

2023

cloud mountain farm center nursery catalog

workshops & events



cloudmountainfarmcenter.org



**CLOUD MOUNTAIN
FARM CENTER**
community | education | sustainability

fruit & ornamental plants



Sustainable
Connections

EAT LOCAL FIRST



WHATCOM
community
FOUNDATION



Heritage
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SeekingHealth
Optimizing Life

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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.

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.



Staff left to right back row: Maia Binhammer, Lynette Machinski, Terry Maczuga, Emily Erikson, Jacob Mills, George Kaas, Rachel Wood **Bottom row:** Tim Poole, Hanna Wolff, Edward Johnson, Elizabeth Hayes, Hilary Graham

Thank You!

2022 brought us continued change and adaptation; record flooding and freezing temperatures hit our local communities and ecosystems, and winter left many of us reeling. But as the long cold and wet spring progressed, we saw our community pull together to recover and plants re-emerge as best they could. We are proud of our 2022 season which welcomed folks back on the farm in person—over three hundred people joined us from across the Puget Sound region for workshops, seasonal fruit tastings, bike tours, field trips, and organic grower field days.

In 2023 we are expanding our workshops and events on farm even further. Our goal is to connect our community to one other and to resources that will help people be successful in whatever horticultural, agricultural or food system endeavors they are seeking.

Your support of our nursery also helps fund the work of our center as a whole; we serve as an aggregation center for both the Puget Sound Food Hub and Twin Sisters Farmers Markets, warehousing over half a million dollars' worth of local produce annually. That's over 100 tons of local produce and products feeding our community through local supply chains. We were able to expand our farmer-accessible processing center, improve our incubator farm support, and partner with other community organizations to help plants and their people get along.

We grateful for your enthusiasm for plants and your support of our Farm Center.

Membership

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 membership option recognizes that our impact can only grow with invested community support. Your annual contribution 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, farm and garden enthusiasts.

You can buy a membership for \$60 at any point in the year and enjoy the benefits immediately. Memberships benefits last through the end of the Nursery season (The first Sunday of November) before needing to be renewed for the following year.

5% off

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

discount code

for one free on-site workshop (conditions and limitations apply)

free merch

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

expanded member-only sales

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

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.

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

We are excited to add more content to our Workshops in 2023. Workshops in this table are our core curriculum, but we hope to have more and new content to be taught by community members throughout the year. Registration is required and limited. Please check our website for up-to-date workshop schedules as classes will be added throughout the year.

Check on and register for classes on our website www.cloudmountainfarmcenter.org or by phone at (360) 966-5859 x 3.

CLASS	DATE	TIME
Growing Fruit Trees 101 Learn how to give fruit trees the best start. You'll learn the easiest varieties to grow, how to decide on which rootstock to plant, where and how to plant and what initial pruning and training is needed. \$20 registration limited to 20.	Sat., February 11	1:30pm – 3:30pm
	Wed., February 22	10:30am – 12:30pm
	Sun., March 12	10:30am – 12:30pm
	Sat., April 22	10:30am – 12:30pm
	September TBD	
Growing Apples & Pears This class will dive deeper into the physiology of apple and pear trees. We will discuss training styles and systems, pruning rules, pest and disease issues, and overall care for high quality fruit. (Just starting out? We recommend Growing Fruit Trees 101) \$20 registration limited to 20.	Sat., February 18	1:30pm – 3:30pm
	Sat., March 18	10:30am – 12:30pm
Gardening with Natives There are incredible plants native to Washington that can add beauty and function to your garden. Learn about the benefits of native gardens, site preparation techniques, picking the right plant for the right place, and community programs and resources. \$20 registration limited to 20.	Sat., February 25	10:30am – 12:30pm
Growing Table Grapes 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. \$20 registration limited to 20.	Sat., March 4	10:30am – 12:30pm
Growing Wine Grapes Get 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. \$20 registration limited to 20.	Sat., March 4	1:30pm-3:30pm
Winter Propagation Grafting and Hardwood Cuttings: Propagation by cuttings and grafting are fun and satisfying ways to create new plants. In this workshop, you'll learn how to propagate fruit trees and other woody plants during the dormant season using grafting and hardwood cuttings. \$30 registration limited to 20.	Sat., March 11	10:30am – 1pm
Working With Older Trees If you've inherited older or neglected fruit trees and are puzzled how to prune it, this workshop can help! You'll learn how to apply pruning techniques to make your trees more manageable and productive. Time and location TBD.	TBD	TBD

<p>Site Design Part 1 Learn how to read your landscape and create a base map to set you up for successful planning and implementation of new plantings. Walk away with different landscape styles to consider. Touch on basic elements of site design and considerations for timeline, budget, and installation.</p>	<p>Part 1: Sun., April 2</p>	<p>10am – 1pm</p>
<p>Site Design Part 2 Dive deeper into the aesthetics and functionality of site design and apply it to your base map from session 1. Here we will get specific about plant selection, take a tour of our display beds and orchards, as well as provide further resources for your design installation. \$50 registration limited to 15.</p>	<p>Part 2: Sun., April 9</p>	<p>10am – 1pm</p>
<p>Growing Organic Fruit at Home You can grow tree fruit and berries using organic practices, even in our challenging climate. Learn how to keep your trees and berry plants healthy and productive. \$20 registration limited to 20.</p>	<p>Sat., April 8</p>	<p>10:30am – 12:30pm</p>
<p>Grow a Fruiting Wall Espalier and Beyond: Fruiting walls and espalier training styles use a trellis system, and typically produce more fruit per square foot than conventionally trained fruit trees, allowing you to maximize limited space. We will discuss apples, pears, cherries. The class will cover construction considerations, training and pruning. \$20 registration limited to 20.</p>	<p>Sat., April 22</p>	<p>10:30am – 12:30pm</p>
<p>Growing Stone Fruit Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, & Plums: Growing stone fruit can be both rewarding and challenging in our maritime climate. This class will dive deeper into the physiology of these types of trees. We will discuss training styles and systems, pruning rules, pest and disease issues, and overall care for high quality fruit. (Just starting out? We recommend Growing Fruit Trees 101) \$20 registration limited to 20.</p>	<p>Sat., April 29</p>	<p>1:30pm – 3:30pm</p>
<p>Botany Walk & Plant ID Take a stroll around our gorgeous property including ornamental display beds, orchards, and native woodland and learn the fundamentals of plant ID. We'll go over botanical terminology, patterns in plant families, and utilizing identification keys while enjoying the beauty of the season. \$20 registration limited to 20.</p>	<p>Sat., May 13</p>	<p>1:30pm – 3:30pm</p>
<p>Summer Care for Fruit Trees and Vines There are lots of mid-summer tasks to do in the vineyard and orchard. Summer pruning on fruit trees can save time you time and headache during dormant season pruning. Learn how to thin fruit and prune your fruit trees and grape vines in the summer for the best fruit quality. \$20 registration limited to 20.</p>	<p>Sat., June 3</p>	<p>10:30am – 12:30pm</p>
<p>Summer Propagation Grafting and Softwood Cuttings: Summer is a great time to successfully propagate from cuttings as well as graft fruit trees by chip budding. We will discuss and demonstrate the principles and process of chip bud grafting as well as how to clonally propagate many types of woody plants. You will gain confidence to put these new skills to use. \$30 registration limited to 20.</p>	<p>Sat., July 29</p>	<p>10:30am – 1pm</p>

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?

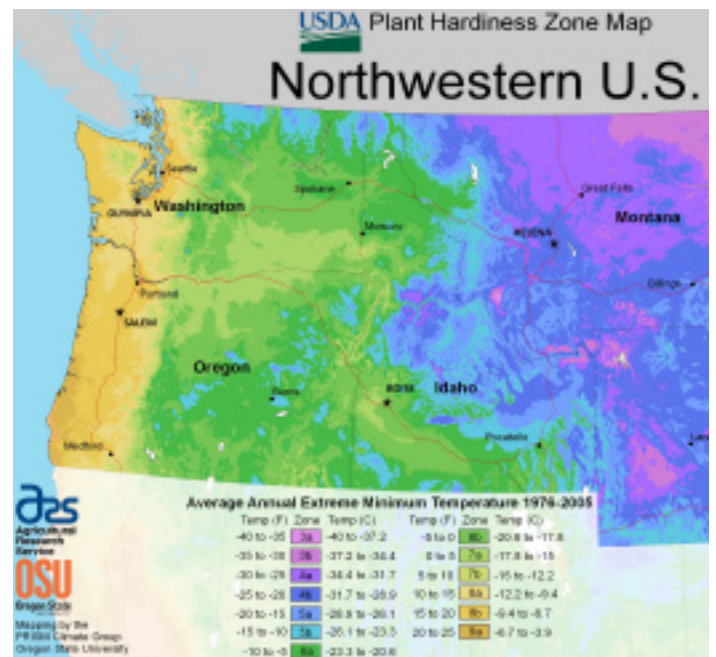
For most plants, the best course is to amend as little as possible. A plant's root system will grow much wider than the visible top of the plant, so amending a planting hole only benefits the plant the first year or two. In the long run, heavily amending the hole may actually keep the plant's

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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.

can I get custom grafted fruit trees?

Yes. We will custom graft fruit trees for customers during the time we are winter grafting (pome fruit) or budding (stone fruit). We can propagate from varieties in our own orchard or with a variety you bring in. Please visit our website for limitations, details, and instructions.



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.



Elstar Apple

apples

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 **F** for eating apples that are also good for hard cider

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.** 🍷 **F**

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 F**

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.**

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.** 🍷 **S M F**

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 F**

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 F**

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.**

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.** 🍷 **S M F**

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.** 🍷 **M F**

CRIMSON GOLD SVATAVA cv. A scab resistant apple from the Czech Republic, Crimson Gold ripens early October with crisp, sweet tart fruit that is red striped over yellow. Midseason bloom. Keeps up to 6 months in refrigeration. **S**

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.** 🍷 **F**

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**

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.** **F**

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 F**

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**

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.** **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.** **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**

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

Trees for sale in the nursery are grafted on the rootstocks below, most varieties are available on one of the dwarf rootstocks and on semi-dwarf rootstock.

GENEVA 41 (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.

Graft your own!

G-41 and M-106 apple rootstock available for sale in the nursery.



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.

- 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 **T** do not work as pollinizers for other varieties (they have sterile pollen).

very early

Gravenstein **T**
Williams Pride
Zestar!

early

Centennial Crab
Chehalis
Idared
Liberty **T**

Red Alkmene
Reines des Pommes
Scarlet Sentinel
Yellow Transparent

midseason

Akane
Ananas Reinette
Ashmead's Kernal **T**
Belmac
Beni Shogun Fuji
Crimson Gold
Crimson Topaz
Crimson Crisp
Freedom
Galarina™

Grimes Golden
Hudson's Golden Gem
Jonagold **T**
Karmijn **T**
Melrose
Northpole
Roxbury Russet **T**
Rubinette
Spartan
Tsugaru

late

Bramley's Seedling **T**
Cosmic Crisp
Dabinette

Elstar
Florina
Honeycrisp
Kingston Black

very late

Brown Snout

- **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

europaean pears

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 bloom. 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.

VISIT OUR WEBSITE @

check pricing & availability online

CLoudMOUNTAINFARMCENTER.ORG



Chojuro Asian Pear

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

asian pears

SHINSEIKI Yellow-skinned fruit with white flesh and sweet mellow flavor. Medium large fruit keeps into January. Spreading type tree. Very early bloom. Ripens mid-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 bloom. 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 bloom. 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 Bosch
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.

Graft your own!

OHF-87 Pear rootstock available for sale in the nursery.



hybrid pears

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.

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'. **S**



Imperial Epineuse Plum

plums

- 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.**

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

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

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.**

BROOKS (Italian Prune type) Brooks bears large, dark blue, yellow fleshed freestone fruit that **ripens in early to mid September.** Partially self-fertile, will set larger crops when a second European plum variety is nearby.

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.**

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

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**.

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**.

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**.

OREGON CURL FREE Oregon Curl Free is a peach with good resistance to peach leaf curl. Semi-freestone fruit can be tree ripened without becoming mealy. **Ripens mid-August**.

CHARLOTTE Charlotte is a peach with disease resistance to both peach leaf curl and bacterial canker. Semi-freestone fruit is best picked when fragrant but still firm. **Ripens mid to late August**.

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

- 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

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

- 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

sweet cherries

varieties listed in order of ripening

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.

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

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

LITTLE BEN Very compact and productive dwarf sport of Hinomaki Red. Stiff, thorny stems bear large red-skinned fruit mid-summer. Grows to 2'-3' tall and wide. Very mildew resistant.

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 HALL'S BEAUTY Ornamental edible! Hall's Beauty is a trailing, thornless blackberry developed by Oregon State University. Pink buds open to large, double white flowers in May, followed by very sweet, large firm blackberries **ripening in late June to early July.** 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. **Available summer 2023.**





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

EARLIBLUE Earliblue is one of the earliest blueberries to ripen, starting in **mid to late June**. Large berries have a sweet flavor and juicy texture. Good red fall color. Grows 4'–6' high, upright in habit. Hardy to Zone 5.

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.

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.

MINI BLUES **Mid-July ripening**. A gourmet variety, with small berries of delectable sweet flavor that are perfect in pancakes and muffins. Excellent fresh or frozen. Upright plants to 6'. 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.

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

sold in bundles of 20 crowns

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



Tulameen Raspberry

raspberries

- 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. Hardy to Zone 3.

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. Hardy to Zone 5.

KILLARNY A cold hardy, midseason ripening raspberry with excellent flavor. Vines are immune to Raspberry Bushy Dwarf disease and moderately tolerant of root rot. Hardy to Zone 4.

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. **NOT AVAILABLE 2023.**

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. Hardy to Zone 5.

LEWIS A very productive, late ripening summer raspberry with excellent flavor. Lewis is somewhat tolerant to root rot. Hardy to Zone 5.


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. Hardy to Zone 4.

ANNE Large, attractive pale yellow fruit has excellent flavor with apricot notes. Berries are firm and prolific. Vigorous, high yielding plants ripen late August until frost. Hardy to Zone 4.



hazelnuts

- 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.

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

- 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.



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.

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.

MARS Ripens mid-late September. Large bunches of blue-black berries, most years seedless but with an occasional soft seed. Excellent flavor, consistent producer when spur pruned.

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.

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.

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 fruit blush wine.

VISIT OUR WEBSITE @

check pricing &
availability online

CLOUDMOUNTAINFARMCENTER.ORG

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.

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.

VIKING Extremely ornamental shrub that produces showy white flowers followed by blue-black berries that make excellent preserves and juice. Grows to 6', prolific deep blue-black berries, red fall color.

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

MILLENNIUM This hybrid male-dominant asparagus is replacing the older Jersey hybrids. Cold tolerant and very productive with good rust resistance. Spears have tight tips and excellent flavor.

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%.

MT. HOOD Aroma type, 4-8% alpha acids. Spicy and mildly herbal aroma. Good for lagers. Mildew resistant cultivar.

TETNAGER Known for its early ripening, this is a dual purpose German style hops, used for both aroma and bittering. Alpha acids 3-5.8%. Good disease resistance.

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.



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.

GARNET Early fall crop of very large red berries.

RUBY Late summer to early fall of flavorful red berries.

szechuan pepper (*Zanthoxylum simulans*)

Hardy to Zone 6

Szechuan Pepper, also known as Prickly Ash, is grown for its aromatic foliage and berries. The berries ripen in early fall, and are dried and ground into a fragrant pepper. Grows to 10'-15' high. Best production with 2 seedling plants.



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 - Flowering Dogwood
'Satomi'

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
'Coppertallica'

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'.
- **SATOMI** Pink flowered Kousa Dogwood is disease resistant, flowering in June. Horizontal branching pattern and rich fall color add interest. Slow growing, eventually 20-25' in height and spread. A Great Plant Picks selection.
- **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.



Magnolia
'Honey Tulip'

MAGNOLIAS

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

- **COPPERTALLICA** A beautiful hybrid evergreen magnolia

introduced by Heritage Seedlings of Oregon. The leaves are dark shiny green on top, with undersides of metallic copper color. The fragrant, creamy white flowers boast a hint of purplish pink in the center. Best protected from strong winter winds. A 10 year old plant may reach 8'-10' in height, eventually to 15'-20'. Hardy to Zone 6.

- **ELIZABETH** Fragrant, creamy yellow flowers bloom in late April-early May, on an upright, pyramidal tree, growing to 15' in 10 years, eventually to 30'. One of the oldest yellow cultivars, still considered one of the best. Best flowering in full sun, with some summer supplemental water. A Great Plant Picks selection. Hardy to Zone 5.
 - **GALAXY** Deep reddish purple, fragrant flowers bloom late enough to escape most spring frosts. Galaxy has an upright, vigorous habit, growing to 15' in 10 years, narrower than tall. A Great Plants Pick. 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.
 - **HONEY TULIP** A new magnolia from Felix and Mark Jury, suitable for smaller gardens, with an upright form to 12'. Golden goblet shaped flowers bloom in early spring. Hardy to Zone 5.
 - **TINKERBELLE** Compact and almost columnar magnolia that blooms with dark magenta, upright flowers with pale pink interiors and a very sweet fragrance. Growing to 10'-15' tall and 6'-8' wide, it is the perfect for the smaller garden. Hardy to Zone 5.
- 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.



Styrax japonicum - Japanese Snowbell

- **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.

STEWARTIA PSEUDOCAMELLIA JAPANESE STEWARTIA

Hardy to Zone 6

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 12' in 10 years, to 25' at maturity. A Great Plant Pick.

STYRAX JAPONICUS - JAPANESE SNOWBELL

Hardy to Zone 6

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.

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 RUBRUM SUN VALLEY RED MAPLE

Hardy to Zone 4

A smaller stature red maple, with green summer leaves turning a beautiful scarlet red in autumn. Grows to 20' in 10 years, eventually could reach 40'. Tolerant of winter wet soil.



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 FANGIANA FANG'S HORNBEAM

Hardy to Zone 5

A rare hornbeam from China, this deciduous tree was only introduced to Western gardens in the early 1980's. Growing to 20', the green leaves are highly textural, and the showy "hop" flowers in April-May are very eye-catching.

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.

• **HANNA'S HEART** A selected form of Katsura, more compact and narrow, maturing in many years to 25' high, 12' wide.

The deep green foliage takes on autumn tones of yellow to orange, with the color persisting well into fall. Best in well drained soils with some supplemental summer water.

• **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.



Carpinus fangiana - Fang's Hornbeam



Ginkgo biloba - Marieken

CORYLUS AVELLENA RED DRAGON CONTORTED HAZELNUT Hardy to Zone 4

An Oregon State University introduction, this red-leaved contorted hazelnut is also blight resistant! Deep purple-red leaves and catkins are carried on a moderately vigorous, twisted, spreading form. Can eventually reach 10' in height.

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.



- **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.
- **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 MAIDENHAIR TREE Hardy to Zone 3

- **AUTUMN GOLD** A male cultivar with a narrow, pyramidal shape, growing to 15' high, 6' wide in 10-15 years, eventually to 40'. Light green, fan shaped foliage turns brilliant golden yellow in the fall. A Great Plants Pick.
- **MARIEKEN** A dwarf ginkgo from the Netherlands. Slow growing, only 4"-6" per year. Lemon yellow fall color.
- **SEEDLING** Relatively fast growing, developing a more rounded crown than Autumn Gold. Best planted individually to avoid fruit if the tree is female.

PARROTIA PERSICA 'VANESSA' IRONWOOD Hardy to Zone 4

A beautiful deciduous tree known for its spectacular fall color. Graceful winter form and spidery winter flowers are also notable. Vanessa was selected for its narrower form; a 10 year old tree may reach 10'-15' high and 10' wide. A Great Plant Pick.

PARROTIA SUBAEQUALIS CHINESE IRONWOOD Hardy to Zone 4

Smaller than the more common Persian Ironwood, Chinese Ironwood will form a large shrub or small tree, growing to 15' in 20 or more years. The leaves emerge green with a slight red edge. Fall color is brilliant red. The bark on older trees is very ornamental, flaking off in jigsaw patterns. Very adaptable.

NYSSA SYLVATICA 'WILDFIRE' BLACKGUM Hardy to Zone 5

Deciduous tree, grows to 10'-15' in 10 years, eventually to 30'-50'. Shiny new growth is burnt orange, turning to green in summer. Intense fall color of orange to purple red. Tolerant of wet to dry soils.

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 RUBRA NORTHERN RED OAK Hardy to Zone 5

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

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'.
- **LEMON LIME LACE** A lace leaf maple with leaves emerging bright lemon yellow, fading to lime green in summer. Fall colors are yellow orange to red. Sturdy weeping form growing to 6' high and wide in 10 years. Sun to partial shade.
- **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

- **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.
- **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.
- **OREGON SUNSET** A small, as-wide-as-tall tree, with spring leaves of red-orange. The color holds well through the summer, becoming scarlet in the fall.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **UENO YAMA** A moderate sized maple with fantastic peachy-yellow-orange spring foliage. The leaves become light green in summer, turning golden orange in autumn.

dwarf japanese maples



'Villa Taranto'
Dwarf Japanese Maple

- **MIKAWA YATSUBUSA** A beautiful dwarf with leaves that emerge light green with bright red tips, changing to bright green in summer. The leaves appear to be shingled on the branches. A small plant, it matures at 5' high and wide in 10 to 15 years. Sun or partial shade.
- **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.
- **SHARP'S PYGMY** A very dwarf maple, maturing at 4' high and wide. The deeply divided leaves emerge red edged in spring, turning to bright green for summer. The fall tones are brilliant red. Tolerant of full sun.
- **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 foliated maples



'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.
- **MIKAZUKI** An upright, shrubby maple with variegated leaves of pink flushed white with green reticulation. The color holds well into the summer. Sun to partial shade. Should reach 10' high, 5' wide in 10–15 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.
- **TAYLOR** A slow growing Japanese maple with leaves emerging pink in the spring, then gradually turning to light green in the center. By early summer the leaf edges are edged in white, but still maintain their pink tones. Dense and compact, it should reach about 6' high and wide in 10–15 years. Best in some shade.
- **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.

- **MOONRISE FULLMOON MAPLE** (*Acer shirasawanum*) A newer Full Moon Maple, Moonrise leaves 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.

- **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.
- **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 EDWARD GOUCHER GLOSSY ABELIA

Hardy to Zone 6


Evergreen to partially evergreen shrub. Colorful red flushed new foliage and purplish-pink fragrant summer blooms that fade to white giving this shrub a long season of interest. Hummingbird magnet! Bonus- they are both drought tolerant and deer tend to leave them alone!  


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

- **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

AUCUBA JAPONICA JAPANESE AUCUBA Hardy to Zone 6.

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


- **ANGELON** The large and long deep green leaves are covered with rich yellow spots of uneven size and shape. Grows to 5' high and wide in 10 years.
- **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 Hardy to Zone 6

Compact semi-evergreen to evergreen azaleas with shiny, dark green leaves that turn bronze in winter. Best in sun to partial shade, rich, well-drained soil with ample summer water.

- **GIRARD'S FUCHSIA** The flowers are deep fuchsia red, and bloom in mid-May. Grows to 3' high and 4' wide. A Great Plant Picks selection.
- **HINO CRIMSON** Prolific red flowers cover this plant in mid-spring. Grows to 2' high and wide. A Great Plant Picks selection.

AZARA MICROPHYLLA BOXLEAF AZARA Hardy to Zone 7

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



Arbutus undoeo -
Compact Strawberry Tree



Azalea 'Hino Crimson'



Callistemon x
'Woodlander's Red'



Fatsia japonica
Japanese Fatsia

- **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 DARWINII DARWIN BARBERRY Hardy to Zone 7
Brilliant orange flowers bloom early to mid spring. The holly like foliage is lustrous green in summer, taking on purplish tones in winter. Grows to 5'-6'; can be sheared. A Great Plant Pick.



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' 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.

- **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.



DAPHNE ODORA MARIANNI VARIEGATED WINTER DAPHNE
Hardy to Zone 7

Pink buds open to intensely fragrant light pink flowers in late February through March. Best in afternoon shade, protected from cold winter winds. Grows to 4' high, 5' wide. Well drained soil essential.

DAPHNE X LAWRENCE CROCKER Hardy to Zone 6

Evergreen dwarf daphne, growing to 12" high and wide, with deep green foliage and intensely fragrant, deep pink flowers. The flowers start in mid-spring, with flowers also appearing intermittently all summer. Needs good drainage.

DAPHNE X WILHELM SCHACHT Hardy to Zone 6

Dark green foliage covers this small, dense shrub, which will grow to 12" high and wide. Very fragrant purple-pink flowers in late spring, sometimes repeating in summer. Well drained soil.

ELEAGNUS X EBBINGEI GILT EDGE SILVERBERRY
Hardy to Zone 7

Evergreen shrub growing to 8' high and wide over time. The deep green leaves have striking golden edges. In fall, tiny insignificant flowers emit a delightful fragrance. Tolerant of full sun to deep shade, drought and salt tolerant. A Great Plant Pick.



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.

FATSIA JAPONICA JAPANESE FATSIA Hardy to Zone 7

Large, glossy, lobed leaves give this evergreen shrub a tropical look. Fall flowers of white are followed by black berries. Eventually to 10'. Tolerates dry shade once established. 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.





Garrya x issaquahensis
'Glasnavin Wine' Silktassel



Grevillea victoriae
Royal Grevillea



Hebe x Blue Mist



Mahonia aquifolium -
Tall Oregon Grape

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. 💧🌱🌱

HALIMIMUM LASIANTHUM WOOLLY ROCK ROSE

Hardy to Zone 7

Silvery gray evergreen foliage is topped late spring with bright yellow flowers marked in their throats with red spots. Low growing, to 2' high and 3' wide in time. Shear after flowering to promote density. Drought tolerant. 💧

HEBE Hardy to Zone 7-8

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

- **ALBICANS RED EDGE** Red edged, blue-gray foliage on an evergreen shrub growing to 18" high and wide. The mid-summer flowers are spikes of lilac, fading to white.
- **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. 🌱

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. 💧🌱🌱

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. ☁️💧🌱🌱

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. 🌱🌱

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.
- **GULF STREAM** New leaves emerge scarlet red in spring and mature to blue-green in the summer, as small white flowers appear. Intense red foliage develops in autumn. Grows to 3' tall and wide. Full to part sun.

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 balsamea - 'Nana' Dwarf Balsam Fir

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 SILBERPERLE KOREAN FIR Hardy to Zone 5 (Miniature) A very dwarf, globe shaped conifer with dark green needles that curve upwards to show their silvery undersides. Grows 1/2" per year. A great rockery or trough conifer. Full sun, well-drained soil.

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 NOBLE FIR Hardy to Zone 5
Native to Washington state south into northern California at low to moderate elevations. Best in full sun and moist, well-drained soils.

• **DANISH COLUMN** (Intermediate) A blue-needled, narrow columnar form of Noble Fir, growing only about 6"-8" per year. Selected in Oregon.

• **SEEDLING** (Large) Upright, pyramidal form, growing more than 12" per year, it can reach over 50' in height in garden settings in 50 or more years. Often planted as living Christmas trees.

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.

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 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.



Chamaecyparis obtusa
'Nana Gracilis Dwarf
Hinoki Cypress



Cryptomeria japonica-
'Sekkan Sugi' Japanese Cedar



Cedrus Deodara -
'Devinely Blue'



Chamaecyparis obtusa -
'Nana Lutea'

- **DEVINELY BLUE** (Dwarf) Dense blue foliage on a mounded form, growing 3"-6" per year. It eventually forms a leader, becoming a broad cone.
- **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 LAWSONIANA LAWSON CYPRESS

Hardy to Zone 6

Selections of Lawson Cypress, aka Port Orford Cedar, native to Oregon and California. Best in sun to partial shade, in rich, moist, well-drained soil. Not tolerant of winter wet.

- **BLUE SURPRISE** (Intermediate) Moderately slow growing, columnar conifer of powder blue foliage. Grows 6"-8" per year.
- **WISSEL'S SAGUARO** (Intermediate) A narrow, upright selection of Lawson cypress, with twisting fastigiate branches that produce arms resembling a Saguaro cactus. The foliage is deep blue-green in color. Grows 6"-8" per year, in 10 years could measure 6' tall and 2' wide.

CHAMAECYPARIS NOOTKATENSIS YELLOW CEDAR

Hardy to Zone 4

(Callitropsis nootkatensis) Native Alaska south to the Klamath mountains in northern California. Narrow upright conifers, sometimes with weeping branch tips, they grow 12" or more per year once established. Best in sun, in well-drained moist soil, but will tolerate some winter wet. 🌱 🌿

- **PENDULA** (Large) Selected for a narrow, weeping habit, growing to 10'-12' in 10 years.
- **SEEDLING** (Large) Variable form, less weeping than the selected forms, good hedge plant.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA HINOKI CYPRESS Hardy to Zone 5

- **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.
- **NANA LUTEA** (Dwarf) This popular dwarf hinoki cypress has lemon yellow over dark green cupped sprays of foliage. Slow growing, only 3"-4" per year. Best color in full sun; also thrives in partial shade, well-drained, moist soil. A Great Plant Picks selection.

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. 🌱 🌿

- **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.
- **CRISTATA** (Intermediate) Fast growing conifer that develops fasciated branches, or "Cockscombs". A real conversation plant! Will grow 8"-10" per year. A Great Plant Picks selection.
- **ELEGANS** (Intermediate) Soft, gray-green summer foliage turns bronze-purple in winter. Grows 6"-8" per year.
- **ELEGANS AUREA** (Intermediate) A cultivar with soft, light green foliage turning lime green during the 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.

- **SPIRALIS** (Intermediate) A moderately fast growing form of Japanese Cedar, with whipcord-like needles that spiral around the branches. Sometimes known as Granny's Ringlets. Growing 6"-8" per year, it will form a broad pyramid over time. A Great Plant Picks selection.

- **YOSHINO** (Large) Medium-large sized conifer, growing up to 12" per year. The hardiest cultivar of Japanese Cedar. Full sun to partial shade. A Great Plant Picks selection.

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.
- **COMPRESSA** (Dwarf) Also known as Dwarf Irish Juniper. Very dwarf columnar conifer with finely textured blue-gray foliage. Grows 3"-6" per year.

- **EFFUSA** (Dwarf) A slow growing, prostrate mat of dark green and silvery needles. Can grow 3"-6" per year.

JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA BLUE STAR Hardy to Zone 5

(Dwarf) Slow growing conifer, only growing 2"-3" per year. Steely blue needles have best color in full sun.

LARIX KAEMPFERI BLUE BALL JAPANESE LARCH

Hardy to Zone 3

(Dwarf) A newer dwarf Japanese larch from Germany, Blue Ball is a flattened ball of powder blue needles which turn golden in fall. Grows 3"-4" per year.

LARIX OCCIDENTALIS WESTERN LARCH Hardy to Zone 4

(Large) Large growing, deciduous conifer, native to the east side of the Cascade range and into the Rockies. Can reach 200'+ in time. Open, pyramidal habit, with soft green needles that turn golden yellow in fall before dropping. Best in full sun, prefers well-drained moist soil. 🌱 🌿

METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBIDES 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. 🌱 🌿
- **PUMILA** (Dwarf) Much wider than tall, with spreading, mounding branches and bright, grass green needles. Grows about 3"-5" per year, to 1'-2' high and 4'-6' wide in 10-15 years.



Picea abies Norway spruce
'Perry's Gold'



Pinus sylvestris
'Nisbet's Gold'



Pinus Wiethorst



Pinus banksiana
'Schoodic'

- **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 MARIANA NANA BLACK SPRUCE Hardy to Zone 4

(Dwarf) Wider than tall, this dwarf, flattened cushion form of black spruce has layered branching and dusty, blue-green needles. Growing about 2" per year, a 10 year plant can measure 18" tall and 2'-3' wide. Best in full sun. 🌞 🌱

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 VAR. LATIFOLIA LODGEPOLE PINE

Hardy to Zone 4

Native to the mountainous west, selected forms of Lodgepole pine are hardy, deer resistant and drought tolerant. Best in full sun. 🌞 🌱

- **CHIEF JOSEPH** (Dwarf) A slow growing, golden form of Lodgepole Pine. Found near Joseph, OR. The golden color appears on the needles in the fall, and is hidden in spring by the new, medium green needles. Grows about 6" per year. A Great Plant Picks selection.

- **TAYLOR'S SUNBURST** (Intermediate) A stunning pine with bright golden yellow new foliage. The color lasts 6-8 weeks before slowly changing to deep green. A moderate grower, 8"-10" per year, with an upright, open form.

- **WILLOW CREEK** (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 MONTICOLA WESTERN WHITE PINE Hardy to Zone 4

(Large) A 5 needled pine native from British Columbia through Washington State into northern CA and east to Idaho and Montana. Relatively fast growing as young trees, up to 2' per year. Narrow, pyramidal form with long, soft needles and narrow cones. 🌱 🌞

PINUS MUGO SWISS MOUNTAIN PINE Hardy to Zone 2

Tough, hardy, 2 needled pines that are great for the dry garden. 🌧️ 🌞 🌱

- **CARSTEN'S** (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.

- **JAKOBSEN** (Dwarf) An irregular, mounded mugo pine with dark green needles and a twisting branch habit that creates an interesting form. Growing 2"-4" per year, mounding to 3' or more in 10 years, wider than tall.

- **VALLEY CUSHION** (Dwarf) A true dwarf mugo pine, growing only 2"-3" per year, forming a low, wide mound. Candle prune for density.

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.

- **GOLDILOCKS** (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.

- **KINPO** (Dwarf) Very slow growing dwarf Japanese White Pine, with short, slightly twisted, blue green needles. Forms an irregular mound of 3' high and 3-4' wide in 10 years, growing 2"-4" per year.

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 EASTERN WHITE PINE Hardy to Zone 3

Long needles characterize these conifers. Best in full sun, somewhat drought tolerant once established. 🌞 🌱

- **BLUE SHAG** (Dwarf) Long, soft bluish needles and a compact, mounded form growing 3"-4" per year. Can be sheared to stay smaller.

- **NIAGRA FALLS** (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.

- **NISBET'S GOLD** (Dwarf) Conical, upright dwarf pine, with lemon yellow young needles that contrast with older, blue-green needles. Irregular growth habit, 3"-4" per year. Best color in full sun.

- **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 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.



Taxus baccata standishii
columnar 'Golden Yellow'

SEQUIADENDRON GIGANTEUM GIANT REDWOOD


Hardy to Zone 6

Forest giants, fast growing trees that can eventually reach several hundred feet in height. Best in rich, moist, well-drained soil, but will tolerate some winter wetness.  

- **HAZEL SMITH** (Large) An exceptional selection of Giant Redwood, chosen for its blue color and superior cold hardiness. Fast growing, up to 3' per year once established. Should reach 30' high and 15'-20' wide in 10 years.
- **SEEDLING FORM** (Large) Grows 2'-3' per year, with gray-green foliage and reddish bark.

TAXUS BACCATA STANDISHII COLUMNAR GOLDEN YEW

Hardy to Zone 5

(Dwarf) One of the most compact and narrow selections of golden yew, growing 4"-5" per year. The new spring growth is a bright golden yellow that holds well into summer in sun. Tolerant of full sun to deep shade. Will set red berries if a male plant is nearby. Very pest and disease resistant. Mature plants may be 8' tall 3' wide. Drought tolerant once established. A Great Plant Pick. 



Tsuga canadensis
'Betty Rose' Hemlock



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.
- **VIRESCENS** (Large) Fast growing, almost columnar; holds deep green through the winter. Grows 10"-12" per year. Good hedging plant.
- **ZEBRINA** (Large) Bright yellow foliage striped deep green. Pyramidal form, grows 12"-15" per year. Good for hedges or windbreaks.



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 HETEROPHYLLA WESTERN HEMLOCK

Hardy to Zone 5

(Large) One of our native timber species. Fast growing, 12"-15" per year, can eventually reach 150' or more. Easily sheared for size control and hedging. Best in moist, well drained soil; shade tolerant.  

TSUGA MERTENSIANA - MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK

Hardy to Zone 5

(Intermediate) The rather small needles range from green to blue-green with a silver cast. Perfect for a small native garden. Very hardy and not a problem with the cold winds. Grows 6"-8" per year. 

climbing vines



Clematis x Rooguchi -
Bell Clematis

CLEMATIS

- **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.
- **ROOGUCHI** 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

- **GREEN LEAF FORM** 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. Slow to get started but in 20 years can cover a small building. A Great Plant Picks selection.

- **MIRANDA** Deep green leaves are edged in golden yellow, with white lacecap flowers that bloom late spring. Slower growing than the green leaf form. Best in partial to full shade.

LONICERA INOV 41 CANDY SWIRL HONEYSUCKLE

Hardy to Zone 5

A compact semi-evergreen to evergreen honeysuckle with fragrant pink and orange flowers that bloom over a long period in the summer and are followed by ornamental blue fruit in fall. Eventually to 10' high. 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



Camas Leichtlinii -
Greater Camas

ADIANTUM PEDATUM NORTHERN MAIDENHAIR FERN

Hardy to Zone 2

Pacific Northwest native fern, deciduous, with delicate fronds on wiry black stems. Shade to partial shade, rich soil with ample moisture. To 2' tall.

AJUGA REPTANS BLACK SCALLOP Hardy to Zone 3

Spreading evergreen groundcover with leaves of deep burgundy, almost black. Short spikes of purple flowers bloom in early summer. Best foliage color in full sun, will also perform in partial shade. Prune after flowering to maintain compactness.

ARUNCUS DIOICUS GOATSBEAR

Hardy to Zone 2

PNW native perennial. A large growing plant for shade or partial shade, with delicate, lacy foliage topped in June and July with creamy white plumes. Grows to 6' high.

ATHYRIUM NIPPONICUM V. PICTUM METALLICUM

PAINTED FERN Hardy to Zone 4

A beautiful deciduous fern with fronds marked in silver and purple. Grows to 12-14". Best in full to partial shade in rich, moist soil.

BLECHNUM SPICANT DEER FERN Hardy to Zone 5

Pacific Northwest Native fern with evergreen fronds that grow 18"-30" high and wide. Best in full to partial shade in rich, moist soil. A Great Plant Picks selection.

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.

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.

DISPORUM LONGISTYLUM NIGHT HERON

Hardy to Zone 5

A dramatic evergreen perennial for the woodland garden. In spring, deep purple stems rise to 4'-6'; branching to give a bamboo-like appearance. Chartreuse flowers are attractive to bees. Cut to ground in late winter to renew the foliage. Best in light to partial 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.

EPIMEDIIUM 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.

FRAGARIA CHILOENSIS COASTAL STRAWBERRY

Hardy to Zone 7

Pacific Northwest native strawberry, with glossy, leathery leaves, evergreen in mild winters. White flowers are followed by small strawberries. Full sun, well-drained soils. Makes an excellent groundcover.

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 tubes and mauve pink corollas.

GERANIUM CRANESBILL Hardy to Zone 4

Hardy deciduous to partially evergreen perennials, easy to grow. Most bloom late spring to early summer, very attractive to bees.

- **macrorrhizum BIGROOT GERANIUM** Aromatic leaves are topped in late spring by clear pink flowers. Spreads to form a dense, groundcovering clump that blocks out weeds without competing. Deer avoid this one! Tolerant of sun or shade, dry soil, wet soil. Grows to 12"-18" high.

- **sangineum ALBA** A deciduous, easy geranium. Mounded, finely cut, green foliage grows to 6" high, spreads to 2'; topped by pure white flowers.

- **x ROZANNE** A geranium known for its almost continuous bloom of violet blue flowers with white centers. Grows to 20" high by 24" wide. Sun to part shade. A Great Plant Picks selection.

HELLEBORUS X SUNSHINE SELECTIONS HELLEBORE

Hardy to Zone 4

A hybrid strain of hellebore developed by careful hand pollination, selected for vigor and color range. The late winter to early spring flowers bloom in shades of red, pink, white and yellow. Deep green, evergreen foliage. Best in partial shade, deer resistant. Perennial plant of the year 2005.

HEMEROCALLIS DAYLILY Hardy to Zone 2

Clumping perennials with tough, strap-like leaves, topped in early summer by lily-like flowers. Best in full sun, drought tolerant once established.



Adiantum pedatum
Northern Maidenhair Fern



Blechnum spicant -
Deer Fern



Lavendula angustifolia - 'Blue Cushion' Lavender



Nepeta x 'Walker's Low' Catmint



Penstemon davidsonii - David's Penstemon



Penstemon pinifolius - Mersea Yellow



- **HYPERION** Fragrant, lemon yellow, repeat bloomer, to 40".
- **PANDORA'S BOX** Lightly ruffled creamy white flowers with purple eye. Grows to 18"-19".
- **RED VOLUNTEER** Large clear red flowers with yellow throat. Grows to 30".

HOSTA Hardy to Zone 3

Deciduous perennials for partial to full shade, grown for their bold, textural leaves. Spikes of lily-shaped flowers bloom midsummer. Best in moist, well drained soils.


- **AUGUST MOON** An award winning cultivar with crinkled yellow leaves that hold their color all season. Midseason flowers are near white. Grows to 24" high and wide. Protect emerging leaves from slugs.
- **RAINFOREST SUNRISE** Medium - small leaves emerge dark green, then develop bright gold centers, or lime green in deep shade. Best color in morning sun or bright shade. The thick leaves resist slugs and last well into the season. Light lavender flowers appear midsummer. Hosta of the year 2013.

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 2.5' high & 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.



LEWISIA COTYLEDON LEWISIA Hardy to Zone 3

Succulent evergreen rosettes of foliage are topped in spring with blooms in shades of white to pink to salmon. Sharp drainage in sun to partial shade, best with gravel mulch. Great for rock gardens and can be planted in crevices in rock walls. 



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.  



PENSTEMON PINIFOLIUS PINE LEAVED PENSTEMON Hardy to Zone 4

10"-12" mounds of needle-like foliage are topped early summer by colorful, tubular flowers that are attractive to hummingbirds. Full sun, well drained soils, very drought tolerant.  



- **MERSEA YELLOW** Bright lemon yellow flowers.

- **RED FORM** Warm, orange-red flowers are prolific.

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 BEARDTONGUE Hardy to Zone 5

Almost evergreen leaves on bushy plants bear spikes of colorful trumpet shaped flowers beginning in early summer. Best in well drained soils but adaptable, very attractive to hummingbirds and bumblebees.  


- **PIKE'S PEAK PURPLE** Bushy clump, to 10"-12" wide, with spikes of violet purple flowers to 16" high.

- **RED ROCKS** Bushy plant to 12"-18" tall, bearing short spikes of bright rose-pink trumpet flowers.

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 MUNITUM 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.   



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.  



Sedum telephium
'Autumn Joy'





Polystichum minutum
Sword Fern


• **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.  



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.  

• **VULGARIS ENGLISH** Small evergreen shrub whose leaves are the culinary thyme so common in the kitchen. Grows to 15" high, 10"-12" 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. 

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check pricing &
availability online



CLOUDMOUNTAINFARMCENTER.ORG

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 WESTERN SERVICEBERRY
Hardy to Zone 3

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.   

AZALEA Hardy to Zone 5


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

• **GIBRALTER** Brilliant orange, flushed red flowers held in a tight ball truss. Compact habit, maturing at 4'-5', and good mildew resistance. Fall color is a blend of gold and orange.



• **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.

• **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 SPECIES REDTWIG DOGWOOD Hardy to Zone 4

Colorful twigs and tolerance of winter wet soils make these shrubs a great addition to Northwest landscapes. Good fall foliage color and bird-loved berries add to the attraction. Prune out the oldest branches to the ground to maintain twig color.  

• **BLOOD ORANGE** (Cornus sericea) Colorful twigs are yellow at the base and grade into red at the tips. Striking for winter color! Grows to 4'-5'.

• **BUD'S YELLOW** (Cornus alba) Selected form of shrub dogwood, grows to 6'-8' high, with green summer twigs becoming bright yellow in winter. Green summer foliage turns shades of yellow, red and orange in fall.

• **RED OSIER (CORNUS SERICEA)** Our native seedling grown shrub dogwood, grows to 9' high, with bright red twigs and green foliage. Berries attract wildlife. Good fall color. 



Azalea
'Gibraltar'



Callicarpa bodneri
'Profusion' Beautyberry



Cotinus 'Old Fashioned' -
Smokebush



Hamamelis x Arnold's Promise
Witch Hazel

CORYLOPSIS PAUCIFLORA BUTTERCUP WINTERHAZEL

Hardy to Zone 6

Deciduous shrub with horizontal branching, to 4'-6' in height and width. Late winter blooms of soft yellow are quite fragrant. The green leaves emerge after the bloom. Sun to full shade, moist, well-drained soil. A Great Plant Pick.

COTINUS COGGYGRIA 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.

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.

DAPHNE X TRANSATLANTICA BLAFRA ETERNAL FRAGRANCE

DAPHNE Hardy to Zone 6

Semi-evergreen to deciduous daphne growing to 3' high and wide. In spring, the sweetly fragrant flowers begin, pink flushed white, and continue sporadically through the summer. Sun to light shade, well drained soil.

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.

ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS SHOWY LANTERN

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.

EUONYMUS ALATUS COMPACTUS BURNING BUSH

Hardy to Zone 4

Rounded deciduous shrub grown for its fiery fall color. Grows to 6' high and wide in 10 years, eventually to 10'. Can be pruned to control size. Best color in fall sun or very light shade. Good for hedges. Tolerates most soil types. A Great Plant Picks.

FORSYTHIA X INTERMEDIA FORSYTHIA Hardy to Zone 5

Deciduous shrubs that light up the late winter with displays of showy yellow flowers. Not fussy about soils, mostly avoided by deer, with best flowering in full sun.

- **LYNWOOD GOLD** One of the earliest forsythias to bloom with golden yellow flowers on an upright shrub to 8' high.
- **NORTHERN GOLD** Golden yellow, bell shaped flowers on an arching shrub to 8', later blooming than Lynwood Gold.

FOTHERGILLA GARDENII BLUE MIST FOTHERGILLA

Hardy to Zone 5

Deciduous shrub with honey scented, white, bottle-brush flowers in late April. The round, silvery blue-green foliage turns shades of red and orange in fall. Best fall color in full sun. Blue Mist grows to 3' high and wide, slowly spreading by root suckers. Prefers moist, acid soil, sun to partial shade.



HAMAMELIS X ARNOLD'S PROMISE WITCH HAZEL

Hardy to Zone 5

Deciduous vase shaped shrub, growing to 10'-15' high & wide. Winter flowers are spidery, bright yellow and fragrant. The bold, rounded leaves turn shades of gold & orange in fall. Sun to partial shade, average soil. A Great Plant Pick.

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.

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.

HYDRANGAEA MACROPHYLLA BIGLEAF HYDRANGAEA

Hardy to Zone 5

- **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 to deep violet depending on soil pH. A vigorous cultivar for sun or shade, grows to 4'. Flowers on wood produced the previous year. Prune after flowering by removing older wood to the ground. A Great Plant Pick.

HYDRANGAEA QUERCIFOLIA SIKE'S DWARF OAKLEAF

HYDRANGAEA 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.

HYDRANGAEA PANICULATA 'WHITE MOTH' HYDRANGAEA

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.



Fothergilla gardenii
'Blue Mist'



Hydrangea macrophylla
'Glowing Embers'



Kerria japonica
'Pleniflora' Japanese Rose



Weigela
Wine and Roses

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. ☀️ 🌧️ 🌱

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS BEAUTYBUSH Hardy to Zone 5

An old-fashioned deciduous shrub with arching branches and a prolific bloom in late spring of small pink trumpet-shaped flowers. Grows to 10' high and wide. Sun or partial shade. Drought resistant when established, deer resistant. 🌱 🌧️

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. 🌧️ 🌱 🌿

• **MANGO TANGO** The orange-red centered golden yellow flowers bloom mid-summer through to frost. Grows to 2' high and wide.

• **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.

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

OEMLERIA CERASIFORMIS OSOBERRY 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 SPECIES ROSE

Species roses grown for their toughness and wildlife benefits. Best flowering in full sun.

• **nutkana NOOTKA ROSE** is found from southern Alaska to the northern California coast. Thorny, spreading growth, 3'-8' tall. Can be hedged, excellent for bank stabilizing. Single flowers are deep pink and fragrant, followed by showy red fruit. Tolerant of wet to dry soils. Hardy to Zone 5. 🌧️ 🌱

• **rugosa RUGOSA ROSE** is native to northern China, Korea and Japan. This tough rose naturally grows on beach fronts and is tolerant of salt spray and drought. Simple flowers bloom in early summer, usually shades of pink, followed by large rose hips that can be used for tea or preserves. The plant can grow to 4'-5' tall and slowly spreads by runners. Hardy to Zone 2. 🌧️

• **woodsii WOOD'S ROSE** is Native to much of western North America, this rose can grow 5'-6' tall. Small, very fragrant pink flowers bloom in summer and are followed by edible hips. Hardy to Zone 3. 🌧️ 🌱

ROSA X 'SNOW CARPET' GROUND COVER 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.

RUBUS SPECTABILIS OLYMPIC DOUBLE SALMONBERRY

Hardy to Zone 5

A double-flowered cultivar of our native salmonberry. The deep magenta flowers open in early spring, looking like miniature double roses. Upright canes grow to 5'-6' tall, slowly spread. Sun to partial shade, moist soil. ☀️ 🌧️

RUBUS URSINUS DEWBERRY Hardy to Zone 3

Semi-evergreen to deciduous native blackberry, with canes that can grow to 10'. Second year canes flower, and if female, will bear delicious black berries in late summer. Tolerant of partial shade and moist to wet soils. ☀️ 🌧️

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. ☀️



Ribes sanguineum 'Kling Edward' - Flowering Currant

- **lasiandra PACIFIC WILLOW** Widespread native willow, growing from Alaska to California. Forms a multi-stemmed shrub 15'-25' tall. Catkins are showy in late winter, good pollinator food. Large, narrow green leaves in summer have silvery undersides. Good streambank plant. Hardy to Zone 2.
- **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.



Potentilla fruticosa - 'Primrose Beauty' Cinquefoil

- **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.

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.



Syringa vulgaris - 'Beauty of Moscow Lilac'

SHEPERDIA CANADENSIS BUFFALOBERRY Hardy to Zone 2
Deciduous shrub with silvery foliage, growing 3'-6' high and wide. Inconspicuous flowers are followed by small red berries that are soapy to the touch (hence a common name, soapberry). Nitrogen fixing and drought tolerant, suitable for poor soils. Native to much of the northern hemisphere, found in both eastern Washington, and in the San Juan islands.

SPIRAEA JAPONICA GOLDMOUND SPIRAEA Hardy to Zone 3
Golden foliage lights up this 2-3' shrub in spring, followed by pink flowers in summer that attract butterflies. Sheer after bloom for compactness. Plants can be pruned hard in late winter to control size. Best foliage color and flowering in full sun. Grows in most soils, but needs adequate drainage. Drought tolerant once established.



Viburnum carlesii - Spice Viburnum

SYRINGA PATUAL MISS KIM DWARF LILAC Hardy to Zone 5
Deciduous shrub lilac, grows to 4'-5' high, very floriferous. Deep purple buds open to fragrant, icy bluish violet flowers mid-spring before the leaves fully emerge. Good reddish purple fall color. A Great Plant Pick.

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.

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'.
- **opulus v americanum Highbush Cranberry** A deciduous viburnum native to much of North America. Grows 6'-10' high and wide. Flat clusters of white flowers in spring are followed by small red, cranberry-like berries that persist into winter and are good wildlife food. Bright red fall foliage adds to the attraction. Tolerates wet soil, sun to partial shade. Hardy to Zone 2.

- **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.

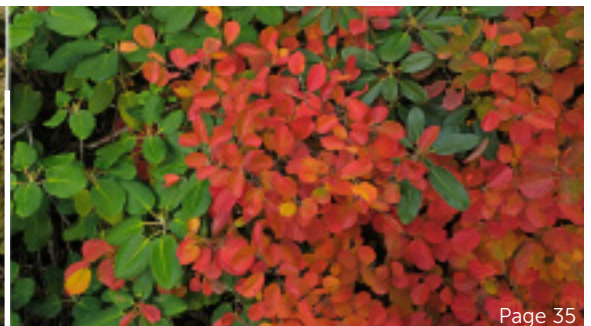
WEIGELA FLORIDA 'WINE AND ROSES' WEIGELA Hardy to Zone 4

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.

VISIT OUR WEBSITE @

check pricing & availability online

CLOUDMOUNTAINFARMCENTER.ORG



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.

BUBBLEGUM

3' -10°F E -/-

Rounded plant with prolific bright pink flowers early in the season. Deep green, glossy rounded leaves are 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.

CHERRY CHEESECAKE

5' -15°F M -/-

Pink buds open to large white flowers with pink edges and a rose red blotch. Large, deep green foliage and compact habit give this rhody a lush feel.

DIVERSIPILOSUM MILKY WAY

Formerly *Ledum groenlandicum*, or Labrador tea. A superior selection of this tough evergreen shrub, growing to 3' high and wide in 10 years. In spring, clusters of stary white flowers bloom over small, hairy foliage. Tolerant of full sun, and will tolerate soil that is somewhat winter wet.

ELISABETH HOBBIE

30" -5°F EM 4/4-5

Lipstick red, bell-shaped flowers in loose trusses bloom in mid-spring, over rounded, deep green foliage. Wider than tall, compact mounded form.

ENGLISH ROSEUM

6' -25°F ML 2-3/3

A vigorous hybrid tolerant of cold and heat. Smooth glossy leaves are topped by flowers of soft rosy lavender.

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.

FRED G. PESTE

3' 0°F ML 4/4

Cardinal-red flowers have deep maroon throats and deep red spotting on the upper flower lobes. Narrow, deep green leaves have light indumentum on the undersides.

GINNY GEE

2' 0°F EM 5/5

Flowers are pink, dappled with white, and completely hide the foliage during bloom. Small leaves of deep green take on purple-bronze tones in winter. Compact, growing wider than tall.

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.

HOLDEN

4' -15°F EM-M 3/3-4

Lustrous dark green foliage, compact habit adorned by rose red flowers in mid-spring. Tolerant of sun or partial shade.

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.

KALINKA

3' -10°F ML -/-

Glossy foliage is backed by brown felting/indumentum on a dense, wide growing plant. Bright red buds open to medium rose flowers with pale pink centers.

KODIAK

4' -5°F M -/-

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



Rhododendron Fantasia



Rhododendron
Cherry Cheesecake



Rhododendron
Lemon Dream

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. 🦌

MARDI GRAS

30" 0°F M 4/4

Large leaves have velvety undersides, and are topped mid-spring by 3" wide, pink blushed white flowers, opening from rose pink buds. Easy and attractive. A Great Plant Picks selection. 🦌

MARYLOU

3' 0°F EM -/-

Peachy pink flowers fade to pale yellow in the throat, adorned with a red blotch. The trusses of flowers bloom over deep green foliage on a plant that grows wider than tall. 🦌

MINNETONKA

4' -25°F M 3/4/

A compact, slightly wider than tall rhododendron with reddish purple flowers. The flowers shade to light purple in the center and are strongly spotted yellow on the upper lobes, held in trusses of 15 flowers each. 🦌

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. 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. 🦌

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.

RUBY HART

2' 0°F EM 4-5/4-5

The deepest red flowers imaginable appear on this fine dwarf. Dark green, glossy foliage and a compact habit add to its charm. Best in sun. 🦌

SILVER SKIES

3' -5°F 3-4/4

A great 'yak' hybrid, with long, narrow leaves of deep green backed by silvery indumentum. The deep pink buds open to pale pink flowers with deep pink margins and stripes on the outsides of the petals. 🦌

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. 🦌

VULCAN'S FLAME

5' -15°F ML 4/4

Deep green foliage held on red stems are topped late spring by bright fire red flowers. Vigorous hybrid that grows into a magnificent green mound. 🦌

WILGEN'S RUBY

5' -15°F ML 4/3

Very deep red flowers have brown blotching on the upper lobes. The deep green foliage is tolerant of sun, and the plant will grow as wide as tall. 🦌

YAKU PRINCESS

3' -10°F ML 4/4

Apple blossom pink flowers open from ball shaped trusses on a wider than tall plant. The foliage is medium sized and emerges with silvery tomentum, becoming olive green in summer. 🦌



Rhododendron Tapestry



Rhododendron
Percy Wiseman



Rhododendron
Ruby Hart

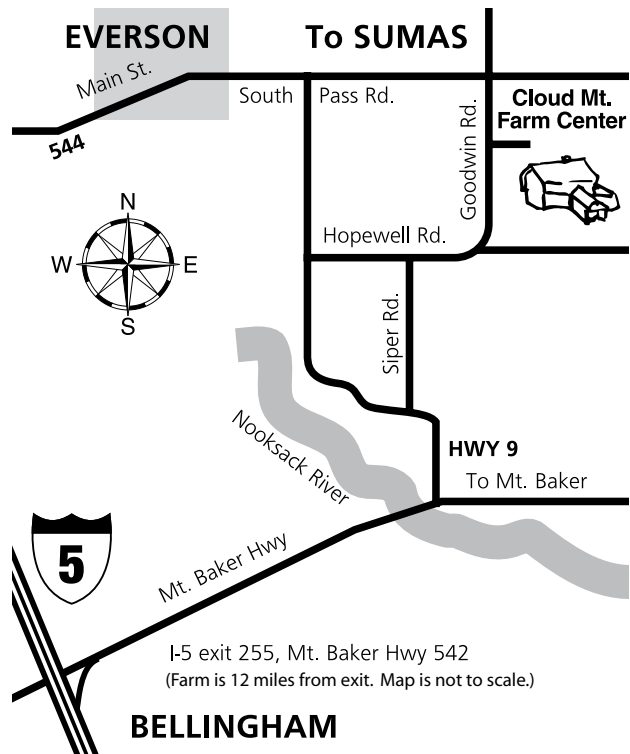
Did you notice?

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.



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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.