



**NEW  
MEXICO**  
Grown with Tradition®

[www.tooleystrees.com](http://www.tooleystrees.com)

2017 SPRING CATALOG

We offer a unique alternative to large commercial growers at great prices.

◆ Quality ◆ Beauty ◆ Toughness ◆

SUPPORT LOCAL AGRICULTURE

TOOLEY'S TREES  
 P.O.BOX 392 1301 RD. #8  
 TRUCHAS, NM 87578  
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 NM Nursery License # 6241  
 www.tooleystrees.com

Tooley's Trees is a retail and wholesale nursery in Truchas, NM, on the highroad between Santa Fe and Taos, at 7,960'. Focusing on varieties that are drought tolerant and adapted to high pH, we grow species trees, shrubs, and grafted fruits. We grow our trees and shrubs in native soil contained in fabric bags and rootmaker pots. Our stock is grown with organic methods and we practice holistic orchard management. These practices are time consuming and labor intensive, but result in healthier plants, soils, water quality and beneficial insect populations.

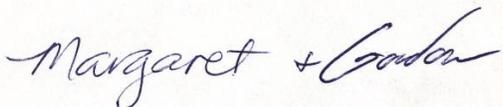
We will have many heirloom and uncommon varieties of grafted apples, apricots, plums, pears and cherries in the late summer or fall but have limited inventory of fruit trees for this spring. Some of them may be new to you but are an opportunity for you to grow varieties that have all but disappeared from our markets. Our grafts are on rootstocks carefully selected to match climate and soil types in this area. Our species trees and shrubs are easy to care for and will provide screening, habitat and food for wildlife and yourself.

**We will not be offering bareroot fruit trees for Spring 2017.** We are working to rebuild our inventory after devastating losses last winter due to rodent damage. Now is the time to work on building your soil and windscreens and wildlife habitat!

We believe in selling small caliper trees with well-developed root systems. The fabric root bags we plant in are key factors in building a fibrous root structure. Smaller caliper trees establish more quickly with less transplant shock, and grow more vigorously in difficult sites than large caliper trees.

Please refer to the last pages for current prices. All our plants are healthy and true to name. Their survivability depends on their care once they leave this farm. No other warranties are implied. But if you have questions, please contact us by phone or email.

Thank you for your support, and for buying local,



Gordon Tooley and Margaret Yancey

#### HOURS FOR RETAIL SALES:

April through early November- Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays from 8-5.

Weekdays other than Friday are by appt. only.

**We are closed Labor Day weekend which is September 1, 2,3,4 this year.**

Wholesale prices are reserved for nursery and landscape professionals.

We will close for the winter on November 6 this year.

WE DO NOT ACCEPT CREDIT CARDS. CASH OR CHECK ONLY PLEASE

### **TREE AND SHRUB PLANTING GUIDELINES**

*The most common reasons for plant failure are planting too deep and over amending the soil.*

### **THE ADVANTAGES OF FABRIC ROOT BAGS**

- Plants grown in fabric bags are healthier and grow faster than plastic container grown stock.
- Containers are more susceptible to problems of inadequate or excess water and fertilizer.
- Roots often circle in pots.
- Plants grown in root control/rootmaker bags have fibrous roots.
- The tough fabric of the bag prunes the root structure so shock is reduced when the tree or shrub is transplanted.
- 90% of the plant's root structure remains intact in the bag.
- Traditional field digging can cut away too much of the root structure.
- At the nursery it is easier to keep bagged stock from drying out or tipping over than containerized stock.

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANTING FROM ROOT BAGS**

Remove the bag before planting the tree.

Cut the fabric from top to bottom and peel it away.

Occasional roots may be caught in the fabric – cut these with hand pruners.

Do not jerk the fabric away from the root ball.

### **SITE PREPARATION**

Dig shallow planting holes two to three times as wide as the root ball. Wide, shallow holes encourage horizontal root growth that trees and shrubs naturally produce. Trunk flare should not be below grade. In well-drained soil, dig holes no deeper than the trunk flare. In poorly-drained clay soil, dig holes two to four inches shallower so that trunk flare is higher than grade. This will help prevent crown rot.

Don't dig holes deeper than trunk flare or put loose soil beneath roots, because loose soil will settle over time, leaving trees and shrubs planted too deep. Widen holes near the soil surface where most root growth occurs. Score walls of machine-dug (auger, backhoe) holes to remove glazing.

Backfill holes with existing unamended soil. **Do not incorporate organic matter into backfill for individual planting holes.** This can cause problems with water movement and root growth between the root ball, planting hole, and surrounding soil. Backfill with soil, then water thoroughly to settle out air pockets. Then water again. Cover any exposed root ball tops with mulch, but keep the mulch 2" away from the trunk flare. Spread any soil amendments you like to use around the tree on the surface of the soil, under the mulch. Soil builds from the top down so the amendments will do your plants more good spread in a wide area than dumped in the planting hole.

### **TREE CARE AFTER PLANTING**

Remove tags and labels from trees and shrubs to prevent girdling branches and trunks. Make a map of planted area.

Good follow-up watering helps promote root growth. Drip irrigation systems and water reservoir devices facilitate efficient watering. Mulch, but don't over mulch, newly planted trees and shrubs. Two to three inches of mulch is best; less if a fine material, more if coarse.

Keep mulch from touching tree trunks and shrub stems. This prevents disease, insect and rodent problems if using organic mulches, and bark abrasion if using inorganic mulches.

Don't use black plastic beneath mulch around trees and shrubs because it blocks air and water exchange.

Only stake trees with large crowns or those situated on windy sites or where people may push them over. **Stake for a maximum of one year.** Allow trees a slight amount of flex rather than holding them rigidly in place. Use guying or attaching material that won't damage the bark such as wide cloth straps. Wrap the strap once around the trunk at half the height. Use 2 wood stakes, not metal. To prevent trunk girdling, remove all guying material after one year.

Most trees should not have their trunks wrapped. Wrapping often increases insect, disease, and water damage to trunks.

### **\*\*\*VERY IMPORTANT PROTECTION FOR YOUR TREES\*\*\***

For protection against small animals or equipment damage, install guards or a circle of 1/4" hardware mesh fencing to protect the trunk. Be sure the guards or mesh are loose-fitting and permit air circulation. Remove plastic guards in spring.

For protection against larger animals (like deer) install a large ring of field fencing to keep the animals from nibbling at the leaves and young branches.

### **TREE PRUNING**

Pruning is a very intuitive process."Touch Trees". Feel that trees are living organisms, get to know your subjects. They all have different growth patterns to observe. Work with the natural form the trees possess.

Be a good investigator, take your time, pay attention to details, do a good job, educate yourself.

#### **Why to Prune**

- Control size and develop strong tree structure
- Reinvigorate old wood to productive wood
- Decrease vigor, issue new responses at cut site
- Increase fruit spurs and thin fruiting wood
- Open up canopy for better light penetration and air circulation
- Remove weak crotch angles
- Remove competing branches
- Remove co dominate branching, crossing, and dead branches
- Remove interior non fruiting and marginal fruit sites( fruit spurs growing below branches)
- No sealers or paint on any cut surface ever
- Pruning influences fruit quality and balances vegetative growth with fruit load

#### **General Rules**

- Don't remove lower branches too early, lower branches aid in trunk flair, good anchorage, and branch development
- Seedling trees usually need less or very little pruning to maintain a natural habit
- Clonal rootstock tend to need more maintenance due to tendencies to produce more branches that want to grow vertical
- Spur types need very little training, thinning, or heading
- Pruning is a dwarfing process, increases vegetative growth, stimulates wood replacement, and reinvigorates tired low productive wood
- Pruning reduces yield, removal of wood with flower buds reduces potential fruit,
  - Yields are less but quality is improved by size.
  - Weight load to scaffold is reduced- especially important in young trees
- Never Top an established tree to lower size!
- Pay attention to natural tree shapes, try to work with what the tree wants to do.
- In most cases you can follow up with pruning that complements natural branching rather than making them do what they may not want to do.
- Never remove a branch or twig without having a reason to do so.

- Tool hygiene; clean, sharp, keep off the ground, wipe or spray with 90 percent alcohol, approved bactericides and fungicides, or 5% bleach and water
- Cut or chip the cut branches and twigs into small pieces to create Ramial wood mulch. Remove all diseased wood.

### Types of Cuts

Pruning is; Thinning, Heading, bench cuts, notching to increase or decrease bud vigor

- Thinning cuts; removal of competing branches and twigs, opens up light and air
- Heading cuts; reduce apical dominance, reduce length, control height and width, send new vigor to the next 3 to 5 buds below the cut to direct growth to spurs
- Never make flush cuts, they callus improperly and increase decay surface area
- Avoid stub cuts, final cuts should be at collar or Branch Bark Ridge

### Timing of Pruning

- Things that flower first, get pruned last; late in the dormant season or very early in the spring before bud break
- Heavy pruning in the growth flush, and before leaf drop in the fall should be avoided
- No more than ¼ of the trees canopy should be removed per season
- Young trees can respond to heavy pruning better than established trees
- Trees don't heal, they seal. Cutting wood at any time stimulates cell activity at the cut site to compartmentalize cell walls to seal out infection
- Early winter pruning can cause winter damage and interrupt dormancy clock, even cause some species to break bud too soon. It should be avoided.

### Dormant Season Pruning

- Dormant pruning stimulates wood replacement, don't remove a branch unless you have a reason and make yourself aware of the response the tree will make at that site
- Very late winter or early spring is the preferred time to prune. This can aid in preventing premature bud break, fruit loss, and winter damage.
- Pruning delays fruiting, unpruned trees will flower and fruit sooner
- One to four year old trees should not be pruned too much in winter for these reasons
- Stone fruits (apricots, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines) sometimes experience limb die back or gummosis caused by the fungus *Eutypa lata* or *Cytosporina*. It is safer to prune these in early summer during periods of low humidity.

### Summer Pruning

- Summer pruning encourages spur formation and can lessen water sprout competition in trees that are heavily pruned or have an umbrella formation
- Summer pruning reduces canopy and root growth due to loss of leaf surface, can affect trunk flair and retard vigor in young trees, and delay fruiting
- Summer pruning stiffens branches so use caution when pruning narrow crotch angles that will eventually be pushed out with limb spreaders, since this can cause included bark which is more prone to splitting
- One to four year old trees should not be pruned too much in summer for these reasons
- Summer pruning can help bring biennial croppers into a more annual cycle
- Summer pruning is preferred for stone fruits

### ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

'The Apple Grower' or 'The Holistic Orchard' - Michael Phillips. We encourage everyone to read these. They cover all aspects of tree care, healthy orchards and wildlife habitat.

Alex Shigo – Anything he published

'Physiology of pruning fruit trees' - publication number 422-025, Virginia Tech cooperative extension

Cornell Cooperative extension publication #112

NMSU cooperative extension bulletins

'Encyclopedia of Organic Growing' - Rodale press

'The Pruning Book' or 'Grow Fruit Naturally' – Lee Reich

'Organic Orchard' - Gene Logston

'Fruit, Berry and Nut Inventory' Fourth Edition, Seed Savers Exchange

'Growing Food in the Southwest Mountains' Lisa Rayner

'Will Bonsall's Essential Guide to Radical, Self-Reliant Gardening' Will Bonsall

Fruit Tree Planting Foundation website – ftpf.org

For more information on tree planting, look at the International Society of Arboriculture's website:

<http://www.treesaregood.org/treeowner/plantingatree.aspx>

Also check out: [www.GrowOrganicApples.com](http://www.GrowOrganicApples.com) for a wealth of helpful information- not just on apples.

## GRAFTED APPLES

We try to have a large selection of heirloom and newly developed grafted apples to offer you. We do much of the grafting here on the farm and select rootstocks and scion wood that should be productive in Southwestern soils and in this climate. These apples may be less well known, but merit attention in the trade. In addition to adding unique trees to your landscape, you help to preserve diversity and the unusual characteristics of these fruits by planting these trees. The majority of these apple trees are grafted on M7, EMLA 7 and EMLA 111 rootstocks. These provide long lived semi-dwarf trees that are well anchored and perform well in most sites. EMLA 7 and M7 will generally produce 12'-15' trees and EMLA 111 will be 15'-20'. We have a few varieties on Standard rootstock. Please enquire as they change from year to year. Mature tree size is a combination of the characteristics of the rootstock and the variety, as well as the quality of the soil and care given to the tree.

 Baking  Fresh eating  Processing  Cider  Storing

### **Brown Snout Apple**

Cider variety that produces a sweet, slightly astringent juice and a mild to medium bittersweet cider. Small fruit with green to yellow skin color with patches of russet and a brown russet eye at the calyx end of the fruit. This distinctive brown eye is how the fruit got its name. Self fertile. Susceptible to fire blight. Ripens October to November depending on location. Discovered in 1850 in England.

### **Chestnut Crabapple**

Malinda x Siberian Crabapple. Large cooking and dessert crabapple. Attractive, reddish bronze fruit. Crisp, juicy, sweet flesh with a pleasing nutlike flavor. Excellent fresh. Vigorous tree is upright but a little weeping. Large white blossoms with good shape and aroma; medium pollen producer. Fruit hangs well and ripens over a long period. Annual bearer. Cedar apple rust resistant. Hardy to -50 degrees F.

### **Goldrush Apple**

One of the new disease-resistant varieties that have superior storage qualities. Medium to large round-conic fruit has uniform deep greenish-yellow opaque chewy skin that turns golden in storage. Creamy white green flecked flesh is hard, very crisp, juicy and tart. A solid apple with excellent flavor. Ripens late fall and keeps well in a root cellar. Very precocious. Highly resistant to scab and powdery mildew. Moderate fireblight resistance. Moderately vigorous tree with a strong central leader. Blooms mid to late season. Zones 4-9.

### **Liberty Apple**

Most disease resistant apple ever developed. Medium to large, bright, shiny, McIntosh type fruit with 90% red blush. Crisp, juicy, light yellow flesh. Sprightly flavor. Good for eating fresh, cooking, canning, or desserts. Stores until February. Flavor intensifies in storage. Hardy, spreading, vigorous, heavily spurred, productive tree; annual bearer. Sets heavy fruit loads, resulting in small fruit; requires thinning. Resistant to scab, fire blight, mildew and cedar-apple rust. No spraying needed. Ripens early October. Requires 800 hours of chilling. Hardy in Zones 4-8. Released from the New York Station in 1978.

### **Muscat de Bernay Apple**

Bittersweet type hard cider apple from Normandy, France. Zone 5-9. Requires cross pollination, ripens midseason. Fair storage.

### **Novaspy Apple**

Disease resistant version of Northern Spy. Tart-sweet flavor has a hint of vanilla. Resistant to scab and fire blight. Ripens in early October. Bears earlier than other "Spy" varieties. Moderate storage quality. Zones 4-8. Originated in Nova Scotia, Canada.

### **Pound Sweet Apple**

Very large, amber to golden fruit when fully ripe. Fine eating, the very best when baked. Hardy, vigorous tree. Ripens from late September to early October. Developed in Connecticut. Introduced in 1834.

### **Pumpkin Russet Apple**

Very large fruit with russeted skin. Crisp, juicy, aromatic flesh with an extremely rich, sweet flavor. Vigorous grower. Ripens midseason. Originated in New England around 1832.

### **Snapp Stayman Winesap Apple**

Sport of Red Stayman. Solid bright red fruit, fine grained crisp flesh, rich spicy flavor, ripens in October. Discovered in the orchards of Alfred Snapp, Winchester, VA. All of the qualities of a fine Winesap. Best for baking and cider, good keeper, tart rich wine like flavor. Sterile pollen. Ripens September into October. Hardy Zones 5-8.

### **Sops of Wine Apple**

Old English cider and culinary apple. Medium to large fruit. Greenish yellow skin overspread with purplish red, mottled and splashed and sometimes striped with dark carmine. Soft, fine grained, juicy, yellowish flesh is often stained with pink or flecked with red. Aromatic, mild, subacid flavor. Highly regarded for cooking, cider and apple wine. Good dessert apple as well Fair storage ability. Medium to large tree bears early and reliably. Requires cross-pollination. Mid-season bloom. Ripens August -September depending on location. Introduced 1832. Hardy zones 5-9.

**Thornberry Apple** 

Unusual apple found growing in an abandoned orchard near Whitethorn, California. Translucent yellow skin reveals the raspberry pink flesh inside. Unique berry-like flavor; sprightly and refreshing. Hangs well on the tree. Ripens during October.

**Tompkins County King Apple**  & drying

Large to very large fruit. Smooth, yellow skin washed with orangeish red; sometimes striped. Coarse, tender, yellowish flesh. Rich, sub acid, balanced flavor. Excellent for dessert, pies, sauce and cider. Once grown commercially as a drying apple. Tends to water core which creates translucent, very sweet patches in the flesh; shortens storage life, but many find it enhances flavor. Natural semi dwarf tree; precocious and vigorous. Tip bearer. Pollen sterile triploid. Ripens during September. Originated in New Jersey around 1750 and gained its fame in New York State. Introduced in 1804.

**White Winter Pearmain Apple** 

Oldest know English apple; dates back to 1200 AD. Medium to nearly large, round to oval, light greenish fruit turning pale yellow with numerous dots. Fine-grained, crisp, tender, juicy flesh. Pleasantly rich, aromatic flavor. Fine quality, all-purpose apple. Excellent keeper. Tree is a healthy, vigorous grower; bears regularly and heavily. Widely adaptable. Self-fruitful; excellent pollinator. Old favorite dessert apple in the Midwest since the early 1800s. Ripens in late October. Low chilling requirements render it one of the few possible apples in warm winter areas. Requires 400 hours of chilling. Zones 5-10.

**GRAPES (not grafted)****Himrod Grape**  & drying

*Vitis vinifera* cross. Ontario x Thompson Seedless. Large, long, loose clusters. Medium size, oval, seedless golden yellow fruit. Crisp but tender skin. Sweet, delicious, juicy flesh. Fine quality table variety. Pure, sweet juice of delicate flavor. Makes excellent raisins. Self-fruitful. Moderate disease resistance. Keeps until Christmas if picked at full maturity and then refrigerated. Hardest white seedless. 100 chill hours. Hardy to -15 degrees F. Zones 4-9. Introduced in 1952.

**St. Theresa Grape** 

Zone 4-9. Vigorous woody vine produces clusters of purple grapes which are mostly seedless. St. Theresa is an early season table grape with excellent flavor that will tolerate alkaline soils and can be used for juice or jellies. Well suited to arbors. Bred by Elmer Swenson of Wisconsin.

**GRAFTED PEARS**

Allow for at least 15'-20' diameter for mature Pear trees. These pears are on either OHxF 333 rootstock -12' to 18' at maturity or OHxF97- @20' at maturity.

**Comice Pear**

Large, broad based, narrow necked, greenish yellow fruit with red blush and light russet. Rich, juicy, firm, sweet, finely textured flesh. Premium dessert pear. Too delicate for cooking. Needs a month of cool storage for good ripening. Large, very vigorous tree comes into bearing slowly. Erratic cropper. Requires cross pollination. Matures one month after Bartlett. 400-600 chill hours. Outstanding winter pear that originated in Angers, France around 1849.

**Seckel Pear**

Commonly called sugar pear. Not very pretty, but a connoisseur's delight. Small, yellowish brown fruit with pale russet and russet red cheek. Fine grained, smooth, extremely sweet, very juicy flesh. Distinctive, spicy, rich, aromatic flavor, mostly in the skin. Excellent dessert pear; ideal for pickling, spicing and canning whole. Productive, slow growing, naturally semi dwarf, 15'-20' tree; widely adaptable, reliable and heavy setting. Self fertile, but benefits from cross pollination. Some fire blight resistance. Ripens during September. Introduced from Europe in 1790.

**Summercrisp Pear**

Recognized for many years as the hardiest in the collection at the University of Minnesota Research Station. Free of fire blight. An annual bearer. Fruit is pyriform in shape, 2 1/2 to 3" in diameter and 3 to 3 1/2" long. Blooms early in May. The fruit should be harvested in mid-August when crisp and still green with a red blush. Fruit harvested at that time is sweet and crisp and may be stored up to two months. Zone 4.

**Sunrise Pear**

A disease-resistant pear introduced by USDA-ARS and OSU, Sunrise has shown impressive resistance to fire blight. The fruit color is yellow, often finishing with a slight blush and very little russet. Sunrise harvests two weeks before Bartlett and will store for two to three months.

**SPECIES TREES & SHRUBS****Abies concolor /White Fir**

Zone 3. 30-50 ft. height. 15-30 ft. spread. Can grow to 100 ft. or more. Conical and branched to the base. Slow to medium growth rate. Bark is smooth on young trees, thickening with old age with deep irregular furrows into thick, horny, flattened ridges. Needles are longest of the true firs and may become 3 in. long. They are broad, flat, and silver blue in color. Cones may become as much as 5 in.

long and grow upright on higher limbs and appear to be perched like candles on the tops of the branchlets. Dislikes heavy clay soils. This species requires less moisture than other western firs.

### **Acer ginnala/Amur Maple**

To 20'. Zone 3. Small, shrubby maple widely used for screening and shelterbelts. Easily trained as multi-trunk specimen. Hardy and tough. Dense glossy foliage, vivid scarlet autumn leaf color, fragrant spring Bloom clusters. Low maintenance, establishes readily on most sites.

### **Acer ginnala 'Cheyenne'/Cheyenne Amur Maple**

Zone 3. To 25'. A superior selection by Clayton Berg from a Cheyenne, Wyoming source. Selected for brilliant orange to red fall leaf color, robust vigorous growth, salt and cold tolerance.

### **Acer tataricum/Tatarian Maple**

Zone 3. 15'-20'. Width comparable to height. A large multi-stemmed shrub or a small rounded wide-spreading tree. Dark green in summer, yellow and red in fall. Tolerant of adverse conditions including drought and high pH. Good where a small tree is desired. Local beekeepers tell us that the bees love its early season flowers.

### **Amelanchier alnifolia/ Northline Serviceberry**

Edible berries that look and taste similar to blueberries. Small tree to 10 ft. Produces many suckers. Pretty white flowers in early spring. Adaptable to moist or dry soils. Hardy to Zone 2. Canadian introduction from the 1960s.

### **Crataegus douglasii/Douglas Hawthorn**

To 30'. Zone 4. Small tree with pendulous branches, dark green, shiny leaves. Black berries liked by birds.

### **Fraxinus mandshurica 'Mancana' /Mancana Ash**

40'-50'. Zone 3. Spread 20'-25'. Dense, oval crown. Introduced by the Morden Research Station in Manitoba, Canada. Male seedless selection of Manchurian Ash. Transplants easily, is tolerant of both drought and excess moisture. A great xeriscape plant, it has no serious disease problems.

### **Picea engelmanni / Engelmann Spruce SPECIAL PRICE 7 GAL. \$16 PER FT.**

Zone 2. Grows just below timberline on the highest mountain ranges throughout the Southwest. May reach height of 165 ft. and diameter of 5 ft. in extreme instances. Cones are small, from 1 to 2.5 in. long. Needles feel soft in contrast to the sharp stiffness of blue spruce needles.

### **Picea pungens/Colorado Spruce & Picea pungens glauca /CO Blue Spruce**

To 100', Zone 2. Foliage bluish-green or silver. Broad dense narrow pyramid with horizontal stiff branches to the ground. Is more drought tolerant than other Picea. Native to the southwestern states.

### **Picea schrenkiana 'tianshanica'/ Schrenk Spruce SPECIAL 10 GAL. \$16/ FT.**

Zone 4. Introduced from Central Asia in 1877. Height: 80 ft. Spread: 20 ft. Annual growth rate less than 12 inches. Schrenk Spruce is native to Asia and it is relatively rare in landscapes. The crown is pyramidal to somewhat oval. The horizontal branches do not develop the drooping habit that is typical of other spruces. The bark is purplish-gray and flakes off to reveal orange-brown new bark.

### **Pinus flexilis/Limber Pine SPECIAL PRICE 5 GALLON \$28 EACH**

To 60'. Zone 2. Young trees conical becoming rounded with age. Bark dark gray, deeply furrowed with age. Native range from Alberta to Texas. Five needles per cluster, densely crowded on the ends of branchlets, pointing forward, dark green to a slight glaucous dark green. Very adaptable species. The seeds of Limber Pine are large enough to be of value as food.

### **Pinus leucodermis/Bosnian Pine SPECIAL PRICE \$28 EACH**

Zone 5. To 20' Compact dwarf, growing 3" to 6" per year. Excellent for small gardens. One of Europe's most common ornamental pines. Well suited to dry or shallow soils.

### **Pinus mugo pumilio'Abuzzi-Maiella'/ Mugo Pine SPECIAL \$28 EACH**

To 6'. Zones 2-7. The ultimate Dwarf Mugo Pine. Very drought tolerant, low, dense-compact form. Grown from seed gathered in the Abuzzi-Maiella mountains in central Italy, which is the preferred seed origin for low growing dwarf forms.

### **Pinus strobiformis/ Southwestern White Pine**

To 60'. Zone 4. Five needled pine, similar to Limber Pine, the two species may overlap in distribution in Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado. Usually found in dry, rocky soils at higher elevations but is adaptable to lower sites. Does not like wet feet or heavy soils. The seeds of Southwestern White Pine are large enough to be of value as food.

### **Populus x acuminata/Lanceleaf Cottonwood**

25' to 45'. Zone 3. Upright form with broad spreading crown. Introduced into cultivation in late 1800's. Good alternative to Aspens for lower elevations. Greenish, yellowish bark. Fairly fast growing, hardy shade tree.

### **Prunus tomentosa/Nanking Cherry**

10', Zone 2. Bark is shiny, reddish-brown and exfoliating. Leaves are dark green, flowers are pinkish in bud, changing to white, fragrant. One of the earliest flowering prunus species. The fruits are scarlet, ripening June - July. Good windbreak filler, drought tolerant.

**Prunus virginiana/Chokecherry**

20'-30', Zone 2. Small suckering tree or large shrub with oval crown. Flowers are white 3"-6" long racemes. The fruit is red, ripening to dark purple. The fruits can be used for making jams, jellies, sauces and wines. Good screening and habitat plant.

**Pseudotsuga menziesii 'glauca'/Douglas Fir SPECIAL PRICE \$20 EACH**

40'to 80' height with a 12'-20' spread. Can grow to 200' and greater in its native habitat. Zone 4. An open pyramid with straight stiff branches; the lower drooping, upper ascending; dense in youth. Medium growth rate, prefers neutral or slightly acid well drained soils. Fails on dry poor soils. One of the noblest forest trees. An excellent specimen.

**Ribes rubrum 'Red Lake'/Red Lake Currant**

Zone 2-6. Superior strain of *Ribes rubrum*. Compact clusters are medium to large, 4" long with 8-10 berries. Long stems for easy picking. Large 1/2" diameter dark red berries. Excellent for jellies, preserves, tarts and muffins. Makes sparkling red jelly. Strong, vigorous, upright bush with dense foliage; 4'-6' tall and 2'-5' wide. Early bearing; produces fruit on two-year and older wood. Long ripening season; holds well on the bushes. Remains productive in partial shade. Excellent bird forage and windbreak plant. Ripens during July.

**Sambucus canadensis/ American Elderberry**

Zones 3-9. Heavy clusters of edible, purplish black fruit. Rich aroma. Full-bodied flavor. Good for pies, jellies and wines. Fast growing, short-lived shrub. Tiny white blossoms form huge flower clusters up to 10 inches across from June to July. Flowers used in teas. Plant two varieties to ensure pollination. Likes full sun and slightly acid soil. Does well in wet sites. Ideal shrub for attracting song birds. Ripens late summer.

**Sambucus canadensis/ Adams**

Zones 3-9. Clusters of large, sweet, purplish black berries. Ideal for pie, jam, preserves, juice and wine. More vitamin C than an orange or grapefruit. Strong, vigorous, 6-10 ft. shrub. Lovely autumn foliage. Beautiful, broad, white flowers in early summer. Flowers also are excellent for wine. Requires cross-pollination with another variety. Productive and hardy. Not bothered by insects or disease. Grows in any soil in partial shade or full sun. Tolerates wet locations well. Originated in New York state, 1926.

**Sambucus canadensis/ Nova**

Zones 3-9. Open-pollinated seedling of Adams. Large, sweet fruit. Good for wine, pie and jelly. Hardy, productive, 6-8 ft. bush. Pollinate with York. Ripens evenly and slightly earlier than York, during August. Originated in Nova Scotia. Introduced in 1959.

**Sambucus canadensis/ York**

Zones 4-8. Juicy, sweet, purplish black fruit. Largest berries of any cultivated elderberry. Larger than Adams or Nova. Excellent source of vitamin C. Good for pie, jam, jelly, juice and wine. Hardy, vigorous, highly productive, 6-8 ft. bush. Lovely fall foliage. Large, creamy white flowers in early summer. Pollinate with Nova. Should be planted 7-8 ft. apart. Can bear fruit in second year. Last to ripen. Hardy to about -30 degrees F. Developed at the New York State AES, 1964.

**PRICES AND DELIVERY**

Everything described in the catalog but not listed here, including fruit trees, is priced by caliper. All the grafted fruit trees listed in the catalog are available at this printing, although some quantities are very limited. We try to keep our website [www.tooleystrees.com](http://www.tooleystrees.com), up to date. Delivery is \$3.00 per loaded mile at this printing. Prices and availability subject to change. Wholesale prices are reserved for nursery and landscape professionals. All plants are in fabric root bags or 3 gal. Rootmaker pots.

WE DO NOT ACCEPT CREDIT CARDS.

PAYMENT IN CASH OR CHECK ONLY PLEASE

Wholesale Caliper prices: ..... Retail Caliper prices:

Under 1/2" \$30..... Under 1/2" \$30.

1/2"-3/4" \$47. .... 1/2"-3/4" \$47.

1" \$64. .... 1" \$78.

1 1/4" \$84. .... 1 1/4" \$98.

Latin Name/Common Name ..... Size/Height ... Wholesale .. Retail

Abies concolor/White Fir..... 1'-2' ..... \$16/ ft..... \$20/ ft.

Acer ginnala/Amur Maple ..... multi-stem ..... \$20 ..... \$24

Acer ginnala'Cheyenne/Amur Maple ..... large ..... \$28 ..... \$35

Acer tataricum/Tatarian Maple ..... multi-stem ..... \$20 ..... \$24

Amelanchier alnifolia/Serviceberry "Northline" multi-stem.... \$20 ..... \$24

Crataegus douglasii/Douglas Hawthorn..... ..... \$20 ..... \$24

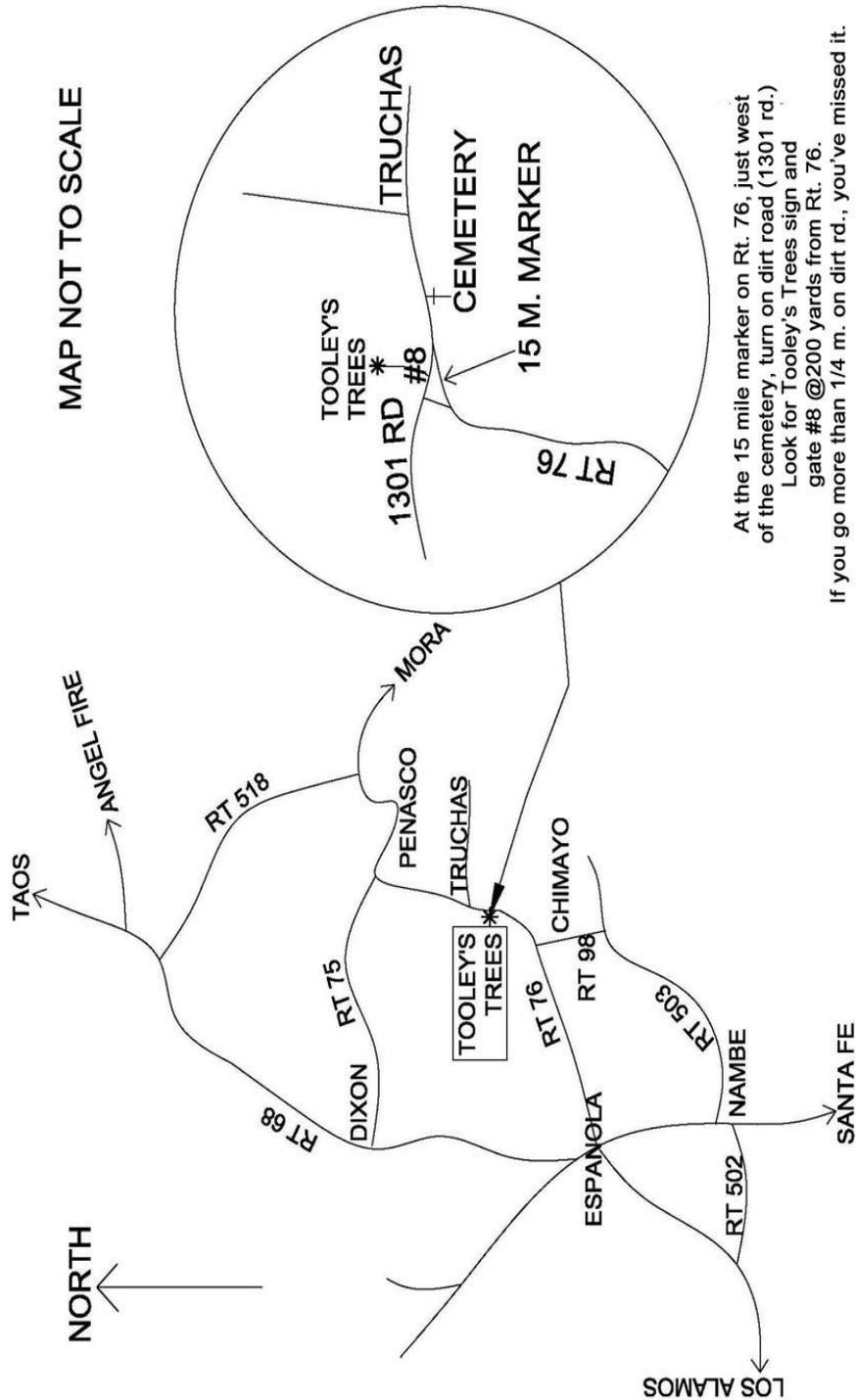
Picea engelmannii/Engelmann spruce..... 3'-5'..... \$16/ ft..... \$20/ ft.

Picea engelmannii/Engelmann spruce..... 7 gal ..... **\$16/ ft. .... SALE**

Picea pungens glauca/Blue spruce ..... 3'-4'..... \$16/ ft..... \$20/ ft.

Picea schrenkiana/ Schrenk Spruce..... 3'..... **\$16/ ft. .... SALE.**

Pinus flexilis/ Limber Pine.....	5 gal .....	<b>\$28 .....</b>	<b>SALE</b>
Pinus flexilis/ Limber Pine.....	2'-3'.....	\$16/ ft.....	\$20/ ft.
Pinus leucodermis/Bosnian pine .....	1'-2' .....	<b>\$28 .....</b>	<b>SALE</b>
Pinus mugo pumilio/Mugo pine.....	1'-2' .....	\$28.....	<b>SALE</b>
Pinus strobiformis/SW White pine .....	2'-4'.....	\$16/ ft.....	\$20/ ft.
Populus x acuminata/Lanceleaf Cottonwood....	½"-3/4" .....	by caliper	
Pr. tomentosa/Nanking Cherry.....	multi-stem .....	\$20 .....	\$24
Pr. virginiana/Chokecherry .....	multi-stem .....	\$20 .....	\$24
Pseudotsuga menziesii 'glauca'/Douglas Fir .....		<b>\$20 .....</b>	<b>SALE</b>
Ribes rubrum/Red Lake Currant .....	multi-stem .....	\$20 .....	\$24
Sambucus canadensis/American Elderberry .....		\$36.....	\$45
Sambucus/Adams, Nova, York.....		\$20.....	\$24
Vitis/ Grapes .....	vines.....	\$23.....	\$28



MAP NOT TO SCALE

At the 15 mile marker on Rt. 76, just west of the cemetery, turn on dirt road (1301 rd.)  
 Look for Tooley's Trees sign and gate #8 @200 yards from Rt. 76.  
 If you go more than 1/4 m. on dirt rd., you've missed it.