



2016 Conservation Plant Sale

Cheshire County Conservation District

Plant Descriptions & Other Offerings

Available this year: Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Fruit and Nut Trees, Edible Berries, Vines, Roots, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Mushrooms and a Pollinator Seed mix.

All plants for 2016 are being purchased through Fedco of Maine. All plants are BARE ROOT unless otherwise noted. Please note pollination requirements for fruits, nuts, and berries.

The shipping cost is included!

Please use the Order number listed before each plant name and price on the order form. Thanks!

Look for these symbols to know your purchasing either a *NATIVE* or a great plant for *POLLINATORS!*



NATIVE



POLLINATOR

Conifers

***Abies balsamea* Balsam Fir 45-75"**

Called *popakw*, the pitch tree, in Wabanaki. One of the most abundant of our native conifers. Twigs, inner bark, needles and sap are all medicinal. Small "blisters" contain a transparent aromatic resin that native peoples used as an inhalant for headaches and congestion and as a salve for cuts and arthritis. Needle tea is rich in vitamin C. The fragrant boughs are a favorite for wreaths; the needles used in scented pillows and pot-pourri. The best of all conifers for a Christmas trees! Narrow, conical, smooth-barked. Prefers well-drained moist acid soil. Avoid polluted areas. Semi-shade tolerant, slow-growing. Good hedge or specimen tree, songbird nesting area or rabbit thicket. Native Labrador to upper eastern U.S. Z3. (12-16")

424A Balsam Fir, bundle of 5, \$22.00

***Picea abies* Norway Spruce 80'**

Fast-growing wide-spreading upright picturesque tree with graceful long pendulous branches that often reach the ground. Largest of the spruces. If you go to the Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, MA, don't miss the ancient Norway Spruce just inside the front gate. Several of its massive drooping branches have rooted and turned into secondary trunks. It is truly amazing. Orange-brown scaly bark. Excellent lumber. Showy 4-6" cones. Bright green foliage. Prefers loam but does better than other spruces in poorer soils. Native to northern Europe. Grown in Maine. Z2. (9-18")

531A Norway Spruce, bundles of 5, \$22.00

***Picea pungens* var. *glauca* Colorado Blue Spruce 30-60'**

Very popular specimen tree with truer blue foliage than other cultivars. Can be used as a screen, as it is fast growing after 3'. There's a beautiful specimen on a lawn facing the Kennebec River near the Hinckley Bridge that owners have dubbed "Bruce the Spruce." So lovely you might want to name yours. Does not like wet soil. Extra spring nitrogen will improve blue color, which doesn't appear for first few years. Native to western U.S. Grown in Maine. Z2. (6-12")

532A Colorado Blue Spruce, bundle of 5, \$22.00

***Pinus Baksiana* Jack Pine 50-60'**

Northernmost growing of all the American pines. Commonly seen in downeast and northern Maine. Branches are spreading and irregular, particularly along the windy coast. Trunks grow to 8-10" diameter and become deeply plated with age. Cones develop early on, remaining attached to branches up to 15 years unless exposed to fire. Provides breeding ground for rare and endangered Kirkland's Warbler, also known as Jack Pine Warbler, which is dependent on the younger trees for nesting sites. Particularly useful in windbreaks and shelter belts. Grows in sandy shallow acidic soils. Z2. (9-18")

533A Jack Pine, bundle of 5, \$22.00

Please note: If you are interested in ordering from the Conservation District but do not see the plant you are looking for please do not hesitate to call and let us know; we may still be able to order the desired variety and include it with your order.

603-756-2988 x.115

Please check out Fedco Trees 2015 catalog for more options at www.fedcoseeds.com

Thuja occidentalis Arborvitae 20-60' 

Arborvitae means tree of life. Also called **Eastern White Cedar**. Common throughout the entire state of Maine although some stands have been depleted by overcutting. Narrow and tall with twiggy branches, soft fibrous orange-brown bark, and flat foliage unlike that of any other conifer. Foliage and bark tea high in vitamin C. Foliage tea helpful in infections, twig decoction makes an anti-viral anti-fungal skin wash. Valuable light fragrant wood, the standard for fence posts and log cabins in Maine. Slow growing, lives up to 400 years. Thrives in rich moist marshy neutral-to-alkaline soils. Good for screens and hedges. Probably the first North American tree brought to Europe. Next time you're on Mount Desert, check out Thuja Gardens: beautiful cedars surrounding even more beautiful flower gardens. While you're there, visit Asticou Azalea Gardens, just down the road. Grown in Maine. Z2. (9-18")

586A American Arborvitae, bundle of 5, \$22.00

Deciduous Trees

A. saccharum Sugar Maple 50-100'  

Largest of our native maples, also known as **Rock Maple**, valued for shade, syrup, and lumber. Traditionally a pair of sugar maples was planted in front of a farmhouse on the inhabitants' wedding day. Those "wedding trees" still grace many Maine front yards after all these years. Famous for its yellow gold scarlet and crimson fall foliage and its fresh sap which is boiled down to make real maple syrup. Huge upright spreading form with light grey bark. Shade tolerant, making it easy to interplant in existing woods. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. Cold hardy. Susceptible to salt and air pollution; not a good city tree. Native Quebec to Gulf Coast. Z3. **ME Grown.** (1-3')

425A Sugar Maple, \$21.00

Betula nigra River Birch 60-80' x 40-60' 

With its graceful silhouette and attractive bark, river birch is a highly prized ornamental. Grows to be a very large rounded tree. Found along stream banks and riparian areas where conditions are wet in winter and spring, dry in summer and fall. Dark green summer foliage yellows before dropping. The beautiful reddish-brown exfoliating bark reveals the equally ornamental multi-shaded inner bark. Leaves, twigs and bark traditionally used by Cherokee and Chippewa to treat various stomach ailments. Birds eat the seeds and deer browse the foliage trouble free. Native to eastern U.S. Z4 (2-5')

448A River Birch, \$17.25

448B River Birch, bundle of 5, \$77.00

Carya cordiformis Bitternut Hickory 50-80' x 30-50' 

Beautiful tall long-lived native shade tree with graceful compound leaves and smooth grey bark that becomes furrowed with age. Mustard-yellow buds stand out in winter. Nuts ripen in the fall and are bitter; even the squirrels pass them by. Begins to bear fruit around its 25th year. Several moth species, including the luna moth, depend on hickory leaves for forage. Strong close-grained shock-resistant wood was traditionally used for yokes, wheels, tools and ladders and is now grown for lumber and firewood. Prefers rich moist well-drained soil, full sun to part shade. Low maintenance, excellent street tree. Plant more than one in the unlikely event that you want fruit. Native to eastern and Midwestern N. America. Z4. (2-5')

455A Bitternut Hickory, \$17.25

Castanea Hybrid Chestnut Seedlings Up to 100'

Truly hybrid crosses of *C. crenata* (Japanese), *C. mollissima* (Chinese) and *C. dentate* (American) with a few *C. sativa* (European) genes mixed in. These seeds were sprouted from a 40-year-old chestnut orchard in West Danby, NY. For decades the orchard has been thinned and culled ruthlessly to find the best genetics. All the trees have excellent blight resistance, large nuts and are hardy to at least -25. High annual nut production averages 20-50 lbs per tree. Excellent flavor, much better than chestnuts from the store. Grower Akiva Silver uses them for roasting, stuffing and soups or dries them to make flour for baked goods. Typically begin flowering at age 3-5. Prefers loamy sandy well-drained acidic soil. **Two or more needed for pollination.** Will cross-pollinate with American chestnut. Z4. (1-3')

457A Hybrid Chestnut Seedlings, \$18.50

Cercis canadensis Redbud 25-30' x same. 

Small, highly ornamental, vase-shaped, nitrogen-fixing tree with edible flowers and seeds. In early spring, clusters of small brilliant purplish-pink pea-like flowers are so abundant they fill the entire tree; they dot the branches and even come right out of the trunk. A valuable early-season bee nectar plant. Large heart-shaped leaves emerge opaque pink, mature to deep green and turn yellow in fall. Flowers edible raw or cooked. 2-3" flat leguminous pods with roast able edible seeds high in antioxidants. Our nursery stock comes from Minnesota and has shown to be hardy. Customers report that it is reliably blooming in Zone 4. If you have experience with redbuds in northern areas, please let us know. We are looking for trees with ironclad bloom. We'd like to propagate using the hardiest seed. Sun or partial shade, soil adaptable. Fine as a specimen tree or in groups. May need sweating before planting to break dormancy, instructions on page 4. Native to central and eastern U.S. Z4. ME Grown. (18"-3')

462A Redbud, \$20.00

***Gymnocladus dioica* Kentucky Coffeetree 50 x 50'** 

Upright open-spreading dioecious specimen tree ideal for lawns or any spot that needs dappled shade. Grass will grow right up to the trunk. Stout branches and deeply furrowed bark. Lovely winter profile. Leaves out very late in spring. Blue-green bipinnately compound foliage hangs in perfect layers creating beautiful patterns. Fragrant greenish-white 12-18" flower panicles on the female trees, 3" panicles on the male. Attractive to bees. 3-8" seed pods on females. Early European settlers roasted, ground and boiled the seeds to produce a coffee substitute; however, raw seeds are poisonous to people and animals. Grows fast when young, slowing as the tree matures. Prefers deep moist soil but is adaptable to many conditions including alkaline soils, salt, city streets and drought. Disease free. Requires full sun. These are unsexed seedlings. Plant at least a pair if you're intent on kicking coffee. Native to the eastern U.S. Z3/4 **ME Grown.** (2-4)

481A Kentucky Coffeetree, \$21.00

***J. nigra* Black Walnut Seedlings 70-90'** 

A spectacular shade tree with a magnificent open rounded crown of massive limbs with dark green leaves. Harder to crack than commercial English walnuts but worth the effort for their extraordinarily distinct sweet earthy rich flavor. Eat them chopped on fresh salads, or with dark chocolate while sipping bourbon. Highly valued cabinet and veneer wood. Husks, leaves and roots all have anti-fungal properties. Husks also yield a rich brown dye. Deep taproot. Prefers moist well-drained soils, pH 6-7. Roots give off a compound called juglone that inhibits competing plants, so don't plant one too close to your garden. Space trees about 50' apart for nut production, 20' apart for lumber. May begin to bear fruit in 5-10 years. Some say multiple trees needed for pollination but we've seen enough solo trees with large nut crops to say that you only need one. Native to eastern U.S. though not quite into Maine. Z4. **ME Grown.** (2-4')

495A Black Walnut, \$19.00

***Quercus alba* White Oak 60-80' x same** 

Spectacular broad irregularly rounded oak with low-lying branches that stretch out horizontally from the trunk, sometimes as much as 50 feet. One of the most beautiful specimens we know is in Bedford, New York. Carved into a rock near the tree: "The Bedford Oak. Dates back to the 15th Century." Stop and see it if you can; it's just a few miles off I-684. Bark is finely grooved and etched. The bark tea makes an effective astringent. Wood is valued for lumber and firewood. Edible acorns attract a diversity of wildlife. Once common along the Maine coast, it was almost entirely stripped for boat building lumber over a century ago. Soil adaptable though it prefers deep moist well-drained acid conditions. Thrives in locations where leaves can be left at the base; avoid soil compaction, even foot traffic. Disease and insect-resistant, drought tolerant. Slow growing and extremely long lived. Native to eastern U.S. Z3. **ME Grown.** (10-12" 2-yr hardy transplants)

541A White Oak, \$18.00

***Q. coccinea* Scarlet Oak 30-50'** 

Important canopy species of Appalachian mountains and highland terrain of oak-hickory forests from Southern Maine to Alabama. Rare in Maine, the northernmost limit of its range, where its few existing populations are endangered from development and logging. Considered part of the Red Oak group due to bristle tips on leaves and 2-year maturation of acorns. Leaves have 7-9 lobes and wide sinuses. Bright red foliage in fall. Most similar to black oak. Wood is strong and heavy though coarsely grained. Requires dry acidic soil—intolerant of alkaline soils. Z5. (2-4)

542A Scarlet Oak, \$18.00

***Salix* Willow** 

The genus *Salix* comprises hundreds of different species of plants most commonly called willows but sometimes called **Osier** or **Sallow**. Willows grow all over the world. Some are towering specimens, like the weeping willow. Others are short scrubby bushes, like some willows growing in the arctic; only two feet tall but 100 years old! Uses include ornamental landscaping, shade, basket-making, erosion control, timber, fuel and medicine. All parts, especially the bark, contain salicin, used for relief of pain and fever for hundreds, or even thousands, of years. Aspirin is a synthetic analog of salicin. Willows feed local wildlife, insects and birds. We plant them near the orchard to provide early season forage for our native pollinators. All prefer sun and loamy wet soils, but are adaptable, easily transplanted and fast growing. **ME Grown.** (1-3')

***Salix alba* 'Britzensis' Coral Bark Willow 15-30' x 12-15'** 

Spath intro. Britz, Germany, 1878. Also called *S.a.* var. *vitellina* 'Britzensis'. Fast growing shrubby tree with highly ornamental "coral" red bark. Especially beautiful in the snowy winter landscape. Recommended for filling the winter flower vase. No water: just set the dormant branches, in the vase and enjoy. The deep red stems will dry to a rusty red. The color is most striking on new growth so give it an annual spring pruning or even cut right to the ground. Every spring you'll get new 5-10' red stems. Typically narrow *Salix* leaves. Originally raised from seed by the famous nurseryman Ludwig Spath whose lilac is one of the all-time favorites. Likes water, adaptable to a wide range of soils and conditions. Full sun to light shade. Z2.

559A Coral Bark Willow, \$15.00

***Salix a.* 'Tristis' Niobe Weeping Willow 50x 50'**

The classic weeping willow, a very large majestic graceful wide-spreading tree. Golden drooping branches, which can hang to the ground, are used for basket weaving; golden bark and leaves used medicinally. Harvest twiggy branches in early spring to pollinating bees. Native to southern Europe and western Asia. Z4.

560A Tristis Niobe Weeping Willow, \$15.00

***Salix purpurea* 'Nana' Blue Leaf Artic Willow 3-5' x 3-6'**

Selection of Purple Oster willow. Medium-sized spreading shrub with small narrow blue foliage (actually greenish above and blue beneath) and delicate thin long red or green stems. The graceful thin stems sucker, layer and form a thick and highly attractive ornamental mass. Long cultivated and used for a fine-textured basket-making material. Excellent bank or hedge plant, especially in wet areas but also quite suitable for a highly visible location. We've seen it used in a perennial bed; it looked great. If it gets too overgrown, cut it to the ground every couple of years and it'll come right back. Native Europe to North Africa to Japan. Z3

563 Nana Blue Leaf Arctic Willow, \$13.00

Shrubs***Amelanchier alnifolia* 'Regent' 4-6' x same** 

Commonly called **Juneberry** or **Saskatoon**. J. Candrian intro, Faribault, MN, 1997. An open-pollinated seedling originating near Regent, ND. Compact shrub with purple-magenta sweet berries that are good for fresh eating or in pies, cobblers, jellies, jams, smoothies and cakes. Fruit is a bit larger and seedier than a low bush blueberry, ripens in mid-July in central Maine. Historically used by native peoples to make pemmican. Popular with wildlife. Loads of 5-petaled white flowers in spring. Nice red-orange fall color. Makes an excellent hedge. Plant in well-drained fertile soil and full sun. Considered to be self-fruitful but we recommend planting more than one for best fruit sets. Foliage somewhat susceptible to leaf spot or rust but this doesn't affect the fruit. Native to northwestern North America. Z2. (1-3')

432A Regent Juneberry, \$17.25

***Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* Bearberry** 

Also called **Kinnikinnick**, **Hog Cranberry**, **Mealberry**, **Sandberry**, **Mountain Box** or **Bear's Grape**. Delicate low-growing beautiful glossy evergreen spreading groundcover. Beautiful in rock gardens. One plant can spread to 15'. Small pinkish-white flowers in spring. Leaves are diuretic, astringent and antibacterial. Used before modern antibiotics in treating urinary infections. Tea may also have value as a general tonic. Small bright red drupe-type berries color up in late summer and persist into winter. Too insipid for fresh eating, but traditionally eaten by natives, often fried with fish. Prefers poor sandy infertile acid soils, tolerates salt. Can be sensitive to root disturbance, thus finicky in transplanting and may be slow to establish. Set plants 1-2' apart. No need ever to prune or fertilize. Sun or partial shade. Self-fertile, native to North America and Eurasia. Z2. **ME Grown.** (potted transplants)

L436A Bearberry, \$16.50

***Aronia* Chokeberry**  

Aronia has gotten a lot of press in recent years as a super fruit: it has wonderful medicinal qualities, works well in a range of culinary applications and is an important wildlife plant in the native landscape. Both red (*A. arbutifolia*) and black (*A. melanocarpa*) chokeberries are edible when cooked, but we emphasize the red as more of a wildlife and landscape plant, while the black may be a better choice for medicine and food. Black chokeberries are commercially cultivated for their high levels of antioxidants and myriad health benefits. Both species are small rounded shrubs with blueberry-sized fruit and show-stopping electric-red fall foliage. Begins to bear fruit in its third year and increases to full yield around five years. Ripens in late July or early August. If not harvested, the berries will hang on the bushes until songbirds eat them in late winter. Will form colonies. Not particularly picky about where to grows. Adaptable to wet or dry areas, sun or partial shade. Free diseases and insects. Native to eastern U.S. Self-fruitful. Z3/4. (1-3')

***Aronia arbutifolia* 'Brilliantissima' Red Chokeberry 6-10' x 3-5'**  

In his book *Best of the Hardest*, John Sabuco calls red chokeberry "one of our finest native landscape shrubs." Upright multi-stemmed form. Dense clusters of small but showy white flowers with red stamens. Dark green foliage turns a spectacular crimson in the fall. Increasingly in demand as the best alternative to the invasive burning bush. Birds love the abundant persistent glossy bright red fruit. While the fruit may be edible, we recommend that edible landscapes try the black chokeberry (below). Spreads by suckers. Beautiful in masses, plantings and borders. Transplants easily. Adapted to many soils, wet or dry, but prefers moist and well-drained. Sun or partial shade. Can be trained into a small tree. Native to eastern U.S. Z4. **ME Grown.**

439A Brilliantissima Red Chokeberry, \$16.50

***A.a.* Red Chokeberry Seedlings 6-10' X 3-6'**  

Each one is genetically unique. Beautiful in mass plantings and borders. Plant several in a hedge and make the birds happy! **ME Grown.**

440A Red Chokeberry Seedlings, \$15.50

440B Red Chokeberry Seedlings bundle of 5, \$63.00

***Aronia melanocarpa* 'Autumn Magic' 3-6' x 4-7'**  

University of British Columbia intro, 1996. Compact shrub selected for its brilliant (magical) combination of red and purple fall foliage. Fruit may be slightly larger than average.

441A Autumn Magic Black Chokeberry, \$16.50

Aronia melanocarpa 'Iroquois Beauty' 3x5' or less  

Morton Arboretum intro, Lisle, IL. A dwarfed version of the other cultivars, has a more compact habit, suitable for growing in smaller spaces. Excellent black fruit and beautiful foliage. **ME Grown.**

442A Iroquois Beauty Black Chokeberry, \$16.50

Aronia melanocarpa 'Viking' 4x6' x same  

Introduced in Sweden. Upright vigorous shrub produces tasty berries. One of our best selling chokeberries. High yielding. **ME Grown.**

444A Viking Black Chokeberry, \$16.50

Aronia melanocarpa Black Chokeberry Seedlings 3x6' x same.  

Each one is genetically unique. Plant several for an attractive edible hedge. **ME Grown.**

445A Black Chokeberry Seedlings, \$15.50

445B Black Chokeberry Seedlings, bundle of 5, \$63.00

Cephalanthus occidentalis Buttonbush 6-10'x8'.  

Loose rounded branchy shrub with masses of unusual spherical fragrant white flowers that appear for 4-6 weeks in summer—a magnet for every honeybee around. These highly ornamental blooms the size of ping-pong balls also do well in dried flower arrangements. The seeds (nutlets) make good duck fodder in the fall. Bright green foliage. Often found in masses along the shores of New England's rivers and ponds but also suitable for the garden. We've seen single specimens thriving and looking great. Prefers moist soils. Recommended in hedges for naturalizing. Native to eastern U.S, west to New Mexico. Z4. (1-3')

460A Buttonbush, \$16.50

Cornus alternifolia Pagoda Dogwood 20' x 30-35'  

Also known as Alternate-Leaved Dogwood. Small tree or large multi-stemmed shrub, particularly beautiful with its tiers of horizontal branches and extremely fragrant white 2–3" flower clusters. These appear in mid-late spring, followed by immature olive-green berries, each tipped with a tiny bright yellow style remnant. In midsummer clusters of dark blue berries ripen above the blue-green foliage. One of the most popular dogwoods with the birds. Roots, bark and inner bark all medicinal. Prefers partial shade and moist well-drained acid soil, but tolerates full sun, poor soil and even clay. pH adaptable. Excellent naturalized as a specimen or in groups and often found growing with sugar maple, beech and basswood. Reddish-purple fall color. Native to eastern U.S. Z3. **ME Grown.**

463A Pagoda Dogwood, \$18.50

Cornus mas Cornelian Cherry 20-25' x 15-20' 

Gaining popularity in the U.S., the fruits of this Old World gem have been harvested by humans for thousands of years. Bright red pear-shaped edible "cherries" set heavily in late summer. Let them fully ripen to their full sweet potential before picking. Clusters of small delicate yellow flowers cover the leafless tree in early spring for a striking show before the forsythias even think of waking up. Long-lived large shrub with upright rounded habit makes a great edible hedge or can be pruned to a small tree. Nutritious, medicinal, high in vitamin C and good in jam, syrup, tarts, fruit leather and wine. The wood is hard and strong, once used for spears and wheel spokes. This plant has it all. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun but otherwise adaptable. Likely to bear fruit in 2-3 years. Of the two cultivars listed, Fedco friend and consultant Tom Vigue says, "Pioneer may sound like the more worthwhile of the two, but I wouldn't be without Elegant. It is truly delicious. I believe having two cultivars improves pollination success." Partially self-fertile. Grafted and grown by Seth Yentes of North Branch Farm in Monroe, ME. Native Europe and Asia. Z4/5. **ME Grown.**

C.m. 'Elegant' 

Bred by Svetlana Klimenko, a Ukrainian botanist at the Central Botanic Garden in Kiev. Selected for good fresh-eating flavor. Ripens around the Third week of August in Maine. Picking window lasts between two and three weeks. Fruits are about 1 1/4" long with a very slender elongate shape. Soft flesh is tricky to pit so best eaten out of hand.

466A Elegant Cornelian Cherry, \$29.00

C.m. "Pioneer" 

Another Klimenko intro with good flavor. More tart than Elegant but better for processing. Ripens around the first week of September in Maine, about one week after Elegant. Picking window lasts for three or four weeks. Fruits mature to about 1 1/2" long and have a pronounced fat pear shape. Firm flesh is easy to pit.

467A Pioneer Cornelian Cherry, \$29.00

C. sanguinea 'Winter Flame' Dogwood 3-5' x 3-5' 

Hybridized Dutch breeder Andre Van Nijnatten in Zudert, Netherlands, 1987. Roundish shrub with bright winter bark coloration—yellow flames to orange then red at branch tips. Spectacular in winter floral arrangements or in a mass planting against white snow. Prune back to 6" high in April for optimum color on new wood. Dark green summer leaves turn to a glowing yellow orange in fall. Flat clusters of small white flowers attract beneficial insects; birds like small black fruit. Highly adaptable to clay or sandy soil, full sun or partial shade. Suckers less than most dogwoods. Species native to Europe. Z4.

470A Winter Flame Dogwood, \$18.50

Cornus sericea 'Cardinal' Redosier Dogwood 8-10'

Minnesota Landscape Arboretum intro. Broad loosely rounded multi-stemmed shrub spreads freely by stolons (underground stems) and forms excellent hedges and borders. Cardinal is most admirable in the winter when the masses of brilliant red stems are especially beautiful against a backdrop of freshly fallen snow. Bring them inside and enjoy them in wreaths and arrangements. By June, the stems are hidden by dark green foliage and sprinkled with tiny four-petaled star-shaped flowers. 2–3" clusters of whitish berries are popular with nearly 50 bird species. One of the most valuable of our native wildlife plants. Perfect for swamps, streams and wetlands. Very adaptable to a range of soils and climates, but generally likes wet conditions. Sun or partial shade. Fast-growing and easy to transplant. To improve stem color, prune out older stems in the spring. Native to eastern U.S. Z2. **ME Grown.**

471A Redosier Dogwood, \$18.50

471B Redosier Dogwood, bundle of 5 for \$75.00

Diervilla lonicera Northern Bush Honeysuckle 2-4' x 2-5'

Every time we've visited the *Diervilla* in grower Sharon Turner's garden, it's buzzing with bumblebees. Five little bright yellow petals on each tubular flower curl open and away, an invitation to insects, hummingbirds, butterflies and garden tourists. Clusters of flowers form in the axils of new growth. Extended season bloomer. Long pointed lustrous dark green leaves emerge with a hint of bronze. Good for erosion control or mass planting. Bark, roots and leaves were used by native tribes as a diuretic and to treat eye problems. Full sun to light shade. Tolerates even the poorest soils, but if you want it to naturalize, give it rich moist soil. Pest and disease free. Native to eastern North America. Z3. **ME Grown.** (1-3')

475A Diervilla, \$16.50

Diospyros virginiana American Persimmon Seedlings 35-60' x 20-35'

Medium-sized native tree with a slender oval crown, glossy dark green foliage, beautiful checked bark and edible 1 1/2" orange fruit. Small very fragrant yellowish flowers in spring attract pollinators from miles around. Foliage turns attractive reddish-purple in fall. Fruit is variable and extremely astringent before thoroughly ripening. Best after a frost. Be sure it's soft before you bite—your mouth just might implode: Use in pies, jams and jelly. May not ripen north of Boston though some folks report getting fruit in Maine in years when the frost is less severe. May die back in winter. Prefers moist well-drained sandy soil but adaptable to dry areas of low fertility. Dioecious, requiring separate male and female plants to produce fruit. These are unsexed seedlings. **Plant 2 or more to ensure fruit.** Can sucker and form naturalized stands. Not difficult to transplant. Native to eastern U.S. Z4/5. **ME Grown.** (2-4')

476A American Persimmon, \$17.25

476B American Persimmon, bundle of 5, \$77.00

Forsythia x ovate 'Northern Gold' Forsythia 6-8' x 5-7'

Ottawa, Canada, 1979. One of the earliest forsythia cultivars to flower in spring. Upright form with yellow-grey branches clad in healthy rich green foliage. If your forsythia blooms only from the snow line down, you've been duped: don't buy cheap big-box forsythia. Northern Gold has not only the bud hardiness necessary for flower production above the snow line, but also outstanding golden-yellow flowers. You can have a full bloom every year! Prefers moderately fertile, slightly acid to neutral soils with good drainage. Makes an outstanding hedge. Bred from *F. ovata*, a hardy dependably blooming Korean species native to Asia and Europe. Z3. (1-3')

478A Northern Gold Forsythia, \$16.50

Hamamelis virginiana Witch Hazel 8-20' x same

A small irregular rounded fall-flowering medicinal tree or large shrub. Makes a soothing astringent with a seemingly endless number of uses from controlling acne to soothing diaper rash, baggy eyes (yes!), poison ivy, chicken pox, even an unhappy lovelife. T.N. Dickinson's Witch Hazel Astringent is still available in your local drug store. Most preparations involve simply brewing tea from the leaves and/or twigs. Oval hazel-like textured foliage. Brilliant golden-yellow fall color. Quirky yellow flowers appear in early to mid November. "Witch" is said to refer to the odd flowering time or maybe it's because dowsers like to use the interesting soils; avoid dry spots. No pests or diseases, does well with very little care. We do nothing to ours and it looks better and better every year. Native Canada to Georgia. Z3. (1-3')

482A Witch Hazel, \$18.50

Pollen Nation

We owe thanks to our pollinators for giving us food to eat and seeds to grow. Bees, birds, bats, moths, flies and butterflies gather protein-rich pollen and sugary nectar from flower to flower while cross-pollinating our food crops and almost every plant we see (except of course those dependent on wind pollination.) Yet many of our pollinator species are threatened, endangered or extinct from widespread chemical use on farms and gardens, genetically modified crops, and loss of habitat due to development. Bees are considered a 'keystone' species, meaning that many other species depend on them for survival. Their extinction means our extinction. So why do we continue to harm them while at the same time demanding so much? We can begin to help our pollinators by incorporating native plants back into our landscape and creating forage in places where it's lacking. Certain pollinators favor certain flowers depending on which colors they can see or which shapes their mouthparts fit into. Throughout this publication we highlight some ways to encourage pollinators to come onto the scene and some of the plants that attract them.

***Ilex verticillata* Winterberry** 

Also called **Black Alder, Fever Bush, Possumhaw, Swamp Holly** and more. A staple of the Maine landscape. Deciduous suckering medicinal holly with clusters of upright stems. One of the few berry plants that grows even in dry shady spots. Lustrous deep green leaves retain their color long after they're cut for decoration. Richly foliated, but open enough to display its interesting branching structure. Best known for profusions of bright red 3/8" berries which stand out after the leaves fall—they keep their color all winter, looking spectacular against the snow. Excellent fall wildlife forage plant. Leaves used for tea and tonic, astringent bark used in herbal medicine. Some sources suggest that the berries were used medicinally in the past, others say absolutely not. Tolerates dry conditions but prefers moist or wet acidic soil, even standing water. Sun or partial shade. No serious pests or diseases. **Male and female plants required for fruit.** Plant males within 30' of females. Native from Midwestern to eastern U.S. Z4.

***Ilex v. 'Afterglow'* 3-6' x 3-5' Female**

Early bloomer with large orange red fruit. Compact form with small glossy green leaves. **Apollo or Jim Dandy male required for pollination.**
487A Afterglow Female Winterberry, \$17.00

***Ilex v. 'Apollo'* 6-8' x same**

Male selection to pollinate Afterglow, Winter Red or Sparkleberry. One will pollinate several females.
488A Apollo Male Winterberry, \$17.00

***Ilex v. 'Winter Red'* 9 x 8' Female**

Considerably larger than Red Sprite. Darker green foliage. Winner of the 1995 Styer Award. Southern Gentleman male required for fruit.
489A Winter Red Female Winterberry, \$17.00

***Ilex v. 'Southern Gentleman'* 6x6'**

Male selection to pollinate Winter Red or Sparkleberry. Don't be deceived by the name—it's hardy. One will pollinate several females.
490A Southern Gentleman Male Winterberry, \$17.00

***Lonicera x brownie* Dropmore Scarlet Honesuckle 10-20' (*L. sempervirens x L. hirsute*)** 

Tall climbing honeysuckle developed by FL Skinner in Manitoba. Jazzy whimsical clusters of 1 1/2" scarlet-orange tubular flowers bloom profusely and tirelessly from early summer into late fall. Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Striking blue-green foliage on red stems. Great for fence or arbor. Easy to grow; not invasive; generally free of insects and diseases. Flowers the first year. Considered one of the hardiest vining honeysuckles. Likes average well-drained soil and full sun. Species native to North America. Z3. (well-rooted transplants)
499A Dropmore Scarlet Honesuckle, \$17.00

***Lonicera caerulea var. kamtschatica* 'Berry Blue' 6-8'**

Recommended pollinator for Borealis and Indigo Gem, will pollinate up to 8 plants. Introduced from the Czech Republic, Berry Blue has a different parentage from Borealis and Indigo Gem, which helps with pollination. Tart, but not too tart, the berries are plentiful, though smaller and less tasty than the types it pollinates. Good fresh or processed. **Needs another honeyberry as a pollinator.**
500A Berry Blue Honeyberry, \$23.00

***Lonicera caerulea var. edulis* 'Borealis' 4-6' x same**

U of Saskatchewan, 2007 intro. The best-tasting and largest fruit in the Saskatchewan breeding program. Delicate fruit, not as firm as Tundra, which we've offered in the past. Recommended for home gardeners. **Need Berry Blue as a pollinator.**
501A Borealis Honeyberry, \$23.00

***Lonicera c. var. e.* 'Indigo Gem' 4-6' x same.**

U of Saskatchewan, 2007. Same parentage as Tundra and Borealis. Dr. Bob Bars, lead scientist of the University of Saskatchewan's honeyberry breeding program, considers it the preferred variety from fresh eating. Sweet and slightly tangy with a chewier texture than the other varieties. Leaves susceptible to mildew and sunburn but only after the plant has already set fruit, so causes no damage. **Needs Berry Blue as a pollinator.**
502A Indigo Gem Honeyberry, \$23.00

***Lonicera involucrata* Twinberry 6-10' x same**

Deciduous shrub native to woodlands and meadows of western U.S. And most of Canada. Pairs of tubular 1" yellow flowers extend from leaf axils attracting butterflies and hummingbirds. As the flowers ripen to twin 1/4" blue-black berries, the bracts enclosing them turn inside out exposing a pinkish-red interior making berries extra appealing to passing birds. Unique native could be quite ornamental in the right spot and also valuable for erosion control. While there are many traditional medicinal uses for bark and leaves, the berries are mildly toxic to humans and only edible for wildlife. Z3. **ME Grown.** (1-3")

503A Twinberry, \$16.50

503B Twinberry, bundle of 5, \$69.00

Myrica pensylvanica Bayberry 5-10'

Rounded deciduous semi-evergreen very salt-tolerant shrub thrives in full sun to partial shade and in sandy poor soils to heavy clay soils. A common sight on Maine's coastal islands. Rubbing the glossy deep green leaves between your fingers produces one of the most delicious smells in the world. Leaf and root teas are medicinal. Small greyish-blue waxy berries produced on female plants are highly aromatic, historically used for making candles. Non-showy flowers appear in late spring followed by fruit production during summer into late fall. Plants feed numerous wildlife species and are especially craved by swallows. Excellent in masses or hedges, tends to sucker. Fixes nitrogen. Tends toward being dioecious. Male and female plants required for good fruit development. We're offering unsexed plants; plant several if you desire fruit. Native to eastern U.S. Z2.

527A: Bayberry, 1 for \$17.00

527B: Bayberry, bundle of 5 for \$75.00

Philadelphus lewisii 'Blizzard' Mockorange 3-10' x 4-6'

COPF intro, Alberta, Canada. Medium-sized coarse upright loosely arching ornamental blooming shrub. A "blizzard" of sweet citrusy fragrance from pure-white slightly cupped 4-petaled blossoms for up to four weeks in late spring, after the lilacs fade. A spray of golden yellow anthers attractive to bees and butterflies accents each flower. The contrast of the flowers and deep dark blue-green foliage is lovely. Species was named after Meriwether Lewis who noted it in 1806 during the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Prefers moist partial shade. Since blossoms form on prior year's growth, best to prune after flowering. Similar to old-fashioned European *P. coronarius*, but this one is native to North America. William Cullina calls it "our most ornamental Philadelphus species." Z3. ME Grown. (2yr well-rooted transplants)

530A Blizzard Mockorange, \$16.50

Prunus x kerrasis 'Carmine Jewel' Dwarf Sour Cherry 6-7' x same

Midsummer. University of Saskatchewan intro, 1999. New crosses between sour and Mongolian cherries are causing a great deal of excitement in fruit-growing circles. Delicious dark purple fruits with purple flesh and small pits are approximately the size of small sour cherries and ripen in early July. Good for both fresh eating and processing. Some growers have reported getting 20-30 lbs per bush after 3-5 years.

In our trials we saw fruit after only three years and have found Carmine to be the best-suited for our climate. Compact plant size keeps the fruit within reach and makes it far easier to net against birds than a standard cherry tree. Prefers full sun and decent soil with a pH of about 6.5. Pamper them with mineral amendments and compost. Self-pollinating. Rare. Z3. **ME Grown.** (1-3')

536A Carmine Jewel, \$24.00

Prunus maritima Beach Plum 6' x 5-6'

Rounded dense suckering shrub found along ocean beaches, New Brunswick to the Carolinas. In spring, beautiful showy white blooms cover the dark branches. Purplish-red 1/2-1" fruit in late summer. Excellent jams, sauces and especially jelly. Although typically found growing naturally in poor sandy soils, the plants thrive in well-drained fertile soils with a pH of 6-6.5. Additional fertilization will further increase productivity. We suggest an annual 5-gallon bucket or two of compost per plant. Prune to maintain an open center for good light penetration. Plant about 5' apart. Although pollination requirements are uncertain, **we recommend planting at least two for good fruiting.** Salt tolerant! Native to eastern U.S. Z3. **ME Grown.** (1-3')

537A Beach Plum, \$17.00

537B Beach Plum, bundle of 5, \$75.00

Prunus tomentosa Nanking Cherry 6-10' x same

Broad dense highly ornamental fruiting shrub, becoming open and attractively irregular. One of the earliest flowering fruits every spring. Pink buds open to masses of fragrant white 3/4" flowers. Deeply veined light green foliage with very fine fuzz (tomentum) lining each vein underneath. Excellent hedge plant: an edible landscape crop that produces a lot of fruit that actually is edible! Scarlet 1/2" fruit in early summer ranges in flavor from milk to tart and in color from scarlet to clear red to pink and sometimes even white. Eat fresh or frozen. Excellent jelly and fruit leather. Said to make a good pie but pitting would require quite a bit of work. Covering plants with netting will deter birds from robbing you crop. Prefers full sun in well-drained soil. **Plant two or more pollination.** Native to China and Japan. Z2. (1-3')

539A Nanking Cherry, \$16.50

Prunus virginiana Chokecherry 20-30' x 18-25'

Small suckering understory tree or edge-of-the-woods shrub with attractive densely clustered pea-sized berries used to make sauce, juice, pie, jam, amazing wine and Benji's grandmother's favorite jelly. Attracts bees, birds and butterflies. In mid-spring, fragrant white flowering appear on dangling racemes up to 6" long followed by crimson to dark purple berries. Cook, dry or juice the astringent fruit. Taste one fresh off the bush and you'll see how it got its name. Do not eat the poisonous seeds. Native Americans dried chokecherries for pemmican and made dyes and medicinal tea from the bark. Prefers dry to medium well-drained soil, full sun to partial shade. Will form colonies. Nice as a hedge, great for bank stabilization. Self-fertile. Susceptible to black knot. Native to eastern North America. Z2. **ME Grown.** (2-4')

540A Chokecherry, \$16.50

Rosa Rose For millennia, humans have been beguiled by the rose. The first cultivation of these flowers dates back more than 5000 years in China. Fossil records suggest that roses may have been around for more than 30 million years. Regarded as the ultimate icon of love, grace, beauty and elegance, roses continue to be the subject of art and poetry across the world. And there's more! Roses have long been used in medicine, food tea and essential oils. In the first century, Pliny the Elder recorded over 30 uses of rose medicine! Rose leaves, petals, hips and roots all have medicinal properties to treat a range of disorders from wounds to stomach problems. Rose hips are rich in vitamin C and make a wonderful 'rose apple' jam; rose-petal elixir calms the nerves and lifts the spirit; rose water is used in delicious recipes; rose-petal jam is fantastic! Each year, we aim to offer a diverse selection of hard-to-find rose varieties. If your favorite is not on the list this year, we may offer it in the future. Unlike hybrid tea roses, these roses are not to be pampered; all are vigorous, rugged, hard to kill, exceedingly hardy and disease and pest resistant. Many of our roses are propagated and grown without pesticides in a small nursery in Canada, just over the border. See our Rose sidebar for detailed cultural information. Native to temperate regions around the world. (1-3')

Rosa 'J.P. Connell' 5' x 4-7' [Arthur Bell x (Von Scharnhorst x open pollinated)]

F. Svejda intro, AAFC, Morden Stn, 1987. Large yellow buds turn pale yellow as they open, then fade to a creamy apricot-tinged white., golden stamens. Recurrent fully double (17-25 petals) and intensely fragrant. Dense upright form with glossy rich green foliage. According to Bob Osbourne of Corn Hill Nursery, this rose is associated with the Canadian Explorer Series only because it was released at the same time. Its parentage is unrelated, and J.P. Connell was not an explorer. Z3.

546A J.P. Connell Rose, \$ 18.50

Rosa 'Pink Grootendorst' 4-6' x 3-4'

'F.J. Grootendorst' sport. Holland, 1923. Rugosa hybrid with large clusters of small soft pink 1-2" double flowers with serrated petals like those of a carnation bloom. Similar to its red parent in all characteristics but color, and occasionally reverts to red. Flowers continuously throughout the summer though not fragrant and does not make hips. Upright, vigorous, abundant with bushy light green leathery leaves. Z3.

547A Pink Grootendorst Rose, \$18.50

Rosa 'Quadra' 5-6' x 2-4'

Complex R. kordesii hybrid, Canadian Explorer Series, 1994. Deep red velvety double 3-4" flowers cover tall upright vigorous canes that can be easily trained to climb. Fragrant flowers fade to a dark pink and have short petals similar to a gallica. Repeat bloomer June until frost. New foliage has an attractive red hue as it emerges. Shrub rose bred for hardiness and named after Spanish explorer Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, who travelled the Canadian Pacific coast in search of the Northwest Passage. Spreading habit but not difficult to control. Disease resistant. Canes may die back slightly, but hardy to -35. Z3.

548A Quadra Rose, \$18.50

Rosa glauca Redleaf Rose 5-8' X same.

Formerly R. rubrifolia. Feathery upright arching spreading shrub with purple stems and soft reddish-purple coppery foliage. Exceptionally beautiful throughout the season. Some people diss this rose because it's only about the foliage— I disagree. Although the flowers get lost from a distance, they are quite wonderful: single with brilliant yellow stamens and distinctly two-toned petals of white and bright pink. We planted this rose by the front door where it's admired every day. Abundant smallish bright red-purple hips. Will spread by suckers and form a small colony. Disease resistant. Native to central Europe. Z2.

551A Redleaf Rose, \$18.50

Rosa rugose 4-6' x same



Also called **Japanese Rose** or **Beach Rose**. Vigorous spreading shrub with dark green wrinkled (rugose) leaves. Flowers range from deep pink to white. Large edible red hips up to 1" are good for jams, teas and fresh eating right off the bush. Deb Soule of Avena Botanicals uses these petals in her much-loved Rose Petal Elixir. Considered by herbalists of Western, Chinese and Ayurvedic traditions to be rejuvenating and cooling. Blooms form on both old and new wood, so pruning necessary only to control size. Prefers full sun and well-drained fertile soil with a pH of 6-7, but will grow in depleted soil and even in sand. Tolerates salt, pollution and drought; practically care-free. Although native to China and Japan and assumed to have been brought here by sailors long ago, there is now reason to believe that the rugosas may have been here for many centuries and may even be native. Z2.

552 Rosa Rugosa Rose, bundle of 5, \$18.50

Salix purpurea 'Nana' Blue Leaf Artic Willow 3-5' x 3-6'

Selection of Purple Osier willow. Medium-sized spreading shrub with small narrow blue foliage (actually greenish above and blue beneath) and delicate thin long red or green stems. The graceful thin stems sucker, layer and form a thick and highly attractive ornamental mass. Long cultivated and used for a fine-textured basket-making material. Excellent bank or hedge plant, especially in wet areas but also quite suitable for a highly visible location. We've seen it used in a perennial bed; it looked great. If it gets too overgrown, cut it to the ground every couple of years and it'll come right back. Native Europe to North Africa to Japan. Z3. **ME Grown.**

563A Nana Blue Leaf Artic Willow, \$15.00

Sambucus Elderberry 6-12' x same.

This amazing plant has more attributes than we can list! Dangling clusters of edible purple-black berries ripen in late summer on this broad vigorous multi-stemmed shrub. The fruit is highly nutritious and medicinal. A century ago, everyone's grandmother knew how to make the perfect elderberry pie. Recipes for jam could be found in all the old farm cookbooks. Elderberries are making a big comeback as folks rediscover the scrumptiousness of elderberry jelly, cordial, elixir and wine. The large creamy-white flower clusters, or cymes, that cover the shrub in early summer make delicious fritters. Dry them for a fragrant wintertime cold-and-flu remedy tea. For centuries, humans have used this plant's medicinal qualities to treat a wide range of ailments and to boost the immune system. Hippocrates is said to have called the elder tree his "medicine chest." Birds love the fruit, and the blossoms attract beneficial insects and pollinators. Elderberry trees appear in myths from days of yore, thought to possess magical and protective powers. Very disease-resistant, no major insect problems. Elderberries are low-maintenance and easy-to-grow. With a little attention, they will provide strong yields of fruit for several decades. Considered self-fertile but multiple plants will improve fruit set-okay to mix species. Z3. All are **ME Grown**. (1-3")

Sambucus cadensis 'Adams No. 1'

NY State Ag Experiment Station introduction, 1926. Large berries and fruit clusters make for easy and fast picking. If you're heading to a potluck and need to make a pie in a pinch, Adams is the shrub you want. Excellent for preserving and not bad fresh-eating. Very large vigorous strong productive bush. In one of our Maine nurseries, this variety was the mother of all elderberries, reaching 12' in height and the same across. It lived for many years as the centerpiece in the garden and provided a year's worth of berries every season. Selected in 1915 from the wild by William Adams in Union Springs and sent to Geneva where it was introduced 11 years later. **ME Grown**.

566A: Adams No. 1 Elderberry, \$20.00

Sambucus cadensis 'York' (Ezyoff x Adams No. 2)

NY Ag Exp Station, 1964. An old reliable, considered by some to be the largest-fruited and heaviest-bearing cultivar. In most of our Maine trials, this shrub is more compact on a compost pile. Persistent and will bear well for many years alongside other varieties. Heavy clusters of mildly tart large berries that ripen after Adams are easy to pick and excellent for jam, jelly, wine and pie. Bright green foliage on a rounded shrub.

570A York Elderberry, \$20.00

Sambucus cadensis Elderberry Seedlings

Each one is grown from cold-hardy seed and will be a totally unique plant. Some of our best plants grew from batches of such seedlings. Jen has one that outgrew all of her other elders and provided huge amounts of berries in its second year. It's fun to mix it up and see what you get.

571A Elderberry Seedlings, \$20.00

571B Elderberry Seedlings, bundle of 5, \$86.50

Syringa Lilac

Known nearly everywhere by some variation of the Persian word *lilac* (meaning 'bluish'), but lilacs actually range from brilliant white to pink to red to every conceivable shade of purple and even blue. From small shrubs to large shrubs and trees, compact vase-shaped specimens to huge rounded spreading masses, only the crabapple offers a greater selection among ornamental woody plants. Twenty-three species make up the genus *Syringa*, two of which are native to the limestone mountains of southeastern Europe, while the rest are native to the temperate Far East. Although primarily known as ornamental, the lilac is also edible and medicinal and can even be used as a dye plant. Some recommend the flowers for fritters à la elderberry or black locust. Also traditionally used for treating kidney disease and malaria. The bark, branches and foliage are useful in reducing fevers. In the landscape, lilacs are excellent alone or in hedges. Deep green glossy heart-shaped foliage looks good from spring through fall. Intensely fragrant blooms in May over a period of several weeks. As with roses and crabapples, we vary our list each year to give you a wide selection. If you have suggestions for cultivars you'd like us to offer in the future, please let us know. All of our lilacs are ME Grown by Jamie Greager of Fat and Aged Farm in Palermo. (2-yr well-rooted transplants)

S. x prestoniae 'James Macfarlane' 8' x 6-10' (S. x josiflexa 'Royalty' x an unknown)

Albert F. Yeager intro, UNH, 1959. True-pink single flowers with a pleasant fragrance that always surprises me wafting across the yard a couple of weeks after the *vulgaris* lilacs are gone by. Blooms in late June, long after the other lilacs have faded. Long large elliptical foliage typical of the Preston hybrids. Upright form. Precocious. Will not sucker. Named for a beloved longtime UNH horticulturalist and greenhouse manager. Extremely hardy. Z2.

576A James MacFarlane Lilac, \$17.25

S. v. 'Miss Ellen Willmott' 10 x 10'

Victor Lemoine et Fils, Nancy, France, 1903. Creamy buds and very thick double white blooms. Small clusters of upright panicles are evenly distributed like white polka dots on a green summer shirt. Upright slightly rounded shrub with visible undulating vertical stems. It's not a thick plant: you can see through it. One of the oldest named varieties from one of the most famous of all lilac breeders. Z3.

578A Miss Ellen Willmott Lilac, \$17.25

S. v. 'Monge' 10-12' x 8-12'

Victor Lemoine et Fils, Nancy, France, 1913. Large broad outstanding showy single dark silvery red-purple blooms, similar to 'Ludwig Spaeth'. There's a lovely specimen growing behind Garden Variety in Thorndike, ME. Considered one of Lemoine's best introductions. Medium-sized slightly flattish panicles, two or three per cluster. Open upright rounded form. Z3.

579A Monge Lilac, \$17.25

S. v. 'Wedgwood Blue' 6 x 8' ('Rochester' x 'Mrs. August Belmont')

John Fiala intro, Ohio, 1981. Lilac-pink buds precede large beautiful wisteria-like hanging racemes of single blue blossoms. Named for the blue color in the English pottery you might have seen collecting dust on your grandmother's shelf. Very showy with a fine fragrance. Excellent for cutting. Upright form. Somewhat more modest in stature than other lilacs. Plant with deep purples and reddish magentas for stunning contrast. Z3.

580A *Wedgwood Blue Lilac*, \$ 17.25

Viburnum lentago Nannyberry 15-20' x 10-12'

Also called **Sheepberry** or **Sweet Viburnum**. Large open vase-shaped suckering shrub with edible oval berries that turn from green to yellow to red to blue-black raisins that persist in winter and are popular with the birds. Large flat-topped clusters of fragrant creamy white flowers in spring. Shiny foliage, purplish red in fall. Medicinal bark and leaves. Native Americans ate the dried fruit as trail food for hunting trips but did not gather it in large quantities. Recommended for naturalizing, bird and wildlife habitat, screens and borders. Prefers moist well-drained average soils but adaptable to poor, compacted or dry soils. Sun or shade. Self-fertile, but plant two or more for better pollination and fruit production. Native to eastern U.S. And Canada. Z2. **ME Grown.** (1-3')

597A *Nannyberry*, \$17.00

V. dentatum Northern Arrowwood 8-15' x 4-10'

Vase-shaped native shrub with long straight rigid shoots that gently arch at the ends, traditionally used for making arrow shafts. Shiny deeply toothed crinkly leaves. White creamy flat flower clusters in spring turn to 1/4" blue or black fruit sought after by the birds. Found growing in lowland thickets as well as upland forests, often on the edge of the woods or near the side of the road. One of the most adaptable viburnums, it will grow in most conditions but prefers well-drained soil, full sun to light shade. Will sucker and form colonies. Makes a great screen or hedge plant. Native New Brunswick to Minnesota and south to Georgia. Z2/3. **ME Grown.** (1-3')

596A *Northern Arrowwood*, \$17.00

Looking to attract Pollinators? Keep in Mind...

Nectar-rich flowers attract **butterflies**, which typically don't gather pollen, but extract nectar with long proboscises. Plants like *Abelia*, *Butterfly Weed*, *Butterfly Bush*, *New Jersey Tea*, *Echinacea*, *Joe Pye Weed*, *Blazing Star* and *Mexican Sunflower* are some which attract butterflies.

Purple & blue flowers are often pollinated by **bees**, which see the ultraviolet end of the spectrum. Plants like *Monksblood*, *Blue False Indigo*, *Echinacea*, *Hyssop*, *Lavender*, *Catmint*, *Russian Sage* & *Baikal Skullcap* are some plants bees love!

Composite (daisy-shaped) flowers attract many kinds of bees and also provide a sheltered sleeping place for male bumblebees, which don't return to the nest. At dusk or early morning they can be found tucked under the petals, sleeping soundly upside down. Some plants good for sleeping bumble bees are: *Arinica*, *Calendula*, *Echinacea*, *Gaillardia*, *Sunflower* & *Rudbeckia*.

Umbelliferous (umbrella-shaped) flowers attract beneficial insects such as parasitic wasps and syrphid flies that have small mouthparts that fit perfectly in the tiny little flowers. Not only are these insects good pollinators but also the best ecological pest management around! Some plants they like are: yarrow, dill, angelica, lovage, sweet cicely, parsley, elderberry and viburnums.

Groundcover**Vaccinium macrocarpon 'Stevens' American Cranberry 6" clump**

This is the cranberry of holiday sauces, bread and jelly. Dense low lustrous evergreen ground cover, reddish purple in fall and loaded with 1/2" light yellow to orange to reddish-maroon berries that color more after harvest. Once established, makes a beautiful and edible "lawn." Handpick or rake like blueberries before hard frost. Use fresh, freeze or store in a cool basement or root cellar for months. Berries are a well-known UTI remedy. Requires acidic soil, preferably cool, moist and high in organic matter, though will grow in dry locations. Annually flooded for frost protection and harvesting convenience in commercial operations, but not necessary in home plots. Native to northeastern U.S. and Canada. Self-fertile. 10 plants will fill a 5x5' bed. Z2. **ME Grown. (plugs)**

589A *Stevens American Cranberry*, \$23.00

Remember - if you do not see the plant you are looking for please do not hesitate to call the Conservation District and let us know;

we may still be able to order the desired variety and include it with your order.

603-756-2988 x.115

Please check out Fedco Trees 2015 catalog for more options at www.fedcoseeds.com

APPLES

All apple trees require a second variety for pollination, but any apple or crabapple blooming at the same time, within a quarter mile, will probably do. (3-6")

ROOTSTOCKS

We offer most apple varieties on standard-sized Antonovka rootstock. Where **A** follows the item number in the apple section, the variety is on standard rootstock. **B** indicates the variety is on Bud 118 rootstock. **C** indicates M111, and **D** is Bud 9. For more about rootstock refer to Fedco Website.

Duchess of Oldenburg (Red Strain)

Late Summer. Russia, 17th c. Also called **Dutchess**. Imported in 1835 with the first wave of Russian apples and named to honor Catherine Pavlovna, Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, sister of Czar Alexander. Duchess was planted extensively wherever growers needed extreme hardiness. It's still quite popular in northern New England. Highly esteemed for all sorts of cooking; Duchess is one of the best of all pie apples. Cooks up quickly into a creamy delicious sauce. Medium-sized round red-striped fruit. Firm fine-grained crisp tender juicy sub-acid aromatic flesh. Small to medium-sized adaptable tree. May not do well in warmer districts. Duchess seedlings are used as an extremely hardy rootstock called Borowinka. Scab resistant. Blooms early-midseason. Z3-4.

123A Duchess Red Strain, \$33.50

Esopus Spitzenburg

Fall-Winter. Esopus, NY, before 1776. For more than 200 years "Spitz" has been a choice dessert and culinary variety, mentioned in nearly every list of best-flavored apples. Slightly subacid, crisp and juicy. Excellent acid source for sweet or fermented cider. Medium-large bright red round-conic fruit, covered with russet dots. Moderately vigorous tree with easily trained wide-angle branches. Forever famous as Thomas Jefferson's favorite apple though it vastly prefers New York and New England to Virginia. Moderately susceptible to scab though we have never sprayed ours with fungicides and the fruit has been great. Blooms mid-late season. Z4-7. Both **ME Grown**.

127C Esopus Spitzenburg on M111, \$33.50

Honeycrisp

Winter. MN 1711 (Keepsake x open-pollinated) U Minn, 1991. Medium-large fruit, mottled and striped red over yellow. Sweet and juicy with hard snapping-crisp texture. Top quality in September. Improves steadily in storage. Unusual because it ripens in early fall yet keeps up to seven months in the root cellar. First of the many excellent University of Minnesota introductions to receive large-scale commercial attention, now has a huge following. Our best-selling apple. Probably best planted north of Massachusetts; less suited to warmer districts. Tends towards annual bearing. Relatively small low-vigor upright spreading tree. Above-average scab resistance. Blooms mid-late season. Z3-4. All are **ME Grown**.

143A Honeycrisp, \$33.50

143C Honeycrisp on M111, \$33.50

143D Honeycrisp on Bud 9, \$33.50

Sweet Sixteen

Fall. MN 1630 (MN447 x Northern Spy) U Minn, 1979. the first bite into a Sweet Sixteen is always a surprise. Fine-textured crisp flesh contains an astounding unusually complex combinations of sweet, nutty and spicy flavors with slight anise essence, sometimes described as cherry, vanilla or even bourbon. I always love Sweet Sixteen season. Truly excellent fresh eating, although it is too sweet for some palates. Round-conic bronze-red medium-sized fruit, striped and washed with rose-red. Annual bearer if thinned. Very hardy moderate-sized vigorous vase-shaped tree grows upright with willowy branches that get loaded with fruit but do not break. Best grown in northern districts. Keeps till mid-winter. Some resistance to scab. Blooms mid to late season. Z3-6. **ME Grown**.

177A Sweet Sixteen, \$33.50

Wealthy

Fall. Cherry crab seedling. Excelsior, MN, 1860. A Maine native of sorts, the seed having come from Bangor. Superb all-purpose fall apple, one of the most famous of all hardy varieties. With its perfect texture and complex flavors. Wealthy is considered to be one of the best apples. I agree. Round-oblate medium-sized fruit is pale greenish-yellow streaked with carmine. About as firm as McIntosh. Tender very juicy sweet sub-acid flesh is white, often stained red. Good eating and even better cooking. Wonderful pies! Good acid source for fermented cider. Ripens over a long period. Productive moderately vigorous long-lived small to medium-sized tree. Blooms early. Z3-4.

182A Wealthy, \$33.50

Zestar Late Summer

(State Fair x MN 1691) U Minn, 1999. Extremely hardy high-quality mid-late summer dessert apple. Medium-sized blocky round yellow-green fruit, partially to completely covered with red stripes and solid red. Juicy and crisp with a well-balanced acid/sweet flavor. Michael Phillips, New Hampshire orchardist and author of *The Apple Grower*, said to me, "When you tree ripen Zestar, it's fabulous." Northern Maine orchardist Steve Miller added, "That's an impressive apple. From the standpoint of appearance and quality, they're first rate." Keeps in cold storage up to seven weeks. Tree has moderately vigorous upright form; excellent horizontal branching habit makes it easy to train and prune. Precocious and annual-bearing. Blooms early season. Z3-5. **ME Grown**.

192A Zestar, \$33.50

PEARS

Although some pears appear to be self-pollinating we recommend a second variety for pollination.

Bartlett Late Summer

Seedling found in Aldermaston, England. Introduced to the U.S. in the late 1700's. Also known as **Williams' Bon Chretien**. Most widely planted and well known of all pears accounting for 75% of the U.S. commercial crop. Adaptable to many climates and soils. Large greenish-yellow classic oblong obtuse-pyriform fruit; very good quality. Full reliable annual crops. Large vigorous easy-to-grow long-lived tree bears young. I used to think you couldn't grow Bartlett in central Maine, but I've changed my mind. Now I recommend it as a good choice south of Bangor. Susceptible to fireblight, though that won't be up here until global warming catches up with us. Good pollinator for Asian Pears. **Will not pollinate Seckel.** Z4.

248A Bartlett, \$33.50

Bosc Fall

Seedling in Lourain, Belgium, 1807. Also called **Beurre Bosc**. Oblong acute-pyriform, or large and long-necked; dark rich yellow covered with cinnamon-brown russet. Distinctive sweet rich spicy buttery flavor. Melting juicy tender white flesh has smooth texture and a pleasing aroma. Somewhat gritty around the core. Good pollinator. Large vigorous upright spreading tree bears huge crops annually. A longtime favorite throughout central Maine. Z4.

250A Bosc, \$33.50

Seckel Late Summer

Seedling near Philadelphia, PA, early 1800s. Sometimes called **Sugar Pear**. Often considered the best-flavored of all pears; even the skin is delicious. Small obovate fruit is yellowish-brown russeted with slight red blush. Juicy, spicy, distinctive and aromatic. Eat ripe off the tree or pick firm and ripen later. We use Seckels to make our baked pear sauce. It's wonderful. Very productive annual-bearing large tree, easy to grow. *The most reliably bearing fruit tree we have.* Scab and fireblight resistant. **Will not pollinate Bartlett.** Z4. **ME Grown.**

267A Seckel, \$33.50

SWEET CHERRIES— See descriptions for pollination requirements.

**BlackGold Summer**

NY 13791 (Stark Gold x Stella) NY Station, 2001. Also known as **Ridgewood**. A new and highly admired sweet cherry. Large beautiful glossy dark red heart-shaped sweet fruit of very high quality. Upright spreading growth habit. Much more adapted to eastern U.S. conditions than Bing cherry and other "western cherries." Late blooming and very hardy. Survived -33 in SW Minnesota. Self-pollinating. Disease and crack resistant. Z4.

293A BlackGold, \$33.50

PIE CHERRIES— Pie cherries are **self-pollinating**, and do not require another variety for pollination.

**Evans Mid-Late Summer.**

Unknown parentage. Edmonton, Alberta. Also called **Bali**. Rescued from obscurity in 1976 by Dr. Ieuan Evans for whom it was named. Popularized in recent years by Bill MacKentley of St. Lawrence Nurseries. Hardiness reports are inconsistent, but our own Aroostook County trials are proving it to be hardier than Meteor, Montmorency or North Star. Cropping and fruit-quality reports are also inconsistent. Some extremely positive and others not so. There is also debate about the differences between grafted trees and "own root" specimens usually started by tissue culture. We are now doing side-by-side trials in four Maine locations to see if we can sort that all out. Large crops of Morello-type fruit are possible and the fruit is considered to be excellent for eating, jams, jellies, pies, dark red juice and wine. Naturally dwarf tree, tolerant of a wide range of soils, although prefers light fertile soils. Z3

300A Evans, \$33.50

PEACHES— A second variety is not needed for pollination.

**Red Haven Early-Mid**

Halehaven x Kalhaven, MI Ag Exp Stn, 1940. Considered hardy, but not as hardy as Reliance. Medium-sized round fruit with beautiful red and golden-yellow skin and sweet firm fine-textured yellow flesh. Non-browning. Excellent for eating, freezing, canning, shipping. Probably the best-flavored peach we offer; also the world's most widely planted freestone peach. Hardy buds; vigorous highly productive disease-resistant spreading trees are tolerant to bacterial spot. Z5/6.

309A Red Haven, \$33.50

Reliance Early-Mid

(open pollinated seedling of Minn PHO 4559 x Meredith) NH Ag Exp Station, 1964. Considered the hardest peach. Medium-sized, roundish, freestone. Rather dull red blush over greenish yellow. Bright yellow flesh, soft and juicy. Flavor usually considered fair, but those who grow it in Maine love it. Often produces large crops. Bears at an early age. May have some resistance to peach leaf curl. Z4/5.

310A Reliance, \$33.50

Hybrid Plums**American Plum Seedling *P. Americana* 15-20'**

Seedling plum that grows in thickets and produces very decent red, yellow and orange 1" fruit, suitable for fresh eating, canning and freezing. Spectacular white bloom in spring. Red fall color. Plant singly as a graceful specimen or plant 3-6' apart and let the branches intertwine for maximum pollination. Tends to sucker freely. May be the best pollinator for hybrid plums. Plant one of these for every 3 or 4 plum trees, within 10' of each of them. These trees are significantly larger than #237A, plum seedling rootstock. Extremely hardy. Z3.

317A American Plum Seedling, \$33.50

Pipestone Late Summer

MN 218 [P. sal Burbank x (P. sal. X P. a. Wolf)] U Minn, 1942. Juicy yellow-fleshed clingstone plum with excellent sweet flavor. Tough thin skin peels easily. Large deep red fruit with a golden blush presumably named in honor of the beautiful red catlinite rock of Pipestone, MN. Home of one of the most famous Native American quarries, long considered to be a sacred site by the tribes who mined the quartzite rock for their pipes. Designated a national monument in 1937, Pipestone even makes an appearance in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's famous 1855 poem "The Song of Hiawatha." Vigorous reliable tree. Z3.

324A Pipestone, \$33.50

Superior Late Summer.

MN 194 (P. sal. Burbank x (P.a. x P. sim) Kaga) U Minn, 1933. Very large conical dark red plum with a heavy bloom and *superior* dessert quality. Firm sweet yellow flesh is smooth-textured, extremely juicy and clingstone. Very good fresh eating. Precocious production, vigorous tree. May show some dieback in coldest locations, likely because of its Burbank parentage. Z3/4ME Grown.

327A Superior, \$33.50

Toka Late Summer.

(P. a. x P. sim.) NE Hansen intro, SD Exp Stn, 1911. Rosy red fruit, up to 1 1/2" in diameter, mottled with darker purplish-red and covered with a faint bloom. Grower Don Johnson's comment: "Talk about flavor: candy plum." Ed Fackler called Toka the best-flavored plum he grew in his Indiana orchard. Sweet, distinctive, meaty and flavorful. Not real juicy. Somewhat freestone. Extremely vigorous tree blooms heavily every year. Diligent pruning may be required to keep it from becoming a bit of a monster. Considered a good pollinator for other hybrid plums. Z3.

328A Toka, \$33.50

European plums**Mount Royal Late summer**

Chance seedling, Outremont, Quebec, before 1903. Popular plum in Quebec and the northern U.S. for many years. Also called **Mont-Royal**. Discovered by Mr. Corse in or near Montreal sometime during the period between 1830-1850. Bears abundant annual crops of medium-sized roundish dark-purple fruit. Often considered the sweetest of the European plums. The flesh is greenish-yellow, juicy and firm. Use fresh, dry, frozen, canned and in preserves. Medium-sized tree is open with good crotch angles and requires only moderate pruning. Z3 **ME Grown**.

337A Mount Royal, \$33.50

Stanley Late Summer.

(P.d. Agen x P.d. Grand Duke) NY Station, 1926. Most popular European prune plume in America with the possible exception of 'Italian'. Excellent for cooking, eating, canning and drying. Medium-to-large oval fruits with dark blue skin. Green-yellow firm but tender juicy fine-grained sweet flesh. Reliably bearing fast-growing adaptable medium-to-large funnel-shaped tree produces healthy vigorous annual crops. Z4.

339A Stanley, \$33.50

CRAB APPLES

Crabapples have a wonderful presence in the yard. We avoid the typical garish big-box offerings in favor of interesting and little-known varieties. We constantly look out for the best: small to medium-sized trees with four-season interest. Magnificent spring blooms, clean vibrant summer foliage, showy fall and winter fruit, and eye-catching shapes and branching habits year-round. Most crabapples bloom annually in May just before the lilacs and make excellent pollinators for any apple. (3-6' trees)

Dolgo 25 x 30'

From seed collected by NE Hansen of *M. x robusta* in 1897 at the Imperial Botanical Gardens, St. Petersburg, Russia. (*Dolgo* means 'long' in Russian) Introduced in the U.S. in 1917. The classic culinary crab still found in old Maine backyards. Apricot-pink buds, large fragrant 2" pure white single flowers bloom early. Beautiful purple-red 1 1/2" teardrop-shaped fruit makes flavorful clear ruby-red jelly. In recent years the aromatic very sweet, very acidic fruit has found favor with cidemakers. Also useful for canning, pickling and delicious sauce. Vigorous large blocky upright spreading tree consistently yields abundant summer crops. Dependable pollinator for all apples. Very hardy. Z2.

510A Dolgo Crabapple, \$33.50

510 Dolgo Crabapple on M111, \$33.50

BLUEBERRIES**Lowbush Blueberry *Vaccinium angustifolium* 6x24"**

Blueberry growers in Maine usually don't bother with the "low bush" distinction; to them, this is the only true blueberry. Though both plants and berries are diminutive, the taste is supreme. Lustrous blue-green medicinal foliage is good in teas. There's even a new blueberry leaf tea industry brewing in Maine. Amazing combination of bronze, orange and scarlet in the fall. Grown in Maine long before Europeans came Down east, blueberries are still a local favorite and cultivated on thousands of acres. Commercial blueberry land is burned in the spring to clear out the weeds; a crop follows a year later. To speed harvesting, berries are usually raked rather than hand-picked though you don't have to burn and rake to have a small planting. Invented in Maine well over 100 years ago by Abijah Tabbutt, the blueberry rake looks something like a cross between a comb and a dustpan. The body of the rake is even called the pan. You comb the rake a bit into the bushes (but not deeply so!), tilt it back and the berries pop off and roll into the pan. As the saying goes, "the lighter the hand, the more berries in the pan." You will also inevitably accumulate small twigs and leaves and various other odds and ends. Best raking is done on a breezy day. Lift the rake above your pail (we use a 5 gallon bucket) and pour. Ideally the berries will stream into the bucket while the twigs and leaves flutter off in the wind. Native to northeastern U.S. Z2. **ME Grown**

Lowbush Blueberry Seedlings 4 x 4"

Multi-stemmed bare-root seedlings from North Branch Farm in Monroe, ME. Single plants.

343A Lowbush Blueberry Seedling, \$15.75

343B Lowbush Blueberry Seedlings, bundle of 5, \$68.00

Lowbush Blueberry Sod Squares 6x6"

Sods from blueberry fields of Ewing Fruit Co. in Warren, ME. Mat of roots, great for colonizing large areas quickly.

344A Lowbush Blueberry Sod, \$17.25

344B Lowbush Blueberry Sod, bundle of 5, \$75.00

High Bush Blueberries—Two varieties are required, three or more recommended, for pollination. (12-30" 2-yr old plants) **Bluecrop Early-Midseason.**

GM 37 (Jersey x Pioneer) x CU-5 (Stanley x June) USDA, NJ, 1952. Medium-sized firm subacid fruit; very light blue berries of high dessert quality, resistant to cracking. Medium-large open clusters. Vigorous upright 4-6' consistently productive bush. Ripens over a long season. Pruning will help maintain fruit size. Z4.

345A Bluecrop Blueberry, \$ 16.00

Blueray Early-Mid. 4-6' 

(GM 37 x CU -5) USDA NJ, 1955. Large firm dark blue berries of high dessert quality in small clusters. Considered the best-tasting by nearly everyone who grows highbush blueberries. Very vigorous bush with upright spreading habit. Consistently productive. Z4.

346A Blueray Blueberry, \$16.00

Elizabeth Mid-Late 5-6' 

Introduced in 1966 by Elizabeth White of New Jersey who found numerous heavy-fruiting strains from wild bushes that became the parents of many of today's cultivars. Friend and avid fruit grower Dan Kennedy of Searsmont, ME, grows 17 different varieties of highbush and rates it and Blueray as his top favorites. He describes the bushes as bearing dense clusters of large fruit with a balanced flavor of sweet and tart. Stores well in refrigeration. Large vigorous upright shrub has strong spreading lateral branches. Z4.

347A Elizabeth Blueberry, \$16.00

Elliott Very Late. 4-6' 

(Burlington x [Dixi x (Jersey x Pioneer)]) USDA, 1974. A real season-extender. Considered the latest of all varieties, Elliott ripens two weeks after Jersey. Loose clusters of medium-sized very firm mild-flavored light blue berries. Slightly spreading somewhat bushy upright plant is highly productive every year, in part because it blooms late and escapes spring frosts. Z4

348A Elliot Blueberry, \$16.00

Meador Early-Mid. 

Elwyn Meador introduction, Univ of NH Ag Exp Stn, Durham, NH, 1971. Medium-large, medium-blue fruit with excellent flavor. Sweet with a hint of acid. Vigorous upright open lightly spreading form, 5-7' tall. Very hardy. Z4 or even Z3.

350A: Meador Blueberry, 1 for \$16.00

Reka Early. 

E118 [(Earliblue x Ashworth) x Bluecrop] Ruakura RRC intro, New Zealand, 1985. Flavorful medium-sized slightly tart berries. Higher productivity at a younger age than most other blueberries with consistently high yields for years to come. Still in the trial phase here in Maine so we've yet to see for ourselves. Fast growing and adaptable, sand to heavy clay. Upright vigorous habit, reaches 4-6'. Z4.

353A Reka Blueberry, \$16.00

St. Cloud Early-Mid. 

B19 (G65 x Ashworth) x US3. U Minn, 1990. Lowbush-highbush hybrid with firm dark blue medium-large highly flavored sweet fruit. We're excited to see how this new offering compares to orange in fall. Short spreading canes reach 4' at maturity. Z3.

354A St Cloud Blueberry, \$16.00

RASPBERRIES

Rubus spp. The ruby red and golden yellow cultivated raspberries growing in the garden are native to North America, Europe and Asia. **Everbearing** types bear on first-year canes or primo canes. **Summer-bearing** cultivars bear on second-year canes or floricanes. **A second variety is not needed for pollination.**

Everbearing**Anne Late**

JEF-bl (Amity x Glen Garry) U of MD, 1998. Everbearing sweet flavorful pale yellow raspberry ripens in fall. Large cohesive conic fruit stores decently, firmer than other yellows. Semi-vertical canes may sucker less than most everbearing types. Cut it entirely to the ground after the season is over. Resistant to phytophthora root rot. Z4.

357A Anne Raspberry, bundle of 10, \$34.00

August Red Late.

NH R7 [Durham x NH 102 (dwarf F2 seedling x (*R. strigosus* selection)] Developed by E.M. Meader, UNH, 1973. After several years' hiatus, we are very excited to reintroduce this rare variety, thanks to Nourse Farms, where it was custom propagated. Considered the hardiest of the everbearing types-the last hope when no other raspberry will survive. Can die back to the snow line and still bear heavily that summer. Medium-large crimson fruit has excellent flavor. Compact 3' bush bears earlier than other everbearers, even Polana. Mow them to the ground in late fall. They come back in spring and produce in midsummer, about Aug. 10 in central Maine. Large well-rooted plugs transplant easily. Z3. (large well-rooted plugs)

358A August Red Raspberry, bundle of 5, \$34.00

Summer-bearing Raspberries**Boyne Early-Mid.**

Chief x Indian Summer. Morden Research Stn, Manitoba, Canada, 1960. Round-conic medium-sized berries with an intense deep dark almost purple color. Strong aromatic tart raspberry flavor and a perfect medium-soft texture. Grower John Meader speaks glowingly of Boyne, calling it "an excellent, excellent variety, Boyne is the one to beat if you're going to introduce a new raspberry." Leaves tend to curl down over the fruit making it harder to pick if you're in a hurry. According to friends who make honey and fruit butters, there is no better raspberry for processing. No disease and very little pest damage. Extremely hardy. Z3.

360A Boyne Raspberry, bundle of 10, \$34.00

Latham Mid.

MN4 (King x Loudon) U. Minn 1920. A standard raspberry for almost a century, extremely popular and widely grown. Large bright red 1" fruit is roundish, firm, a little crumbly and sprightly sweet, full-flavored and aromatic. Great for fresh eating, canning and freezing, jam, juice or pie. Ripens over an extended season making it an ideal candidate for the home garden. Canes are 4-5' tall and highly productive. Not as spiny as most raspberries. Widely adaptable and very winter hardy. Disease resistant. Z3.

361A Latham Raspberry, bundle of 10, \$34.00

Nova Mid

Southland x Boyne. Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada, 1981. In our trials Nova appears as hardy, if not hardier than Boyne with equally amazing fruit quality. Medium-sized firm somewhat acid bright red fruit. Summer-bearing. Upright productive minimally spiny canes produce long fruiting laterals that make the fruit easy to pick. Z3.

362A Nova Raspberry, bundle of 10, \$34.00

Royalty Purple Mid.

(Cumberland x Newburgh) x (Newburgh x Indian Summer) NY Stn. 1982. Their distinctive flavor is different from the red raspberries, with a hint of black raspberry. A favorite for fresh eating among those who know it. Cohesive fairly firm large berries make outstanding jam and jelly, too. Extremely robust minimally suckering plants are very productive and open-formed; the berries are eye-level and easy to pick. Ready to harvest when they are deep purple, somewhat later than the reds. Plant in hills (see sidebars). Usually considered Zone 4 but is proving itself into Zone 3 with occasional slight tip dieback. Disease resistant. Z3/4.

363A Royalty Purple Raspberry, bundle of 5, \$34.00

Black Raspberries**Bristol Midsummer.**

Watson Prolific x Honeysweet. NY St Ag Exp Stn intro, Geneva, NY, 1934. Medium-large firm glossy black fruit with excellent sweet blackberry-like flavor very distinct from reds. Hardy, vigorous and high yielding. They ripen earlier in central Maine than most raspberries and require a different pruning strategy. The long canes arch way out then root themselves when they touch the ground. Pile a little soil over the rooting spot and in a year or so you'll have more plants to spread around the yard or neighborhood. Or prune the canes mid-July to about waist high and you'll get branchier plants and more fruit. Susceptible to anthracnose and tolerant to powdery mildew. Z4.

364A Bristol Black Raspberry, bundle of 5, \$34.00

Blackberries**Nelson Midsummer.**

Nelson has been surviving Maine winters for at least a century. Introduced to us by the descendants of Nelson Fronk, whose 1928 family photograph taken on their farm northeast of Farmington shows the blackberries growing next to the barn. John Meader grows Nelson and calls it “exceptionally hardy,” one of the most enduring blackberries he has ever grown. Tall sturdy upright inch-thick canes can be grown on posts but also do well free standing. Fruit is moderately large and quite juicy with true blackberry taste. Highly productive; 16-18 blossoms on the central stalk is the most John has ever seen on a blackberry. He gets four good pickings from his patch over two weeks in mid August. Excellent jelly and good fresh eating. Disease resistant and certified virus-free. Like all blackberries, spreads quickly so give it room to move. Z4, maybe Zone 3. **ME Grown.**

367A Nelson Blackberry, bundle of 5, \$34.00

GRAPES

Vitis spp. Grapes are easy to grow and can bear plentifully even in northern New England. They begin fruiting in the second or third year after planting. They are rugged and cold hardy. Our vines bear consistently every year. Although many people prefer seedless types for table use, seeded varieties can be quite enjoyable right off the vine if you don't mind “grape nuts.” Grape seeds contain an antioxidant that is twice as powerful as Vitamin C. Most grape varieties are bred from a combination of different species, *V. labrusca* and *V. vinifera* being the most important. *Labrusca* is native to the eastern U.S., has a wild tart musky (foxy) flavor, and is hardy and disease resistant. Concord is the best-known of the *labruscas*. *Vinifera*, native to Europe, is extremely high quality, and is the most important wine grape in the world, but is not cold hardy and is prone to disease. Riesling and chardonnay are the two hardiest pure *vinifera* grapes. **Most do not require a second cultivar for pollination.** (1-2 yr. well-rooted vines)

Bluebell Mid

MN 158 (Beta x unknown) Developed by JM Dorsey, U Minn, 1944. Our most popular seeded grape; it does everything well. Extremely hardy, to -30°, *labrusca* type ripens 2-3 weeks earlier than Concord. While it ripens beautifully from central Maine south, it may not have time to ripen in some northernmost locales. Delicious sweet flavor makes them excellent for fresh eating, jelly and juice. Clusters of medium-sized dark berries with a heavy blue bloom. Strong, productive, vigorous-but not rampant-vine. A joy to grow. Immune to most or all fungal disease. Rare. Z3. **ME GROWN.**

379A Bluebell Grape, \$17.25

Edelweiss Mid.

MN78 (Beta x Witt) x Ontario. Elmer Swenson intro, U Minn, 1980. considered one of Swenson's favorite grapes. Sweet green slipskin with a white bloom. Good for fresh eating and also makes a nice fruity wine. Large conical loosely formed clusters of medium-size tender juicy berries. Slightly foxy. High sugar content. Harvest when mature— if you leave them on the vine too long, the flavor strengthens and becomes musky. Vigorous and productive. Disease resistant. Hardy to -30 or -35. Z3.

380A Edelweiss Grape, \$17.25

St. Theresa Seedless Late.

ES 6-4-47 (Kandiyohi x ES 24-52) Swenson intro. Also called **Montreal Blues, Ontario Blues** or **Flandreau**. May be one Swenson's older hybrids, not commonly found in the nursery trade but cultivated by our Quebecois neighbors. Firm juicy tasty all-purpose blue grape good for fresh eating, jelly, juice or wine. Medium-sized grapes in large clusters. Often listed as seedless though it actually has small soft seeds that are easy to chew and digest. Hardy to around -30. Z4.

385A St Theresa Seedless Grape, 17.25

Somerset Seedless Early.

ES12-7-98(ES5-3-64 x Petite Jewel) Swenson intro. Somerset is likely one of the hardiest grapes available today. One of the last Swenson introductions before the renowned and beloved grape breeder passed away in December 2004. Medium-sized loose clusters with small sweet ruddy reddish-golden fruit. Crispy texture and great flavor. Easy to grow but not overly vigorous. Z4.

386A Somerset Seedless Grape, \$17.25

Worden Mid

V. labrusca. Concord seedling. Minetto, NY, 1863. Heirloom variety. Large long broad tapering clusters of medium-sized round dark purplish blue-black berries with a heavy bloom, thin tender skin and greenish translucent flesh. Juicy sweet mildly foxy flavor with excellent fresh-eating quality. Ripens 2-3 weeks earlier than its parent. In 1908, *The Grapes of New York* recorded, “Of all the offspring of Concord, this variety is best known and is most meritorious.” Healthy hardy vigorous productive vines. Thick fuzzy leathery leaves are not so appealing to Japanese beetles. Z4. **ME Grown.**

387A Worden Grape, \$17.25

STRAWBERRIES**Cabot Mid-Late.**

K87-5 x K86-19. Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada, 1998. Best flavor of the northern hardy large-berried varieties. Wow your friends and fill the freezer with these huge firm conical bright red glossy berries. May not run as freely as other varieties, so plant them a bit closer than usual. Be sure to add extra fertilizer and mulch. Highly disease resistant. Z4.

L369A Cabot Strawberry, bundle of 50, \$22.00

Earliglow Early.

MDUS 3861 [MDUS 2359 (Fairland x Midland)] x [MD2713 (Redglow x Surecrop)] Maryland Ag Exp Stn, 1966. Medium-sized berries, best for fresh eating and freezing. Excellent flavor for an early berry. Barbara Bowling called it the best-flavored of all varieties in *The Berry Grower's Companion*. Also a favorite of strawberry growers at Sand Hill Farm. Resistant to red stele and verticillium wilt. Hardy, but considerably more productive in southern New England than up north. Z3.

L370A Earliglow Strawberry, bundle of 50, \$22.00

Honeoye Early-Mid.

NY 1409 (Vibrant x Holiday) NY Station, 1979. Folks pronounce it *honey-eye*. Tough, hardy, vigorous, extremely productive and easy to grow. The freezer-filler of the strawberry patch. Large conic bright red fruit produces over a long fruiting season. Firm flesh with tart-and surprisingly good-flavor. Excellent freezing quality. A week before Jewel. Probably the most popular commercial berry in the Northeast. Plant in well-drained soil to avoid red stele. Susceptible to verticillium wilt. Z3/4.

L371A Honeoye Strawberry, bundle of 50, \$22.00

Jewel Mid-Late.

NY 1324 [(Senga Sengana x NY E58) x Holiday] NY Stn, 1985. Shaun Keenan suggested that we add Jewel to our list; he even went so far as to say that Jewel tastes almost as good as Sparkle. Although we don't think we'd go quite that far, we were very impressed with the berry. Large shiny red perfectly shaped fruit is firm, sweet and slightly aromatic. Unlike Sparkle, Earliglow and many other varieties, it keeps its size all season. Extremely popular with commercial growers and Gene's favorite. Good freezing quality. Low incidence of fruit rots and foliar diseases. Not resistant to verticillium or red stele. Z4.

L372A Jewel Strawberry, bundle of 50, \$22.00

Mara des Bois

[(Gento x Osara) x (Red Gauntlet x Korona)] Hybridized by Jacques Marionett, Soings En Sologne, France, 1991. **Everbearing** strawberry claimed to be the most flavorful and fragrant of the day neutrals, often referred to as "gourmet." Berries are high in methyl anthranilate, the volatile compound that gives them their strong fragrance. Commercially grown in France where they are sold at a premium. Shorter shelf life makes them better suited for local markets. Plants bear medium-small glossy red berries prolifically from summer into fall the first year. Second year bears a heavy spring crop with continuously ripening berries throughout the summer. Z4.

L373A Mara des Bois Strawberry, bundle of 50, \$22.00

Seascape Strawberry

CN 49. Developed by Royce Bringham, U Cal, Davis, 1991. **Everbearing** day-neutral strawberry sets flower buds regardless of day length, produces over a very long season, fruiting all summer and into fall. Remove flower buds for the first six weeks after planting and you'll still get a crop the first year. Seascape is showing excellent results in Northeast trials. Medium-to-long conic high-yielding firm productive reliable fruit with bright red color and excellent flavor. Broad resistance to fungal diseases. Somewhat susceptible to common leaf spot and two-spotted spider mite. Should be hardy in all but the coldest districts. Z3.

L374A Seascape Strawberry, bundle of 50, \$22.00

Sparkle Strawberry Mid-Late. (Fairfax x Aberdeen) NJ Ag Exp Stn, 1942. Although not a favorite with commercial growers because of moderate crop size and smaller berries, we've yet to taste a strawberry that comes even remotely close to Sparkle. They possess a flavor that can only be described as the essence of strawberry. The best in an early year, the best in a late year, the best this year, last year, every year. This is the berry if you want to eat the perfect strawberry. Soft berries make delicious fresh eating and are also excellent for jams and freezing. One of its few drawbacks is that it tends to lose color in the freezer. First fruit set is large; the rest are small. Resistant to most strains of red stele. Blooms late, rarely affected by spring frost. Z3.

L375 Sparkle Strawberry, bundle of 50, \$22.00

HOPS***Humulus lupulus* Common Hops Late Summer**

Up to 20-30' Not only for brewmeisters, although it has been used for brewing for over 1000 years. Beautiful twining vine covers a trellis, an archway or the entire side of a barn with green lobed leaves, bristly stems, insignificant greenish flowers, are used medicinally and in beer making. John Christopher recommends the strobile tea as “a powerful, stimulating and relaxing nerve tonic.” Tolerates shade, adapted to most well-drained soils. Dies back to the ground in fall and rebounds more vigorously each year. Plant it where you want it because it really takes over. No serious pests or diseases. Native to Eurasia. Z3. (4-6" female rhizomes)

H. I. ‘Cascade’ USDA 19124

[(Fuggle x Serebrianka-Fuggle S) x open pollinated] Oregon St U. 1972. Contains 4-7% alpha acids. Fragrantly aromatic hop., low bittering value. Very productive with large cones, ready to harvest mid-late. Very productive with large cones, ready to harvest mid-late August in central Maine. A customer wrote, “Cascade has gained impeccable renown as the charismatic hop in such unsurpassable ales as Anchor’s Liberty Ale, Sierra Nevada’s Pale Ale and McNeill’s Firehouse Amber Ale. Nothing ‘light’ about these.” Resistant to downy mildew.

L483A Cascade Hops, bundle of 3, \$20.25

H. I. ‘Nugget’

(USDA 65009 x USDA 63015M) which is 5/8 Brewers Gold, 1/8 Early Green, 1/16 Canterbury Golding, 1/32 Bavarian and 5/32 unknown. Corvallis, OR, 1970. High-yielding high-alpha bittering hops for medium to dark ales and lagers. Very popular in IPA. Heavy spice herbal aroma. Compact cones ripen midseason, late August to early September in central Maine, about two weeks after Cascade. Resistant to downy mildew and verticillium wilt.

L484A Nugget Hops, bundle of 3, \$20.25

H. I. ‘Tettnanger’

Landrace variety from the Tettnang region of southern Germany. All-purpose hops with aromatic and bittering qualities notable in German-style lagers, pilsners and wheat ales. There’s some dispute whether most Tettnanger grown in the U.S. is the true German strain or a similar variety from Switzerland. We are offering the true Tettnanger. Low alpha acid content of 3-6%.

L485A Tettnanger Hops, bundle of 3, \$20.25

***Actinidia* Hardy Kiwi**

Productive twining vine climbs 20’ or more and produces delicious kumkwat-sized kiwi fruits in late summer, so delicious that you might not be able to stop eating them! Unlike supermarket kiwis, the skin is smooth and edible. The longer they ripen on the vine, the sweeter they become. Easy to grow to grow in rich well-drained soils. Will begin producing in 5-9 years. Mature plants many produce up to 100 lbs. Of fruit. Once vines are established, adequate pruning (see directions in sidebar) will significantly increase yields. No significant pest or disease problems. **Both male and female plants required for fruit.** One male will usually pollinate at least three females of the same species. The female bear the fruit. We offer two species. *Arguta* ripens around mid-September, has large fruit and is more vigorous than *kolomikta*. (*Argutas* can just about pull down a tree.) *Kolomikta* ripens around mid-August, has small fruit and is less vigorous but more cold-hardy than *argute* and should thrive even in the northernmost districts. Native to eastern Asia. (well-rooted transplants)

A. a. ‘Michigan State’ Female.

Michigan State University. Grower Tom Vigue calls them “sweet and most highly luscious.” A dynamic combination of sweet and sour. Although they may sometimes make you pucker up, the overall experience is joyous and delicious. Larger than other varieties. Z4.

427A Michigan State Female Kiwi, \$16.75

A. a. ‘Meader’

Fruitless male kiwi suitable for pollinating *arguta* females Frenchman’s Bay and Michigan State. Will not pollinate *kolomiktas*. Extremely vigorous vines are often grown just for their beautiful dark green ornamental foliage accentuated by reddish-pink petioles (leaf stalks). Z4.

428A Meader Male Kiwi, \$16.75

A. *kolomikta* ‘Red Beauty’ Female.

Fruit is sweet and small, the size of a large grape. Medium-dark green foliage becomes showy red in autumn. Requires Artic Beauty for pollination. Z3/4.

429A Red Beauty Female Kiwi, \$16.75

A. k. “Arctic Beauty’

Fruitless male pollinator for Red Beauty. Will not pollinate *argutas*. Often grown by itself as an ornamental for its beautiful foliage. Young leaves emerge purple, then become variegated pink, white and green, looking as though they’ve been dipped in paint. Heat, excessive fertilization or shade may reduce the leaf color. Z3/4.

430A Arctic Beauty Male Kiwi, \$16.75

***Wisteria macrostachya* 'Aunt Dee' Wisteria up to 50' (Species also called Kentucky Wisteria)**

Magnificent twining vine with pinnate leaves for pillars, trellises, arbors, walls, even trees. Long 12" racemes of lightly fragrant lilac-purple flowers in late spring or early summer look almost like bunches of lavender grapes. Bean-like smooth green seed pods to 4" long. It can be tricky to get them to bloom in northern districts. We recommended light sandy soils, plenty of water and full sun. Excessively fertile soil may result in a lot of foliage and not many flowers. We recommend pruning one third of the growth each winter to encourage bloom. Vines can be quite powerful, so provide a very sturdy structure. Native of southeastern U.S. May need protection in Zone 4 but has even been known to flower in Z3. (well-rooted transplants)

600A Aunt Dee Wisteria, \$17.25

ASPARAGUS***Asparagus officinalis* 'Jersey Supreme' Asparagus**

Early. Rutgers U. A spring staple for millennia, asparagus is thought to have originated around the Mediterranean Sea, perhaps in Asia Minor. The pharaohs, Greeks and Romans were all aware of its highly nutritious qualities and delectable flavor. The earliest known American horticultural advertisement, from March 1719, is for "English Sparrow-grass Roots." Jersey Supreme, released in 2000, is an all-male hybrid which is more productive than the older all-male varieties. Occasionally females will show up in a planting. Leave them be or rogue them out as you wish. Excellent tolerance to asparagus rust and fusarium crown rot. Produces high yields of large-diameter tender spears. Z4. (large-rooted 1-yr crowns)

L446A Jersey Supreme Asparagus, bundle of 25, \$29.00

***A. o.* 'Purple Passion' Asparagus Early.**

Developed from the Italian heirloom *Violetto di Albenga*. Brian Benson introduction. Very large deep purple stalk with a creamy white interior. Purple asparagus are actually a type of "white" asparagus shown the light. Sweeter and less stringy than its green counterparts, so you can use more of the spear. Tender enough to eat raw in salads. Turns green when cooked. Z4. (large rooted 1-yr crowns)

L447A Purple Passion Asparagus, bundle of 25, \$29.00

HORSERADISH***Armoracia rusticana* 'Big Top' Horseradish**

Exceptionally vigorous perennial with large dock-like leaves and spicy hot roots, savored for centuries for their culinary and medicinal qualities. Horseradish tea is said to be an effective control for brown rot on stone fruit. 'Big Top' is a newer strain with disease resistance. Deep taproot with numerous shallow runner roots. Choose carefully where you plant it because you may never get it all out. Even the tiniest root piece will produce a new plant. Prefers rich soil. Leaves can be cooked as greens. Roots are traditionally harvested in the fall, but you can dig them anytime. Roots keep 3-4 months in the fridge. To use as a stimulant, grate the fresh roots and mix with a little lemon juice or apple cider vinegar and refrigerate. Use soon, then make more. Plant with the slanted cut down and the flat side up, or just toss them in and watch them grow. Native to northern Europe. Z3. (#1 roots)

L438A Big Top Horseradish, bundle of 5, \$21.00

Herbaceous Perennial Plants***Achillea millefolium* 'Saucy Seduction' Yarrow**

Blooms June through September featuring 2-3" flat-topped flower heads with intense rosy-pink blossoms. Fern-like foliage is aromatic when crushed. Excellent for fresh and dried arrangements. We chose this cultivar for its compact, sturdy and robust habit and its appeal to beneficial insects. Prompt removal of faded flowers heads guarantees a long season of blooms. Plant crowns 12-24" apart in full sun to partial shade. 12-24" tall Z3.

L651A: 1 for \$7.50

L651B: 3 for \$19.00

L651C: 6 for \$33.50

***Aconitum napellus* English Monkshood or Friar's Cap**

Produces a mass of late summer blooms with dense showy spikes of dark violet-blue helmet-shaped flowers above elegant palmate foliage in late summer. Grand delphinium-style blooms rarely need staking. An excellent cutflower-cut when 1/3 to 1/2 the spike is in bloom. I love watching bumblebees climb under the hood and again covered with pollen. *The entire plant is poisonous; wash your hands after handling or cutting.* Prefers partial shade. Plant 15-20" apart in moist soil. 36-40" tall. Z3.

L652A: 1 for \$5.00

L652B: 3 for \$11.50

L652C: 6 for \$20.75

Alcea rosea Hollyhock

Helena Rutherford Ely says in her 1903 book *A Woman's Hardy Garden*, "No one can have too many hollyhocks. Plant them at the back of the border, among shrubby, along fences, and in good clumps in any odd corner, or around buildings; they are never amiss, and always beautiful." Hollyhocks produce towering spires covered with flowers for extended bloom through July and August. Wind protection or staking recommended. Z3.

A. r. 'Spotlight' singles Mix

All single first-year-flowering cultivars from the Spotlight Series have a sturdier leaf structure than many of the standard hollyhocks and are truly perennial, not biennial like most Alceas on the market. We will choose 3 of the following plants to feed your hollyhock hungers: 'Black Knight' (a dusky midnight-purple beauty), 'Mars Magic' (in ravishing red), 'Radiant Rose' (which is just that), and 'Sunshine' (a bright clear yellow to light up the landscape). Grows 5-6' tall.

L654A: 3 for \$13.50

Aquilegia 'McKana Giants' Columbine

Delightful little stacks of round-lobed leaves emerge in early spring when not much else is green. Soon after, magical jewel-like nodding blossoms dance above the foliage. The elegant slender spurs are filled with nectar irresistible to pollinating hummingbirds. McKana Giants, an old British hybrid of uncertain parentage, combines the delights of the wild columbine habit with giant flowers sporting long spurs and a bright bold assortment of colors, including bicolors. Excellent for cutting. Blooms from late May to early June. Best planted en masse, 12-18" apart, in dappled shade to guarantee the best color. Grows 24-30" tall. Z3.

L655A: 1 for \$3.45

L655B: 3 for \$9.25

L655C: 6 for \$16.00

Arisaema triphyllum Jack-in-the-Pulpit

In midspring one or two compound leaves appear close to the ground, each with three leaflets framing an upright stem topped by a striped tannish-purple 3" long cuplike spathe (the pulpit) that contains and arches over the erect greenish-yellow spadix (Jack). It's a great pleasure, one I still remember, for the two- or three-year-old set to lift the flap and see Jack. This magical Northeastern native prefers dappled shade and moist rich woodland soil. Nursery propagated. Z3.

L656A: 1 for \$5.00

L656B: 3 for \$11.50

L656C: 6 for \$21.00

Asclepias

Named for Asclepios, the Greek god of healing. Commonly known as Pleurisy Root, dried roots from the genus were traditionally used in small doses as an expectorant, anti-inflammatory and general tonic. Attracts all manner of bee and butterfly. Watch one of the miracles of summer unfold before your eyes as monarchs lay their eggs on the leaves— a nutritious food source for the resulting caterpillars. Z3. **ME Grown.**

A. Incarnata Swamp Red Milkweed

This is not the common milkweed so familiar to all of us in the Northeast. Asclepias incarnate forms unique flattened clusters of upturned red-rose colored flowers. Willow-like leaves are 4-5" long. Grows naturally in flood-plains and wet meadows. Prefers moist soil. Clump-forming, great for naturalizing. 5' tall. This year's stock is MOFGA-certified organic, grown at Ripley Farm in Dover-Foxcroft. **ME Grown.**

L657A: 1 for \$7.50

L657B: 3 for \$19.00

L657C: 6 for \$33.00

A. Tuberosa Butterfly Weed

Undeniably the most brilliant summer wildflower in North America, featuring vivid tangerine-orange clusters of flowers atop slender fuzzy stems, covered with green lance-shaped leaves. Spent flower heads transform into prominent spindle-shaped seed pods that make a unique addition to mixed bouquets. The fleshy taproot will not tolerate clay or low ground. Plant in full sun, 18-24" apart in well-drained fertile soil. 24" tall. This year's stock is MOFGA-certified organic, grown at Ripley Farm. **ME Grown.**

L658A: 1 for \$7.50

L658B: 3 for \$19.00

L658C: 6 for \$33.00

Astilbe Feather Flower or False Spirea

Long-lasting plumes of feathery flowers are good for drying and provide an interesting contrast to petaled blossoms. Elegant fern-like foliage forms an attractive clump all season and comes in a wide range of shades and sizes. Convention holds Astilbe to be a partial-shade plant that absolutely requires a moist humusy acid soil when grown in full sun. That's true in warmer areas, but in central Maine it seems to tolerate full sun in a wide range of conditions. Plant 12-18" apart and divide clumps every few years. Z4.

A. chinensis 'Mighty Red Quin'

Ravishing red plumes. Chameleon-like foliage shifts red to brown to green. Blooms July-September. 48-50" tall.

L659A: 1 for \$5.50

L659B: 3 for \$14.50

L659C: 6 for \$25.25

A. japonica 'Drum and Bass'

Dense luminous raspberry-pink plumes on deep green foliage. Midseason blooms. Grows 16-20" tall.

L660A: 1 for \$5.50

L660B: 3 for \$14.50

L660: 6 for \$25.25

Chelone Turtlehead  

Chelone is Greek for ‘tortoise’, hence its common name Turtlehead. Chelone bears upright stems with boldly veined shiny green leaves topped by elegant spikes of hooded flowers that are shaped very much like a turtle’s head. Try planting in masse at the mouth of a woodland path. Deer avoid the bitter foliage. Perfect in moist woods or at the water’s edge— these pleasing late-season flowers will flourish in a wide range of moist soils, from clay to sandy, as long as they’re not waterlogged. Plant about 12” apart in dappled sunlight. Grows 2-3’ tall and just as wide. Z4.

Chelone glabra ‘Alba’ White Turtlehead Unique native wildflower features white hooded blossoms.

L662A: 1 for \$5.00

L662B: 3 for \$11.50

L662C: 6 for \$19.50

Delphinium ‘New Millennium Stars’ Mix is a hybrid series mix of first-year-flowering delphiniums featuring some of the most glorious cultivars I’ve ever seen— Blacked Eyed Angels, Blue Lace, Cobalt Dreams, Lilac Ladies, Moonlight Blues, Pagan Purples and Pink Punch, to name a few. Elegant cylindrical terminal flower spikes rise 3-6’ above waist-high clumps of palmate glossy green foliage. The New Millennium develop thicker sturdier flower stalks than the more widely known Pacific Giants. Considered more tolerant to heat and humidity than many standard cultivars, yet the New Millenniums also thrive in super-chilly corners of the world with reports of successful perennial plantings in frosty parts Canada and even Alaska! Avoid overhead watering to prevent disease. Mulch recommended to keep the roots cool and moist. Delphiniums are hungry hippos— sidedress regularly with compost for best bloom. Plant 32” apart highly fertile non-acid loam. Light shade is best but full sun is fine. 60” tall. Z3.

L664A: 1 for \$6.75

L664B: 3 for \$16.75

L664C: 6 for \$30.00

Echinops bannaticus ‘Blue Glow’ Globe Thistle

1 1/2” steel-blue spiked spheres balance atop stiff stems with deeply divided silvery green leaves. Excellent addition to wreaths and fresh or dried arrangements. Blooms July to August. Tolerates shallow rocky ground. Plant 1-2’ apart in full sun and well-drained soil. 3-4’ tall. Z3.

L670A: 1 for \$6.50

L670B: 3 for \$16.50

L670C: 6 for \$28.00

Ferns

Flowerless spore-producing perennials represented by more than 10,000 species worldwide, ranging from 70’ tropical tree ferns to teensy plants sprouting from cracks in alpine rock. In Maine we enjoy lush fern displays all summer on the roadsides and in the woods. More and more people are using ferns as foundation plantings and in all kinds of shaded spots. Ferns make wonderful low-maintenance foliage plants that thrive in moist woodsy humus-rich soil and lend a serene aura to a shady garden or landscape. Mulch if necessary to keep crowns from drying out.

Adiantum pedatum Maidenhair Fern or Eastern Maidenhair 

Delicate whorled form makes it one of my favorites. Glossy black stems curve up and then droop toward the ground with more narrow black stems growing in elegant arches from the main stem. Tiny distinct ginkgo-like green leaves line every stem. Plant 12” apart. Grows 10-12” tall. Native to eastern North America. Z2

L671A: 1 for \$3.50

L671B: 3 for \$9.25

L671C: 6 for \$16.25

Matteuccia struthiopteris Ostrich Fern 

One of the largest hardy deciduous ferns, Ostrich Fern features beautiful bright green frond tips that curl like ostrich feathers, making this our best-selling fern for the past eight years. Spreads by underground runners, and will form large colonies if given the chance. Likes open shade, woods and wet banks. Tolerates sun in swampy areas. Native to Europe, but well established and welcome in North America. 3-6’ tall. Z2.

L672A: 1 for \$6.50

L672B: 3 for \$16.00

L672C: 6 for \$27.75

Osmunda regalis Royal Fern 

One of the showiest garden ferns, makes a great focal point at the waterside or in a woodland. Attains giant proportions! Soft and wavy deciduous lance-shaped light green fronds can reach 3’ long. Sometimes called **Flowering Fern** because some of the fronds have brown spore cases on their tips that lend a decorative tassel-like appearance. Reaches up to 6’ tall and more than 9’ wide at maturity. Evolutionarily speaking, Osmunda is one of the oldest plant genera, native to North and South America and Asia. Some Royal Fern individuals are said to be 1000 years old. Ours are much younger. Z3.

L673A: 1 for \$3.50

L673B: 3 for \$9.25

L673C: 6 for \$16.25

Geranium maculatum Spotted Cranesbill or Wild Geranium

Clusters of single 1 1/4” wide pinkish-lilac saucer-shaped flowers. The deeply cut leaves turn vivid shades of reddish-orange in autumn and distinctive long narrow “cranesbill” seedpods flutter jauntily above the spreading foliage. Vigor, longevity, hardiness, lo-o-ong flowering period and lush attractive foliage make this North American native useful for borders, edging, rock gardens or as an orchard companion. This is the true geranium. Name confusion may be a big reason why this attractive easy-to-grow genus is not more popular: the tender bedding and indoor plant with big red flowers often called geranium is actually *Pelargonium*. For best results plant in the lightly shaded areas of wild open woodland gardens or in the orchard underneath your ancient apple trees. Tolerates partial shade, but flowers more in full sun. Plant 12-18” apart in average garden soil. 24” tall. Z4.

L674A: 1 for \$3.50

L674B: 3 for \$9.25

L674C: 6 for \$16.25

***Hibiscus moscheutos* ‘Vintage Wine’ Rose Mallow**

Glorious vigorous tall plant with 7” wide shimmering scarlet blossoms with dark red eyes. Unlike the cultivars we’ve shimmering scarlet blossoms with dark eyes. Unlike the cultivars we’ve sold in the past, Vintage Wine forms flowers from the top to the bottom of the plant and the blossoms open completely with minimal cupping. Unique overlapping petals have a crinkled texture. Hibiscus is one of the last plants to emerge in spring—be careful not to root it out during spring cleanup. After emerging, it grows like crazy. Starts blooming mid to late summer and goes until frost. Though native to southern swampy margins and meadows, hibiscus will tolerate dry soil once fully established. Plant 18-24” apart in full sun and average garden soil. 4-5’ tall. Hardy to Zone 4! *Supplies may be limited.*

L681A: 1 for \$12.00**L681B: 2 for \$20.00****L681C: 3 for \$27.75*****Hosta***

Has bold foliage in orderly mounds with dependable sprays of fragrant bell-shaped flowers on tall stalks. Valuable and cherished low-maintenance border plant provides shade-loving groundcovers from spring to frost. With their varying colors, textures and clump sizes, hostas alone under trees can make a woodland garden. Hostas tolerate a wide range of soil conditions but need moisture. Those with blue and variegated leaves develop their best color in shade. Deep shade gives fewer flowers. Plant 2-4’ apart in rich soil with adequate humus. Divide every 4-5 years, or disturb clumps as little as possible; they improve with age as they spread and establish. Z3.

H. ‘Gypsy Rose’

Gorgeous deep green margins with wide yellow centers outlined with lightning bolt streaks. 15” tall and 30” wide.

L683A: 1 for \$6.50**L683A: 3 for \$16.00****L683A: 6 for \$28.75*****H. ‘Halcyon’***

Legendary hosta with spear-shaped frosty slate blue-green leaves. Retains blue leaf color well into the growing season. Halcyon brings a classic elegant structure to the shade garden. Light blue-violet flowers reach to about 20” tall and 24” wide.

L684A: 1 for \$5.25**L684B: 3 for \$11.50****L684C: 6 for \$15.50*****H. ‘June’***

Broad jetting blue-green margins with color-changing centers—apple-green in spring, then yellow-gold in summer. The colors marble where the margin and centers meet making June the hosta people asks about when they walk through my gardens. Tolerates partial sun. Light lavender—blue flowers. 16” tall and 20” wide.

L685A: 1 for \$8.00**L685B: 2 for \$14.00****L685C: 3 for \$19.00*****H. ‘Jurassic Park’***

Glorious giant cascading clumps of puckered blue-green leaves that measure 17” long and 15” wide! Stunning planted as a specimen with fetching lavender flowers. Generally grows 40” tall and 80” wide but we advise you to give this beast plenty of room to spread— the original grower’s plant spanned a shocking 9’ width after 12 years!

L686A: 1 for \$9.25**L686B: 3 for \$24.00****L686C: 6 for \$43.00*****H. ‘Stained Glass’***

Large 10” vaguely heart-shaped shimmering gold leaves with 2” wide dark green margins. Eye-catching veins run throughout the leaf giving it the look of stained glass. The effect comes on early and lasts throughout the season. Asport of the ever popular ‘Guacamole’ but with more interesting variation in the leaf pattern, brighter gold centers and stronger sun tolerance. Fragrant lavender flowers. 15” tall and 30” wide.

L687A: 1 for \$7.25**L687B: 3 for \$18.75****L687C: 6 for \$33.50*****Iris germanica* Tall Bearded Iris**

A hardy perennial and fine cutflower with multiple 3-6” blooms on each flower stalk. Strong sword-shaped foliage. “Beards” are soft hairs protruding up from the crest of each fall, often in contrasting colors. Blooming begins in the first real heat of late May or early June. Plant rhizomes horizontally, less than 1” deep, in clusters with new growth facing outward. Wants full sun and light limey *well-drained* soil. May take a year to establish before blooming. Vigorous plants, so give them room to spread. Clumps need dividing every 4-5 years. Z4.

I. g. ‘Dusky Challenger’

Gigantic silky raven-purple flowers. One of the best of the dark irises. Mid-late season. 39” tall.

L688A: 1 for \$9.75**L688B: 2 for \$17.25****L688C: 3 for \$23.00*****I. g. ‘Earl of Essex’***

Elegant flowers have a white background with prominent violet veins and stipples along gently ruffled edges. Light orange beards with a subtle violet infusion. Mid-late season rebloomer. 36” tall.

L689A: 1 for \$9.75**L689B: 2 for \$17.25****L689C: 3 for \$23.00*****I. g. ‘Magical Encounter’***

Sparkling salmon-pink with apricot beards. It is rare to find a pink iris that holds its color like this one. A magical encounter indeed! Fast growing and heavy blooming. Early-late season. 30-35” tall.

L690A: 1 for \$9.75**L690B: 2 for \$17.25****L690C: 3 for \$23.00**

Herbaceous Perennial Plants

Iris germanica 'Saturday Night Live'

Mammoth ruby-red standards and falls with a yellow beard. Consistently yields 9-12 buds per stem. Midseason. 36" tall.

L691A: 1 for \$9.75

L691B: 2 for \$17.25

L691C: 3 for \$23.00

I. g. 'Tennison Ridge'

Ruby-red standards with crisp white falls surrounded by a plum-burgundy ruffled edges. High bud count. Early-late season. 36" tall.

L692A: 1 for \$9.75

L692B: 2 for \$17.25

L692C: 3 for \$23.00

I. versicolor Northern Blue Flag

Northeastern native species carries gorgeous blue-violet flowers with bold purple veining and a white and lemon-yellow blaze. Tall slender blue-green arching lance-shaped leaves offer a strong vertical feature to the landscape. Requires consistently moist soil and prefers 2-4" of shallow standing water. Plant in full sun to part shade. Early. 36" tall. Z2. Bargain prices.

L693A: 3 for \$11.00

L693B: 6 for \$19.00

L693C: 12 for \$33.00

Lavandula angustifolia 'Munstead' Lavender

Spires of lavender-blue 15-18" tall flowers treasured for their scent. Valued for dried arrangements, potpourri and herb bundles, lavender's aroma soothes the nervous system and perfumes the linen closet. Blooms all summer. Aromatic grey-green lanceolate foliage, bushy habit.

Makes a nice border, rockery, slope, edging or specimen plant. Prune woody stems in spring. Likes full sun; demands good drainage. Plant 12-18"

Our stock is MOFGA-certified organic, grown by Ripley Farm in Dover-Foxcroft. Z4. **ME Grown.**

L694A: 1 for \$7.50

L694B: 2 for \$13.00

L694C: 3 for \$17.25

Lavandula x intermedia 'Grosso' or Lavandin

Plump fragrant violet-blue flower spikes. A cross between *L. angustifolia* and *L. latifolia*, Grosso blooms a bit later than Munstead and often re-blooms in the fall. Traditionally cultivated for oil production, with a heavier scent than the standard English lavenders. Taller stature makes a gorgeous fragrant hedge. Plant 36-48" apart for the best effect. Grows 24-30" tall. Thrives in Zone 6 but winters over in my Zone 4 gardens with careful mulching and thoughtful site selection.

L695A: 1 for \$7.50

L695B: 2 for \$13.00

L695C: 3 for \$17.25

Liatris spicata Blazing Star or Gayfeather

Stiff dense "bottlebrush" magenta-purple flower spikes above fine grass-like foliage. Flowers are good for cutting; leave 1/3 of stem on plant.

Blooms from July to September. Tolerates a broad range of growing conditions, but not drought. Plant in full sun. 3" deep, 8-12" apart, in well-drained fertile soil. 20-30" tall. Z3.

L696A: 10 for \$3.25

L696B: 20 for \$5.50

L696C: 50 for \$11.50

Lilium Lilies

Queen of the perennial border, fabulously showy and surprisingly easy to grow. Breeders have been working on them for thousands of years and continue to develop scores of new cultivars every year. It's confusing terrain, but briefly: **Asiatic** types bloom early, are a bit smaller (under 4') than Orientals and often have their star-shaped blossoms facing upward. **Oriental** strains tend to be tall (may need staking) and bloom late, with their very fragrant and flamboyant blossoms slightly pendant on tiny stems off the main stem. This year we also listing *L. superbum*, a native species with orange "turkscap" flowers.

L. 'Conca d'Or'

Oriental. The Italian name means 'Valley of Gold' for its distinct outward-facing magnificently huge soft lemon-yellow blooms with creamy outer edges accented by copper-colored anthers. Sweetly fragrant, a subtler perfume than Stargazer. Late blooming. 36-38" tall. 2-2 1/4" bulbs.

L697A: 1 for \$3.00

L697B: 3 for \$7.50

L697C: 6 for \$13.25

L. 'Stargazer'

Oriental. Wildly popular for its fragrant deep-rose blossoms with dark spots and narrow white edging. Flowers are huge when plants become well established. 24-30" tall. Bargain prices on 1 3/4" bulbs.

L701A: 2 for \$3.00

L701B: 6 for \$7.50

L701C: 12 for \$13.00

L. 'Thalita'

Oriental. Shock the neighbors with outstanding double-flowering lilies! Rare double blooms are pink with crimson spotting at the center and a sweet spicy intoxicating fragrance. Often referred to as a double Stargazer with twice the bloom time! 36-40" tall. 1 3/4-2" bulbs.

L702A: 1 for \$3.75

L702B: 3 for \$9.50

L702C: 6 for \$16.75

Monarda didyma Bee Balm or Bergamot or Oswego Tea

Loved by bees, butterflies and is one of the best hummingbird magnets nature has to offer! Wild and wily flowers form with tubular petals on pincushion heads borne above colorful bracts in July and August. Aromatic foliage. Good for borders, for wet areas and for cutting. Plant crowns 16-20" apart in light shade in moist soil. Thrives in full sun if given adequate moisture or mulched with leaf mold; tolerates most conditions. All of this year's offering demonstrate excellent mildew resistance. Z3.

M. 'Coral Reef' Bright coral pink! In my garden its color has exceeded my expectations. Fiesty! 3-5' tall.

L706A: 1 for \$6.00

L706B: 3 for \$15.00

L706C: 6 for \$25.50

M. 'Panorama Reds' Fabulous blooms in a diverse range of red shades destined to attract scads of butterflies and hummingbirds for your cats and kids to chase in vain. 3-4' tall. Our stock is MOFGA-certified organic, grown by Ripley Farm in Dover-Foxcroft. **ME Grown.**

L707A: 1 for \$7.50

L707B: 3 for \$19.50

L707C: 6 for \$34.50

M. 'Purple Rooster' Commands attention flaunting the rich royal purple that people crave. Huge blossoms atop long sturdy stems make this Monarda the one rooster you'll want wandering all over the garden.

L708A: 1 for \$7.50

L708B: 3 for \$19.50

L708C: 6 for \$34.50

Paeonia suffruticosa Japanese Tree Peony

Also called **Moutan** is expensive, but as garden writer Peter Coats says, "It is worthwhile to sell everything one possesses to buy paeonies, and to dig up everything else in the garden to make room for them." Large stunning flowers in early June, before garden peony. Semi-double extravagantly big flowers with loose satiny petals. Full sun promotes fastest growth but also fades the flowers, which do best in dappled shade. 48-60" tall. 1-yr. plants may need 2-3 years to mature before blooming begins. Z4.

Paeonia s. 'Kinkaku' Tree Peony

Fully double blooms of yellow petals with orange edges, giving an overall orange effect.

L715A: 1 for \$38.00

L715B: 2 for \$64.50

L715C: 3 for \$86.25

Paeonia s. Purple Tree Peony

Profusion of semi-double deep pink to burgundy blooms with yellow stamens.

L716A: 1 for \$34.50

L716B: 2 for \$60.00

L716C: 3 for \$86.00

Perovskia atriplicifolia Russian Sage blooms in midsummer with elegant slender spires of lavender-blue tubular flowers. Finely divided grey-green leaves are aromatic when crushed. Perovskia has one of the longest bloom times of any blue-flowered plant. Semi-woody shrub emerges slowly in spring; cut back after frost. Tolerates drought, loves heat and full sun, can't bear standing water. Likes to spread out once it gets established. Plant 24-36" apart. I suspect that Zone 4 reports of winterkill are from poor drainage rather than cold, so a cautious Z4. 36-48" tall.

L717A: 1 for \$7.25

L717B: 3 for \$18.50

L717C: 6 for \$32.25

Trillium

Classic native wildflower will gradually build a quiet woodland colony if allowed to grow in peace. In late spring, three petals and three green sepals bloom atop a single stalk above a single whorl of three prominently-veined, ovate to egg-shaped, dark green leaves. Spreads by underground rhizomes and grows in moist rich woods, full or part shade, from Nova Scotia to the mountains of Georgia, west into Michigan. 8-16" tall. Nursery propagated. Z4.

T. grandiflorum Great White Trillium or Wood Lily Pure white flower reaches for the sun as it moves across the sky.

L725A: 1 for \$5.25

L725B: 3 for \$12.75

L725C: 6 for \$21.25

T. luteum Yellow Trillium Tiny upright lemon-yellow flower petals sit on top of multicolored green sessile leaves mottled with silver.

L726A: 1 for \$5.25

L726B: 3 for \$12.75

L726C: 6 for \$21.25

T. undulatum Painted Trillium White flowers with a pink eyezone at the base.

L728A: 1 for \$6.00

L728B: 3 for \$13.75

L728C: 6 for \$23.00

Growing medicinal plants in your garden gives you the opportunity to know their personalities, forms, uses and spirits. It also helps prevent wild plants from being overharvested. Medicine made from your plants returns you to your garden, regardless of the time or the place that you use it. Some of the plants listed are specifically for low-dose or homeopathic usage. We urge you to consult a local herbalist or botanical apothecary before using the medicine from any plant that is unfamiliar to you. Many of the other plants we list have a tradition of medicinal use as well. These include lavender, bee balm, peony, rose, elder, hops, ginkgo, linden, hawthorn, witch hazel, blueberry, cranberry and highbush cranberry. Like most perennials, these appreciate a fall mulch and a side dressing of compost or leaf mold in the spring. Some may take a year or more to establish before they flower; roots often take several years to reach harvestable maturity. The organic listings are certified by MOFGA Certification Services.

Actaea racemosa Black Cohosh or Black Snakeroot

Formerly called *Cimicifuga racemosa*. Flourishes in the wilder part of the garden or shady border. From late July into August, long arching racemes of creamy flowers rise above the mound of compound foliage, hence another common name, Fairy Candles. Diuretic and anti-inflammatory. Anti-spasmodic for cramps, pains, cramped nerves and emotions, included in many perimenopausal formulas. We've heard quite a few wise women say rather passionately, "I love this plant!" Easy to grow, long-lived. Racemes extend 6–10' over a 3–4' mound. Prefers part shade, but tolerates full sun in deep moist soil. Good in boggy spots. Plant 30–36" apart in rich moist soil high in humus. We are happy to list certified-organic black cohosh grown by Joanna Linden at Shooting Star Farm in Canaan. Z3. **ME Grown. UpS "At-Risk" list.**

L730A: 1 for \$8.75

L730B: 2 for \$16.00

L730C: 3 for \$21.00

Asarum canadense Canadian Wild Ginger

Heart-shaped leaves up to 7" wide will spread into a beautiful groundcover. Leaves are large and slightly fuzzy, not small and glossy like the European species. Aromatic roots used like other gingers for their warming qualities and for soothing indigestion, coughs, colds and motion sickness. Grown for roots and foliage. The small reddish-brown urn-shaped flowers grow near the soil surface or in the leaf mold so crawling insects will pollinate them. They're fun to search for but won't decorate your landscape. Requires shade and moist, rich woodland soil. 6–12" tall. Z3.

L734A: 1 for \$5.00

L734B: 3 for \$13.25

L734C: 6 for \$21.00

Echinacea purpurea Purple Coneflower

Echinops means 'spiny' and the coneflower's spiny seedheads are a beautiful coppery yellow-brown, surrounded by a single row of reflexed lavender-purple petals. Attracts butterflies and beneficial insects. Tincture the roots of 3-year-old plants for a remedy that gives an immediate boost to the immune system; use it when you feel a cold or flu coming on. Tolerates wind, heat and drought once established. Will reseed abundantly. Plant 20–30" apart in full sun and light sandy soil. Grows 3–5' tall. Sustainably grown by Joanna Linden. Z3. **ME Grown.**

L736A: 1 for \$8.00

L736B: 2 for \$14.50

L-736C: 3 for \$19.00

Fragaria vesca Alpine Strawberry Great for edging walkway, bed or border; spreads by runners that root as they go. Familiar compound leaves and white flowers are followed by juicy sweet rich red berries from late spring till fall. Leaves are considered blood purifying and diuretic in European folk tradition. Plant in full sun, 8–12" apart in slightly acid moist well-drained soil, 4–8" tall. Our stock is certified organic, grown at Ripley Farm in Dover-Foxcroft. Z3. **ME Grown.**

L737A: 1 for \$7.50

L737B: 3 for \$19.00

L737C: 6 for \$33.25

Hydrastis Canadensis Goldenseal

Native to Eastern hardwood forests. Plants have upright stalks, typically forked into two stems, each with a deeply incised dark green leaf with 5–7 lobes and toothed edges. A unique white flower with a dozen or so pistils appears above the foliage in spring and matures into a raspberry-shaped red berry that typically contains one or two shiny black seeds. Requires moist cool woodland soils and deep shade. Harvest root after seeds ripen in fall. 6–12" tall. Nursery propagated. Z3–6.

L738A: 1 for \$7.50

L738A: 3 for \$19.00

L738A: 6 for \$33.25

Scutellaria baicalensis Balkal Skullcap produces indigo monkshood-shaped blooms with shiny green lance-shaped leaves. In traditional Chinese medicine, the root is called *huang qin* and is used to fight gastrointestinal infections and allergic conditions such as asthma, hay fever and eczema. To encourage the roots' optimal medicinal powers, pinch buds to prevent blooming, although this may prove challenging because the flowers are so beautiful. The root attains harvestable size in 3–4 years. Plant in partial shade, 1–2' apart, in light well-drained soil. Grows 1–4' tall. Our stock is certified organic, grown in Ripley Farm. Z4. **ME Grown.**

L741A: 1 for \$8.00

L741B: 2 for \$14.50

L741C: 3 for \$19.00

Valeriana officinalis Valerian A strong and upright plant with small white or rosy flowers in flat clusters above glossy pinnate leaves. Roots traditionally used as an anti-spasmodic, nerve and sedative. Often used for sleeplessness, anxiety and other nervous complaints. Divide or harvest thick rootstock every 4 to 5 years. Plant 12–15" apart in moist well-drained soil in full sun. 2–4' tall. Our stock is certified organic, grown at Blessed Maine Herb Farm in Athens, ME. Z3. **ME Grown.**

L744A: 1 for \$7.25

L744A: 2 for \$13.25

L744A: 3 for \$17.50

Verbena hastata Blue Vervain Elegant North American native with tall branching flower spikes of vibrant blue-purple flowers that whorl around the spikes one ring at a time. Honeybees mingle amongst the blossoms all day. Commonly used as a of the fresh flowering tops is said to help ease stress-induced neck tension, as well as help women to navigate premenstrual, perimenopausal and menopausal waters. Grows wild along streambeds and marshes but will happily grow in ordinary garden soil. Plant 1–2' apart in full sun. 5–7' tall. Grown by Lauren Cormier. Z3. **ME Grown.**

L745A: 1 for \$8.00

L745B: 2 for \$14.50

L745C: 3 for \$17.50

Acidantha murielae Fragrant Gladiolus Now called *Callianthus murielae* or *Gladiolus callianthus*. We will report here if we ever make sense of these names. Sword-like foliage is topped by wonderfully scented star-shaped 2" white flowers with mahogany-purple centers on arching stems. Beautiful in the garden or as a cutflower. 24" tall. Culture like gladiolus.

L752A: 10 for \$4.00

L752B: 20 for \$6.50

L752C: 50 for \$14.00

Anemone coronaria De Caen Mix Anemone or Windflower Charming single flowers 1-3" wide are dark purple-blue, red, rose or white and appear in early summer. Good for borders, containers and cutting. Keep moist during the growing season. Soak the knobby tubers in water 24 hours before early spring planting. Plant in full sun, 1-2" deep, 4-8" apart in light sandy soil. 8-10" tall.

L753A: 10 for \$5.00

L753B: 20 for \$8.50

L753C: 50 for \$17.75

Crocasmia x crocosmiliflora 'Lucifer' glows in the garden! Midsummer sprays of bright red flowers open from bottom to top on long arching bronze stems, like bursts of flame above gladiolus-like foliage. *Lucifer* means 'light-bearing' in Latin. Grows well in pots. Makes a long-lasting cutflower. Plant in full sun, 3" deep, 3" apart in moist well-drained soil. 24-36" tall.

L754A: 10 for \$4.75

L754B: 20 for \$8.75

L754C: 50 for \$17.25

Dahlia provides endless displays of breathtaking blossoms in a vast array of sizes, shapes and colors, steadily blooming from midsummer till frost-adding incredible late-season value to the cutting garden. Native to hot parts of the Americas and first developed as a food crop, ornamental dahlias are descended from years of breeding and hybridizing *D. pinnata* and *D. juarezii*. Plant 3-4" deep, 12-24" apart. Set the tubers flat with eyes facing up. Grows best with 3-4 hours of direct sun per day, but will tolerate conditions from full sun to light shade. Dahlias often need staking, but close plantings can support each other. Blooms are susceptible to insect damage, especially in the bud stage, so watch for slugs, tarnish bugs, leafhoppers and thrips. Plan a control program ahead of time. Conventional wisdom says to plant after danger of frost, but our former longtime grower in Massachusetts planted his the same time as his peas!

D. Sultry Sunset Mix Colors range from amber to coral, rose to ruby, to warm rich magenta-purple. A grand combination of solids and bicolors, cactus, semi-cactus, decoratives and dinnerplates. 36-44" tall.

L756A: 3 for \$14.00

L756B: 6 for \$24.00

L756C: 12 for \$43.75

Gladiolus Sword Lily Showy summer bloomer excels as a cutflower. Each stalk is covered with 10 or more open funnel-shaped flowers that bloom from bottom to top. Named for their sword-like leaves; a *gladiolus* is a small Roman sword. Plant corms 4-6" deep and 6" apart after the last spring frost. Each stalk blooms for about a week, roughly 8 weeks after planting. Stagger plantings for flowers from summer to frost. Hilling or staking may be needed if their sword-shaped foliage and 3-4' flower spikes get top heavy. Cut when 2-3 flowers have opened, taking care to spare the leaves, which feed the developing corm. Dig up the corms after the tops have died, discard the old one, clean the new one, dry, and store loose (no peat) in a cool dry place. Thrips are a problem for glads. Infestations are indicated by yellowing and spotted foliage. Be prepared lest they harm your plants and prevent flowering. Consider a control program—possibilities include insecticidal soap, garlic, pyrethrum or rotenone—to use at the first sign of infestation. 36" tall.

G. 'Nori' Violet-blue with a prominent cream-colored throat. A customer favorite— not included in the Blue Moon Mix listed below.

L758A: 10 for \$5.25

L758B: 20 for \$9.25

L758C: 50 for \$20.75

G. 'Plum Tart' A dark purplish wine, very classy.

L759A: 10 for \$5.25

L759B: 20 for \$9.25

L759C: 50 for \$20.75

G. 'Purple Passion' Classic rich royal purple.

L760A: 10 for \$5.25

L760B: 20 for \$9.25

L760C: 50 for \$20.75

G. 'Raven' Dark red with a suggestion of black.

L761A: 10 for \$5.25

L761B: 20 for \$9.25

L761C: 50 for \$20.75

G. 'Blue Moon Mix' Brilliant blue-violet color combinations for your cutflower fantasies.

L762A: 10 for \$5.25

L762B: 20 for \$9.25

L762C: 50 for \$20.75

G. 'Ravishing Reds Mix' A rambunctious combination of red shades and variations.

L764A: 10 for \$5.25

L764B: 20 for \$9.25

L764C: 50 for \$20.75

Overwintering Summer Bulbs

Spring-planted summer-blooming bulbs, corms and tubers will not survive northern winters outdoors. To save them for next year, dig them up in the fall after the foliage dies, gently brush off any soil and debris, and dry them. Store somewhere dark and cool (40-50 degrees) in dry peat or sawdust, then replant in spring. You can also grow them in pots and relocate as the weather dictates. Alternatively, treat them as annuals and compost them at the end of the season.

Mushrooms From Keene NH based Wichland Woods:

Mushrooms for log and stump inoculation. (500 plugs will inoculate 6-7 logs, 1000 plugs 12 or more)

Wide Range - Shiitake-*Lentius edodes*- Plug spawn for log's and stump's.

M-1, 500 plugs, \$38

M-11, 1,000 plugs, \$55

Blue oyster - *Pleurotus Columbinus*- Plug Spawn for log's, stump's or bunker spawn of straw.

M-2, 500 plugs, \$38

M-22, 1,000 plugs, \$55

Elm Oyster - *Hypsizygus Ulmarius*- plug spawn, woodchip options for logs, stumps and companion garden planting.

M-3, 500 plugs, \$38

M- 33, 1,000 plugs, \$55

Hen of the woods - *Grifola Frondosa*- Plug spawn, stumps and partially buried logs.

M-4, 500 plugs, \$38

M- 44, 1,000 plugs, \$55



Mushrooms for the Garden- Mushroom Sawdust spawn is used to make bed's and are good to inoculate an area about 10' by 10'.

Garden Giant - *Stropharia Ragosee*-Garden, compost and woodchip bed making.

M-5, \$32

Elm Oyster - *Hypsizygus Ulmarius*- woodchip for logs, Stumps and companion Garden Planting.

M-6, \$32

Morel - *Morchella Esculanta*- Burn site, Apple Orchard or Raised bed companion mushrooms.

M-7, \$32

Also available an adapter and drill bit for easier inoculation of logs! Call for pricing!

POLLINATOR SEED MIX

Showy Northeast Native Wildflower Mix

The native wildflowers provide a gorgeous display of color from spring to fall. Designed for upland sites with well-drained soils and full sun to semi-shaded areas; ideal for attracting native pollinators such as bees, butterflies and hummingbirds.

Seeding Rate: 20 lb. per acre, or 1/2 lb per 1,000 sq. ft.

\$40.00/ lb. (covers 2000 sq. ft.)

\$20.00/ 1/2 lb. (covers 1000 sq. ft.)

\$10.00/ 1/4 lb. (covers 500 sq. ft.)



Looking for advice of site prep & maintenance? We can help. Give us a call.



Permanent Everlast Labels
Rose Style Labels to Identify your Plants!
Double Wire Standard– 11.5”
Zinc Nameplate– 1.25” x 3.5”
PEL-R Plant Labels, 25 for \$15.00

A great way to remember where & what your plants are as they grow!



CHESHIRE COUNTY
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

CHESHIRE COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
11 Industrial Park Dr., Walpole, NH 03608
(603) 756-2988, ext. 115 or sharlene@cheshireconservation.org

2016 CONSERVATION PLANT ORDER FORM

Deadline for placing orders is Monday, March 14, 2016

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Alternate Phone _____ Email _____

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Yes, I would like to help distribute orders on Saturday, April 30th, 2016.
Ages 14 and up are invited to volunteer, contact the CCCD for more details.

YES, I will be attending the Getting Started with Fruit Trees & Shrubs Workshop at 9:30am on April 30th at Alyson's Orchard

YES, I will be attending the Handling & Planting of Bareroot Plants Workshop at 11am on April 30th at Alyson's Orchard

**Payment must accompany order. Make checks payable to: Cheshire County Conservation District
11 Industrial Park Dr., Walpole, NH 03608**

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Deadline for placing orders is Monday, March 14, 2016

**Payment must accompany order. Make checks payable to: Cheshire County Conservation District
11 Industrial Park Dr, Walpole, NH 03608**

**Plant pickup will be at Alyson's Orchard, in Walpole NH on Rte 12,
Saturday, April 30, 2016 9:00am - 1:00pm**

No refunds for any orders not picked up. Cheshire County Conservation District (CCCD) will not be responsible for typos, or plants once they leave the pick-up site. CCCD reserves the right to refund money for trees, shrubs, or other items that become unavailable. CCCD will not be responsible for any plants not picked up on the delivery date.