



LOCAL SUSTAINABLE FRUIT & NUT TREES

2027 CATALOG

HEARTWOOD NURSERY

Port Townsend, Washington

heartwoodnurserypt@gmail.com

www.heartwoodnursery.org

 heartwoodnursery

Heartwood Nursery resides on the traditional territory of many Coast Salish Tribes, including the Chemakum, S'kallam, Makah, peoples.

Heartwood Nursery recognizes our agricultural system was built on the stolen land & stolen labor of Black, Indigenous, & People of Color.

Plants are half price for BIPOC folks -- email for more info.

Bare Root Basics

No plastic pots means we sell our trees “bare root”. At Heartwood Nursery, trees are grown in deeply mulched permanent beds. These require zero plastic pots and dramatically less water to stay happy. Deep mulch also transforms into vibrantly rich soil that feeds the plants.

Bare root trees can only be dug and sold during the dormant season (late fall to early spring). This is when the trees are asleep and can be transplanted with the least disruption possible. Trees planted this way are less prone to transplant shock. They will have a better start in their first season, being watered in with winter rains before waking up in their new home. Bare root trees require us to deliberately plan our plantings around the dormant season.

Plants available for pick up January - April 2027, while supplies last.

ABOUT HEARTWOOD NURSERY

“Small Is Beautiful”

This nursery is small-scale, or human-scale. For Heartwood, this means it's manageable with one or two people. We interact with each plant and have time for careful observation and thoughtful maintenance. Being small allows us the space to develop relationships with the plants, animals, soil, and soil organisms that live within the nursery.*

Small-scale empowers us to use low-tech management practices. Using appropriate technology, means using hand tools and very limited to no power tools. Beds are prepped with broadforks and mulched with wheelbarrows; Trees are grafted by hand with single bevel knives; Dormant trees are dug with a spade. Minimizing soil disturbance through low-tech practices encourages microbial life and healthy trees.

It is surprisingly rare to find an organic nursery.

Conventional nurseries grow their plants in black plastic pots sitting on black plastic fabric cloth, materials that come from finite resources and are only used once or twice then discarded. Plants grown in pots create more waste and require more water to stay hydrated. Not to mention, conventional nurseries typically use high amounts of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides.

At Heartwood, trees are grown using minimal off-farm inputs. We use compost, biochar, and “goat straw” produced on-farm and each tree is inoculated with mycorrhizal fungi. We never ever spray or use synthetic chemicals in the nursery. Call it “organic”, “holistic”, “permaculture”, “sustainable”, etc; these methods make good common sense.

* **A note on this catalog:** This is a *small-scale, low-tech* catalog. For photos or further variety descriptions, do an online search or reach out via email!

FRUIT TREES

APPLE, *Malus domestica*

\$46.95 - \$58.95

3-YEAR-OLD TREES: \$46.95 (newly branched out, 4-5' tall)

4-YEAR-OLD TREES: \$58.95 (developed side branches, 5-6' tall)

ROOTSTOCK

EMLA 106: Semi-dwarf. Well-developed root system, with excellent anchoring. Produces an early fruiting tree with heavy cropping potential, moderate vigor, resistance to woolly apple aphids. Susceptible to collar rot, so cannot tolerate very wet soils. Grows up to 12-16'. *A tried and true rootstock for growing near the Salish Sea.*

POLLINATION

Most of our varieties cross-pollinate each other with the following exception:

*** -Indicates the variety is a **triploid**. Triploids are considered *pollen sterile*, meaning they cannot pollinate other varieties. Plant a triploid apple with 2 other varieties that can cross-pollinate each other as well as the tripod variety.

Airlie Red Flesh: Discovered near Airlie, OR in the 1960s. Incredibly beautiful fruit with bright green/yellow skin with a hot pink flesh. Delicious sweet-tart tropical flavor, great fresh eating or makes rosé applesauce or cider. Easy to grow. Also known as Mountain Rose.

Akane: Very reliable, scab-free, early red apple from Japan. One of the best disease resistant varieties! Crisp white flesh, McIntosh-like flavor.

Almata: Is it a crab apple, or not a crab apple? This fruit straddles the line, but what it is for sure is a very stunning tree with pink blossoms, dark purple green leaves, and red fleshed tart sweet fruit. A good ornamental tree with abundant fruit, great fresh or for rosé cider or sauce.

Ashmead's Kernel: English dessert favorite. Highly russeted yellow skin, crisp, exceptional spiced / nutty flavor. ***

Belle de Boskoop: Slightly russeted red apple with outstanding aroma and tangy flavor. Crisp, late, a keeper. From Boskoop, Holland. ***

Black Oxford: Antique, all-purpose apple with stunning almost black skin. Beautiful tree with light pink blossoms. From *The Apples of Maine*: "Black Oxford was found as a seedling by Nathaniel Haskell on the farm of one Valentine, a nailmaker and farmer of Paris in Oxford County, about 1790 and the original tree was still standing in 1907, the farm being then owned by John Swett."

Brambley's Seedling: The "definitive" English cooking apple. Its high acidity makes for light and fluffy textured purées. A productive tree with large scab free red and yellow juicy fruit, also good for cider. ***

Crimson Topaz: A late ripening, super crisp red fruit with a tropical aroma. A super delicious fresh eating apple and a great keeper. Developed in the Czech Republic in the 1990s.

Dolgo: Early ripening, vigorous, disease resistant, crabapple that is great for preserves and cider or eaten fresh! A great pollinator tree with profuse blossoms and beautiful foliage. Originates from 1800s Siberia.

GoldRush: A great disease resistant and easy to grow variety for the PNW. Productive crops of sweet-tart crisp golden fruit. Amazing keeper and good in cider. Developed at Purdue U in 1972.

Gravenstein: A classic high quality dessert and cooking fruit. Fruit is yellow-red, juicy, and very delicious. ***

Hudson's Golden Gem: Discovered in a hedgerow in Tangent, Oregon. Large golden brown russeted fruit has an appealing sweet nutty flavor, reminiscent of a pear. Disease resistant and a good keeper.

Jonagold: Top scores in taste tests and quickly becoming a new leading PNW commercial variety. Yellow/green skin with red stripes, rich full flavor. ***

Karmijn de Sonnaville: Incredibly aromatic flavor. Stunning brick red over yellow green fruit. Good winter keeper. A cross of Cox Orange Pippin x Jonathon developed in the Netherlands.



Lemon Pippin: Beautiful yellow mid-season apple. Reported to be “off the charts” in Vitamin C, this is a nutrient dense, tart apple for fresh eating, cooking, and cider. A rare variety from Nick Botner’s legendary orchard in Yoncalla, Oregon. Botner has the largest private collection of apples in N America including many you’ve never heard of.

Liberty: Free yourself from apple scab and other diseases! One of the most dependable varieties to grow in the PNW. Beautiful dark red skin with crisp bright white flesh. Great for fresh eating and baking.

Newtown Pippin: One of the oldest American heirlooms, well known in the 18-19th centuries. Very versatile fruit with excellent flavor, good fresh, cooked or in cider. Late ripener, very vigorous tree once established. ***

Pendragon: A tangy, deeply red fleshed apple dating back to the 1100s in SW England. This ancient apple has a very complex flavor with right red juicy flesh with slightly tannic skin. Propagated from Nick Botner’s orchard in Yoncalla, OR.

Red Emma: A large crabapple with dark red skin and very deep red flesh. Larger and less tart than Almata crab. Truly beautiful PNW original apple. First documented by Delbert McCombs of Earth’s Rising Nursery in 2016.

Roxbury Russet: Said to be the oldest American apple, dating back to 1649 Massachusetts. Beautiful highly russeted green fruit. High sugar content, good winter keeper. ***

Summer Saffron (Shaphran Letnij): A Russian variety, light and tart, subtle cardamom aroma. Another from Nick Botner’s orchard in Yoncalla, Oregon. Highly productive and early ripening.

Spartan: A Heartwood favorite! Very dependable, disease resistant McIntosh cross. Abundant crops of dark red, medium fruit with bright white flesh. Firm and juicy texture, aromatic flavor. Mid-late ripening. Good keeper.

Sweet 16: From U of Minnesota: Crisp and juicy with yellow flesh and a very sweet, unusual sugar cane or spicy cherry candy flavor. Stores for 5 to 8 weeks. Introduced in 1977. Ripens late September.

Wickson's Crabapple: Incredibly sweet crabapple with a tropical tang. Prolific blossoms and abundant fruit. Great for fresh eating, cider, and jellies. Fruit keeps on the tree for late harvest by you or the birds.

Wynoochee Early: Discovered in Aberdeen, WA. Super dependable, very early variety with awesome flavor. Delicious fresh or cooked. Tastes and keeps better than many early apples. Another Heartwood favorite!

Zabergäu Reinette: Late ripening heirloom from Germany. Dependable with large beautiful russeted brown fruit. Very dense crisp texture with rich nutty flavor. Scab free. ***

ASIAN PEAR, *Pyrus pyrifolia* **\$48.95**

ROOTSTOCK: All grafted onto semi-dwarf rootstock, OHx97

POLLINATION: All the listed Asian Pear varieties will cross-pollinate each other, or are self-fruitful if noted.

Don Bae: Also known as "Olympic". Produces very large grapefruit sized pears. Abundant crops of fruit with light brown skin and white flesh. Late ripening. An excellent storage pear.

Nijisseiki: Also known as "20th Century". An easy to grow tree with reliable, abundant crops of sweet juicy fruit. Golden yellow skin with a very crisp sweet mild flavor. A very popular pear in Japan in the 20th century. Self-fruitful.

Shinseiki: A very reliable and attractive golden yellow skinned pear that's highly sweet and incredibly juicy. Ripens in late August. Like taking a bite out of a juice box! Self-fruitful.

EUROPEAN PEAR, *Pyrus communis*

\$48.95

ROOTSTOCK: All grafted onto semi-dwarf rootstock, OHx333

POLLINATION: Plant at least two for pollination. All listed varieties cross pollinate.

Conference: A famous old English pear introduced at a pear conference in 1885. Most widely grown pear in Europe that does well in the Salish Sea area. Reliable and heavy yields of large fruit with sweet, juicy, buttery flesh and firm skin.

Orcas: Discovered on Orcas Island, WA! A fabulously disease resistant and reliable producer of large, attractive, red blushed fruit. Smooth, buttery flesh. Mid-September ripening. Plant with any of the other listed varieties for cross-pollination.

Rescue: From WSU: "found by Knox Nomura, a nursery grower near Buckley, WA. He had seen the pear at fruit shows but the exhibitor never allowed anyone to take cuttings from his tree during his lifetime, and after his death the tree was scheduled for removal to expand an adjacent cemetery. Knox Nomura 'rescued' scionwood from this original tree, and sent trees to Mount Vernon in 1975 for testing. Introduced in 1987." A large yellow skinned pear with a slight red blush.

Seckel: Commonly known as "sugar pear" for its buttery smooth rich sweet flavor. Fruits are small and prized as sugary snacks or amazing in baked dishes. Delicious and productive.

Summer Blood Birne: Super unique smaller fruit with a yellow skin and pink flesh! A great early ripening pear for fresh eating and drying. Very attractive.

Ubileen: A reliable large, sweet summer pear with a red blush. Very disease resistant and vigorous, and early ripening. From Bulgaria. Does not store well.



FIG, *Ficus caria* **\$26.95**

Desert King: Our most reliable fig for the Pacific Northwest. Produces large yellow-green figs with juicy pink flesh. Ripens mid-summer.

Will produce one crop each year from the previous season's growth, so don't prune more than half of that growth when pruning. One of the easiest fruits to grow, plus the deer don't like them! Self-fruitful.

PEACH, *Prunus persica* **\$46.95**

ROOTSTOCK: All grafted onto Prunus persica 'Lovell', the standard of peach rootstocks.

POLLINATION: Self-fertile

Frost: Our most "reliable" peach. Peaches are tough to grow in the PNW, but Frost seems to set fruit most years and is more resistant to leaf curl than other varieties. A chance seedling discovered at the WSU Mt Vernon testing station.

QUINCE, *Cydonia oblonga* **\$42.95**

ROOTSTOCK: All grafted onto Provence Quince BA 29C

POLLINATION: Self-fertile

Harron: A very large (largest at the USDA genebank!) Turkish variety. Beautiful aromatic yellow fruit. Slightly fuzzy, thin, bright yellow skin. Amazingly complex flavor. Best when gently roasted or poached before serving, or processed into jam, candy, compote, or custard.

FRUITING SHRUBS

ROVADA RED CURRANT, *Ribes nigrum* **\$22.95**

A very productive variety from the Netherlands. Abundant, long and striking bunches of large, translucent red berries. Fruit is sweet and flavorful with some tartness, good for fresh eating and for making excellent jams and jellies.

TITANIA BLACK CURRANT, *Ribes nigrum***\$22.95**

Highly productive, disease resistant cultivar. Berries typically ripen all at once for easy one time harvest. The strong aromatic flavor of black currant is highly prized in Europe but typically overlooked by Americans. Black currant has incredible health benefits including extremely high amounts of Vitamin C, potassium, and antioxidants. Great fresh, dried, or made into jam or syrup.

BLACK ELDERBERRY, *Sambucus nigra***\$28.95**

Easy to grow, great multipurpose plants for hedgerows, wildlife plantings, and gardens. Fragrant flowers can be made into tea or fried and eaten as fritters. Dark purple/black clusters of berries are antiviral and can be eaten fresh or made into juice, wine, and other preserves. Can grow 15-20' tall but easily pruned.

EVERBEARING GOLDEN RASPBERRY, *Rubus sp.***\$32.95**

Ripe in July then again from late August through much of the fall. Berries are velvety, sweet, and large. Produced in abundance on vigorous canes. Not as tart as red raspberry. Easy to grow. Sold in bundles of 4.

NUT TREES

CHESTNUT SEEDLING, *Castanea sativa x crenata***\$14.95**

Plant 2-3 trees to ensure pollination.
Can grow 25-30'+ tall.

Bouche de Betizac: Seedlings of a French variety known for reliable crops of very large, easy to peel nuts. 2-3' tall seedlings.

Marsol: Seedlings of another French variety known for its vigorous growth, phytophthora resistance, and early ripening nuts.



NATIVE + MEDICINAL PLANTS

Root divisions of native and/or medicinal herbaceous plants. Bunches of 10.

DOUGLAS ASTER, *Symphyotrichum subspicatum* **\$7.95**

Beautiful purple native wildflower. Excellent for pollinators. Very easy to grow!

STINGING NETTLE, *Urtica dioica* **\$7.95**

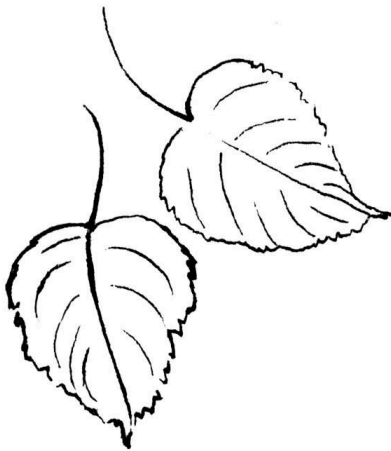
A nutritious spring green and staple of herbal medicine since ancient times.

THIMBLEBERRY, *Rubus parviflorus* **\$7.95**

A wonderful bramble native to the PNW. Produces delicious bright red thimble shaped berries with a velvety texture. White star-shaped flowers and large fuzzy five-lobed leaves. The berries are great raw or cooked in jams or jellies!

YARROW, *Achillea millefolium* **\$7.95**

Found throughout North America, yarrow is an attractive and hardy perennial flower with aromatic, fine feathery leaves. Drought tolerant, great for pollinators. Used for centuries across the world for medicine, beer brewing, and good luck!



BARE ROOT PLANTING TIPS

- Dig an oversized hole! Make sure it is deep and wide enough so that the roots have plenty of room to spread out where they want to go and are not flattened or curved around on themselves. Make your hole "fluffy" by roughing up the sides and bottom of the hole to give the root system an easier start.
- Adding some well-balanced compost into each hole and/or inoculating with mycorrhizal fungi is a good idea. Do not use high nitrogen fertilizer.
- Make sure the graft union on the fruit trees is at least 4" above the soil level.
- Water your tree in after planting so soil settles completely and its roots get a good drink.
- Add around 6" mulch around the base of each tree -- this could be leaves, wood chips, sawdust, or a mix of each. Do not use pure cedar bark. Make sure the mulch is not covering the graft union and not directly covering the trunk of the tree in general. Think mulch donut versus mulch volcano.
- Make formative pruning cuts to encourage good branch structure (Maybe read a book on pruning).
- Protect your tree from deer! Use t-posts and wire, pallets, or whatever you have laying around. They will eat anything not protected.

PICK-UP & DELIVERY

All plants are sold bare root and are ready beginning January through April 2027, while supplies last.



PICK-UP available onsite at Natembea Farm in Port Townsend during designated pick-up hours.

DELIVERY

On-going Olympic Peninsula and Kitsap County deliveries available; Rates dependent on location.

OTHER OFFERINGS

FRUIT TREE PRUNING & CONSULTATIONS

Thoughtful pruning services and consultations available in and around Port Townsend. Holistic approach with over 15 years of experience.

*For more details, reach out at:
heartwoodnurserypt@gmail.com
or see heartwoodnursery.org*

2027 MAIL ORDER FORM

Online order at: heartwoodnursery.org/order

E-mail order at: heartwoodnurseryp@gmail.com

Ol' fashioned mail order below:



Heartwood Nursery

3057 7th St

Port Townsend, WA 98368

Print your name and shipping address:

Name			Date of order
Address			Pick-up or delivery location
City	State	Zip	Phone number

Quantity	Name of Item	Price Each	Total Price
Sub-total			
Local tax			
TOTAL			