NURSERY HISTORY
St. Lawrence Nurseries sprouted up in 1923, and was first the endeavor of Fred L. Ashworth, of Heuvelton, NY. He was a farmer with an interest in growing and propagating fruits and nuts for northern climates. The nursery spent many years as more of a hobby and experiment station than a business for Fred. He supported his family through farm labor and working for the county on the road crew, but he also grafted and sold fruit trees as a small side business; St. Lawrence Nurseries.

Bill MacKentley met Fred in 1971, and within a few years they developed a relationship that became almost like family. Fred was self-taught, but extremely knowledgeable and well-read. During his lifetime he had tried many fruits and nuts in this northern climate, learning what survives and what winter kills here. He recorded his observations in single-space typed or laboriously hand-written pages. Fred traded information, scionwood, and cuttings with other plant-breeders in a forum of letters called a “round-robin” through organizations like NAFEX (North American Fruit Explorers) and NNGA (Northern Nut Growers Assn.) leading to innumerable experiments and dozens of new edible plant varieties.

When Fred died in 1977, Diana and Bill purchased the land where he had done much of his grafting and breeding in Potsdam, NY. In 1981, they produced the first official St. Lawrence Nurseries catalog. For 34 years the MacKentleys cultivated a truly unique and wonderful business, carrying the legacy of Fred Ashworth’s passion. In September of 2015, the nursery was passed on once more to Connor Hardiman. Connor worked for the MacKentleys for 5 years prior to taking over the nursery (with the invaluable help of several core employees). The MacKentleys continue to be involved in an advisory capacity, distributing their decades of knowledge and ensuring a successful future for St. Lawrence Nurseries. 2021 was a big year for SLN; we are transitioning to a new property here in Potsdam. The MacKentleys have, beyond graciously, allowed us to continue farming in their backyard for over 6 years! The time has come to stretch our legs and give them some well deserved peace and quiet. It has been very exciting to watch things come together and put down roots in yet another iteration of St. Lawrence Nurseries, nearly 100 years in.

OFF SEASON & BUSINESS HOURS
The St. Lawrence Nurseries office is run by two people: Connor and Allyssa. We do not live on the nursery premises, though the MacKentleys do still live at the Rt. 345 address, and we ask folks to be respectful of that, especially in the COVID era. We are usually around the nursery during the day, but are outdoors much of the time from May through November. If you plan to stop by, please email us at trees@slngrow.com, or call (315) 261-9215. You can leave a message and we will return your call as soon as possible. For local customers, we are not able to fill orders on the spot. All orders, even those for pickup, must be received by our deadline of April 15th. Although plant orders can only be picked up at the nursery during our pickup dates in April and May, you are welcome to come any time of year to visit. Come check out the various trees and edible shrubs that we grow, ask questions, and give us your ideas! This year, the dates for locals to pick up are April 9th, April 23rd, and May 7th.

ABOUT OUR TREES
- Organically Grown -
Our trees are grown using organic, and regenerative practices, because we are committed to preserving the health of the air, water, soil, and ourselves. We use no conventional herbicides, fungicides or pesticides. Instead of artificial fertilizers, we rely on mulch, manure, and cover crops to boost soil and plant health. We use natural immune boosters like compost tea to help our plants fight disease naturally. In our orchard, a regimen of Neem Oil and kaolin clay gives us fruit that is safe to eat. Rather than using mechanical digging machines, we hand-plant, hand-weed and hand-dig all of our stock. We are not certified organic, but the principals are of the utmost importance to us. We are also moving in a regenerative, minimal till direction as it is clear that this is where agriculture needs to go; even for the tiniest of farms, like us!

- Winter Tested -
Our trees are grown in a cold, northern climate (USDA Zone 3/4). Trees that are unable to withstand temperatures of -30°F to -40°F will not survive our winters, and if we cannot grow it here, we don’t sell it. However, trees do grow more slowly in cold locations with short growing seasons, and nurseries are not exempt from this law of nature. We do not “push” our trees with artificial fertilizers, but use natural methods to encourage an optimum growth rate. The result is a smaller, but tougher tree with a more balanced proportion of root to top, which will establish itself well and harden off properly before winter. Our trees are not like the trees that you often see lined up at your local garden center in springtime: tall, beefy specimens grown in a favorable climate (Zones 5 to 7) and pushed with nitrogen fertilizers. Heavy reliance on chemical fertilizers produces a “top-heavy” tree with a disproportionately small root, which is then machine-dug (often cutting or damaging roots in the process) and shipped, first from grower to wholesaler, then from wholesaler to retailer. The root is encased in fertilizer-enhanced media and potted or wrapped in burlap, which the customer is conveniently instructed not to remove, making it impossible to see the root system. If you live in USDA Zone 3 or 4, you’ve probably been disappointed before by trees that were proclaimed to be “cold hardy.” Where was the tree grown? A tree that has been through -40°F winters has proven itself to be truly cold hardy. This means that a tree from our nursery will grow for you even if you live in a severely cold climate, whereas a tree from a conventional nursery located in a warmer growing zone may winterkill or simply survive without much growth or fruit. Hardiness is our specialty!

- Guaranteed -
As your supplier, our job is to ship you a healthy plant that is true to name and claim. As the customer, your job is proper planting, mulching and regular watering of that plant. Protection from mice, rabbits, deer and other plant-munching creatures is also up to you. If a plant fails to establish itself upon delivery (assuming it is planted right away!), or fails to make it through its first winter, please contact us. We will work with you to determine the fairest course of action. If it seems that the plant did not survive in spite of proper care on your part, we will replace it at no charge. In some cases, we may ask you to pay for shipping or offer to split the cost of replacement with you. Tell us what went wrong, and we’ll try to help you figure out what you can do to guarantee success with the next planting.
Precut Hardware Cloth Screens:

It may seem extravagant to buy screens instead of cutting your own from a roll of hardware cloth, but having the screens right there when you plant, instead of... “Oh, the trees will be OK until I get a chance to pick up a roll at the store...” and later, “D__n! I really meant to get that screened!” After years of hearing sad stories about girdled fruit trees, we started offering the 12” x 18” hardware-cloth screens that we use in our own orchard. We recommend hardware cloth instead of plastic guards or wraps because it allows air to circulate freely around the stem, deterring mold and rot. The screen will make a 4-inch diameter cage. Keep your trees safe from mice and rabbits! Instructions included.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-10</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16+</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPLES FOR NORTHERN CLIMATES

Our apple trees, like many fruit trees, are propagated by grafting; the process of joining a scion (which becomes the fruiting part, or top of the tree) to a rootstock (which becomes the root of the tree.) Grafting allows the two parts to grow together and function as a single plant. Although the rootstock does have an influence on the ultimate size and hardiness of the tree, the scion alone determines what kind of fruit the tree will yield. Therefore, when we produce fruit trees for northern climates, there are two things to consider: 1) which rootstock to use, and 2) which “cultivars” (cultivated varieties) to graft onto that rootstock. Both must be hardy and vigorous enough to withstand the lowest winter temperatures and grow vigorously during a short season.

Rootstock. The rootstock determines the ultimate size of the tree. Generally, there are “standard,” “dwarf” and “semi-dwarf” rootstocks. Choosing one or the other of these rootstocks does not influence the type of fruit yielded by a tree, but for Northern growers it can have a huge effect on how winter-hardy the tree is, how well it grows, and whether it produces a crop. “Dwarf” trees are made by grafting onto rootstocks that are inherently weak growers; they intentionally stunt the growth of the tree. In USDA Zone 3 or 4, the use of a dwarfing rootstock can cause even a hardy cultivar to winterkill or to simply linger season after season with minimal growth and no fruit. If you live in a northern climate with a short growing season, trees with dwarf or semi-dwarf rootstocks are a poor choice. You need a rootstock that will grow robustly for 2-3 months and then start hardening off for winter. We do not grow or sell dwarf or semi-dwarf apple trees, because they do not have the hardiness, vigor, and disease resistance needed to thrive in our northern climate. For our apple trees we use the Russian rootstock Antonovka; an extremely hardy and vigorous “standard” size rootstock which can produce strong growth during our limited growing season. “Standard” means that Antonovka is not a dwarfing rootstock; it will not limit the growth and thus the ultimate size of the tree, rather, it will allow the tree to grow freely to its full size, about 25 feet high if unpruned. For growers in Zones 3 and 4, an apple on Antonovka rootstock will be much hardier, grow more vigorously, and bear fruit sooner (and in greater quantity) than the same apple on dwarfing rootstock. If you wish for a smaller tree, this can be accomplished with pruning. A well-pruned apple tree on Antonovka rootstock in Zones 3-4, will be equivalent to a “semi-dwarf” tree in size (10-12 feet at maturity), and it will have many advantages. For instance, your tree will have the vigor to compete with grass that grows near the base of the tree, while a dwarf tree must have “clean culture” (no sod) to the drip line. It will not need to be guyed or staked, whereas dwarf trees tend to be shallow-rooted and usually require some support. Your tree might well be producing fruit for your great-grandchildren, while dwarf trees must be replanted every 10-20 years. The crop yielded by your mature standard tree will be many times greater than that of a dwarf or semi-dwarf tree. Finally, because Antonovka is a seedling rootstock (not clonal), you are adding genetic diversity to your orchard; thereby adding disease and pest resistance.

Cultivars. In the apple list on pages 5-9, we list over 90 varieties of apples that can be grown in our climate, with several more available online-only. Hardiness ratings (from hardest to least hardy: E—V—M—P) can help narrow the choice for those in colder areas. Also consider the ‘our picks’ and packages listed on page 5! A brief description of each is included, as well as a code to determine each variety’s key characteristics.

CHOOSING A SITE FOR YOUR APPLE TREES

Apples like light, fertile soils and a south-facing slope if available. Your trees will grow faster on a well drained, sandy loam soil. They will not grow well at all in wet, heavy clay or pure sand without significant amendment. Another consideration is proximity to your dwelling, especially for fruit trees which require care every year. Will it be “out of sight, out of mind?” You want to avoid that!

Be sure that water can be provided at the site: Each tree should receive 5 to 10 gallons of water per day until the end of May, and the same amount at least two to three times per week until mid-July (August in a dry year.)

Planting: Get your trees in the ground as soon as you can. Have your holes dug before the trees even arrive if possible. For details on planting, see our Planting Guide (hard copy included with order): www.slngrow.com/pages/full-planting-guide.

Spacing. Plant your apple trees 20 feet apart if they are to be kept well-pruned; 25+ feet if they will be allowed to grow to full size.

Apple pollination. Most of the apple cultivars that we offer are self-fruitful, i.e. they do not need to be planted near a different variety of apple to produce fruit (unless otherwise indicated in the description). However, even self-fruitful varieties produce better crops with cross-pollination; we recommend that the backyard gardener plant more than one apple variety in his/her orchard.

How long before it fruits? An apple tree from our nursery, planted in good soil, and maintained adequately by its new owner (rabbit protection, pruning, mulching, manure, attention to pest problems) can be expected to bear fruit in 4-5 years.

Disease Resistance: It is best to choose your varieties first for vigor and fruit quality, and secondly for disease resistance. Keeping your tree healthy will help it fend off disease. Conversely, any tree that is under stress will be more likely to fall prey to disease, whether or not it is genetically disease resistant. Proper basic care is the best prevention!

That said, in the “code” column of the apple listings on pages 5-9, you will see some apples tagged “DR” with the subscript “s” (for scab), “f” (for fireblight), or “r” (for cedar apple rust). These apples are less susceptible, but not immune(!) to these diseases. Do not pass over a variety simply because it is not “DR.” “DR” does not mean “no spray” or “low maintenance.” Insects like disease resistant trees just as much as normal trees.

Code:
a-notably annual bearer
b-baking
c-cider
e-eating
e-ornamental flowers
g-jelly
j-juicy
k-keeper
l-large fruit
o-aromatic
p-productive
r-ripen over long season
s-sauce
u-unusual flavor
v-vigorous
y-bears young
S-sells well at market stands

Hardiness:
E— Extremely hardy; -50°F or colder.
V— Very hardy, to -50°F
M— Moderately hardy, to -40°F
P — May need extra protection.

Season:
Early — end of July thru mid-August
Mid — end of August thru September
Late — First week of October and later
Apple trees are 2 to 4 ft. in height. Price per tree is $29. Specially priced “our pick” options and packages are listed below.

Apple Package #1
Good Market Sellers
Fameuse
Ginger Gold
Regent
Richardson
Snowsweet
5 trees, $135

Apple Package #2
Super Cold Hardy
Adanac
Early Harvest
Purdy
Scott Winter
Sofstaholm
5 trees, $135

Apple Package #3
Good Fresh Eating
Oriole
Patterson
Striped Harvey
Valentine
White Astrachan
5 trees, $135

Apple Package #4
Heirloom Cultivars
Ben Davis
Sofstaholm
Scott Winter
White Wtr. Pearmain
Wodarz
5 trees, $135

‘Our Pick’ Apples, $26/tree:
It’s always sad to see beautiful young fruit trees with lesser-known names go unsold. To encourage our customers to try a variety which they may never have heard of, we offer “our pick” option. You chose the type of apple you are looking for, and we chose a tree that fits the bill!
The categories are listed below:

Apple Package #1
Good Market Sellers
Fameuse
Ginger Gold
Regent
Richardson
Snowsweet
5 trees, $135

Apple Package #2
Super Cold Hardy
Adanac
Early Harvest
Purdy
Scott Winter
Sofstaholm
5 trees, $135

Apple Package #3
Good Fresh Eating
Oriole
Patterson
Striped Harvey
Valentine
White Astrachan
5 trees, $135

Apple Package #4
Heirloom Cultivars
Ben Davis
Sofstaholm
Scott Winter
White Wtr. Pearmain
Wodarz
5 trees, $135

$28 each - 2 to 4 foot trees

APPLE VARIETIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivar</th>
<th>Hardiness</th>
<th>Parentage</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adanac</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Battleford open pollinated</td>
<td>Yellow striped, red wash</td>
<td>Late-mid</td>
<td>Small size, good cooking apple, will keep 2-3 months in storage. Super cold-hardy.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adirondack Crab</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Longlasting, profuse clusters of white flowers give way to tiny (1/4&quot;) fruit which hang on the tree well into winter.</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander*</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Russian importation</td>
<td>Red or striped</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Large size, good cooking qualities. (Great pie apple!). Ripens continuously over several weeks.</td>
<td>b, l, r DRs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Winter Hangover+</td>
<td>E-V</td>
<td>Crab seedling</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Produces heavy clusters of 1 to 1 1/2 inch crabapples that hang on the tree all winter. A late winter feast of fermented fruit and seeds for wildlife!</td>
<td>f, p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashmeades Kernel</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Old English, unknown</td>
<td>Red-yellow russet</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Fruit of highest quality. Will keep 3-4 months. Makes excellent tasting cider.</td>
<td>c, e, k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlas</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Winter St. Lawrence X Duchess</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Tender skin, good for cooking and eating. Beautiful stark white flesh against dark red skin. Keeps well. Tree is vigorous and productive.</td>
<td>b, e, k, p, v</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes Heirloom Variety  +Denotes SLN Introduction  DR Denotes Disease Resistance to: s (scab), f (fireblight) and r (cedar apple rust)
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<tr>
<th>Cultivar</th>
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<th>Color</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autumn Arctic*+</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Seedling of Arctic</td>
<td>Red-yellow, striped</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Medium-large fruit; tasty, productive, and scab-resistant! Introduced by Fred L. Ashworth in 1952 as a harder alternative to Baldwin.</td>
<td>DR: s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avenarius*</td>
<td>E-V</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Green with red striping</td>
<td>Very Early</td>
<td>Medium size, ripens very early; even before Yellow Transparent! Sweet, juicy flesh is white. Vigorous grower!</td>
<td>e, j, v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beacon</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Malinda X Wealthy</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Early-Mid</td>
<td>Sweet, good-tasting and juicy. Flesh sometimes stained with red. Tree productive, and resistant to scab and fireblight.</td>
<td>e, i, p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bechtel Crab</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Malus ioensis open pollinated</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>A feast for the eyes &amp; nose, Bechtel's flowers are delicate light pink and multi-petaled like miniature roses. Extremely sweet-smelling they perfume the whole yard when in blossom.</td>
<td>f, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Davis*</td>
<td>E-V</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Yellow with deep red striping</td>
<td>Early-Mid</td>
<td>Great for cooking almost all year! Grows vigorously and fruits annually at a young age. Fruit quality is fair; somewhat dry. Best after several months in storage, and will keep until Spring.</td>
<td>a, k, p, v, y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Pearmain*</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Old American</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Medium to large fruit is mild and aromatic, with firm, dense flesh. Will keep in common storage until January.</td>
<td>e, k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonkers</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Liberty X Red Delicious</td>
<td>Deep Red</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Very large fruit with good acidity and flavor. Excellent all-purpose apple, and particularly good for cider. Vigorous grower. Named by the orchardist and author Michael Phillips.</td>
<td>b, c, e, l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Betty+</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Antonovka seedling</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>This apple will freeze right on the tree, becoming &quot;bletted&quot; and turning into lovely apple gelata. Rich tasting, great keeper.</td>
<td>e, k, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Moscow Pear sdg.</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>An excellent eating apple that is also good for cooking. Strong branching habit, and an annual bearer.</td>
<td>a, b, c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut Crab</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Malinda X crab</td>
<td>Red-Yellow</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Delightfully sweet and good-tasting crabapple with white flowers. 2 to 2 1/2 inches in size. Vigorous grower. Makes rich-tasting cider.</td>
<td>e, c, p, s, u, v, v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortland</td>
<td>V-M</td>
<td>Ben Davis X McIntosh</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Mid-Late</td>
<td>The white flesh is slow to discolor on exposure to air. A good all-around apple, favored for cooking and cider. Annual bearer.</td>
<td>a, b, c, e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson Beauty</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Fameuse family</td>
<td>Red striped</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>One of the earliest red apples. Nice tart flavor. White flesh w/occasional red streaking; great for sauce and cooking.</td>
<td>b, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolgo Crab</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Siberian crab</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Small, good flavored fruit that is highly ornamental and great for jelly. Classic &quot;flowering crab&quot; with early white blooms. Fireblight and scab resistant.</td>
<td>a, g, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Cortland</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Cortland X Lodi</td>
<td>Green w/ red striping</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Fruit is somewhat similar to Cortland, but tarter. Stores well for an early apple. Tree a vigorous grower.</td>
<td>b, s, v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Harvest*</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>A very early apple; on the tart side, and good for sauce and baking. Cultivated for almost 200 years!</td>
<td>b, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early McIntosh</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>McIntosh X Yellow Transp.</td>
<td>Yellow/red</td>
<td>Early-Mid</td>
<td>White, tender flesh with pleasant flavor. Good for home and local markets.</td>
<td>c, $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastman Sweet*</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Old native, unknown</td>
<td>Red, striped</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Attractive fruit with rich, sweet, yellowish flesh. Tree bears heavily and is long-lived</td>
<td>e, p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empress</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Jonamac X Vista Bella</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Early-mid</td>
<td>Similar in size, appearance and quality to Empire, but earlier. Smaller tree is a heavy cropper; an annual bearer.</td>
<td>a, c, $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fameuse*</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Seed from France; aka Snow Apple</td>
<td>Yellow, red</td>
<td>Early to early-mid</td>
<td>Known among old-timers as the &quot;Snow apple.&quot; White, juicy flesh, sometimes tinged with red streaks. Excellent for eating and for cider.</td>
<td>c, e, j, $</td>
</tr>
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<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fireside</td>
<td>E-V</td>
<td>McIntosh X Longfield</td>
<td>Red, striped</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>An excellent dessert apple. Good keeper; resistant to cedar-apple rust.</td>
<td>e, k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>(Macoun X Ant’vka) X NY49821-46</td>
<td>Red, striped</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>A good quality fresh-eating, cider and cooking apple. Keeps well in storage. Tree is vigorous and disease resistant. Natural semi-dwarf. (Plant Patent #5723.)</td>
<td>b, c, e, k, v, DR: s, f, r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger Gold</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Golden Delicious X Albemarle Pippin</td>
<td>Yellow with red blush</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Sweet-tart, firm, crisp. Excellent for eating, baking, and sauce. Slow to oxidize. 'Official apple of Virginia', where it originated. Keeps 2-3 months in cold storage.</td>
<td>b, e, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glover Goldie</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Tolman Sweet OP</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>A large apple resembling Golden Delicious in both flavor and quality. Keeps well in storage.</td>
<td>e, k, l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Russet*</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>English Russet seedling</td>
<td>Yellow russet</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Yields the best-flavored cider. Hard fruit; stores all winter. When using for cider, mix with juicy varieties to get a good blend of flavor and volume.</td>
<td>c, e, k, o, S DR: s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldrush</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Golden Delicious X PRI 1689-110</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>A firm, crisp apple with complex flavor that is good to excellent eating at harvest and improves with storage. Excellent keeper. Scab-resistant.</td>
<td>E, k, S DR: s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haralson</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Malinda X Wealthy</td>
<td>Striped; yellow and red</td>
<td>Mid-Late</td>
<td>A vigorous and productive tree. Firm, white flesh with a mild, pleasant flavor; good for cooking and cider. Some moderate resistance to fireblight.</td>
<td>b, c, e, p, v DR: f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenner Sweet+</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Fameuse X crab</td>
<td>Yellow, red stripes</td>
<td>Early-Mid</td>
<td>Originated in Colton, NY on the Howard Jenner farm. Good flavored, sweet apple. Similar to Fameuse.</td>
<td>c, e, j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathryn's Favorite+</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Yellow w/ red wash &amp; stripes</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>A rich-flavored, sweet and spicy apple excellent for fresh eating. Keeps well. Named for Fred L. Ashworth's daughter.</td>
<td>e, k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Luscious</td>
<td>V-M</td>
<td>Uncertain; N. Carolina 1935</td>
<td>Greenish</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Very large. The flesh is yellowish-white, fine-grained, crisp and juicy. Flavorful, great for baking or cooking.</td>
<td>b, l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kola Crab</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Elk River x Duchess</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Large green crab apple with lovely aroma and high tannins. A great candidate for hard cider. Sturdy rounded shape with leaves that turn bright, beautiful red in the fall.</td>
<td>c, f, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leafland Greening</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Green-yellow</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Green cooking apple especially nice for pies, cobblers, etc.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>M-P</td>
<td>Macoun X Purdue 54-12</td>
<td>Deep yellow</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Juicy, fine-textured white flesh with good flavor. Resistant to scab, fireblight, cedar apple rust and mildew.</td>
<td>e, j, S DR: s, f, r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodi</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Montgomery X Y. Transp.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Very similar to Yellow Transparent, but larger and stores better.</td>
<td>b, e, l, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macoun</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>McIntosh X Jersey Black</td>
<td>Deep red</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Similar to McIntosh. Good eating apple. Flesh is white, highly flavored, aromatic.</td>
<td>e, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal Beauty</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Red flushed yellow</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Primarily grown for its prolific white spring blossoms, the 2” diameter fruit are great for culinary purposes.</td>
<td>b, f, g, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newtosh</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>McIntosh X Yellow Newton</td>
<td>Red striped</td>
<td>Late-mid</td>
<td>Produces a high percentage of extra-fancy fruits. Skin similar to McIntosh; flesh like Yellow Newton, the latter given a &quot;best&quot; rating in Beach's Apples of New York.</td>
<td>e, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Spy*</td>
<td>V-M</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Yellow w/ red stripes</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Light yellow flesh, fine grained, crisp, and juicy. Described by Beach as &quot;very good to best.&quot; Tree is hardy, but requires a long ripening season; fruit does not always ripen fully in Zone 3/4.</td>
<td>b, e, j, o, S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*Denotes Heirloom Variety  +Denotes SLN Introduction  DR Denotes Disease Resistance to: s (scab), f (fireblight) and r (cedar apple rust)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivar</th>
<th>Hardiness</th>
<th>Parentage</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Season</th>
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<th>Code</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.W. Greening</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Golden Russet X Alexander</td>
<td>Green w/ red wash</td>
<td>Mid-Late</td>
<td>Large fruit, crisp, firm, juicy, with slight aroma. Great pie apple!</td>
<td>b, e, j, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Easy-Gro</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Spartan X PRI 565</td>
<td>Red/ yellow</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Introduced by the Canadian Dept. of Agriculture. White-fleshed and scab-resistant; good for cooking and eating; a fair keeper.</td>
<td>b, e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y. Trans. X Liveland Raspberry</td>
<td>Yellow, striped red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DR: s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriole</td>
<td>E-V</td>
<td>Columbia X Melba</td>
<td>Yellow, w/ red blush</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Flavor is very mild; good quality for eating and culinary use. Keeps well. Hardy in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan!</td>
<td>b, e, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Garden</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Malinda X Duchess</td>
<td>Red, striped</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Flesh very firm and juicy; good eating quality that improves in storage, hangs well on tree, excellent keeper.</td>
<td>j, e, k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce Pasture+</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bethel X Alexander</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Large apple with coarse yellowish flesh, excellent flavor. Keeps well. Good for fresh eating, cider and cooking.</td>
<td>b, c, e, k, l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priscilla</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Starking Delicious X PRI 610-2</td>
<td>Yellow overlaid with red</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Very productive annual bearer that tends to overbear if fruit not thinned. Field immune to scab; also resistant to fireblight and cedar apple rust. Medium-size fruit has good taste and crisp flesh with licorice overtones.</td>
<td>a, c, e, p, o DR: s, f, r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purdy+</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Old Russian</td>
<td>Yellow-red, blushed</td>
<td>Mid to Late</td>
<td>Large apple with tart but pleasant flavor. Apples ripen over a long season and, if left, will hang on the tree into November. Discovered in the Adirondacks in a cold Zone 3.</td>
<td>b, e, l, r, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puritan</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>McIntosh X Red Astrachan</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Early-mid</td>
<td>White flesh, good flavor, somewhat tart, McIntosh type. Tree has good structure and tends to bear biennially</td>
<td>e, b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinte</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Crimson Beauty X Red Melba</td>
<td>Yellow, heavy red blush</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Earliest good eating apple. Cream colored flesh is very tender. Annual bearer of heavy grower; tree very strong grower, requires pruning.</td>
<td>a, e, p, v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Astrachan</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Swedish importation</td>
<td>Green with red</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Beautiful appearance. Can be used for cooking before fully ripe. Good quality eating when ripe. Flesh white, often tinged with red. Brisk, slightly tart flavor.</td>
<td>b, e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Baron</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Golden Delicious X Daniels Red Duchess</td>
<td>Yellow, red blush</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Flesh crisp and juicy, good for fresh eating, pies and sauce. Stores well. Tree is tolerant to fireblight. Bears at a young age.</td>
<td>b, e, j, k, s, y, $ DR: f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regent</td>
<td>V-M</td>
<td>Red Duchess X Delicious</td>
<td>Bright red over yellow</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Very juicy; flavor as good or better than Red Delicious. High dessert quality does not diminish in storage. Fruit hangs well, rarely dropping before harvest. Resistant to cedar apple rust.</td>
<td>c, j, k, $ DR: r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardson+</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>St. Lawrence X Duchess</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Rich mellow flavor, white flesh. Vigorous grower, regularly productive.</td>
<td>c, p, v, $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Winter*</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Vermont seedling</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Flesh tinged with yellow, sometimes stained with red. Very juicy, somewhat tart in early part of season, becoming milder toward season’s end. Tree bears at a young age.</td>
<td>j, y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secor</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Salome X Jonathan</td>
<td>Striped red</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Keeps well until Spring. Juicy, good flavor and texture.</td>
<td>e, j, k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharon</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>McIntosh X Longfield</td>
<td>Yellow, striped red</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>High quality, similar to McIntosh, but sweeter and firmer. Tree vigorous and productive.</td>
<td>e, p, v, $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokehouse*</td>
<td>V-M</td>
<td>Vandever open pollinated</td>
<td>Red, yellow</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Great all-purpose apple with a pleasant, spicy-sweet flavor. Tree vigorous grower, requires pruning. Reliable cropper.</td>
<td>a, k, p</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Snowsweet</td>
<td>E-V</td>
<td>Sharon X Connell Red</td>
<td>Yellow with bronze</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>New introduction from the MN apple breeding program. Great eating apple with a rich, sweet flavor and a touch of tartness. Firm, white flesh is slow to oxidize.</td>
<td>b, e, $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofstaholm</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Early German</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>This cultivar comes to us from Germany via Jurgin Reckin. Similar to Yellow Transparent.</td>
<td>b, e, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartan</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>McIntosh X Unknown</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>late-Mid to Late</td>
<td>Equal to Empire in quality and texture. Two weeks later than McIntosh. Keeps 'til February in storage. Bears regular heavy crops.</td>
<td>a, k, p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped Harvest*</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Green over-laid w/red</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Sweet, but with enough tartness to bring out the rich flavor. From George Stilphen of Harrison, ME.</td>
<td>c, e, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet McIntosh</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Lawver X McIntosh</td>
<td>Red-yellow</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Inspite of his name; this apple does not resemble McIntosh. Large fruit, sweet, and aromatic. Will keep 150 days in 30 degree storage.</td>
<td>e, k, l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tydeman Red</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Worcester Pearmain</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Early-Mid</td>
<td>Beautiful white flesh against clear red skin. Mild, pleasant flavor...good eating apple. Keeps well at 32 degrees F.</td>
<td>e, k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Green, blushed red</td>
<td>Early-Mid</td>
<td>Flesh white, somewhat coarse but with excellent taste. A high quality eating/cooking apple. Found by Bill Adair in Edmonton, Alberta ~1965.</td>
<td>b, e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violi’s Hanging Crab</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>A large (2 inch) conical crab that hangs on the tree into winter. Very productive. Good flavor; slight astrigency.</td>
<td>c, f, p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Cortland X Crimson Beauty</td>
<td>Red striped</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Large fruit that ripens all at once. Excellent for sauce, culinary, and fresh market. Juicy with a nice tart flavor.</td>
<td>b, e, j, l, s, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westfeld Seek-no-further*</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>New England origin</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Late-Mid</td>
<td>Beach rates this &quot;very good to best,&quot; a rare distinction in his Apples of New York. It flourishes in well-drained, gravelly or loamy soil. Flesh is rich-tasting and pleasantly aromatic. Good all-purpose household apple.</td>
<td>b, e, u, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westland</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Heyer 12 X Dr. Bill</td>
<td>Red striped</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Originating in Brooks, Alberta, this super-hardy cultivar will fruit in the coldest climate. Fruit large, juicy, good for pies and sauce but a bit tart for eating. Not a keeper. Pendulous branching habit.</td>
<td>b, c, v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Winter Pearmain*</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>A fresh eating apple with very high quality flavor and texture. Stores well.</td>
<td>e, k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Astrachan</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Early Russian</td>
<td>Green overlaid with red stripes</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Very similar to Red Astrachan, this cultivar became popular in the Midwest 100 years ago. White flesh, high quality eating. Not a keeper.</td>
<td>e, o, j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson Juicy+</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Seedling of Fameuse</td>
<td>Yellow with pink blush</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Large white-fleshed, mildly tart, very juicy apple with a distinctive flavor. Good keeper.</td>
<td>e, j, k, l, u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winesap*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Unknown, Old American</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>The &quot;original&quot; Winesap, a bit harder than Stayman, but best to plant in a protected location. Medium size, good for cider and fresh eating. Good keeper.</td>
<td>c, e, k, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Wildlife Crab</td>
<td>E-V</td>
<td>Seedling crab</td>
<td>Red-yellow</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Crabapple with 1-inch diameter fruit which hangs all winter. Provides excellent late-winter forage for birds, deer, etc.</td>
<td>f, g, p, v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wodarz*</td>
<td>E-V</td>
<td>Unknown (Wodarz 83)</td>
<td>Green and knobby</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>A joint release of N. Dakota and the R.L. Wodarz family, this &quot;ugly&quot; apple is very sweet and stores well. Somewhat tolerant to fireblight.</td>
<td>e, k, DR: f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zestar</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>State Fair X Frostbite</td>
<td>Green, nearly 100% blushed red</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>A new cultivar from Minnesota breeding program. Sweet, crisp &amp; juicy. Excellent summer apple. Keeps several weeks in cold storage.</td>
<td>e, j, p, S</td>
</tr>
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We are proud to offer the widest selection of cold-hardy pears out there! We provide pear varieties that will thrive where the standard commercial varieties will not make it.

**Rootstock** The rootstocks we use for our pears are Pyrus communis and Pyrus ussuriensis; hardy and vigorous growers which produce “standard” (full-sized) tree.

**Spacing** Plant pear trees about 20 feet apart.

**Pollination** Most pear cultivars need to be cross-pollinated by a different variety in order to produce a crop. We do have a few (as noted in the descriptions) that are self-fruitful; these still benefit from pollination!

**Our Pick Pear Package - $100**

You give us your desired purpose, and we will choose 4 varieties that will pollinate each other and provide delicious fruit!

**Hardiness**

- **E** - Extremely hardy, to -50°F or colder
- **V** - Very hardy, to -50°F with occasional winter injury
- **M** - Moderately hardy, to -40°F with occasional injury.

**How long before it fruits?** A pear tree from our nursery, if planted in good soil and maintained adequately by its new owner (rabbit protection, mulching, manure, attention to pests,) should yield its first fruit in 3-5 yrs.

**PEAR VARIETIES**

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolshaya</td>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td>Early September</td>
<td>Bolshaya (<em>large</em> in Russian), is a round, ussurian pear of Russian origin. Green, and resembling an apple, this is among the hardiest of all Russian pears, yet is still of high quality. First time offering in the USA! Originally evaluated by the South-Ural research institute of Fruit &amp; Vegetable Growing. <em>Limit 1 per order.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabot</td>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td>September</td>
<td>Medium sized fruit. Extremely winter hardy. Flesh is sweet, aromatic and good for fresh eating!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celyo</td>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td>Late September</td>
<td>A Patten seedling from Celine Caron in Quebec, CA. Smaller than Celine with sweet, melting flesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chazy River+</td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td>Early September</td>
<td>The parent tree is a seedling growing in Scotia, NY, is about 200 years old and was brought to our attention by Joe Lavorando. Fruit is small to medium in size, good for fresh eating and canning. Precocious bearer!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark+</td>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td>Early September</td>
<td>Fruit is small, good for canning, and fair quality eating when ripe. Ripens all at once, and is not a keeper. This vigorous tree is fireblight and scab resistant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dempsey</td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td>September</td>
<td>Large size and excellent quality. Found near Brussels, Belgium. Vigorous, hardy, and productive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eden</td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td>Early September</td>
<td>Discovered by David Fried in Vermont. Large fruit with sweet melting flesh; has few grit cells, and is hardy into northern Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ely+</td>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td>October</td>
<td>The mother tree has been growing in Ely, MN for at least 100 years. Brought to our attention by Sandy Okstad. Small, sweet, good for canning and processing. This tree has to be hardy, if you know anything about Ely, MN!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Hudar</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Late July-Early August</td>
<td>Originated on the Hudar farm in Hammond, NY; one of our best eating pears, and also good for canning. Early and productive. Yellow, with sweet, juicy flesh. Fruit size is a bit smaller than a Bartlett. Tree is self-fertile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julienne</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Mid September</td>
<td>Discovered in the village of Sainte-Julienne, Quebec. A large, Bartlett type pear sometimes weighing 1/2 a pound at maturity. Sweet, juicy fruit may be stored for up to a month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krasnobokaya</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Mid-Late Sept.</td>
<td>A Russian pear and another first-time offer! Krasnobokaya, meaning something akin to “red-sided,” is appropriately named. This medium sized, green pear will develop a very slight blush as it ripens. Sweet, buttery flesh and fruit that will keep up to 2 months in proper storage. Originally evaluated by the South-Ural research institute of Fruit &amp; Vegetable Growing. Limit 1 per order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larinskaya</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Early September</td>
<td>Another Russian pear out of the South-Ural research institute of Fruit &amp; Vegetable Growing. This smaller, roundish pear (similar in appearance to Ure) is good for eating and canning. May last 6-8 weeks in regular storage. The result of a cross between selected seedlings of Ussuriysk pear 41-15-9 and Clapp’s Favorite. Limit 1 per order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Late Sept.</td>
<td>A medium sized hard, green pear which ripens into a smooth, yellow, melting and flavorful fruit. Brought to the nursery’s attention by Clarke Nattress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loma</td>
<td>E-V</td>
<td>Late August</td>
<td>A large roundish pear from the Saguenay area of Quebec, 2 hours north of Quebec City. High quality eating; a good choice for places with a short growing season. Self-fertile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loving</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Mid Sept.</td>
<td>A Russian variety; a Ussuriensis cultivar with excellent fruit quality, as well as the unbeatable hardiness of Ussuriensis pears. Possibly also known in Russia as 'Nagost.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova+</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Mid Sept.</td>
<td>Among our best eating pears. Named by Bill MacKentley after his daughter Nova. Large, round, melting and juicy. Can be used green or ripe. Hangs well on tree and is self fertile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'berg+</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>This medium to large-sized pear ripens to a fine quality fruit. Excellent canned. The original tree grew just south of Ogdensburg, NY for 50 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patten</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Early October</td>
<td>Very large fruit with excellent eating quality. One of the latest ripening pears. Should be picked about 1 week before ripe, and allowed to ripen in cold storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schroeder Hardy+</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>This pear was evaluated at the University of North Dakota, and has been around for over 90 years. It regularly ripens in North Dakota, bearing large fruit with sweet, melting flesh; good for fresh eating and canning with very few grit cells. Limit 1 per order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoSweet</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Mid-Late August</td>
<td>An exceptionally sweet and juicy pear, this tree will not keep you waiting! Tends to bear young and occasionally needs fruit thinning. Will produce a prodigious amount of medium sized, round green fruit, ripening in late summer. Self fertile! Limit 1 per order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Sophie</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Late Sept. - early Oct.</td>
<td>Unknown origin. Bill MacKentley tasted this pear in northern Quebec and acquired some scionwood. We have been propagating it for a number of years here at SLN, and it has displayed significant hardiness and vigor. Fruit is large and juicy; flesh is sweet and melting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summercrisp</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Mid August</td>
<td>Introduced by the Univ. of MN. This pear can be eaten green as a crisp, juicy pear similar to an Asian pear. When ripe, it is sweet and fine textured. Tree is vigorous and a good pollinator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyson*</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Early Sept.</td>
<td>Known since 1794, Tyson is a medium-sized conical pear. Fruit is of quality very high, especially for fresh eating. Keeps only a short time in storage. The tree is large, vigorous, and productive. Resistant to fireblight. Limit 1 per order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ure</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>Another P. communis/P. ussuriensis cross that gives hope to those aspiring to grow pears in extremely cold or fireblight-prone areas. Unlike many ussuriensis crosses, the fruit quality is quite good for fresh eating. These smaller, round pears are sweet and juicy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vekovaya</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Mid-Late Sept.</td>
<td>One more Russian pear making its debut in the USA; this one the result of 6+ decades of breeding work. This tree bears large, classically shaped pears that develop a beautiful red blush over 30-40% of the fruit as it ripens. The crisp, juicy fruit will keep for 1-2 months. Limit 1 per order.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes Heirloom Variety  +Denotes SLN Introduction
Cherry trees are 2 to 3 ft. in height. Price per tree is $29.

Romance Series Dwarf Sour Cherries
Prunus cerasus X P. fruticosa
Carmine Jewel and Crimson Passion
$29 per tree
2 to 3 ft. plants

Two of the dwarf sour cherries from the University of Saskatchewan; released in the late '90s and early 2000s. These are the only two available in the USA. These are attractive and highly productive trees that generally top out around 8-10 feet. The large, quarter-sized fruit makes picking go fast; they will yield 20-25 lbs. of fruit per year at maturity.

Carmine Jewel - Ripens in late July and is the most productive of the two varieties offered. Slightly smaller fruit than Crimson Passion.

Crimson Passion - Ripens in early August and has the highest brix. Larger fruit, but also larger pits; this can be an advantage for pitting.

Bali Cherry - Prunus cerasus
$29 per tree, package of 5 for $130
2 to 3 ft. plants

Also known as ‘Evans,’ this wonderful pie cherry was discovered growing near Edmonton, Alberta, by Dr. Leuan Evans. Bali has fruited after withstanding -43°F. They can handle -50°F with only some minor winter injury. A very vigorous grower, and a precocious producer, yielding large (1 inch) fruit that is excellent for pies, sauces, jams and even fresh eating. Five-year-old trees have been known to produce up to 10 gallons of fruit! These trees are all grown from tissue culture, which means there is no graft or rootstock to worry about. Self-fertile, but yields will be heavier with a pollinator. Bali is also a natural dwarf!

$5.00 shipping fee per order of hats/shirts

‘Plant ‘Til You’re Planted’
T-shirt
S, M, L, XL
$18 each

We went with a higher quality t-shirt this year; a bit more expensive, but significantly more comfortable and durable. The shirt is black with white writing and a white logo on the front. The back bears our slogan: “Plant ‘til You’re Planted!”

St. Lawrence Nurseries Hat
$25 each

Sporting our new logo! These hats are a dark, forest green with white writing.

St. Lawrence Nurseries Winter Beanie
$20 each

A cozy green winter toque bearing the SLN logo in white in the brim, adjusted to be a bit more readable.

St. Lawrence Nurseries Stickers
$1 each with any order!

Simple black and white. 2.5 in. diameter; perfect for water bottles, laptops, bumpers, windows, etc!
Blueberry Culture:
Good blueberry soil should be modified to be on the acidic side; pH 4.0-5.0. A heavy annual application of pine needle mulch can help accomplish this. If more radical acidification is needed, plain sulfur will do the trick. Take time to test the pH of your soil; blueberry plants will be sickly if the soil is not acid enough. Since you will have to provide water and bird protection, plant a small bed or patch rather than a long row. A good, continuous water supply is a must (drip irrigation or overhead), especially during fruit set, enlargement, and ripening. Insufficient water will result in small, poor-quality berries. Screening for birds is necessary as well. A tightly enclosed plastic or wire mesh should be used during the entire ripening period if you expect to get any fruit!

Ripening Times (approximately):
Polaris is our earliest blueberry, generally ripening around July 1st. Next up, coming in around the 10th of July, we have Northblue, Northcountry, Northland, and Patriot. A week or two later, (~July 20th) Chippewa and Superior will be ready to pick! Finally, ringing in the end of blueberry season in the north country, we have Bluegold; ripening up around the first week of August. This will vary some, based on your climate and geography.

Pollination:
Most of our cultivars are self-fruitful. Chippewa and Polaris require a pollinator of a different variety nearby, but even self-fruitful varieties will have an enhanced crop (quantity as well as fruit size!) with more than one variety in a planting.

Spacing:
Northblue and Northcountry should be spaced at about 3-4 feet, while Bluegold, Chippewa, Patriot, Polaris, and Superior require 4-5 feet between plants. Northland should be allowed 5-6 feet between plants. Spacing between rows should be 6 to 8 ft.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivar</th>
<th>Parentage/Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bluegold</td>
<td>Blue Haven X (Ashworth X Bluucrop)</td>
<td>A productive and vigorous low-growing (4 ft.) bush. Berries are medium size, between Northland and Patriot. They are aluminum blue with a good flavor. Yield is similar to Northland. Late season berry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippewa</td>
<td>(G65 X Ashworth) X US3</td>
<td>This half-high bush will reach 4 ft. in height. Chippewa is a midseason berry with classic aluminum blue color. Fruit is of medium size and very sweet. Needs a pollinator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northblue</td>
<td>(G65 X Ashworth) X US3 University of Minnesota</td>
<td>A vigorous half-high reaching 2 ft. in height. Berries are large and dark blue, with flavor superior to most highbush cultivars. At maturity will produce 5-8 lbs. fruit per bush. A real &quot;workhorse&quot; and very reliable cropper. Fall color particularly vivid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northcountry</td>
<td>(G65X Ashworth) X R2P4 University of MN</td>
<td>Introduced in 1983, and a sibling of Northsky, this half-high blueberry has shown itself to be very hardy, vigorous and productive. Mature plants reach 2 1/2 to 4 ft. and yield 3-7 lbs. of fruit. Fruit is medium size, with an attractive aluminum blue color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northland</td>
<td>Michigan University</td>
<td>A half-high (4 ft.) bush with an expansive crown and sweeping branches. Northland will out-produce the other cultivars listed because it is a larger bush, but is not as hardy. Berries are medium size and sweet with mild flavor. Great for fresh eating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriot</td>
<td>US3 X Earlblue University of Maine</td>
<td>A half-high (4 ft.) bush about as hardy as Northland. Berries have great flavor and are very large (some cover a quarter). Highly productive. Easy picker. Good choice for U-pick operations. At market, this is the variety that impresses our customers the most.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polaris</td>
<td>Bluetta X (G65 X Ashworth)</td>
<td>A highly productive, early ripening half-high berry with yields similar to Northblue. Berries are very aromatic with aluminum blue color. The bush will reach up to 4 ft. in height. Needs a pollinator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>MN 5451: Records lost; probably G65 X Ashworth</td>
<td>This new release is a late-midseason berry that matures at 3 to 4 ft in our climate. Similar to Chippewa; more upright than Northblue. Berries are large and medium-blue, with a pleasant, balanced flavor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 to 18 inch plants, $13.00 each. $225 package of 20, mixed varieties (you choose).

Regrettably, we are unable to ship blueberry plants to the State of Michigan.
When purchasing raspberry plants, it is an advantage to start with plants that are “clean” or free of virus. There are many viruses which affect raspberries, and these are found to varying degrees in all parts of the country. The raspberry plants listed below are “virus indexed,” meaning that they have been propagated from stock that is free of virus. They can and often will, however, gradually become virus-infected in later years, giving lower and lower yields after many years in the same spot. If properly managed, however, raspberries can be one of the easiest and most rewarding small fruits to grow.

**Planting.** One of the most common mistakes in setting out raspberry cuttings is planting them too deep. Make sure the living buds (green or white, see photo at left) near the root are not buried. These buds are where the new growth will come from. While the roots should be under the soil, the buds should be right at the surface so that light can reach them. The cane above may put out leaves or die back, but the top of the cane is unimportant compared to the buds near its base.

**Raspberry Culture.** Set plants in rows rather than in a patch. Red raspberries will “suckeer”, making new plants by sending out shoots from the roots. To limit their expansion, we rototill the soil between the rows 3-4 times in a season. We also mulch only in the rows, never between them. (Mulching encourages suckering.) Keep the rows manageable by pruning out old and dead canes each year, or by mowing the whole patch after harvest if you have Fall berries. After several years, if the plants show signs of virus (general decline), dig up some of the new shoots and start them in another location. Raspberries like an acid soil (pH around 5) and lots of organic matter...leaves, manure, etc.

**Red Raspberries - Summer vs. Fall.** Most red raspberries bear two crops, a “summer” crop and a “fall” crop. The first crop is in July and is borne on 2-year canes. The late or “fall” crop is borne on 1-year canes, and may come as early as August or as late as November. If a northern gardener wants a variety for its fall crop, it's important to choose one that bears before freezing weather.

**Pollination.** It is not necessary to plant more than one variety for pollination.

**How long before they fruit?** Raspberries will usually yield fruit the second year after planting, reaching full production in 3-4 years.

**Spacing.** Red raspberries should be set 1-2 ft. apart, with 6-8 ft. between rows. Purple raspberries should be spaced 3 to 4 feet apart, with 10 to 12 ft between rows.

### Red Raspberries: 12 to 18 in. rooted cuttings. $6 each, $60 per dozen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Parentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boyne</td>
<td>Chief X Indian&lt;br&gt;Summer Morden, Manitoba</td>
<td>Canes grow to about 5 ft. and are vigorous, erect and sturdy. Berries do not weight down the canes, Boyne is a reliable cropper here and has shown itself to be very hardy. Fruit is red, medium size, with good raspberry flavor; our favorite for freezing. Ripens in early July.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killarney</td>
<td>Chief X Indian&lt;br&gt;Summer Morden, Manitoba</td>
<td>Medium-size canes, perhaps a bit taller than Boyne. Killarney is a light honey-red, and is extremely sweet for a raspberry. Tends to bear in clusters that weight down the canes, so support is recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova</td>
<td>Southland x Boyne</td>
<td>This hardy, reliable producer was released from the Nova Scotia Experiment Station in 1981. The medium-sized, high-quality fruit ripens a few days before Boyne in early July. Long shelf life. Yields tend to be high from this exceptionally vigorous grower.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purple Raspberries: Purple Raspberries have the growth habit of a black raspberry. They do not spread by layering (sending shoots out underground) as red raspberries do, but tend to “stay put” where they are planted. The canes are longer, with wider-spaced, very “catchy” thorns, and tend to want to bend down to touch their tips to the ground. They should be tied to a trellis or wire support.**

### Purple Raspberries 12 to 18 in. rooted cuttings $8 each, $60 per dozen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Parentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brandywine</td>
<td>Hilton X NY631&lt;br&gt;NY Expt. St.&lt;br&gt;Geneva, NY</td>
<td>A cross between a red raspberry and a black raspberry, Brandywine is a large, gorgeous berry with a tart, full flavor. It is marginally hardy for our area, but we have returned it to the catalog because we never stopped loving its special “real raspberry” flavor. Fine for Zones 4 and up; Zone 3 growers might see some winter dieback.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Elderberries - *Sambucus canadensis*
1 ft. rooted cuttings
$9 each; $60 package of 8 (2 of each variety)

A fruit-bearing bush and attractive ornamental that will grow to heights of 6-8 feet. Tolerates wet locations well, is productive and hardy, and has lovely fall foliage. Berries are ideal for pies, jam, juices and wine. Elderberry juice is the best medicine for colds and flu, and a wonderful winter tonic! These plants come as a rooted cutting; they should be buried with the green stem (if any) above the ground and the rest just below the surface. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. To ensure pollination and abundant fruit, plant more than one variety (listed to the right).

**Adams** - Originated in NY state in 1926. The berries are exceptionally large.

**Nova** - Originated in Nova Scotia in 1946 as an open pollinated seedling of Adams. Fruit is large, sweet and uniform. Plant is vigorous.

**York** - Originated in NY state, 1964. A very large bush with fruit larger than Adams. Considered one of the best cultivars.

**Johns** - From the Nova Scotia Experiment Station. Has large berries and clusters, ripens earlier than Adams. Plant is highly vigorous.

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**Red Currant, “Red Lake”** - *Ribes sp.*
2 to 3 ft. plants, $14 each
$60 package of 5 (you may mix currant varieties)

An extremely hardy and abundantly productive red currant, Red Lake is the best known variety for jellies, compotes, and for fresh eating. The fruit is large and juicy, ripening in mid-July. Red Lake has recently been listed as "very resistant" to White Pine Blister Rust. Plant 3-5 feet apart.

**White Currant “White Imperial”** *Ribes sp.*
2 to 3 ft. plants, $14 each
$60 package of 5 (you may mix)

*Named in Geneva, NY, around 1890. A white form of the red currant. Beautifully translucent and delicious right off the bush or for jams and jellies!*

**Gooseberry, “Pixwell”** - *Ribes sp.*
1 to 2 ft. plants, $14 each
$60 package of 5

A very hardy plant originating in North Dakota in 1932. Fruit is medium in size, green, becoming purple when ripe. The bush is low, (about 3 ft.) has small thorns, and is very productive. Plant 3 feet apart.

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**Black Currant, “Crandall”** - *Ribes nigrum*
2 to 3 ft. plants, $14 each
$60 package of 5 (you may mix currant varieties)

Also known as spicebush or “clove currant”, this robust grower is often referred to as “the North Country's answer to Forsythia.” Crandall is a selection of ornamental black currant, an attractive, 4-foot bush that can produce an abundant crop of edible fruit in its second season. The berries are large and make a wonderful pie! Spicy-scented flowers bloom in early spring, giving a burst of yellow to the landscape. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart.

**Consort** - *Ribes nigrum*
2 to 3 ft. plants, $14 each
$60 package of 5 (you may mix currant varieties)

Consort is very hardy and immune to White Pine Blister Rust, making it possible to grow these currants in areas where white pine is planted. Plants will bear fruit the second year. Mature height is about 4 ft. Plant at least 3 ft. apart.

**Black Currant, “Crandall” - Ribes nigrum**
2 to 3 ft. plants, $14 each
$60 package of 5 (you may mix varieties)

Also known as spicebush or ”clove currant”, this robust grower is often referred to as “the North Country’s answer to Forsythia.” Crandall is a selection of ornamental black currant, an attractive, 4-foot bush that can produce an abundant crop of edible fruit in its second season. The berries are large and make a wonderful pie! Spicy-scented flowers bloom in early Spring, giving a burst of yellow to the landscape. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart.
Edible
Landscape

Aronias (Black Chokeberry) - *Aronia melanocarpa*
1-2 ft. plants; $13 each
2 Varieties: Nero and Viking

Aronia berries contain the highest known levels of antioxidants of any temperate fruit. Five times higher than blueberries and cranberries! They also contain strong anti-cancer compounds. **Nero** and **Viking** are cultivars that produce fruit that is used in Russia for pie making, and may also be processed for juice. The berries are astringent when eaten fresh, but taste significantly improves when processed. Will reach a height of 5 feet. Plant 6 ft. apart for maximum production, or 3-4 ft. apart for a hedge.

Hackberry - *Celtis occidentalis*
2-3 ft. plants, $15 each; $55 package of 5

Often overlooked but beautiful and incredibly tough. A native tree that grows to heights of 50' with a unique display of gorgeous bark and showy purple berries in the Fall. The berries are edible for humans (flavor tends to vary plant-to-plant), and are also a bonanza to wildlife. With a natural range stretching from Canada to Florida, east of the continental divide, these very hardy trees will flourish in a wide range of soils and climates. Plant 12-15 ft. apart for a windbreak or hedge effect, or 18-20 ft. to allow them to reach their full size at maturity.

Haskaps (Edible Honeysuckle) - *Lonicera caerulea var. edulis*
12-18" plants, $15 each; $60 package of 5

The fruit of this bush is a blue, teardrop shaped berry with very tiny seeds (like a blueberry). The fruit is tart, but tasty and useful for jams and jellies. These are the earliest plants in the nursery that leaf out, flower, and set fruit. Cedar waxwings adore them and so do bumblebees. The bush is not climbing, and non-invasive. It reaches a height of about 6 ft. Plant 4-5 feet apart.

**Aurora**
A long, pointy berry; texture is firm and chewy with good strong flavor

**Berry Blue**
The tallest of our edible haskaps; a great pollinator.

**Borealis**
Good taste, firm texture, good for market.

**Cinderella**
Smaller, rounder berries on an upright and vigorous shrub.

**Indigo Gem**
A lower growing bush, Indigo Gem is still highly productive.

**Tundra**
Excellent taste, softer texture.

Nanking Cherry - *Prunus tomentosa*
2-3 ft. plants, $15 each; $55 package of 5

Beautiful flowers grace this shrub in early Spring, later developing into small sour cherries which are good for pies, jams and jellies. Mature height is 5-6 ft. Hardy only to about -30°F. More than one required for pollination. For a full hedge, plant 3 ft. apart.

More edible landscaping options are listed under Shrubs and Hedges on page 19.
Grape Culture: Grapes grow best in well-drained, gravelly-loam soil. They should be supported on a 2-strand wire fence or on a trellis, and, in very cold regions, pruned to a low-headed double trunk, so that the tough woody part stays close to the ground and the more flexible canes can be bent down to be covered with mulch in winter. Although our Planting Guide does give some basic information on planting and caring for grape vines, a good book on grape culture is indispensable to the serious grower.

How long before they fruit? With proper care, grape plants should start to produce in 3-4 years. Naturally, this will vary somewhat with soil types and climate variation.

Pollination: Most grapes are self-fruitful; however, all varieties can benefit by some cross-pollination.

1 ft. plants, $13.00 each; $110 package of 10 (mixed varieties, specify usage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Hardiness</th>
<th>Parentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beta</td>
<td>E-V</td>
<td>Concord X Vitis Riparia</td>
<td>Blue skin, small, tart, best used for jams and jellies. Extremely hardy, vigorous, and disease resistant. Ripens mid-Sept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebell</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Beta X Unknown</td>
<td>Medium size blue skin, good for fresh eating, juice and jelly. Ripens early September with Worden. Sweetier and larger than Valiant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brianna</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Kay Gray X E.S. 2-12-13</td>
<td>A French-American hybrid bred by Elmer Swenson in WI and released by Iowa State in 2001. Brianna has thick skinned green-gold berries that can be made into white wine or used as a seeded table grape. Matures late August.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edelweiss</td>
<td>V-M</td>
<td>MN 78 X Unknown</td>
<td>White skin. Ripens early, bearing heavy clusters of fruit. Excellent for juice and fresh eating. Produces a fruity wine with a &quot;foxy&quot; flavor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elvira</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Vitis riparia</td>
<td>Elvira is a white grape with Vitis riparia (the Riverbank or Frost Grape) in its parentage. Ripening around Concord time, it is incredibly productive. Thin skin and very compact clustering can lead to berries cracking at maturity. It is common to harvest the fruit before cracking occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontenac</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Vitis riparia X Landot 4511</td>
<td>One of the hardiest wine grapes bred to date. Fruit quite small; produced in large, loose clusters. A good grower with marked resistance to most common grape diseases. Makes an excellent red wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itasca</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Frontenac Gris X MN1235</td>
<td>From the University of Minnesota. Itasca (formerly known as MN 1285) has lower acidity and high sugar levels even when compared to its parent, Frontenac Gris, according to U of M grape breeder Dr. Matt Clark. That, paired with a high degree of resistance to common grape pests such as powdery mildew and the insect phylloxera, and its exceptional hardiness makes this an exciting variety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King of the North</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Wild seedling</td>
<td>Medium-large blue skin Concord-type grape. Produces tight clusters of sweet fruit, good for fresh eating and juice. An incredibly vigorous grower, producing 5-6 times the growth per year of any others in this climate. Establishes quickly and fruits at a young age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaCrescent</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>St. Pepin X ES6-8-25</td>
<td>One of the best white wine selections from the Univ. of MN breeding program. Loose clusters of fruit turn a golden brown when fully ripe. The fruit's apricot-like flavor is readily imparted to wines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louise Swenson</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>ES 48-33</td>
<td>One of Elmer's harshest selections. Makes a fine white wine, and may also be used as a table grape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquette</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>MN 1094 X Ravat 262</td>
<td>University of Minnesota cultivar that produces an outstanding red wine. Displays great disease resistance, and is very hardy. Ripens in mid-September. Berries are small with high brix (25.9).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset Seedless</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>ES 12-7-98</td>
<td>At last, a hardy seedless grape! Rosy, medium size fruit with an indescribably wonderful taste. Ripens early (mid September). Candy on the vine!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>ES 283-78-100 X ES 193-78</td>
<td>Bred by Elmer Swenson and released in 1981, it is among the better tasting and more productive of the hardy grapes. It is noted for its large, sweet red fruit in fall, which is excellent for eating fresh, jelly or wine. A vigorous grower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valiant</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Fredonia X Vitis riparia</td>
<td>Blue skin. Recent research has shown Valiant to be even harder than Beta, although it is not quite as disease tolerant. The berries are slightly larger and borne in larger clusters than Beta, and are lower acid, but otherwise similar. A vigorous grower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worden</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Concord, OP</td>
<td>Blue skin. Concord type. Excellent for juice and fresh eating. 2-3 weeks earlier than Concord. Almost never needs winter protection. Grapes hang better than Fredonia, but are not quite as sweet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Canada these are known as “Saskatoons.” Plant breeders have worked with Juneberries (the native shrub is sometimes called Serviceberry or Shadblow) since the early 1900’s; breeding for size, quality of fruit, and for higher production. Similar to a blueberry in looks and taste, the fruit hangs in clusters from spreading, vase-shaped bushes which vary in height from 6-10 feet (most *Amelanchier alnifolia*) up to 20-25 ft. (Autumn Brilliance). Suckering, the sprouting of multiple stems from the root, is considered a desirable quality, since it increases the fruiting capacity of the bush. Plants are initially small, and can benefit from being set into a garden for 1-2 years, where they will receive extra watering and weeding, before being moved to their permanent location. For many people, Juneberries are easier to grow than blueberries because they do not require acid soils. They will grow well in a variety of soils, but prefer a loamy site with a pH of 6.0-7.0. It can be damp, but not constantly wet.

**Pollination:** Juneberries are self-fertile; however, planting more than one cultivar will enhance yields.

**Spacing:** 4 to 5 feet apart for Fergie; 6 to 8 ft apart for Lee #8, Parkhill and Prince William; and 10 to 15 feet apart for Autumn Brilliance, Princess Diana, and Thiessen. For a hedge effect, spacing can be slightly closer.

### 6-12 inch plants, $14 each

**$125 Package of 10, mixed varieties (you choose)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivar</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Autumn Brilliance</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Amelanchier grandiflora</em></td>
<td>Our tallest Amelanchier; reaches a height of 20-25 feet. Beautiful white blossoms are followed by sweet, purple fruit. Beautiful as an ornamental, but also highly productive! Bark is smooth light gray, reminiscent of beech, and the Fall foliage is brilliant red-orange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Honeywood</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Amelanchier alnifolia</em></td>
<td>A low-suckering, medium sized plant; tops out at 8-10 feet. Starts producing large, sweet/tart fruit at a young age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lee #8</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Amelanchier alnifolia</em></td>
<td>A productive cross of Thiessen and Northline that yields large (16mm), delicious berries. This reliable yearly producer will grow to 6-8 feet in height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Martin</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Amelanchier alnifolia</em></td>
<td>Medium sized, reaching heights of 8-10 feet. The medium-large fruit ripens very uniformly; earliest bloomer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nelson</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Amelanchier alnifolia</em></td>
<td>Moderate suckering and a shorter plant; reaching only about 5 ft. at maturity. Medium-sized fruit is low on seeds and has a pleasant tanginess. A later-blooming variety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northline</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Amelanchier alnifolia</em></td>
<td>Free suckering. Only reaches 6-8’ at maturity. Heavy producer of large, sweet berries, all within reach without the aid of a ladder!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parkhill</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Amelanchier alnifolia</em></td>
<td>Among the taller, more upright growers of the <em>alnifolia</em> varieties we offer, Parkhill will grow to about 12. It produces very flavorful, tangy fruit with a nice sweetness; slightly smaller berries than Lee #8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thiessen</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Amelanchier alnifolia</em></td>
<td>From Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Introduced in 1976. An open bush, with sprawling growth habit, reaching 12-14 feet in height; the crown possibly even wider at maturity. Moderate suckering. Fruit is large with a pleasant and mild flavor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smoky</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Amelanchier alnifolia</em></td>
<td>Arguably the most popular Amelanchier; the standard against which other varieties are often judged. A heavy producer of large, sweet berries. They have the highest sugar/acid ratio of any serviceberry on record. 8 ft. at maturity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These are trees that are from seed, rather than grafted. This means that their fruit is generally of lower quality and quite a bit more variable than that of a grafted cultivar. Still, they are fine for deer and wildlife plantings, and all of them are used as hardy rootstocks.

### Wild Apple - *Malus antonovka*

1 to 2 ft. trees, $4 each  
$30 package of 10  
$60 package of 25  

A vigorously growing seedling apple which is used as a rootstock by northern growers. The fruit is nothing to write home about; a large yellow apple that can be used for drying, cider, sometimes even fresh eating depending on the seedling. (Each one is genetically different.) A good choice for wildlife plantings!

### Siberian Pear - *Pyrus ussuriensis*

1 to 3 ft. trees $4 each  
$30 package of 10  
$60 package of 25  

An extremely hardy seedling pear with an astringent fruit that, although it is unpalatable, makes a delightful vinegar. The tree has thorns, is a vigorous grower, very hardy, and produces a profusion of white blossoms which open about a week before the apples. Used as the rootstock for our Ussurensis-type pears.

### Native American Plum - *Prunus americana*

2 to 3 ft. trees, $8 each  
$30 package of 5  

Extremely hardy and precocious producers of a red-yellow, sweet plum that is delicious eaten fresh. The flesh is universally sweet, while the skin tends to be tart. Grows as a tall shrub or small tree, and can be spaced as close 5 feet to create a “plum patch” or flowering hedge that will yield plenty for birds, kids, neighbors and fresh plum sauce! Ripens late August through Sept. Needs to be pollinated by another Native American seedling plum, or one of the “A” group of grafted plums.

### Basket Willow (Green or Yellow) - *Salix viminalis*

2 to 4 ft. plants $10 each  
$40 package of 5  

The basket willow is a vigorous, upright-growing tall bush, producing 5-7 unbranched stems per season. These stems can be woven into baskets. Plants should be cut to the ground every 2-3 years and mulched heavily. The silvery catkins are small but attractive. Does well in wet soils and makes nice hedges.

### Nannyberry - *Viburnum lentago*

2-3 ft. plants, $14 each  
$60 package of 5  

Bringing another viburnum back into the SLN catalog! Another super-hardy native shrub with a lot to offer. Tops out at 15-20 feet, showy white-pink flowers in the Spring lead into stunning Fall foliage with bright red berries that ripen to a deep blue/black. Tasty for humans and wildlife alike; netting will be a must if you intend to harvest. Plant 3-4 feet apart for a full hedge, or plant father apart and prune every 2-3 years for a more tree-like plant. More than one required for pollination.

### American Highbush Cranberry - *Viburnum trilobum*

2 to 3 ft. plants, $14 each  
$60 package of 5  

An attractive, hardy, and tolerant shrub that reaches heights of 10-12 feet at maturity. Prefers a moist (not flooded!) site, but can do well in dry areas with full sun. An important wildlife species; a profusion of white flowers give way to clusters of bright red fruit in the Fall; the berries hang on the plant into winter and are excellent forage for many birds. Edible for humans, but not the most palatable. For a full hedge effect, plant 3-4 feet apart. Self fertile.

### Common Lilac - *Syringa vulgaris*

1 to 2 ft. plants, $12 each  
$50 package of 5  

The aroma of lilacs is hard to beat! This flowering shrub is about as close to ‘care-free’ as you can get; not favored by deer, cold-hardy, and extremely vigorous. Loved and cultivated by humans for hundreds of years, the butterflies and hummingbirds will thank you for planting these too!

### Common Seedling Pear - *Pyrus communis*

1 to 3 ft. trees, $4 each  
$30 package of 10  
$60 package of 25  

We use *Pyrus communis* as a rootstock for most of the pears we graft. It is a hardy, standard size tree which, ungrafted, will bear fruit of variable size and quality. Not as hardy as *P. ussuriensis*, but compatible with European-type pears for grafting. Two are required for pollination.

### Siberian Pear - *Pyrus ussuriensis*

1 to 3 ft. trees $4 each  
$30 package of 10  
$60 package of 25  

An extremely hardy seedling pear with an astringent fruit that, although it is unpalatable, makes a delightful vinegar. The tree has thorns, is a vigorous grower, very hardy, and produces a profusion of white blossoms which open about a week before the apples. Used as the rootstock for our Ussurensis-type pears.
We grow and sell seedling nut trees: These trees grow directly from the nut rather than being grafted onto a rootstock. Like children, seedlings are each genetically different. They will not be an exact copy of either parent. The parents of our nut tree seedlings are selected for superior hardiness, nut quality, and straight, timber-type growth. Traits like upright growth habit and hardiness are relatively “fixed” and are present in almost all seedlings of these parents. (Those that do not measure up are eliminated). Ease of cracking, size of nuts, and time of ripening will be more variable. Because of the genetic diversity inherent in seedlings, a small percentage will actually exceed the performance of both parents. Keep your eyes open for the "exceptional child!"

Choosing a site for your nut trees: Young nut trees require extra care during and immediately after planting, such as a deeper hole for the taproot, a good deep mulch to hold moisture, and water every day while their root systems are getting established. Be sure that you can provide water to the trees during their first growing season. Each tree should receive 5-10 gallons of water per day until the end of May, and 2-3 times per week thereafter through mid-July. Nut trees grow very fast in rich soil, and do well near river bottoms (but not in frost pockets). Soils with some clay that are not constant wet spots are good for most nut trees. They can tolerate wetter soils than fruit trees but will drown if their roots are sitting in water all year round. The exceptions to these guidelines are hazelberts, which do not have a taproot and, like fruit trees, favor light, well-drained soils. A little extra fuss and care during this first important year will yield a beautiful stand of trees that will be a rewarding asset to the landowner and to future generations.

Pollination and spacing of nut trees: Most of the nut trees we offer require pollination by a second tree of the same species to produce a good quantity of filled nuts. In a stand of black walnuts, chestnuts, hickories, or oaks, the trees should be planted 20 to 40 feet apart (or as close as 15 feet apart if planting a single row.) The closer spacing will force them to grow straight and tall; after 20 years or so, the stand can be thinned for timber. If you do not plan to thin the stand, choose the wider spacing pattern. For hazelberts, which grow as a large bush (10-15 feet tall at maturity), a spacing of 3 feet apart will make a nice hedge; for maximum pollination they should be no more than 6 to 8 feet apart.

Deer Protection: In some areas, deer may browse back the tips of black walnut and other nut trees. If this is the case, deer control measures, especially fencing to prevent access while the trees are young, will improve the growth of your nut trees. For areas that cannot be fenced, consider Plant Protect® deer repellent units. Avoid the use of "tree tubes," especially in northern areas. They can create a "mini-greenhouse" effect that leaves the tree vulnerable to winter injury.

How soon will they yield nuts? This will vary widely with species, soil, climate and care. General guidelines are 5 - 10 years for black walnuts, and 3 - 5 years for hazelberts and buartonuts

Black Walnut — Juglans nigra.
2 - 4 ft. trees, $16 each
$145 package of 10

Without question, our nut trees are far hardier than those offered by any other nursery in the country. Our Black Walnut seedlings are from parent trees planted by Fred Ashworth during his decades of breeding for hardiness, timber quality, and cracking quality of nuts. We also collect seed from a few exceptional local parent trees which meet our standards.

Black walnuts yield beautiful, dark-grained lumber, as well as the rare and delicious nuts (which can retail for over $18/lb). If you wish, you may specify seedlings:

Bicentennial The Bicentennial parent which produces these seedlings is of perfect timber type, with cracking quality equal to Thomas. Its seedlings are very hardy, produce large quantities of nuts, and are vigorous growers.

Weschke Weschke seedlings are a bit slow to grow, but reliable! The parent produces a heavy crop of large nuts annually. Good timber type.

Hazelbert — Corylus sp.
2 to 3 ft. plants, $14 each
$125 package of 10

The best of many crosses made by Fred Ashworth in the 1920’s. All of the seedlings are of Skinner (Hazelnut) X Graham and Winkler (Filbert). The former is known for its extreme hardiness and resistance to catkin freeze-back; the latter has size and quality of nuts. Hazelberts grow as a tall shrub (8-12 ft.), and make a wonderful edible hedge.

Buartnut - Juglans cinerea x Juglans ailantifolia
2 - 4 ft. trees, $16 each
$145 package of 10

This is a cross between a Butternut and a Heartnut, Juglans cinerea x Juglans ailantifolia. These seedlings exhibit the strongest growth we have ever seen; probably a result of hybrid vigor. These hybrids have the intense hardiness of the Butternut and the precocity (nuts in clusters of 10-15!) of the Heartnut. The nuts are exactly like a Butternut.
**Red Maple - *Acer rubrum***

2 to 3 ft. trees, $14 each  
$55 package of 5

The native Red or ‘soft’ maple. Green leaves turn a brilliant scarlet in the fall; a beautiful contrast to the gold and greens of the Sugar Maple. Tolerates wetter areas than Sugar maple, and may be tapped though the sugar content is generally low.

**Black Cherry - *Prunus serotina***

2 to 3 ft. trees, $14 each  
$55 package of 5

The native Black Cherry is often overlooked in favor of exotics. While the attractive bark and white flowers are the most obvious benefit to any yard, the small black cherries that follow the flowers are a goldmine to wildlife. A very popular songbird nesting tree. Black Cherry is also a leading native timber tree; fast growing and valuable for lumber. Reaches 60-80 feet.

**Sir William Cottonwood - *Populus deltoides***

2 to 4 ft. trees, $14 each  
$55 package of 5

Introduced by Dr. Glen Stanosz of the University of Wisconsin. ‘Sir William’ can grow 6-10 feet in the first year. It is not weak wooded, and grows into a healthy, sturdy, large tree that can live over 150 years. Grows well on a variety of soils, including clay. Because of its fast growth and large size (it can reach 80 feet in height!), it should be planted at least 30 ft. from any building. Resistant to all major poplar diseases, and hardier than any hybrid poplars.

**‘Princeton’ American Elm - *Ulmus americana***

2 to 4 ft. trees, $16 each  
$60 package of 5

An exciting first-time offer for SLN! The ‘Princeton’ variety of American Elm was originally selected for its high ornamental quality in 1922; about a decade prior to the Dutch Elm Disease invasion of North America. It proved to be exceptionally resistant to the fungal disease, and has since been the primary variety used to work around Dutch Elm Disease. Reaches heights of 70-80 feet with a beautiful wine-glass silhouette.

**Thornless Honeylocust - *Gleditsia triacanthos***

2 to 4 ft. trees, $14 each  
$55 package of 5

Hardy, fast-growing, nitrogen-fixing, pollinator friendly, great firewood, a heavy biomass production…The list goes on and on! Honeylocusts are all around great trees and make a valuable addition to permaculture systems; the thornless variety removes the only barrier to use! Pods are great forage for livestock and the sweet green goo inside (hence the name *Honeylocust*) is a tasty treat for those with a little patience. Can reach heights of 50-70 feet.

**Gray Birch - *Betula populifolia***

2 to 4 ft. trees, $14 each  
$55 package of 5

An important pioneer species and common nurse tree in forest disturbances, Gray Birch also makes an attractive ornamental in the yard! If allowed to grow uninhibited, it will generally grow into a small clump of white-stemmed trunks, reaching 30-35 feet in height. Fluttery, dark green foliage turns yellow in the Fall, and the gray/white non-peeling bark is beautiful year-round.
Have you ever considered less conventional yard space? Between constant mowing, fertilizing, and watering, the American obsession with traditional grass lawns is not doing our planet any favors. Perhaps a shift to more fruitful, productive plants (instead of just good ole Kentucky Bluegrass!) could be a better option for your space. Why not save yourself some work, money, and time while also cultivating a bountiful back yard for you and animals alike? A win-win-win!

“...But where do I start?!“

We spend a lot of time talking to new growers who are eager to put roots in the ground, but are unsure where to begin their horticultural journey. People are admirably excited to get their hands dirty, but they are often intimidated by all the potential options. These packages (similar to our apple packages on page 5) are designed to help people who are starting out, aren’t quite sure what direction they want to go in, or are overwhelmed by a long list of plant varieties. All varieties in these packages are “Our Pick”, meaning we will choose them for you (notes on what you hope to use the fruit for can be helpful!). We have put together three packages, ranging in size depending on what you are looking for.

- **Backyard Beginner** -
  $155 per package, 10 plants in total

  This package includes: 2 apples, 2 pears, 3 red raspberries, and 3 blueberries; all pollination-compatible varieties.

- **Mid-Sized Gardener** -
  $240 per package, 15 plants in total

  This package includes: 2 apples, 2 pears, 2 Bali Cherries, 3 raspberries, 3 blueberries, and 3 grapes; all pollination-compatible varieties.

- **Advanced Agriculturalist** -
  $450 per package, 30 plants in total

  This package includes: 4 apples, 4 pears, 2 Bali Cherries, 4 rasp, 4 blueberries, 3 grapes, 3 currants, 3 gooseberries, 3 elderberries.

  All pollination-compatible.
Customers who have been with St. Lawrence Nurseries for many years might recall the MacKentley’s bright yellow and neon green shirts, proudly displaying the quote, “Plant ’til You’re Planted”. T-shirts found their way back into the catalog during the 2021 season; in keeping with tradition, the new shirts also have this quote printed across the back. The quote originally comes from John Hershey, an early nut propagator and nurseryman from Pennsylvania. What does this really mean, though? It means a lifetime of giving back to the Earth—putting things in the ground until you, yourself, are planted in the ground too. It also means that planting living things contributes to human life too; strengthening our connection to the plants and the soil in which they grow. In an increasingly high-tech and sterilized era, when less and less of our time is spent in the natural world, this connection becomes all the more important to cultivate with every passing day. Our long-time customers are familiar with this connection, and have been working on many lifetimes of planting til they’re planted; it is a joy to work with these people. One of the most remarkable things we have experienced over the past two years of global pandemic, though, is how many new people feel the need to start planting, too. In a time of nonstop confusion and chaos, people are yearning for a sense of home, hope, and added security. For tens of thousands of years, humans have planted the edible and beautiful to establish a place as home; the current moment feels like a much needed “return to our roots.” Welcome to the fold, new growers! We are all here to help you.

2021 was a year of big changes for St. Lawrence Nurseries. Six years after inheriting the nursery from the MacKentleys, we are moving out of their backyard, where the business had been operating since the 1970s. In cooperation with another local “farm-to-community” business in Potsdam, the nursery purchased 7 acres on the other side of town, closer to the downtown area and local colleges. This new property, an old family farm, has seen a number of big projects over our first season there. Primary among these projects was erecting nearly ¾ of a mile of 10-foot deer fencing, some serious landscaping, barn restoration, and of course the planting of a year’s worth of grafted fruit trees- 20,000 in total! With more space comes significantly expanded capacity to produce more cold-hardy plants for an increasingly unstable climate in years to come.

With the inaugural tree planting at a new location, we are quite literally “rooting” ourselves in this business all over again, and “planting” ourselves in this life of helping other people plant (‘til they’re planted!). All of this change wouldn’t have been possible without the support and love from our customers; those who are brand new to farming, and those who have been with us since the days of Fred Ashworth. Thank you so much to the pandemic planters and back-to-the-landers; the risk-takers and the orchardists; the farmers and the fruit-lovers who, like us, are trying to make the world a better place one tree at a time. We are so grateful to you all. We are also eternally grateful to Bill and Di MacKentley for handing us this unique and deeply rewarding life and guiding us along the way. We are planning to follow in their footsteps, planting ‘til we’re planted.

Allyssa and Connor Hardiman
HOW TO ORDER

ORDERS MUST SUBMITTED ONLINE OR VIA MAIL Unless you are a local customer who intends to pick up your plants, you must mail your order to us with a check or money order. If a card is more convenient for you, please consider ordering online at www.slngrow.com. Shipping and handling charges are calculated at checkout online and listed on the order form. Local customers may phone or email their orders to us and pay upon pickup in the Spring. We have 3 dates available for pickup this year; April 9th, April 23rd, and May 7th. When your order is ready, we will alert you and you may select your preferred date.

WHEN TO ORDER We pack and ship orders in the same sequence that they were received. Although we will accept orders postmarked through April 15th, those with an early postmark (December/January) will be among the first to be filled, and we are most likely to get 100% of your order. Orders postmarked after April 15th will be returned; we highly recommend that you order well before the deadline.

SHIPPING SEASON Your plant order will be shipped sometime between the last few days of March and late April. As a rule, plant orders are shipped in the same sequence that they were received. The earliest orders can expect a ship date of March 24 - April 15th. Please note that snow or frost will not hurt a dormant tree! (See p. 3 on “When To Plant”). Because heat in shipment is the main concern for live plants, it is better to receive your plants early rather than late, even if your ground is still frozen when they arrive. (See p. 3: “If You Cannot Plant Right Away”). Special ship dates can be accommodated, but please do not request late shipment unless absolutely necessary. We will alert you via email when your order is on the way!

PLANT SIZE The size noted in each plant description is the size of the plant when you buy it. This number is an average, so your plants may be slightly larger or smaller than the stated size. Because they are grown in a cold climate and are not pushed with artificial fertilizers, our trees tend to be smaller than those of many other nurseries. Smaller trees ship and transplant better because they have a balanced proportion of root to top!

SHIPPING AND HANDLING Shipping and handling charges are listed on the order forms. Our plants are shipped USP or Priority Mail (USPS) at our discretion. As long as you have provided an email address, we will send you tracking information when your order is on the way. Hats and T-shirts will be shipped separately from your trees.

WHOLESALE QUANTITIES Wholesale prices for grafted fruit trees: 50 or more – $26.00 each, 100 or more – $24.00 each, 250 or more – $22.00 each. We do not guarantee plants purchased for resale.

REGULATIONS We are regulated by the State and Federal governments; this means all of our stock is certifiably free of disease and pests that might otherwise be disbursed by a mail-order nursery. That is to say, and we abide by all NY State and Federal nursery regulations; we also do our best to be aware of the horticultural rules and regulations of all areas to which we ship our plants. However, it is ultimately the responsibility of the customer to be familiar with your local and/or state horticultural regulations.

GIFT CERTIFICATES Plants can be shipped only in April, but you can give a St. Lawrence Nurseries Gift Certificate any time of year. It is easiest to do this online at www.slngrow.com – ‘Gift Cards’ is in the main menu. To order one via mail, please send a check for the desired amount, the name and address of the recipient, and any special instructions.

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS Regrettably, we are not able to ship orders to Canada. We suggest that Canadians check out www.hardyfruittrees.ca (Francais: www.pepinieriste.ca)
PLANT ORDER FORM - 2022

Orders are shipped via UPS or USPS; our discretion. Remember: If your package is shipped via USPS, you may not receive this delivery at your home, but rather be notified of your package's arrival at the Post Office via a slip in your mailbox. If you provide us with an email address, we’ll notify you when your order is on the way, and how it was shipped to you. For local pickups, we have 3 weekend dates available to pick up your plants: April 9th, April 23rd, and May 7th. When your order is ready, we will alert you and you may select your preferred date.

Name:___________________________________________________________
Postal Address:____________________________________________________
Town, State, Zip:____________________________________________________
E-mail:____________________________________________________________
Telephone:________________________________________________________

QUANTITY PLANTS (list possible substitutes in parentheses) UNIT PRICE TOTAL PRICE

We encourage our customers to order online if they are able, particularly if you are ordering after March 1st. Some additional varieties are listed at www.slngrow.com, as well as up-to-date inventory information.

SHIPPING AND HANDLING RATES FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES:
Minimum shipping rate: $20.00
For orders totaling more than $140.00, S&H is 15% of your plant total.

SHIPPING RATES FOR ALASKA:
Minimum shipping rate: $25.00
For orders totaling more than $140.00, S&H is 20% of your plant total.

**Shipping & Handling__________________________
Sales Tax (8%) if NY resident____________________
Grand Total:__________________________________

TERMS OF PAYMENT
Full payment by check or money order must accompany your order. The only exception is for local customers, who may pay when they come to pick up their trees. To use a card, please visit our website: www.slngrow.com

Please mail orders to:
St. Lawrence Nurseries, LLC.
P.O. Box 957
Potsdam, New York 13676

SUBSTITUTION POLICY
Please list which substitutes you would prefer if we run out of the variety you have ordered. Should you wish a refund on items that are out of stock, please write “No Subs.” If your first choice is out of stock, no preferred substitute is listed, and you have not specified No Subs, we will choose a substitute that is as close to your original preference as possible.
May in Whitefish, M.T.

What? This is 18th of November?

Update in N.Y.

Winter is coming. It's nap time for a long winter.
THANKS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To our fantastic crew: the full time crew, Zac Fitzgerald and Adam Randall who hold down the fort year-round, and also to the seasonal ace-team which includes Stefan Evans, Kyle Flagg, Jimmy Neary and Sal Sarmiento. These great people continue to make St. Lawrence Nurseries what it is!

To you, our customers: For allowing us to do what we love; providing folks who care with a quality product. Our customers are some serious salt-of-the-earth people, and the world is a better place with all of you planting in it!

For the artwork: Allyssa did all the work inside, and Emily Theobald gave us this year’s spectacularly groovy front cover!

Always and above all, thank you to the MacKentleys. It has been a year of massive changes for the nursery, and they continue to enthusiastically cheer us on, advising all the while. We love you and can never thank you enough!

Finally, thank you to Echo and Max– the work pups who make every day better and keep the trees safe from bunnies!
St. Lawrence Nurseries
P. O. Box 957
Potsdam, New York 13676

Change Service Requested

CONTENTS
About us.................................2
Apples ........................................4-9
Blueberries ..................13
Cherries ...................12
Currants & Gooseberries ....15
Edible Landscape ..............16
Elderberries ..............15
Grapes ..................17
Hats ..................12
Homesteading Packages ....22
How to Order ..................24
Juneberries ..................18
Nut Trees ..................20
Order Form ..................25
Pears ..................10
Raspberries ..................14
Receiving your order ..........3
Rootstock (Seedling Fruit) ....19
Screens ..................3
Shirts ..................12
Shrubs & Hedges ..........19
Timber, Yard Trees ..........21