

2022

cloud mountain farm center nursery catalog



**CLOUD MOUNTAIN
FARM CENTER**

community | education | sustainability



- fruit plants
- ornamental plants
- workshops



 Sustainable
Connections

EAT LOCAL FIRST



Dandelion
organic delivery

FRONTIER
CO-OP
MEMBER OWNED SINCE 1976

 **NORTH COAST**
CREDIT UNION

 **Heritage**
BANK

 **ASLAN**
BREWING CO.

Community
FOOD CO-OP
LOCAL FOODS • FRESH • AFFORDABLE

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ICON KEY

-  Varieties native to the PNW.
-  Deer resistant. Plants that deer tend not to browse.
-  Drought tolerant. Plants that can handle no to low summer irrigation once established.
-  Plants tolerant of heavy and winter wet soils.
-  Plants that make good hedges, can be easily sheared for density and size control. Good hedges make good neighbors.
-  Triploid varieties do not pollinize other varieties.
-  Scab-resistant.
-  Mildew-resistant.
-  Eating apples that are also good for hard cider.

Thank You!

We want to thank everyone for their support and patience with yet another challenging year! Covid got people outside in their gardens and thinking more about food security in their communities. Demand for ornamental and food plants was higher than we've ever seen and it has opened up new opportunities, learning curves, and challenges for the Nursery business. We so appreciate everyone's patience as we navigate the new landscape of getting plants to their homes.

We've been working hard to grow and propagate more plants all season to keep our inventory well stocked with regionally adapted and successful varieties of fruit and ornamental plants.

Find us online!

This catalog is a good start to planning your orchard, food, and ornamental gardens. The plants we have listed are what we will have at the beginning the season. We may sell out of certain varieties early and we may get other kinds of plants in mid-season. Check out our online store to get current and accurate inventory availability, sizes, and prices. If we are sold out of something you have your heart set on, you can sign up for an email notification that lets you know when the item is back in stock so you will be the first to know!

We also have a wealth of information on growing fruit and ornamental plants successfully on the website. Go to **Growing Tips** in the Learn section to find information from pruning to pest and disease management.

shipping plants

We ship USPS Priority mail to all states in the U.S. However, we have a limited shipping season from mid-February through mid-April and space is limited per ship date. Order for shipping early! We only ship when we feel confident that the plants will arrive in good condition based on location and weather conditions. We will specify your ship date when we confirm your order.

gift cards

Cloud Mountain gift cards make a great gift for the garden enthusiast in your life! Available for purchase online or by phone. Gift cards are redeemable online or at the Center.



Membership - NEW for 2022

Cloud Mountain Farm Center was built to be an accessible, educational, and inspiring community resource. We thrive connecting folks not only to local food, but through local food to one another. Our new membership option recognizes that our impact can only grow with invested community support; your one-time annual contribution (open December 1, 2021-February 28, 2022) benefits expanding educational programming and innovation at Cloud Mountain Farm Center, and you get to take advantage of the following benefits alongside fellow fruit, food, and farm enthusiasts! Join us for \$60 (that's just \$5 a month), and enjoy the following in thanks:

5% off

all nursery purchases
online and in-store
(exclusive of shipping)

pre-registration

Exclusive pre-registration to First
Taste seasonal tasting & harvest
showcase events on farm

first access & discounts

for special courses,
workshops, tours, and
member connection days

e-News

Monthly
membership
eNews

free merch

Free CMFC canvas hat
or tote bag
(pick up on farm only)

Buy one, give one memberships are available for \$100 either as gifts, or community donations for those unable to cover the up-front cost. Please see our MEMBERSHIP page online for more information.

The end of an era

Ever since 1978, Cloud Mountain Farm Center has been a place for people and plants to connect and grow together. This land has been stewarded and cared for by Tom and Cheryl Thornton through many iterations over 43 years, from apple orchards to landscape installation and the growth of the nursery, to our current educational non-profit partnership with Sustainable Connections.

Over the years you may have taken workshops from Tom, called Cheryl personally each fall to reserve Karmijn apples, collaborated on regional food system projects, and come to associate Cloud Mountain with their incredible work and devotion. In 2022, Tom and Cheryl will finally enjoy their well-deserved retirement, after decades of building a vibrant and thriving community. Their contributions have had a huge impact through farmer training programs, local food advocacy, decades of crop trials, 30 years of the Fall Fruit Festival, and their generous public invitations to come to their land and share knowledge of growing food and beautiful gardens. We are so grateful to them for the legacy they've built over the years, and for trusting a new generation of enthusiastic growers, educators, and plant lovers to continue the good work that Cloud Mountain Farm Center is known for. You will see new faces leading community workshops, at the farmers market, and running the nursery; we look forward to helping you grow in 2022 and beyond.

Thank you for your continued support!

1993 Harrowsmith article



WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

Workshops in 2022 will continue with Covid safety measures in place. Classes will be limited to 10 participants and all workshops will be held outside, so be prepared for the weather. Workshops are \$15 per person and Pre-registration is required. Please register for classes on our website or by phone at (360) 966-5859 x 3. As wait lists for classes fill up more dates or times may be added, please check our website for current openings.

CLASS	DATE	TIME
Learn to Grow Fruit Trees Learn how to give fruit trees the best start in the first 3 years. You'll learn the easiest varieties to grow, how to decide which rootstock to plant, where and how to plant, and what initial pruning and training are needed.	February 12	10:30am – 12:30pm
	March 19	1:30pm – 3:30pm
Growing Apples & Pears This class will cover growing techniques and pruning methods for apple and pear trees. The techniques covered will help you to keep your trees healthy and productive year after year.	February 19	10:30am – 12:30pm
	March 26	1:30pm – 3:30pm
Growing Berries This workshop will focus on techniques for growing small fruiting plants like blueberries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and kiwis.	March 5	1:30pm – 3:30pm
	April 2	10:30am – 12:30pm
Growing Table Grapes Join us for this workshop and learn how to grow table grapes successfully. You'll learn about trellis design, pruning and training, and about fertility and pest management methods. We'll also discuss varieties that work in our cool summer climate.	March 12	10:30am – 12:30pm
Growing Wine Grapes This workshop will provide you with an overview of how to grow wine grapes in our cool climate. You will learn about cultural practices including soil requirements, pruning techniques, pest management, and harvesting.	March 12	1:30pm – 3:30pm
Learn to Grow Organic Fruit at Home You can grow tree fruits and berries using organic practices, even in our challenging climate. Learn how to keep your trees and berry plants healthy and productive.	April 9	10:30am – 12:30pm
Grow a Fruiting Wall: Espalier and Beyond Fruiting Walls and Espalier training systems use a trellis system, and typically produce more fruit per square foot than conventionally trained fruit trees, and allow you to maximize limited space. We will discuss apples, pears, cherries, plums, and peaches. The class will cover construction considerations, training, and which plants will succeed.	April 23	10:30am – 12:30pm
	May 14	1:30pm-3:30pm
Growing Stone Fruits: Cherries, Peaches, Apricots & Plums Growing cherries, plums, peaches and apricots can be both rewarding and challenging in our maritime climate. This workshop covers planting, growing techniques, and pruning of stone fruits.	April 30	1:30pm – 3:30pm
Summer Care in the Vineyard The class will cover shoot positioning, summer pruning, bunch thinning, water management, and disease management. All of these techniques are critical to the production of quality grapes for eating and winemaking.	June 11	1:30pm – 3:30pm

Planting Tips

how big will a plant get?

Customers are often looking for a shrub or tree that will grow to a certain height or width. Most plant descriptions give a 'mature size', which is how big a plant will grow in a certain time, usually 10-15 years. Woody shrubs and trees continue to grow or spread as long as they are healthy, so over time, these plants can get larger than 'mature size'. Many plants can be pruned to maintain 'a desired' or 'mature' size.

when is the best time to plant?

In the Pacific Northwest, you can plant year round as long as your soil is not too wet, and you can keep plants watered while they establish roots. The greatest availability and diversity in nurseries is usually in early to mid-spring. Planting in the fall allows roots to establish in warm soil while their tops are going dormant, and they take less watering than in summer.

what does 'drought tolerant' mean?






In the Pacific Northwest climate, soils often are moist until early summer, so many plants established in loamy or silt rich soils may not need summer irrigation except during very dry summers. In sandy or gravelly soils, those plants may need summer watering. Drought tolerant plants, once established, will be more resilient to drying out even in well drained soils and need less summer watering.

is this plant deer resistant?

Deer are a fact of life in many areas of the PNW. Deer resistant plants are usually unpleasant for them to eat; they are thorny, have prickly leaves, smell strongly, or are toxic to them. There are lists of 'deer resistant' plants. Unfortunately, deer do not read, but if you have abundant deer in your area, the plants on these lists will give you the best success without fencing before the plants can grow taller than browsing height. In addition to risk from browsing, young plants are also at risk of damage from antler rubbing.

how should I amend the soil?

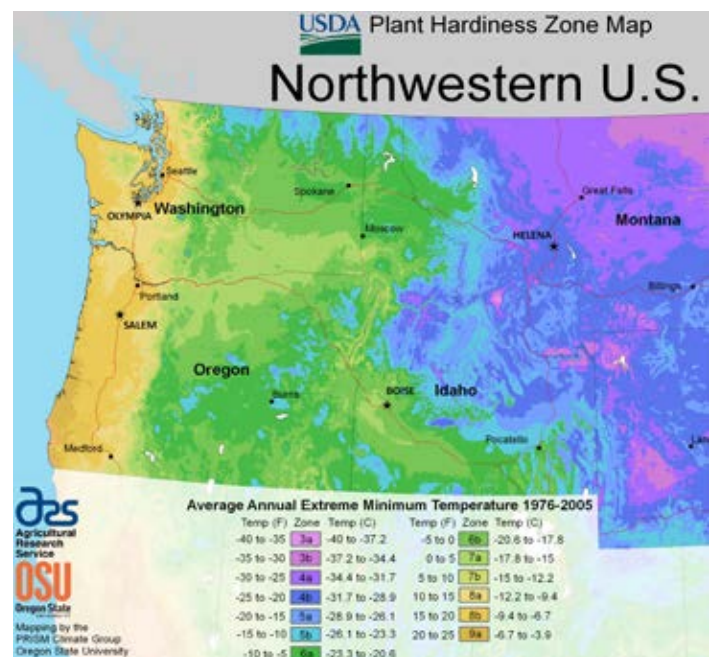
For most plants, the best course is to amend as little as possible. A plant's root system will grow much wider than the visible top of the plant, so amending a planting hole only benefits the plant the first year or two. In the long run, heavily amending the hole may actually keep the plant's

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roots from moving beyond the hole, stunting the plant. If your soil is particularly wet or dry, adding organic matter at planting can be a good idea, but working that into a large area before digging the planting hole is more effective. If the soil is very wet, building a low, wide mound on top of the soil works better than amending the hole.

what does 'hardy' mean?

For many plants in the catalog, we have listed how hardy the plant is. What does that mean? The USDA Hardiness Zones are based on average annual extreme minimum temperatures. For most of Western Washington, our average extreme minimum winter temperatures are in the 10°–20°F range, putting us into USDA Hardiness Zone 8. We can get colder than 10°F, but most years we don't. These hardiness zones are only a guideline—plants that are not established may not tolerate as low a temperature as ones that are. Drought stress during the summer can also influence a plant's ability to withstand winter cold.



Fruit Trees

what rootstock should I choose?

The larger the rootstock, the larger the root system. A larger root system will create a better anchor for your tree—able to bear the top weight of a heavy fruit load or high winds, and a larger root system can handle more marginal soils. A smaller root system will require permanent staking for extra anchoring, and more summer watering. A smaller root system has less vigor and will keep the tree smaller—though it will still need to be pruned every year! With more vigor on a larger root system, a tree can grow above deer-browsing height, which will help protect it from getting nibbled. A larger tree will need a taller ladder for pruning and harvesting.

what should I do when I plant bare root trees?





Dig a hole wider than deep, spread roots out in the hole. Make sure that the graft union on the tree is at least 6" above the soil line after the hole has been backfilled. If your soil is excessively wet build a wide shallow mound so water will drain away from the trunk. Reminder: amend the soil as little as possible to encourage roots spreading.

should I fertilize my fruit trees?

Young fruit trees benefit from both lime and fertilizer. Lime is a source of calcium, and will slowly raise the pH of the soil. Fruit trees prefer a neutral soil pH of 6.5-7.0; our soils are naturally more acidic than that. Fertilizer supplies nitrogen, which stimulates vegetative growth, phosphorus, which stimulates root establishment, and potassium, which encourages flower and fruit formation. Older, established trees that are growing vigorously and fruiting well may not need annual fertilizer, but continue to benefit from added lime.

how much water do fruit trees need?

Young fruit trees are not drought tolerant and will need on average 1" of water a week during the growing season. Older fruit trees will need water to produce quality fruit, especially in dry summer weather. How much will be dependent on your soil's water holding capacity and the rootstock your trees are on.

-  Triploid varieties do not pollinize other varieties
-  Scab-resistant
-  Mildew-resistant
-  Eating apples that are also good for hard cider

when will they start producing?

We recommend removing all fruit the first year of planting. The following year, prune off most of the fruit. By the third or fourth year, you can start letting your tree produce fruit. Your patience will pay off! Remember to always thin, both for fruit quality and the shape of the tree. Ripening fruit takes a lot of energy from the tree. The goal for the first year of planting your tree is to get that root system well-established. The root system is essentially the immune system of your tree; it has to provide everything the tree needs from the earth. If you let a tree bear fruit the first year, it may take so much energy from the tree that it will stunt its growth and production the following year. In general, a smaller rootstock will produce a mature crop sooner than the larger rootstock.

what is pollination about, how do I know when and if I need a pollinizer?

In order for fruit to set, a flower needs to be pollinated. Some varieties are self-fertile and can produce fruit on their own. Many varieties are self-sterile and need the pollen of a **different** variety's genetics in order to set fruit. The flower still has to be of the same type—apples only pollinate apples, and blueberries only pollinate blueberries—though you have to be sure there is overlap of bloom time for that pollen transfer to work! Some varieties of apples are triploids and have entirely sterile pollen—it will not work as a pollinizer for any other variety nor will it set fruit on its own. Some species of plants like kiwis only have male or female flowers (these are dioecious plants) and a male will have to be planted to pollinate the female to bear fruit but he will not set fruit himself.

how should I prune my fruit trees, shrubs and vines?

Visit our website, go to **Growing Tips**, and find the type of fruit you are interested in learning more on how to care for, prune and train. Every kind of fruit tree has different pruning and training requirements. Vines need trellis support and blueberries and raspberries need pruning also for good fruit production.

FRUIT PLANTS



Elstar Apple

apples \$32.95

varieties listed in order of ripening

- Zones 5-9
- Great varieties selected especially for Northwest gardens
- All varieties need a pollinizer
- 🍷 Triploid varieties do not pollinize other varieties
- Easiest to grow are **S** scab-resistant and **M** mildew-resistant
- Look for **I** for eating apples that are also good for hard cider

YELLOW TRANSPARENT The earliest ripening apple, often in late July, Yellow Transparent is mainly known for its tart flesh that cooks into the smoothest of applesauces. Partially self-fertile with a long early to mid-season bloom. **S**

WILLIAMS PRIDE This selection is top quality for early apple season. The fruit is bright red with full-bodied flavor, rare for early selections. Trees have good vigor and are heavy producers. Immune to scab and somewhat resistant to mildew. Early season bloom. **Ripens early to mid-August.** **S**

CHEHALIS **Ripens early September.** A large, firm fleshed fruit with a bright yellow skin. Fruit quality is excellent if eaten right off the tree, does not store well. Trees are moderately productive and very resistant to scab & mildew. Early to mid-season bloom. **S** **M**

GRAVENSTEIN (Sheets Green strain) Very popular. Hard, coarse-textured flesh, excellent eating and superb sauce apple. Earliest bloom. **Ripens late August to early September.** Will not pollinize other varieties. 🍷 **I**

AKANE Bright red apple has juicy, white flesh with wonderful grape-like flavor, superb eaten fresh or for baking. Hangs well on tree, very resistant to scab. Better keeper than most early fall varieties. **Ripens early September.** Early to midseason bloom. Thin well for good size. **S** **M**

RED ALKMENE Very good quality eating and multi-purpose apple. Crisp and juicy with an intense, distinctive sweet-tart flavor. Skin is bright red over yellow background. The tree is compact and productive. Does not keep well. Hangs well on the tree; excellent home orchard apple. Early season bloom. **Ripens early September.** **S** **I**

ZESTAR! Release from the University of Minnesota. Sweet with a bit of zing, crisp and juicy. Good storage potential for such an early apple. Very early bloom. **Ripens early September.**

TSUGARU This mid-September ripening apple has a juicy, sweet caramel flavor, somewhat like the popular Fuji but richer. An annual favorite at our fall tasting. Midseason bloom.

HONEYCRISP Eating quality as the name suggests: very sweet flavor with a distinctive crunch. Trees

are very productive. Large, well-formed fruits, 50–90% red stripe, and a favorite at our Fall Fruit Festival. Mid-to late-season bloom. **Ripens mid-to late September.** **S**

LIBERTY Beautiful long conical bright red fruits with a sprightly tart flavor, hard-breaking flesh and thin skin. Fruit will store throughout the fall, best eaten within the first month. Trees produce heavy crops. Must be thinned to achieve fruit size. Blooms early midseason. **Ripens late September.** Will not pollinize other varieties. 🍷 **S** **M** **I**

ELSTAR Scab resistant, vigorous tree that branches profusely. Fruit quality is excellent, crisp and juicy, with intense aromatic sweet-tart flavors. Fruit size is medium. Pick slightly green to store. Will store to December if refrigerated. Midseason bloom. **Ripens late September.** **S** **I**

FREEDOM Fruit is crisp with intense sweet, tangy flavor. Very productive and vigorous. Scab immune. Keeps 4–5 weeks under good storage conditions. Late midseason bloom. **Ripens late September.** **S** **M** **I**

NORTH POLE COLUMNAR APPLE A deep red, McIntosh-type apple. Like other columnar apples, it will grow to 8'–10' tall, but stay only 3' wide. Midseason bloom. **Ripens late September.**

SCARLET SENTINEL COLUMNAR APPLE Large yellow fruit with a deep red blush. Crisp and sweet with pure white flesh. Moderate disease resistance. Should mature at 10' high, 3' wide. Midseason bloom. **Ripens late September.**

CRIMSON CRISP An excellent scab-resistant apple out of the PRL breeding program, Crimson Crisp. **Ripens late September to early October** with crisp, sweet tart fruit that is deep purple-red. Midseason bloom. Keeps up to 4 months in refrigeration. **S** **M**

BRAMLEY'S SEEDLING Classic English cooking apple; originated as a seedling, circa 1837. Very large apples, quite tart, excellent for cooking. Late bloom. **Ripens early October.** Will not pollinize other varieties. 🍷 **S** **M** **I**

RUBINETTE **Ripens early October.** A Cox cross with an excellent balance of sweet and tart flavors. Has performed well for years in the Northwest; always

a favorite at our fall tasting. Needs careful thinning to size the fruit. Mid-season bloom.

JONAGOLD Considered one of the finest quality dessert and cooking apples on the market. Hard flesh, fine texture, rich full flavor. Large size, gold with red blush, very attractive. Vigorous tree, heavy producer. Midseason bloom. **Ripens early October.** Will not pollinize other varieties. 🍷 **M** **I**

KARMIJN DE SONNAVILLE Cox Orange Pippin cross. A connoisseur variety with a very nice texture and intense flavor that mellows after one month of cold storage. A staff and customer favorite! Performs best in cool summer climates. Midseason bloom. **Ripens early October.** Will not pollinize other varieties. 🍷 **I**

SPARTAN **Ripens early October.** Mac type; purplish red; good for fresh eating and cooking. Keeps through January; precocious and consistent bearer. Fair to good resistance to scab and mildew. Blooms mid-late season. Apples susceptible to premature drop. **S** **M**

BELMAC Deep red fruit with sweet, crisp flesh. Very disease resistant cultivar developed in Quebec—scab immune, mildew resistant. Very productive. Stores well in refrigeration. Midseason bloom. **Ripens early October.** **S** **M**

HUDSON'S GOLDEN GEM Excellent eating apple with crisp, sugary flesh and nutty, pear-like flavor. Dull yellow russet skin. Good keeper, disease resistant. Midseason bloom. **Early October ripening.** **S** **M** **I**

ANANAS REINETTE (Pineapple Russet) Heirloom apple with small- to medium-sized, russeted golden fruit, and intense, sweet, sharp flavor that develops pineapple tones when fully ripe. Stores into January. Midseason bloom. **Ripens early to mid-October.** **I**

GRIMES GOLDEN (self-fertile) Heirloom apple with rich, aromatic sweet flavor, good for eating or cider. A parent of Golden Delicious. Midseason bloom. **Ripens mid-October.** **S** **I**

CRIMSON TOPAZ A promising scab- and mildew-resistant variety for our climate, Crimson Topaz has impressed us with its crisp, hard flesh and wonderful sweet-tart flavor. Stores 4–5 months. Midseason bloom. **Ripens mid-October.** **S** **M**

MELROSE Outstanding dessert and cooking apple. Hard flesh, mellow sweet flavor. Heavy annual bearer. Mid- to late-season bloom. **Ripens mid-October,** but best for eating after Christmas when it develops its fruity aroma. Keeps till March–April.

BENI SHOGUN FUJI At last, a Fuji that ripens consistently for cool summer climates. Intensely sweet, crisp apple. Moderate resistance to scab. Keeps until March. Midseason bloom. **Ripens mid-October.** **S**

COSMIC CRISP WSU cross of Honeycrisp and Enterprise. Very productive variety with large fruit, red over a green background. Fruit is crisp and sweet and stores well. Easier to grow than Honeycrisp. Mid- to late-season bloom. **Ripens mid to late October** in Western WA. Only available to plant in WA state. **S** **M** \$38.95 each

GALARINA™ A mid to late-season ripening apple with very crisp textured high sugar and low acid fruit. Cross of Gala and Florina. Excellent storage capability. Highly resistant to scab and mildew. Midseason bloom. Developed in France. Propagation protected variety. **S** **M**

IDARED Solid bright red apple with crisp to tender, smooth-textured flesh. Good dessert and cooking apple. Tart at harvest but mellows in storage. Heavy, consistent bearer with some resistance to scab. Bears at a young age. Keeps in excellent condition until May. Early bloom. **Ripens mid-to late October.** **S**

ASHMEADS KERNAL One of the finest russets of all time. Flat, gold-brown apple, very sweet and juicy. Over 200 years old and has won awards world-wide. Good keeper. Midseason bloom. **Ripens mid-October.** Triploid: will not pollinize other varieties. **S** **M** **T**

FLORINA Large purple-red apple with aromatic spicy flavor. Vigorous tree and strong producer. Scab immune and mildew resistant. Fruit will keep into January or early February. Mid-to late-season bloom. **Ripens mid-to late October.** **S** **M**

ROXBURY RUSSET Heirloom russet with sweet aromatic flavor. Russet brown skin with a green undertone. Highly esteemed for eating, cooking, and cider. Stores well into February/March. Midseason bloom. **Mid-to late-October ripening.** Will not pollinize other varieties. **S** **M** **T**

edible crabapple

CENTENNIAL Small elongated fruits have a bright scarlet blush with a crisp, sweet flavor that makes them excellent for eating fresh and good for canning. This beautiful, ornamental tree is very compact, yet productive and scab resistant. Blooms early midseason. **Ripens mid-August.** **S**



hard cider apples **T**

KINGSTON BLACK Considered by the British as one of the finest bittersweet cider apples of all time. Carries a complexity of flavors that would improve any cider blend, also can be made as a varietal cider. Fruit is medium sized with dark red blush. Late season bloom. **Ripens mid-September.**

REINES DES POMMES Bittersweet cider variety, soft tannins and high sugar make it suitable for varietal cider or blending. Mid-season. **Ripens early to mid-October.**

BROWN SNOOT A productive bittersweet cider apple, slightly biennial. A good balance of sugars, acids, and tannins, suitable for varietal cider or blending. Late-season bloom. **Ripens in mid-October.**

DABINETT Bittersweet variety, good for blending. Soft tannins, very high sugar. Biennial tendency. Late-season bloom. **Ripens mid-to late October.** **S**

apple rootstock info

GENEVA 41 (Mini-Dwarf) Grows to 5'–8' in height. Very productive for their size, these rootstocks also lend the trees resistance to replant disease and fireblight. Permanent support required. 4' spacing.

M-26 (Dwarf) Grows to 7'–12' in height, very productive and cold hardy; will not tolerate poorly drained soil. Requires staking in early years and permanently in some situations. 7'–9' spacing.

M-106 (Semi-Dwarf) Grows to 10'–15' in height and produces a well-anchored root system. Trees are precocious and very productive on this rootstock. Proven to handle a wide range of soil conditions, very hardy. Requires staking in early years. 10'–12' spacing.

BLOOM TIMES FOR APPLE POLLINATION

Apples require careful attention to matching bloom times for good fruit set. The charts below are based on our experience in the Pacific Northwest; contact your local Master Gardeners or county agricultural extension agent for information about bloom times in your area.

very early

Gravenstein **S**
Williams Pride
Zestar!

early

Centennial Crab
Chehalis
Idared
Liberty **S**

Red Alkmene
Reines des Pommes
Scarlet Sentinel
Yellow Transparent

midseason

Akane
Ananas Reinette
Ashmead's Kernal **S**
Belmac
Beni Shogun Fuji
Crimson Gold
Crimson Topaz
Crimson Crisp
Freedom
Galarina™

Grimes Golden
Hudson's Golden Gem
Jonagold **S**
Karmijn **S**
Melrose
Northpole
Roxbury Russet **S**
Rubinette
Spartan
Tsugaru

late

Bramley's Seedling **S**
Cosmic Crisp
Dabinette

Elstar
Florina
Honeycrisp
Kingston Black

very late

Brown Snout

- Choose your pollinizer from the same or adjacent group. For example, Idared pollinizes Williams Pride (same column) or Akane (adjacent column), but not Elstar.
- Varieties marked with the triploid variety **S** do not work as pollinizers for other varieties (they have sterile pollen).
- **Note:** Bloom time does not correspond to ripening time. Choose varieties that ripen at different times to spread out your harvest, and check to make sure you have appropriate pollinizers.



Conference Pear

- Hardy to Zone 4
- Varieties suitable for the PNW
- All varieties need a pollinizer
- Pears tolerate heavy soil
- Look for **S** scab-resistant varieties for easiest growth
- Harvest green, when stem separates easily from the spur



Chojuro Asian Pear

- Hardy to Zone 5
- Tolerant of heavy soil
- All varieties need a pollinizer
- Ripen on the tree

european pears \$32.95

varieties listed in order of ripening

DOYENNE DE JULIETTE Sweet, juicy flavor. Does not store well, but great for canning or drying. Midseason bloom. Ripens early August.

ORCAS Large, smooth, juicy pear with mild sweet flavor. Excellent for canning and drying as well as fresh eating. Vigorous and bears heavily. Originated on Orcas Island as a seedling. Midseason bloom. Ripens early September.

RESCUE Large yellow pear with red blush. Excellent flavor, great for fresh eating, canning, and drying. Disease-resistant. Midseason bloom. Ripens early to mid-September. **S**

MANON Excellent quality, mid-length storage. Disease resistant. Midseason bloom. Mid-September ripening. **S**

CONFERENCE A longtime European favorite. Medium-sized, golden-speckled, long-necked pear with an intense,

sweet, distinctive spicy flavor. Can be eaten right off the tree or stored in refrigeration for months. Strong producer. Early midseason. Ripens late September. **S**

ARMIDA A flavorful pear of excellent quality. Very compact, almost dwarf habit. Early midseason. Ripens late September. **S**

COMICE This pear has a juicy, fine buttery texture and flavor. Large broad-based shape. Dull yellow when ripe. Needs one month of storage before ripe. Stores well until Christmas. Late season bloom. Ripens early October.

BEURRE BOSCH A large, long-necked, golden-brown russeted pear. The flesh is finely textured and tender, with a spicy rich flavor. Very productive. High-quality pear, keeps well. Mid-to late-season bloom. Ripens early to mid-October.

asian pears \$32.95

SHINSEIKI Yellow-skinned fruit with white flesh and sweet mellow flavor. Medium large fruit keeps into January. Spreading type tree. Very early. Ripens mid-August. (pick up only) **S**

HAMESE A good producer of yellow-skinned, very sweet, crisp pears. Consistent quality, year after year. Very early. Ripens mid-to-late August. (pick up only) **S**

NIJISEIKI Also known as '20th Century,' this delicious yellow-skinned variety is the one found in the gourmet fruit sections of many markets. It is the most popular variety in Japan. Very juicy with good balance of sweetness and tartness. Vigorous tree. Very early. Ripens late August. **S**

KOSUI Round, golden fruit of superb quality. Flesh is tender and juicy. One of the best flavored Asian pears available. Trees are vigorous and productive. Medium-sized fruit. Good keeper. Early bloom. Ripens early to mid-September. **S**

CHOJURO Fruit size is large. Very good quality, spicy-aromatic fruit. Flesh is crisp with a russeted brown skin. Good for home storage. Keeps until March. Medium-size tree. Very early. Ripens mid-to-late September. **S**

BLOOM TIMES FOR PEAR POLLINATION

very early

Nijiseiki
Shinseiki
Chojuro
Mishirasu
Hamese

early

Kosui
Maxie

early mid

Armida
Conference
Doyenne de Juliette

midseason

Ubileen
Rescue
Orcas
Buerre Bosc
Manon

late

Comice

- Choose your pollinizer from the same or adjacent groups.
- **Note:** Bloom time does not correspond to ripening time. Choose varieties that ripen at different times to spread out your harvest, and check to make sure you have appropriate pollinizers.

pear rootstock

OHF-87 (Semi-Dwarf) For use with European and Asian Pears. Precocious and productive. Suitable for high-density plantings and espalier. Can be maintained at 10'–12'. Space 7'–9'. Staking for extra anchoring and to support fruit load is recommended. A true Pyrus—hardy to Zone 4.



hybrid pears \$32.95

MAXIE™ A cross of Nijiseiki Asian Pear and Red Bartlett European Pear. Maxie is round, crisp and juicy like an Asian Pear, but with the complex European-Pear flavor. Early bloom. Ripens on the tree in late August to early September. **\$32.95**

BABY SHIPOVA A cross of European Pear and Mountain Ash, bearing plum-sized fruits in early September that have a sweet, delicate flavor. Smaller growing and earlier ripening than Shipova, self-fertile and grows to 8'. **\$34.95**



Imperial Epineuse Plum

plums \$36.95

- Hardy to Zone 4
- Varieties chosen for disease resistance
- Most varieties need a pollinizer
- Tolerant of most soils

BLOOM TIMES FOR PLUM POLLINATION

- Japanese plums bloom too early to pollinize European plums. Choose another Japanese variety for pollination.
- European plums bloom too late to pollinize Japanese plums. Choose another European variety for pollination.

european plums varieties listed in order of ripening

ELMA'S SPECIAL Comes from an old orchard in Bellingham, and is probably an old variety known as Sanctus Hubertus. Purple-skinned fruit is very high quality, freestone, medium to small. Fleshy, juicy, full rich flavor. Consistent heavy bearer. Excellent fresh or processed, exceptional dried and in jam. **Ripens late July to early August.**

IMPERIAL EPINEUSE An antique French prune variety that sets the standard in prune plum flavor. Excellent prune plum for drying. The sweet, firm, freestone fruit **ripens early to mid-August.**

STANLEY (Italian Prune type) Excellent for cooking and eating out of hand. Hardy, vigorous, and produces full crops annually. The fruit is large, dark blue, juicy, and good quality. Partially self-fertile. **Ripens early to mid-September.**

QUEEN VICTORIA A large, oval, pinkish-purple skinned freestone plum with sweet, golden flesh. Excellent fresh or dried. Partially self-fertile. **Ripens late August.**

ITALIAN Excellent for cooking and eating out of hand. Fruit is medium sized, freestone, deep purple skin and golden flesh. Mostly self-fertile but will set larger crops with a pollinizer. **Ripens mid September.**

YELLOW EGG Large oval, bright yellow plum with yellow flesh. Excellent for fresh eating or canning. **Ripens early September.**

japanese plums



Fortune Japanese Plum

METHLEY (Self-fertile) Earliest ripening plum. Fruits are reddish purple with juicy, sweet, red flesh. Production is consistent and very heavy. **Ripens mid-to-late July.**

SHIRO Yellow skin and flesh with very sweet, juicy flavor. Consistent bearer, very productive. Most consistent producer of the Japanese types for this area. **Ripens early August.**

HOLLYWOOD Truly an edible ornamental! Pale pink flowers and deep purple foliage are a bonus to the deep red fruit

that **ripens mid-August.** Excellent for plum jelly. Partially self-fertile, Methley is a good pollinizer.

PEACH PLUM Very large fruit with apricot color. This plum has extraordinary texture and flavor. Truly a delight to eat. The tree is vigorous and moderately productive. **Ripens mid-to-late August.**

FORTUNE Large fruit has reddish-purple skin. The firm flesh is very sweet and flavorful. Semi-freestone. **Ripens late August.**

plum, peach and apricot rootstocks

LOVELL A peach rootstock similar in size to K-86. Well anchored, best on well drained soils, grows to 15'. Space 12'–15' at planting

ST. JULIAN A (Semi-Dwarf) Precocious and productive and well anchored. Grows to 12'–15'. Space 10'–14'.

KRYMSK 86 (Semi-Dwarf) Slightly larger than St. Julian A. Well anchored and tolerant of heavy soil. Grows to 15'. Space 12'–15'.



Betty Peach

- Hardy to Zone 5
- All varieties are self-fertile
- Need well-drained soil and warm site
- Manage for Peach Leaf Curl while trees are young
- Intensely flavored varieties

peaches \$36.95

varieties listed in order of ripening

AVALON PRIDE Selected in Western Washington, this semi-freestone, red-skinned peach is leaf-curl resistant and sets fruit well in our maritime climate. Sweet, yellow-fleshed peaches **ripen early August**. Plan to control for Peach Leaf Curl on young trees.

BETTY A leaf-curl-resistant peach discovered in Ferndale. Late blooming, Betty has firm, semi-freestone fruit of excellent quality. Fruit **ripens early to mid-August**. Young trees should be managed for peach leaf curl.

NANAIMO™ Nanaimo is a new leaf-curl-resistant peach, discovered in British Columbia, that performs well in the rainy springs of the Pacific Northwest.

Red-blushed fruit is freestone, sweet and tasty, **ripening early to mid-August**.

FROST PEACH Yellow-fleshed fruit with flavor similar to locally grown Red Havens. Large to medium size with soft flesh. Very heavy bearing and must be thinned. Generally freestone and resistant to split pit. Leaf-curl resistant, with showy blooms. **Ripens mid-August**.

SALISH SUMMER (Q-18) A WSU introduction. Salish Summer is a white-fleshed peach, semi-freestone, **ripening mid-August**. Curl resistant once established; young trees should be managed for Peach Leaf Curl.

peach leaf curl

We suggest Sulfur or Copper-Sulfate mixed with a sticker, which holds the chemical on the plant longer. For specific concentrations of chemicals, read the label. Spraying must happen when leaves are off the tree. First spray: at bud swell, approximately mid-January. Second spray: approximately three weeks after bud break or first spray. Third spray: three weeks after second spray. Varieties resistant to leaf curl should be sprayed until well established. Even established resistant trees may show some leaf curl in certain springs, but will recover quickly.



Puget Gold Apricot

apricots \$36.95

- Hardy to Zone 5
- All varieties are self-fertile but set more fruit if a pollinizer is planted
- Need warm, well-drained site protected from late frost

PUGET GOLD This is the most proven variety for the Pacific Northwest. Blooms later than most cultivars, usually avoiding most damaging frosts. Fruit is large with classic apricot shape and bright-orange, freestone fruit. **Ripens early to mid-August**.

HARGLOW A late blooming apricot variety that shows promise for the Pacific Northwest. Large, deep-orange fruit with excellent flavor. **Ripens a little after Puget Gold**. Shows good disease resistance.



Montmorency Tart Cherry

tart cherries \$36.95

varieties listed in order of ripening

- Hardy to Zone 5
- Stake dwarf trees to support fruit load
- Self-fertile
- Will not pollinate with sweet cherries
- Easiest cherries to grow
- Protect from birds

MONTMORENCY Medium to large fruits, bright red in color. Standard tart cherry for commercial or home plantings. Good quality and flavor. Very precocious and productive. **Ripens mid-July**.

MORELLO Dark-red pie cherry. Highly productive, excellent quality fruit. **Ripens late July**.



Black Gold Cherry

sweet cherries \$36.95

varieties listed in order of ripening

- Hardy to Zone 5
- Stake dwarf trees to support fruit load
- Proven crack-resistant varieties
- Some varieties need a pollinizer
- Best in well-drained soil

BLACK GOLD (self-fertile) Very late blooming black cherry, escaping most frost. The tree also has good canker resistance. The large, firm black cherries are crack-resistant, have excellent flavor, and ripen early to mid-July.

HARTLAND A very productive, precocious variety bearing large, firm dark red cherries. Very promising in the WSU Mt. Vernon fruit trials. Shows some resistance to bacterial canker. **Needs a pollinizer. Ripens early-mid July.**

RAINIER Large, yellow, Royal Ann type. Firm flesh; high quality for eating and canning. Trees are vigorous, productive and very hardy. **Needs a pollinizer. Ripens mid-July.**

WHITE GOLD (self-fertile) An excellent red-blushed yellow cherry. White Gold is crack-resistant and resistant to bacterial canker. **Ripens in mid-July.**

STARLETTA™ 'Tom's Blush' (self-fertile) Large, red-blushed yellow cherries, ripening just after Rainier, **mid- to late-July.** Very resistant to bacterial canker.

VANDELAY (self-fertile) A reddish black cherry from Canada that resists bacterial canker. Very large, firm, crack-resistant cherries with excellent flavor. **Ripens mid- to late-July.**

LAPINS (self-fertile) Dark, crack-resistant cherry, firm with great flavor. **Ripens late July or early August.** A great cherry tree if you can only have one!

cherry rootstock info

DWARF GISELA #5 The growth habit on this rootstock is more spreading than upright—a desirable trait for cherries on trellis systems. Root anchorage is only fair, so staking is necessary. The stake is also extremely valuable for tying up branches laden with fruit. Can be maintained under 10' and is suitable for trellis systems. 8'–10' spacing.

DWARF KRYMSK 6 Precocious with good anchorage and some tolerance of wetter soils. Unlike Gisela, productive varieties will not overset and produce small fruit on this rootstock. Can be maintained at 10'–12'. 10'–12' spacing.

SEMI-DWARF MAZZARD Tolerant of heavy soils. Well anchored, so only initial staking needed. Vigorous sweet cherries on Mazzard will become large trees if not pruned. Sweet cherries can be maintained to 15'–18'; tart cherries at 12'–15'. 15'–20' spacing

getting started with UFO cherries

The Upright Fruiting Offshoots (UFO) system for sweet cherries was developed to simplify training, pruning, and crop management. At maturity, the UFO system yields a fruiting wall that is productive and simple to maintain. Each tree has a permanent single horizontal trunk from which fruiting shoots are grown vertically. Establishing the UFO system is straightforward with little to no pruning required at planting. The 2D system makes covering with insect and bird net easier so you can beat the birds to your pest-free cherries!



SPACING:

- Space rows 9'–10' apart;
- In the row, space trees 5'–6' apart (Gisela 5 Rootstock);
- Trellis should be at least 5 wires—lowest wire at 20", then spaced every 18"–20";
- Unbranched (whip) trees are planted at a 45-degree angle, pointing the terminal to the south (important: do not plant the trees vertically and bend them to a 45-degree angle);

For complete growing and training details, visit the [Training UFO Sweet Cherries page](#) our website.



Oregon Champion Gooseberry

- Hardy to Zone 3
- Self-fertile
- Full sun to partial shade
- Grow 4'-6' high, space 4'-6'
- Ornamental shrubs easily trained as espalier or standard
- Excellent fruit for fresh eating, jams, and cooking
- Ripen in July
- Black currants and thorny gooseberries are deer resistant 🦌

currants & gooseberries

currants

ROVADA (Red) Very large fruit borne on long chains make picking a breeze. This selection from Holland is quite productive and very disease resistant too! Excellent for preserves or eating fresh.

BEN SAREK (Black) A disease-resistant black currant from the Scottish Research Institute. Compact bushes are loaded with large, shiny black fruit. Mildew and rust resistant. Grows to 3'-4'. 🌧️ 🦌

TIBEN (Black) Black currant from Poland with excellent disease resistance. High yielding and easy to grow. Late ripening and very sweet. 🌧️ 🦌

WHITE PEARL (White) Highly productive cultivar. Beautiful pinkish-white translucent fruit is sweet and flavorful. Attractive upright growth habit.

JOSTABERRY A cross between Black Currant and Gooseberry. A fine blending of the mellow gooseberry flavor with hints of the black currant's taste. Translucent purple-black fruit makes an excellent jam. Mildew and Blister Rust resistant. Thornless.

gooseberries

ACHILLES RED Large fruit can be used green for cooking or allowed to ripen to deep red for fresh eating. Later ripening than many varieties. A compact growing plant with good rust resistance.

BLACK VELVET Extremely productive variety with sweet, dark-red fruit with a blueberry-like flavor. Good disease resistance.

POORMAN Vigorous, very productive upright plant that produces the sweetest gooseberry you'll ever eat. Berry size is large with pinkish red color. Very disease resistant.

OREGON CHAMPION Medium-large yellow-green berries ripen midsummer. Fewer thorns than many gooseberries. Mildew resistant. Spreading plant Grows 3' tall, 4' wide.

ORUS 8 Medium-sized dark-purple fruit with wonderful flavor—considered one of the best gooseberries for fresh eating. This cross of gooseberry and black currant is very pest and disease resistant.



Thornless Triple Crown Blackberry

- Best in well-drained, fertile soil
- Provide trellis support
- Best crops with ample summer water
- Ripen July-August
- Space 4'-6' at planting

blackberries

varieties listed in order of ripening

MARIONBERRY A medium to large blackberry with bright red to reddish black fruit, excellent sweet flavor. This is one of the most productive and vigorous blackberries. Fruits are long and conical with medium firmness, perfect for fresh eating and for processing. **Ripens late July into early August in the Northwest.** Hardy to Zone 7.

THORNLESS BOYSENBERRY A vigorous trailing vine that produces very large sweet berries. These reddish black fruits can be up to 2" in length. **Fruit will ripen over a several month period.** Hardy to Zone 6

THORNLESS LOGANBERRY A cross between a wild blackberry and a raspberry, this variety has a unique and delectable flavor. The bushes are thornless making it an ideal selection for the home gardener. **Early season (July).** Hardy to Zone 5.

THORNLESS LOCH NESS A truly thornless blackberry developed in Scotland. Loch Ness is a very productive variety with exceptional flavor and real gourmet quality. Loch Ness should become one of the very best thornless blackberries for the home garden. **Ripens in mid to late July.** Hardy to Zone 5

THORNLESS TRIPLE CROWN Very productive vines bear huge sweet berries beginning in August and continuing till frost. Well-managed plants have been reported to bear over 30 lbs. of fruit per plant. Hardy to Zone 5.





blueberries

varieties listed in order of ripening

- Blueberries ripen July–August
- Partially self-fertile. Plant two varieties for larger fruit set.
- Space 3 ½'–6' at planting
- Best in moist, acidic soil

SPARTAN Giant, light blue berries have a delicious tangy, sweet flavor. Upright habit, to 5'-6', with bright gold and orange fall color. **Ripens late June-early July.** Hardy to Zone 5.

REKA Very productive and vigorous, Reka bears medium to large, dark-blue berries with excellent flavor. Tolerant of most soil types, even winter wet. **Ripens late June-early July.** Hardy to Zone 4.

PATRIOT Large dark-blue, highly flavored berries. Producing 10–20 lbs. of fruit at maturity. Will perform in wet soils better than most varieties. Spreading growth habit to 4'. **Ripens starting early July over several weeks.** Hardy to Zone 3.

DUKE Medium to large, mildly tart berries ripen early. The attractive berry is quite firm and retains its fresh quality longer than most varieties. Often produces over 20 lbs per bush when mature. Fall foliage is yellow orange. Mature size 6'. **Early ripening.** Hardy to Zone 4.

DRAPER Large crisp, light-blue berries are easy and quick to pick. Mild sweet flavor. Stocky, upright habit, grows 4'–6' high. **Ripens early to mid-July over several weeks.** Berries hold well on the bush. Hardy to Zone 5.

NORTHLAND Medium-sized berries are very sweet. Bush is vigorous with spreading habit. Extremely

productive: over 20 lbs. per bush. Good choice for freezing—they ripen all at once. 4' tall at maturity. **Ripens early- to mid-July.** Hardy to Zone 3.

BLUE CROP Berries are medium-large and light blue with firm flesh. Flavor good, moderately aromatic. Plant is vigorous and a consistent heavy producer. Spreading growth, 6' tall at maturity. **Ripens mid-July.** Hardy to Zone 4.

TORO Very productive, producing heavy clusters of giant sky-blue fruit. An excellent ornamental blueberry, with showy, bright pink spring flowers and red fall foliage. Mature at 4'. **Ripens mid-July.** Hardy to Zone 4.

SUNSHINE BLUE (self-fertile) This semi-dwarf, semi-evergreen blueberry is a compact bush, growing to 3' tall. Showy hot-pink flowers yield large crops of high-quality dime-sized fruit. Harvest can last 9 weeks. Will tolerate higher pH than most blueberries. An excellent patio plant. **Ripens starting mid-July.** Hardy to Zone 5.

CHANDLER Giant berries with delicious flavor! The huge berries ripen over a six-week period. Upright spreading form, reaching 5'–6' at maturity. **Ripens mid- to late-July.** Hardy to Zone 4.

CHIPPEWA Large, light blue berries with an excellent sweet flavor. This compact bush grows to 3'. **Ripens mid- to late-July.** Hardy to Zone 3.

PINK LEMONADE Mid to late season ripening, Pink Lemonade has very deep pink berries that are large, firm and flavorful. Also great showy spring flowers. Compact in habit, maturing at 3'-4'. Hardy to Zone 5.

LEGACY Plants are vigorous, slightly spreading to 6'. Heavy consistent crops of excellent quality berries late summer. Rated as one of the best flavored varieties in USDA trials. In mild winter areas, Legacy can be evergreen. **Late ripening.** Hardy to Zone 5.

LIBERTY Large, sky-blue berries are firm with excellent flavor. Vigorous and productive. **Ripens over a 2–3-week period from late July into August.** Hardy to Zone 4.

blueberry relative

EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY (*Vaccinium ovatum*) Produces a multitude of white or pinkish bell-shaped blossoms in April and May, and tasty blue-black berries in **late August and September.** Prefers a shady environment but can take full sun in cooler areas. Erect shrub grows 8'–10' in partial shade, 4'–5' in full sun. Prefers acid soil and mulched roots. Hardy to Zone 7.

RED CANDY LINGONBERRY (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) Low evergreen shrub, slowly spreading by runners. Lots of white flowers are followed by large red berries. Compact and vigorous at 8" high and wide. Full sun to part-shade. Average, well-drained soil with summer moisture. Hardy to Zone 3



strawberries

bundle of 20 - \$12.95

everbearing (day-neutral)

Hardy to Zone 4

Prune runners and thin first set of blossoms for best production

SEASCAPE Excellent flavor with heavy yields of large berries and good disease resistance. A proven cultivar in the Northwest: low chill requirements make it promising for warm winter climates.

SWEET ANN A new day-neutral cultivar from Lassen Canyon Nursery. Sweet Ann is productive, producing large fruit with excellent flavor. Does not produce prolific runners. Very disease resistant.

main croppers (June bearers)

Hardy to Zone 6

TILLAMOOK Large to very large berries ripen midseason. Very firm, great for fresh eating or freezing. Good disease resistance.

MARY'S PEAK A new variety developed for the PNW. Large firm berries with excellent flavor good for fresh eating or for processing. Upright plants are very productive. Ripens late season.

- Main croppers for one big June or July crop
- Day-neutral (everbearers) for all-summer crops
- 10"–18" spacing
- Well-drained fertile soil, full sun
- Disease-resistant varieties produce 4–6 years before needing replanting



Fall Gold Raspberry

raspberries

- Hardy to Zone 6
- Space 24"–30" when planting
- Best in fertile, well-drained soil
- Do not plant too deep! This is the #1 reason for failure
- Summer raspberries bear heavy crops on second year canes
- Fall raspberries bear on 1 and 2 year canes, can produce 2 light crops each year, or 1 heavy crop in autumn

summer bearing

BOYNE A very winter hardy raspberry. Fruit is medium, deep red, with good flavor, excellent for fresh eating or preserves. Immune to Raspberry Bushy Dwarf Disease and tolerant to root rot.

MEEKER Fruit is large, rich red, and firm. Outstanding fruit with excellent quality for fresh eating and processing. Very productive. In the coldest areas, plant in protected areas if possible. Somewhat resistant to berry rot.

CASCADE DELIGHT Very large berries are bright red, quite firm, with excellent flavor, rivaling Tulameen. Productive plants are resistant to root rot, suitable for wetter ground than Tulameen or Meeker.

TULAMEEN Firm, very large, light-red aromatic fruit is produced over a long summer season in July and August. Good flavor, productive yet very susceptible to root rot.

LEWIS A very productive, late ripening summer raspberry with excellent flavor. Lewis is somewhat tolerant to root rot.


fall bearing

VINTAGE Large, firm berries have excellent flavor. Very productive, vines begin ripening berries starting mid to late August. Can be cut to the ground annually for large late crops.

FALL GOLD Enjoy intensely sweet, golden yellow berries from late-August until mid-October. A great change from red varieties. Medium to large size berries with good yields.



hazelnuts \$34.95

- Hardy to Zone 5
- Trees mature at 15'–20'
-  Tolerant of most soils
- All varieties need a pollinizer, best nut set with 3 or more varieties
- All varieties are very resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight

JEFFERSON High quality, large nuts on a compact, very blight-resistant cultivar. Low blank ratio. For best pollination, plant with York, Theta, or Yamhill. 15' at maturity.

SACAJAWEA Vigorous upright tree producing nuts of superb quality- grow this one for the flavor! Pollinize with York or Yamhill.

THETA A blight resistant hazelnut from OSU. Moderate sized tree bears medium sized nuts of good quality. Good pollinizer for Jefferson, York, and Yamhill.

YAMHILL A new OSU hazelnut with complete resistance to Eastern Filbert Blight. Compact habit, less than 10' tall, 12' wide at maturity. Small, high-quality nuts. Pollinizes with York, Jefferson, or Theta.

YORK A midseason pollinizer with a long bloom-season. Compatible with most cultivars, including Theta, Jefferson, and Yamhill. Highly resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight and produces round, medium-sized nuts.



walnuts \$34.95

- Hardy to Zone 4
- Large trees, mature at 30'–40'
- Best in deep, well-drained soil
- Partially self-fertile, best nut production with a pollinizer
- Walnuts ripen mid-October

CASCADE An outstanding, relatively new selection. Very precocious and heavy producing. Care must be taken when cropping at an early age. Clusters of 6 or more nuts can bend the branches to the ground. Nuts are buttery and flavorful.

MANREGION Vigorous, fast-growing trees with lateral branching habit. Highly productive with large, high-quality nuts.



almonds \$34.95

- Hardy to Zone 7
- Almond cultivars from the Ukraine
- Late blooming to escape most frosts - the reason most almonds fail to set nuts in the Northwest
- Trees will grow to 15'-20'; space 15'
- Resistant to Peach Leaf Curl

BOUNTY A hardy, late blooming, Ukrainian variety that bears heavy crops of sweet, soft-shelled nuts. Somewhat self-fertile; larger crops if two varieties are planted. Not proven in Western WA, but worth trying.

ORACLE One of several new almond cultivars introduced from the Ukraine. Late enough blooming to escape most frosts. Oracle has sweet, soft-shelled nuts. Somewhat self-fertile; produces larger crops if two varieties are planted. Not proven in Western WA, but worth trying.



Ana Kiwi

kiwi fruit

- Best in full sun, well-drained soil
- Support on trellis or arbor
- Plant both female and male plants together for fruit production
- Space 10'-15' at planting
- All of the kiwi fruits freeze well, whole or sliced
- Requires moist summer soil

hardy (*Actinidia arguta*)

Hardy to Zone 5

74-49 (Female) Earliest ripening hardy kiwi in this group. Large, smooth-skinned fruit similar to Ana, but ripening a week or two earlier, starting late September. Pollinized by arguta male.

ANANASNAJA ('ANA') (Female) Vigorous vines with outstanding flavorful, spicy fruit. Smooth skin, no need to peel. Fruit is 1½" long. Ours ripen early October. Pollinized by arguta male.

HARDY RED (Female) Striking cranberry-red fruit with a delicious sweet-tart flavor, always a favorite in taste tests. Ripens early-to-mid -October. Pollinized by arguta male. Hardy to -25° F.

JUMBO (Female) Italian variety with one of the largest fruits of the hardy kiwis. Tasty sweet flavor, productive vines, slightly later ripening than Ana, in mid-October. Pollinized by arguta male.

ARGUTA KIWI (Male) Pollinizes up to 8 females; plant within 100' of females. Does not need extensive overhead trellising as it does not produce fruit.

fuzzy (*Actinidia deliciosa*)

Hardy to Zone 7

JENNY (Female) A self-fertile fuzzy kiwi for the smaller yard! Jenny will produce kiwis that ripen mid-October, and store well in refrigeration. Planting in a protected area and wrapping the trunk of young vines at dormancy is recommended. (available late spring 2021)

SAANICHTON (Female) Similar to the kiwi you find in the markets, and proven in our area. Beautiful, vigorous vine with large fuzzy leaves. A delectable kiwi flavor with a fuzzy skin and attractive lime-green flesh, ripening mid-to-late October. Fuzzy kiwis store well, much longer than the smooth skinned hardy kiwis. Plant in protected locations. We recommend wrapping all the trunks with closed-cell insulation at dormancy; that seems to solve most cold-hardiness problems. Hardy to 10° F.

CALIFORNIA (Male) Necessary to pollinize Saanichton. Will pollinate up to 8 plants.

variegated, hardy (*Actinidia kolomikta*)

Hardy to Zone 3

SEPTEMBER SUN (Female) These are the most ornamental vines of the kiwis we offer. The smooth-skinned fruit is high quality and the sweetest of the kiwis. It is also the smallest (¾" diameter); they can be eaten like grapes. Ripens early September in the Northwest; well suited for cool summer areas. This vine is not very vigorous so ideal for more confined locations. Both female and male vines are very attractive. Hardy to -40° F.

KOLOMIKTA (Male) Pollinizes up to 8 females. The male is particularly striking with its pink, white, and green variegated leaves. Retains leaf color best when grown in partial shade in a cool location.





Canadice Table Grape

Visit our website for pruning and training tips

- Hardy to Zone 5 when established
- Requires full sun and well drained soil
- Needs trellis support
- Annual pruning required for full crops
- Space 4'–8' at planting

table grapes

varieties listed in order of ripening

INTERLAKEN Ripens mid-September. Golden clusters are medium in size with small berries. Bunching tends to be uneven in some years. Fruit quality is outstanding.

LYNDEN BLUE (Giant Fredonia) Concord type. Ripens mid-to-late September. Grown in Mission, British Columbia for more than 4 decades. Now easily found in gardens throughout Lynden, Washington. Medium to large bunches, very large, dark blue-black berries; sweet mild flavor slip-skin with seeds. Good for fresh eating and juicing. Very compact vine.

JUPITER Ripens mid-September. Large bunches of seedless blue-black berries. Excellent flavor, crisp berries. One of the best for cool sites.

CANADICE Ripens mid-to-late September. Pink seedless, with distinctive spicy flavor. A very consistent producer in

cool summer climates. Has well-filled, loose clusters of medium-sized berries. Very hardy.

VENUS Ripens late September. Large bunches of blue-black berries, most years seedless but with an occasional soft seed. Distinctive flavor, consistent producer.

RELIANCE Ripens late September. Sweet-flavored red seedless grape. Clusters are full and berries large for the maritime climate. Very productive.

GLENORA A seedless deep blue-black grape with slightly slip-skin like a Concord. An excellent variety if you love the Concord flavor but don't want seeds. Ripens late September to early October. On the border for ripening in the coolest sites.



Regent Red Wine Grape

wine grapes

Visit our website for pruning and training tips

- Hardy to Zone 5 when established
- Own Root
- Needs trellis support
- Annual pruning required for full crops
- Space 4'–8' at planting

Northwest Washington has generally cool summers. Grape growers talk about Growing Degree Days when considering ripening times. Growing Degree Days (GDD) measure the accumulation of heat above 50°F during the summer. Much of Northwest Washington has GDD's of 1500–1700. If you live near I-5, or within 20 miles of salt water, the earlier ripening varieties will be the most likely to work for you.

white wine grapes

MADELEINE ANGEVINE A mid-September ripening, very worthwhile grape, giving heavy crops of green-white berries that yield large quantities of juice for wine, and may also be enjoyed fresh. Bunch rot and mildew susceptible. Makes an outstanding white wine. Needs 1600-1900 GDD to ripen.

ISKORKA Originating in Russia (name means "sparkle"), it makes an excellent white wine with mineral notes. Needs 1600 GDD to ripen.

SIEGERREBE Ripens early September. Pink wine grape with small bunches. Good quality, low-acid maturity—makes excellent white wine. Moderately productive, medium vigor. Needs less than 1600 GDD to ripen.

ORTEGA An early ripening white wine grape, with high sugar levels and low acidity, grown for years on Vancouver Island. Makes a light, fruity wine. Very productive. Cross between Muller-Thurgau and Siegerrebe. 1600-1900 GDD.

red wine grapes

GARANOIR A very early ripening red, of Swiss origin. This cross of Gamay Noir and Reichensteiner does not gain high sugars, but has low acids when ripe, making it an excellent grape for blending with higher sugar, higher acid juice. Under 1600 GDD needed to ripen.

GOLUBOK Russian origin; an early teinturier with a lot of potential for a unique full-bodied red wine. One of the most promising early reds in our trial; requires less than 1600 GDD to ripen.

PINOT NOIR PRECOCE An early ripening sport of Pinot Noir that is showing much promise in our grape trials. This clone of Pinot Noir can ripen up to three weeks earlier than other Pinot Noir clones. Acid will drop into very acceptable levels every year in our trials. Needs less than 1600 GDD to ripen.

PINOT NOIR 71 (French 777) One of the most promising clones of Pinot Noir in our trials so far, ripening before the Wadenswill and Dijon clones. Plant canopies must be well managed and cluster-thinned to achieve quality in all Pinot clones grown in this region. 1800–1900 GDD needed to ripen.

REGENT A recent German cross. Bred mainly for the German organic wine industry. Regent is extremely resistant to diseases. Ripens at least a week ahead of Pinot Noir. Makes a full-bodied red wine in warm years. Promising in our grape trials, it should prove to be an excellent grape for the home gardener or winemaker. 1600-1900 GDD.

RONDO A very early ripening red wine grape of German origin. Full bodied with deep red color. Very winter hardy. Approximately 1600 GDD needed to ripen.

ZWIGELT A recent Austrian cross. Makes an excellent fruity, Pinot-type wine. Very vigorous and highly productive, with very dark grapes. Tight clusters benefit from cluster thinning. Continues to gain sugar even in cool, wet falls. 1600-1900 GDD.

dual purpose grape

MUSCAT OF NORWAY An early ripening red grape that has large berries in big clusters. This has performed well in the Northwest, needing under 1600 GDD to ripen. This small seeded grape is excellent for eating and also can be used to make a fruity blush wine.

notable fruits

This is an assortment of several unusual fruits that can be grown in cool summer climates. Most of these have strong ornamental qualities to complement their culinary attributes. The selections we carry are virtually pest-free and easy to grow. Enjoy!

cornelian cherry

Hardy to Zone 4

Small deciduous trees, growing to 10'-12', with very ornamental, late winter bloom of bright yellow, followed by late summer red fruit that is sweet and astringent, excellent for processing. Partially self-fertile, but larger crops with two varieties.

PIONEER A Cornelian Cherry selected for its prolific fruit. The fruit is large and pear shaped.

RED STAR Large deep red fruit is very prolific.

well-drained soil and ample moisture; amend the bed heavily with manure before planting. 2-yr.-old crowns.

chokeberry (*Aronia melonocarpa*) 🌱

Hardy to Zone 3

ARON (Aronia X Prunifolia) A cross of *Aronia melonocarpa* and *Aronia arbutifolia*. Deciduous shrub with an upright, arching habit, eventually to 5'-8'. Brilliant orange and red fall colors, followed by plentiful dark purple or black fruit that ripen in late Summer. Fruit is edible and high in antioxidants but quite bitter and best processed rather than eaten raw. Tolerant of wet soil.

EGERTA Extremely ornamental shrub that produces showy white flowers followed by very large astringent, sweet blue-black berries that make excellent preserves and juice and are extremely high in antioxidants. Fiery fall foliage is a bonus! Easy to grow. Tolerant of wet soil. Grows to 6'-8'.



asparagus

Hardy to Zone 2

JERSEY KNIGHT An all-male variety of asparagus that out-produces older varieties. It sets very few berries, meaning more energy goes into producing sweet edible stalks. Asparagus likes

elderberries (*Sambucus canadensis*) 🌱

Hardy to Zone 5

- Varieties selected for best fruit
- 8'-10' at maturity
- Full sun or partial shade
- For heavier fruiting, plant 2 varieties

YORK Our most productive variety with large, dark purple berries. Ripens mid-August.

NOVA Our most vigorous plant with large clusters of dark purple berries. Ripens mid-August.



figs 🌱 🌧️

Hardy to Zone 7

- Older fig trees are hardy to 10°F
- Best in warm, protected sites
- Try wrapping the fig trunk with closed-cell pipe insulation each winter

DESERT KING Seems to be the most reliable and hardiest fig for the Northwest. Green skin with strawberry flesh. Delicious fresh and good for drying. Ripens late July.

LATTARULLA Also known as the Italian Honey Fig. Green skinned, honey colored flesh. Very compact habit.

NEVERELLA (also called 'OSBORNE PROLIFIC') Productive fig, promising in tests at the Mount Vernon Fruit Research Station. Deep bronze to brown fig with pale amber flesh. Hardy for the Northwest.

figs

Figs can be very successful in the Northwest, but they need careful siting and some summer pruning to produce the best crops. Planting them against a south or west facing wall will increase the summer heat to hasten ripening. Because they are on their own roots, established figs can freeze to the ground in a severe winter and come back the following year.

goji berry (*Lycium barbarum*)

Hardy to Zone 5

CRIMSON STAR (Also known as Wolfberry) An attractive 6'-10' deciduous shrub that has light purple, bell-shaped flowers followed by bright red berries. The sweet, distinctive fruit has become famous lately for its antioxidant qualities. Sprawling, vine-like bushes. Full to part sun, well-drained soil.

honeyberry (*Lonicera caerulea* var. *edulis*) 🌱

Hardy to Zone 3

Very hardy, deciduous bush honeysuckles (honeysuckle relative). Produce small, fragrant white flowers followed by tasty fruits about the size and flavor of blueberries, ripening in June. These can fruit in shade or sun and are very hardy. Plant at least 2 varieties for fruit set.

BLUE HOKKAIDO Popular Japanese hybrid, with upright growth habit to 4'-5', and large sweet-tart dark blue berries.

BLUE MOON Attractive spreading form, growing to 4' high and wide with bright green foliage.

BLUE PAGODA Widely grown Japanese variety, with upright growth habit to 4'-5', and large sweet crisp blue berries.

BLUE VELVET Spreading, low growing form with velvety gray-green foliage. Grows to 3' high, 4' wide.

goumi (*Eleagnus multiflorus*) 🌱

Hardy to Zone 5

SWEET SCARLET A very ornamental, nitrogen fixing, deciduous shrub growing to 6'. The dark green foliage is silver underneath. Fragrant creamy white flowers bloom in April and are followed in late June by tasty, sweet, large, red berries.

hops (*Humulus lupulus*) 🌿

Hardy to Zone 4

Perennial vines that produce the hops used in beer making. The vines can grow to 15' or more, die to the ground each winter. Best in full sun, well-drained soils.

CASCADE A popular brewer's hop that gives many pale ales their bitter/aromatic flavor. Alpha acids 5-7%.

CHINOOK A high alpha acid hop with a wonderful herbal, almost smoky character when used as an aromatic during the last few minutes of the boil. Alpha acid: 12.0-14.0% / Beta acid: 3.0-4.0%

WILLAMETTE An aromatic hops originating in Oregon. Mostly used as flavoring, not bittering. Alpha acids 4-6%.

mulberry

Hardy to Zone 5

ILLINOIS EVERBEARING Fruit quality is excellent for fresh eating and processing. Very precocious, bearing heavy crops at a young age. Fruits are 1½" long and wide. Fast growing to 30'. Ripens early July and continues through September.



olive (*Olea europea*) 🌿

Hardy to 10°F

In much of Western Washington, olives are grown for their ornamental quality rather than for fruit. Olives may produce if planted in a warm enough site, such as against a south or west facing wall, or in large containers wintered inside. Needs well-drained soil.

ARBEQUINA (self-fertile) A Spanish variety that is quite ornamental and early ripening in sites suitable for producing fruit. An evergreen tree, it grows to 10'-15' in many years, with soft gray, willow-shaped leaves.

STAR OF CRIMEA Selected olive from the Nikita Botanical Garden on the Crimea Peninsula. An evergreen tree, it grows to 10'-15' in many years with soft gray, willow shaped leaves. Uncertain whether self-fertile; best planted with a second variety for pollination if fruit is wanted.

persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*)

CARDINAL™ (self-fertile) A Korean variety of Asian persimmon that is both non-astringent and early ripening (late October). Compact habit, should mature at 12' or less.

IZU (self-fertile) An early ripening, non-astringent Asian persimmon that should perform well in our climate. Izu has medium-sized fruit with excellent flavor, ripening late October on a small tree (10'-15'). Bring fruit inside before a hard freeze to continue ripening. Hardy to 0°F.

EARLY FUYU (self-fertile) A non-astringent, Asian persimmon that ripens in late October-early November. Compact habit, should mature at 10'-12'.



quince (*Cydonia oblonga*)

- hardy to zone 5
- self-fertile
- 10'-12' in height
- heavy fruit set
- high in pectin and vitamin C- great for baking and preserves

AROMATNAYA Sweeter than most quinces, excellent for preserves and cooking in both sweet and savory dishes. Upright habit. Ripens October. Very disease resistant.

SMYRNA An old variety of Turkish origin, Smyrna is truly an ornamental edible. The tree itself is small and semi-weeping, with large silky flowers. It even tolerates a little shade. The large yellow fruit is very flavorful.

PINEAPPLE A very large quince with a sweet-tart pineapple-like flavor. Ripens in September.

rhubarb

Hardy to Zone 3

CRIMSON CHERRY Deep-red stalks with rich flavor; great in pies and sauces. Very productive variety.

autumn olive (*Eleagnus umbellata*) 🌿🌿

Hardy to Zone 3

Deciduous nitrogen fixing shrubs with pollinator attracting flowers, followed by sweet, astringent fall berries. Grow to 6'-10' high and wide. Self-fertile. Drought tolerant.

AMBER™ Late summer crop of amber-yellow, flavorful berries.

GARNET Early fall crop of very large red berries.

RUBY Late summer to early fall of flavorful red berries.



seaberry (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) 🌿🌿

Hardy to Zone 4

Also known as Sea Buckthorn, this large, nitrogen-fixing shrub slowly spreads by suckers. An excellent pollinator and good for anchoring slopes. Drought tolerant. Highest concentration of Vitamin C of any fruit.

TITAN (Female) Very large, flavorful berries are aromatic and bright orange. Grows best in sandy, well-drained soils, in full sun. Grows to 10'. Needs a male pollinizer to set fruit.

MALE A pollinizer for female Seaberry plants. One male can pollinize up to 8 female plants. A fine ornamental, with gray-green foliage and fuzzy brown flower buds in winter. Grows to 10'.

tea (*Camellia sinensis*)

Hardy to Zone 7

The plant from which green and black tea is made. A beautiful broadleaf evergreen shrub, growing to 6'-8' with small, late fall flowers of fragrant white. Sun to partial shade, well-drained, acid soil. Seed sourced from a region in Korea known for its tea.






yuzu (*Citrus junos*)

The hardiest true citrus. Will survive short periods below 10°F. Small, seedy fruit has lemon-like juice and a rind strongly flavored like citron. Evergreen to 18°F. Worth trying outside in protected, milder areas of PNW.

ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE PLANTS

The catalog has only a partial listing of what's at the nursery! All plants are available for pick-up at the nursery. Visit our website for pricing and sizes for pick up or shipping.

Our goal is to provide you with an extensive listing of well-grown, choice plants, many of which are truly unusual and merit attention in your garden.

-  Varieties native to the PNW.
-  Deer resistant. Plants that deer tend not to browse.
-  Drought tolerant. Plants that can handle no to low summer irrigation once established.
-  Plants tolerant of heavy and winter wet soils.
-  Plants that make good hedges. Good hedges make good neighbors.

flowering garden trees



Cornus kousa -
Scarlet Fire Dogwood

CERCIS CANADENSIS 'FOREST PANSY' REDBUD

Hardy to Zone 4

Spring flowers of rosy-pink line the bare branches before the large heart-shaped leaves emerge in shimmering red-purple. Golden fall color and winter branching add interest. Grows to 20'; best with some protection from coldest winter winds.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICUS AMERICAN FRINGETREE

Hardy to Zone 5

A small tree native to the Southeast, Fringetree will grow to 15'-20' high and wide over time. Spring-blooming flowers feature airy, terminal, drooping clusters of fringe-like, creamy white petals. Best in moist, well drained soils with summer water. A Great Plants Pick.



Magnolia hybrid -
'Gold Star' Magnolia

CORNUS - FLOWERING DOGWOODS Hardy to Zone 5


The flowering dogwoods we carry are resistant to dogwood anthracnose, and perform best in rich, moist soil, in sun to part shade. Flowering dogwoods grow with spreading, layered habit. Their spring flowers are often followed by berry-like fruit that is a favorite of songbirds. They often have good fall color.

- **BLUE RAY** (Cornus kousa) A Chinese dogwood with prolific star shaped flowers of creamy white, blooming in late May to early June. The textural foliage has a slight blue cast, taking on red tones in fall. Slow growing, eventually 15'-20' in height and spread.
- **EDDIE'S WHITE WONDER** A cross of Cornus nuttallii and Cornus florida, this dogwood has huge white flowers, blooming in early May. The large foliage develops good fall color. Vigorous growth, mature size of 25'-30'.
- **SCARLET FIRE** (Cornus kousa) Scarlet Fire was selected for it's deep fuchsia pink bracts which are pointed, and do not overlap, giving them the appearance of deep pink stars. Grows to 20' in 20 years. 3'-4'
- **ROSY TEACUPS** This hybrid of Cornus kousa and Cornus nuttallii has wide, pink flowers with dark-pink edges. Slightly wider than tall, this dogwood should reach 20' in 20+ years. Very disease resistant.
- **VENUS** An exciting new cross from Rutgers University, combining the large white flowers of our native Pacific Dogwood, Cornus nuttallii, with the disease resistance of the Chinese Dogwood, Cornus kousa.



Stewartia rostrata -
Pink Stewartia

MAGNOLIAS

Small garden trees known for their spring flowers and bold foliage. Drought tolerant in good soil once established. 

- **BLACK TULIP**® Prolific, dramatic, goblet shaped blooms of black-purple. The compact trees bloom well even as young trees. Can eventually reach 15'-20' high, and 6'-10' wide. Hardy to Zone 5
- **GOLD STAR** Star-shaped pale creamy-yellow flowers on a symmetrical tree to 20'. The new growth has beautiful purplish-bronze tint. Hardy to Zone 5
- **SPRING WELCOME**® A very hardy star magnolia, with pink buds opening to lightly fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Grows eventually to 20' high and wide. Hardy to Zone 3

MALUS - FLOWERING CRABAPPLES Hardy to Zone 5

These small garden trees provide spring flowers and ornamental, bird-loved fruit in summer and fall. They mature at 12'-15' and are tolerant of a variety of soils. We have chosen cultivars that require little or no disease management. They can also act as pollinizers for fruiting apples with the same bloom time.

- **EVERESTE** Midseason blooming, the white flowers are followed by 1½" tart red fruit that can be used for juice. The bright green foliage is very disease resistant.
- **PRAIRIEFIRE** Late season bloom of intense pink flowers followed by persistent, pea-sized, dark red fruit. The foliage emerges dark purple-red. Very disease resistant.
- **GOLDEN RAINDROPS** Late blooming, the pink buds open to fragrant white flowers followed by abundant bright golden-yellow, pea-sized. The foliage is lacy, bright green and very disease resistant pea-sized fruit. A Great Plant Pick.
- **LOUISA WEEPING** Weeping, spreading form, growing to 12' high and wide at maturity. Mid-season blooming, the abundant pink flowers are followed by pea-sized, dark red fruit enjoyed by birds. The foliage is deep green and disease resistant.

OXYDENDRUM ARBORETUM – SOURWOOD

Hardy to Zone 5

Fragrant white bell-shaped blossoms appear in July-August on long panicles. The foliage turns shades of crimson and orange in autumn. Best in rich, acidic soil with ample water. Slow, narrow growth habit, to 15' in 20 years. A Great Plant Pick.



Styrax japonicum - Japanese Snowbell

STEWARTIAS

Small, four-season garden trees that have it all: picturesque branching, summer flowers, fall color, and winter bark interest.

- **monadelpha ORANGEBARK STEWARTIA** Small, white, camellia-like flowers bloom in June. Wine-red fall color. Beautiful flaking, reddish tan bark. Slow growing tree, maturing at 15'-20'. **Hardy to Zone 6.**
- **pseudocamellia JAPANESE STEWARTIA** This magnificent tree bears scented, white, camellia-like flowers, appearing in July. Fall foliage is subtle shades of red, orange, and pink. The bark pattern provides interest year-round. Slow growing, to 25' in many years. **Hardy to Zone 5.**
- **rostrata PINK STEWARTIA** A beautiful Stewartia, with rose-red buds that open in late June to large pink-flushed white flowers backed by a rose-red calyx. The seed pods are also

deep rose-red. Fall color is a deep wine-red. Mature trees develop furrowed ornamental bark. Grows slowly, maturing at 15'. Best performance with ample soil moisture. **Hardy to Zone 6.**

STYRAX JAPONICUS - JAPANESE SNOWBELL

Hardy to Zone 6

- **SEEDLING** In early summer, white tubular, slightly fragrant flowers hang below the branches. Trunk is slender, often twisted in later years. Leaves are oval and dark green with scalloped edges; turn yellow in fall. Grows slowly to 20' in 20 years.
- **PINK CHIMES** Much like the white flowered Snowbell in habit, 'Pink Chimes' blooms with pale rosy pink bells. The foliage is also slightly larger than the white flowered seedlings. Mature size is 15'.

garden trees for foliage & form



Acer griseum - Paperbark Maple

ACER CIRCINATUM VINE MAPLE Hardy to Zone 6

Slow growing, to 20' at maturity. Light green leaves turn brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and red in the fall.



ACER CRATAEGIFOLIUM 'VEITCHII' VARIEGATED HAWTHORN MAPLE Hardy to Zone 6

A small-growing tree for shade to part shade. Veitchii has delicate green leaves streaked with white. The foliage turns golden yellow to red in the fall. Grows to 12' in 10 years, eventually to 18'. A Great Plant Picks selection.



ACER GRISEUM PAPERBARK MAPLE Hardy to Zone 4

One of the best trees for year-round interest. Leaves are three-lobed and medium green, turning brilliant shades of red and orange in fall. In winter, curls of purple-brown bark peel from its trunk and branches to expose the glistening orange-cinnamon inner bark. Grows to 20'-25'.



ACER LONGIPES 'GOLD COIN' GOLD COIN MAPLE Hardy to Zone 6

A slow growing form of a very rare maple, Gold Coin has leaves that emerge purple toned, then become golden yellow in summer. Shrubby, upright habit, growing to 12' in 20 years. Sun to part shade.

ACER RUBRUM 'MAGNIFICENT MAGENTA' BURGUNDY BELLE RED MAPLE Hardy to Zone 4

Very symmetrical branching habit with fall color that turns from brilliant red to intense burgundy. Fantastic fall color sets this Red Maple apart. Tolerant of winter wet and summer drought. Grows to 25' in 20 years, eventually to 50'.



ACER X 'WARRENSRED' PACIFIC SUNSET MAPLE Hardy to Zone 4

An excellent medium sized shade tree. Very glossy dark green leaves develop a mixed fall color of yellows, oranges, and reds. This maple tolerates a wide range of soil conditions. To 20' in 10-15 years. A Great Plants Pick.



BETULA NIGRA 'HERITAGE' RIVER Hardy to Zone 4

A beautiful birch, developing cream to salmon-brown bark,

that exfoliates in sheets. Large, dark green leaves develop tones of clear yellow in fall. Resistant to birch borer. Tolerant of wet winter soils. A Great Plant Picks selection.



CARPINUS JAPONICA JAPANESE HORNBEAM

Hardy to Zone 4

A medium-sized shade tree, very ornamental with small wavy, narrow leaves and pale yellow, hop-like flowers. Grows to 10' in 10 years, eventually to 25'. Golden to red fall color. Sun or light shade. A Great Plant Picks selection.



CATALPA BIGNOIDES 'AUREA' GOLDEN CATALPA

Hardy to Zone 5

Fast growing shade tree, grows to 30'-40' in 15-20 years, with large, rich golden leaves and May flowers of cream panicles. Can be coppiced for a shrubby form with huge leaves. Sun-part shade.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM KATSURA

Hardy to Zone 5

An elegant Asian tree. Leaves are heart-shaped and emerge lime-green suffused with pink, turning a kaleidoscopic range of yellow, crimson, orange, pink and red in the fall.



- **PENDULA** Magnificent weeping form of Katsura, with larger leaves which turn golden yellow suffused with pink in autumn. Grows to 15' high, 25' wide in 20 years.

- **SEEDLING** At first columnar, then spreading and horizontally branching with age.

FAGUS SYLVATICA EUROPEAN BEECH Hardy to Zone 5

Selected forms of European Beech, grown for their beautiful forms and sturdy constitutions. Best in sun, average soil.



- **AUREA PENDULA** Golden-yellow leaves grow from drooping branches on this narrow, colorful selection of beech. Grows to 6'-8' high, 2'-3' wide in 10 years

- **DAWYCK GOLD** A columnar form of beech with golden yellow leaves. Grows to 18' high and 4' wide in 10 years, eventually maturing at 30' high, 7' wide.



Carpinus japonica -
Japanese Hornbeam




- **PURPLE FOUNTAIN** This purple leafed Beech grows with gracefully weeping, very narrow form, maturing at about 12' high and 3' wide in many years. A Great Plant Picks selection.
- **TORULOSA PURPUREA** A beautiful, slow growing beech with purple leaves and a spreading, contorted, semi-weeping form that seldom grows taller than 10-15' and is usually wider than tall.

GINKGO BILOBA 'MARIEKEN' DWARF GINKGO
Hardy to Zone 5



A dwarf ginkgo from the Netherlands. Slow growing, 4"-6" per year, with large, ruffled leaves. Lemon yellow fall color. Very cute!

QUERCUS GARRYANA OREGON WHITE OAK

Hardy to Zone 7




Fast growing oak, matures at 50'-60' with rounded crown. Bronze-red to bright red fall color. Full sun, well-drained soil.   

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS PIN OAK Hardy to Zone 5

One of the better oaks for the PNW, Pin Oaks are large growing shade trees with a pyramidal form, to 20' in 10 years, eventually to 60'-70' in height. Late fall color is a bright red. Tolerant of both winter wet soils and summer drought. A Great Plant Pick.  

RHAMNUS (FRANGULA) PURSHIANA CASCARA

Hardy to Zone 6

Small, upright tree with large, glossy green leaves that develop good fall tones most years. Tolerant of wet or dry sites but prefers some shade.   

japanese maples

Every yard or landscape can benefit from the addition of these truly elegant garden trees that are somewhat drought tolerant once established, and not appealing to deer. The selections of *Acer palmatum*, *Acer japonicum*, and *Acer shirasawanum* below are a sample of what is available at the nursery.

laceleaf japanese maples

- **FAIRY LIGHTS** (*Acer Japonicum*) A dwarf form with highly cut leaves, growing to 5' high and wide over time. Very lacy green summer foliage turns brilliant shades of orange to scarlet in fall.
- **GARNET** A vigorous cultivar that forms a beautiful, cascading mound-shaped specimen, this maple is distinguished by its leaf color—the deep orange-red of the gemstone garnet. This color develops best when grown in sun. Grows to 9'.
- **HANA MATOI** A variegated laceleaf maple, with leaves of deep red that emerge splashed in pink and cream. The foliage background changes to deep green in summer shade. Mounded form, growing to 4' high and 5' wide in 10-15 years.
- **ORANGEOLA** Finely cut leaves emerge orange-red in spring, changing to bronze-green in summer, then a brilliant red-orange in fall. Slow grower, reaching 5'-8' in 10+ years. A Great Plant Picks selection.
- **RED DRAGON** An excellent red laceleaf maple. The color is quite bright, and the plant grows quickly when young to make a beautiful focal point in your garden. Grows to 6' high and wide in 10-15 years. Good in full sun.

classic japanese maples

- **AMBER GHOST** Foliage emerges bright red, then fades to pinkish amber, and matures to golden green with strong veining. Fall colors are golden-orange. Grows to 8' in 10 years.
- **AOYAGI** Known to some as the 'Green Coral Bark' Maple, with bright pea-green wood for winter interest. It has light-green foliage, turning bright golden in fall. Upright in habit, it grows to 8' in 10+ years, eventually to 15'-18'. Prefers part shade.
- **BENI KAWA** This spectacular maple is prized for its salmon-red bark, brighter than other coral bark maples. The small green leaves are edged in red when they first emerge in spring. Fall color is bright yellow. Upright habit, grows to 10'.
- **EMPEROR** A vigorous, upright cultivar with deep purple-red foliage that holds its color all summer. Grows to 18'-20' in 10+ yrs. A Great Plant Picks selection.
- **FIREGLOW** Intensely red leaves hold their color all summer. The fall color intensifies to bright crimson. This upright cultivar can take full sun, even reflected heat. Slow growing, its ultimate height is 10'.
- **HOGYOKU** Upright, spreading form with large green leaves that turn brilliant orange in autumn. Grows to 15' at maturity. Sun tolerant.
- **HUBB'S RED WILLOW** A great willow-leafed cultivar, this small tree is vase-shaped, with long thin leaves of purple-red, turning brighter red in fall. Slow growing, to 7' in 10 years. Sun tolerant.
- **KI HACHIGO** A sturdy upright tree, maturing at 10'-12'. Green summer leaves develop a distinctive fall coloration of golden yellow suffused with rosy overtones, blending into light orange and red. The bark is green, striped white. Sun to part shade.
- **MATSU KAZE** A graceful tree, as wide as tall, with deeply divided spring leaves of purplish red that gradually change in summer to bronze green. Fall color is a spectacular orange red. Vigorous habit, grows to 15'. Good in full sun.
- **ORANGE DREAM** Spring foliage emerges peachy orange, gradually changing to bright yellow-green edged in orange. The fall tones are a blend of gold and orange, touched in red. An upright, spreading form, growing to 8' in 10 years, eventually reaching 15' or more.

- **OSHU SHIDARE** A red-leafed, slightly weeping form of Japanese maple, with branches that arch up then weep down. The deeply divided leaves emerge maroon, turning crimson in fall. 10' high and wide at maturity. Pea green bark adds winter interest. Sun or part shade.
- **OTAKI** This cultivar of *A. japonicum* has a wider than tall habit, eventually reaching 10'–12'. Large rounded leaves are rich green in summer, turning shades of red, gold, and orange in fall. Sun or part shade.
- **OSAKAZUKI** An old cultivar, Osakazuki is renowned for its brilliant crimson fall color. The large leaves are green in summer, and very sun tolerant. A moderate sized tree, growing to 10'–12' in 10 years.
- **PURPLE GHOST** Spring leaves emerge deep purple-red with prominent black veins. Grows to 8' tall in 10 years, eventually reaching 12'–15'. Tolerant of full sun.
- **SEEDLING** Less expensive than grafted maples, these trees will vary in size, leaf shape, and fall color. Most will eventually become trees of 20' or more, with

- green summer leaves becoming shades of yellow, orange, and red in fall.
- **SHIGARAMI** Star-shaped leaves edged in red emerge in the spring, becoming green in summer. The fall color is a blend of gold, orange, and red. Upright, spreading habit, develops beautiful horizontal branching, grows to 10'. Appreciates afternoon shade.
- **SUMINIGASHI** A vigorous, red-leafed Japanese maple. The deeply divided leaves emerge dark purplish-red, mature to red-bronze, then become brilliant crimson in fall. To 15'–20', as wide as tall, sun tolerant.
- **TSUKASA SILHOUETTE** Small green summer leaves turn brilliant red in fall. Very narrow upright habit makes this maple suitable for small spaces. Grows, eventually to 15'–18' tall by 4'–5' wide.
- **TSUKUSHIGATA** Star-shaped leaves emerge deep blackish-red in spring, with a deep red summer color brightening to crimson in fall. The chartreuse samaras (seeds) add contrast. A rounded tree to 10'–15', good in full sun.

dwarf japanese maples



'Murasaki Kiyohime' Dwarf Japanese Maple

- **JIM'S MEMORY** A slow growing, shrubby maple with beautiful orange red spring growth maturing to a bright red. Fall color is also red. Grows to 5' high and wide in 10 years. Named in honor of the Oregon nurseryman, Jim Schmidt.
- **KATSURA HIME** Leaves emerge peachy orange, edged in red, then slowly turn to light green. The fall colors are a blend of gold and orange. New wood is touched in coral-orange. A slow-growing, upright form, to 8' high in 10 years. Best with afternoon shade.
- **MURASAKI KIYOHIME** A wonderful dwarf Japanese maple. Small green leaves emerge edged in red. In fall, the tree turns golden, touched with orange and red. It grows to 3'–4' high, 6'–8' wide.
- **OTAME ZAKURA** Celebrate spring by planting this small, shrubby tree. The leaves unfold a brilliant scarlet-pink, later fading to bluish pink and green. Both large and small

leaves decorate every branch. Color intensifies in fall. Grows eventually to 8' high.

- **RUSLYN IN THE PINK** This dwarf maple grows to 6' high, 4' wide in 10 years. Grow it for the brilliant hot pink spring foliage, which becomes green in summer. The fall tones are bright crimson-red.
- **TATTOO** A dwarf shrub form with an irregular, spreading habit. Small green leaves have a purple edge in spring and summer. Fall color is yellow to orange. 4' wide by 3' tall in 10 years.
- **VILLA TARANTO** Delicate, airy appearance, but a very sturdy Japanese maple. Distinctive, long thin leaves of light green touched in red turn gold and orange in fall. Narrow upright habit, maturing at 5'–6'. Part shade or sun.

variegated or unusual foliaged maples



Autumn Moon Maple Japanese Maple



'Ukigumo' Japanese Maple

- **COTTON CANDY** Leaves are strongly variegated, splashed with pink and white. Upright vase shaped habit, growing to 6'–8' in 10 years.
- **OLSEN'S FROSTED STRAWBERRY** A colorful Japanese maple with leaves that emerge strawberry pink, frosted with cream. In sun, the leaves hold their color, and will be veined in green and silver. Upright and vigorous, growing to 8' in 10 years.
- **SHISHIGASHIRA Lions Head Maple** This upright maple carries its crinkled, bright green leaves quite close to the branch. Fall coloration is striking gold and crimson. Slow growing to 8'–12' high & wide, depending on culture. Sun tolerant. A Great Plant Picks selection.
- **UKIGUMO** The "Floating Cloud" Maple, one of the most beautiful of the variegated Japanese maples. The green leaves are heavily marked in pink and white, turning pink in fall. Best in part to full shade. Matures at 8'–10'. A Great Plant Picks selection.
- **WILL'S DEVINE** A variegated maple with deeply divided leaves that go through many color changes. The green leaves have a reticulated pattern of white, pink, and coral tones. A spreading, shrubby habit, growing eventually to 8'. Best in part shade.
- **AUREUM GOLDEN FULLMOON MAPLE (*Acer shirasawanum*)** The leaves emerge in spring as round orbs of soft yellow-green. The pale leaves turn shades of yellow and orange to red in fall. Best with part to full shade. Slow growing to 5' in 10 years.
- **AUTUMN MOON FULLMOON MAPLE (*Acer shirasawanum*)** Leaves of light yellow touched in purple. The fall tones tend toward orange to red. Autumn Moon should reach 6'–8' in 10 years.
- **MOONRISE FULLMOON MAPLE (*Acer shirasawanum*)** A newer Full Moon Maple, Moonrise leafs out in spring with tones of red over yellow foliage, slowly maturing to yellow green with an orange blush. Golden fall color. Fair sun tolerance. Grows to 8'–10' high in 10 years, with an upright form.

acer circinatum - vine maple



Pacific Fire Vine Maple

Our native relative of the beautiful Japanese maples, vine maples have delicate branching, and wonderful fall color. We carry both seedling trees and selected cultivars. Best in part shade. Hardy to Zone 6

- **MONROE** Finely cut leaves and an open, airy form. Yellow fall tones. A slow-growing tree, eventually reaching 10' high and wide. Best in part to full shade. A Great Plant Picks selection.
- **PACIFIC FIRE** A selected form of our native Vine maple. This multi-stemmed tree has brilliant orange-red bark, making it stand out in winter. The green summer leaves take on golden and orange fall tones. Slow, to 8'-10' in 10 years.
- **SUNNY SISTER** A selected form of vine maple with stunning coral spring color. Slow growing, it should reach 6'-8' in 10+ years.
- **SEEDLINGS** Light green leaves turn brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and red in the fall. Slow growing, to 20' at maturity.

broadleaf evergreen shrubs

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA GLOSSY ABELIA Hardy to Zone 6



Evergreen to partially evergreen shrubs. Colorful new foliage and a long summer of fragrant blooms give these shrubs a long season of interest. Bonus- they are both drought tolerant and deer tend to leave them alone!




- **EDWARD GOUCHER** purplish-pink funnel shaped flowers for a long period in summer and fall. Grows to 5' high and wide. Full sun to partial shade. A Great Plants Pick.
- **PEACH PERFECTION** Arching red branches with foliage that emerges coppery orange then fades to yellow-chartreuse and green. Bell shaped flowers of white bloom over a long period in summer. Compact habit, to 3'-4' high and wide.

ARBUTUS UNEDO 'COMPACTA' STRAWBERRY TREE

Hardy to Zone 7

Evergreen large shrub or small tree, grows to 8' in 10 years. White, bell-like flowers bloom in late fall, followed by ornamental, strawberry-like fruit. Best in well-drained soil, sun to full shade. Drought tolerant when established. A Great Plants Pick selection.  



ARCTOSTAPHYLOS MANZANITA

A group of evergreen shrubs and small trees native to western North America. Most have colorful orange to red bark and green to gray-blue foliage. Drought tolerant once established. In Western Washington, protect from coldest winter winds (NE or outflow winds). 

- **bakeri LOUIS EDMUNDS** An upright form, growing to 8'-10' in time, with purple-red bark and rounded, gray-green leaves. Dark pink flowers bloom mid-spring. Hardy to Zone 7
- **columbiana HAIRY MANZANITA** Pacific Northwest native evergreen shrub, can grow to 6' or more, usually smaller. Gray green leaves and cinnamon bark. Needs good drainage. Hardy to Zone 7 
- **densiflora HARMONY** Mounded spreading form, can reach 5'-7' high and wide, usually smaller. Bright green leaves, white, urn shaped flowers and reddish bark. Hardy to Zone 8
- **densiflora HOWARD MCMINN** Upright form, can grow to 6'-8' or more, usually smaller. Bright green leaves, white, urn shaped flowers and reddish bark. Hardy to Zone 8

- **manzanita DR. HURD** A tree-like manzanita, growing eventually to 15'. Beautiful mahogany bark and rounded, light green leaves are accented late winter by white flowers. Hardy to Zone 8
- **media HYBRID MANZANITA** A hybrid of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursa* and *Arctostaphylos patula*. Resembling our native Kinnikinnik, but with larger leaves, and growing in a broad, spreading dome shape, to 2' high, 4'-6' wide Hardy to Zone 6
- **uva-ursi VANCOUVER JADE KINNIKINNIK** Native evergreen groundcover, growing to 6" high, spreading to 3'-4' wide in time. Pink, bell-like flowers are followed by red berries. Hardy to Zone 3 
- **X AUSTIN GRIFFITHS** Upright cross of *A. densiflora* and *A. manzanita*, grows to 6' high and 4' wide in 10 years, eventually to 12'. Pink flowers bloom late winter. Hardy to Zone 7
- **X PACIFIC MIST** A low growing manzanita with blue-gray leaves and reddish twigs. Grows to 2' tall and up to 5' wide. Hardy to Zone 7
- **X SUNSET** A low, mounded manzanita, eventually spreading to 6' wide, 3'-4' tall. New growth is bronzy orange. Hardy to Zone 7

AUCUBA JAPONICA JAPANESE AUCUBA Hardy to Zone 6.

Excellent drought tolerant evergreens. Fine in sun to deep shade.  

- **ROZANNIE** A slow-growing evergreen shrub, reaching 3' high and wide in 10 years. The deep green leaves are adorned with red berries in the fall, even without a male plant nearby.
- **SALICIFOLIA** A slow growing evergreen shrub, reaching 5' high and wide in 10 years. The narrow, olive green leaves are adorned by clusters of red berries in the fall.

AZALEA HINO CRIMSON Hardy to Zone 6

An evergreen to semi-evergreen azalea with compact habit and prolific red flowers in mid-spring. Prefers sun to partial shade, rich, well-drained soil and ample summer moisture.

AZARA MICROPHYLLA BOXLEAF AZARA Hardy to Zone 7

Highly textural evergreen with tiny, glossy leaves. Upright growing, protect from NE winds. Sun to shade.



Abelia x 'Peach Perfection'



Arbutus undedo -
Compact Strawberry Tree



Azalea 'Hino Crimson'



Callistemon x
'Woodlander's Red'

- **GREEN AZARA** Dark green leaves and minute, yellow, chocolate-scented winter flowers. A narrow upright tree. Grows to 10'–15'.



- **VARIEGATA** Dark green finely textured foliage is splashed in white on this small evergreen tree, which can grow to 15'. Less upright than the green form. Tiny inconspicuous chocolate-scented flowers in late winter.

BERBERIS REPLICATA LONGLEAF EVERGREEN BARBERRY
Hardy to Zone 7

A beautiful evergreen barberry with long, narrow leaves. The foliage emerges purple-red in spring, retaining a red blush through the summer. The early spring flowers are bright orange-yellow. Full sun, average soil. Grows to 6'.



CALLISTEMON X 'WOODLANDER'S RED' RED
BOTTLEBRUSH Hardy to Zone 7

An arching, evergreen shrub, growing to 5' tall, spreading to 6'-8' wide, with narrow leaves of dark green, and red, bottlebrush shaped flowers midsummer. Best in well drained soil. Drought tolerant when established.  

CALLUNA VULGARIS SCOTCH HEATHER Hardy to Zone 5
Summer flowering, low growing shrubs with needle-like foliage. Full sun, average soil. Shear mid-spring for compactness.

- **GOLD HAZE** Grows to 12" high, 18" wide. Bright gold foliage and white flowers in August.




- **JAPANESE WHITE** Bright green winter foliage sport spring growth of creamy white. August flowers of white bells.

- **SILVER KNIGHT** Grows to 18" high, 18" wide with an upright habit. Soft silvery foliage, summer bloom of lavender.

CAMELLIA SINENSIS TEA Hardy to Zone 7

This is the plant from which green and black tea is made. A beautiful broadleaf evergreen shrub, growing to 6'–8', with small, late fall flowers of fragrant white. Full sun to partial shade, well-drained, acid soil. These are seedlings from a tea plantation in Korea. Excellent tea quality and productive.


CEANOTHUS THYRSIFOLIA CALIFORNIA WILD LILAC
Hardy to Zone 7

This evergreen shrub is tolerant of drought and salt spray, loved by pollinators, and deer resistant. Best in full sun and fast draining soil with limited summer water.   

- **COOL BLUE** Variegated evergreen foliage highlighted in early summer with pale blue flowers. Smaller growing than Victoria, Cool Blue will grow to 3'–4' wide and 5'–6' tall in 10 years. A Sunset Garden Collection plant.

- **VICTORIA** Proven for our climate, Victoria grows quickly to 6' high & wide, and can be sheared for a more compact form. Masses of dark blue flowers in spring.

CHOISYA TERNATA MEXICAN MOCK ORANGE
Hardy to Zone 7


This evergreen shrub is good in informal hedges or in a mixed-shrub border. Fragrant white flowers in early to mid-spring. Sun to part shade. All varieties grow to 6'–8' high and wide and can be kept smaller through pruning. Deer resistant. We offer 3 cultivars.   

- **TERNATA** Bright green foliage.

- **SUNDANCE** New foliage emerges golden yellow: in sun, the leaves hold the yellow color; in shade they fade to lime green.

- **AZTEC PEARL** Deeply cut, rich-green foliage.

CISTUS X 'GRAYSWOOD PINK' ROCKROSE
Hardy to Zone 7




Soft, gray foliage topped by medium-pink flowers in June. Spreading, mounded form grows to 2'–3'. Full sun, well-drained soil. 

ERICA X DARLYENSIS WINTER HEATHER Hardy to Zone 7
Low growing, evergreen shrubs, blooming December-March. Great winter pollinator plants! Best in full sun, well drained soils. Shear mid-spring to keep compact. 



- **BELL'S EXTRA SPECIAL** Grows to 6" high, spreads to 16". Orange and gold flecked foliage is topped January-May with reddish purple flowers.

- **KRAMER'S RED** Magenta flowers December through April over dark green foliage. Grows to 12'–18" high, spreads to 20"–25" wide. A Great Plant Pick.

GARRYA ELLIPTICA 'JAMES ROOF' SILKTASSEL
Hardy to Zone 7

Native to the PNW coast, this evergreen shrub has showy, long winter catkins of soft yellow. Sun to part shade, most soils, protect from severe NE winds.   




GARRYA X ISSAQUAHENSIS 'GLASNAVIN WINE' SILKTASSEL
Hardy to Zone 7

A hybrid between 2 west coast natives, this large evergreen shrub is slightly hardier than Garrya elliptica. Wine-red stems with deep-green wavy leaves are highlighted in late winter by 3"–4" long bloom chains. Can reach 10'–12' high and wide. Drought tolerant once established.  

GAULTHERIA SHALLON SALAL
Hardy to Zone 3

Evergreen groundcover. Grows in sun or shade, prefers rich, organic, moist soil. Grows to 2'–3' high. Spreads by underground runners.  

GREVILLEA VICTORIAE ROYAL GREVILLEA OR SILK OAK
Hardy to Zone 7

Silvery evergreen foliage and early spring flowers of reddish orange. Very attractive to hummingbirds. Grows to 8' high and wide. Best in full sun, well-drained soil.   


HEBE Hardy to Zone 7-8

Evergreen shrubs for sun to part shade, and well-drained soil. Protect from cold winter wind.

- **PIMELEOIDES QUICKSILVER** Tiny silver leaves on arching black branches give this small evergreen a distinctive look. Smoky pink flowers bloom early summer. Grows to 1' high, 2' wide.

- **BLUE MIST** Evergreen shrub to 3' high and wide. Pale blue flowers in spring fade to white.

LAURELUS NOBLIS BAY LAUREL
Hardy to Zone 8

This evergreen shrub can reach 10' in protected areas. Culinary leaves with white flowers, followed by purple-black berries. Well-drained soil. Sun-part shade. A Great Plant Picks selection. 



Garrya x issaquahensis
'Glasnavin Wine' Siltkassel

LEPTOSPERMUM LANIGERUM WOOLLY TEA TREE

Hardy to Zone 7

Interesting evergreen shrub from Tasmania. Tiny silvery foliage gives the shrub a woolly look. Prolific white flowers in mid-spring are attractive to pollinators. Full sun, drought tolerant. Grows to 12' high, 10' wide, can be sheared.



LONICERA CRASSIFOLIA CREEPING EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE

Hardy to Zone 7

A groundcover honeysuckle with rounded, evergreen leaves. Tiny, cream-colored flowers bloom in late spring and are followed by ornamental blue berries. Full sun to partial shade, moist, organic rich soil. Our plant has easily survived temperatures of -5° F.



LONICERA NITIDA 'RED TIP' BOX HONEYSUCKLE

Hardy to Zone 6

Evergreen shrub with erect, leafy branches and dark green shiny leaves. New growth is bronzy red and turning bronze in winter. Fragrant June flowers followed by translucent blue berries. Grows to 6' unpruned; can be sheared lower.



Grevillea victorae
Royal Grevillea

LONICERA PILEATA PRIVET HONEYSUCKLE

Hardy to Zone 5

Evergreen shrub with low spreading, stiff branches, dark green leaves. Tiny fragrant cream flowers, followed by translucent purple berries. Will grow to 3'-4' high and wide; can be sheared lower. Sun or light shade. A Great Plant Picks selection.



MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM TALL OREGON GRAPE

Hardy to Zone 6

Evergreen shrub with early spring yellow flowers followed by blue berries. Grows to 6'-8' and slowly spreads by underground runners.



Hebe x Blue Mist

MAHONIA X MEDIA HYBRID MAHONIA

Hardy to Zone 7

Bold evergreen shrubs for part shade to shade. Vertical stems hold horizontal branches with spikes of fragrant yellow flowers in winter. Overwintering hummingbirds love winter flowers. Great Plant Picks selections.



- **CHARITY** Large foliage and eventually growing to 12' or more, Charity starts showing color in November and blooms into February.
- **ARTHUR MENZIES** Slightly smaller growing than Charity, to 8'-10', with flowers blooming December through February.

MAHONIA NERVOSA LOW OREGON GRAPE

Hardy to Zone 6

Evergreen groundcover growing to 18". Spreads by underground runners. Winter flowers of yellow, blue berries in summer. Shade to partial shade, humusy soil. A Great Plant Picks selection.



Mahonia aquifolium -
Tall Oregon Grape

MORELLA CALIFORNICA PACIFIC WAX MYRTLE

Hardy to Zone 7

(Previously 'Myrica') Coastal area native evergreen shrub. In sheltered areas, grows to 20'-30'; much smaller in windy sites. Drought, salt, and deer tolerant. A Great Plant Picks selection.



NANDINA DOMESTICA HEAVENLY BAMBOO

Hardy to Zone 6

Barberry relatives with a bamboo like disguise. These broadleaf evergreens have attractive foliage that often takes on good fall and winter color. Airy flowers are sometimes followed by berries. Good in sun or partial shade.

- **BURGUNDY WINE** A compact heavenly bamboo noted for its deep wine red new foliage, contrasting with the older green foliage. The foliage turns red-orange in fall. White flowers in spring are followed by small white berries. Grows to 3'-4' tall and 2'-3' wide.

- **FILIMENTOSA** A Nandina that has a unique mounding habit with very lacy, deeply cut leaves. The bright green color spring and summer will turn a red/purple color in the fall and winter. A dwarf form, grows 3-4 feet tall and 2-3 feet in width.

OSMANTHUS X BURKWOODII FRAGRANT OSMANTHUS

Hardy to Zone 7

Good hedge plant. Grows to 6'-8' high and is easily pruned. Intensely fragrant white flowers in early spring. Sun or shade, tolerant of most soils.



PIERIS JAPONICA PIERIS

Hardy to Zone 6

Evergreen shrubs with early spring bell-like flowers and colorful new foliage.



- **KATSURA** Sprays of rose-pink, bell-shaped flowers bloom in early spring followed by emerging foliage of burgundy red, which matures to deep green by midsummer. Growing to 5' high and wide in 10-15 years.

- **MOUNTAIN FIRE** White flowers followed by intensely orange-red new foliage that holds its color into summer. Grows to 4'-5'.

PITTOSPORUM HETEROPHYLLA

Hardy to Zone 7

The hardiest in its genus. Evergreen shrub growing 8'-12' high and wide, but perfectly suited for shearing. Glossy green foliage and bright yellow, sweetly scented flowers.



PROSTANTHERA CUNEATEA ALPINE BUSH MINT

Hardy to Zone 7

Evergreen shrub with aromatic, deep green, tiny foliage. Grows to 2'-3' high and wide. The summer flowers are white tubular bells with purplish throats.



SARCOCOCCA SWEET BOX

Winter - to early spring-blooming evergreen shrubs for shade to part shade, rich soil, and average water.

- **CONFUSA** Glossy evergreen leaves adorned by early spring flowers of fragrant white, followed by black fruit. Slow growing to 4'-6' high and wide. Hardy to Zone 6.

- **HOOKERIANA HUMILIS** Intensely fragrant winter bloom. Flowers are followed by black fruits. Grows to 18"-24" high and wide, spreads by stolons. A Great Plant Picks selection. Hardy to Zone 6.

VACCINIUM OVATUM EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY

Hardy to Zone 6

Produces a multitude of white or pinkish bell-shaped blossoms in April and May, and tasty blue-black berries in August and September. Prefers a shady environment but can take full sun in cooler areas. Erect shrub grows 8'-10' in partial shade, 4'-5' in full sun. Prefers acid soil and mulched roots.



VIBURNUM TINUS 'COMPACTA' LAURUSTINUS VIBURNUM

Hardy to Zone 7

Deep green leaves are adorned by fragrant white flowers opening from pink buds. Excellent hedge plant and deer resistant. Best in full sun to dappled shade. Grows to 6'-8' high and wide in time. A Great Plant Picks selection.



conifers

Conifers add year-round interest to the garden with a variety of color, texture, and form. We give approximate sizes and growth rates for conifers in our maritime climate—they may grow differently outside the PNW.

How big will it get? This is a common question from conifer shoppers. There is no hard and fast answer because conifers continue to grow as long as they are alive—and they can live a very long time. Size can also vary due to cultural conditions.

CATEGORY	GROWTH PER YEAR	AVERAGE SIZE AT 10 YEARS
Miniature	Less than 1"	Less than 1' in height or width
Dwarf	1" to 6"	1' to 6' in height or width
Intermediate	6"-12"	6'-12' in height or width
Large	Greater than 12"	Greater than 12' in height or width



Abies koreana-
'Starker's Dwarf' Korean Fir,
new growth



Abies koreana cones



Cedrus deodara -
Feeling Blue Cedar

ABIES BALSAMEA 'NANA'DWARF BALSAM FIR Hardy to Zone 3 (Dwarf) Deep-green needles densely clothe this wider-than-tall conifer. Slow growing, it will reach 15" high, 18" wide as a ten-year-old plant. 🌱

ABIES KOREANA KOREAN FIR Hardy to Zone 5 Korean Fir has many cultivars, from miniature to large, from silvery to blue-green to deep green. All thrive in sun. 🌞

- **BLAUER ESKIMO (Miniature)** A flattened-globe form of Korean Fir with blue-green needles. Grows less than 2" per year. Best color in full sun.
- **STARKERS DWARF (Dwarf)** Dense, irregular, upright form with deep-green needles. Begins as almost prostrate, then gradually becomes upright with age. Grows 4"-6" per year.

ABIES NORMANNIANA 'MUNSTERLAND' Hardy to Zone 4 (Dwarf) Deep green needles on a flat-topped miniature conifer. Grows 1"-2" per year; a 10-year-old plant could reach 10" tall by 24" wide. Full sun. 🌱

ABIES PINSAPO 'AUREA' GOLDEN SPANISH PIN FIR Hardy to Zone 6 (Intermediate) Very striking conifer with golden yellow tips on blue-gray needles. Narrow and irregular form; it will grow 6"-8" per year. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. 🌞🌱

ABIES PROCERA 'DANISH COLUMN' DANISH COLUMN NOBLE FIR Hardy to Zone 5 (Intermediate) A blue-needled, narrow columnar form of Noble Fir, growing only about 6"-8" per year. Selected in Oregon. 🌞🌱🌿

ARAUCARIA ARAUCANA MONKEY PUZZLE TREE Hardy to Zone 7 (Large) A unique and interesting South-American conifer that is fast-growing once established, growing more than 12" per year. Huge cones add interest. Prefers full sun to partial shade, and deep, moist, well-drained soil. 🌱

CALLITROPIS NOOTKATENSIS – ALASKAN YELLOW CEDAR Hardy to Zone 4 (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis) Native to the Pacific Northwest and up the coast into Alaska. 🌞🌱🌿

- **GLAUCA PENDULA (Intermediate)** Graceful form with bluish, slightly weeping foliage; slow growing to 30'. Grows to 8'-10' in 10 years.
- **SEEDLING (Intermediate)** Seedling form, plants will vary from gray-green to slightly blue-gray, and in the degree of weeping the mature tree shows. Slow growing, 8"-10" per year.

CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS INCENSE CEDAR Hardy to Zone 5

A large growing conifer native to Oregon and California, Incense Cedar is a tough, narrow upright conifer, growing to 18' in 10 years. The dark green foliage has a wonderful fragrance. Drought tolerant when established. A Great Plant Pick. 🌞🌱

CEDRUS ATLANTICA 'SAPHIRE NYMPH' – SAPHIRE NYMPH CEDAR Hardy to Zone 6 (Miniature) Low growing, irregular miniature Atlas Cedar. Blue-gray needles, wonderful in a rock garden, only grows about 1"-2" per year. Best in full sun. 🌞🌱

CEDRUS DEODARA DEODAR CEDAR Hardy to Zone 6 True deodar cedars are conifers that tolerate sun, drought, and deer pressure. They also tolerate most soil types and have few pest problems. 🌞🌱

- **DEVINELY BLUE (Dwarf)** Dense blue foliage on a mounded form, growing 3"-6" per year. It eventually forms a leader, becoming a broad cone.
- **FEELING BLUE (Dwarf)** Powder-blue foliage shines on this prostrate cedar. It grows 3"-4" per year.
- **SEEDLING (Large)** Large growing evergreen tree, pyramidal in form with slightly weeping branch tips. Grows 12" or more a year once established, reaching 40-50' in 40 years or more.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA HINOKI CYPRESS Hardy to Zone 5

- **MARIESII (Dwarf)** An upright, irregular dwarf form of Hinoki Cypress with sprays of deep green foliage flecked in cream. Grows 3"-4" per year. Best in partial shade.
- **NANA GRACILIS (Dwarf)** This popular dwarf hinoki cypress has dark green cupped sprays of foliage. Slow growing, only 3"-4" per year. Full sun or partial shade, well-drained, moist soil. A Great Plant Pick.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA 'TSUKOMO' SAWARA FALSE CYPRESS Hardy to Zone 4 (Miniature) A very dwarf mound of dense, soft green foliage. Grows less than 1" per year. Excellent for rock gardens and troughs.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA JAPANESE CEDAR Hardy to Zone 6

Elegant conifers with lacy foliage, good for sun or partial shade. Fairly soil-tolerant, not attractive to deer. 🌞🌱



Chamaecyparis obtusa
'Nana Gracilis Dwarf
Hinoki Cypress



Cryptomeria japonica-
'Sekkan Sugi' Japanese Cedar





Picea abies -
'Perry's Gold' Spruce



Pinus banksiana -
'Schoodic' Dwarf Jack Pine


- **BLACK DRAGON (Dwarf)** Slow-growing form of Japanese Cedar, growing 4"-6" per year. The dense foliage is dark green, with lime-green new growth.
- **ELEGANS** (Intermediate) Soft, gray-green summer foliage turns bronze-purple in winter. Grows 6"-8" per year.
- **SEKKAN SUGI** (Intermediate) Slow growing, variegated form of Japanese Cedar, growing 8"-10" per year. The dense foliage is lemon yellow.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS COMMON JUNIPER Hardy to Zone 3
Selected forms of a juniper native to Western mountain ranges. Very hardy, drought tolerant, great groundcovers. This species of juniper does not carry pear trellis rust.  

- **ALPINE CARPET** (Dwarf) A low growing, carpeting mat of soft blue-green needles. Eventually to 8" high and spreading to 3'-4' wide, growing 3"-6" per year.
- **EFFUSA** (Dwarf) A slow growing, prostrate mat of dark green and silvery needles. Can grow 3"-6" per year.



LARIX DECIDUA 'CHERRY VALLEY' CHERRY VALLEY LARCH Hardy to Zone 2
(Dwarf) A mounded form of European larch, with soft bluish needles. Grows 3"-6" per year. Needles turn golden yellow before dropping in autumn.

LARIX KAEMPFERI 'GREY PEARL' DWARF JAPANESE LARCH Hardy to Zone 4
(Intermediate) Irregular, globe form of Japanese larch, Grey Pearl has silver-blue needles that turn golden yellow in autumn. Eventually forms a leader, becoming taller than wide. Grows 6"-12" per year.



METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBOIDES DAWN REDWOOD Hardy to Zone 5
Ancient deciduous conifers with feathery needles turning golden orange to brown before dropping in fall. 

- **GOLD RUSH** (Large) The feathery needles of this deciduous conifer are brilliant lemon yellow tipped green in summer, turning golden yellow before dropping in fall. Grows 12"-18" per year.
- **MISS GRACE** (Dwarf) An unusual form of the Dawn redwood with strongly pendulous branches enhanced by soft, feathery, small bright green, deciduous foliage. Produces a narrow small tree excellent as an accent or specimen. Grows 2"-4" per year, needs to be staked to height or grows as a groundcover.

PICEA ABIES NORWAY SPRUCE Hardy to Zone 3



- **PERRY'S GOLD** (Dwarf) A dense small tree with an upright, conical habit. The spring foliage emerges near white becoming bright yellow and gradually fading to deep green. The contrast of the older needles and the brilliant new growth is striking. Grows 3"-4" per year.  
- **REPENS** (Dwarf) Much wider than tall, this low-growing spruce holds its branches in horizontal layers. Grows about 3"-4" per year, to 1'-2' high and 4'-6' wide in 10-15 years.

PICEA ENGLEMANII 'BUSH'S LACE' ENGLEMANN SPRUCE Hardy to zone 3





(Large) This form of our native Englemann Spruce was selected in Oregon for its powder blue needles and pendulous branches, creating a very graceful, upright weeping tree. Grows 1'-2' per year.  

PICEA SITCHENSIS 'SILVERZWERG' DWARF SITKA SPRUCE Hardy to Zone 6
(Dwarf) A dwarf form of our native Sitka spruce. Silvery



needles on a rounded globe form, growing 1"-2" per year. Full sun, average soil.    

PINUS BANKSIANA 'SCHOODIC' JACK PINE Hardy to Zone 3 (Dwarf) Beautiful dwarf prostrate pine, growing 2"-4" per year. Irregular, twisting, horizontal branches with a bonsai-like form. Full sun, well-drained soil.  


PINUS CONTORTA VAR. CONTORTA SHORE PINE Hardy to Zone 4

(Intermediate) Our native 2 needled pine. Irregular, compact, pyramidal form, with deep green needles. Excellent pine for oriental training and pruning. Moderate growth rate, about 8"-10" per year. Full sun, tolerant of most soils.    

PINUS CONTORTA 'WILLOW CREEK' WILLOW CREEK DWARF LODGEPOLE PINE Hardy to Zone 5


(Dwarf) A dwarf form of Lodgepole pine discovered in Colorado's Rocky Mountains. This upright pyramidal form grows about 4"-5" per year, to 7' high and 4' wide in 10 years.  

PINUS KORAIENSIS 'SILVER RAY' SILVER RAY KOREAN PINE Hardy to Zone 4

(Intermediate) A silvery-blue form of Korean Pine, with dense, twisted needles and very ornamental cones. Silver Ray is narrow in habit, growing 8"-10" per year. 


PINUS MUGO 'CARSTEN'S' GOLD MUGO PINE Hardy to Zone 2 (Dwarf) A dense, dwarf form of mugo pine, wider than tall, growing 2"-4" per year. Lime-green in summer, becoming rich golden yellow in winter.   

PINUS PARVIFLORA JAPANESE WHITE PINE Hardy to Zone 5


- **AOI** (Intermediate) Compact, upright pine has curved blue needles. Tight, narrow form, grows 6"-8" per year, growing into a beautiful irregular column. 
- **FUKAI** (Dwarf) Blue green needles are banded in creamy light yellow. This dwarf pine grows with an upright habit, growing 3"-4" per year. A 10 year plant may be 3' tall and 18" wide. Best color in partial to full sun.

- **GOLDBLOCKS** (Dwarf) A dwarf form of Japanese White Pine, growing 4"-6" per year, with an irregular, upright habit. Needles are long, blue-green frosted with golden yellow.

PINUS PUMILA 'DWARF BLUE' DWARF STONE PINE Hardy to Zone 4

(Dwarf) Slow, mounded pine with blue needles. Irregular spreading habit, growing 3"-4" per year. 

PINUS STROBUS 'NIAGRA FALLS' WEEPING WHITE PINE Hardy to Zone 3

(Dwarf) Long blue-green needles on pendulous branches and a dense habit make this an attractive conifer for the smaller garden. Grows 4"-6" per year, must be staked to height or grown as a groundcover. 

PINUS SYLVESTRIS SCOTS PINE Hardy to Zone 3   

- **ALBYNS** (Intermediate) One of the best groundcover pines, low and creeping, with deep blue-green needles. The color is retained even in winter. Grows 6"-8" per year.

- **SEEDLING** (Large) Pyramidal when young, but eventually with a broad crown, Scots pine is a moderate growing tree, reaching 15'-20' in 20 years. Deep blue-green needles and red bark make this an attractive conifer.



Pinus Wiethorst

PINUS THUNBERGII 'THUNDERHEAD' JAPANESE

BLACK PINE Hardy to Zone 5

(Intermediate) Dark green needles contrast with white candles (growth tips) in winter. Its compact irregular form is wider than tall. Grows 6"–8" per year. ☔ 🌱

PINUS X SCHWERINII 'WIETHORST' WIETHORST PINE

Hardy to Zone 5

(Dwarf) A beautiful dwarf pine with long, blue-green needles. An upright grower, about 4"–6" per year. Sets cones at a young age. Best in full sun. 🌱

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA UMBRELLA PINE

Hardy to Zone 5

(Intermediate) Long, dark, thick glossy needles fan out and up around the branch much like the spokes of an umbrella. Prefers fertile well drained soil. Grows 6"–8" per year.

SEQUIOIA DENDRON GIGANTEUM GIANT REDWOOD

Hardy to Zone 6

(Large) A fast-growing conifer, growing 18"–24" per year, eventually to 200'+. Prefers deep, well-drained, moist soil, but will tolerate some winter wetness. Full sun or partial shade. ☔ 🌱

TAXUS BACCATA YEW Hardy to Zone 5

• **FASTIGIATA** (Dwarf) Very upright conifer, growing 6"–8" per year; can reach 15'–20' high and 4' wide. Deep green needles. A Great Plant Picks selection.

• **FASTIGIATA AUREA** (Dwarf) Very upright conifer, growing 6"–8" per year; old plants can reach 15'–20' high and 4' wide. Gold-tipped green needles.

THUJA PLICATA WESTERN RED CEDAR Hardy to Zone 5

Pacific Northwest native conifer, fast-growing, tolerant of most soils, some shade, and wind. Deer will tend to leave alone, but may snack on it in the middle of winter.



• **EXCELSA** (Large) 12"–15" per year. Holds onto its low branches. Good hedging plant.

• **SALMON RIDGE** (Large) Our local selection of the Northwest native Western Red Cedar. The original tree is on the North Fork of the Nooksack River, and has a strongly weeping form, much like an Alaskan Cedar. Fast growing, 8"–10" per year.

TSUGA CANADENSIS CANADIAN HEMLOCK Hardy to Zone 4
Small needles, many forms; tolerant of sun or shade. 🌱

• **BENNET** (Dwarf) A semi-prostrate conifer for sun or shade. Deep green needles. Grows 4"–6" per year.

• **BETTY ROSE** (Dwarf) A dwarf, mounded form, slightly wider than tall, with white-tipped branches. Grows 2"–3" per year. Sun to partial shade.

• **COLE'S PROSTRATE** (Dwarf) A wonderful hemlock for the rockery, grows 3"–4" per year, perfectly flat to the ground.

• **EVERITT GOLDEN** (Dwarf) Spreading at first, and then becoming upright, this golden-foliaged hemlock is a very colorful accent plant. Grows 4"–6" per year.

• **FREMDII** (Dwarf) This hemlock is taller than wide, growing 4" or more per year. Ascending branches have dense, deep-green needles.

• **NANA GRACILIS** (Dwarf) Mounded form, growing 3"–4" per year. Small green needles have a silvery cast.

TSUGA MERTENSIANA - MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK

Hardy to Zone 5

• **SHERWOOD COMPACT** (Intermediate) Selected form of PNW native conifer, with very blue needles. Broad pyramidal shape, grows 6'–8' per year. 🌱

• **SEEDLING** (Intermediate) The rather small needles are blue-green with a silver cast. Perfect for a small native garden. Very hardy, no problem with cold winds. 6' in 10 years. 🌱



Tsuga canadensis - Betty Rose Hemlock

climbing vines



Clematis x Rooguchi - Bell Clematis

CLEMATIS

• **ARMANDII APPLE BLOSSOM** This vigorous, evergreen clematis vine grows to 15'–20' or more. Very fragrant pink flushed, white flowers bloom early-to-mid spring. Full sun to part shade, in rich, moist, well-drained soil. Can be pruned yearly, immediately after flowering. Protect from NE winter winds. A Great Plant Picks selection. Hardy to Zone 7.

• **MONTANA RUBENS** Clear pink flowers are sweetly fragrant, and bloom in May. The foliage emerges purple flushed and ages to bronze green. A vigorous vine, growing to 20'–30' in time, good in sun or part shade. Prune after flowering to remove weak wood. Hardy to Zone 5.

• **VITICELLA LITTLE NELL** Prolific summer blooms of lavender-pink edged creamy white flowers mid-summer into fall. Can reach 8'–10'. Prune in late fall or early spring. Established plants can be cut back to 12". Hardy to Zone 4.

• **VITICELLA POLISH SPIRITS** Prolific summer blooms of deep purple midsummer into fall. Can reach 10'–12'. Prune in late fall or early spring. Established plants can be cut back to 12". Hardy to Zone 4.

• **ROGUCHI** Hummer magnet! Nodding, dark purple-blue flowers. 1 1/2"–2" long, 1" in diameter. Blooms June–

September. This variety is a hybrid of *Cl. integrifolia* x *Cl. reticulata*. Ht. 5–6'. Prune to lowest strong buds each spring. Hardy to Zone 4.

HYDRANGEA ANOMALA PETIOLARIS CLIMBING

HYDRANGEA Hardy to Zone 4

The foliage and rich, coppery brown branch pattern are enough to recommend this plant. Flat white lace-cap flowers. Sun to shade, moist soil. Clings without a trellis. A Great Plant Picks selection. Hardy to Zone 4. ☔

LONICERA PERICLYMENUM 'INOVS' PEACHES & CREAM HONEYSUCKLE Hardy to Zone 5

A compact honeysuckle with huge, peach and cream, fragrant flowers that bloom over a long period in the summer and fall. Mildew resistant foliage and a compact habit to 6'–8'. Attracts hummingbirds!

WISTERIA MACROSTACHYA 'BLUE MOON' KENTUCKY WISTERIA Hardy to Zone 4

The hardiest of wisterias and less vigorous than Chinese or Japanese varieties. Blue Moon blooms with slightly fragrant, foot long racemes of lavender-blue flowers in mid-Spring. Established plants will often will rebloom. Grows to 15'–25'. Best in full sun.



perennials & herbs



Agave parryi - Hardy Agave



AGAVE PARRYI VAR. PARRYI AGAVE

Hardy to Zone 6

Cold hardy and moisture tolerant. Compact, globous, rosettes growing to 2' high and wide. Plant in full sun, sharply drained soil.  


CAMAS LEICHTLINII GREATER CAMAS

Hardy to Zone 4

Pacific Northwest Native bulb, blooming in mid-spring with spikes of blue flowers. Tolerates winter-wet soil, also does well in ordinary garden soil. Will self-seed if happy. Full sun.  

CAMPANULA PORTENSCHLAGIANA DALMATIAN

BELLFLOWER Hardy to Zone 3

Low, evergreen to semi-evergreen creeping mat is topped late spring by cheerful blue bells. Shear for repeat bloom. Will self-seed a bit. Sun or shade, low water use. 




DIANTHUS X 'NYEWOOD CREAM' NYEWOOD CREAM PINKS

Hardy to Zone 4

Low tight mound of evergreen grayish foliage is topped by fragrant cream flowers that age to pink. Grows to 4" high, 12" wide. Well drained soil. 



DICENTRA FORMOSA PACIFIC BLEEDING HEART

Hardy to Zone 4

Finely cut foliage is topped early to late spring with pinkish-purple, drooping flowers. Spreads by rhizomes. Prefers shade to part shade.    

DRYAS OCTAPETALA MOUNTAIN AVENS

Hardy to Zone 3

Native to Western mountain ranges, this low-growing, mat-forming, semi-evergreen plant blooms in mid-spring with striking single white flowers followed by silky seed heads. Prefers full sun and well-drained soils.  

EPIMEDIUM X PERR. 'FROHNLEITEN' BARRENWORT

Hardy to Zone 4

Evergreen foliage marbled in bronze, with bright-yellow spring flowers. Slowly spreads to form large clumps. Part shade, average soil.

FUCHSIA MAGELLANICA HARDY FUCHSIA

Hardy to Zone 7

Hardy fuchsias are champion summer bloomers, flowering from late June through the first hard frost. Loved by hummingbirds.

- **GENII** Blooms with purple-blue corollas and red sepals grace this chartreuse-foliaged variety. Upright form to 3'.

- **LECHLADE MAGICIAN** A vigorous, upright hardy fuchsia with lavender flowers accented by purple corolla. Does well in part shade to full sun. Can reach 4'-5' when established.


- **MOLINAE** Small, narrow, delicate, palest pink flowers are prolific and long blooming on this upright hardy shrub. Cut back early spring. Part shade, moist soil. To 4'.

- **PUMILA** Small flowers with deep red sepals and violet corollas bloom mid-summer into fall. Partial shade, rich moist soil. Compact habit, to 2'-3'.

- **TOM THUMB** A very hardy small fuchsia with upright habit, growing to 2.5' high and wide. From late spring to frost, small flowers bloom, with deep purple and tubes and mauve pink corollas.

HELLEBORUS X 'WINTER QUEEN' HELLEBORE

Hardy to Zone 4

A hybrid strain of hellebore with upright spotted single flowers, ranging from creamy yellow to deep red. Good evergreen foliage. Grows to 18"-24" high and wide. Sun to shade, rich soil. 



HOSTA 'QUEEN OF THE SEAS' HOSTA

Hardy to Zone 3

Plants form sturdy mounds of upright, blue-green, heart-shaped, wavy-edged leaves, growing to 24" tall, spreading to 40" wide. Topped with large lily-like blooms in mid-summer. This variety is more slug resistant than most hostas. Part sun to full shade. Moist, well-drained soil.

LAVENDULA SPECIES LAVENDER

Hardy to Zone 5



Evergreen shrubby herb with fragrant gray foliage and wands of flowers in summer. Full sun, well-drained soil.  

- **ANGUSTIFOLIUM HIDCOTE** Deep purple-blue spikes bloom over a long period in summer. Fragrant foliage is soft gray-green. Full sun, well-drained soil. Grows to 12" high & wide. 2.5' high and wide.

- **ANGUSTIFOLIUM BLUE CUSHION** Dwarf lavender with deep blue spikes. Full sun, well-drained soil, drought tolerant when established. Grows to 12" high and wide. Shear after blooming for compactness.



MENTHA SPICATA VAR. CRISPA 'MOROCCAN' SPEARMINT

Hardy to Zone 5

The best spearmint for tea and culinary uses. This mint is compact and grows to 24" high and wide. Full sun to partial shade. Will spread by runners. Can be grown in a pot to restrict spreading.  



MENTHA X VILLOSA – MOJITO MINT

Hardy to Zone 5

The classic mint in Cuban beverages, aromatic with sweet undertones. Grows to 24" high and wide. Full sun to partial shade. Will spread by runners.  



MISCANTHUS SINENSIS 'MORNING LIGHT' MAIDEN GRASS

Hardy to Zone 5

Beautiful grass with fine textured silvery striped leaves that grow in an upright arching clump to 60". The autumn flower plumes rise above the foliage. Full sun, well-drained soil.  



MONARDA JACOB CLINE BEEBALM

Hardy to Zone 4

Aromatic perennial that tolerate winter wet soils. Summer blooms are attractive to bees and hummingbirds, but ignored by deer. Mid to late summer blooms of bright scarlet red. Sun to part shade, average to moist soil. 3-4' tall, continual spread. Good mildew resistance.  



NEPETA X FAASSENII 'WALKER'S LOW' CATMINT

Hardy to Zone 3

Small gray green fragrant leaves form wide mounds 12" high, 18" wide. Masses of lavender-blue flowers are borne on spikes in early summer. Cut back spent flowers for repeat bloom. Full sun, well-drained soil. Loved by bumblebees.  

PENSTEMON DAVIDSONII DAVID'S PENSTEMON

Hardy to Zone 4

Evergreen mat-forming shrubby penstemon, with trumpet-shaped pink to violet flowers in spring. Grows to 3"-4" high, spreads to 12" wide. Full sun, well-drained soil. Loved by hummingbirds and bumblebees.  



Camas Leichtlinii - Greater Camas



Dianthus x Nyewood Cream Pinks



Lavendula angustifolia - 'Blue Cushion' Lavender



Nepeta x 'Walker's Low'
Catmint



Fuchsia x 'Genii'
Hardy Fuchsia



Penstemon davidsonii -
David's Penstemon



Polystichum minutum
Sword Fern

PENSTEMON PINIFOLIUS PINE LEAVED PENSTEMON

Hardy to Zone 4

Fine, needle-like foliage, grows to 10"-12". Warm-red, narrow trumpet-like flowers in early summer, attractive to hummingbirds. Well-drained soils, full sun. ☀️🐝

PENSTEMON X CANDY WINE BEARDTONGUE

Hardy to Zone 7

Growing to 3' tall & 2' wide, this vigorous penstemon blooms late-summer to frost with white throated, coral-red tubular bells that attract hummingbirds and bumblebees. Full sun, average to dry soil. ☀️🐝

PENSTEMON X MEXICALI 'RED ROCKS' BEARDTONGUE

Hardy to Zone 5

Almost evergreen, forming a bushy clump of narrow green leaves, with short spikes of bright rose-pink trumpet flowers beginning in early summer. Blooming can continue on and off for most of the summer. Drought tolerant, adapts to a wide range of garden conditions. Attractive to both butterflies and hummingbirds. ☀️🐝

PEROVSKIA ATRIPLICIFOLIA RUSSIAN SAGE

Hardy to Zone 4

Tall spikes of smoky blue flowers bloom mid-to-late summer above silvery foliage. Grows to 3'-4' high, 2'-3' wide. Full sun. ☀️🐝

PHYGELIUS X RECTUS CAPE FUCHSIA Hardy to Zone 7

A deciduous to semi-evergreen shrub, often grown as a perennial. These drought-tolerant plants bloom from midsummer almost until frost and are very attractive to hummingbirds. Deer resistant. Spreads by suckers. 🐝

- **CHERRY RIPE** Bright red tubular flowers with yellow throats bloom on plants growing 2'-3' tall.
- **CORAL PRINCESS** Salmon-colored tubular flowers with a hint of soft yellow in the throats in summer.
- **MOONRAKER** Tubular flowers of pale yellow bloom atop 4'-5' plants in summer.

POLYSTICHUM MINUTUM SWORD FERN Hardy to Zone 6

Pacific Northwest native evergreen fern, growing to 2'-3'. Prefers shade to part shade, but can take considerable sun once established. Tolerant of dry shade under large conifers. 🌿☀️🌿

POLYSTICHUM SETIFERUM 'HERRENHAUSEN' SOFT SHIELD FERN Hardy to Zone 6

Selected form of beautiful evergreen fern for moist shade. Grows to 10"-12" high and 18" wide, with very lacy divided foliage. Cut back early spring to renew the foliage. A Great Plants Pick.

ORIGANUM VULGARE 'HOT & SPICY' OREGANO

Hardy to Zone 4

Culinary oregano with a strong, pleasantly spicy flavor. Harvest leaves before flowers appear, cut back after flowering. Grows to 12"-20" high. Full sun, lean soil. ☀️🐝

(Rosmarinus Officinalis) SALVIA ROSMARINUS 'HILL HARDY' ROSEMARY Hardy to Zone 7

24" tall at maturity, with gray green, needle-like foliage. Soft blue flowers. Excellent flavor. Hardy to 0° F. Sun, well-drained soil. A Great Plant Pick. Hardest rosemary we've found. ☀️🐝

SALVIA SPECIES FLOWERING SAGE

Drought tolerant and long flowering perennials for full sun. Attractive to pollinators and hummingbirds, usually ignored by deer and rabbits. ☀️🐝

- **MICROPHYLLA HOT LIPS** Flowers of pure red, pure white, and bicolor white and red bloom from late spring right through until frost. Grows to 30" tall. Cut back hard in early spring as new growth appears. Best in full sun and sharply drained soil. Will not tolerate winter wet. Hardy to Zone 7
- **X SYLVESTRIS CARADONNA** Violet-blue flowers throughout summer (and fall if cut back monthly). This variety is noted for its striking dark stems. Full sun, average soil, 18"-24". Hardy to Zone 5

SALVIA OFFICINALIS 'BERGGARTEN' CULINARY SAGE

Hardy to Zone 4

Low-growing, broad-leaved form of edible sage. This select strain has large leaves and wonderful flavor. Spikes of blue flowers early summer. Sun, well-drained soil. Pollinator attractant. ☀️🐝

SAPONARIA X 'BRESSINGHAM' ALPINE SOAPWORT

Hardy to Zone 4

Slowly spreading, grassy cushion foliage is topped late spring by cheerful bright pink flowers. Grows to 4" high, 6"-8" wide. Sun, gritty, well-drained soil, ample summer water.

SEDUM TELEPHIUM 'AUTUMN JOY' STONECROP

Hardy to Zone 2

Upright, fleshy perennial to 30". Blue-green succulent leaves grow in tall clumps and are topped in late summer by flat flower clusters of deep coppery-pink that age to brownish seed heads. Attractive to bees and butterflies. ☀️

SEMPERVIVUM ARACHNOIDEUM 'BARONESSE'

HENS & CHICKS Hardy to Zone 4

Evergreen succulent rosettes with olive green leaves backed in red. Fine webbing covers the rosettes. Best in sun to part shade, well-drained soil. Drought tolerant once established. ☀️

THYMUS SPECIES THYME

Small evergreen shrubs with aromatic leaves prized for cooking. Attractive to pollinators, deer resistant. Best in full sun, well-drained soils. Shear to maintain compactness. ☀️🐝

- **CITRIODORUS VARIEGATED LEMON** Yellow edged leaves combine a flavor of lemon and thyme. Used in many dishes for a citrus flavor. Grows to 12" high, 10"-12" wide. Hardy to Zone 6

- **VULGARIS FRENCH NARROW LEAF** Upright in habit, this classic culinary herb has narrow, evergreen leaves with a sweet, spicy flavor. A preferred variety for cooking. Grows to 1' high, 2'-3' wide. Hardy to Zone 4

- **X LIME** Small evergreen perennial/shrub whose leaves are much like the culinary thyme so common in the kitchen, but with a hint of citrus. Lime green foliage makes this a standout in the garden. Grows to 15" high, 10"-12" wide. Full sun, well-drained soil. Hardy to Zone 5

VERONICA WHITLEYI WHITLEY'S SPEEDWELL

Hardy to Zone 3

Tiny grey-green leaves smothered by sapphire-blue flowers in spring and summer. Tolerant of hot, sunny sites, especially good for between flagstones. Prefers lean, gravelly soil. Evergreen. ☀️



Zauschneria x -
California Fuchsia

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA 'COLOR GUARD' YUCCA



Hardy to Zone 4

Bright creamy-yellow sword-like leaves edged in green are evergreen and very upright. The leaves can take on rose tones in winter. In summer, 3' spikes of creamy white flowers rise above the foliage. Drought and soil tolerant.



ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA Hardy to Zone 7

(Epilobium) Selected forms of California natives, these deciduous perennials bloom late summer into fall, and are

very attractive to hummingbirds. Best in full sun, well-drained soil.  

• **SEEDLING FORM** A seedling of Zauschneria 'Select Mattole'. Warm red fuchsia-like flowers bloom from July through September on this carpeting, drought tolerant, sun loving plant.

• **SOLIDARITY PINK** Low spreading mats of silvery foliage topped by large, shell-pink flowers in loose racemes from summer through autumn.

deciduous shrubs



Amelanchier x grandiflora -
'Autumn Brilliance'
Serviceberry, fall color

AMELANCHIER GRANDIFLORA 'AUTUMN BRILLIANCE'

SERVICEBERRY Hardy to Zone 4

A large shrub or small tree to 20' with graceful branch patterns, prolific spring bloom, and excellent, reliable fall color. Berries are attractive to birds. Tolerant of most soils.



AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA Hardy to Zone 3   

• **WESTERN SERVICEBERRY** Deciduous shrub with prolific white flowers in late spring. Large, blueberry-like fruits ripen late June to early July. Matures at 10'-12'. Tolerant of most soils. Best fruiting in full sun, also good in partial shade.

• **SMOKEY** Selected form of serviceberry. Large berries with excellent flavor. Exceptional landscaping shrub with good fall color. Grows 6'-8' high and wide.

AZALEA Hardy to Zone 5

Deciduous shrubs that bear bright, fragrant flowers in late spring. Good in sun or shade and average soil.

• **LEMON LIGHTS** Matures at 4'. Soft, lemon-yellow flowers are lightly fragrant. The deep-green foliage is very disease resistant. Fall colors range from red to purple.

• **ROSY LIGHTS** Very hardy, deciduous azalea. Matures at 4' high. Dark, rosy-pink blossoms are sweetly fragrant. The foliage is disease resistant, and takes on fall tones of gold and orange.

• **WHITE LIGHTS** Ruffled, white blossoms have a yellow band on the upper lobe and are sweetly fragrant. Foliage is disease resistant, with good fall tones of gold and orange. Grows to 4'.

CALLICARPA BODNERI 'PROFUSION' BEAUTYBERRY



Hardy to Zone 5

Upright deciduous shrub, growing to 8'-10'. Pale-pink midsummer flowers are followed in fall by deep-violet fruit. Fall foliage of red and maroon. A Great Plant Picks selection.





CORNUS SERICEA 'BLOOD ORANGE' REDTWIG DOGWOOD

Hardy to Zone 4

Colorful twigs are yellow at the base and grade into red at the tips. Striking for winter color! Grows to 4'-5'. Green summer foliage turns shades of yellow to red in fall. Tolerant of both wet and dry soil. Prune out oldest wood to maintain twig color.  

COTINUS COGGYRIA SMOKE BUSH Hardy to Zone 5

Large deciduous shrubs, eventually to 15' but can be kept smaller with pruning. Colorful foliage and airy flower plumes are attractive. Somewhat deer and drought resistant.  

• **GOLDEN SPIRIT** Brilliant golden-yellow leaves in sun, bright chartreuse when grown in shade, with fall tones of gold, coral, orange and red. Pink-flushed cream flower plumes.

• **GRACE** Large oval leaves emerge steel blue and darken to deep purple in summer. The foliage turns brilliant orange and red in fall. Large plumes of pink flowers borne in summer.

• **OLD FASHIONED** Large, bluish green foliage emerges flushed pink and purple. Early summer bloom of pale, smoky-pink plumes. Fall colors are a blend of pink, orange, and red.


COTINUS OBOVATUS AMERICAN SMOKE BUSH

Hardy to Zone 4

Large oval leaves are bluish green. The foliage turns brilliant orange and red in fall. Large plumes of pink flowers are borne in summer. Grows 12'-15' high, best in well-drained soil. A Great Plant Pick.



DAPHNE X BURKWOODII 'SILVER EDGE' SILVER EDGE

DAPHNE Hardy to Zone 5

Semi-evergreen shrub, growing to 3'-4' high and wide. The beautiful creamy-white margined leaves are adorned late spring with intensely fragrant pale pink flowers that open from white buds. Sun or light shade, needs well-drained soils. 

DIERVILLA RIVULARIS BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

Hardy to Zone 4

Compact deciduous shrubs grown for their colorful foliage and long season of honeysuckle-like flowers that attract bees and butterflies.  

• **HONEYBEE** Low growing to 3' tall, 4' wide with brilliant yellow foliage. Yellow flowers most of the summer.

• **TROJA BLACK** Foliage emerges burgundy-bronze and matures to deep green in summer. A long summer season of bright yellow honeysuckle-like flowers. Grows to 4' tall, 5' wide.



Callicarpa bodneri
'Profusion' Beautyberry



Cotinus 'Old Fashioned' -
Smokebush



Deciduous azalea
White Lights foreground,
Rosy Lights background



Enkianthus campanulatus
Redvein Enkianthus



Hydrangea macrophylla
'Glowing Embers'



Weigela
Wine and Roses

DISANTHUS CERCIDIFOLIUM REDBUD HAZEL

Hardy to Zone 5

Glossy, rounded, heart-shaped turn glorious muted shades of yellow, orange, and wine red in autumn. One of the best shrubs for fall color in shade. Slow growing, to 6'-8'. Best in rich soil with summer water. A Great Plant Pick.

EDGEWORTHIA CHRYSANTHA 'GRANDIFLORA' PAPERBUSH

Hardy to Zone 7

Very fragrant yellow, daphne-like flowers bloom over a long period in February and March. Tropical-looking foliage on striking stems give the plant an exotic summer look. Best flowering in a warm site.

ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS REDVEIN ENKIANTHUS

Hardy to Zone 6

A beautiful shrub grown for its spectacular fall colors of yellow, orange, and red. Bell-like May flowers are large, creamy-bronze with red veining. Picturesque in habit, it may reach 8' in time. Sun or partial shade, and rich, acidic soil.


FORSYTHIA X 'NORTHERN GOLD' FORSYTHIA

Hardy to Zone 3

Deciduous shrub with arching upright branches that bear golden-yellow, bell-shaped flowers in late winter to early spring. Grows to 8'. Best in full sun, tolerant of most soils, usually ignored by deer. 

FOTHERGILLA X INTERMEDIA 'MT. AIRY' FOTHERGILLA

Hardy to Zone 5

A selected form of fothergilla, with a vigorous, upright habit, growing to 5'. The deep-green summer foliage takes on tones of gold, orange, and red in autumn. A Great Plant Picks selection. 

HEPTACODIUM MICINOIDES SEVEN SON FLOWER

Hardy to Zone 5

A bold deciduous shrub prized for its ornamental peeling bark and intensely fragrant autumn flowers that are a boon to pollinators. Can grow to 15' but easily kept smaller with pruning. Best in sun or partial shade, well-drained soil with ample summer water. A Great Plant Picks selection.

HOLODISCUS DISCOLOR OCEAN SPRAY Hardy to Zone 6

PNW native deciduous shrub, with June flowers of creamy white. Grows to 10'-12'. Best in sun to part shade. Tolerant of most soil types, and tolerates drought once established.



HYDRANGEAS

A group of woody shrubs unequalled for summer bloom. Most will tolerate full sun in the Northwest if summer irrigated, and all will thrive in shade to partial shade.

HYDRANGEA MACROPHYLLA BIGLEAF HYDRANGEA

Hardy to Zone 5

• **NIKKO BLUE**

A classic hydrangea cultivar, growing to 6' high and up to 8' wide. Long summer bloom of blue mophead flowers in acid soils, pink in alkaline—great as cut flowers.

• **KINGFISHER ('TELLER EISVOGEL')** The lacecap flowers are formed from large petals—blue or violet in acidic soils, fuchsia-pink in alkaline soils. Grows to 4'-6'.

• **PINK BEAUTY** Summer bloom of dark pink lacecaps over large foliage touched in pink. Fall foliage color of deep wine red. Grows to 4'-6'.

• **GLOWING EMBERS** Large heads of reddish pink. A vigorous cultivar for sun or shade, grows to 4'. Flowers on wood produced the previous year. A Great Plant Picks selection.

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA SIKE'S DWARF OAKLEAF

Hardy to Zone 4

Conical flowers of ivory white appear late summer into fall. Oak-shaped leaves turn burgundy-red in autumn. Grows to 3' high and wide.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA 'WHITE MOTH' HYDRANGEA

Hardy to Zone 4

Huge conical flowers of pure white fading to pale green, blooms from mid-July until late September. Great cut flowers. Blooms on new wood. Grows to 8'-10' or more unpruned.

KERRIA JAPONICA 'PLENIFLORA' JAPANESE ROSE

Hardy to Zone 5

Upright arching stems of pea green can mature at 6'-8'. Mid-spring flowers are bright gold, double "roses". The bright green leaves take on yellow fall tones. Tolerant of most soils, will grow in wet soil. Sun to shade.  





LEYCESTERIA FORMOSA HIMALAYAN HONEYSUCKLE

Hardy to Zone 6





Also known as Pheasant Berry. Purple toned foliage flanks the pendant spikes of white flowers with dark purple-red bracts. Red berries form at the ends of the branches. Can be cut back hard each year to promote lush growth.

LONICERA INVOLUCRATA BLACK TWINBERRY

Hardy to Zone 4





PNW native shrub with yellow spring flowers followed by black berries. Excellent bird-habitat plant. Moist to wet soils, sun to part shade. Grows to 8'.    

PHILADELPHUS LEWISII MOCK ORANGE Hardy to Zone 5

Our native mock orange. Deciduous shrub, growing to 8'; with June bloom of very fragrant, white flowers. Sun to partial shade, drought tolerant once established.    





PHYSOCARPUS CAPITATUS WESTERN NINE BARK

Hardy to Zone 3

Arching stems are treasured for their peeling brown and tan bark. The white flower clusters appear in late spring, followed by seed heads that attract songbirds. Not fussy about light or soil. Grows to 8'.    

PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS COMMON NINE BARK

Hardy to Zone 2





Deciduous shrubs, growing to 5'-8' tall, with arching habit. In winter, their peeling bark adds interest. Tolerant of both drought and winter wet soils.    

• **DART'S GOLD** Arching form, golden yellow leaves in sun, lime green in shade. White flowers followed by interesting seed capsules.

• **PURPLE** Upright form, with deep purple leaves when grown in sun. Pale pink flowers are followed by interesting seed heads. Tolerant of most soils.

POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL

Hardy to Zone 2

Selected forms of a native shrub with silvery leaves. Drought and deer resistant.    

• **PRIMROSE BEAUTY** A deciduous shrub with silvery leaves, growing to 2'-3' high, wider than tall. The cheerful pale-yellow flowers bloom midsummer through to frost.



Ribes sanguineum 'King Edward' - Flowering Currant



Potentilla fruticosa - 'Primrose Beauty' Cinquefoil




Syringa vulgaris - 'Beauty of Moscow' Lilac





Viburnum carlesii - Spice Viburnum



- **SNOWFLAKE** The pure white flowers bloom midsummer through to frost. Grows to 3' high and wide.

OEMLERIA CERASIFORMIS INDIAN PLUM Hardy to Zone 6
This mid-sized deciduous native shrub signals the end of winter with clusters of small drooping white flowers, followed by a small bittersweet plum-like fruit that is attractive to wildlife. Best in part shade. Can reach 15' in time.   

RHUS AROMATICA 'LACETTE™' FRAGRANT SUMAC
Hardy to Zone 4

A mounded deciduous shrub growing to 4'-5' tall and spreading to 6'-7' wide. Fuzzy white spring flowers are attractive to pollinators, and are followed by red berries loved by birds. In autumn, the foliage turns fiery red. Drought tolerant and not attractive to deer or rabbits.  


RIBES SANGUINEUM 'KING EDWARD' FLOWERING CURRANT
Hardy to Zone 6

Selected form of our native flowering currant with deep reddish pink flowers, a little later than the species. Early spring blooms welcome hummingbirds, followed by berries favored by songbirds. Partial sun, well-drained soils, deer resistant. Compact form to 6'. A Great Plant Picks selection.  

ROSA X 'SNOW CARPET' GROUNDCOVER ROSE
Hardy to Zone 5

Creeping, groundcover rose, covered with tiny white "tea" roses in summer. Spreads to 4'-5', growing only 12"-15" high. Sun, average soil.

SALIX WILLOWS

Shrubby willows are known for their tolerance of winter wet soils. Their late winter to early spring blooms are an important food source for pollinating insects when little else is in bloom. 

- **magnifica MAGNOLIA LEAF WILLOW** A large shrub or small tree that will fool its viewers. Large, magnolia-like leaves are bluish-green. The flowers are 6" long, upright rose-gray catkins. Grows to 15', tolerant of most soils. Hardy to Zone 6.

- **sachalinensis SEKKA (JAPANESE FANTAIL WILLOW)**

A vigorous deciduous shrub grown for its curved and twisting, fasciated (flattened) stems that are dotted in late winter with small, silvery catkins. Can be cut to the ground annually to control size. Hardy to Zone 5.

- **yezoalpina JAPANESE DWARF WILLOW**

A prostrate deciduous groundcover growing 6" tall and spreading to 4'-6'. Bold, purplish stems are adorned by upright, pale-yellow catkins in early spring. Round green leaves turn bright yellow in autumn. A Great Plant Picks selection. Hardy to Zone 4


SAMBUCUS NIGRA ELDERBERRY Hardy to Zone 6

Deciduous shrubs grown for their colorful foliage, pink to white flowers, and black berries. Both flowers and berries are used medicinally. Best foliage in full sun. Grows to 8' high, 10' wide in 10 years, can get to 15' or more over time.



- **'GERDA' BLACK BEAUTY** Deep maroon-black foliage acts as a foil to the pinkish white flowers. A Great Plant Picks selection.

- **'EVA' BLACK LACE** Finely cut, purple black foliage is topped in spring with creamy pink flower clusters.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA SSP. CAERULEA BLUE ELDERBERRY
Hardy to Zone 5

Native deciduous shrub, with an arching form growing to 10'+. Blue berries ripen late summer, much loved by birds, great for jams and wine. Likes sun and well-drained soils. 

SPIRAEA X 'MAGIC CARPET' - SPIRAEA Hardy to Zone 3

A dense, low growing deciduous shrub, with coppery toned new growth changing to lime green mature leaves. Deep pink flowers bloom early to mid summer. Grows to 18"-24" high, spreads to 3'. Best in sun to partial shade.  

SYRINGA VULGARIS FRENCH LILAC Hardy to Zone 4

Classic deciduous shrubs grown for their wonderful, fragrant flowers. Best in full sun. Add lime to the soil to promote flowering.

- **BEAUTY OF MOSCOW** Blooms with fragrant double white flowers opening from pale pink buds. Grows to 8'-10' in 10 years.

- **CHARLES JOLY** Blooms are intensely fragrant, deep purple, and fully double. Grows to 8'-10' in 10 years. One of the best deep purples.

- **SENSATION** Single flowers on purple are edged in white, for a very distinctive look. Lightly fragrant.

SYRINGA X 'PENDA' BLOOMERANG LILAC
Hardy to Zone 3

Fragrant lavender clusters bloom in spring, and then again in summer and fall. The summer and fall flowers are smaller, but still showy. Compact habit, growing to 5' high and wide.

VIBURNUMS Hardy to Zone 6

Deciduous shrubs grown for form and flower. All are good in part shade to sun, average soils. Most are deer resistant.



- **CARLESII** Deep-pink buds opening in mid-spring to intensely fragrant pale-pink to white flowers. Fall foliage color is a blend of orange and red. Grows to 6'.

- **plicatum SHASTA** A deciduous viburnum grown for its beautiful horizontal branching form. In May, the branches are lined with white lacecap flowers. Grows to 5'-6' high, 8' wide.

WEIGELA FLORIDA 'WINE AND ROSES' WEIGELA
Hardy to Zone 4

Deep-burgundy leaves highlighted by prolific deep-pink flowers in late spring. Vase-shaped shrub, growing to 4'-5' high and wide. Sun to part shade, tolerant of many soil types.



rhododendrons

After the name of each rhododendron, we have listed a series of numbers. First is the average size of the plant in 10 years. Then hardiness ratings in degrees Fahrenheit. Lastly, bloom times in the Northwest as follows:

VE: Jan-April 1
 E: April 1-May 1
 EM: May 1-May 15
 M: May 15-June 1
 ML: June 1-June 15
 L: June 15- July 1
 VL: July 1- July 31

Our descriptions also include American Rhododendron Society (ARS) ratings when possible. The two numbers (e.g. 3/4) rate the appearance of the flower first, then the plant. 5 being excellent (an uncommon rating) and 3 being the most common (lower numbers do not mean the plant is not worth growing). '-/-' indicates the rhododendron has not yet been rated by the ARS.



Rhododendron Blue Baron

BLUE BARON

3' -10°F M -/-

Upright, tight growth of glossy small leaves. Prolific flowers midseason that are deep blue with a hint of purple. Sun tolerant.

CAPISTRANO

4' -15°F ML -/-/-

Dome shaped trusses of pale yellow, frilly edged flowers are held in large, dome shaped trusses. Deep green, elliptical leaves on a dense mounded plant. Performs best with afternoon shade. A Great Plant Picks selection.

EVERRED

2' EM 0°F -/-

Incredible foliage plant, with deep-purplish, black-rounded foliage on a wider-than-tall shrub. Dark-red flowers are bell-shaped in loose trusses.

FANTASTICA

3' -5°F ML 4-5/4

Strong rose-pink flowers fade to white in the throat, and are carried above long, elliptical leaves with furry silver undersides.

FORTUNEI EMMA & MAY

6' -15°F M 4/4

A selected form of a beautiful species, with fragrant, shell pink flowers and reddish highlights on the new foliage. Blooms earlier than seedling forms.

GOLDEN TORCH

4' 5°F ML 4/4

Warm pink buds open to soft yellow flowers. The deep green foliage has a touch of light brown indumentum on the undersides.

GOLFER

18" -15°F EM 3-4/5

One of the best foliage rhododendrons with leaves that are coated with downy felt all year. It will light up a shady spot. Clear pink flowers are a bonus.

HONEY BUTTER

4' -5°F M 4/4

A great rhododendron from Northwest hybridizer, Jim Barlup. The yellow-orange, bicolored flowers are held in dome-shaped trusses.



Rhododendron Fantastica



Rhododendron Lemon Dream

JEAN MARIE DE MONTAGUE

5' -5°F M 4/4

Bright red flowers are prolific even on young plants. The deep-green foliage is tolerant of sun, and the plant will grow as wide as tall.

JUNE PINK

5' -15°F L -/-

Bright, clear pink flowers are one of the latest to bloom. Compact habit and attractive foliage add to the appeal.

KODIAK

4' -5°F M -/-

Incredible foliage of deep green with furry brown undersides. Pure white flowers. Needs PM shade.

LEMON DREAM

3' 0°F M -/-

Prolific, soft yellow flowers with wavy edges and are sometimes double. The deep-green foliage is rounded in shape and emerges with cinnamon indumentum on the undersides. A Great Plant Picks selection.

LEE'S DARK PURPLE

6' -15°F ML 2-3/3-4

Vigorous growing plant with dark green, wavy foliage. Deep purple flowers late in the season.

NANCY EVANS

3' 5°F M 5/4

A rounded, dense plant with beautiful foliage. Orange-red buds open to amber yellow, then fade to golden yellow.

PERCY WISEMAN

3' -10°F M 4/4

Dark-green foliage covers this wider-than-tall, compact plant. Trusses of soft peach-yellow flowers gently fade to white.

PJM ELITE

4' -25°F E 4/4

Small rounded leaves are green in summer, mahogany-red in winter. The early flowers are lavender pink. The 'Compacta' form of PJM has a vigorous, compact habit, and is prolific in flower. Sun tolerant.

POLARNACHT

3' -10°F ML -/-

Deep green leaves cover this wider-than-tall plant. The frilled, funnel-shaped flowers are deep purple-red with a deep-red spotted dorsal lobe, held in trusses of 12-14 flowers.



Rhododendron Tapestry

POMEGRANATE SPLASHED

5' 5°F M -/-

A new hybrid with stunning flowers of purplish-red-edged white, with a spotted red dorsal flare. A strong growing plant with excellent foliage, from breeder Frank Fujioka of Whidbey Island. 🦌

PRINCESS ANNE

2' -10°F EM 4/4

A beautiful yellow flowered dwarf. The small green foliage turns bronze in winter if planted in sun.

PURPLE SPLENDOR

5' -5°F ML 4/4

Dome shaped trusses of wavy edged flowers of the darkest purple sit above dense, deep green foliage. Sun tolerant. 🦌

SONGBIRD

3' -5°F E-EM 3-4/4

Bright purple-blue flowers seem to glow when in bloom. Glossy green foliage growing in compact, dense habit compliment the flowers. Sun tolerant. 🦌



Rhododendron Pomegranate Splash

TAPESTRY

4' -20° M -/-

Low growing, wider-than-tall plant densely covered with forest-green foliage. Ball-shaped trusses of deep lavender flowers are accented by darker eyes. 🦌

TEDDY BEAR

3' 0°F EM -/-

Shiny, deep-green foliage is coated on the undersides with cinnamon-colored indumentum. Pale-pink flowers bloom in trusses, opening from deeper pink buds. 🦌

YAKUSHIMANUM KEN JANECK

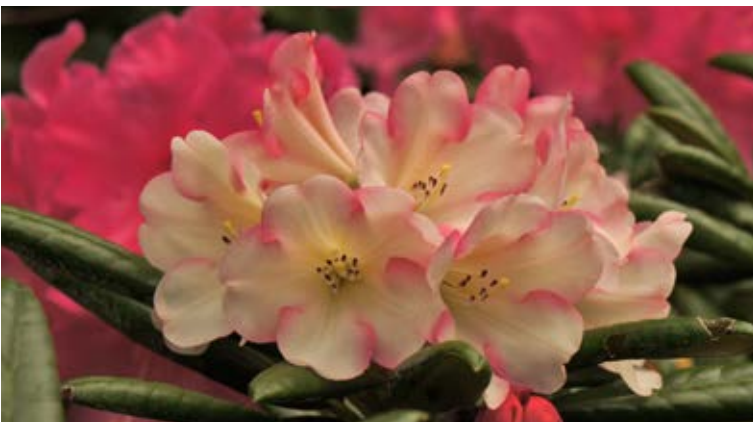
3' -25°F EM 5/5

Compact growth with new narrow leaves felted in white make all the 'yaks' stand out. Mature leaves are medium green with undersides of tan indumentum. Pink buds open to white flowers. 🦌

Did you notice?

Some rhododendron descriptions do NOT have the deer resistant icon. Why?

Rhododendrons come in 2 forms, large leaf (Lepidote) and small leaf (Elepidote). The large leafed forms have thick, leathery foliage which is not tasty to deer, but the small leafed varieties have thinner foliage, and are more attractive to them. Of course, if your local deer population is very hungry, they may still taste the large leafed forms.



SUPPLY RECOMENDATIONS

supplies for gardens & orchards

Commercial Bird Netting

Commercial grade knit UV resistant bird netting for fruit trees, grapevines, and other crops subject to bird damage. Netting is 17" wide when stretched to full width, and sold by the row foot.

Commercial Bug Netting

A fine mesh netting 17' wide, sold by the foot. Drape over fruit trees, excellent for protecting espalier trained trees, grapevines and berries. Small enough mesh to discourage bees and wasps from eating fruit, also helps deter apple maggot, codling moth and spotted wing drosophila if installed early enough in the season (after pollination!).

Slitted Row Cover

Season extender for vegetable growing. Can be placed over heavy wire or pipe hoops. Slits open up when warmed by the sun, and close as the air cools. 5' wide, sold by the foot.

Floating Row Cover

Lightweight spun fabric can be used for frost protection, and over vegetable crops to extend the season and to exclude insects. 7' wide, sold by the foot.

Greenhouse Poly Film

Build a greenhouse at home to grow heat loving crops! Infrared coating treated poly, suitable for single layer film on greenhouses. IR coating reduces condensation, decreases night time heat loss. 24' wide, sold by the linear foot.

Extreme Maggot Barriers

Keep pesky insects from ruining your fruit without spraying! Complete protection against apple maggot flies when applied after fruit thinning. Better protection from codling moth larvae when secured around fruit's stem. Washable and re-useable. Use a small rubber band or twist tie around the stem when installing.

Tree Stakes

8' by 3" copper treated wood posts to stake your young and dwarf fruit trees. Stake next to the trunk at planting and use stretch tie to attach trunk and leader to the stake.

Stretch Tie

This professional tree tying product will stretch as your trees grow, preventing girdling. UV stable, won't crack or decay with time.

Training Bands

UV degradable bands for training fruit trees. Pulls a branch into place and holds for 6 months, then degrades and falls off. Natural rubber product.

Bahco 16-60 Loppers

Commercial orchard loppers for fruit tree, vineyard, and other heavy pruning jobs. These are the ones we use! Easily cut up to 1 1/4" diameter branches. Blades and bumpers are replaceable. 24" overall length.

Felco Hand Pruners

Swiss made hand pruners are of highest quality, and all parts are replaceable. These will last a lifetime!

- F-2 A great pruner for large hands. Replaceable precision blade, replaceable spring, rubber cushion and shock absorber. Length 8.5".
- F-8 Features wire cutting notch, replaceable blade and springs. Our most popular pruner. Length 8.25".
- F-9 Designed for left handers. Replaceable blade and springs. Length 8.25"
- F-6 Designed for smaller hands or light pruning work. Replaceable blade and springs. Length 7.75".
- We also carry replacement blades and springs.

Visit the nursery or website for more gardening products, including fertilizers and pest and disease solutions. We even sell specialized kitchen tools to help you process all the food you grow!

bug netting



bird netting



bahco loppers





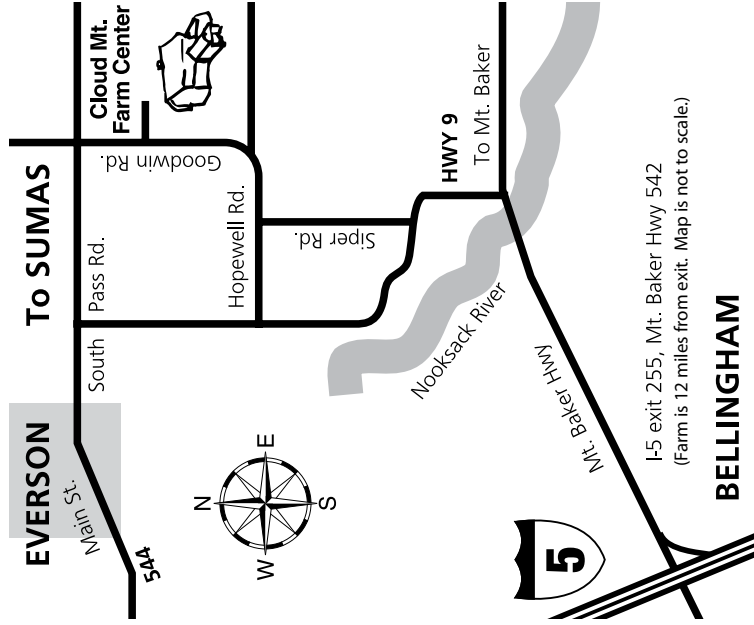
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We are located along the western edge of the Cascade Mountain range in Northern Washington. Our 42 acres of nursery stock and fruit orchards grow on the lower slopes of Sumas Mountain, and along the Nooksack River Valley.



Part of Sustainable Connections food & farming program.