### BLUEBERRIES (1.5 years) best ordered in pairs, 1 Liter Pot, 12-14”

**Jersey (Late - Season):** Jersey blueberry is a late-season variety that is easy to grow, high-yielding, and one of the oldest and most widely grown blueberry varieties. It is very hardy and is a favorite amongst home growers. Jersey has medium dark blue berries that are very sweet. They tend to have excellent ornamental value.  
*Grows 6-8 ft | Harvest mid-June - mid-August | Self-pollinating***** | Winter hardy | zones 4-7**

**Northland (Mid - Season):** Northland blueberry is a variety developed by Michigan State University, it has excellent winter hardiness. They produce medium firm juicy berries with a similar taste to wild blueberries. The plant has attractive foliage throughout the fall.  
*Grows 3-4 ft | Harvest late July - early August | Self-pollinating***** | Winter hardy | zones 3-7**

**Patriot (Early - Season):** The Patriot blueberry variety was developed by the University of Maine, adapted for short growing seasons and harsh winters. The fruit is large and has excellent flavor and freezing quality. Patriot has shown to be adaptive to a variety of soil types including heavy soil. Patriot plants have vigorous upright growth.  
*Grows 4-6 ft | Harvest Early June – Late June | Self-pollinating***** | Winter hardy | zones 4-7**

### RASPBERRIES Bare root*

**Boyne (Early - Season):** Released in 1960, Boyne raspberry is an early-season variety that is extremely winter hardy. It has upright growth and consistently produces deep-red, medium-sized sweet berries with excellent flavor. They are very good for freezing, jam, and fresh eating. They will grow where other varieties experience winter injury damage to the canes.  
*Grows 3-4 ft | Summer Bearing**** | Harvest Late June - July | Self-pollinating***** | Winter Hardy | Zones 3-7**

**Nova (Mid - Season):** Released from the Nova Scotia, Canada, Breeding Program in 1981. This very winter hardy raspberry variety adapts to all climates and can be used as a summer bearer in the North or a fall bearer in the South. Nova is tolerant of heat and is an excellent choice for the upper Midwest and northern regions, where high yields and dependability are required. Berries are firm, bright-red, medium to large in size, ripen gradually over a long harvest season, and have good shelf life. Canes are vigorous, growing upright with light spines.  
*Grows 3-4 ft | Summer Bearing**** | Harvest June - July | Self-pollinating***** | Winter Hardy | zones 3-8**

**Encore (Late Mid - Season):** Encore raspberry is vigorous, sturdy, upright, nearly spineless, and has excellent winter hardiness. Berries are large and sweet with a good raspberry flavor. Encore is a good choice for extending the summer raspberry-picking season and offers high yields.  
*Grows 4-5 ft | Summer Bearing**** | Harvest late July - early August | Self-pollinating***** | Winter Hardy | Zones 4-7**

**Jewel Black Raspberry (Mid - Season):** Jewel is a popular black raspberry variety. It produces fruit that is glossy black in color, large in size, has a rich raspberry flavor, and produces excellent yields. It is an especially good choice for use in jams and jellies. Jewel Black Raspberries are reliable canes that produce a big harvest.  
*Grows 4-5 ft | Summer Bearing**** | Harvest Early July | Self-pollinating***** | Winter hardy | Zones 5-8**

### STRAWBERRIES Bare root*

**Sparkle (Early Season):** (sold in sets of 5) Sparkle strawberries are known for their shiny almost sparkly fruit. It is an excellent strawberry for jam and freezing. Well, known for flavorful, high-quality, attractive fruit producing a crop of tasty, medium-sized berries. They are an extremely vigorous variety, excellent choice for home gardeners and pick-your-own operations in northern climates. Heirloom quality. Recommended for beginners as they require very little maintenance.  
*Grows 8-10” | Harvest June | Self-pollinating***** | Winter Hardy | zones 3-8**
Earliglow (Late - Mid Season): (sold in sets of 5) Earliglow Strawberries ripen fruit faster than any other strawberry on the market they produce excellent yields of flavorful, medium-large berries that are firm, uniformly deep red and cone shaped. The fruits are excellent for fresh eating, processing, and freezer. Trouble-free plants are resistant to leaf scorch, red stele, and Verticillium wilt. A trusted favorite that never disappoints.

Grows 8-10” | Harvest late June | Self-pollinating**** | Winter Hardy | zones 4-8**

**VEGETABLE ROOTS**

Sold Out Mary Washington Asparagus: (sold in sets of 5) This extremely cold hardy winter heirloom variety is also heat tolerant and shows resistance to rust. It is a low maintenance variety that will produce heavy yields.

Grows 9” | Harvest April or May | Self-pollinating | Winter hardy | zones 3-8**

Big Top Horseradish: (sold in sets of 5) The Big Top Horseradish is a hardy perennial that will thrive in just about any soil. It is resistant to rust and bacterial spots.

Grows 5” | Harvest Fall | zones 3-8**

**FRUIT TREES Bare root**

Sold Out APPLE - Honeycrisp (Semi-Dwarf): The Honeycrisp apple originates from Excelsior, Minnesota in 1974. It is wildly popular and has fruit that is aromatic and sweet as honey (hence its name) with an explosively juicy, crisp texture. Honeycrisp is an excellent all-around apple good for fresh eating and baking.

⅜ - ½” Stock | Grows 14-18 ft | Ripens early September | Sweet | Pollinator required | Zones 3-8**

APPLE - Ida Red (Semi-Dwarf): The Ida Red is both sweetly tart and juicy. While it is a good apple to eat fresh, it is known for its exceptional baking qualities, as it tends to hold its shape well. They have a large, round, shiny, bright-red appearance with a crisp, bright-white flesh that gives a firm, juicy bite. Ida Reds store exceptionally well and can be kept for up to 4 or more months!

⅜ - ½” Stock | Grows 14-20 ft | Ripens mid-October | Sweetly Tart | Pollinator required | Zone 3-7**

Sold Out APPLE - Sansa (Semi-Dwarf): The Sansa apple ripens early in New England, starting in August. Early harvest means that sooty blotch and fly speck will never be an issue. They produce fruit that is red striped in color, crunchy, and has a balanced, sweet-tart flavor. These apples are ideal for fresh eating; they do not store for more than one month.

⅜ - ½” Stock | Grows 8-12 ft | Ripens late August | mostly Sweet | Pollinator required | Zone 4-8**

APPLE - Simmons Gala (Semi-Dwarf): Discovered in the early 1990s and introduced in 1995. Rich, deep red coloring over which are long, dark stripes. They have a slightly yellow interior color with a mildly sweet flavor and crisp texture. They are good for snaking, baking, juicing, and freezing.

⅜ - ½” Stock | Grows 14-20 ft | Ripens early September | Sweetly | Pollinator required | Zone 5-8**

PEACH - Contender (Semi-Dwarf): The Contender Peach is a favorite among northern gardeners; it exhibits excellent cold hardiness and tolerance to late-spring frosts. It produces high yields of medium-to-large freestone fruits. Blushed with red skin, the fruits have a marvelously melting, sweet, and juicy, yellow flesh. It is great for fresh eating, freezing, and especially canning, since its firm flesh resists browning. Produces beautiful pink blossoms in the spring.

½ - ⅞” stock | Grows 12-15 ft | Ripens Mid-August | Winter hardy | Self-pollinating**** | zones 4-8.**

PEAR - Seckel: Seckle pears, also known as a Honey Pear or Sugar Pear, produce small pears, with a chubby, round body, small neck, and short stem. They have an olive-green skin and are covered in a glossy red blush that slightly darkens and becomes matte when ripe. The creamy, white to ivory flesh is dense, moist, and coarser than other pears. Their small size makes them perfect for snacking, particularly for children who love their sweet flavor. Seckel’s are small enough to be canned whole.

½” stock | Grows 12-15 ft | Ripens Late August | Self-pollinating**** | zones 5-8. **
**CHERRY - Tart Montmorency**: The Montmorency cherry is known as America’s most popular tart cherry for pies and preserves. It is a cold-hardy hybrid species that ripens early in the season, has medium-large bright red fruit with a firm yellow flesh; clear juice; and a rich, tart flavor. Outside of its more traditional uses Tart Cherries are also known for their health benefits such as high in nutrients, promotes restful sleep, and joint and heart health.

| ⅜ - ½“Stock | Grows 12-18 ft | Ripens Mid-August | Winter hardy | Self-pollinating | zones 4-7**

**NATIVE FRIENDLY**

**Common Lilac (Syringa vulgaris) Bare root* 18-24”**: Lilac is a popular shrub and is commonly used for hedges and screens. Lilac has attractive dark green or blue-green leaves. Lilac blooms in early spring with vibrant and fragrant flowers that range from dark purple to purple/pink to white. The lilac provides excellent shelter for various wildlife and attracts pollinators.

| Grows 8-15 ft | Bloom: April | perennial | Self-pollinating | zones 3-8**

**APPLE - Wickson Crab Apple (Semi-Dwarf) Bare root**: A high-sugar, high-acid crabapple that is popular with cider makers due to its spice and extraordinary sweetness with a pronounced acid tang. This heirloom crabapple variety produces fruit 1.5-2” in size. The tree is vigorous, cold hardy, and produces a dense white bloom that is followed by masses of brilliant red apples hung in clusters. This apple has an intense flavor when eaten fresh. Wickson Crab Apples are an excellent choice to pair with other apple varieties to boost cross pollination.

| ¼ - ½”Stock | Grows 4-8 ft | Ripens October | Tart | Pollinator required | Zone 3-8**

**NATIVE PERENNIALS**

**Blazing Star (Liatris spicata) Plug**: Blazing star, part of the Aster Family, is an erect, slender plant with linear, grass-like leaves. They produce a showy flower cluster made up of a tall spike of rayless, rose-purple (sometimes white), closely set flower heads. Tufted flower heads are arranged in a long, dense spike blooming from the top down. Protruding styles give the flower an overall feathery appearance, hence its alternate name, Dense Gayfeather. Makes a great cut flower and is deer resistant. They prefer full sun, and well-draining soil.

| Wildlife who benefits: Butterflies, Bumble Bees | Attracts: Birds, Hummingbirds | Grows 2-5 ft | Bloom: Mid-Summer | perennial | Self-pollinating | zones 3-8**

**Spotted Beebalm (Monarda punctata) Plug**: Spotted Beebalm produces a highly aromatic flower that not only looks pretty but has a distinct smell that will make your visit to the garden that much more enjoyable. Its whimsical complex flowers are inconspicuous, hairy, and whitish-yellow with purplish spots. Spotted Beebalm has a long bloom time and attracts a diversity of pollinators. Spotted beebalm send out runners and easily self-seed so there is a cycle of plants in different life stages every year. They prefer full sun, and well-draining soil.

| Wildlife who benefits: Insect pollinated. | Attracts: Butterflies | Grows 1.5-2 ft | Bloom: Early-Mid Summer | perennial | Self-pollinating | zones 3-8**

**Butterfly Milkweed (Asclepias tuberosa) Plug**: Butterfly Milkweed is prized for its large, flat-topped clusters of bright-orange flowers. The stems are straight and very hairy, with leaves that are alternate and simple. Despite its common name, this species has no milky sap. Butterfly Milkweed is an excellent choice for pollinator gardens due not only to its fabulous nectar production but its bright beautiful flowers. They prefer full sun, and well-draining soil.

| Wildlife who benefits: Pollinators | Attracts: Butterflies, Hummingbirds | Grows 2-5 ft | Bloom: Early-Late Summer | perennial | Self-pollinating | zones 4-9**

**Purple Coneflower*** (Echinacea purpurea) Plug**: A large center cone, surrounded by pink-purple petals creating a flower with a striking appearance at 2 to 3 inches across. They are long-lasting and attract many different pollinators. Grows well in various soil types. For many years the flowers of Echinacea species have been used to make an extremely popular herbal tea, purported to help strengthen the immune system. They prefer full sun and partial shade, and well-draining soil.

| Wildlife who benefits: Pollinators | Attracts: Butterflies, Hummingbirds | Grows 2-4 ft | Bloom: Early-Late Summer | perennial | Self-pollinating | zones 3-9**
**Native Yarrow** *(Achillea millefolium)* 4X4 Pot: Common yarrow produces large compact clusters of white to light yellow flower heads. The leaves have a delicate lace-like appearance and are a beautiful addition to a garden. They will spread quickly and make a wonderful filler plant to any garden. Prefers full sun to partial shade and drier soil. High wildlife value

**Wildlife who benefits:** Pollinators  
**Attracts:** Butterflies, bees  
**Grows** 2-3 ft | **Bloom:** Early-Mid Summer | **perennial** | **Self-pollinating** | **zones 3-9**

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**Coreopsis** *(Coreopsis lanceolata)* 4x4 Pot: Produces bright yellow, daisy-like flowers about 1 1/2" in diameter and bloom singly on long stems. They grow in small clumps but form extensive colonies. Their bloom lasts for weeks on end, creating a fantastic early summer display of golden yellow flowers. It is a host plant for several small species of moths and as many as 22 native bee species rely on plants in the Coreopsis genus. Prefers full sun and well-drained soil. High wildlife value

**Wildlife who benefits:** Pollinators especially bees  
**Attracts:** Butterflies, songbirds.  
**Grows** 1-2 ft | **Bloom:** late spring - early summer | **perennial** | **Self-pollinating** | **zones 3-9**

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**NATIVE SHRUBS**

**Red osier Dogwood** *(Cornus sericea)* Bare root* 3-4': Red Osier Dogwood is a medium sized native shrub known for its hardiness and versatility. Red osier dogwood are able to thrive in a variety of conditions but do best in moist areas and are naturally found along shorelines, near river banks or within wetlands. Due to their stunning red stems, white berries and showy foliage, they provide year-round interest and are commonly used as landscape plants.

**Wildlife who benefits:** Pollinators, deer, turkey, songbirds  
**Functions:** erosion control, rain garden  
**Grows** 6-10 ft | **zones 3-8**

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**Winterberry** *(Ilex verticillata)* Bare root 2-3': **not sexed** - Winterberry is a deciduous holly that typically occurs in swamps, damp thickets, low woods and along ponds and streams. It has toothed, dark green leaves and relatively inconspicuous greenish-white flowers. Flowers give way to bright red berries on the female plants, which persist throughout the winter and often into early spring. Loved by birds, these berries provide considerable impact and interest to the winter landscape. Prefers full sun to partial shade.

**Wildlife who benefit:** Pollinators primarily bees and butterflies, song birds,  
**Functions:** rain garden, ornamental  
**Grows** 3-12 ft | **zones 3-9**

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**American Hazelnut** *(Corylus Americana)* Bare root* 4-5': Hazelnuts are densely growing long lived shrubs, suitable for a variety of soil conditions. In addition to bearing edible nuts for you to enjoy, this native shrub also offers high wildlife value by providing shelter and food to a variety of species. Should produce a small number of nuts within 3-4 years with a larger crop occurring every 2-3 years. During the fall the American Hazelnut has yellow to orange foliage.

**Wildlife who benefits:** game birds, squirrel and other small mammals, deer, woodpecker  
**Functions:** edible  
**Grows** 12-18 ft | **zones 4-9**

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**Ninebark** *(Physocarpus opulifolius)* Bare root* 3-4': Medium-large full mounded shrub producing dense clusters of white flowers in the spring followed by reddish-pink seed pods. Its peeling bark provides additional winter interest to the landscape. Very adaptable and is commonly used in moist rain gardens as well as dry rocky soils. It has a high wildlife value as it provides food for a large array of pollinators.

**Wildlife who benefits:** Pollinators (host and forage), small mammals  
**Functions:** erosion control, ornamental  
**Grows** 5-10 ft | **zones 3-7**
Black Chokeberry*** (Aronia melanocarpa) Bare root* 18-24": Small to medium upright multi stemmed shrub that is highly adaptable to soil and site conditions. Fall foliage ranges from red and orange to purple. Produces clusters of small dark purple to black fruit in the fall which are edible and commonly used to make jams and jellies, syrup, tea, juice, or wine.

Wildlife who benefits: Pollinators, songbirds

Functions: edible, ornamental, erosion control

Grows 3-8 ft | zones 3-8**

NATIVE TREES sizes are noted individually; potted (1.5-gal) or *bare root as listed; Hardy Zones 3-8 **

American Plum (Prunus americana) Bare root* 2-3’: Small understory tree typically found on woodland edges, stream banks, and upland pastures. Does best in moist, rich, well-drained loamy soil. Forms a rounded habit of slender spurred branches. Suckers and in some cases forms thickets or stands. Produces small, sweet plums that are great for fresh eating, sauces, and jellies. High wildlife value and is a favorite for birds and bees.

Wildlife who benefits: Pollinators, deer, birds, small mammals

Functions: edible, ornamental

Grows 15-30 ft | zones 3-8**

Serviceberry (Amelanchier laevis) Bare root* 2-3’: Allegheny Serviceberry is a small open habit understory tree that provides multi-seasonal interest with showy white fragrant flowers emerging in early spring and dark berries in the summer and fall. Excellent wildlife food source.

Wildlife who benefits: Pollinators, birds

Functions: edible, ornamental

Grows 15-30 ft | zones 3-8**

Basswood (Tilia americana): Bare root* 2-3’: Basswood is easily grown in average, well drained soils in full to partial sun.

Basswood are considered soil enhancers bringing calcium and magnesium to the soil surface through leaf litter deposits. Basswood has heart shaped dark green leaves with a lighter underside. Produces small round nut-like fruits. High Wildlife value as it blooms early and provides food for pollinators.

Wildlife who benefits: Pollinators (host and forage), small mammals

Functions: shade

Grows 60-80 ft | zones 3-8**

White Pine (Pinus strobus) 1.5 gal Pot 5’+: White pine is easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun though it is tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions. It has soft, bluish green needles. Large brown cones are produced after 5 – 10 years. Very attractive to birds.

Wildlife who benefits: songbirds, rabbits, pollinator host

Function: fast growth, shade, windbreak

Grows 50-80 ft | zones 3-8**

Red Maple (Acer rubrum) Bare root* 2-3’: The native red maple is one of the most common trees found in the northeast and central United States. Red maples have striking foliage in the fall, with leaves turning a range of vibrant red orange to deep red in color. This tree can easily adapt to different habitats and is an excellent wildlife food source.

Wildlife who benefits: small mammals, pollinator host

Function: shade, ornamental

Grows 40-60 ft | zones 3-8**

Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) 1.5 gal Pot 3-4’: this impressive tree can grow up to 75’ with a 40-50’ spread. Sugar maples provide fall interest to the landscape by producing a variety of yellow, orange, and red leaves. The sugar maple is adaptable to a variety of soil conditions being found in rich mesic forests as well as drier upland environments. High wildlife value.

Wildlife who benefits: Small mammals, pollinator host

Function: shade, edible

Grows 60-75 ft | zones 3-8**

White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis) Bare root* 10-18’: White Cedar blooms in April and May, its leaves have a nice aromatic scent when crushed. White Cedars provide habitats and a great food source for wildlife and can live for up to 800 years.

Wildlife who benefits: game birds, deer

Function: shade, windbreak, ornamental

Grows 30-40 ft | zones 3-8**
**Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea) Bare root* 10-18”**: Balsam Firs have a pleasant aromatic foliage and are long-lived, with a potential lifespan of 200 years. Wildlife often use the foliage of Balsam Fir as cover during the winter. It also provides a great food source for deer and moose.

**Wildlife who benefits**: game girds, deer 
**Functions**: windbreak, ornamental

**Grows 40-60 ft | zones 3-8**

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**OTHER ITEMS**

**VT Wildflower & Grass Seed Mix (2oz packet)**: This seed mix is great for naturalizing an area where a combination of textured grass and colorful flowers is desired. Normal moisture conditions. Great for pollinators. Includes seed of Indiangrass, Little Bluestem, Virginia Wild Rye, Side Oats Grama, Partridge Pea, Black-Eyed Susan, American Senna, Golden Alexanders, Big Bluestem, Smooth Ox-Eye, Maryland Senna, Whorled Rosinweed, and Narrow-Leaved Goldenrod. Sourced from VT Wetland Plant Supply

**Tree Tubes: (24” spiral)** Tree Tubes are a very effective method to protect young trees from rodents, deer, and mechanical injuries.

**Soap satchels**: We have used soap satchels for years to deter deer from browsing on our newly planted trees. We use chunks of Irish Spring soap wrapped in cheesecloth secured with twine. Hang these soap satchels from stakes or loosely on young trees that are most desirable to deer in your area.

**Champlain Valley Native Plant Restoration Nursery Hat**: Keep the sun out of your eyes while planting all of your wonderful new plants with our new CVN Logo hats! 100% cotton twill front panel with soft polyester mesh mid and back panels distressed edging at the bill and top of crown. Unstructured with a Low-profile and 7-position adjustable snapback closure. The bill and crown are a light olive color paired with a stone mesh. These comfortable and stylish hats have our nursery logo embroidered on the front.

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* Bare Root plants will be packed in moist sawdust or gel and should be kept cool if not planted soon after pick-up
** The southwestern region of VT is listed as primarily Zone 4b with sections of 4a and 5a. Please view a zone map for information specific to your location.
*** Please do your own research on native plants listed as edible or medicinal. Plants may have low levels of toxicity in some components or amounts and may contain allergens for some individuals. Always be informed when consuming wild foods.
**** Summer Bearing - Bare fruit one year after planting. Second year canes are pruned out after summer harvest.
***** Self-pollinating berries plants and fruit trees typically have bigger yields with multiples.

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**Thank you for your support!**

All proceeds generated by this plant sale fundraiser go towards the Poultney Mettowee Natural Resources Conservation District’s educational and technical programming.

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Questions? Email: sadie@pmnrcd.org or Call: 802-287-6606

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**Ordering**

Fill out an order form and send by mail to P.O. Box 209, Poultney VT 05764, or email to sadie@pmnrcd.org

Please send payment with your order before pick-up.

If ordering after March 31st please inquire about availability before sending payment and placing an order. Orders are Due by April 15th.
Pick up.
When: May 4th from 9-12am
Where: Champlain Valley Native Plant Restoration Nursery 685 York St. Poultney, VT, 05764

Visit our website www.pmnrcd.org or find us on Facebook for more information about our work and upcoming workshops and events! @CVNPRN or @PMNRCD

General District Questions? Email: info@pmnrcd.org