



# NURSERY SHOPPING GUIDE

[cloudmountainfarmcenter.org](http://cloudmountainfarmcenter.org)

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# ABOUT US

**CLOUD MOUNTAIN FARM CENTER** is a non-profit located on 20 acres at the foot of Sumas Mountain in Everson, WA. Our orchards and vineyards encompass four acres of production, and our retail nursery specializes in regionally adapted fruit and ornamental varieties to inspire growers at all scales. Our organic fruit and nursery sales support our regional food system work, including our agricultural education pilot program, infrastructure, partnerships, and our exceptional workshops.

## NURSERY



Our nursery has the best selection of fruiting plants in the maritime Northwest. Since 1978, by growing and propagating many plants on site, we have proudly offered a unique selection of plants that are suitable for our local climate. Every plant we carry, including ornamentals, fruiting, and native plants, are selected for their drought tolerance, ecosystem services, minimal to no spray requirements, and/or food production. Shop online or in person and visit our retail location, where our knowledgeable and friendly staff is ready to help.

## FRUIT PROGRAM



We grow over 140 varieties of fruit in our production orchards/vineyards – plums, peaches, grapes, currants, pears, apples, and more. Since organic certification in 2023, our selection has become even more intentional – focusing not only on what is flavorful and unique, but also what varieties show promise for viable organic production for other regional farms and backyard growers. We sell our fruit in season through our Nursery, the Bellingham Farmers Market, the Puget Sound Food Hub, and via direct sales/donations to local organizations.

## EDUCATION



Our Cloud Mountain workshops are led by our incredible staff on topics including basic fruit tree care, vineyard management, and site design, emphasizing real-world references and hands-on guidance. We also offer Community-Led Workshops, featuring the unique expertise of the farmers, agricultural professionals, makers, artists, chefs, and others who make our food, fiber, and floral world so special in Northwest Washington.

## INFRASTRUCTURE



We serve as the northernmost aggregation site for the Puget Sound Food Hub, allowing individual businesses to scale and smaller farms to have cooperative impact. Additionally, we are home to an 800-square-foot WSDA Certified Processing Center, a shared facility for the development of value-added products like ferments, frozen fruit, and chopped produce. We are also the aggregation and mobile truck home base for Twin Sisters Mobile Market.

## MENTORSHIP



In 2023, we began our farmer-mentor program called Agricultural Career Exploration in Whatcom County (ACE-Whatcom). This program brings farmers to rural classrooms and students to diverse farms in the region, with the long-term goal of facilitating paid student internships in ag careers. This program seeks to create new opportunities not just in education, but also for students who may never have seen themselves reflected in farming.

We're not saying buying one fruit tree will change the entire regional food system. But we are hoping that it's a small piece of a bigger picture – one in which individual actions really do contribute to the ecosystem we want to support, the food we want to grow and eat, the skills we want to learn, and the future generations we hope to support and empower. We're grateful for your support of Cloud Mountain.

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## 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 annual membership 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. Please see our MEMBERSHIP page online for more information.

<b>5% OFF</b> all nursery purchases online and in-store	<b>PREREGISTER</b> for fruit tasting events
<b>MEMBER-ONLY SALES</b>	<b>MERCH</b> free CMFC tote or hat

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## FIND US ONLINE!

[cloudmountainfarmcenter.org](http://cloudmountainfarmcenter.org)  
[info@cloudmountainfarmcenter.org](mailto:info@cloudmountainfarmcenter.org)

This catalog is a good start to planning your orchard, food, and ornamental gardens. The plants listed are a selection of plants we typically carry and recommend. **It is not a comprehensive list of everything we have.** Check out our online store to get current inventory availability, sizes, and prices. You can also sign up for an email notification that lets you know when the item is back in stock!

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

## GIFT CARDS

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

## ICON KEY

-  Varieties native to Washington.
-  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.



## APPLES

varieties listed in order of ripening

- Zones 5-9
- Great varieties selected especially for PNW gardens
- Most varieties need a pollinizer
- Pollinizers must be a different variety and planted within 100'

### icon key

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

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT** Known for its tart flesh that cooks into the smoothest of applesauces. Partially self-fertile with a long early to midseason bloom. **The earliest ripening apple, often in late July.**

**PRISTINE** Beautiful lemon-yellow fruit out of the PRI program, like transparent but with firmer and tarter flesh. Productive trees are immune to scab and resistant to mildew. Keeps 1 week in storage. Nice flavor for an early selection; good fresh and for baking. Early bloom. **Ripens in early August.**

**WILLIAMS PRIDE** Top quality for the early season. 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.**

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

**GRAVENSTEIN** (Sheets Green) Very popular. Hard, coarse-textured flesh, excellent eating and sauce apple. Very early bloom. **Ripens late August to early September.**

**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. Early to midseason bloom. Thin well for good size. **Ripens early September.**

**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. Compact and productive tree. Partially self-fertile. Does not keep well. Early season bloom. **Ripens early September.**

**ZESTAR** Release from the University of Minnesota. Sweet with a bit of zing, crisp and juicy. Good storage 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 customer favorite. Mid-to late-season bloom. **Ripens mid to late September.**

**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.**

**ELSTAR** 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.**

**FREEDOM** Fruit is crisp with intense sweet, tangy flavor. Very productive and vigorous. Scab immune. Keeps 4-5 weeks under good storage conditions. Blooms end of midseason. **Ripens late September.**

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

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

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

**BRAMLEY'S SEEDLING** Classic English cooking apple; originated as a seedling, circa 1837. Very large fruit, quite tart, excellent for cooking. Late bloom. **Ripens early October.**

**RUBINETTE** 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. Midseason bloom. **Ripens early October.**

**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.**

**CRIMSON GOLD SVATAVA CV.** A scab resistant apple from the Czech Republic. Crisp, sweet tart fruit red striped over yellow. Midseason bloom. Keeps up to 6 months in refrigeration. **Ripens early October.**

**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.**

**SPARTAN** Mac type; purplish red; good for fresh eating and cooking. Keeps through January; precocious and consistent bearer. Fair to good disease resistance. Blooms end of midseason. Apples susceptible to premature drop. **Ripens early October.**

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

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

**ANANAS REINETTE** (Pineapple Russet) Heirloom apple with small to medium, 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.**

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

**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.**  

**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.** 

**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.  

**GALARINA™** 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. **Ripens mid- to late October.**  


**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. Can keep until May. Early bloom. **Ripens mid-to late October.** 

**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.**   

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

**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.**    

## edible crabapple

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

## hard cider apples

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

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

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

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

## apple rootstocks

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

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

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

## bloom times for apple pollination

Apples require careful attention to matching bloom times for good fruit set. The charts below are based on our experience in the PNW as our cool spring extends the bloom period. Climates with warmer springs may have condensed bloom seasons that allow more pollinizer choices.

### very early

Gravenstein	Zestar!
Williams Pride	

### early

Centennial Crab	Red Alkmene
Chehalis	Reines des Pommes
Idared	Scarlet Sentinel
Liberty	Yellow Transparent

### midseason

Akane	Grimes Golden
Ananas Reinette	Hudson's Golden Gem
Ashmead's Kernal	Jonagold
Belmac	Karmijn
Beni Shogun Fuji	Melrose
Crimson Gold	Northpole
Crimson Topaz	Roxbury Russet
Crimson Crisp	RubINETTE
Freedom	Spartan
Galarina™	

### late

Bramley's Seedling	Florina
Cosmic Crisp	Honeycrisp
Dabinette	Pristine
Elstar	Kingston Black

### very late

Brown Snout	
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- Choose a pollinizer of a different variety from the same or adjacent group. For example, Idared pollinizes Liberty (same) or Akane (adjacent), but not Elstar.
- Bloom time does not correspond to ripening time. Choose ripening times to extend or condense harvest, and check to make sure you have appropriate pollinizers.



Conference Pear

- Hardy to Zone 4
- All varieties need a pollinizer within 100'
- Tolerant of heavy soil 🌧️
- Harvest green, when stem separates easily from the spur
- Scab resistant varieties Ⓢ

# PEARS

varieties listed in order of ripening

## European pears

**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.** Ⓢ

**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.** Ⓢ

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

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

## Asian pears

**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.** Ⓢ

**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.** Ⓢ

**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.** Ⓢ

**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.** Ⓢ



Chojuro Asian Pear

- Hardy to Zone 5
- All varieties need a pollinizer within 100'
- Tolerant of heavy soil 🌧️
- Ripen on the tree
- Scab resistant varieties Ⓢ

## 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 **ripening in early September** that have a sweet, delicate flavor. Smaller growing and earlier ripening than Shipova, self-fertile and grows to 8'. Ⓢ

### bloom times for pear pollination

**very early**

Nijiseiki  
Shinseiki  
Chojuro

**early mid**

Conference

**late**

Comice

**midseason**

Rescue

**early**

Kosui  
Maxie

Orcas  
Buerre Bosch  
Baby Shipova

- 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.



Imperial Epineuse Plum

# PLUMS

## varieties listed in order of ripening

- Hardy to Zone 4
- Varieties chosen for disease resistance
- Most varieties need a pollinizer within 100'
- Tolerant of most soils 🌧️

## bloom times for plum pollination

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

## european plums

**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) bears large, dark blue, yellow fleshed freestone fruit. **Ripens in early to mid-September.** Partially self-fertile, will set larger crop when second European plum variety is near by.

**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 deep red fruit that **ripens mid-August.** Excellent for 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.**

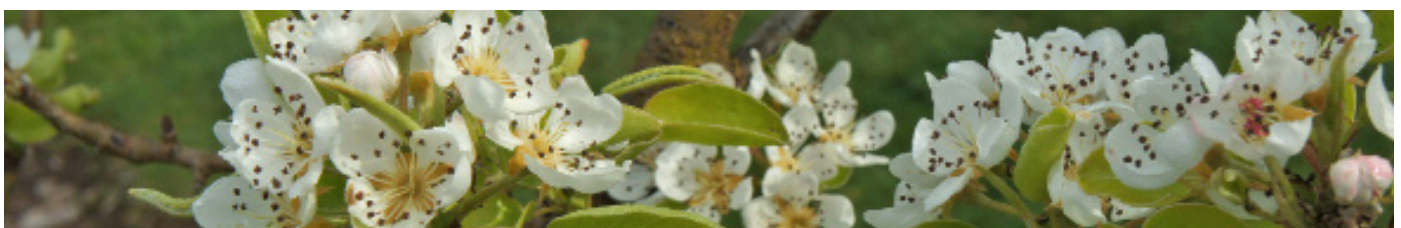
**FORTUNE** Large fruit has reddish-purple skin. The firm flesh is very sweet and flavorful. Semi-freestone. **Ripens late August.**

## 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'.





Black Gold Cherry



Montmorency Tart Cherry

- Hardy to Zone 5
- Stake dwarf trees to support fruit load
- Proven crack-resistant varieties
- Some sweet cherry varieties need a pollinizer; tart cherries are self-fertile
- Tart cherries will not pollinize sweet cherries
- Best in well-drained soil

# CHERRIES

varieties listed in order of ripening

## sweet cherries

**BLACK GOLD** (self-fertile) Very late blooming black cherry, escaping most frost, but a poor pollinizer for other trees. 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!

## tart cherries

**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**.

## 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



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**. Plan to control for Peach Leaf Curl on young trees.

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

**NANAIMO™** Nanaimo is a new leaf-curl-resistant peach, discovered in British Columbia, that performs well in the rainy springs of the Pacific Northwest. Red-blushed fruit is freestone, sweet and tasty, **ripening early to mid-August**.

**FROST PEACH** A relatively easy to grow peach with yellow-fleshed fruit, great for fresh eating or canning. Large to medium size. Soft flesh; best harvested when still firm. Very heavy bearing and must be thinned. Generally freestone and resistant to split pit. Leaf-curl resistant, with showy blooms. A selection from the Mt. Vernon fruit research station. **Ripens mid-August**.

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



## HAZELNUTS



- Hardy to Zone 5; **Ripen September -October**
- Trees mature at 10'-20'
- Tolerant of most soils
- All varieties need a pollinizer, best nut set with 3+ varieties
- All varieties very resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight

**JEFFERSON** High quality, large nuts on a compact, very blight-resistant cultivar. Low blank ratio. 15' at maturity.

**MCDONALD** Another new, highly blight-resistant selection from OSU. A long bloom time makes an excellent pollinizer for other varieties. Upright, and open-form can be maintained at 10' tall.

**POLLY O** is the third in the new OSU lineup of blight resistant hazelnuts. Highly productive and vigorous tree up to 15'.

**WEPSTER** A new OSU hazelnut with complete blight resistance produces prolific flavorful nuts early in the season. Compact form is easily maintained at 10'.

## WALNUTS



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

**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.

## KIWIS



- Best in full sun, well-drained soil
- Support on trellis or arbor; Space 10'-15'
- Plant both female and male plants together for fruit production

### 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.

### variegated, hardy (*Actinidia kolomikta*)

Hardy to Zone 3

**SEPTEMBER SUN (FEMALE)** 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). **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.

### 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 kiwis found in stores and proven in our area. Beautiful, vigorous vine with large fuzzy leaves. A delectable kiwi flavor with fuzzy skin and 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. Hardy to 10°F.

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

# GRAPES

varieties listed in order of ripening

- Hardy to Zone 5 when established
- Requires full sun and well drained soil
- Needs trellis support; Annual pruning required for full crops
- Space 6'–10' at planting; self fertile

## table grapes

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

**LYNDEN BLUE (GIANT FREDONIA)** Concord type. Grown in Mission, British Columbia for more than 4 decades. Now easily found in gardens throughout Lynden, WA. 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. **Ripens mid- to late September.**

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

**CANADICE** 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. **Ripens mid- to late September.**

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



Jupiter Table Grape



Siegerrebe White Wine Grape

**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.

## wine grapes

**SIEGERREBE** 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. **Ripens early September.**

**PINOT NOIR 71 (FRENCH 777)** A promising clone of Pinot Noir from our trials, 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.

**PINOT NOIR PRECOCE** An early ripening sport of Pinot Noir. Can ripen with under 1600 GDD. Makes a light bodied, light colored wine of excellent quality. Also known as Fruhburgunder.



Oregon Champion Gooseberry

# CURRANTS & GOOSEBERRIES

## currants

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

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

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

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

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

## gooseberries 🌿

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

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

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

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

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

- Hardy to Zone 3
- Self-fertile; **Ripen late July**
- 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
- Gooseberries and black currants have thorns 🌿

# BLUEBERRIES

## varieties listed in order of ripening

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

**EARLIBLUE** Large berries have a sweet flavor and juicy texture. Good red fall color. Grows 4'–6' high, upright in habit. **One of the earliest blueberries to ripen, in mid- to late June.** 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. 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** 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'. **Mid-July ripening.** 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.

**BONUS** Variety with a prolific crop of huge berries having a mild sweet flavor. Grows to 5'–6' with upright habit. **Mid- to late ripening.** Hardy to Zone 4.

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

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

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

# BLACKBERRIES

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

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

**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. 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.

**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.

# STRAWBERRIES

Hardy to Zone 6

- Main crop and day-neutral (everbearing) varieties available:
  - Main crop varieties for one big June crop
  - Day-neutral (everbearing) for all-summer crops
- 10"-18" spacing. Well-drained fertile soil, full sun
- Disease-resistant varieties produce 4-6 years before needing replanting



# RASPBERRIES

Hardy to Zone 6

- Summer-bearing and fall-bearing varieties available:
  - Fall raspberries bear on 1 and 2 year canes, can produce 2 light crops yearly, or 1 heavy crop in fall
  - Summer raspberries bear heavy crops on second year canes
- Space 24"-30" when planting. Do not plant too deep! This is the #1 reason for failure.
- Best in fertile, well-drained soil



## NOTABLE FRUITS

This is an assortment of several unusual fruits that can grow well in our climate. 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!



'Ruby' Autumn Olive



'Nova' Elderberry

### asparagus Hardy to Zone 2

Perennial vegetable with feathery foliage. Young stalks picked in Spring. Sold as crowns which start producing harvests a year after planting. Does best in full sun and well-drained soil. Winter-wet can cause quick decline. The nursery generally carries the 'Millenium' variety, replacing Jersey hybrids and known for better soil tolerance and production.

### 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. 🌱 🌧️

### cornelian cherry (*Cornus mas*) 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.

### chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

Hardy to Zone 4

Extremely ornamental deciduous shrub that produces showy white flowers. Grows to 6', very large black berries in tight clusters, red-orange fall color. Fruit is edible and high in antioxidants but quite bitter and best processed rather than eaten raw. 🌱 🌧️

### elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*)

Hardy to Zone 5

Deciduous shrubs with lush clusters of small white flowers followed by blue-black berries. Varieties chosen for best fruit. 8'-10' at maturity. Full sun or partial shade. Plant 2 varieties for best fruit set. 🌱 🌧️

### figs (*Ficus carica*) Hardy to Zone 7

Of Mediterranean origin, figs thrive and fruit well in the Pacific Northwest. Older fig trees are hardy to 10°F. Best in warm, protected sites with well-drained soil. Try wrapping the fig trunk with closed-cell pipe insulation each winter. The varieties we carry ripen reliably in our cool summer climate. 🌱 🌧️

### goji berry (*Lycium barbarum*)

Hardy to Zone 5

Also called "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.

### goumi (*Eleagnus multiflorus*)

Hardy to Zone 5

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. 🌱

### honeyberry (*L. caerulea var. edulis*)

Hardy to Zone 3

Very hardy, deciduous bush honeysuckles. 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. 🌱

### hops (*Humulus lupulus*) Hardy to Zone 4

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

### illinois everbearing mulberry

(*Morus hybrid*) Hardy to Zone 5

Fast growing deciduous tree with large serrated leaves. Fruit ripens beginning in July and continues through September. Fruits are 1-1/2 inches long and wide. Fruit quality is excellent for fresh eating and processing. 'Illinois Everbearing' is more widely adaptable than other cultivars and proven in the PNW.

### olive (*Olea europea*) Hardy to 10°F

In much of Western Washington, olives are grown as ornamentals 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. 🌱

### quince (*Cydonia oblonga*)

Hardy to Zone 5

Self-fertile tree, 10-12' in height with heavy fruit set. Silky white blooms and attractive bark. Fruit is high in pectin and vitamin C; great for baking and preserves.

### rhubarb Hardy to Zone 3

Easy to grow, large leafy perennial vegetables with edible cherry red stalks. Cooked stalks have rich tart flavor are great in pies and sauces. Sold as crowns that can be harvested 1 to 2 years after planting. the nursery generally carries the 'Crimson Cherry' variety which flowers less than older cultivars, meaning heavier stalk production.

### 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. 🌱 🌱

### 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.

### 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.



'Crimson Star' Goji berry



'Blue Hokkaido' Honeyberry








'Titan' Seaberry

See our full selection at  
[cloudmountainfarmcenter.org](http://cloudmountainfarmcenter.org)

# ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE PLANTS

This planting guide has **only a partial listing of what's available at the Nursery**. The selections represent the crème de la crème; unusual garden plants propagated at Cloud Mountain and plants that deserve attention because they perform exceptionally well in PNW gardens with great ornamental value.

Many plant species have multiple cultivars that offer different growth rates, habits, foliage, and flowers. Browse in person or visit [cloudmountainfarmcenter.org](http://cloudmountainfarmcenter.org) to see a full list of the different cultivars we have as well as many other notable plants in stock.

-  Varieties native to Washington.
-  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.



*Cornus kousa*  
'Scarlet Fire' Dogwood



*Magnolia* hybrid  
'Gold Star' Magnolia




*Acer griseum*  
Paperbark Maple

## GARDEN TREES

**ACER MAPLE** Hardiness varies  
Some of our favorite for year round interest in the landscape. There are many different species and cultivars of maples. **For a full list of cultivars visit our website or come browse the nursery.** 


**BETULA NIGRA RIVER BIRCH** 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.  

**CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM KATSURA**  
Hardy to Zone 5  
Heart-shaped leaves emerge lime-green suffused with pink, turning a kaleidoscope of yellow, crimson, orange, pink, and red in the fall, while perfuming the air with a sweet cotton candy fragrance. Different cultivars lend different growth habits and sizes. A Great Plant Pick. 


**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. Grow with spreading, layered habit. Their late spring flowers are often followed by berry-like fruit that is a favorite of songbirds. Pink or white flowered varieties, trees often have nice fall color and range in height from 15-30' depending on variety.


**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. Different cultivars offer different foliage colors, and growth height and habits.  

**GINKGO BILOBA MAIDENHAIR TREE**  
Hardy to Zone 3  
Fan shaped chartreuse leaves emerge in spring and turn a brilliant yellow in autumn. Different cultivars offer different forms and mature heights.

**MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA** Hardy to Zone 5  
Small garden trees known for their spring flowers and bold foliage. Different cultivars range in mature size and form. Flowers range in shape, color, and fragrance. Drought tolerant in good soil once established. 

**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.

**PARROTIA IRONWOOD** Hardy to Zone 4  
Medium-sized beautiful deciduous trees known for spectacular fall color, graceful winter form and spidery winter flowers. Different species and cultivars offer different growth habits, fall color and bark pattern. 

**QUERCUS OAK** Hardiness varies  
Oak are fast growing generally maturing at 50'-60' with rounded crowns. Many species offer beautiful red fall foliage. Some species are tolerant of heavy soils. Full sun, drought tolerant when established. 

# 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 proudly propagated and grown in right here at Cloud Mountain Farm Center. Below is a sample of the cultivars we offer. Well drained soil. Hardy to Zone 5.

## laceleaf japanese maples

**BALDSMITH** A beautiful laceleaf Japanese Maple with beautiful orange-red tones to its leaves. When grown in sun, this maple will have very bright coloring; the tones are more subtle when grown in shade. Mounded form, maturing at 6' high and wide in 10 years.

**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-shape and distinguished by its leaf color—the deep orange-red of the gemstone garnet. Color develops best in sun. Grows to 9'. A Great Plant Pick.

**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 with bright color. Grows quickly when young making a beautiful focal point in your garden. 6' high and wide in 10-15 years. Good in full sun or part shade. A Great Plant Pick.

**SEIRYU** A moderately vigorous upright cutleaf Japanese maple maturing at 10-15' tall and 8-12' wide. Foliage emerges tipped in red with reliable fall tones of golden, orange, and red. Upright vase shape, well-drained soil. A relatively easy to grow small tree. A Great Plant Pick.

**SPRING DELIGHT** A beautiful laceleaf Japanese maple with leaves that emerge peach toned, then mature to bright green. Fall colors are a blend of brilliant orange and red. Good sun tolerance. Mounded form, growing to 6'.



'Orangeola' Laceleaf  
Japanese Maple  
fall color



'Amber Ghost'  
Japanese Maple  
spring growth

## classic japanese maples

**AMBER GHOST** Foliage emerges bright red, then fades to pinkish amber, and matures to golden green with strong veining. Fall colors are golden-orange. Prefers afternoon shade. Grows to 8' in 10 years. A Great Plant Pick.

**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'.

**DANCING PEACOCK (ACER JAPONICUM 'ACONITIFOLIUM')** Also known as the "Fern Leaf" maple. An upright form of *Acer japonicum*, with finely cut green leaves that turn scarlet in fall. This vigorous grower can reach 15-18'. Tolerates full sun or part shade. A Great Plant Pick.



'Fireglow'  
Japanese Maple  
in summer



'Hogyoku'  
Japanese Maple  
spring growth

**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'. A Great Plant Pick.

**HOGYOKU** Upright, spreading form with large green leaves that turn brilliant yellow-orange in autumn. Grows to 15' at maturity. An old Japanese cultivar. Sun tolerant, also good in shade.

**HUBB'S RED WILLOW** A great willow-leaved cultivar, this small tree is vase-shaped, with long thin leaves of purple-red, turning brighter red in fall. Slow growing, to 7' in 10 years. Sun tolerant.

**INAZUMA** Inazuma means "The Thunder". The leaves are a deep purple-red color in early spring that changes to a deep green tone in summer. At first frost, the leaves become fluorescent red. Wider than tall form, to 12'-15'. Sun or shade.

**KI HACHIJO** A sturdy upright tree, maturing at 10'-12'. Green summer leaves develop a distinctive fall coloration of golden yellow suffused with rosy overtones, blending into light orange and red. The bark is green, striped white. Sun to part shade.

**MATSU KAZE** A graceful tree, as wide as tall, with deeply divided spring leaves of purplish red that gradually change in summer to bronze green. Fall color is a spectacular orange red. Vigorous habit, grows to 15'. Good in full sun.

**ORANGE DREAM** Spring foliage emerges peachy orange, gradually changing to bright yellow-green edged in orange. The fall tones are a blend of gold and orange, touched in red. An upright, spreading form, growing to 8' in 10 years, eventually reaching 15' or more.

**OSHU SHIDARE** A red-leafed, slightly weeping form of Japanese maple, with branches that arch up then weep down. The deeply divided leaves emerge maroon, turning crimson in fall. 10' high and wide at maturity. Pea green bark adds winter interest. Sun or part shade.

**OSAKAZUKI** An old cultivar, Osakazuki is renowned for its brilliant crimson fall color. The large leaves are green in summer, and very sun tolerant. A moderate sized tree, growing to 10'-12' in 10 years.

**PURPLE GHOST** Spring leaves emerge deep purple-red with prominent black veins. Grows to 8' tall in 10 years, eventually reaching 12'-15'. Tolerant of full sun.

**SHIGARAMI** Star-shaped leaves edged in red emerge in the spring, becoming green in summer. The fall color is a blend of gold, orange, and red. Upright, spreading habit, develops beautiful horizontal branching, grows to 10'. Appreciates afternoon shade.

**SUMINIGASHI** A vigorous, red-leafed Japanese maple. The deeply divided leaves emerge dark purplish-red, mature to red-bronze, then become brilliant crimson in fall. To 15'-20', as wide as tall, sun tolerant.

**TSUKASA SILHOUETTE** Small green summer leaves turn brilliant red in fall. Very narrow upright habit makes this maple suitable for small spaces. Grows to 15-18' tall by 4-5' wide. Heat and sun tolerant.

**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.

**WINTER ORANGE** Discovered in Chilliwack, BC, this upright maple has leaves that emerge peachy orange, then change to green in summer. The fall color is a blend of orange, gold and red. In winter, the newer wood is brilliant orange. Upright to 10'-12'.

**WINTER FLAME** A smaller growing coral-bark Japanese maple. Pale green summer leaves turn bright golden yellow in autumn, then drop to reveal the brilliant winter bark. Upright, growing to 6'-8' in 10 years. Best in partial shade.



'Winter Orange'  
Japanese Maple  
in spring



'Purple Ghost'  
Japanese Maple  
spring color

## variegated or unusual foliaged maples

**COTTON CANDY** Leaves are strongly variegated, splashed with pink and white. Upright vase shaped habit, growing to 6'-8' in 10 years.

**OKUSHIMO** Bright green leaves are star shaped with the margins curled upward. Bright orange-gold fall color. Very narrow, upright vase-shaped habit. Grows to 15', tolerant of full sun.

**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 Pick.

**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.

**YAMA NISHIKI** Means "Snow Peak". Leaves have white reticulation, making them appear snow dusted. Excellent orange and red fall color. Upright form should reach 8'-9' in 10 years. Best with afternoon shade.

**AUREUM GOLDEN FULLMOON MAPLE (ACER SHIRASAWANUM)** The leaves emerge in spring as round orbs of soft yellow-green. The pale leaves turn shades of yellow and orange to red in fall. Best with part to full shade. Slow growing to 5' in 10 years.

**AUTUMN MOON FULLMOON MAPLE (ACER SHIRASAWANUM)** Leaves of light yellow touched in purple. The fall tones tend toward orange to red. Autumn Moon should reach 6'-8' in 10 years.

**BLUE MOON FULLMOON MAPLE (ACER SHIRASAWANUM)** The exciting new growth emerges in spring with bronze tones before taking on summer shades of yellow-green, sure to brighten up a dim area. This slow growing maple needs protection from hot afternoon sun. Upright form, 5-15' tall, usually taller than wide. Well-drained soil.

**MOONRISE FULLMOON MAPLE (ACER SHIRASAWANUM)** A newer Full Moon Maple, Moonrise leafs out in spring with tones of red over yellow foliage, slowly maturing to yellow green with an orange blush. Golden fall color. Fair sun tolerance. Grows to 8'-10' high in 10 years, with an upright form.

**SEASONS OF CHANGE FULLMOON MAPLE (ACER SHIRASAWANUM)** A full moon maple with large rounded leaves, deeply divided, leafing out suffused with red, then becoming completely green. New flushes of growth throughout the summer are also suffused with red. Fall color begins as yellow, becoming orange, then fiery red. Upright form, to 10'-12' in 10-15 years.



'Autumn Moon' Fullmoon  
Japanese Maple



'Ukigumo'  
Japanese Maple  
in summer



## dwarf japanese maples

**ARATAMA** A dwarf shrub maple, growing 3'-4' in 10 years. Bright red new growth, becoming bronze-green in summer. The fall color is bright crimson. Sun tolerant.

**CORAL MAGIC** Deep coral-pink leaves emerge in spring, slowly turning green in summer, then a stunning orange in fall. A semi-dwarf cultivar growing only to 6' in 10 years.

**KATSURA HIME** Leaves emerge peachy orange, edged in red, then slowly turn to light green. The fall colors are a blend of gold and orange. New wood is touched in coral-orange. A slow-growing, upright form, to 8' high in 10 years. Best with afternoon shade.

**MIKAWA YATSUBUSA** Beautiful leaves emerge light green with bright red tips, changing to bright green in summer. Leaves appear shingled on the branches. Small, maturing at 5' high and wide. Sun or partial shade.

**MURASAKI KIYOHIME** A wonderful dwarf Japanese maple. Small green leaves emerge edged in red. In fall, the tree turns golden, touched with orange and red. It grows to 3'-4' high, 6'-8' wide.

**OTAME ZAKURA** Celebrate spring by planting this small, shrubby tree. The leaves unfold a brilliant scarlet-pink, later fading to bluish pink and green. Both large and small leaves decorate every branch. Color intensifies in fall. Grows eventually to 8' high.

**RUSLYN IN THE PINK** This dwarf maple grows to 6' high, 4' wide in 10 years. Grow it for the brilliant hot pink spring foliage, which becomes green in summer. The fall tones are bright crimson-red.

**SHAINA** The leaves emerge a purple-red in spring and hold the color through summer. Fall colors are crimson touched in orange. Slow growing to 4'-5', as wide as tall. A Great Plant Pick.

**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.

**TATTOO** A dwarf shrub form with an irregular, spreading habit. Small green leaves have a purple edge in spring and summer. Fall color is yellow to orange. 4' wide by 3' tall in 10 years.

**VILLA TARANTO** Delicate, airy appearance, but a very sturdy Japanese maple. Distinctive, long thin leaves of light green touched in red turn gold and orange in fall. Narrow upright habit, maturing at 5'-6'. Part shade or sun.



'Murasaki Kiyohime'  
Dwarf Japanese Maple  
in spring



'Aratama' Dwarf  
Japanese Maple

## VINE MAPLE *Acer circinatum* 🌿

Our native relative of the beautiful Japanese maples, vine maples have delicate branching, and wonderful fall color. We carry both native seedling trees and selected cultivars grafted onto Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*) rootstock. Best in part shade. Hardy to Zone 6

**BURGUNDY JEWEL** A red leafed vine maple! Leaves emerge purple red, and hold that color through the summer when planted in sun. Smaller than seedling vine maples, Burgundy Jewel will reach 6' in 10 years.

**DEL'S DWARF** A slow growing form of Vine Maple, reaching only 2'-3' high in 15 years. The new growth emerges bronze, changing later to deep green, then taking on fall tones of yellow, red, and orange. Sun to partial shade.

**ELIAS' PACIFIC WATERFALL** A new, pendant form of Vine Maple introduced by Gary Handy. Stake to desired height or grow as a low, spreading mound. The bright green foliage takes on tones of red, orange, and yellow in autumn. 6'-7' wide in 10 years, much wider than tall. Sun or shade.

**MONROE** Finely cut leaves and an open, airy form. A slow growing tree, eventually reaching 10' high and wide. Yellow fall tones. Best in partial to full shade.

**PACIFIC FIRE** A selected form of our native Vine maple. This multi-stemmed tree has brilliant orange-red bark, making it stand out in winter. The green summer leaves take on golden and orange fall tones. Slow, to 8'-10' in 10 years.

**SUNNY SISTER** A selected form of vine maple with stunning coral spring color. Slower growing than seedling vine maples, it should reach 6' in 10-15 years. Best with midday shade.

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



'Burgundy Jewel'  
Vine Maple



'Sunny Sister' Vine Maple  
in spring

# BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS







'Sundance' Mexican Mock Orange



Alpine Bush Mint


**ABELIA X GRANDIFLORA ABELIA** Hardy to Zone 6

Evergreen to partially evergreen shrubs. Colorful new foliage and fragrant summer blooms in pink to white, which attracts pollinators. Often has an interesting fall or winter color. Usually to 4'x4', easily sheared. Sun or part shade. Well-drained soil.    

**AUCUBA JAPONICA JAPANESE AUCUBA** Hardy to Zone 6



Excellent drought tolerant evergreens adorned by clusters of red berries in the fall. Fine in sun to deep shade. Different cultivars offer various leaf shape, color, and plant height.  

**AZARA MICROPHYLLA BOXLEAF AZARA** Hardy to Zone 7





Highly textural evergreen with tiny, glossy leaves and tiny inconspicuous chocolate-scented flowers in late winter. Upright habit 10'-15', protect from NE winds. Sun to shade. 

**BERBERIS REPLICATA LONGLEAF EVERGREEN BARBERRY**



Hardy to Zone 7

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



**CHOISYA TERNATA MEXICAN MOCK ORANGE** Hardy to Zone 7

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 with pruning.    

**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 SPP. DAPHNE** Hardiness varies

Small mounded shrubs with intensely fragrant blooms over a long period of time (often spring until frost!). Require well-drained soils, prone to root rot. Sun or light shade.  



**GARRYA SILKTASSEL** Hardy to Zone 7

Native to the American West, these vigorous and dense evergreen shrubs have long, showy winter catkins. Drought tolerant once established. Sun or part shade, well-drained soils. Protect from severe NE winds. 


**GREVILLEA VICTORIAE ROYAL GREVILLEA** 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.    

**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 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. 

**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.

**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 ANDROMEDA** Hardy to Zone 6

Mid-size evergreen shrubs with early spring bell-like flowers and colorful new foliage.  


**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** Hardy to Zone 6



Winter flowers of fragrant white, followed by black fruit on small to medium evergreen shrubs. Shade to part shade, rich soil, and average water. Different species have different growth heights. 

**VERONICA HEBES** Hardy to Zone 7

Small evergreen shrubs with attractive foliage and sprays of colorful blooms starting in spring. Typically a low-mounding habit. Somewhat drought tolerant. Selections we carry are proven to be hardy for our area.





**VIBURNUM TINUS 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.  

## native broadleaf evergreen shrubs

**GAULTHERIA SHALLON SALAL** Hardy to Zone 3

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

**MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM TALL OREGON GRAPE** Hardy to Zone 6

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

**MORELLA (MYRICA) CALIFORNICA PACIFIC WAX MYRTLE**

Hardy to Zone 7  
(Previously Myrica) Coastal area native evergreen shrub. When in sheltered areas, grows to 20-30', much smaller in windy sites. Drought and salt tolerant. A Great Plant Picks selection.

**VACCINIUM OVATUM EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY** Hardy to Zone 6  
Produces 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, 8'-10' in partial shade, 4'-5' in full sun. Prefers acid soil and mulched roots. 🌿 🌱

**manzanita *arctostaphylos* spp.** 🌿

A group of evergreen shrubs and small trees native to western North America. Most have colorful exfoliating bark with a beautiful, irregular, twisting habit. Green to gray-blue foliage is dotted in late winter with small white or pink bell-shaped blooms. Very drought tolerant once established, performing best in well-drained and mineral rich soils. In Western Washington, protect from coldest winter winds (NE or outflow winds). Full sun.



'Howard McMinn'  
Manzanita

**bakeri LOUIS EDMUNDS** An upright form, growing to 8'-10' in time, with purple-red bark and rounded, gray-green leaves. Dark pink flowers bloom mid-spring. Hardy to Zone 7.

**columbiana HAIRY MANZANITA** Pacific Northwest native evergreen shrub, can grow to 6' or more, usually smaller. Gray green leaves and cinnamon bark. Needs good drainage. Hardy to Zone 7. 🌿

**densiflora HARMONY** Mounded spreading form, can reach 5'-7' high and wide, usually smaller. Bright green leaves, white, urn shaped flowers and reddish bark. Hardy to Zone 8.

**densiflora HOWARD MCMINN** Upright form, can grow to 6'-8' or more, usually smaller. Bright green leaves, white, urn shaped flowers and reddish bark. Hardy to Zone 8

**manzanita DR. HURD** A tree-like manzanita, growing eventually to 15'. Beautiful mahogany bark and rounded, light green leaves are accented late winter by white flowers. Hardy to Zone 8.

**media HYBRID MANZANITA** A hybrid with our native Kinnikinnik. Resembles it, but with larger leaves, and growing in a broad, spreading dome shape, to 2' high, 4'-6' wide Hardy to Zone 6.

**uva-ursi VANCOUVER JADE KINNIKINNIK** Native evergreen groundcover, growing to 6" high, spreading to 3'-4' wide in time. Pink, bell-like flowers are followed by red berries. Hardy to Zone 3. 🌿

**X AUSTIN GRIFFITHS** Upright cross of *A. densiflora* and *A. manzanita*, grows to 6' high and 4' wide in 10 years, eventually to 12'. Pink flowers bloom late winter. Hardy to Zone 7.

**X PACIFIC MIST** A low growing manzanita with blue-gray leaves and reddish twigs. Grows to 2' tall and up to 5' wide. Hardy to Zone 7.

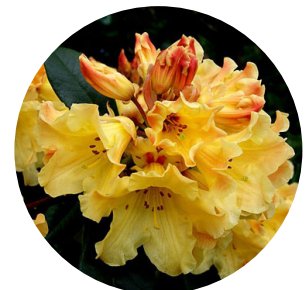
**X SUNSET** A low, mounded manzanita, eventually spreading to 6' wide, 3'-4' tall. New growth is bronzy orange. Hardy to Zone 7.

**rhododendrons**

Rhododendrons check many boxes of our local landscape needs. Evergreen, flowering, deer resistant plants for shady spaces! Rhododendrons grow best in humus-rich acidic soils, and benefit greatly from mulch over their shallow roots. They resent summer heat and perform admirably through our moist, cool winters.



Rhododendron  
'Yaku Sunrise'



Rhododendron  
'Nancy Evans'



Indumentum on  
Rhododendron 'Kodiak'



Rhododendron 'Jean  
Marie de Montague'

We carry a large selection offering different flower shades from white to yellow and orange, pink, purple, blue and red. Varying foliage shape and colors also provide year-round interest. Smaller leaved varieties tend to be more sun tolerant and more attractive to deer than the large leathery leaf varieties. Several selections sport silvery to brown felting/indumentum on the undersides of their leaves providing a striking contrast. Different cultivars range from Dwarf (maturing around 2') mid-size (3'-4') or large (5'-6').

# 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. Many conifers have different species or cultivars that offer different growth rates, habits, and foliage. Visit our website to see a full list available as well as other interesting and rotating conifer selections.

**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 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. 🌱🌧️

**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. Different cultivars vary in growth rate and size, allowing an opportunity to add some form of deodar cedar to any landscaping need. 🌱🌧️

**CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA LAWSON CYPRESS** Hardy to Zone 6 (Intermediate) 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. 🌱🌧️

**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. We offer several different cultivars that differ in growth habit and rate, and foliage color. 🌱🌧️🌱🌧️

**PICEA SPP. SPRUCE** Vary in growth rate, habit and foliage color. Sharp needles are very deer resistant. Usually conical in form. 🌱🌧️

**PINUS SPP. PINE** Hardiness varies Many species and cultivars of pines vary in growth rate, habit and foliage color. Best in full sun, often drought and deer resistant. 🌱🌧️

**SEQUIADENDRON GIGANTUM GIANT REDWOOD** Hardy to Zone 6 Fast growing conifer, 18"-24" per year, eventually to 200'+. Prefers deep, moist soil, well-drained, but will tolerate some winter wetness. Full sun or partial shade.

## deciduous conifers

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

**LARIX OCCIDENTALIS WESTERN LARCH** Hardy to Zone 4 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. 🌱🌧️

How big will it get? 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/ YEAR	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	more than 12"	more than 12' in height or width

## native conifers

**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. 🌱🌧️

**CHAMAECYPARIS NOOTKATENSIS YELLOW ALASKAN CEDAR** Narrow, graceful form with weeping branch tips, growing 6"-10" per year. Full sun or partial shade, tolerant of moist soil. 🌱🌧️

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

**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. 🌱🌧️

**THUJA PLICATA WESTERN RED CEDAR** Hardy to Zone 5 (Large) 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. Several selections available. Great for hedges or windbreaks. 🌱🌧️

**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) Small needles range from green to blue-green with a silver cast. Perfect for a small native plant garden. Very hardy and not a problem with the cold winds. Grows 6"-8" per year. Stiff, upright pyramidal form.



*Cedrus deodara*  
'Feeling Blue Cedar'

# DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

**AMELANCHIER SPP. SERVICEBERRY** Hardy to Zone 4  
Graceful shrubs or small trees, often multi-stemmed, with prolific spring flowers of white followed by blue-black fruit that is tasty and enjoyed by songbirds. Fall color is often shades of orange and yellow. Tolerant of most soils. Good in sun or part shade. ☀️ 🌧️

**AZALEA** Hardy to Zone 5  
Deciduous shrubs that bear bright, fragrant flowers in late spring. Good in sun or shade and average soil.

**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. 🌿

**COTINUS COGGYRIA SMOKE BUSH** Hardy to Zone 5  
Large deciduous shrubs, eventually to 15' but can be kept smaller with pruning. Colorful foliage and airy flower plumes are attractive. Somewhat deer and drought resistant. ☀️ 🌧️

**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. ☀️ 🌧️

**ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS** 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, may reach 8' in time. Sun or partial shade, and rich, acidic soil.

**EUONYMUS ALATUS BURNING BUSH** Hardy to Zone 4  
Rounded shrub grown for fiery fall color. Grows to 6' high and wide in 10 years, eventually to 10'. Can be pruned to control size. Best color in full sun or light shade. Good for hedges. Tolerates most soils. ☀️ 🌧️

**FORSYTHIA** Hardy to Zone 3  
Fast growing and densely branched to 10' tall and spreading. Bright yellow flowers smothering the stems in late winter are a sight for sore eyes. Prune after flowering to control size. Most soils, sun or part shade. Somewhat drought and deer resistant. ☀️ 🌧️

**FOTHERGILLA** Hardy to Zone 5  
Deciduous shrub with honey scented, white, bottle-brush flowers in late April. The round, hazel-like foliage turns brilliant shades of red and orange in fall. Best fall color in full sun. Prefers moist, acid soil. 🌿

**HAMAMELLIS WITCH HAZEL** Hardy to Zone 5  
Vase shaped shrubs, slowly growing to 10' or more. Spidery and usually fragrant winter flowers decorate the branches, before the beautiful textural foliage emerges in spring. Often has a vivid fall color. Sun or part shade, average soil. ☀️

**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** Hardiness varies  
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. Different varieties and selections offer different mature sizes, leaf shape and color, and flower type and color from blue to pink to white, and lacecap, conical or mop head.

**KERRIA JAPONICA 'PLENIFLORA' JAPANESE ROSE**  
Hardy to Zone 5  
Upright arching stems of pea green can mature at 6'-8'. Mid-spring flowers are bright gold, double "roses". The bright green leaves take on yellow fall tones. Tolerant of most soils, will grow in wet soil. Sun to shade. ☀️ 🌧️

**LEYCESTERIA FORMOSA HIMALAYAN HONEYSUCKLE**  
Hardy to Zone 6  
Also known as Pheasant Berry. Purple toned foliage flanks the pendant spikes of white flowers with dark purple-red bracts. Red berries form at the ends of the branches. Can be cut back hard each year to promote lush growth.

**PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS COMMON NINEBARK**  
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. Small hydrangea-like blooms in spring and colorful foliage. ☀️ 🌧️

**SPIRAEA** Hardy to Zone 3  
Small shrubs, often with colorful foliage, smothered in white to pink flowers in summer that attract butterflies. Shear 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. ☀️

**SYRINGA LILAC** Hardy to Zone 4  
Deciduous shrubs grown for their wonderful, fragrant spring flowers. Best in full sun. Drought tolerant ☀️

**VIBURNUMS** Hardiness varies  
A large genus of shrubs grown for form, flower, fall color, and ornamental fruit. Deciduous forms often tolerate winter wet. Sun or part shade. ☀️ 🌧️

**WEIGELA** Hardy to Zone 4  
Selections of deciduous shrubs with varying foliage colors and bright flowers blooming in late spring. Best in full sun to light shade. Average soil.



Deciduous azalea  
'White Lights' foreground,  
'Rosy Lights' background



Enkianthus  
campanulatus  
Redvein Enkianthus



Hydrangea macrophylla  
'Glowing Embers'



'Wine and Roses'  
Weigela

## ORNAMENTALS

### native deciduous shrubs

**CORNUS SPP. 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. ☀️ 🌧️ 🐇

**DASIPHORA FRUTICOSA SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL** Hardy to Zone 2

Selected forms of a native shrub with silvery leaves. Growing 2'-3' high and wide with flowers blooming mid-summer through frost. Drought and deer resistant. Full sun or light shade. ☀️ 🌧️ 🐇

**LONICERA INVOLUCRATA BLACK TWINBERRY** Hardy to Zone 4

Shrub with yellow spring flowers followed by black berries. Excellent bird-habitat plant. Moist to wet soils, sun to part shade. Grows to 8'. ☀️ 🌧️ 🐇

**OEMLERIA CERASIFORMUS 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. ☀️ 🌧️ 🐇

**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 NINEBARK** 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'. ☀️ 🌧️ 🐇

**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 ROSES**

Drought and deer resistant with showy blooms on upright, thorny stems. The hips provide winter interest and forage for songbirds. Excellent habitat plants. ☀️ 🌧️ 🐇

**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. ☀️ 🌧️

**SAMBUCUS 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.

## PERENNIALS

**CAMPANULA PORTENSCHLAGIANA**

**DALMATIEN 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. ☀️

**EPIMEDIUM X PERR. 'FROHNLEITEN' BARRENWORT**

Hardy to Zone 4

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

**FUCHSIA MAGELLANICA HARDY FUCHSIA**

Hardy to Zone 7

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

**HELLEBORUS LENTEN ROSE** Hardy to Zone 4

Evergreen perennials with cheerful late winter flowers in many colors, shapes, and sizes. Cut back foliage as flowers appear. To 1' tall, self-seeding generously. Drought and deer resistant. Sun or shade, most soils. ☀️ 🌧️ 🐇

**LAVENDULA LAVENDER** Hardy to Zone 5

Evergreen shrubby herb with fragrant gray foliage and wands of purplish flowers in summer. Loved by pollinators. Full sun, well-drained soil. ☀️ 🌧️ 🐇

**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.

**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. A Great Plant Pick. ☀️ 🌧️ 🐇

**PENSTEMON** Hardiness varies

Shrubby evergreen or semi-evergreen perennials for the dry garden. Penstemons are very speciose in the American west, and ample hybrids and cultivars exist for the gardener to choose from. Often long-lasting, showy blooms are very attractive to pollinators. Drought and deer resistant. Usually best in full sun in a well-drained, gritty or low fertility soil. ☀️ 🌧️ 🐇



David's Penstemon



'Frohnleiten' Barrenwort



Pale Pink Hardy Fuchsia

**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. 🌿🐇

**SALVIA SPECIES FLOWERING SAGE**

Drought tolerant and long flowering perennials for full sun. Many species and cultivars available. Attractive to pollinators and hummingbirds, usually ignored by deer and rabbits. 🌿🐇

**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. 🌿

**native perennials** 🌿

**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.

**ARUNCUS DIOICUS GOATSBEARD** 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.

**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. 🌿🌧️🐇



*Camas leichtlinii*  
Greater Camas



*Polystichum munitum*  
Sword Fern

**DICENTRA FORMOSA PACIFIC BLEEDING HEART** Hardy to Zone 4

Finely cut foliage is topped early to late spring with pinkish-purple, drooping flowers. Great for woodland gardens. Spreads by rhizomes. Prefers shade to part shade. 🌿🌧️🐇

**DRYAS OCTAPETALA MOUNTAIN AVENS** Hardy to Zone 3

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

**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.

**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. 🌿

**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. 🌿🌧️

CLIMBING VINES

Climbing vines are as versatile in the landscape as they are beautiful. Vines can be used to cover an arbor or fence, grow up a wall, or act as a groundcover. Many sport showy flowers, fragrance, textural foliage, or edible fruit. Their rapid growth and plastic form allows them to bring beauty and function to awkward spaces. Kiwis, grapes and hops are also great vines to provide ornamental interest as well as fruit!

**AKEBIA** Hardy to Zone 5

Vigorous evergreen vine with lacy foliage and small, fragrant flowers of white, purple, or pink. If multiple forms are planted, they may set an ugly but tasty, jelly filled fruit. To 30' or more, can be cut back to control size.

**CLEMATIS** Hardy to Zone X

Deciduous vines, with dramatic colorful blooms in spring or sporadically through summer. Usually 5'-10', controlled by cutting back annually.

**HYDRANGEA ANOMALA**

**CLIMBING HYDRANGEA** Hardy to Zone 4

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

**LONICERA HONEYSUCKLE** Hardy to Zone 5

Honeysuckle vines are deciduous to evergreen with a twining habit and tubular, spectacularly fragrant blooms over a long period in summer. Hummingbird magnets. Often grow 6' - 20' tall. Reduce mildew by planting in a cool spot with good air circulation.

**WISTERIA** Hardy to Zone X

Vigorous deciduous vines with long racemes of white to purple flowers in spring. Needs sturdy support. Usually to 15' or more.



"Peaches and Cream"  
Honeysuckle

# PLANTING TIPS

## 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, allowing them to be more established the following summer.

## how should I amend the soil?

Heavily amending just the planting hole may actually keep the plant's roots from moving beyond the hole, resulting in a stunted plant. If your soil is particularly poor, you should add no more than 20% amendment to the hole at planting. It is more effective to work organic matter into a larger area and to top dress with compost after planting. As Whatcom County soils tend to be acidic (ph 5.5-6.5) and fruit trees like a neutral pH (6-7), it is good practice to add lime at planting and annually. 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. This refers to the USDA Hardiness Zones, 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 in 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.

## what is a rootstock and how do I choose?

A rootstock is the root system that the fruit variety is grafted onto. Rootstocks can lend size dwarfing, disease resistance or soil tolerances. The larger the rootstock, the larger the root system. A larger root system will create a better anchor for your tree, allowing it to bear the top weight of a heavy fruit load or high winds and handle more marginal soils. A smaller root system will require permanent staking for extra anchoring and more summer watering. A smaller root system will keep the tree smaller though it will still need pruning every year! With more vigor on a larger root system, a tree can grow above deer-browsing height. 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 3"-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. Make sure to prune your newly planted fruit tree. A bareroot fruit tree lost a lot of root when it was dug up for sale. Pruning will even out the above and below ground growth. Leaving the tree unpruned may slow it from leafing out the first season.

## 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.

Find more information and growing tips on our website! [cloudmountainfarmcenter.org](http://cloudmountainfarmcenter.org)

# THANK YOU!

## GOLD



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## SILVER



## BRONZE

