

<p><b>Species:</b>                 <b>WHITE CEDAR</b>  <b>Size:</b>                    <b>18-24" (2-0/3-0)</b></p>	<p><b>Species:</b>                 <b>WHITE SPRUCE</b>  <b>Size:</b>                    <b>15-24" (2-1 / 2-2)</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>These are low-maintenance trees, but get the moderate label because they do require pruning if you choose to do so, and want to make it a particular shape/hedge. They need full to partial shade, and moist-well drained soil, however they can adapt to most soils as long as they aren't overly dry and sandy. They are great habitat for a variety of wildlife, provide erosion control, are a benefit to the air quality, and provide biodiversity. They also are great for aesthetic value, privacy and windbreaks, and are durable and resistant to decay. They are also generally disease and pest resistant. The bark is thin, reddish-brown, and peels off in narrow, vertical strips. Over time it becomes more fibrous and rougher. It produces small cones, green in color but brown when they mature. The "needles" are scale like and flattened, arranged in fan-shaped clusters. Bright green in the summer and turn yellow-green and brownish in the winter.</p> <p>Height: 40-60'         Spread: 15-25'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate Rate (12-24" /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 2-7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>White Spruce prefer well-drained soils, but are adaptable to most. It thrives in full sun, but can tolerate partial shade. Once established it is also drought-tolerant, but when it is young regular watering is important. It is generally disease and pest resistant. They are great habitat for a variety of wildlife, provide erosion control, are a benefit to the air quality, help regulate the climate by storing carbon, and provide biodiversity. They are also great for timber and wood products, windbreaks, and are aesthetically pleasing. The bark is thin, scaly, and grayish-brown. With age it often becomes flaky. They produce slender, cylindrical cones that are 1.5-2.5" long. Initially green or purple and maturing to brown. The needles are short, stiff, and bluish-green, arranged spirally on the branches and have a pleasant and slightly aromatic smell when crushed.</p> <p>Height: 40-60'         Spread: 10-20'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-24" /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 2-6</p>
<p><b>Species:</b>                 <b>BALSAM FIR</b>  <b>Size:</b>                    <b>10-18" (2-2/P+2)</b></p>	<p><b>Species:</b>                 <b>PAPER BIRCH</b>  <b>Size:</b>                    <b>2-3' (1-0)</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Balsam Fir prefer full sun to partial shade and thrive in moist well-drained soils that are slightly acidic. They are generally disease and pest resistant. They are great habitat for wildlife, good for erosion control, air quality, biodiversity, and climate regulation by storing carbon. They are also good for timber and wood products, windbreaks/shelterbelts, aesthetic value, and air freshening with the aromatic needles and resin. The bark is smooth and gray with resin blisters. With age the bark becomes rougher and more fissured. It produces cones 2-4" long. The needles are flat, dark green on top, and have two white bands on the underside.</p> <p>Height: 45-75'         Spread: 20-25'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-24" /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 3-5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Paper Birch prefer full sun to partial shade and thrive in moist, well-drained acidic soil. It is relatively disease and pest resistant, but can occasionally be affected by aphids, birch leaf miner, and borers. Paper birch are also great pioneer species. They are great for habitat, erosion control, biodiversity, air quality, and water purification. They are also great for shade and cooling, economic value, and aesthetic value. The bark being one of the most stunning features. It peels off in papery layers, revealing a range of colors from creamy white to cinnamon brown. The older bark is darker and more rugged. It produces catkins in the spring. Branches droop particularly when they are wet, so regular pruning in the early years will be required to remove lower branches if they are located close to areas where clearance is needed.</p> <p>Height: 40-70'         Spread: 25-35'</p> <p>Growth: Fast (1-3' /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 2-7a</p>

<p><b>Species:</b>           <b>AMERICAN CRANBERRY</b>  <b>Size:</b>               <b>18-24" (2-0)</b></p>	<p><b>Species:</b>           <b>RED DOGWOOD</b>  <b>Size:</b>               <b>2-3' (1-0)</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>American Cranberry prefers full sun. It thrives in moist to wet (boggy area) acidic soils, making it ideal for stream banks. They are susceptible to pests including fruit worm, weevils, etc. It is great for pollinators, wildlife habitat, soil stabilization, and water filtration. It is also low maintenance once established, aesthetically pleasing, and has erosion control benefits, as well as promoting sustainable gardening. It is a low growing vine, with small glossy, dark green leaves that turn copper or maroon color in the fall. The flowers are small, showy, and fuchsia-pink flowers with recurved petals that come out in May to July. The flowers resembling a crane's head. American Cranberry produces small red berries that mature in late summer to mid-fall and are tart and acidic when raw but sweet when cooked. Initial berry production may begin in 2-3 years, but the plant is fully matured at 4-5 years. The berries are great for wildlife and humans! Used for dying fabrics and rich in antioxidants and vitamin C.</p> <p>Height: 4-6"            Spread: 25-50"</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (1-2' /year under optimal condition)</p> <p>Zone: 2-7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Red Dogwood (Redosier), is easy and low maintenance. They prefer moist, well-drained soil but can tolerate a range of soil types, including clay and sandy soils. Once fully established it can tolerate drought conditions. It is relatively pest-resistant. It is great for wildlife habitat and a food source, water filtration, erosion control, and a great pollinator attraction. It is also aesthetically pleasing and provides privacy and a windbreak. The bark is the most distinct feature, with its bright red stems. The leaves are oval to lance-shaped, dark green in summer, turning shades of red or purple in the fall. The flowers are clusters of small white flowers in late spring to early summer. The fruit following the flowers, is small and white to bluish berries.</p> <p>Height: 6-9'            Spread: 6-9'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 2-8</p>
<p><b>Species:</b>           <b>SILKY DOGWOOD</b>  <b>Size:</b>               <b>2-3' (2-0)</b></p>	<p><b>Species:</b>           <b>BLACK ELDERBERRY</b>  <b>Size:</b>               <b>2-3'</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Silky Dogwood can thrive in most areas, tolerating full sun to full shade. It prefers medium to wet, well-drained, acidic to neutral soils. Silky Dogwood is great for pollinators, wildlife habitat, soil stabilization, and provides support for biodiversity. It is also low maintenance, provides shade and privacy, and is aesthetically appealing. The bark is reddish-purple and contain a distinctive brown pith when young. The leaves are oval and elliptical, dark green in summer, turning shades of reddish-brown in the fall. It forms clusters of tiny, creamy-white to yellowish-white flowers appearing in flat-topped cymes in late spring to early summer. They produce berry-like drupes that mature into vibrant porcelain-blue color in late summer to early fall. They are also known to be deer resistant fairly pest resistant!</p> <p>Height: 6-12'            Spread: 6-12'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (1-2' /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 4-8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>They thrive in sunny locations, but can tolerate partial shade, full sun will give you better flowers and fruit. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with slightly acidic to neutral pH (5.5 – 6.5), but can adapt to various soil types. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during the first year after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. During dry periods, you may need to water more frequently. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. If needed fertilize in early spring, avoiding late summer or fall. Install a trellis or support system to keep the canes upright and prevent them from sprawling. They are self-fertile but planting multiple shrubs can enhance fruit production through cross-pollination. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration. They are also low maintenance, of culinary use, have ornamental value, have medicinal properties, and are nutritious (rich in vitamin C and A, potassium, iron, and antioxidants). The bark is gray to brown and becomes rough and furrowed with age, young stems are green to reddish-brown. The leaves are compound, usually with 5-7 leaflets per leaf, each leaflet 2-6" long, lance-shaped with serrated edges. The leaves are dark green in the growing season. They produce large, flat-topped clusters of small, white to cream-colored flowers in late spring to early summer, ¼" in diameter and fragrant. The fruit is a small, dark purple to black berry, 1/8-1/4" in diameter, ripening in late summer to early fall. They are only edible once cooked!</p> <p>Height: 8-20'            Spread: 6-12'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (2-3' / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>They are able to start producing flowers and fruit within the first few years.</p> <p>Zone: 4-7</p>

<p><b>Species:</b> LILAC <b>Size:</b> 18-22" (2-0)</p>	<p><b>Species:</b> SUGAR MAPLE <b>Size:</b> 18-24" (2-0)</p>
<p align="center"><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Lilacs thrive in full sun, requiring at least 6 hours of direct sunlight daily to produce the best blooms. They prefer well-drained, neutral to slightly alkaline soils. Water regularly, especially during dry periods. Proper spacing when planting helps prevent fungal diseases and encourages healthy growth. Lilac are a great pollinator attractor, as well as good wildlife habitat. It is also good for soil health, air quality, and provide aesthetic value. The bark is gray to brown and smooth when young, becoming slightly fissured and rough with age. The leaves are heart-shaped or ovate, dark green in color, and arranged oppositely. Typically, 2-5" long. The flowers are known for their fragrance and can come in an array of colors. They produce small, dry, brown capsules that contain seeds.</p> <p>Height: 5-15'      Spread: 5-12'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-24" / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 3-7, some varieties tolerate 8-9</p>	<p align="center"><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Sugar Maple thrive in full sun to partial shade, ensuring they receive at least 4-6 hours of direct sunlight daily for optimal growth. They prefer well-drained, loamy soils that are slightly acidic to neutral. Water regularly, especially during dry periods and the first few years of establishment. Sugar maples are great for wildlife habitat, biodiversity support, soil health, carbon sequestration, and pollination. They also provide aesthetic appeal, shade and cooling, durable wood, and obviously their delicious maple syrup production capabilities. The bark is gray to brown and becomes deeply furrowed and ridged with age. The leaves are palmately lobed with 5 lobes, dark green on top, and paler underneath. 3-5" long, they turn vibrant shades of yellow, orange, and red in the fall. It produces small, greenish-yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves emerge. The fruit is a pair of winged seeds, aka samaras or "helicopters".</p> <p>Height: 60-75', 100' in optimal conditions      Spread: 40-50'</p> <p>Growth: Slow to Moderate (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 3-8</p>
<p><b>Species:</b> BLAZING STAR PEACH <b>Size:</b> 3/8-1/2" + Caliper</p>	<p><b>Species:</b> BLACK WILLOW <b>Size:</b> 2-3" (2-0)</p>
<p align="center"><b>Description</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>They thrive in full sun (at least 6-8 hours daily), and fertile, well-draining soil to prevent root rot. Blazing Star Peach is a semi-dwarf tree and self-pollinating! It is mainly used in the culinary world, seen in orchards. The bark is smooth and can be burgundy or reddish in color when young, but when mature becomes a darker greyish-brown turning scaly with lenticels. The leaves are long and slender and dark green in color having a smooth glossy surface with fine serrations on the edge of them. It is a freestone variety with a non-browning flesh with a sweet and tangy flavor making them a favorite for salads. The fruit is a medium to large round fruit yellow and red in color. It ripens mid-season, typically August. Known for being relatively pest resistant and deer resistant.</p> <p>Height: 8-15' in optimal conditions      Spread: 5-10'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (1.5-3'/year under optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 5-8</p>	<p align="center"><b>Description</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Black Willow is one of, if not the, fastest growing tree in North America! It thrives in full sun and where ample soil moisture is available. It is common in stream banks, pond margins, swamps, and floodplains. It is also a great pioneer species! The bark is light brown with a touch of orange to dark brown and nearly black as it matures. As it ages the tree develops deep fissures that separate thick, scaly, and sometimes shaggy ridges. The leaves are simple, alternate, and narrow. Measuring 3-6" in length with fine serrations on the margins. Yellowish green on both sides and tapering to a long point. Black Willow trees are dioecious (male and female flowers are on separate trees). Tiny, yellowish-green flowers appear in catkins in early spring as the leaves emerge. Female trees produce small, cone-shaped capsules that split open at maturity to release numerous seeds with downy, cottony filaments that are dispersed by wind and water. Black Willow are great for erosion control, water filtration, riparian restoration, and aquatic habitat. As well as, great for pollinators, food and habitat source for wildlife, and useful for wood products and natural medicinal properties that it has (fever, pain, inflammation reducer).</p> <p>Height: 30-60', 100-140' in optimal conditions      Spread: 30-60'</p> <p>Growth: Extremely Fast (3-4' /year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 4-9</p>

<p><b>Species:</b> <b>EVELYN PEACH</b>  <b>Size:</b> <b>3/8-1/2" + Caliper</b></p>	<p><b>Species:</b> <b>BLACK CHOKEBERRY</b>  <b>Size:</b> <b>2-3'</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Evelyn Peach thrives in sunlight (needing at least 8 hours daily). They are sensitive to wet soils and need well drained fertile soils. Avoiding any low-lying areas, it enjoys higher elevation. Pruning annually in late winter or early spring while it is dormant to promote regrowth and fruit production. The younger stems are smooth and have a reddish hue, but turn a dark grey and become rougher and scaly when matured. The leaves are long and narrow with a dark green color in the growing season, turning yellow in the fall, they also have fine serrations on the edges. The fruit is large and round, yellow in color with a red blush. It is yellow and classified as a semi-freestone species. It is very sweet with a low-acid flavor, making them a favorite for most people. It is relatively disease and pest resistant, as well as cold hardy, holds a longer shelf life, and self-pollinating! Great for pollinators and wildlife!</p> <p>Height: 12-15', 25' in optimal conditions      Spread: 12-15'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (1.5-3' / year under optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 5-8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Black Chokeberry is an ornamental deciduous native shrub. Overtime it can form a dense thicket, due to its sucker producing ability and highly adaptable nature. It can thrive in sun or shade, as well as most types of soils and conditions. The bark and twigs are slender and smooth, reddish-brown in color, and when mature it is gray and mostly smooth. The leaves are alternate, simple, and dark green in color and glossy with fine serrations along the edges. The leaves turn shades of red, orange, and purple in the autumn. In late spring they produce flat-topped clusters of small, white, five petaled flowers with prominent pink anthers. These lead to berry production in late summer, early fall. They are pea sized berries that are round, and turn a shiny black or purplish-black color. Known as chokeberries for the choking sensation they can cause due to their tart taste when consumed raw. However, they shouldn't be eaten raw, they are only edible when processed into jams, jellies, wines, and juices. They are great for wildlife, pollinators, and humans! Being full of antioxidants and effective in erosion control or as a naturalized hedge.</p> <p>Height: 3-8' in optimal conditions      Spread: 2-6'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate to Fast (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 3-8</p>
<p><b>Species:</b> <b>RED PINE</b>  <b>Size:</b> <b>14-22" (2-2)</b></p>	<p><b>Species:</b> <b>ALLEGHANY SERVICEBERRY</b>  <b>Size:</b> <b>12-18"</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>The Red Pine thrives in full sun. It also prefers well drained, dry, highly acidic, sandy or gravelly soils with low fertility. Making them a great choice for reforestation of poor sites. The bark is its most distinctive feature. On younger trees or the upper branches, it is pink to bright orange-red and flaky. On mature trunks the bark becomes thick and divided into large, flat, irregularly rectangular plates of a reddish-brown hue. The needles are dark green and sharp, typically 4-6 inches long and grow in bundles of two. The cones are small, ovoid shaped and 1-3 inches long. They mature to a shiny chestnut brown in their second season and have thin scales and lack spines or prickles. They are great for soil stabilization and erosion control, habitat and food source for wildlife, air quality, and have been used for Christmas trees in the past due to their fire-resistant ability. They are also great for lumber, utility poles, etc., due to its straight grain and being light weight, windbreaks, aesthetic purposes, and are low maintenance.</p> <p>Height: 50-80', 100' in optimal conditions      Spread: 20-35'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-18" / year in optimal conditions)</p> <p>Zone: 2-5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description</b></p> <p>Bare Root!</p> <p>Alleghany Serviceberry is a valuable, small deciduous shrub, known for its four-season interest. Having spring flowers, edible berries in the summer, fall foliage, and smooth striped bark in the winter. The bark is slate-gray with white distinctive lines on a mature tree. The leaves are oval-shaped and emerge in early spring with a bronze or purplish tint, maturing to a dark green in summer, and shades of orange, red, and yellow in the fall. The early spring brings their drooping clusters of delicate, 5-petaled white flowers. Then in June, small, round, berry-like pomes ripen to a dark purplish-black, resembling blueberries in size and taste. They prefer full sun to partial shade, having the best color and fruit production in the full sun. It also prefers moist, well drained, acidic loams but is tolerant of a range of soil types, however not drought tolerant. These are self-pollinators! They also alternate in years, one year having a heavy fruit production year, and the next not so heavy.</p> <p>Height: 15-25', 40' in optimal conditions      Spread: 15-20'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-24" / year in optimal conditions)  Can start producing within a few years in optimal conditions.</p> <p>Zone: 4-8</p>

**Species:** LATHAM RED RASPBERRY  
**Size:** 2-0 RC

**Description:**

Bare Root!

Latham Raspberries thrive in a direct sun with at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight daily. They prefer well-drained, loamy soils with a pH between 5.5 - 6.5. Plant in early spring or fall, spacing 2-3' apart in rows that are 6-8' apart for good air circulation. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during the first year after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Installing a trellis or other support system keeps the canes upright and prevents them from sprawling. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins, cutting canes back about 6". Fertilize if needed in early spring. They are self-fertile, but planting multiple varieties can enhance fruit production. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They are also low maintenance, have ornamental value, economic potential, culinary uses, and nutritious fruit (high in vitamins C and K, manganese, and antioxidants). The canes are upright, sturdy, thorny, and biennial. The first-year non-fruiting and the second year is fruiting. The leaves are compound with 3-5 leaflets, dark green on the upper surface and slightly hairy and lighter green underneath, with serrated edges. They produce small white to pale pink flowers in late spring to early summer, ~1/2" in diameter. The fruit (the raspberry) ripening in mid-summer.

Height: 4-6' Spread: 2-3'

Growth: Moderate to Fast (1-2' in optimal conditions)  
Can establish fruit within a couple years!

Zone: 4-8

**Species:** DARROW BLACKBERRY  
**Size:** 1-0 RC 1-2'

**Description:**

Bare Root!

Darrow Blackberries thrive in direct sun with at least 6-8 hours of sunlight daily. They can tolerate partial shade but will produce the best fruit in full sun. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with a pH between 5.5 - 6.5. Plant in early spring or fall, spacing plants 2-3' apart in rows that are 6-8' apart to allow for good air circulation. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during first year after planting and during dry spells, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Fertilize if needed in late summer or fall to prevent new growth that may not harden off before winter. Installing a trellis or support system keeps the canes upright and prevent them from sprawling. They are self-fertile, but cross-pollination by bees can increase yield. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They are also low maintenance, have ornamental value, economic potential, culinary uses, and they are nutritious (rich in vitamins C and K, manganese, and antioxidants). The canes are robust, upright, thorny, and biennial. The first year is non-fruiting and the second is fruiting. The leaves are compound with 3-5 leaflets, dark green on the upper surface, and slightly hairy and lighter green underneath, with serrated edges. They produce clusters of small white to pale pink flowers in late spring to early summer, ~1" in diameter. The fruit (the blackberry) ripen in mid to late summer.

Height: 4-6' Spread: 2-3'

Growth: Moderate (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)  
Can establish fruit within a couple years!

Zone: 5-8

**Species:** BLUEBERRY (BLUECROP AND DUKE)  
**Size:** 18-24"

**Description**

Bare Root!

They thrive in sunny locations with at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight daily. They can tolerate partial shade. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with a pH level between 4.5 -5.5. They prefer acidic soil, so testing is necessary. Plant in early spring or fall, spacing 4-6' apart to allow good air circulation and growth. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during first year after planting and during dry spells, allowing the top inch of soil to dry between watering. Prune in late winter to early spring before new growth begins. Fertilize if needed in late summer or fall to prevent new growth that may not harden off before winter. A trellis keeps the canes upright and prevents them from sprawling. They are self-fertile, but cross-pollination by bees and planting multiple varieties can enhance fruit production. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They are also low maintenance, have ornamental value, economic potential, culinary uses, and are nutritious (rich in vitamins C and K, manganese, and antioxidants). The canes are upright and sturdy. The leaves are oval-shaped, dark green, and glossy during the growing season. In the fall they turn vibrant shades of red, orange, and purple. They produce clusters of small white to pinkish bell-shaped flowers in late spring, ~1/4" in diameter. The fruit (the blueberry) ripen mid to late summer.

Height: 4-6' (both) Spread: 3-4' (both)

Growth: Moderate (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)  
Takes 1-2 yrs to establish, pruning off blossoms is recommended to prevent fruiting from stunting overall growth. Initial production takes 3-5 yrs. Full maturity is reached in 6-10 years, hitting its full height and peak fruit production.

Zone: 4-7

**Product:**  
**Size:**

**EDIBLE FRUIT PAC**  
**ASSORTED**

This edible fruit pac is composed of five different species of fruit trees! It has (2) Blackberry, (2) Strawberry, (2) Raspberry, (2) Blueberry (Jersey), and (2) Blueberry (Blueray).

### **Blackberry**

See Previous Description!

### **Raspberry**

See Previous Description!

### **Blueberry (Blueray) and (Jersey)**

Bare Root!

They thrive in sunny locations with at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight daily. They can tolerate partial shade. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with a pH level between 4.5 -5.5. They prefer acidic soil, so testing is necessary. Plant in early spring or fall, spacing 4-6' apart to allow good air circulation and growth. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during first year after planting and during dry spells, allowing the top inch of soil to dry between watering. Prune in late winter to early spring before new growth begins. Fertilize if needed in late summer or fall to prevent new growth that may not harden off before winter. A trellis keeps the canes upright and prevents them from sprawling. They are self-fertile, but cross-pollination by bees and planting multiple varieties can enhance fruit production. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They are also low maintenance, have ornamental value, economic potential, culinary uses, and are nutritious (rich in vitamins C and K, manganese, and antioxidants). The canes are upright and sturdy. The leaves are oval-shaped, dark green, and glossy during the growing season. In the fall they turn vibrant shades of red, orange, and purple. They produce clusters of small white to pinkish bell-shaped flowers in late spring, ~1/4" in diameter. The fruit (the blueberry) ripen mid to late summer.

Height: 4-6' (Blueray) 5-7' (Jersey)      Spread: 3-4' (Blueray) 4-6' (Jersey)

Growth: Moderate (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)  
They can establish well and produce fertile relatively quickly!

Zone: 4-7

### **Strawberry**

Bare Root!

They thrive in sunny locations with at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight daily. They can tolerate partial shade. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with a pH level between 6 – 6.5. Plant in early spring or fall, spacing 12-18" apart in rows 3-4' apart. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during first year after planting and during dry spells, allowing the top inch of soil to dry between watering. Fertilize if needed in late summer or fall to prevent new growth that may not harden off before winter. A trellis keeps the canes upright and prevents them from sprawling. They are self-fertile, but cross-pollination by bees and planting multiple varieties can enhance fruit production. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They are also low maintenance, have ornamental value, economic potential, culinary uses, and are nutritious (rich in vitamins C and K, manganese, and antioxidants). The leaves are dark green, glossy, trifoliate, have serrated edges, and are slightly hairy on the underside. They produce small white flowers with five petals in early to mid-spring, ~1" in diameter. The fruit (the strawberry) ripen in early summer.

Height: 6-8"      Spread: 12-18"

Growth: Moderate to Fast (the runners can get up to 12" /year in optimal conditions, allowing plants to spread and form new plants)  
They can start establishment and fruit production within first year or two of planting.

Zone: 3-8

<p><b>Species:</b>           <b>APPLE DUO 1</b>  <b>Size:</b>               <b>1/2"-7/8" CALIPER</b></p>	<p><b>Species:</b>           <b>APPLE DUO 2</b>  <b>Size:</b>               <b>1/2" + TO 3/8"-7/8" CALIPER</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Bare Root!  Two different species of apple trees come with the duo, Empire and Honeycrisp!</p> <p>Plant in a sunny location with well-drained soil, they require 6-8 hours of direct sunlight for optimal growth and production. The soil is best if loamy and slightly acidic to neutral pH (6-7), but can tolerate various soil types. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during the first few years after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Mature trees are more drought-tolerant, but do benefit from regular watering. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. If needed fertilize in early spring. They require cross-pollination with another apple variety for good fruit set. Ensure there are compatible pollinator varieties nearby. Young trees may need staking to support their growth and prevent wind damage, ensuring the stakes are removed after the first year to allow the tree to develop strong roots. Fruit thinning is also beneficial to growth and prevents branches from being overloaded, when the fruit is about the size of a marble, leave about 6" between each fruit. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, biodiversity, microclimate regulation, and carbon sequestration. They are also of ornamental and economic value, culinary use, and are nutritious (rich in vitamin C, potassium, and antioxidants). The bark is smooth and grayish-brown when young, becoming rougher and more furrowed with age. The leaves are simple, ovate, and 2-4" long, dark green during the growing season and turn shades of yellow in the fall. They produce clusters of fragrant, white to pale pink flowers in mid-spring, 1" in diameter. The fruit (the apple) are typically harvested in late September to early October.</p> <p>Height and Spread: 20-25'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-18"/ year in optimal conditions)  Slows to 8-12" once tree matures.  They can establish and start producing fruit within a few years.</p> <p><b>Empire Apple: 1/2"-7/8" CALIPER</b></p> <p>Zone: 4-8</p> <p>Compatible Pollinator Varieties – Red Delicious, Gala, McIntosh</p> <p>All purpose apple, crisp, sweet-tart flavor. Crimson red in color.</p> <p><b>Honeycrisp Apple:</b></p> <p>Zone: 3-8</p> <p>Compatible Pollinator Varieties – Red Delicious, Honeycrisp, Golden Delicious, etc.</p> <p>Known for its explosively crisp texture, sweet-tart flavor. Yellow with a red blush. Long shelf life (up to 6 months in cold storage).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Bare Root!  Two different species of apple trees come with the duo, Macoun and Northern Spy!</p> <p>Plant in a sunny location with well-drained soil, they require 6-8 hours of direct sunlight for optimal growth and production. The soil is best if loamy and slightly acidic to neutral pH (6-7), but can tolerate various soil types. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during the first few years after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Mature trees are more drought-tolerant, but do benefit from regular watering. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. If needed fertilize in early spring. They require cross-pollination with another apple variety for good fruit set. Ensure there are compatible pollinator varieties nearby. Young trees may need staking to support their growth and prevent wind damage, ensuring the stakes are removed after the first year to allow the tree to develop strong roots. Fruit thinning is also beneficial to growth and prevents branches from being overloaded, when the fruit is about the size of a marble, leave about 6" between each fruit. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, biodiversity, microclimate regulation, and carbon sequestration. They are also of ornamental and economic value, culinary use, and are nutritious (rich in vitamin C, dietary fiber, and antioxidants). The bark is smooth and grayish-brown when young, becoming rougher and more furrowed with age. The leaves are simple, ovate, and 2-4" long, dark green during the growing season and turn shades of yellow in the fall. They produce clusters of fragrant, white to pale pink flowers in mid-spring, 1" in diameter. The fruit (the apple) are typically harvested in late September to early October.</p> <p>Height and Spread: 20-25'</p> <p>Growth: Moderate (12-18"/ year in optimal conditions)  Slows to 8-12" once tree matures.  They can establish and start producing fruit within a few years.</p> <p>Zone: 4-8</p> <p><b>Macoun Apple: 1/2"-7/8" + CALIPER</b></p> <p>Compatible Pollinator Varieties – Golden Delicious, Fuji, Granny Smith, Empire, etc.</p> <p>"Dessert Apple", with a complex, sweet and tangy flavor. Snow-white flesh and dark purplish red skin speckled with green. Bruises easily, short shelf life (2 weeks to 5 months). Biennial production (abundant fruit every other year)</p> <p><b>Northern Spy Apple: 3/8"-7/8" CALIPER</b></p> <p>Compatible Pollinator Varieties – Red/Golden Delicious, Empire, Honeycrisp, etc.</p> <p>Large and firm heirloom variety with a tart flavor that sweetens after a frost. Thin green-yellow skin with red stripes.</p>

<b>Product:</b> PLANTRA TREE TUBE <b>Size:</b> 4' TALL	
<b>Description</b> Includes a 4 ft. tube and bird net. These help to protect hardwood trees from wildlife damage while speeding up growth rate. It has a rigid twin-walled structure that promotes efficient sunlight diffusion and rugged structural integrity. The venting is perforated to promote CO <sub>2</sub> replenishment and proper dormancy. The perforation is also designed to burst when trees reach the maximum diameter of the tube (3.9"). It is composed of an environmentally sensitive polyethylene blend and has a 7 year or more (under average conditions) U.V. field life. Stake not included.	
<b>Product:</b> WATER GEL <b>Quantity:</b> 1 PACKET (~1 CUP)	<b>Product:</b> WIRE FLAGS <b>Quantity:</b> BUNDLES OF 10
<b>Description:</b> Use this gel sparingly, very little is needed to reach desired effect! ~1 cup is given, this is ~.5lbs, which will be effective on 10 gallons of water, good for 4,000 seedlings.	<b>Description:</b> Use these brightly colored, 3 ft. wire flags to mark your planting site. Marked planting sites are less likely to be mowed over!
<b>Product:</b> RAIN BARREL <b>Size:</b> 50 GALLON	<b>Product:</b> FERTILIZER TABLET <b>Quantity:</b> PACKET OF 10 OR 100
<b>Description</b> This rain barrel will be fully assembled with a spicket to hook a garden hose to. The barrel is intended to be put under a gutter system, so you can collect roof runoff. You can then use this collected water for a garden or anything else you would like. You can also add a screen on top to help filter out large debris such as leaves and twigs. The screen is not included.	<b>Description</b> Slow release fertilizer tablets last for approximately 2 years. Typically one tablet is used per tree/shrub planted.

**Product:**  
**Size:**

**EVERGREEN PAC**  
**2-1 / 3-1**

### Description

This evergreen pac is composed of five different species of evergreen trees! It has (2) Balsam Fir, (2) Fraser Fir, (2) White Pine, (2) White Spruce, and (2) Colorado Blue Spruce.

#### Balsam Fir

See Previous Description!

#### White Pine

Eastern White Pine thrive in sunny locations with well-drained soils that are acidic to slightly alkaline (4.5 – 6.5). However, they can tolerate partial shade and various soil types. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth. In exposed locations, consider using windbreaks to protect young trees from damage. When planting, space them 20-30' apart to allow for growth and air circulation. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil stabilization, soil health improvement, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity. It is also great for shade and cooling, windbreaks and privacy screens, aesthetics, and for their wood and timber products. The bark is smooth and greenish-brown when young, developing into a grayish-brown, furrowed texture with age. The needles are soft, flexible, and arranged in clusters of five, 2-5" long and bluish-green in color. The cones, 4-8" long, are long and slender.

Height: 50-80', 100' in optimal conditions    Spread: 20-40'

Growth: Fast (2-3'/ year in optimal conditions)

Zone: 3-8

#### White Spruce

See Previous Description!

#### Fraser Fir

They thrive in a cool, moist location, with well-drained soil, preferring full sun but can tolerate partial shade especially in warmer climates. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during dry periods. Water deeply and infrequently, ensuring the soil is moist but not waterlogged. Newly planted trees require regular watering until they establish. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. Protect young trees from strong winds and extreme temperatures. When planting, space them at least 8-10' apart to ensure growth and air circulation. They are great for wildlife habitat, soil stabilization, soil health improvement, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity. They are also great for air quality improvement, aesthetics, timber and wood products, and as a Christmas tree! The bark is smooth and gray when young, becoming slightly rough and scaly with age. It has resin blisters that exude a fragrant sticky substance when punctured. The needles are short, 0.5-1" long, arranged in a spiral on the branches. They are dark green on top with 2 silver-white bands on the bottom. The cones are 2-3" long and stand upright on the branches, green or purple when immature and brown when mature.

Height: 30-50', 70' in optimal conditions    Spread: 10-25'

Growth: Moderate (12-24"/ year in optimal conditions)

Zone: 4-7

#### Colorado Blue Spruce

Blue Spruce thrive in areas that are sunny and have well-drained, slightly acidic to neutral soils (6-7ph). However, they can adapt to various soil types and are tolerant to partial shade areas. Keep soil consistently moist, especially during the first few years after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Mature trees are more drought-tolerant, but do benefit from regular watering. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. When planting, space them at least 10-15' apart to allow for growth and air circulation. Protect young trees from strong winds and extreme temperatures. They are great for wildlife habitat, soil stabilization, soil health improvement, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity. They are also great for air quality improvement, aesthetics, windbreaks and privacy screens, and as Christmas trees! The bark is thin and grayish-brown, becoming scaly and furrowed with age. The needles are 1-1.5" long, stiff, sharp, and has a distinctive blue-green color. The blue hue is due to a waxy coating on the needles. The cones are 2-4" long and light brown when mature.

Height: 30-60', 75' in optimal conditions    Spread: 10-20'

Growth: Slow to Moderate (12-24"/ year in optimal conditions)

Zone: 2-7

**Product:** NATIVE FLOWERING PAC  
**Size:** ASSORTED

### Description

This native flowering pac is composed of five different species of native flowering shrubs! It has (2) White Flowering Dogwood, (2) Elderberry, (2) Serviceberry, (2) Redosier Dogwood, and (2) Redbud.

#### Black Elderberry

See Previous Description!

#### White Flowering Dogwood

Bare Root!

White Flowering Dogwood prefers partial shade to full sun. It thrives in well-drained, acidic to neutral soils. White Dogwood is great for pollinators, wildlife habitat, soil stabilization, and provides support for biodiversity. It is also, low maintenance, provides shade and privacy, and is aesthetically appealing. The bark is gray and smooth when young, becoming scaly and ridged with age. The leaves are oval and elliptical, dark green in summer, turning shades of red to purple in the fall. It produces large, showy clusters of white bracts surrounding small, yellowish-green true flowers. The bracts are often mistaken for petals and bloom in spring. After the flower, the tree produces small red berries (great for wildlife) that ripen in late summer to early fall.

Height: 15-30'      Spread: 15-30'

Growth: Moderate (1-2' /year in optimal conditions)

Zone: 5-9

#### Redbud

Redbud is a small, deciduous ornamental tree, widely known for its dramatic floral display. The bark is dark brown to black with scaly plates that peel back to show a cinnamon-orange inner bark. The leaves are a broadly heart-shaped leaf. Often reddish-purple, turning dark green in summer and shifting to yellow or greenish-yellow in the fall. The flowers are pink to rose-purple and pea-like in shape. They bloom directly on bare branches and even on the trunk of the tree in early spring before leaves emerge. The fruit is a flattened bean-like seed pod, 2-4" in length, and brown in color, that hang on the branches through the winter. Redbud is great for wildlife and pollinators, as well as humans. The flowers are edible, with a mild sweet pea-like flavor that can be used in salads, jellies, or teas. They are also very adaptably to various soil types and pH levels, and tolerant of pollution. It is nitrogen fixing and can stabilize soils.

Height: 20-30', 40' in optimal conditions      Spread: 25-35'

Growth: Fast then Moderate (2' / year in optimal conditions then slows down when it matures)

Zone: 4-9

#### Redosier Dogwood

See Previous Description!

#### Serviceberry

Bare Root!

They thrive in sunny to partially shaded location, but prefer full sun for best flowering and fruiting. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil with slightly acidic to neutral pH (5.5 – 7). They can adapt to a variety of soil types. Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during first year after planting and during dry spells, allowing the top inch of soil to dry between watering. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. If needed, fertilize in early spring, and avoid in late summer or fall. They are self-fertile, but planting multiple trees can enhance fruit production. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration. They are also low maintenance, of culinary use, have ornamental value, and are nutritious (rich in vitamin C and antioxidants). The bark is smooth and gray when young, becoming slightly ridged and furrowed with age. The leaves are simple, ovate, and 2-4" long, dark green in summer and turn vibrant shades of yellow, orange, and red in fall. They produce clusters of small white, five-petaled flowers in early spring before the leaves emerge. The flowers are about 1" in diameter and fragrant. The fruit is a small round berry, initially green and ripening to red or purple in early summer. The berries are about 1/3-1/2" in diameter and are edible with a sweet flavor.

Height: 12-25'      Spread: 10-15'

Growth: Moderate (1-2' / year in optimal conditions)

Zone: 4-9

**Product:** NATIVE NY WILDLIFE PAC  
**Size:** ASSORTED

### Description

This wildlife pac is composed of five different species of shrubs and trees that attract the much loved NY Wildlife! It has (2) White Pine, (2) Redosier Dogwood, (2) Black Cherry, (2) Hazelnut, and (2) Serviceberry.

#### Redosier Dogwood

See Previous Description!

#### White Pine

Eastern White Pine thrive in sunny locations with well-drained soils that are acidic to slightly alkaline (4.5 – 6.5). However, they can tolerate partial shade and various soil types. Prune in late winter or early spring before new growth. In exposed locations, consider using windbreaks to protect young trees from damage. When planting, space them 20-30' apart to allow for growth and air circulation. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil stabilization, soil health improvement, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity. It is also great for shade and cooling, windbreaks and privacy screens, aesthetics, and for their wood and timber products. The bark is smooth and greenish-brown when young, developing into a grayish-brown, furrowed texture with age. The needles are soft, flexible, and arranged in clusters of five, 2-5" long and bluish-green in color. The cones, 4-8" long, are long and slender.

Height: 50-80', 100' in optimal conditions Spread: 20-40'

Growth: Fast (2-3' / year in optimal conditions)

Zone: 3-8

#### Black Cherry

Bare Root!

Black Cherry thrive in full sun but can tolerate partial shade, ensure they get at least 6 hours of direct sunlight daily for optimal growth. They prefer well-drained, fertile soils with a slightly acidic to neutral ph. However, they are adaptable to a range of different soil types. Water regularly, especially during dry periods and the first few years of establishment. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, biodiversity, soil health, and carbon sequestration. They also produce edible fruit, provide highly valued timber, shade and cooling, and aesthetic value. The bark is smooth and reddish-brown when young, becoming dark and rough with age, with distinctive horizontal lenticels and scaly plates. The leaves are lance-shaped, dark green, and glossy on top, with fine serrations along the edges. They are 2-5" long and turn yellow to red in the fall. They produce clusters of small, fragrant white flowers in late spring, ~1/2" in diameter and arranged in elongated clusters. The fruit is a small dark purple to black cherry, ~1/3-1/2" in diameter, ripening in late summer to early fall.

Height: 50-80', 100' in optimal conditions Spread: 30-50'

Growth: Moderate to Fast (2-4' / year in optimal conditions)

Zone: 3-9

#### Serviceberry

See Previous Description!

#### American Hazelnut

American Hazelnut thrive in full sun to partial shade, Full sun promotes the best nut production, while partial shade can be tolerated. They prefer well-drained, fertile soils but are adaptable to a range of soil types including sandy, loamy, and clay soils. Slightly acidic to neutral pH is ideal. Once established they are relatively drought tolerant but watering is crucial for first few years of establishment and during dry spells. It is relatively resistant to pests and diseases, but Japanese beetles can be an issue. When planting ensure they are spaced about 10-15' apart to allow for proper growth and air circulation. They are wind-pollinated and often require cross-pollination for good nut production, planting more than one variety can enhance nut set and yield. They are great for wildlife habitat, pollinator support, soil health, and biodiversity. They also produce nuts (economic potential), have culinary uses, ornamental value, and are low maintenance. The bark is light brown to gray and smooth when young, becoming slightly rough and mottled with age. The leaves are broad, oval-shaped, and doubly serrated along the edges. They are dark green in the summer and turn shades of yellow, orange, and red in the fall, and are typically 3-5" long. They produce small, inconspicuous flowers in early spring. The fruit is a nut encased in a hard shell, surrounded by a bristly husk. They typically ripen in late summer to early fall. Harvest when the husks begin to turn brown and nuts start to drop.

Height: 8-15' Spread: 8-12'

Growth: Moderate (12-24" / year in optimal conditions)

Can start producing within a few years in optimal conditions.

Zone: 4-9

**Product:**

**NUT TREE PAC**

**Size:**

**ASSORTED**

### Description

This nut tree pac is composed of five different species of nut trees! It has (2) White Oak, (2) Red Oak, (2) Bur Oak, (2) Pin Oak, and (2) Black Walnut.

#### Oak (Red, White, Bur, and Pin)

All of the Oaks are bare root, and love sunny locations with well-drained loamy soil that is slightly acidic to neutral (6-7 pH). Keep soil consistently moist, especially during the first few years after planting. Water deeply and infrequently, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out between watering. Mature trees are more drought-tolerant, but do benefit from regular watering.

The Red Oak is known for its "ski trail" bark, with long, light gray ridges on the upper trunk. The leaves have 7-11 points, bristle tipped lobes, and turn red to reddish-brown in the fall. The flowers and fruit are catkins produced in the spring, a yellowish-green color, and a bitter acorn up to 1" long with a shallow, saucer-like cap that covers only the base. Acorns take 2 years to fully mature. The Red Oak is a keystone species! Great for wildlife, carbon sequestration, timber, and is an adaptably tree. It was also used historically for medicinal used.

White Oak is often called "king of oaks", for its immense size, longevity and versatility. The bark is a light gray, platy bark and stately rounded crown. The leaves have rounded lobes with no bristles and turn deep red or wine colored in autumn. The fruit produced is a sweet, palatable acorn up to 1" long, that lacks the bitterness of other oaks due to its lower levels of tannin. It is a keystone species! Great for wildlife, carbon sequestration, water purification ability, and commercial use (durability-water resistant timber, high end flooring, great for aging bourbon, whiskey, and wine, and has been used medicinally for astringent and anti-inflammatory issues).

Bur Oak, known as Mossycup Oak, is known for its massive trunk, deeply furrowed bark, and fire-resistant ability. Its leaves have a unique "violin" shape and are large and leathery, dark green in color. It is also known for its unique acorns with fringed mossy caps, up to 2" in length. It is incredibly rugged and drought tolerant once established. It is a keystone species! Great for wildlife, carbon sequestration, timber, etc. It has a long-term legacy as well, living up to 400 years! It can also be used for medicinal purposes.

Pin Oak, popular for its distinctive symmetrical shape, thrives in moist, acidic soils, being highly susceptible to iron chlorosis if planted in alkaline soils. It requires full sun, at least 6 hours daily to maintain symmetrical shape. It is self-pruning, however extra pruning of lower branches may be needed, but only to be done in dormant winter months. The bark is a smooth grayish-brown, becoming darker and shallowly fissured with age. The Pin Oak produces small, rounded acorns, up to .5" in length, with shallow, saucer like caps. The acorns can take up to two years to mature and become fully productive. It is great for wildlife, brilliant color (dark green in the summer and brilliant shades of scarlet, russet, and bronze in the fall), and its resiliency to pollution, heat, and soil compaction. Younger trees can also show marcescence, which is where the tree retains the brown leaves until new growth appears. The Pin Oak is also known for its distinctive shape with the lower branches drooping towards the ground, the middle branches growing horizontally, and the upper branches pointing upward.

Height: Red:60-75', 90' in optimal conditions    Spread: 40-60'    White: 60-100' can exceed in optimal conditions    Spread:50-90'  
Bur: 70-90' can exceed in opt. cond.    Spread: 60-80'    Pin: 60-70' up to 100' in opt. cond.    Spread: 25-40'

Growth: Red: Moderate to Fast (1-2'/ year in optimal conditions)    White: slow to moderate (1-2'/ year in optimal conditions)  
Bur: slow to medium (1-2'/ year in optimal conditions)    Pin: fast (2'/ year in optimal conditions)

Zone: Red: 4-8    White: 3-9    Bur: 3-8    Pin: 4-8

#### Black Walnut

Black Walnut thrives in full sun, being somewhat shade tolerant, but for best growth needs at least 6-8 hours of light. They prefer deep, fertile, well-drained loamy soils with a pH between 5-7.5. They should also be planted 50-70' away from orchards and gardens, as they produce a natural toxin that inhibits the growth of other plants. The bark is thick and dark gray-brown to almost black in color. It has a distinctive diamond-shaped pattern. The leaves are pinnately compound, 1-2" long, and yellow-green in spring/summer, turning a bright yellow in early fall. The flowers are different for male and female, the males appear in spring as drooping green catkins (3-4" long), and the females are small spikes. The nut is a spherical green ball, resembling a lime. Nut production can begin as early as 4-7 years, peak production at 30 years. A unique identifier of this tree are the leaf scars. After leaves fall, the scars on the twigs are large and heart-shaped, often compared to a "monkey face", with three distinct dots or bundle scars. Black Walnut trees are great for wildlife, timber production, etc. It contains the highest protein content of any nut tree, and are rich in antioxidants and polyunsaturated fatty acids. It can also be used for its medicinal properties, being antifungal and antiparasitic.

Height: 70-100' in optimal conditions    Spread: 50-75' but in optimal conditions can reach 75-100'

Growth: Moderate to Fast (growing 2-4' as a young tree and once mature maintaining 1-2' of growth per year)

Zone: 4-9