CHADWICK NURSERY GREENHOUSE • GARDENS
3010 E. CUSTER AVENUE, HELENA, MT 59602 • 406-442-3931

WE STAND BEHIND OUR PLANTS

Chadwick Nursery is committed to providing our customers with healthy and hardy plants. We want your new plants to not only survive, but to thrive.

Please bear in mind the fact that our soils around the Helena area are poor in organic material and highly alkaline. In order to grow plants other than the native alpine currant, sagebrush or ponderosa pine, you must exert some effort. Pay close attention to our planting instructions. Spend the time and effort to dig an adequate hole. Plant with topsoil and black peat. Make sure your plants get sufficient water.

BE PATIENT. Your new plant may not astound you with growth its first season – it is busy establishing its root system.

Because our soils are not rich and fertile, we recommend that after your plant has been planted for a year, you begin a regular program of adding nutrients. We recommend a balanced fertilizer and because of the alkaline soils, iron sulfates (Dr. Iron). Some plants such as blueberries, azaleas, evergreens and maples are particularly sensitive to alkaline soils and need extra care to acidify the soil. Add iron sulfate and aluminum sulfate. Some young, thin barked trees should be wrapped for the brutal winter months. Deer resistant does not mean deer proof. Use tree guards to protect against deer rubbing.

If you are concerned about your plant’s health, please contact us.

We will be glad to help you.
PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
Make the hole twice as wide as the pot or root ball. Make the hole sufficiently deep to allow a 3-4" deep watering basin. Carefully set the plant in the hole, keeping the soil intact around the roots. The root system is the plant’s lifeline and should not be disturbed or buried too deep. Make sure the graft on any grafted plant is 1" above the soil line, with the exception of roses (see below). Add water and fill in your hole with topsoil. Leave a 2" watering basin around the plant except in the cases of Mountain Ash and Lilacs. Make sure the plant is thoroughly watered, leaving no air pockets. Fill hole 3-4 times to adequately soak the roots. Thorough watering is critical at this time. Mulch can be placed in the basin or over the entire bed for the purpose of retaining water, retarding weeds and providing insulation.

WATER
Water and fertilizer are the secret to making plants grow. Apply only at the recommended rates and times. Please check your newly planted plant daily. Water as needed at least every other day for the first two weeks and when temperatures are very hot. Then water two or three times a week or as needed. Clay soils will not require as much water. Do not over fertilize. Check your new plant frequently. A finger test works well or we have inexpensive moisture meters available in our store. Most of the young plants that die do so because of lack of water, too much water, or improper planting.

BALLED AND BURLAPPED PLANTS
Do not remove the wire basket. Carefully position the plant in its hole. Cut all strings around the basket and fold back the burlap and wire. Water as you fill in the hole with topsoil, leaving no air pockets.

Follow general instructions above.

ROSES
In our climate, tea roses should be planted with their graft 2-4" below the surface. Shrub roses should also be planted with their graft 2-4" below the surface.

For additional information, please call us at 442-3931.
Shade & Flowering Trees

Acer x freemanii ‘Jeffensred’
Autumn Blaze Maple

Acer x freemanii
‘Firefall Maple’
Upright-oval form. Male, therefore has no nuisance seeds. Good drainage is needed, and be sure to cut water back early in the fall to achieve best bright orange-scarlet color. It is best to wrap the trunk in winter, especially when the tree is young. 40’ x 30’. Zone 4.

Acer ginnala
‘Ruby Slippers’

Acer negundo ‘Sensation’
Sensation Box Elder
A fast growing tree for cold climates. This improved seedless box elder has better branching and more controlled growth. Male selection has no pheromones to attract bugs. Outstanding orange-red fall foliage. Drought tolerant. 25’ x 15’. Zone 4.

Acer platanoides
‘Helena Maple’
An outstanding, rapid growing, green leafed Norway Maple with upright habit and yellow fall color. Large shade tree with dark green foliage continually proving to be hardy here. Good drainage is needed, and be sure to cut water back early in the fall. It is best to wrap the trunk in winter, especially when the tree is young. 45’ x 30-40’. Zone 3-4.

‘Emerald Queen’ and ‘Emerald Lustre’

Living Memory Tree

A Thoughtful Gift
Acer platanoides ‘Columnarbroad’
Parkway Maple
Parkway is one of the best Norway maples for city use because of its pyramidal to oval shape, well-behaved branching, and strong central leader. Golden yellow in fall. 30-40’ x 20’. Zone 3.

Acer rubrum
Autumn Radiance Maple
Consistent red fall color. Two weeks earlier than other red maples. Open rounded form. 30-40’ x 30-40’. Zone 4.

Acer rubrum ‘Bailcraig’
Scarlet Jewell Maple
Consistent deep crimson fall color. Excellent upright symmetrical branching and resistant to frost cracking. 50-60’ x 20-25’. Zone 3.

Acer saccharum ‘Bailsta’
Fall Fiesta Sugar Maple

Acer tataricum
Hot Wings Tatarian Maple
A handsome, small tree with fiery red-orange fall color. The persistent samaras (winged seeds) in early summer are brilliant red. A good tree for dry, alkaline soils. Xeriscape plant. 15-20’ x 15-20’. Zone 3.

Aesculus x arnoldiana ‘Autumn Splendor’
Autumn Splendor Buckeye
Vivid maroon red in fall. Large yellow-red 6” flowers in spring followed by large light brown nuts. 25’ x 20’. Zone 3.

Aesculus x carnea ‘Ft. McNair’
Horsechestnut
An improved selection with an upright dense crown, dark green leaves, and showy pink flowers in late spring. 30-35’ x 20-25’. Zone 3.

Alnus hirta
Prairie Horizon Alder
A beautiful, rapid growing tree with decorative purple catkins and small pinecone-like clusters. This is an alternative to aspen for difficult, dry situations. 30-40’ x 20-25’. Zone 3.

Alnus spaethii Spaeth’s Alder
Spaeth’s Alder
Fast growing. Nice alternative to green ash. Coppery-purple leaves in spring and lustrous green in summer. Likes normal to moist soil but can tolerate dry conditions when established and will grow well in poor soils due to its nitrogen fixing ability. It is wind, salt, and pollution tolerant. Widely used in Europe. 35-40’ x 15’. Zone 3.

Betula papyrifera ‘Varen’
Prairie Dream Paper Birch
Beautiful, stress tolerant, bronze birch borer-resistant selection from North Dakota. Snow white bark exfoliates with age, adding a great deal of winter interest. 40’ x 30’. Zone 2.

Betula papyrifera cv. ‘Renci’
Renaissance Reflection
Paper Birch

Northern Select Paper Birch
Betula pendula ‘Dalecarlica’
Cutleaf Weeping Birch
Large graceful tree with long weeping branches and delicate leaves. Bark turns white at an early age. 30-40’ x 20’. Zone 2.
Youngii Weeping Birch

Betula platyphylla ‘Fargo’
Dakota Pinnacle Birch
Columnar habit and yellow-white bark at an early age distinguish this selection from paper birch. This tree is tolerant of heat, drought, and alkaline soils. 20-25’ x 8’. Zone 3.

Betula
Royal Frost Birch

Catalpa speciosa
Northern Catalpa
Fast growing tree with large, heart-shaped leaves. 2” white tube-like flowers in June. Xeriscape plant. 35-40’ x 35-40’. Zone 4.

Celtis occidentalis
Hackberry
This moderate to rapid grower is adaptable to the extremes of urban conditions, including drought, windy conditions, wet or poor soils. The bark is corky and rough. Soft yellow fall foliage. 40’ x 25’. Zone 2.

Chicagoland Hackberry

Crataegus crusgalli ‘Inermis’
Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn
A small, adaptable, and underused tree with deep green, glossy, leathery leaves turning orange in fall. Very drought tolerant. Hardy and thornless. White spring flowers followed by red holly-like berries persist through Christmas. 15-20’ x 15-20’. Zone 4.

Crataegus x mordenensis ‘Toba’
Hawthorn Double
A nice small tree with fragrant, white flowers turning to pink. Sets very little fruit and has light green, glossy foliage. Attractive bark develops character with age. Both are hardy and disease resistant. 15-20’ x 10’. Zone 3.

Gleditsa triacanthos inermis
‘Northern Acclaim’
Northern Acclaim Honeylocust
A sturdy, thornless, seedless cultivar from NDSU selected for superior winter hardiness. Fine textured foliage. Tolerant of heat and drought. 30’ x 20’. Zone 3.

Prairie Silk

Juglans nigra
Black Walnut

Malus x adstringens ‘Durleo’
Gladiator Roseybloom Crab
An excellent, highly disease resistant, small ornamental tree with bright pink flowers followed by small reddish-purple fruit on a stately upright crown. 20’ x 10’. Zone 2.
### Malus

**Malus 'Marilee Crab'**
Pink-red buds open to semi-double profuse white blooms. Little or no fruit. Neat upright form. 20-25' x 10'. Zone 4.

**Malus 'Prairiefire'**
**Prairiefire Crab**
True red blooms and 1/4" small fruit stays on tree for winter bird food. Purple foliage and lovely orange-red fall color. Highly disease resistant. 15-20' x 15-20'. Zone 4.

**Malus 'Royal Beauty'**
**Royal Beauty Weeping Crab**
An elegant weeping habit. Deep red blooms. Reddish-bronze leaves. Persistent, small, dark red fruit is a favorite of birds. Superior disease resistance. 6-8' x 6-8'. Zone 3.

**Malus 'Royal Raindrops'**
**Royal Raindrops Crab**
Attractive purple foliage, similar to Japanese maple leaf. Excellent summer color and appearance. Abundant magenta pink blooms. Small red persistent 1/4" fruit. Fantastic disease resistance. 20' x 15'. Zone 4.

**Malus 'Spring Snow'**
**Spring Snow Crab**
Showy white, very fragrant flowers. No fruit. Dense oval shape. Handsome bright green foliage. Improved variety. 18-20' x 15'. Zone 4.

**Populus tremula ‘Erecta’**
**Swedish Columnar Aspen**
Stunning apricot orange fall color. Seedless, very hardy, can grow in a variety of soils and moisture conditions. Compact and narrow. Replacement for Lombardy Poplar. Excellent accent or screen. 30-35' x 3-5'. Zone 2.

**Populus tremuloides**
**Quaking Aspen**

**Prunus triloba**
**Double Flowering Plum, Tree Form**
Vigorous large shrub/small tree trained to a head. Handsome, hardy tree. Produces profusion of pink flowers in April and May. 10' x 10'. Zone 2.

**Prunus virginiana ‘Canada Red’**
**Canada Red Cherry**
Very hardy, vigorous, oval shape with foliage that changes from bright green in spring to deep maroon in summer and intensifies in the fall. Single white flowers held in pendulous clusters. Very little fruit. Improved variety. 20' x 20'. Zone 2.

**Pyrus fauriei cv. ‘Westwood’**
**Korean Sun Flowering Pear**
A dense, rounded tree with glossy dark green foliage. Masses of single white flowers and brilliant fiery red-orange fall color. 12-15' x 12-15'. Zone 4.
Quercus macrocarpa  
**Burr Oak**  
*Our national tree.* A handsome, must have, rounded tree with lustrous, dark green foliage. Hardy, long-lived, and is adaptable to a wide range of soils. Drought tolerant. Fall color is yellow-dark gold. 50' x 30'. Zone 3.  
**Kinred Spirit Columnar Oak**

Salix alba ‘Vitellina’  
**Golden Willow**  
Hardy and fast growing with beautiful golden winter color. Thrives in moist areas. 50' x 25'. Zone 2.

Salix ‘Prairie Cascade’  
**Prairie Cascade Weeping Willow**  
Introduction from the Morden Experimental Station in Manitoba, Canada. Hardy, weeping habit, gold branches. Thrives in moist areas. 35-40' x 35-40'. Zone 3.

Sorbus aucuparia ‘Fastigiata’  
**Columnar Mountain Ash**  
A fine upright selection. Deep green foliage, orange berries, and stout branching. 20' x 8'. Zone 2.

Sorbus hybrida  
**Oak Leaf Mountain Ash**  

Syringa reticulata ‘Bailnce’  
**Snow Dance Japanese Tree Lilac**  
Chosen for exceptionally heavy bloom. Flowers at an early age, with large fragrant creamy white blooms in June. This sterile variety produces no untidy brown seed heads. Lustrous dark green foliage is slightly larger and darker than the species. Disease and insect resistant. Attractive as a specimen or in group plantings. 18' x 18'. Zone 3.

Salix alba  
**Golden Willow**  
Hardy and fast growing with beautiful golden winter color. Thrives in moist areas. 50' x 25'. Zone 2.

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Sorbus hybrida  
**Oak Leaf Mountain Ash**  

Tilia cordata ‘Greenspire’ & Harvest Gold  
**Greenspire Linden & Harvest Gold**  

Ulmus japonica x wilsoniana ‘Morton’  
**Accolade Elm**  
Graceful vase shape with arching limbs. Ultimate form like the American Elm. From the Morton Arboretum. Glossy dark green foliage changing to gold in the fall and resistant to Elm Leaf Beetle and Dutch Elm Disease. 50-60' x 30-40'. Zone 4.

Ulmus x ‘Morton Glossy’  
**Morton Glossy Triumph Elm**  
Beautiful upright oval shape, strong branching. Exceptional hardiness. Very deer and disease resistant. Glossy dark green foliage turning gold in fall. A cross between Acclare and Vangard. After 5 years of testing, triumph, best from Morton Arboretum. 50' x 40'. Zone 4.
FRUITS
SMALL FRUITS

Amelanchier alnifolia
Smoky Serviceberry
Dark, sweet fruit for eating or making jelly. Xeriscape and bird plant. Excellent flavor and yield. 4-6' x 4-6'. Zone 2.

Thiessen

Fragaria x Ananassa ‘Ft. Laramie’
Fort Laramie
Strawberry

Allstar Junebearing Strawberry

Lonicera caerulea
Honeyberry
Honeyberry’s taste compares to blueberries, blackberries, raspberries and black currants. Eat fresh, bake into pies, or make into jams or jellies. Excellent source of antioxidants and Vitamin C. Need two for cross pollination. 3-4' x 3-4'. Zone 3.

Boreallis, Cinderella, Blue Honeyberry

Lycium
Smokey Blue Goji Berry
Trumpet-shaped purple blooms turning to bright red edible berries from summer until heavy frost. Self-pollinating. Requires well-drained soil. Drought tolerant once established. Fast growing for soil stabilization. 8-10' x 10'. Zone 3.

Prunus tomentosa
Nanking Cherry

Prunus virginiana mel.
Common Chokecherry
Hardy, fast growing native. Covered with white blossoms and clusters of edible berries in summer. Provides food and habitat for wildlife. 18-20' x 18-20'. Zone 2.

Rheum ‘Crimson Red’
Crimson Red Rhubarb
Plump, flavorful, fiber-free stalks with rich red color. Sweet with a pleasing tartness. Zone 2.

Ribes nigrum ‘Consort’
Black Currant Consort

Ribes ‘Red Lake’
Red Lake Currant
Clusters of large, bright red berries. Very productive. Excellent for eating, making jam and jelly. 3-4' x 3-4'. Zone 2.

Ribes hinnomaeaki ‘Red’
Hinnomaki Red Gooseberry
Large reddish fruit with an outstanding sweet flavor. Nursery favorite. In stock. 3-4' x 3-4'. Zone 4.
Ribes x culverwelii  
**Jostaberry**  
Glossy, round, firm, plump berries loaded with vitamin C. A blend of black currant and gooseberry flavor. Sweet fruits in early July. 4-5’x 4’. Zone 3.

Rubus deliciousos  
**Thimbleberry**  
A hardy native raspberry with small dark purple fruit. 3-5’ x 3’. Zone 3.

Rubus ‘Boyne’  
**Boyne Raspberry**  

Sambucus canadensis ‘York’  
**York Elderberry**  
White flowers in late June. Fruits blue to black, in large clusters. Excellent for pies, jam, and elderberry wine or left for songbirds. Hardy native plant. 10-12’ x 10-12’. Zone 3.

Shepherdia argenta  
**Buffalo Berry**  
A silver thorny native shrub with orange-red fruits. Used for fine jellies. Yellow/white flower. Edible berries that birds love. Xeriscape plant. Extremely drought, cold, and alkaline tolerant. Need 2 to pollinate. 8-10’ x 8-10’. Zone 2.

Vaccinium  
**BLUEBERRIES**  
Blueberries require acidic soil. Acidify soil by applying Dr. Iron or Aluminum Sulfate, black peat or other organic materials. Mulch with fine bark or pine needles to 4-6”. Space 3-4’ apart. Good ground cover to plant under pine trees if ample moisture is available. Need shade to partial sun.

Chippewa  

Polaris  

Vitus ‘Valiant’  
**Valiant Grape**  
Blue, plump, average cluster 4” in length. Hybrid of a wild grape native to Montana. Heavy annual bearer, vigorous growing. The Chadwicks produce many gallons of grape juice every year from this plant. Grows well on fences. Zone 3.

Edelweiss, St. Theresa, Candice Grape  
Vitus ‘Worden’  
**Worden Grape**  
A blue-black sweet grape from New York, similar to Concord. Hardy and vigorous. Zone 4.
Juglans nigra
Black Walnut

Malus
APPLES
Of all fruits, apples are the easiest and most rewarding to grow. The selection listed below contains very hardy, short season varieties. We do not sell dwarf or semi dwarf apple trees, because generally they do not have the hardiness, vigor and disease resistance needed to thrive in our northern climate. Any apple tree from our nursery, planted in good soil and maintained adequately by its new owner (deer fencing, pruning, mulching, attention to pest protection) can be expected to bear fruit in its first 3-5 years. Apples require a pollinator of a different variety or a flowering crab under a mile.

Cortland

‘Honeycrisp’ Apple
Large, crisp, juicy, mottled red over yellow fruit. Excellent for fresh eating. Ripens early fall. Excellent keeper – up to seven months. Reliable annual producer. 20’x20’. Zone 3.

Goodland
Developed at Morden, Manitoba in 1931. The fruit is 2 1/3-3 1/4” in diameter, orange-red over green. The flesh is crisp, juicy, tender and aromatic. Ripens the first week in September. Goodland is excellent for eating and cooking, makes great aromatic sauce, stores well and is very hardy. One of the very best varieties for northern gardens and prairie regions. An annual bearer and very productive. Zone 3.

‘Frostbite’ Apple

Goodmac
(Goodland x McIntosh from Morden, Manitoba). The fruits are straw colored or green with red stripes and ripen August to September. Excellent dessert apple, good juicer, and stores well. Zone 3.
Haralred
The standard for apples in our area. A red selection of Haralson discovered by Louis Lautz, arborist at La Crescent, Minnesota. Fruit is redder earlier and is sweeter than the standard Haralson, and without the common russetting problem many Haralsons have. Retains all the good qualities of Haralson: juicy, tart, firm, good keeper, extremely hardy, vigorous and fire blight resistant. Often bears fruit the first year. Makes a great eating, cooking and cider apple. Zone 3.

Northern Lights
(Haralson X McIntosh). Beautiful red apple with a striped color pattern. Large apple reaching 3” in diameter. Flavor is slightly tart, fruity-flavored and good for eating and cooking. Short storage life. Ripens late September. Very hardy. Zone 3.

Prairie Magic

Malus ‘Wildung’
Snow Sweet Apple
(‘Sharon’ x ‘Connell Red’). From the University of Minnesota. Deliciously sweet, slightly tart taste. Slow to oxidize when exposed to air. Very resistant to scab and fire blight. Zone 4.

Malus ‘Winecrisp’
Winecrisp Apple
Scout Apricot

‘Moongold’ Apricot
Light orange color. Flavor is sweet, but with a slight acidity. Blooms mid-April. 1.75" Fruit hangs on tree until ripe. To promote fruit set, two or three varieties are recommended. 10-15’x 10-15’. Zone 4.

Prunus CHERRY
Prunus cerasus
Evan’s Bali Cherry

Prunus x Kerrasis ‘SK Carmine Jewel’
Carmine Jewel Bush Cherry
A cold hardy cross between the tart cherry and Mongolian cherry. Large fruit makes an excellent topping, jam, jelly and pie filling. Self-pollinating. University of Saskatchewan introduction. 6-8’ x 6-8’. Zone 2.

PLUMS
The plums listed below are all proven winter hardy and produce high quality fruits. Tree ripe plums are a real treasure and a must in any kitchen orchard. Choose more than one variety to assure adequate pollination and crop success.

Prunus americana
Western American Plum
Excellent wildlife tree. Drought resistant and hardy with edible reddish-yellow fruit. Also a suitable pollinator for fruiting plums. 10-15’ x 10-15’. Zone 3.

Mount Royal

Superior
One of the best plums on the market. Large fruit with dark red skin. Food for fresh eating, jam and jelly. Flesh is yellow, sweet, and juicy. Heavy bearing. Often sets fruit the first year. Requires a pollinator. Use American, Toka, or Waneta. 10-15’ x 10-15’. Zone 4.
Prunus ‘Lydecker’
Black Ice Plum
A cross between a cherry plum and a dessert plum resulting in a large fruit with superior winter hardiness and an early August ripening date. Naturally compact habit makes it easy to manage. Excellent taste. 8-12’ x 8-12’. Zone 3b.

Toka
(Native plum x P. simoni from South Dakota Experimental Station in 1911). One of the best pollinators. A medium sized, richly flavored variety with beautiful apricot colored flesh. Ripens mid-August. Requires a pollinator. Use Superior or Waneta. 10-15’ x 10-15’. Zone 3.

Waneta
(American plum x Terry from South Dakota Experimental Station in 1913). Produces well first season after planting. One of the best American plums. Fruit is large, reddish, sweet, juicy and of good quality. Ripens in August. Requires a pollinator. Use Superior or Toka. 10-15’ x 10-15’. Zone 3.

Dyrus
**PEARS**
Pears are always a favorite with any backyard garden. The sweet, juicy fruits are at their best when the flesh gives slightly to the touch. Most varieties should be “finished” in a cool place for five to ten days. Pick fruit when pink blush appears on the skin.

Chadwick/Flemish Beauty
Originated from a seedling in Belgium, introduced in 1810. When ripe, the fruit is creamy yellow with sometimes light red blush. The flesh is juicy, creamy white. Harvest late September. Very hardy and extremely productive in Helena, MT. 15’ x 15’. Zone 4.

Patten Pear
Very tender and juicy fruit of good size and quality. Blooms early May and does require a pollinator. Harvest mid-September. 15’ x 15’. Zone 4.

Pyrus ‘Jefgold’
Early Gold Pear
Improved vigor, chlorosis resistance, and iron-clad hardiness. Abundant white flowers in spring produce early yellow fruit. Foliage is glossy green. Pears require more pollinators than any other fruit. Plant at least 2 or 3 trees. 20-25’ x 16’. Zone 2.

**PEACHES**
Polly Peach
A freestone peach with white skin with a reddish blush. Self-fertile. Good home orchard variety. Ripens mid-to late August. Give this tree some protection from the west wind. 12-15’ x 10-12’. Zone 4.

Contender Peach
A freestone peach with bright yellow fruit. Sweet and extra juicy fruit is an absolute delight for fresh eating, canning, baking, and freezing. Self- pollinating. Ripens mid-to late August. Give this tree some protection from the west wind. 12-15’ x 10-12’. Zone 4.


**CONIFERS**

*Prune evergreens regularly to maintain size and shape. Water your evergreens during warm and open winters. There are specimen plants throughout Chadwick’s garden.*

**Juniperus sabina ‘Buffalo’**  
**Buffalo Juniper**  
Good color year-round. Feathery thick green foliage low growing ground cover. 1’ x 6-8”. Zone 3.

**Juniperus sabina ‘Monna’**  
**Calgary Carpet Juniper**  
Superior ground cover. Attractive feathery soft green foliage. 6-8” x 6-7”. Zone 3.

**Juniperus scopulorum ‘Monam’**  
**Blue Creeper Juniper**  
Beautiful blue-green groundcover, super useful, cold hardy for cut slopes, banks, and naturally sloping ground subject to problem runoff and erosion. Strong grower stands upright against the edges of walks and driveways. Foliage gracefully grounds larger rock outcroppings and will drape off edges of curbs and retaining walls. Developed in Helena. 2’x 6-8”. Zone 3.

**Juniperus scopulorum ‘Wichita Blue’**  
**Wichita Blue Juniper**  
Pyramidal grower, upright habit. Its blue foliage remains bright all year. Prune to desired size. 8-15’ x Spread 4-6’. Zone 3.

**Larix sibirica**  
**Siberian Larch**  
Broad, pyramidal tree with cluster of soft green deciduous needles in spring which turn bright gold in fall and shed in winter. Retains attractive cones over winter. 30-35’ x 6-8’. Zone 2.

**Picea abies**  
**Norway Spruce**  

**Picea abies ‘Clanbrassilana Stricta’**  
**Trolleymore Spruce**  
A perfect sward Christmas tree. Matures slowly into a beautifully compact, broadly pyramidal plant. 8-12’ x 4-6’. Zone 4.

**Picea abies ‘Cupressina’**  
**Cupressina Columnar Norway Spruce**  
A narrow, green columnar form for a strong vertical accent. Moderately fast growing. 15-20’ x 4-6’. Zone 4.

**Picea abies ‘Hillside Upright’**  
**Hillside Upright Norway Spruce**  
The darkest green-needled conifer. Irregular branching habit. Stylish enough for focal point use. 8-10’ x 8-10’, 6-15’ in 10 years. Zone 3.

**Hildburghansen**  
**Picea abies ‘Pendula’**  
**Weeping Norway Spruce**  
Distinctive, unique weeping specimen evergreen. Height and spread vary. Zone 2.
Picea abies ‘Acrocona’
Red Cone Norway Spruce
Raspberry-red cones on the tips of the branches in the spring. The unusual coning habit tends to modify growth rate and shape and to produce a broad, spreading pyramid, which becomes wider than tall with age. From a forest in Sweden. 25’ x 25’ in 40 years. Zone 3.

Picea abies ‘Pumila’
Dwarf Norway Spruce
Short green needles on dense branches. Globular shape. Very hardy. 2’ x 4’. Zone 3.

Picea abies ‘Pusch’
Small, slow growing Norway spruce from ‘Acrocona’ produces loads of bright red cones on many short shoots in spring. The tiny cones brown as they age but continue to decorate the irregular, dwarf variety year-round. Globose when young, the small spruce develops an upright broad shape with maturity. Extremely hardy and grows well in full sun or part shade. 18” x 3’ after 20 years. Zone 3.

Picea glauca densata
Black Hills Spruce
Evergreen with a dense, symmetrical cone shape. Great landscape accent, useful as windbreak or screening. 20-25’ x 10-12’. Zone 2.

Picea glauca ‘Pendula’
Weeping White Spruce
Outstanding weeping selection. Distinctive in its formal narrow conical shape, yet very pendulous with stiffly held, downward hanging branches, heavily covered with light gray-green needles. 15-20’ x 6-8’. Zone 2.

‘The Blues’ Blue Weeping Spruce
30’ x 10’.

Picea pungens
‘Ali’ Spruce

Picea pungens
‘Avatar’ Spruce
A classic Colorado Spruce with the best qualities. Exceptionally lush blue foliage with a distinctive tiered pattern of branching contributes a “wow” factor both as a young tree today but more so in a mature specimen. Slower growth rate than the species. 15-18” x 8-9’ after 20 years. Zone 2.

Picea pungens ‘Fastigiata’
Columnar Blue Spruce
Very hardy. Columnar form used for small areas. A nice accent spruce. 20-30’ x 6-8’. Zone 2.

Picea pungens glauca ‘Fat Albert’
Fat Albert Colorado Blue Spruce
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conifer</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Picea pungens</strong>&lt;br&gt;Lundeby’s Dwarf</td>
<td>Steel-blue needles and horizontally-layered branches create a neat and reliable conifer that becomes wider than tall with age. It stays compact and provides an attractive mounding form that stays in scale. Useful as a part of a foundation planting, as a focal point or in a rock garden or container. 18-24&quot; x 4-5’ after 20 years. Zone 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Picea pungens</strong>&lt;br&gt;‘Sester Dwarf’</td>
<td>Dwarf spruce. Stunning blue needles, slow growth rate, classic conical form only 1/4 size of regular Colorado blue spruce parent. Ideal for today’s landscape. Smaller than any blue or Fat Albert spruce. 6-8’ x 4-5’. Zone 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Picea pungens</strong>&lt;br&gt;‘Glauciglobosa’&lt;br&gt;Dwarf Globe Blue Spruce</td>
<td>Round topped, dense with bright blue needles. 3’ x 5’. Low graft. Zone 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walt Brunn</strong>&lt;br&gt;Picea pungens ‘Roundabout’&lt;br&gt;Roundabout Globe Spruce</td>
<td>Compact, green spruce. Super hardy, this symmetrical selection never needs shearing. 4-5’ x 4-5’. Zone 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pinus aristata</strong>&lt;br&gt;Bristlecone Pine</td>
<td>Foliage dark green, flecked with distinctive white specks. The oldest living plant since the days of the dinosaurs. 15-20’ x 12-15’. Zone 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formal Form</strong>&lt;br&gt;Sherwood Compact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pinus flexilis</strong>&lt;br&gt;Limber Pine</td>
<td>Adapts well to dry, windy locations. Flexible branching enables this tree to withstand heavy snow loads. Unique and very hardy. 30’ x 20’. Zone 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonsai Tree</strong>&lt;br&gt;Pinus mugo ‘Columnaris’&lt;br&gt;Columnar Mugo Pine</td>
<td>A narrow, upright compact columnar form. Very nice accent pine for small areas. 10-12’ x 3-4’. Zone 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pinus mugo ‘Jakobsen’</strong>&lt;br&gt;Jakobsen Mugo</td>
<td>New from Denmark is a natural Bonsai. Strong trunk and branch structure give this slow growing pine the bonsai look without the need for human manipulation. 2’ x 3’. Zone 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pinus mugo ‘Mops’</strong>&lt;br&gt;Mops Mugo Pine</td>
<td>A true dwarf Mugo. Does not require candle pruning to maintain its shape. 2’ x 2-3’ in 10 years. Zone 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patio Tree</strong>&lt;br&gt;‘Valley Cushion’</td>
<td>Even smaller varieties of dwarf mugo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pinus mugo ‘Tannebaum’</strong>&lt;br&gt;Tannebaum Mugo</td>
<td>Finally... a perfectly formed Christmas tree shape. Very hardy dwarf pine for cold demanding areas. 10-12’ x 6’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>La Cabana</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Berberis thunbergii ‘Helmond Pillar’

**Helmond Pillar Barberry**

Columnar form, red-purple foliage. Tiny yellow flowers in spring are replaced by glossy bright red berries that persist well into winter. A great selection for structure and color, and especially effective in perennial plantings. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun for best foliage color.

4-5' x 1-2'. Zone 4.

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Caragana arborescens

**Caragana**


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**Caragana frutex ‘Globosa’**

**Globe Caragana**

A small, slow growing compact shrub with small yellow flowers. Does not sucker. A valuable shrub. Good as a formal hedge or small specimen. Full sun. 2-3' x 3-4'. Zone 3.

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**Cornus alba ‘Argenteo-marginata’**

**Variegated European Dogwood**

Creamy-white and green foliage with white flower clusters. Full sun to shade. 4-6' x 4-6'. Zone 3.

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**Cornus sericea ‘Cardinal’**

**Cardinal Dogwood**

Large white flower clusters in spring. Selected for its fiery red-orange winter twig color. Fall color reddish-purple. 6-8' x 6-8'. Zone 3.

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**Yellow Dogwood**

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Cotinus coggygria ‘Purple Supreme’
Purple Supreme Smokebush
Purple-red leaf from Morton Arboretum that holds its color through the summer and is the hardiest of the purple varieties. Flowers are ruby-red and persistent. Fall color is brilliant gold to orange-red. Xeriscape plant. Needs protection. 8-10’ x 8-10’. Zone 4B.

Cotoneaster lucidus
Hedge Cotoneaster
Very fine hardy hedge. Orange-red fall color. Thick, shiny, dark green leaf. Xeriscape plant. 8-10’ x 4-5’. Zone 3.

Daphne x burkwoodii ‘Carol Mackie’
Carol Mackie Daphne
Fragrant pink flowers. Variegated foliage. Requires a cool, dry, and well drained site. Excessive moisture must be avoided. Prefers north or east side. 2-4’ x 2-4’. Zone 4.

Diervilla lonicera
Bush Honeysuckle
Excellent for mass plantings and slopes. Foliage is free of disease and insect problems. Small yellow flowers in late spring or early summer. Red fall foliage. Does well in sandy and dry soil. Xeriscape plant. Very hardy. 4’ x 3-4’. Zone 3.

Diervilla sessilifolia ‘LPDC Podaras’
Cool Splash Dwarf Bush
Honeysuckle
Variegated green and white foliage stands out dramatically even in shady borders. Cool foliage stays bright and clean right up to the first frost. Yellow blossoms in June and July. Hardy and easy to grow in a variety of soils. A densely branched shrub. Use in woodland settings or mass plantings for spectacular effects. Xeriscape plant. 2½- 4’ x 2½- 4’. Zone 3.

Euonymus alatus ‘Compactus’
Grove Dwarf Burning Bush
Fall foliage brilliant scarlet red. Green leaf-winged branches. A dwarf form. 4-6’ x 3-4’. Zone 4.

Forsythia ‘Meadowlark’
Meadowlark Forsythia
A hybrid forsythia developed for the northern plains. A shrub with superior flower bud hardiness and showy, bright yellow spring flowers. Full sun. 8-10’ x 6-10’. Zone 3.

Hydrangea arborescens ‘Annabelle’
Annabelle Hydrangea
Spectacular white flower heads in mid-summer. Thrives in shade or part shade. 4’ x 4’. Zone 3.

Hydrangea paniculata ‘Little Lamb’
Little Lamb Hydrangea
‘Little Lamb’ differs from other paniculata hydrangeas because of its more compact form and the tiny, delicate nature of the white blooms with pink blush. 6-8’ x 6-8’. Zone 3.

Philadelphus lewisii ‘Blizzard’
Blizzard Mock Orange
Profuse clusters of fragrant, single white blooms lasting up to 4 weeks. Selected in Alberta for winter hardiness. Sun or full shade. Xeriscape plant. Prune after blooming. 4-5’ x 4-5’. Zone 3.

Philadelphus ‘Snowbelle’
Snowbelle Mock Orange
Ideal for smaller gardens, ‘Snowbelle’ is loaded with clusters of deeply fragrant, double, pure white blossoms. Prune if needed after blooming. 3-4’. x 3-4’ Zone 4.
Physocarpus opulifolius ‘Donna May’
Little Devil Ninebark
Deep burgundy foliage in a compact, easy to maintain shrub. The dark foliage is set off by button-like white-pink flowers in June. Low maintenance. Trouble-free. 3-4’ x 3-4’. Zone 3.

Physocarpus opulifolius ‘Monlo’
Diablo Ninebark
Beautiful red-purple foliage on long arching canes. Forms a nice rounded mound and, even though it gets quite tall, can be controlled by cutting branches back to the ground each spring. In spring, creamy-white flowers contrast nicely against dark foliage. A good substitute for cistena plum because of hardiness, durability, and insect resistance. 8’ x 8’. Zone 3.

Physocarpus opulifolius ‘Seward’
Summer Wine Ninebark
Improved variety of ninebark with neat, compact branching and fine, maple shaped, dark crimson-red leaves. Requires little pruning. Pinkish-white flowers in mid-summer show nicely against the dark foliage. 5-6’ x 5-6’. Zone 3.

Potentilla fruticosa ‘Gold Finger’
Gold Finger Potentilla
A compact mounding form. Fine textured, buttercup-like dark green foliage. Deep golden flowers borne in large numbers all summer long. 3’ x 3-4’. Zone 2.

Potentilla fruticosa ‘Gold Star’
Gold Star Potentilla
Developed in Germany. The best compact low growing variety, spreading wider than tall. Deep yellow flowers with dark green foliage. 2’ x 3’. Zone 2.

Potentilla fruticosa ‘Monsidh’
Frosty Potentilla
Best of the white potentillas. Large flowers. Compact form. 12” x 3’. Zone 3.

Potentilla fruticosa ‘Pink Beauty’
Pink Beauty Potentilla

Prunus triloba
Double Flowering Plum
A handsome, hardy, vigorous large shrub or small tree. Double pink 1” rosette flowers in April and May. Bronze fall foliage. 10’ x 10’. Zone 2.

Rhamnus frangula ‘Columnaris’
Columnar Buckthorn
Narrow, columnar shape. Attractive berries appear throughout the summer. Rapidly develops into a narrow column of dark green foliage. Orange-red in fall. Thornless. 12-15’ x 3-5’. Zone 3.

Gift Certificates Available
AZALEAS & RHODODENDRONS

All Azaleas and Rhododendrons require acidic soil. Acidify soil by applying sulphur, Dr. Iron, aluminum sulfate, black peat, or other organic materials. Avoid clayey alkaline soil areas. Mulch with fine bark or pine needles to 4-6". Plant on shaded north or east sides for protection from winter sun.

Rhododendron ‘Mandarin Lights’
Mandarin Lights Azalea
Blooms in early spring with bright mandarin orange blossoms before it leafs out for summer. Bronze fall color. 4-5’ x 4-5’. Zone 4.

Rhododendron x ‘Rosy Lights’
Rosy Lights Azalea
Dark rosy pink, fragrant. A spectacular display of flowers is produced in late May or early June. Buds hardy to -45F. 4-5’ x 4-5’. Zone 4.

Rhus aromatica ‘Gro-low’
Grow-low Fragrant Sumac

Rhus typhina ‘Laciniata’
Cutleaf Staghorn Sumac
Finely divided leaves turn a bright red in autumn. Does well in poor soil and on slopes. Xeriscape plant. 6-8’ x 4-5’. Zone 3.

Ribes alpinum
Alpine Currant
Dense, glossy leafed shrub suitable for hedges in open or shady areas. Extremely hardy native. 3-5’ x 3-5’. Zone 2.

‘Green Mound’ Dw. Alpine Currant

Salix purpurea ‘Nana’
Dwarf Blue Leaf Arctic Willow

Shepherdia argentea
Silver Buffaloberry
A thorny shrub with silvery young growth similar to Russian Olive. Orange-red fruits used for fine jellies. Tolerates poor, dry alkaline soils and cold temperatures. Xeriscape native. 8-10’ x 8-10’. Zone 2.

Sorbaria sorbifolia ‘Sem’
Sem Ashleaf Spirea

Ashleaf Spirea
Golden Ashleaf Spirea

Spirea japonica ‘Neon Flash’
Neon Flash Spirea
Leaves are dark green with a hint of burgundy on new foliage. Profuse clusters of reddish pink flowers throughout the summer. Sun or full shade. Compact size. 2-3’ x 2-3’. Zone 4.

Sambucus racemosa
Black Tower Elder
Large, light pink clusters accent purple-black foliage in early summer, followed by glossy purple-black fruits in fall. Upright form great for smaller spaces and borders. May prune after flowering to keep compact. Prefers moist well-drained soil. 6-8’ x 3-4’ Zone 3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHRUBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sambucus racemosa</strong>&lt;br&gt;‘Goldenlocks’ Elder&lt;br&gt;Finely dissected golden foliage accented by clusters of small yellow flowers in spring followed by bright red ornamental fruit. 5’ x 5’.&lt;br&gt;Zone 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spirea x vanhouttei ‘Renaissance’</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Renaissance or Bridalwreath</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Spirea</strong>&lt;br&gt;Arching, fountain-like habit. Blooms profusely with dainty white clusters of flowers in April and May. Prune after flowering. Orange-red fall color. 5-7’ x 5-7’. Zone 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Symphoricarpos albus</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Snowberry</strong>&lt;br&gt;Conspicuous large white berries. Good in full sun or partial sun locations. Suckering shrub, excellent for holding soil on steep banks. Xeriscape plant. Good wildlife habitat. 4-5’ x 4-5’. Zone 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LILACS</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Prune lilacs after blooming.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syringa meyeri ‘Palibin’</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Dwarf Korean Lilac</strong>&lt;br&gt;Dwarf form with an excellent uniform habit and red-purple buds that open to fragrant single pale lilac flowers. Flowers at an early age. 2000 Gold Medal Plant Award. 4-5’ x 5-7’. Zone 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syringa vulgaris ‘Agincourt Beauty’</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Agincourt Beauty Lilac</strong>&lt;br&gt;A striking lilac with deep purple, extremely large florets. Strong sugary sweet fragrance. 8-12’ x 6-12’. Zone 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syringa vulgaris ‘Miss Kim’</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Miss Kim Lilac</strong>&lt;br&gt;Profuse bloomer. Purple buds open to fragrant pale blossoms on a small hardy shrub. Blooms after vulgaris hybrids. Burgundy fall color. Non-suckering. 4-5’ x 4-5’. Zone 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syringa vulgaris ‘Dr. Chadwick’ Lilac</strong>&lt;br&gt;Bluish-lavender. One of the earliest lilacs to bloom. 8’ x 8’. Zone 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syringa vulgaris ‘Krasavitsa Moskvy’</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Beauty of Moscow Lilac</strong>&lt;br&gt;This beautiful lilac produces many double, delicate pale pink flowers on a vigorous, upright plant. Stunning in bloom and very fragrant. 10’ x 8’. Zone 3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Syringa vulgaris ‘Charles Joly’
Charles Joly Lilac
One of the earliest French hybrids. Very popular. Small purple buds open to magenta double flowers that give a beautiful show. 10-12’ x 8’. Zone 3.

Syringa vulgaris ‘Sensation’
Sensation Lilac
An outstanding and unique lilac with single purple florets and a distinctive pure white border. 8-10’ x 8-10’. Zone 3.

Syringa vulgaris ‘Yankee Doodle’
Yankee Doodle Lilac
Among the deepest and darkest of the purples. Profuse bloomer with large clusters of single very large flowers. Non-suckering. 8’ x 8’. Zone 2.

Syringa prestoniae
‘Donald Wyman’ Lilac
Single purple and red blooms two weeks later than common lilac. 8-10’ x 8-10’.

Viburnum dentatum ‘Christom’
Blue Muffin Viburnum
Beautiful white flowers in spring. Rich blue berries form in summer. Full sun to shade. 5-7’ x 4-6’. Zone 3.

Viburnum trilobum ‘Alfredo Compact’
Alfredo Compact Cranberry Bush
A compact cranberry bush with attractive green maple-shaped leaf. Excellent red fall foliage. 4-5’ x 4-5’. Zone 2.

Viburnum trilobum ‘JN Select’
Redwing American Cranberry Bush
Excellent form and good growth rate. Has something for every season—red leaves in spring, white flowers in May, persistent bright red fruit from late July through winter, and red fall color. 8’ x 8’. Zone 2.

Weigela florida ‘Red Prince’
‘Red Prince’
Hardy, beautiful bright red flower color, with upright arching branches. Possible second bloom in late summer. 3-4’ x 3-4’. Zone 4.

Sonic Bloom Red
Yucca filamentosa
Bright Edge, Ivory Tower & Gold Sword Yucca
Sword-like green or bi-color leaves radiate from central crown. Remains upright all year except under heavy snow. Tall, sturdy stalks bear creamy-white flowers. Xeriscape plant. 2-3’ x 2-3’. Zone 4.
ROSES

1. Plant roses in a good compost-topsoil mix. Water in.

2. For grafted tea roses, make sure the graft is AT LEAST 2-4" below soil level. For shrub roses, also PLANT 2-4" DEEPER than they are in the pot.

Roses enjoy morning watering, which helps control powdery mildew. Fertilize on a weekly basis—stop in August.

ROSE CLASSES

Hybrid Tea - Large flowers generally borne one per stem, medium to tall in habit, long cutting stems.

Floribunda - Medium sized flowers mostly borne in clusters, often more compact in habit, medium length stems.

Grandiflora - Large flowers borne in clusters, usually taller in habit, individual stems within each cluster are suitable for cutting.

Shrubs - Free-blooming plants with differing flower sizes and forms, varying in mature size, but of full bushy attractive habit, usually good disease resistance and hardiness, mostly grown on their own roots.

Shrublets - Roses of varying habits which are never too big to tuck into restricted garden spaces. Abundant flowers are individually smaller with proportionately smaller foliage. They have good disease resistance and a high level of hardiness.

HYBRID TEA, FLORIBUNDA, GRANDIFLORA & MINIATURE

All A Twitter
Miniature. Twinkling, brilliant, audacious orange.

Always & Forever
Hybrid Tea. A classic, velvety red beauty. 5" blooms with a remarkable vase-life.

Cha Ching
Hybrid Tea. Lasting double lemon yellow. Strong sweet spice and fruit fragrance. A super vigorous plant that flowers like a weed and smells up a storm. A fragrant yellow bloomin’ fool.

“Thinking about buying Mom flowers for Mother’s Day? Buy her roses that will last long after the holiday. Chadwick’s has the best...”

PRUNE ROSES BACK IN FALL
**Colorific**  
**Floribunda.** Peach, coral, and salmon blend blushing scarlet with mild fruity fragrance.

**Francis Meiland**  
**Hybrid Tea.** Classic, soft pink, fragrant. Named to honor the 100th birthday of the breeder of the famous peace rose disease resistant rose. Winner of many international awards.

**Gold Medal**  
**Hybrid Tea.** Extremely hardy, vigorous, consistant dark gold buds brushed with orange and deep orange yellow flowers and a fruity fragrance.

**Gourmet Popcorn**  
**Miniature.** Small, bright white clusters of repeat flowers. Outstanding.

**Iceberg**  
**Floribunda.** Large double pure white blooms with a rich honey perfume fragrance.

**Intrigue**  
**Floribunda.** Exotic red-purple color with strong lemony scent.

**Love Song Lavender**  
**Floribunda.** Loads of big, beautiful, double, ruffled, old-fashioned lavender flowers last and last. Mild citrus fragrance.

**Sunsprite**  
**Floribunda.** Among the world’s top ten roses, this is the only yellow. Deep yellow, long lasting, super sweet fragrance, lots of glossy deep green leaves along with good disease resistance.

**Sugar Moon**  
**Hybrid Tea.** A super fragrant pure white rose with good rebloom and vigor.

**Twilight Zone**  
**Grandiflora.** Deep velvet purple old-fashioned flowers and a powerful strong clove and spice perfume fragrance make this a must have.

**Vavoom**  
**Floribunda.** Orange-juice orange with deep mahogany red new growth and glossy green leaves. Sunglasses are required. Moderate spicy fragrance.

**SHRUB ROSES**

*Plant shrub roses 2-4” deeper than they are in the pot.*

**Adelaide Hoodless**  

**Austrian Copper**  
(Cultivated since 1590). Outer parts of petal brilliant copper red, underside a brilliant yellow. Flowers in June. Fragrant. Height 6-8’. Grafted – make sure graft is planted 6” below soil surface. 6-8’ x 6-8’. Zone 4.

**Cuthbert Grant**  
An outstanding, award winning, fragrant, memorable, dark velvet red rose with clusters of three to six blooming throughout the season. Disease resistant. The foliage is a luxuriant glossy green. Very hardy. 3’ x 3’. Zone 3.

**Easy Elegance Sunrise/Sunset**  
A stunning blend with bright fuchsia-pink blending to apricot near the center. Disease resistant. Vigorous grower. 2-3’ x 2-3’. Zone 4.
**John Cabot**  
*Can also be trained as a climber.*  
6-10’ x 5-6’. Own root. Zone 3.

**Morden Blush**  

**Morden Centennial**  
Lightly scented, profuse clusters of rich rose pink flowers all season. Disease resistant and reliably hardy. 3-4’ x 3-4’. Zone 3.

**Morden Fireglow**  
Spectacular fiery orange-red blooms, very hardy. 1½-3’ x 1½-3’. Zone 3.

**Morden Sunrise**  

**Persian Yellow**  
*(Brought from Persia to England in 1837).* Bright yellow clusters of double flowers in spring. Hardy and vigorous. Deer resistant. Grafted – make sure graft is planted 6” below soil surface. 7-8’ x 7-8’. Zone 3.

**Red Robusta**  
We are delighted to offer Red Robusta again. This vigorous shrub produces large, single velvet-red flowers all summer long. A tall beauty with glossy green foliage. Everblooming. Own root. 4-5’ x 4-5’. Zone 4.

**Winnipeg Parks**  
*(Morden Research Station, Manitoba).* Hot pink double 3½” blooms produced in clusters on a low growing compact plant. Everblooming. 2-3’ x 2-3’. Own root. Zone 3.
CHADWICK NURSERY GREENHOUSE • GARDENS
VINES

3010 E. CUSTER AVENUE, HELENA, MT 59602 • 406-442-3931

VINES

Campsis radicans ‘Balboa Sunset’
Trumpetvine

New! Shrubby, coarse foliage on a vigorous, twining vine. Will climb on stone or woodwork. Flowers are showy scarlet, 2½-3" long, 1½" at the mouth, blooming in mid-summer. Height 20’. Zone 4B – has done well in protected areas.

Campsis radicans ‘Stromboli’
Atomic Red Trumpetvine

Dark red buds opening to incredibly bold red tubular flowers that are much larger than the species 3-4" long. Vigorous, will climb stone or woodwork. An outstanding, clinging vertical accent to add color to a sunny fence or wall. Glossy medium green foliage. 20-30'. Zone 4.

CLEMATIS

Clematis require good soil rich in compost, shade at their root zone, and a protected location. Install a trellis. Plant clematis 2-3" deeper. Prune first year to 14", second year to 24" to encourage branching. Don’t prune until you see green growth. If coming from bottom, prune down to 2’—others prune as needed. Some bud on the vine. Trim to desired shape. Mature plants grow quickly.

CLEMATIS FACTS

Try not to bend or break stems (6 weeks to recover). Plant clematis 3" deeper than grown in the pot. You must shade lower 6”—use rock, shrubs, etc. Do not prune roots. Begin fertilizing with a bloom booster or Peters, about once a week—clematis are heavy feeders. Continue until they bloom, then stop. This increases the flower bloom. Start again after they bloom till August, then stop completely. Give them time to rest. Continued feeding later in the season will cause damage to soft growth by winter. If adding a mulch around plants, keep 8" from the stem to prevent stem rot. If transplanting is needed, begin early (April-May), and keep adequate soil around the root ball. Clematis next to foundation will require more or deeper watering.

CLEMATIS FOOD: Super phosphate, bone meal, Osmocote

Lonicera x brownii
Dropmore Honeysuckle

Vigorous twiner with fragrant orange-red trumpet shaped blossoms. Loved by hummingbirds. One of the best vines. Height 10-15'. Zone 3.

Parthenocissus inserta
Virginia Creeper

Rapid growing vine that has no holdfasts so it will not cling to walls. Brilliant red fall color. Height 15-20'. Zone 3.
TREE PROTECTORS
Protection from Deer, Rabbits, Weed eaters, and Lawnmowers

Oly-Oly Sales, Inc.
Professional Landscape Edging

BLACK JACK
The Best of the Single V-lip Edgings

Monterey
Sucker Stopper

Monterey
Cut Vine & Stump Killer

Monterey
Florel Growth Regulator

Monterey Agri-Fos

Monterey
3-in-1 Garden Insect Spray

Monterey
Spurge Power

Monterey
Saf-T-Side Oil

Monterey
Grass Getter

Dr. Iron pt.
Dr. Iron 7 lb.
Dr. Iron 21 lb.
The self-standing Wall-o-Water® plant protector lets you start tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, squash, or other plants 6-8 weeks earlier than normal without fear of freezing. The heat provided by the protector makes a warm growing environment in which your plant will be 1 1/2-2 times healthier and produce up to twice the fruit, starting 4-6 weeks earlier than normal.

**PLANT PROTECTOR**
- Protects plants to 16°F
- Easy to use
- Up to double your yield
- Reusable 7 to 10 seasons

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**Product Listings**

- **Espoma Tree-Tone**
  6-3-2 Tree Fertilizer
  *Also available with Iron Tone*

- **Fruit Tree Spray**

- **Garden Dust**

- **Systemic Insect Control**

- **Milorganite**

---

**DeWitt Fabric**
Sold by running ft. or roll

- 3' fabric
- 3' x 250' roll
- 6' fabric
- 6' x 250' roll
- 8' fabric
- 8' x 250' roll
- 12' fabric
- 12' x 250' roll

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**DeWitt Weed Barrier**
5 oz. weight