

**70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary** 1948 - 2018

**BECOME A V.I.P.**  
BUY MORE ~ SAVE MORE  
5% ~ 10% ~ 15%

# HUMBER NURSERIES 2018 PRICE LIST

## FRUIT STOCK

**FRUIT TREES, BERRIES,  
NUT TREES AND EXOTIC EDIBLES**

**Key to Symbols**

- ☉ Requires full sun
- ☪ Tolerates partial or light shade
- Tolerates full shade
- ( ) Optimum height or spread
- ✻ Native plant
- # Product code
- PW Proven Winner Series ®



For further information, visit [www.humburnurseries.com](http://www.humburnurseries.com) for our Green Thumb Guide **GT 103 Insect & Disease Control**, **GT 125 Fruit Trees**, **GT 237 Nut Trees**, **GT 238 Berries**, **GT 239 Exotic Edibles**, **GT 318 Grafting**

**PL 901**

**Effective March 1, 2018**

**Root Stock**

**MM106 - Semi Dwarf**  
**M26 - Dwarf**  
**GISELA 5 - Dwarf**  
**F12-1 - Semi Dwarf**  
**ST. JULIAN A - Dwarf**  
**PROVINCE QUINCE - Dwarf**

**APPLE** ☉

*Malus pumila*

Requires cross-pollination between two different varieties in order to bear fruit abundantly.



**Two Year Guarantee**  
7 gal.....79.99

**Cortland #MALPUCO**

Oct. 9, M26 rootstock. Large red apple with sweet crisp white tangy flesh. Slow to discolour when cut. Cross-pollination required.

**Cox Orange Pippin #MALPUCX**

Oct. 6, M26 rootstock. Medium size with yellow skin blushed and striped with red-orange. Very aromatic and juicy yellow-white flesh with exceptional tangy flavour. Cross-pollination required.

**Empire #MALPUEM**

Oct. 8, M26 rootstock. Medium size red apple with juicy white flesh and a mild spicy flavour. Excellent for fresh eating, salads, baking, sauce and cider, cross-pollination required.

**Fuji #MALPUFJ**

Oct. 10, M26 rootstock. Large size, yellow-green-red, crisp and juicy fruit with sweet flavour and excellent for fresh eating.

**Gala #MALPURG**

Sept. 10, M26 rootstock. Medium sized, yellow-red-orange, crisp and juicy fruit with a sweet mild flavour. Excellent for fresh eating, juice, sauce and salads.

**Granny Smith #MALPUGS**

Oct. 25, M26 rootstock. Medium size fruit with green waxy skin, crisp, juicy white-yellow-green flesh and a sharp tart flavour. Excellent for fresh eating, cooking and baking. Cross-pollination required.

**Honeycrisp #MALPUHC**

Sept. 25, M26 rootstock. Medium to large size, crisp and juicy fruit with a sweet-tart flavour. Excellent for fresh eating, cider and cooking. Not recommended as a pollinator.

**Jonagold #MALPUJG**

Oct. 10, M26 rootstock. Medium to large yellow-red apple. Crisp juicy white flesh. Sweet-tart flavour. Ideal for fresh eating, cooking, juice and cider. Cross-pollination required.

**Liberty #MALPULI**

Oct. 10, M26 rootstock. Medium size, dark red with yellow markings. Crisp juicy yellow-white flesh. Sweet flavour. Ideal for fresh eating. Not recommended as a pollinator. Excellent disease resistance. Requires cross-pollination.

**McIntosh #MALPUMC**

Oct. 6, M26 rootstock. Medium sized red-green fruit with a crisp and juicy sweet-tart flavour. Ideal for fresh eating, cooking and for juice.

**Northern Spy #MALPUNS**

Oct. 24, M26 rootstock. Medium to large red-green apple. Crisp juicy aromatic flesh with rich tart flavour. Cross-pollination required

**Red Delicious #MALPURD**

Oct. 17, M26 rootstock. Large size, red, crisp and juicy fruit with a sweet flavour. Ideal for fresh eating. Do not use dormant oil, as it may damage the tree.

**Snow Sweet #MALPUSS**

Oct 20, M26 rootstock. Medium size, red-green skin, firm crisp juicy white flesh, sweet-tart flavour, slow to brown when cut. Requires cross-pollination.

**Spartan #MALPUSP**

Oct 11, M26 rootstock. Medium size, yellow-green-red, crisp and juicy fruit with a sweet flavour. Good for fresh eating.

**Yellow (Golden) Delicious**

**#MALPUGD**

Oct 24, MM106 rootstock. Medium to large size, golden-yellow when ripe. Sweet and juicy. Superb for fresh eating, cooking and pies. Requires cross-pollination. Do not use dormant oil.

**Yellow Transparent #MALPUYT**

Aug. 18, MM106 rootstock. Medium size, pale green-yellow, crisp and juicy fruit with a sweet-tart flavour.

**Combination Apple - 4 IN 1 #MALPUC4**

MM106 rootstock. Four varieties on one tree ensures cross-pollination. May be any combination of Braeburn, Fuji, Gala, Honeycrisp or Spartan. 10 gal.....149.99

**Combination #MALPUC3ES**

**Espalier 3 IN 1**

Three varieties (Gala, Gravenstein and Honeycrisp) on one tree ensures cross pollination. Trained into espalier form for planting against wall or fence. 7 gal.....149.99

**SWEET CHERRY** ☉

*Prunus avium*

Sweet cherries are self-unfruitful. Cross-pollination between different varieties is required, except 'Stella' and 'Sweetheart', which are self-fruitful. Note: Cherries do not like wet feet! Provide good, fast drainage. Do not plant in wet areas.

**No guarantee over winter**

7 gal.....79.99

**Bing #PRUAVBI**

July 16, Gisela 5 rootstock. Large, firm, black, sweet fruit. A well known variety.

**Rainier #PRUAVRA**

July 20, Gisela 5 rootstock. Large, firm, sweet fruit with yellow with bright red blush.

**Stella #PRUAVST**

July 27, Gisela 5 rootstock. Large, firm, black, juicy fruit. Self-fruitful.

**Sweetheart #PRUAVSH**

July 31, Gisela 5 rootstock. Large, dark red, sweet fruit. Self-fruitful.

**Van #PRUAVVA**

July 27, Gisela 5 rootstock. Firm, sweet, black fruit with excellent flavour.

**Combination Cherry - 4 IN 1 #PRUAVC4**

F12-1 rootstock. Several varieties on one tree ensures cross-pollination. May be any combination of Bing, Lapin, Rainier, Stella or Van. 10 gal.....149.99

**For plant insurance use  
Nutrite Bonemeal 4-10-0**

- Slow release, non-burning formula
- Ideal for transplanting all types of plants
- Encourages root development and healthy growth
- Enriched with calcium



## SOUR CHERRY

*Prunus cerasus*

Sour cherries are self-fruitful and cross-pollination is not required. There are two types: the Amarelle with clear juice and yellow flesh, and the Morello with red juice and flesh. Sour cherries are hardy and will pollinate sweet cherries.

**Two Year Guarantee**  
7 gal.....79.99

### Carmine Jewel #PRUCECJ

July 26, Gisela 5 rootstock. Tart, dark purple-black fruit with small pits.

### Evans #PRUCEEV

July 23, Gisela 5 rootstock. Sour, shiny red fruit with clear flesh.

### Montmorency #PRUCEMO

July 26, Gisela 5 rootstock. Large tart red fruit with clear and juice yellow flesh.

### North Star #PRUCENS

July 23, Gisela 5 rootstock. Large tart red fruit with red juice and red flesh.

## HARDY BUSH CHERRY

*Prunus X kerrasis* (2-3 m) Zone 2

New hardy cherry varieties developed on the prairies. Self-fruitful, cross-pollination not required. Plant in well-drained soil.

**Two Year Guarantee**

### Cupid #PRUKECU

Aug. 15. Large dark red-black sweet fruit.

### Juliet #PRUKEJU

Aug. 15. Large dark red-black sweet fruit.

### Romeo #PRUKERO

Aug. 15. Large dark red sweet fruit.

Above 3 varieties:

5 gal.....49.99

## APRICOT

*Prunus armeniaca*

Apricots bear very heavily and can produce an avalanche of fruit all ripening together over a ten-day period. Fruit for canning or storing can be picked just before ripening to full colour. Fruit for fresh eating and drying can be left to fully ripen. Self-fruitful but more productive with cross-pollination. St. Julian A rootstock.

**No guarantee over winter**

7 gal.....79.99

### Harcot #PRUARHC

Jul. 25, Large golden fruit with red blush. Sweet and juicy, ideal for fresh eating.

### Harglow #PRUARHG

Aug. 8, Medium size, bright orange fruit that is firm, flavourful and freestone. Ideal for fresh eating, cooking and preserves.

### Moorpark (Wenatchee) #PRUARM

Aug. 10, Large size, yellow-orange fruit with juicy orange flesh, sweet flavour and is freestone. Ideal for fresh eating, drying, jam, juice, cooking and preserves.

## Puget Gold

Aug. 15, Medium to large, orange, sweet fruit that is firm, juicy and freestone. Ideal for fresh eating and processing.

#PRUARPG

## Tilton

Aug. 10, Medium size, sweet orange fruit that is freestone. Ideal for fresh eating, freezing, drying and canning.

#PRUARTT

## PEACH

*Prunus persica*

Peaches are self-fruitful.

Few pleasures of the palate compare with the taste of a fresh ripe juicy peach. Excellent for fresh eating, desserts, freezing, drying or preserves. St. Julian A rootstock.

**No guarantee over winter**

7 gal.....79.99



## Frost

Aug. 25, Hardier variety with medium size fruit that is sweet, juicy and semi-freestone. Good for fresh eating.

#PRUPEFR

## Galaxy

Aug. 18, Sweet tasting, white fleshed peaches, with an amusing, flat shape - looking something like a bagel.

#PRUPEGA

## Redhaven

Aug. 18, A popular variety with medium size red fruit that is sweet and juicy with yellow flesh and is freestone. Thinning is essential.

#PRUPERH

## Reliance

Aug. 21, Hardier variety that has medium size fruit with a sweet flavour. Excellent for fresh eating.

#PRUPERL

## NECTARINE

*Prunus persica var. nucipersica*

Closely related to the peach but is fuzzless. Fruit is usually smaller. St. Julian A rootstock.

**No guarantee over winter**

7 gal.....79.99

## Fantasia

Sept. 14, Large, yellow fruit with red blush and firm juicy, sweet flesh. Good for fresh eating.

#PRUPEFA

## Hardired

Aug. 23, Medium to large size fruit with yellow-red skin, sweet and with juicy yellow flesh that is freestone. Ideal for fresh eating or preserves.

#PRUPEHR

## Harko

Aug. 23, Medium to large size, red, sweet fruit with juicy yellow flesh and is freestone. Good for fresh eating or preserves.

#PRUPEHK

## PLUM

The two main groups of plums are the European and Japanese types. European Plums (except Italian Prune, Green Gage, German Prune, Stanley and Damson) need cross-pollination with another European variety to set fruit. Japanese Plums do not pollinate European, nor the reverse.



## EUROPEAN PLUM

*Prunus domestica*

The fruit tends to be small, and most varieties are egg-shaped. The flesh is rather dry and very sweet. Prunes are the sweetest and easiest to dry.

Basically self-unfruitful, except prunes. St. Julian A rootstock.

**Two Year Guarantee**

7 gal.....79.99

## Damson

Sept. 20, Medium size, purple-blue fruit with tart juicy amber flesh that is freestone and is self-fruitful. Ideal for fresh eating, cooking, jam, jelly, preserves and wine.

#PRUDODA

## Green Gage (Reine Claude) #PRUDOGG

Sept. 15, Medium size, green-yellow, sweet juicy fruit with golden flesh and is self-fruitful. Good for fresh eating or preserves.

## Italian Prune (Fellenberg) #PRUDOIP

Sept. 27, Blue, high quality fruit that is freestone and self-fruiting. Ideal for fresh eating, drying, jam and preserves.

## Stanley

Sept. 19, Large size fruit with dark-blue skin and sweet juicy yellow flesh and is self-fruitful and freestone. Ideal for fresh eating, drying, jam, jelly and preserves.

#PRUDOST

## Yellow Egg

Aug. 30, Medium size fruit with yellow flesh and skin that is sweet and juicy and freestone. Ideal for fresh eating, jam, preserves and sauce.

#PRUDOYE

## Combination Plum - 4 IN 1 #PRUDOC4

Four varieties on one tree ensures cross-pollination. May be any combination of Beauty, Brooks, Stanley, Yellow Egg or Satsuma.

10 gal.....149.99

## Combination

### Fruit Salad - 4 IN 1

Four different fruits on one tree. May be any combination of Puget Gold Apricot, Frost Peach, Hardy Gold Nectarine, or Shiro Plum.

10 gal.....179.99

#PRUSPFSC4ES

For plant insurance use  
**Nutrite Bonemeal 4-10-0**

- Slow release, non-burning formula
- Ideal for transplanting all types of plants
- Encourages root development and healthy growth
- Enriched with calcium



For colour pictures of items in our price list,  
please visit our website at:  
**www.humbernurseries.com**  
Or 'Ask The Experts' at our email address  
**humber@gardencentre.com**



## JAPANESE PLUM

*Prunus salicina*

The fruit is relatively large, soft and juicy. They do not pollinate European types. Japanese plums (except Methley and Santa Rosa) are also self-unfruitful and require cross-pollination. St. Julian A rootstock.

**Two Year Guarantee**  
7 gal.....79.99

### Beauty #PRUSABE

Aug. 10, Medium sized fruit with bright red skin and amber tinged, red juicy flesh that is sweet. Ideal for fresh eating, cooking or preserves.

### Methley #PRUSAME

Aug. 10, Medium to large size fruit with purple-red skin and flesh that is sweet and juicy. Good for fresh eating.

### Satsuma #PRUSASA

Aug. 20, Medium to large fruit with red skin and flesh, tangy sweet flavour. Ideal for fresh eating and preserves.

### Shiro #PRUSASH

Aug. 17, Yellow fruit with a pink blush, juicy, sweet flavour and is cling-stone. Ideal for fresh eating, cooking and preserves.

## PEAR

*Pyrus communis*

All are self-unfruitful so two different varieties must be planted to ensure cross-pollination. Check the neck for ripeness daily by gently pressing your thumb near the stem end of the pear. When it gives slightly, the pear is ripe. Pears ripen from the inside out and the neck is the closest to the core. If you wait for the bottom wide part to become soft to the touch, you may find the inside to be over-ripe. Province Quince rootstock.

**Two Year Guarantee**  
7 gal.....79.99

### Anjou #PYRCOAN

Oct 5, large pear with yellow-green skin even when ripe. Sweet juicy aromatic flesh. Cross-pollination required.

### Bartlett #PYRCOBA

Sept. 9, World's chief canning variety. Fruit is large, green when picked (turning yellow when ripe), flesh is very sweet, tender and juicy.

### Bosc #PYRCOBO

Oct. 7, Large fruit with dark yellow-russet skin and sweet juicy yellow-white flesh. Very popular.

### Clapp's Favourite #PYRCOCL

Aug. 27, Resembling Bartlett, the fruit has yellowish-green skin with pale red blush. Pick when green (turns yellow with red blush when ripe). Excellent flavour.

### Cold Snap #PYRUSCS

After Oct 7. The pear's over-colour is a light red and the natural sugars don't develop until past November making it ideal for cold storage and enjoyment in late winter.



## Flemish Beauty #PYRUSFB

Sept 20. Large oval, yellow with red speckles when ripe. Sweet tangy flavour. Ideal for fresh eating, drying. Partly self-fruitful, cross-pollination recommended.

## Moonglow #PYRCOMG

Sept 15. Large size, green with red blush when ripe. Soft juicy creamy flesh. Excellent sweet flavour. Ideal for fresh eating, canning. Good disease resistance. Cross-pollination required.

## Rescue #PYRCORE

Sept 18, Large to very large yellow fruit with bright red-orange blush and sweet, smooth and juicy flesh. Good disease resistance.

## Combination Pear - 4 IN 1 #PYRCOC4

Four varieties on one tree ensures cross-pollination. May be any combination of Anjou, Bartlett, Comice, Red Clapp or Rescue.

10 gal.....149.99

## Combination Pear 3 IN 1 ESPALIER #PYRCOC3ES

Three varieties on one tree ensures cross-pollination —Bosc, Bartlett and Red Bartlett and are trained into espalier form for planting against fence or wall.

7 gal.....149.99

## ASIAN PEAR

*Pyrus pyrifolia*

Chinese types are bell-shaped while Japanese types are usually round like apples. The flesh is crisp and juicy and the taste is sweet and mild.

Asian pears have coarse green-yellow-brown skin and are usually peeled and cut into slices rather than eaten out-of-hand. Province Quince rootstock.

### Two Year Guarantee

7 gal.....79.99

### Chojuro #PYRUSCH

Aug. 10, Japanese variety with russet-skinned fruit and firm aromatic flesh, excellent sweet flavour and stores well. Requires cross-pollination. Plant in well-drained soil.

### Hosui #PYRPHYO

Sept. 20. Large size fruit that is orange-russet when ripe with a sweet tangy flavour that is crisp and juicy.

### Nijisseiki #PYRPNJ

Sept. 15. Medium size fruit that is green-yellow when ripe. Very crisp and juicy with a sweet tangy flavour.

### Shinseiki #PYRPSH

July 31. Yellow fruit with sweet juicy flesh and excellent storing quality.

## Combination Asian Pear 4 IN 1 #PYRUSC4

Four varieties on one tree ensures cross-pollination. May be any combination of Chojuro, Shinseiki, Hosui, Nijisseiki or Shinko.

## Combination Espalier Asian Pear

### #PYRUSC3ES

### 3 IN 1

Three varieties on one tree -- Chojuro, Shinseiki and Hosui. Cross-pollination assured

7 gal.....149.99

## FRUITING QUINCE

*Cydonia oblonga* (6 m) Zone 5

Unique fruiting and ornamental tree related to pears. Large white flowers followed by large yellow fragrant fruit ripening in early October. Use in pies, jams and jellies. Good poached or stewed.



**Two Year Guarantee**  
125 cm.....149.99

### Cooke's Jumbo #CYDOBCJ

Large fruit with yellow-green skin and firm white sweet flesh. Self-fruitful.

### Zagreb #CYDOBGZ

Large lemon-yellow fruit with sweet aromatic flesh. Self-fruitful.

## GRAPE *Vitis vinifera*

One of the most important and popular of all fruits, grapes can be eaten fresh or dried, squeezed as juice or fermented as wine. The dates indicate approximate harvest times at Vineland, Ontario and may be later in other areas.

**Two Year Guarantee**  
1 gal.....23.99

### Concord #VITVICO

Oct. 5. Hardy, large blue-black fruit. A traditional favourite. Good for dessert, juice, jams and wine.

### Flame #VITVIFL

Sept. 5. Red seedless berries with crisp sweet flavour, widely sold in supermarkets.

### Himrod #VITVIHI

Sept. 3. Golden-yellow, seedless, crisp flavour and a vigorous grower. Good for fresh eating or raisins.

### Niagara #VITVINI

Sept. 29. Large green-white fruit with a tangy flavour. Good for wine, juice or dessert.

### Pinot Noir #VITVIPN

Sept. 15. Blue-black fruit with an intense sweet flavour. Superb wine or champagne grape.

### Suffolk #VITVISU

Sept. 28. Red-pink seedless berries with superb sweet tangy flavour.

### Vidal #VITVIVI

Oct. 7. Small thick skinned green-white berries, excellent for making wine and ice wine.

### For plant insurance use Nutrite Bonemeal 4-10-0

- Slow release, non-burning formula
- Ideal for transplanting all types of plants
- Encourages root development and healthy growth
- Enriched with calcium



## CURRANT

Black, red and white currants make excellent jams, jellies, wines and juices. All currants tolerate partial shade and will still produce almost as well as in full sun. Black currants are the most vigorous and need to be spaced 150-175 cm apart. Red and white currants should be spaced 125 cm apart. Hardy to Zone 3.

**Two Year Guarantee**  
2 gal/fp.....10.99

**BLACK:** *Ribes nigrum*

### Wellington

#RIBNIWE

Early season, large berries, excellent flavor

**RED:** *Ribes rubrum*

### Red Lake

#RIBRURL

Midseason, medium berries, productive, vigorous

**WHITE:** *Ribes sativum*

### White Pearl

#RIBSAWP

Sweet, medium size berries

#### Mildew on Currants

A white powdery coating of spores appears on the young leaves, shoots and fruit. This disease is encouraged by overcrowding so make sure to give the plants space and prune regularly. Cut out and burn diseased shoots in September. Spray with fungicide before flowering and repeat after blossoms have fallen. Spray with sulphur to control. Repeat every 14 days or as necessary.

## GOOSEBERRY

Excellent berry for fresh eating and for preserves and pies. Fruit ripens from mid-July to August. Gooseberry can be grown in partial shade – the fruit will just take a little longer to ripen. Hardy to Zone 3.

Fruit is carried on two-year-old shoots, and on any spurs that form on the wood that remains after the thinning out of unrequired shoots.

When the fruits are large enough for cooking, thin the fruits by removing every other one. The remaining berries will be larger and sweeter.

**Two Year Guarantee**

## AMERICAN GOOSEBERRIES

*Ribes hirtellum*

### Pixwell

#RIBHIPI

Midseason, light pink when ripe, good flavor  
2 gal/fp.....10.99

## ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES

*Ribes uva-crispa*

### Hinnonmaekis Red

#RIBUVHR

Mid July, hardy, sweet, red, fresh eating, jams, jellies or preserves

### Hinnonmaekis Yellow

#RIBUVHY

Mid July, hardy, extra large, sweet, yellow

Above 2 varieties:

2 gal.....27.99

## BLUEBERRY

### Highbush

#### Blueberry

*Vaccinium corymbosum*

Handsome native shrub with dark green foliage in summer and spectacular scarlet-orange fall colour.

There are very few pests or disease problems, so spraying is not usually required. An acidic soil is essential (organically rich and well drained). Sphagnum peat moss is organic and acidic and is an ideal medium for blueberry culture. Blueberries require a pH value that is quite acidic (between 4.3 and 4.8 pH) 4.5 being the optimum. Six blueberry plants can provide adequate fruit for the needs of a small family. The plants are long-lived and can be fruitful for 25 years and more.

Fresh blueberries are excellent with cream, yogurt or cottage cheese and need no sweetening. They can be used for pies and in other baked goods, and also freeze well.

**Two Year Guarantee**

**Plant three different varieties to ensure pollination.**

#### Bluecrop

#VACCOBC

(175 cm) Zone 4, large sweet berries

#### Bluejay

#VACCOBJ

(175 cm) Zone 4, large sweet berries

#### Duke

#VACCODC

(150-175 cm) Zone 5, sweet, blue berries

#### Spartan

#VACCOSP

(175 cm) Zone 5, large flavourful light blue berries

Above 4 varieties:

2 gal.....29.99 5 gal.....44.99

### Lowbush Blueberry #VACAN

*Vaccinium angustifolium* (60 cm) Zone 3

Small native ground cover growing as wide as high. Profuse display of white flowers in spring followed by sweet edible blue fruit with flavour of 'wild blueberry'. Blue-green foliage turns red-purple in fall. Thrives in poor, dry, acidic, infertile soils.

2 gal.....29.99

## HASKAP HONEYBERRY

*Lonicera caerulea edulis* (100-125 cm) Zone 3

Hardy shrubs which produce blue berries with tangy raspberry- blueberry flavour in June. Prefers rich moist well drained soil. Cross-pollinate with at least one other Haskap variety.

**Two Year Guarantee**

#### Berry Blue

#LONCABB

Edible small blue berries with raspberry-blueberry flavour.

#### Indigo Gem

#LONCAIG

Edible blue berries with tangy raspberry-blueberry flavour in June. Cross-pollinate with at least one other Haskap variety.

#### Indigo Treat

#LONCAIT

Larger blue berries with sweet raspberry-blueberry flavour in June. Cross-pollinate with at least one other Haskap variety.

Above 3 varieties:

2 gal.....23.99



## RASPBERRY

*Rubus idaeus* Zone 4

Raspberries are upright, tall growing prickly shrubs that bear juicy fruit which can be used for fresh desserts, cooking, jam making and freezing. When planting cut back to 15 cm and let grow without pruning for the first year. Next season select about 6 to 8 healthy canes and cut the rest to the ground. These canes will produce fruit. After fruiting cut these 2-year canes to the ground, pick the 6-8 best of the new canes and the cycle continues. Using a trellis to hold canes is best for both picking fruit and sorting of canes. Separate each plant and space at 90 cm intervals.

**Two Year Guarantee**

## SUMMER BEARING VARIETIES:

### Boyne

#RUBIDBO

Midseason, medium size, dark red, sweet and aromatic

### Latham

#RUBIDLA

Late season, large red, disease resistant, few spines

Above 2 varieties:

2 gal/fp (3 plants)...16.99

## EVERBEARING VARIETIES:

### Fall Gold

#RUBIDFG

Sweet golden berries are produced in summer and fall.

### Heritage

#RUBIDHE

Does not need staking, red berries are produced in summer and fall.

Above 2 varieties:

2 gal/fp (3 plants)...16.99

## Black and Purple Raspberries

*Rubus occidentalis*

Black Raspberries are hardy plants with long arching canes. They produce juicy purple-black fruit and are delicious fresh or used for pies, jams, jellies and syrups. Pruning is necessary for best fruit. Canes bear fruit the second year. After harvest, the old canes should be cut to the ground and the new canes bundled and mulched. In spring, unbundle the canes. Good drainage is a must.

### Jewel

#RUBOCJE

Juicy sweet purple-black fruit, ripens in August  
2 gal/fp (1 plant)...16.99

## BLACKBERRY

*Rubus ursinus* Zone 5

The Blackberries are cultivated Brambles, and are not fussy as to soil conditions or drainage and will tolerate some shade. Fruiting will be much improved with fertile, weed-free soil and full sun. They appreciate being well-watered from early spring until harvest. The crowns of Blackberry plants are perennial, producing new canes each year.

**Two Year Guarantee**

### Black Satin

#RUBURBS

Thornless and vigorous with large very sweet fruit. Mid-season.

2 gal/fp.....16.99



**Goji Berry (Wolfberry) ☀ #LYCBA***Lyium barbarum* (2-3 m) Zone 5

Rounded shrub with narrow grey foliage and purple flowers in summer. Small red-orange berries are edible when ripe. Berries are usually cooked before consumption and used to flavour meat, vegetables, rice, soup, tea and wine. Shoots and leaves are also consumed as a leaf vegetable. Self-fruitful and drought tolerant.

**Two Year Guarantee**

1 gal.....19.99 2 gal.....24.99

**STRAWBERRY ☀***Fragaria x ananassa* Zone 5

Strawberries are easy to grow, provide an attractive evergreen ground cover and taste great!

Each strawberry plant, if properly cared for, can yield approximately one litre of berries. A few berries may be produced in the first year, but the biggest harvests are realized in the second season. By planting large, nursery-grown plants, you can harvest more berries the first year. Remove the early season flowers of Everbearing types, only in the first spring of planting. In late fall cover the plants with 15 cm of straw once the ground is frozen. Straw is always available in the fall at Humber Nurseries. Winter protection of the plant crowns is needed in our climate but early application invites rodents. A soil fungus that causes root rot can build up when these crops are grown frequently in the same space. Organic matter improves the soil structure and retains nutrients. The earliest formed runners bear the best fruit. Space plants 45-60 cm apart. Everbearing strawberries do not produce as many runners. The plants will be heavier bearing in future years as a result.

**Cultural Tips**

Remove blossoms the first year. Strawberries require good drainage, so mound the planting site if you are not sure. Plant in matted rows—only allow the earliest runners to form.

This gives you larger berries, easier picking and larger yield. Rows should be 90-125 cm apart.

**No guarantee over winter**

Below 7 varieties:

1 pack (6 plants).....9.99

(Except where stated)

**Everbearing Varieties:****Fort Laramie #FRAANJ**

Can be trained to climb. Large red berries with superb flavour. Ideal for fresh eating, freezing or preserves.

**Seascape #FRAANSC**

Produces from spring until fall. Large firm fruit with exceptional sweet flavour. Ideal for fresh eating, preserves or freezing. High yielding.

**Pinewood #FRAANPW**

Pale pink or pale orange to white strawberry cultivar that is adorned with red achenes.

**Toscana #FRAANT**

Brilliant pink flowers that continually produce juicy, deep red strawberries from summer to frost.

1 gal.....16.99

**Springbearing Varieties:****Kent #FRAANKE**

Large, firm fruit with outstanding flavour. Ideal for fresh eating, preserves or freezing. Hardy Canadian variety.

**Red Coat #FRAANRC**

Productive variety with large firm fruit and excellent sweet flavour.

**Veestar #FRAANVE**

Medium size, firm fruit with tangy sweet flavour.

**RHUBARB ☀***Rheum rhabarbarum* Zone 5

Plant in full sun 60 to 90 cm apart, with the crown 5 cm below ground level. In the fall, cover with mulch. In spring, spade compost into the soil.

**Two Year Guarantee****German Wine #RHERHWG**

Traditional favourite. The sweetest of all rhubarb.

1 gal (1 root).....8.99

**Horseradish ☀ #ARMRU***Armoracia rusticana* Zone 3

A prolific perennial. Grated roots make an excellent condiment. Side dress with a high potassium fertilizer to encourage good root growth.

**Two Year Guarantee**

1 gal (1 plant).....8.99

**ASPARAGUS ☀***Asparagus officinalis*

Asparagus is an easy-to-grow perennial vegetable which, once established, will grow year after year.

One mature plant will produce 3 kg of spears. You will need 20-30 plants to yield enough asparagus through the season for a family of four.

Asparagus prefers a sunny location and deep, well drained, sandy loam soil. Large amounts of organic material such as humus, peat moss and manure should be worked into the soil 40 cm deep.

Dig the rows 50 cm wide, and 60 cm apart. Remove and set aside the top 15 cm of soil. Fork and dig the bottom of the trench to a depth of 30 cm and incorporate an 18 kg bag of Composted Manure for each 90 cm of row and 2 kg of a balanced vegetable fertilizer. Rake out the sunken improved beds and let them settle. Plant the asparagus crowns 60 cm apart in the row.

Settle each one on the bottom of the trench. Cover with 5 cm of soil from the bank and firm gently over the plants.

As soon as the new purplish tips grow through the soil, cover them again. Repeat this procedure each time shoots reappear, until the trench is filled. The finished beds should be slightly higher than the adjoining ground, for they will settle further still.

**Two Year Guarantee****Jersey Giant #ASPOFJG**

A highly productive male hybrid with a fine flavor and purple bracts with medium to large green spears.

5" pot.....(1 plant).....4.99

**Purple Passion #ASPOFPP**

Sweet, mild, and nutty flavor with 20% more natural sugar, burgundy asparagus has sweeter stalks than green asparagus! Stalks turn green when cooked.

5" pot...(1 plant).....4.99

**Mary Washington #ASPOFMW**

An easy to grow perennial vegetable.

1 pack (6 plants).....9.99

**American Persimmon ☀☾***Diospyros virginiana* (8 m) Zone 5

Delicious fruit and very ornamental with long dark green leaves that turn red and yellow in the fall. Hardy, pest, drought and disease resistant. Ripens in October. Plant two or more varieties for best fruit production.

**NOT AVAILABLE FOR 2018****POMEGRANATE ☀***Punica granatum*

Attractive deciduous shrub or small tree with showy orange-red flowers in late May.

Self-fertile. Requires hot growing season to ripen fruit. Good for container culture. Self-fertile.

Drought tolerant. Winter indoors.

**No guarantee over winter**

Please contact our Tropical Department for availability, size and pricing.

**HARDY KIWI ☀☾ #ACTAR***Actinidia arguta* (8-10m) Zone 4

The Hardy Kiwi Vine is easy to grow and thrives in areas which the New Zealand kiwi does not. While the best growth occurs in moist rich soil, the vine will also grow on heavier clay soil. It will, however, not tolerate wet feet, so the soil must be well drained. Irrigation is beneficial if the summer is very dry. Hardy Kiwi Vines are sensitive to late spring frosts once they have leafed out and need protection should frost threaten. Both male and female plants are required to produce fruit. One male vine will pollinate up to 8 female vines. Depending on the growing conditions, these vines begin to bear fruit in 3-5 years and have a life span of up to 60 years. A mature vine is capable of producing up to 200 kg of fruit per year! Hardy Kiwi Vines are relatively insect and disease free.

**Two Year Guarantee**

Variety Available:

**Issai #ACTARIS**

Unique self-fertile variety. More compact habit than other varieties and not quite as hardy. Usually begins fruiting the year after planting.

1 gal.....21.99 2 gal.....25.99



**FIG** ☀*Ficus carica* (5-9 m)

Wonderful ornamentals as well as fruiting plants, figs grace the yard with their large tropical-looking leaves and spreading habit. Figs are not hardy in Ontario and they must be wintered indoors.

Figs tend to produce more fruit after a cool dormant period. In overwintering indoors, a temperature of 4° to 10°C will induce dormancy. The tree will only need light if it has leaves. When truly dormant and without leaves the plant can even be kept in a dark basement. What must be avoided is temperatures above 12°C.

Figs do best with at least two months dormancy. Water sparingly at this time but do not let the soil dry out completely. Your plant can go back to a sunny window in March and outside when danger of frost is past. Place the fig tree in a hot sunny location to assure ripening.

**No guarantee over winter**

Please contact our Tropical Department for availability, size and pricing.

**PAW PAW** ☀🌑

*Asimina triloba* (5 m) Zone 6  
Unique native fruiting and ornamental plant. Slow-growing pyramidal tree with large tropical-looking leaves. Fruits

#ASITR



are large with custard-like texture and delicious fruity banana-like taste. Paw Paws prefer rich, deep, moist soils and require cross pollination. Fruit ripens mid to late October. Annual application of high phosphorus fertilizer improves fruit production.

**No guarantee over winter**

Seedlings from selected large fruit varieties

60 cm...2 gal...57.99

3 gal...69.99

**FRUITING MULBERRY** ☀**Italian Mulberry**

#MORNIIT

*Morus nigra* (10-15 m) Zone 6

Black mulberry that fruits in July and August. Good shade tree.

**No guarantee over winter**

125 cm...fp...84.99

**White Mulberry** ☀🌑

#MORAL

*Morus alba* (10-15 m) Zone 6

White-yellowish fruit in July and August. Drought tolerant. Good shade tree with broad round crown.

**NOT AVAILABLE FOR 2018****Carman White Mulberry**

#MORALCA

*Morus alba* 'Carman' (10 m) Zone 6

Large sweet white fruit becoming tinged with purple when ripe.

**NOT AVAILABLE FOR 2018****Illinois Everbearing**

#MORHBIL

*Morus X 'Illinois Everbearing'*

Mulberry 'Illinois Everbearing' is a cross between *Morus alba* and the now rare, native *Morus rubra*. It bears 3cm or larger black-red fruit ripening in mid-June through August. Self-pollinating. Does best in full sun, loamy to sandy soils that are slightly acidic. Grows to 35' or 11m.

**No guarantee over winter**

125 cm...fp...129.99

**Ivory White Mulberry**

#MORALIV

*Morus alba* 'Ivory' (8-10 m) Zone 6

Large sweet white fruit in summer. Best in moist well-drained soil in full sun to light shade. Drought and salt tolerant. Dark green foliage turns yellow in fall.

**NOT AVAILABLE FOR 2018****Black Mulberry**

#MORNI

*Morus nigra* (10m) Zone 6

Upright rounded multi-stem tree. Sweet edible red to purple-black fruit in summer.

**NOT AVAILABLE FOR 2018****NUT TREES**

The growing of nut trees in Ontario is becoming increasingly popular and several species are available. Nuts have several advantages over other fruits and are relatively easy to grow.

Pick up Humber's Green Thumb Guide to Nut Trees (GT237) for more information.

**Two Year Guarantee****Bitternut Hickory** ☀🌑

#CARCO

*Carya cordiformis* (20-30 m) Zone 5

Rounded native tree also known as Swamp Hickory. Ascending branches and green foliage that turns yellow-brown in fall. Yellow catkins in spring. Inedible brown nuts. Prefers rich, moist, well-drained soil.

2 gal.....21.99

**Northern Pecan** ☀

#CARIL

*Carya illinoensis* (30 m) Zone 5

Large native tree which produces sweet buttery kernels. Needs cross-pollination. Requires well-drained soil.

125 cm.....fp.....99.99

**Shellbark Hickory** ☀

#CARLA

*Carya laciniosa* (20-30 m) Zone 5

Large native tree with yellow-green foliage turning golden-brown in fall. Sweet edible nuts. Self-fruitful. Prefers moist soil.

125 cm...fp...99.99

**Shagbark Hickory** ☀

#CAROV

*Carya ovata* (20-30 m) Zone 4

Large native tree with handsome shaggy bark. Nuts are highly valued for rich butter-like flavour. Self-fruitful.

2 gal.....21.99

**CHESTNUT** ☀*Castanea species* Zone 5

Beautiful large round-headed ornamental nut trees.

Showy yellow flowers in June are followed by sweet ediblenuts. Pest and disease resistant. Plant two for cross pollination.

**American Chestnut**

#CASDE

*Castanea dentata* (20 m) Zone 5

Large native tree with edible nuts.

**NOT AVAILABLE FOR 2018****Chinese Chestnut**

#CASMO

*Castanea mollissima* (12-15 m) Zone 5

Resistant to chestnut blight and valuable as a substitute for American Chestnut. Sweet tasty nuts. Tough durable tree.

**NOT AVAILABLE FOR 2018****Lockwood Chestnut**

#CASMXDLW

*Castanea X 'Lockwood'*

'Lockwood' is a very large nut introduced by the Connecticut Experimental Farm. It is a hardy, complex hybrid that bears good crops of large nuts. This selection has reasonably good, manageable blight resistance.

125 cm.....169.99

**HAZELNUT** ☀**American Hazelnut**

#CORAC

*Corylus americana* (3-5 m) Zone 5

Dense colonizing native shrub with zigzag branching and yellow-green foliage. Edible nuts ripening in October. Self-fruitful.

2 gal.....19.99

**European Hazelnut (Filbert)***Corylus avellana* (3-4 m) Zone 5

The following are grafted hazelnuts. These shrubby trees bear large sweet nuts even when young.

Require cross-pollination with another hazel variety.

**New York**

#CORAVNY

Large nuts, choice selection, mid-October

60 cm...fp...49.99

**Grimo**

#CORAVGR

Good pollinator, large nuts, late September

60 cm.....fp.....49.99

**WALNUT** ☀**Black Walnut**

#JUGNI

*Juglans nigra* (20 m) Zone 5

A highly ornamental native shade tree with delicious nuts. Self-fruiting. Nuts ripen from September to October.

2 gal.....19.99 200 cm...7 gal...139.99

125 cm...fp.....67.99 60-65 mm...wb...299.99

**Carpathian Walnut**

#JUGRE

*Juglans regia* (15 m) Zone 5

Also known as English or Persian walnut. A good hardy shade tree with thin-shelled top quality nuts in late September. Self-fruitful.

30 cm.....fp.....49.99 125 cm.....fp.....89.99

**Butternut**

#JUGCI

*Juglans cinerea* (15 m) Zone 4

The hardiest of all walnuts. Self-fertile. The sweet kernels ripen in late October and can be eaten fresh. Also known as White Walnut.

30 cm.....fp.....42.99 60 mm.....wb.....319.99

70 mm.....wb.....349.99

**Beackwith**

#JUGCIBE

*Juglans cinerea* (15 m) Zone 5

Self-fertile North American native butternut that produces medium to large sized nuts

125 cm.....fp.....159.99

**Chamberlin**

#JUGCICH

*Juglans cinerea* (12 m) Zone 5

North American native butternut, also known as white butternut, which is harvested in mid October.

125 cm.....fp.....159.99



## Introducing Bushel and Berry Varieties

Bushel and Berry varieties are home grown unique delicious berries that self-pollinate, are compact in nature and are easily grown in your garden. These berries can look great for landscaping and showcases because of their compact nature. Humber carries 6 of these unique varieties!

### **Baby Cake**

**#RUBHBBC**

*Rubus 'Baby Cake'*. A thornless blackberry with a rounded, compact growth habit that grows to a height of 1.2 m. These plants are self-pollinating and easy to grow. Prefers full sun.

2 gal.....39.99

### **Raspberry Shortcake**

**#RUBHBRS**

*Rubus idaeus 'Raspberry Shortcake'*. Dwarf rounded thornless raspberry with bright green foliage. Sweet red raspberries in mid-summer. Self-fruitful. Produces new canes each year and fruits on second year canes. Prune canes after fruiting. Full sun.

2 gal.....39.99

### **Blueberry Glaze**

**#VACHBBG**

*Vaccinium corymbosum 'Blueberry Glaze'*. A boxwood-like blueberry bush with a bushy growth habit. In spring, white flowers ripen into a dramatic display of colour as the berries turn yellow, to red, then dark blue. Perfect for smaller gardens and garden beds. Does well in full sun to part shade. Plant into an acidic soil. Grows to 1 m.

1 gal.....29.99

### **Jellybean**

**#VACHBJB**

*Vaccinium corymbosum 'Jellybean'*. Dwarf rounded blueberry with bright green foliage, red-green in fall. Sweet blueberries in mid-summer. Self-fruitful. Produces new canes each year and fruits on these canes. Prune out canes after fruiting. Full sun.

1 gal.....29.99

### **Peach Sorbet**

**#VACHBPS**

*Vaccinium corymbosum 'Peach Sorbet'*. Dwarf rounded blueberry with peach-pink-orange-green foliage, purple in fall. Sweet blueberries in mid-summer. Self-fruitful. Produces new canes each year and fruits on these canes. Prune canes after fruiting. Sun.

1 gal.....29.99

### **Pink Icing**

**#VACHBPI**

*Vaccinium corymbosum 'Pink Icing'*. Large flavourful berries with highly attractive foliage. Foliage emerges with pink tinge then changes to a blue-green, blues intensify in fall. Compact growth habit and hardy to Zone 5.

1 gal.....29.99

## PLANTS TOLERANT OF BLACK WALNUT

Acer negundo  
Heuchera  
A. palmatum  
Hibiscus syriacus  
A. saccharum  
Hosta  
Ajuga reptans  
Iris  
Alcea rosea  
Juniperus chinensis  
Allium  
Juniperus sabina  
Anemone apennium  
Juniperus virginiana  
Arisaema triphyllum  
Kerria japonica  
Asarum europaeum  
Lilium  
Asimina triloba  
Lindera benzoin  
Astilbe  
Lonicera  
Athyrium  
Matteuccia struthiopteris  
Beans  
Melons  
Begonia  
Monarda  
Betula nigra  
Morus alba  
Calendula officinalis  
Myosotis  
Campanula latifolia  
Narcissus  
Carrots  
Oenothera

Carya  
Ophiopogon  
Catalpa  
Paeonia  
Celtis occidentalis  
Parthenocissus quinquefolia  
Cercis canadensis  
Philadelphus  
Chelone  
Phlox  
Chionodoxa luciliae  
Podophyllum  
Chrysanthemum  
Polygonatum verticillatum  
Clematis terniflora  
Polystichum  
Convallaria majalis  
Primula  
Corn  
Prunus serotina  
Cornus florida  
Prunus spp. (Peach, Nectarine, Cherry, Plum)  
Crocus  
Cyclamen  
Pulmonaria  
Daphne mezereum  
Pyrus  
Dicentra  
Quercus  
Doronicum  
Sambucus canadensis  
Dryopteris cristata  
Sanguinaria  
Echinacea  
Scilla sibirica

Epimedium  
Sedum  
Eranthis hyemalis  
Squash  
Erythronium  
Syringa  
Euonymus alatus  
Thalictrum  
Euonymus fortunei  
Thuja occidentalis  
Forsythia  
Tricyrtis hirta  
Galanthus nivalis  
Trifolium repens  
Galium odoratum  
Trillium  
Gentiana  
Tsuga canadensis  
Geranium  
Uvularia  
Gleditsia  
Viburnum spp.  
Halesia  
Vinca minor  
Helianthus tuberosus  
Viola spp.  
Helleborus  
Vitis  
Hemerocallis  
Zinnia

