

We do everything possible to provide quality plants for you at pick-up. Plants become your property upon pick-up. Due to conditions beyond our control we cannot guarantee survival or provide a refund after plants are picked-up. Double check your order at the front table.

Thank you for your order.

Deciduous

Pin Oak – (2-0) 10-20+” seedling can grow quickly to 75’, good for windbreaks. Will tolerate wet soils, prefers rich, acid well drained soil.

Sugar Maple – (2-0) 7-14” seedlings, can grow to 75’. It does not do well in wet areas. Native, provides products from sap in the spring.

Black Cherry – (2-0) 15-30” seedlings, can grow to 70’, extremely valuable timber tree, also good for wildlife. Best in rich, moist, soils.

Evergreens

Norway Spruce – (4-0) 10-24+” seedlings, can grow to 150’, 6” in 6-7 years. Good for Christmas trees, timber and windbreaks. Thrives in ordinary soils: needs good moisture to keep green color. Space 6’ apart.

Concolor Fir LINCOLN – (4-0) 12-20+” seedlings, can grow to 100’. Easy to care for. Very good as Christmas trees. Needs good drainage.

Eastern White Pine – (4-0) 10-20+” seedlings, can grow to 50 ft., extremely hardy, will grow in moist soils and well drained, tolerates heat and drought. It will grow where many others will not.

Semi-Dwarf Trees

Two year tree pruned to a 5/8” to 3/4” branch, 4’-6’ high
Most require two different varieties for proper pollination.

Apple Trees

Northern Spy – Crisp, tender all-purpose. Blooms late, avoiding most late spring frosts. Ripens in late October. Superior winter apple.

Yellow Delicious – Large golden yellow apple. It has a conic shape with crisp, juicy, firm flesh. Bruise easily, has to be picked carefully. Ripens in mid-September.

Crispin – Crispin is firm and juicy with a sweet flavor. Green color and turns yellow as it ripens. Ripens in early October.

Red Jonagold – A cross between Jonathan and Golden Delicious. A crispy, juicy with yellowish flesh that has a honey-tart flavor. Excellent eating apples, and are good for sauce, pies and salads. Bloom in mid-May. Bloom color is light pink-white. Triploid for pollinating. Ripen in early November.

McIntosh - Skin is intense red, with almost a touch of purple over a green base with touches of gold; taste is bold, sweet-sour, and somewhat acidic; texture is soft, with very aromatic flesh. Bloom time mid-season with bloom color white. Diploid which requires another variety to pollinate. Ripens late season, October (South Central PA).

Peaches

3/4” to 7/8” 5’-6’ high

Most require two different varieties for proper pollination
Maturity at 10-12 ft.

Red Haven - Vigorous production, semi-freestone. Fairly hardy, a good challenge. Ripens mid-August.

Elberta – An old favorite large yellow peach with a deep golden yellow skin blushed with red. Skin is fairly tough. The flesh is tender and juicy, with an excellent texture and quality. Excellent for desserts, freezing, canning and jam. Trees are hardy, productive and disease resistant. Ripen in early September.

Blueberry Bushes

Thrive almost anywhere in acid soil; in alkaline soils, add aluminum sulfate. Plant two different varieties for best results. Like full sun.

2-3 year, 12” – 18”

Bluecrop – Known for extremely large fruit, ripens mid-July.

Earlieblue - Large, light blue and firm berries which ripen uniformly in tight clusters. Berries resistant to cracking. Mild sweet flavor. Plants grow upright and have good cold tolerance.

Raspberries

Heritage Red – Everbearing and produce large firm excellent quality fruit. Start ripening early July.

Black Hawk – large, glossy, firm berries that are excellent for cooking due to their resistance to crumbling. Blackhawk also has good disease resistance and heat tolerance.

BlackBerries

Navajo Thornless - first erect freestanding thornless blackberry, sweeter than the other thornless varieties. Can attain a height of 5-6 feet, but should be kept pruned down to 4 feet high. Resistant to anthracnose. Plants are cold hardy down to 10 F.

Strawberries

Seascape – Everbearing and cold hardy.

Native/Wildlife/Stream Enhancement

Sycamore – (2-0) 15-30” seedlings can grow 98 to 131 ft high and 4.9 to 6.6 ft in diameter when grown in deep soils. Bark: Dark reddish brown, broken into oblong plate-like scales; higher on the tree, it is smooth and light gray; separates freely into thin plates which peel off and leave the surface pale yellow, or white, or greenish. Wood is light brown, tinged with red; heavy, weak, difficult to split. Largely used for furniture and interior finish of houses, butcher’s blocks.

Tulip Poplar – (2-0) 10-28” seedlings. can grow to 150’. Rapid growth in light well drained soils. Very valuable hardwood timber.

Sawtooth Oak – (2-0) 15-30” seedlings. Fast growth to 70 feet. Tolerates most soils. Space 20 feet apart for best acorn production. Should produce within 7-10 years. Excellent for WILDLIFE.

American Cranberry – (3-0) 10-22” seedlings. Shrub that can grow to 12 ft. Red berries provide food for birds, excellent wetland species.

White Dogwood – (3-0) 10-24” seedlings. Grows up to 30 ft. tall. Dark green foliage turning scarlet red in the fall. Clusters of white flowers bloom in May. Red clusters of berries in the fall.

Winterberry – (3-0) 8-18” seedlings. It is a good wetland plant. It likes acid soils and a native to the area. 5-10 plants should be planted, only female plant produces berries. It is ATTRACTIVE TO WILDLIFE.

Sargent Crabapple – (1-0) 3-6” seedlings. Small shrub like tree grows 8-10 feet in height with a wide mounding top. Spread 8-15 feet. Small dark red crabapples appear in fall before the leaves drop. Food for songbirds and wildlife.

Northeast Perennial & Annual Wildflower Mix

1% Common yarrow; Bishop’s Flower; 1% Butterfly Milkweed; 11% Smooth Blue Aster; Blue False Indigo; 3% Cornflower; 2% Wallflower; 2% Oxeye Daisy; 2% Shasta Daisy; Clarkia; 6% Lanceleaf Coreopsis; Plains Coreopsis; 10% Cosmos; 4% Rocket Larkspur; 4% Sweetwilliam; 7% Purple Coneflower; 2% California Poppy; 2% Mistflower; 5% Perennial Gaillardia; 2% Annual Baby’s Breath; 2% Tree Mallow; 1% Marsh Blazing Star; 6% Scarlet Flax; Sweet Alyssum; 5% Bigleaf Lupine; Wild Bergamot; 1% Corn Poppy/Shirley Mix; 2% Red Prairie Coneflower; Clasp Coneflower; 1% Orange Coneflower; 5% Blackeyed Susan; Catchfly; 3% Crimson Clover.

Showy Northeast Native Wildflower & Grass Mix (Good for Bees)

40% Little Bluestem; 23% Sideoats Grama; 14% Virginia Wildrye; 2% Partridge Pea; 2% Tall White Beardtongue; 1% Smooth Blue Aster; 3% Purple Coneflower; 1% Marsh Blazing Star; 2% Butterfly Milkweed; 2% Lanceleaf Coreopsis; 1% Oxeye Sunflower; 2% Blackeyed Susan; Ohio Spiderwort; Browneyed Susan; Blue False Indigo; Wild Bergamot; Wild Senna; Maryland Senna; Early Goldenrod; Narrowleaf Mountainmint; Orange Coneflower; Yellow False Indigo; New England Aster; Licorice Scented Goldenrod; Eastern Columbine; Gray Goldenrod; Hairy Beardtongue; Zigzag Aster; Golden Alexanders

Food Plot Mix

“Fall Brassica” Blend – a mix of improved brassicas and radish intended for mid-summer, early fall planting. Brassicas gain favor with deer when palatability increases significantly after a few frosts in the fall. Planting too early in the summer should be avoided if attractive forage is to be made available late in the year. Plant 5-6 lbs. per acre on a prepared seed bed. It is the responsibility of the customer to mix the seed before planting.

“Premium” Clover – A blend of Freedom MR Red, Alice White and RegalGraze Ladino clovers suited to most sites in the northeast. Extreme wet or dry locations should be avoided. Soil test to determine lime and fertilizer requirements suggested. Sow at 5-10 lbs per acre early spring on a prepared weed-free seed bed. High-protein clovers are the underpinning to a complete foodplot system.

Number of 2 Year Fertilizer Tablets per Size Plant

1 Tablet - All seedlings, transplants

2 Tablets – Container grown plants, roses

1 Tablet – For each ½ inch trunk diameter, large trees & evergreens

Tablets are 10 grams each, 20% Nitrogen, 10% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Potash.

TABLETS SHOULD NOT TOUCH ROOTS.