



11th Annual

Horn Farm Plant Sale

May 6th, 2023 | 9am-3pm

2023 Plant List



The Plant Sale is a collaboration between the Horn Farm and our renting farmers, offering a wide variety of organically grown trees and shrubs, and vegetable, herb and flower starts. Newly added this year are grasses, herbaceous perennials, and vines.

View Plant Lists For:



Horn Farm Center

culinary and medicinal herbs / annual vegetables / flowers



Calyx Native Nursery

herbaceous perennials / trees & shrubs / grasses / vines



Jon Darby

flowers / annual vegetables



Kilgore Family Farm

annual vegetables / flowers / culinary herbs

The Horn Farm Center's 2023 Plant Sale is supported in part by the National Endowment for the Arts. To find out more about how National Endowment for the Arts grants impact individuals and communities, visit www.arts.gov.



Horn Farm Center

<i>Cucumber & Squash</i>	Cucumber: Marketmore	Long, slender, and dark green. One of the standards in terms of a slicing cucumber.
<i>Cucumber & Squash</i>	Cucumber: Northern Pickling	Medium green fruits bear early, and set heavily on short, space-saving vines. Fertilize well and pick frequently at a small size to maintain good color and fruit shape. Developed in Maine. Black spine. High resistance to scab.
<i>Cucumber & Squash</i>	Patty Pan: Y-Star	Yellow organic patty pan. Prolific yielder of shiny, yellow, scalloped squash fruits, with light green on the blossom end. Amount of green may vary depending on the level of heat and plant stress. Widely adaptable. Open plant for easy harvest.
<i>Cucumber & Squash</i>	Yellow: Zephyr	Distinctive, slender fruits are yellow with faint white stripes and light-green blossom ends. Harvest young at 4-6" for unusually delicious, nutty flavor and firm texture. Vigorous, high-yielding plants. NOTE: Under certain stressful situations, such as hot weather, Zephyr fruits can show some variability in the amount of green at the blossom ends. In addition, sometimes the first one or two fruits produced can be green-striped. <i>*Edible Flowers:</i> Blossoms bear a mild, squash-like flavor and are great stuffed and fried, or sliced for use in soups, omelets, salads, and pasta dishes.
<i>Cucumber & Squash</i>	Yellow Zucchini: Yellowfin Golden	A hybrid yellow zucchini with powdery mildew resistance. Uniform, cylindrical fruits; attractive golden-yellow color.
<i>Cucumber & Squash</i>	Zucchini: Dunja	An early, powdery mildew resistant hybrid. A high yielder of dark-green, straight zucchinis.
<i>Eggplant</i>	Black Beauty	Fruit makes a good boat for stuffing. For best quality, harvest before its glossy, dark skin begins fading to dull purple. Keep well-watered and harvest early to encourage more production.
<i>Flowers</i>	Bachelor Button	We have two varieties: "Tall Blend" and "Black Magic". These care-free, self seeding annuals are drought tolerant and excellent for cut flower bouquets.
<i>Flowers</i>	Borage	Borage provides the gardener with cucumber-flavored leaves for tea or bright starry-blue flowers for decorating a salad. All of the parts of the plant, except roots, are flavorful and have culinary or medicinal use.

Plants on this page are produced by **Horn Farm Center**.

For plant-specific questions, please email farmmanager@hornfarmcenter.org.

Flowers	Coneflower - Purple (purpurea)	Excellent, long-blooming flower for massing in the border, meadow, native plant garden, naturalized area, wildflower garden, or a partly shady area of a woodland garden. Purported to help strengthen the immune system.
Flowers	Gravel Root (Joe-Pye)	Herbaceous perennial native to the central, eastern and southern US. Common names include: Joe Pye Weed, Gravel Root, and Queen of the Meadow. Plant prefers full sun or partial shade and very moist soil. Good drainage is not necessary. This plant will grow around 6-7ft tall.
Flowers	Milkweed - Common	Asclepias syriaca. The hardy native Milkweed essential to the survival of Monarch butterflies. Mature butterflies feed on the nectar produced in the flowers, while the foliage provides food for their larvae. The brilliant orange and yellow flowers are showy in massed plantings. The three-foot plant is native throughout the eastern and southern regions of the country. Very durable and long-lived once established.
Flowers	Sunflower - Teddy Bear	Versatile sunflower for field or container. Like our other dwarfs, the final height depends on the size of the container. Expect 8-12" plants from seeds directly sown in a 4" pot. 35-42" in the garden; 14-25" long stems. Earliest of the teddy types in trial, this branching variety will host 3-5" sunny, shaggy blooms. Popular with children. Minimal pollen. Ht. 8-12" in containers; 35-42" in the garden.
Flowers	Sweet Alyssums	Alyssums are a great choice if you want a low growing, trouble-free beneficial insect attractor!
Greens	Collards: Flash	Rich blue-green cabbage-like leaves. Plants are bolt resistant, productive and hardy. Waxy leaf surface provides natural protection from cabbage worms.
Greens	Kale: Mix (Toscano, White Russ., Red Russ)	A mixture of smooth and curly leaved kale varieties. Harvest lower leaves regularly to extend the season.
Greens	Spinach: Space	Medium dark green leaves are upright and smooth to slightly savoyed. High resistance to downy mildew.
Greens	Swiss Chard: Bright Lights	Lightly savoyed, green or bronze leaves with stems of gold, pink, orange, purple, red, and white with bright and pastel variations.

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<i>Herbs</i>	Anise Hyssop	Tender Perennial and somewhat reliable self-seeder. Great pollinator. Long lasting flowers. Easy to save seed. Leaves, flowers, seeds are all edible.
<i>Herbs</i>	Apple Mint	Perennial. Also called "woolly mint" for the fine hairs on the leaves and stems. A more subtle minty flavor with fruity aromas, great for teas, salads, and cooking.
<i>Herbs</i>	Basil: Genovese	One of the best Basils for pesto. Extremely tender and fragrant with a superb taste. 18-24 inches tall.
<i>Herbs</i>	Basil: Holy (Amrita, Vana, Krishna, Rama)	The Hindu people worshiped and revered this plant. Pungent aroma with many medicinal properties.
<i>Herbs</i>	Basil: Red Rubin	Dark purple, Italian Large Leaf type. High yields and great flavor. Flat, 3" long leaves stand out horizontally. Purple flowers and purple-copper leaves make an attractive garnish.
<i>Herbs</i>	Basil: Sacred	Also known as Holy basil or Tulsi, this strain is a temperate basil that is more adapted to North America. Many medicinal properties including adaptogenic, expectorant and anti-inflammatory qualities; also can be a immune stimulant.
<i>Herbs</i>	Basil: Thai Sweet	The most frequently used basil in Thai dishes. Often sold as or called "Anise Basil" or "Licorice Basil" because of it's sweet, licorice-like flavor that goes particularly well in curries, stir fries and other main dishes.
<i>Herbs</i>	Blue Hyssop	Easy to grow. Showy dark blue flowers spike in summer and fall. Medicinally it is used as a gargle for sore throats. Tasty in smaller amounts in salads, soups and stews.
<i>Herbs</i>	Bronze Fennel	Perennial. Excellent culinary and tea herb. Easy to save seed and maintain. Mature Height 5-6 inches. A prized host plant for the Eastern Black Swallowtail butterfly and caterpillar.
<i>Herbs</i>	Chamomile - German	Small, sweet smelling, daisy like flowers. Tea made from flowers aids digestion and acts as a gentle sleep inducer. Also known as German Chamomile. Flowers also used to garnish salads, desserts, and drinks.
<i>Herbs</i>	Chervil	Chervil grows best in the cooler weather of Spring and Fall. The mild licorice/anise flavor makes a nice addition to salads.
<i>Herbs</i>	Chives - Garlic	Used since ancient times this herb-like perennial forms an attractive border in the garden. Use in salads, stews, and stir fries. Will self-seed.

<i>Herbs</i>	Chocolate Mint	A beautifully dark, peppermint-like cultivar. Incredibly aromatic, easy to harvest and has beautiful flowers that attract many insects. Great for tea.
<i>Herbs</i>	Cutting Celery	Leafy herb with a bold flavor. Used fresh in salads, cooked in soups, stews, and with other mixed veggies. Also known as Leaf Celery.
<i>Herbs</i>	Elecampane	Herbaceous perennial. Giant plant bearing handsome, yellow flowers. Harvest the octopus-like roots in the fall of the second year's growth. The plant is processed to yield a blue dye. Plant prefers part shade and evermoist soils, although full sun will be tolerated.
<i>Herbs</i>	Evening Primrose	Self-seeding overwintering annual or biennial. Very drought tolerant, bravely producing bloom after yellow, mucilaginous bloom in the evenings, even if sunbaked. The flowers especially make a tasty addition to salads.
<i>Herbs</i>	Feverfew	This herb produces pretty daisy-like flowers and is used by many for migraines and as a digestive aid. Also used to repel insects. Easy to grow.
<i>Herbs</i>	High Mallow	Herbaceous biennial or perennial growing to 3ft. Native to Europe and Asia. The leaves and flowers of this herb can be steamed or added to stews. Transplant 1-2 feet apart.
<i>Herbs</i>	Horehound	A flowering plant somewhat resembling mint. Syrup made from the leaves is a remedy for coughs and is often used in lozenges.
<i>Herbs</i>	Lemonbalm	This is a classic tea herb. Prefers full sun or shade; normal garden soil and minimal water. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart.
<i>Herbs</i>	Lemongrass	A tropical herb packed with a strong citrus flavor. Prized in Asian cooking as well as being used in teas, sauces and soups. Lemongrass forms a tall, grassy clump 3 to 5 feet tall.
<i>Herbs</i>	Lovage	Young leaves taste like celery with a hint of anise or spice. Used in salads or dishes with potatoes, rice and chicken. Young stems and roots are also edible.
<i>Herbs</i>	Marshmallow	The original source of an Egyptian confection which evolved into today's marshmallows. The roots and velvety leaves have been eaten as a vegetable for centuries, often fried with onion and garlic. 3-4 foot stems of 1-2 inch, white-to-pink flowers are reminiscent of hollyhocks, to which this plant is related. The plant is also renowned in various folk cultures for its reputed medicinal properties.

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Herbs	Beebalm (<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>)	Perennial zones 4-9. Also known as Bee Balm and/or Wild Bergamot this wildflower is native to North America and is a popular pollinator. The aromatic foliage is reminiscent of oregano and the flowers range in shades of earl grey to lavender and pink.
Herbs	Beebalm: Lemon (<i>Monarda citriodora</i>)	Annual. Lemon-flavored variety. Superb tea plant; striking pink-purple flowers.
Herbs	Beebalm: Scarlet (<i>Monarda didyma</i>)	Herbaceous perennial native to Eastern North America. Plant prefers sun to part shade and moist, rich soils of garden or edge of woodland.
Herbs	Beebalm: Yellow Dotted (<i>Monarda punctata</i>)	Biennial or short-lived perennial native to the Eastern US. Excellent tea plant. Plant prefers full sun to part shade, forest soils or garden soils.
Herbs	Motherwort Motherwort	An herbaceous perennial plant in the mint family. Originally from Central Asia and southeastern Europe, it was introduced to North America as a bee foraging plant and to attract bumble bees. Highly dispersive! This plant prefers well drained soil and a partly shady location.
Herbs	Mountain Mint (<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>)	Virginia Mountain Mint is a native perennial. Used as a culinary herbs and medicinally in tea. Easy to maintain. Prefers occasional watering and part shade to full sun, thriving in a wide range of soils including compact clay.
Herbs	Mountain Mint (<i>Pycnanthemum pilosum</i>)	Hairy Mountain Mint is present in this area but is not technically a PA native plant. Like most mints this plant forms clumps and spreads via the roots. Grows to around 3ft tall in average soil and 2ft tall in dry and shady soils.
Herbs	Mountain Mint (<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>)	Also known as Slender or Narrow-leaved Mountain Mint. Grows best in full or partial sun and prefers medium soils. Its natural habitat includes upland prairies and dry, rocky, open woods.
Herbs	Mountain Mint (<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>)	Short-toothed mountain mint is native to most of the eastern United States. perhaps too much of a spreader in the loose, rich soil of a typical garden border but perfect for a “wild” area, large naturalistic border, or meadow planting. Bees, butterflies, and other pollinators love it!

Herbs	Mullein - Common (<i>V. thapsus</i>)	A truly awesome pioneer plant. Prefers full sun to part shade. Will do well in garden beds or poor soil in abandoned fields. A biennial that will flower in the second year and might self-sow.
Herbs	Mullein (V. densiflorum)	The "dense-flower" Mullein. An amazingly rugged plant that is well suited for gravel and rock gardens. A biennial you can expect a tall stalk and dense flowers in the second year.
Herbs	Oregano - Greek	Essential herb for Italian and Greek cooking. Strong oregano aroma and flavor; great for pizza and Italian cooking. Characteristic dark green leaves with white flowers. The flowers have an oregano flavor and can be used in the same manner as the herb. They are especially good in pasta salads, green salads, and as a fresh pizza topping.
Herbs	Parsley: Moss Curled	Beautiful curled-leaf parsley with delicious stems. These plants hold their color in the field without developing white or brown spots. Very cold tolerant and stands up well to summer heat.
Herbs	Peppermint (<i>Mentha piperita</i>)	A perennial that spreads via its roots. Has many uses including a calming effect. Believed to aid in digestion and soothe the stomach.
Herbs	Sage - Scarlet	Perennial, usually grown as an annual. Branched plant to 2 feet tall, making a lovely mound of gray-green foliage even before the blooming season. Flower spikes are insanely showy, each one four inches or so in length, covered with rich scarlet tubular flowers over a very long season.
Herbs	Sage - White	Used to make the smudge sticks common in Native American ceremonies. Bushy plants with thick stems and dusty gray-green foliage. Tender perennial in Zones 6-9.
Herbs	Saint John's Wort	3 to 4 feet. Flowers yellow. First year it creeps and crawls, and second year it sends up multiple stiff stems that flower yellow in midsummer.
Herbs	Self-Heal	Latin name: <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> . The young leaves and stems can be eaten raw in salads. The plant in whole can be boiled and eaten as a potherb and the aerial parts of the plant can be powdered and brewed in a cold infusion to make a beverage.
Herbs	Shiso, Purple Shiso, Purple (<i>Perilla frutescens</i>)	Tropical perennial grown as a temperate annual, native to India and cultivated extensively in China and Japan. Traditionally used in sushi. Plant prefers partial shade to full sun, rich soil and regular watering.

<i>Herbs</i>	Spearmint	A perennial that spreads via its roots. Used widely to flavor drinks, salads, confectionaries, and garnish other recipes. Packed with flavor, vitamins and antioxidants.
<i>Herbs</i>	Spilanthes	Grown as an annual, the "Toothache" plant produces beautifully unique flowers that look like a bull's eye. Plant prefers full sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The leaves, and especially the flowers, if eaten, stimulate salivation and produce a numbing/tingling effect in the mouth and on the tongue.
<i>Herbs</i>	Stinging Nettles	Herbaceous perennial. Used as a cooked green or for tea. They must be at least slightly steamed to disarm the sting. Rich in trace minerals like potassium. Prefers moist soil in sun or shade. Transplant 1-2 ft apart. Grows 4 feet.
<i>Herbs</i>	Summer Savory	Often compared to marjoram or thyme, summer savory has a spicy aroma and pungent, peppery flavor. Used for flavoring fresh and dry beans, cabbage, and sauerkraut.
<i>Herbs</i>	Thyme - Creeping	Sturdy aromatic ground cover. Slender, creeping stems and round leaves with lavender blooms. Can withstand light foot traffic and gives off pleasant aroma when walked upon. Drought tolerant once established. Perennial in Zones 5–8.
<i>Herbs</i>	Yarrow - White	Amazing white flowers born on feathery-like foliage. Very easy to grow.
<i>Herbs</i>	Yellow Giant Hyssop Yellow Giant Hyssop	Agastache nepetoides grows 3-6 ft tall. Prefers part shade to sun. Medium to moist soil. The floral spikes of Yellow giant hyssop do a great job at attracting bees and other pollinators. Its seeds also attract Goldfinches, who hang on the sturdy, square stems to dine. Deer tend to leave the plant alone because of its aromatic foliage.

Misc.	Alexandria Strawberry (3" Pot)	<p>These Alpine strawberries are great for an easy landscaping plant that also offers gourmet snacking! Though much smaller than the standard Strawberry, these little fruits pack a ton of flavor. Compact plants that produce few runners, making them suitable for rock gardens, path edgings, pots, and window boxes. They begin producing the second spring, sometimes the first fall. Grows best in Zones 5-8. Perennial.</p> <p>*From Johnny's Seeds: "Encourage the plant to put its energy into becoming established by removing all the flower buds for the first 6 weeks after setting out your plants. We also recommend that you remove all the runners during the first year."</p>
Misc.	Alexandria Strawberry (Full Flat)	<p>These Alpine strawberries are great for an easy landscaping plant that also offers gourmet snacking! Though much smaller than the standard Strawberry, these little fruits pack a ton of flavor. Compact plants that produce few runners, making them suitable for rock gardens, path edgings, pots, and window boxes. They begin producing the second spring, sometimes the first fall. Grows best in Zones 5-8. Perennial.</p> <p>*From Johnny's Seeds: "Encourage the plant to put its energy into becoming established by removing all the flower buds for the first 6 weeks after setting out your plants. We also recommend that you remove all the runners during the first year."</p>
Misc.	Comfrey	<p>Comfrey is a perennial plant that grows to a height of 1-3 ft. It has a dark, turnip-like root and large, hairy broad leaves. Although this plant will bear small bell-shaped, purplish flowers, this variety is sterile and will not spread via seed. It is a slow, clumping variety.</p>
Misc.	Jerusalem Artichokes	<p>The sunchoke, also known as Jerusalem artichoke, sunroot, earth apple, or topinambour, is a species of sunflower native to eastern North America. Prolific, tuberous roots are edible. These will spread very quickly so design accordingly.</p>
Misc.	Leeks: King Richard	<p>Beautiful full-sized leeks. In favorable soil and culture, the white shanks are over a foot long to the first leaf.</p>
Misc.	Okra: Clemson Spineless	<p>The standard variety in the South. Cream-colored flowers are also edible. Pick when young and still very tender.</p>

<i>Misc.</i>	Rhubarb: Victoria	Victoria is well-adapted to most regions and is widely grown commercially. Grows best in Zones 4-8. Excellent cooking quality in this early, abundant producer. The large, tender, rosy-red stalks gradually turn to pink and then solid-green towards the tip.
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Black Hungarian	Ornamental and delicious Hungarian heirloom pepper. Unique, black fruit shaped like Jalapenos. Mildly hot with great flavor.
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Chinese Five Color	Screaming hot little peppers turn a rainbow of vibrant colors from; purple, cream, yellow, orange to red as they ripen. Great for containers inside.
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Fish	A pre-1947 African American heirloom that was used in fish and shellfish cookery. Fruits are a combination of greens, oranges, browns, whites and red. Spicy and hot with attractive variegated foliage.
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Habenero	Super hot! This extremely pungent habanero may be used fresh or dried. Key ingredient in Jamaican "jerk" sauces.
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Hinklehatz	Small, hot peppers are shaped like a chicken's heart, which is just what the name means. This historic variety has been cultivated since at least as early as the 1880's. They start out green, ripening in time to a glossy deep red. Used in pickles or for pepper vinegar.
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Jalapeno - Craig's Grande	An improved Jalapeno with big, fat fruits that are perfect for making lots of salsa.
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Jalapeno - Early	Cylindrical fruits are of the smaller, traditional size and have more checking than other hybrids. Small plants best for early season plantings for an early crop.
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Jalapeno - Tam	A very tasty, mild Jalapeno. Same flavor but much less heat.
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Pepperoncini	3-5-inch fruit have a superb flavor and just a little heat. Small plants.
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Serrano Chili	This heirloom serrano will give you dozens of medium-thin walled fruits per plant. Pick them early when the peppers are green and more mild or wait until fruits are mature and "red hot".
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Serrano Tampequino	Traditional Serrano fruits are borne of big plants and offer a long harvest period. The dark green fruits are eaten green but also make fine chipotles if allowed to ripen to red.

<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Corno di Toro	Cornitos are 1-1 1/2" wide at the shoulders and 5" long. They are very early, sweet, and attractive smaller versions of Carmen and Escamillo, with similar maturity. Perfect for grilling and roasting, like their full-size counterparts.
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Iko Iko	Vigorous open habit with good yield and solid fruit set, even under hot conditions. Plants are upright and sturdy. Strong virus resistance.
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Islander	Light lavender skin, pale yellow flesh. Medium sized, thick fleshed peppers with mild, slightly sweet taste. Fruits ripen through a showy stage of violet, yellow and orange streaks, eventually turning a rich, dark red. Hybrid.
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Jimmy Nardello	This fine Italian pepper was brought over in 1887 and has been grown and enjoyed ever since. A prolific plant with fruits that can be cooked in a little olive oil, grilled, chopped, sauteed with other vegetables, or used raw in salsas and salads. These peppers are also perfect for pickling or drying.
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Jupiter	This variety produces green fruit that are a blocky 4.5 x 4.5 inches. They ripen red and get sweet, thick walls.
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	King of the North (Red)	This variety produces nice, blocky fruit that are nicely flavored when picked green or red.
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Lilac	Fruits are a stunning medium lilac-purple. Crisp, juicy, and sweet! Medium-sized fruits start out yellow-green, ripen to purple, finally to red.
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Orange Bell	A very sweet hybrid. Ripens from green to a beautiful, deep, tangerine-orange color. Big blocky fruits with thick walls are a great source of antioxidants. One of the sweetest of the colored peppers. Try it in salsa, salads, or cooking.
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Purple Beauty	Reliable and well-adapted plants produce high yields of a delicious onyx-colored pepper. These compact plants average 18 inches in height, with large, 4-inch black fruit that ripen to deep purple. These gorgeous peppers are flavorful, crisp and juicy with a thick wall, perfect raw or cooked. Note these peppers will lose their color in cooking.
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Red Marconi	A late bearing Italian pepper that yields big 7" long tapering fruit. Very sweet. Great for frying or eaten fresh.

<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Sheepnose Pimento	Gorgeous cheese-type sweet pepper ripening from green to red. Fruits are round, oblate, and stylishly ribbed. Thick walled, crisp, and juicy these fruits keep for a long time when refrigerated. An Ohio heirloom!
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Sweet Chocolate	The flesh of this pepper is cola colored and delicious. The medium sized, semi-ball shaped fruit ripens early. Great in salads.
<i>Tomatillos</i>	Purple	This unusual deep purple tomatillo makes an ideal salsa with a sweet/tart flavor.
<i>Tomatillos</i>	Verde Pueblo	The sweet, tangy flavor is essential for Southwestern dishes. Fruits the size of small tomatoes are green when ripe and encased in a papery husk.
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Matt's Wild Cherry	Copious quantities of small, deep red cherries with exceptional flavor. Matt's keeps producing prolifically when every other tomato in the field is down for the count with early blight. Pick frequently as skin is thin and cracks easily. Trellis or let sprawl and naturalize. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Pink Bumblebee	Excellent sweet flavor. An alluring combination of light pinks, yellows and oranges. A great mix with other artisan varieties. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Pink Tiger	Elongated pink tomato with yellow-orange striping. Great in mixes with the other Artisan varieties. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Purple Bumblebee	Excellent sweet flavor. An eye-catching combination of dusky purple and metallic green striping. Great mixed with other artisan varieties. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Riesentraube	Originating in Germany, this heirloom cherry tomato was grown by the Pennsylvania Dutch (who were in fact German) as early as the 1850s. The variety's name, fittingly enough, translates from the German as "giant bunch of grapes". The compact indeterminate plants produce huge clusters of 20-40 red fruits, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2", with rich, meaty flavor. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	White Cherry	Appealing, pale yellow cherry tomato. Subtle, mild flavor. Plants are compact and easy to pick. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Abe Lincoln	Renowned 1923 heirloom with medium-large, red, meaty fruits. Boasts an incredible old-fashioned flavor. Slicer or canner.

<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Copia	Unique large gold fruits with a blend of orange/red and green/red striping. Sweet, juicy flesh is swirled with color throughout. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Cosmonaut Volkov	Sweet and tangy fruits are slightly flattened with a healthy red color and moderately green shoulders. Prone to cracking in wet conditions, but not nearly as much as Brandywine. Originally from Ukraine; produces high yields even in cool conditions. Semi-determinate.
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Indigo Apple	Immature fruits show deep purple, almost black coloration. The 2- to 4-ounce, cherry-type fruit turn red when ripe, have a good, complex yet sweet tomato flavor. Resists sun-scald and cracking, lasting long into cool autumn weather when others have quit.
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Japanese Black Trifele	In Russia, these tomatoes are highly prized. A short plant yields prolific quantities of 6oz fruit that look like a mahogany-colored Pear with green shoulders. Very tasty flesh and a meaty core. Produces all summer long. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Mountain Princess	Perfectly rounded fruits with crowd-pleasing mild sweet flavor. Very productive and early; great for short, cool seasons. Determinate.
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Paul Robeson	This Russian heirloom is slightly flattened and stands apart for its dusky dark red color. Very flavorful fruits with luscious exotic flavors and good acid/sweet balance. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Brandywine (aka "Pink")	This heirloom standard dates back to 1885. You will love its superb flavor and luscious shade of red-pick. A large beefsteak-shaped fruit that grows on unusually upright plants. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Rose de Bern	A heirloom from Switzerland. Beautiful, nicely-shaped 4 to 8oz fruits are a rose-pink and have an excellent sweet flavor. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Valencia	Round smooth fruit with a brilliant orange color. Excellent, full, and complex flavor with a good balance of acid and sweet. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Yellow Brandywine	Large fruits weighing up to 2 pounds! Excellent flavor and creamy texture. Indeterminate.

<i>Tomatoes (Paste)</i>	Speckled Roman	An heirloom with gorgeous, medium sized, oblong orange-red fruits with wavy yellow stripes and excellent flavor. Very crack resistant. Indeterminate.
<i>Tomatoes - Related</i>	Goldie Ground Cherry	This heirloom is not actually a cherry tomato but rather a ground tomatillo! Originating in Poland these fruits are prized for the clean, sweet and fruity flavor. Some say it has hints of pineapple and vanilla.

Calyx Native Nursery

All descriptions retrieved from of [Calyx Native Nursery](https://calyxnativenursery.com/plants/). Images can be found at <https://calyxnativenursery.com/plants/>

Grasses	Bicknell's Sedge	
Grasses	Bushy Broomsedge	
Grasses	Little Bluestem	This is a perennial native grass that forms dense clumps and reaches the height of 3 feet with a 1-2 feet spread. The stems are blue-green and quite beautiful! The stems will turn red/copper in the fall and stays like that for much of winter. Mature seeds will form tufts at the end of stems, which are fuzzy and white. In the wild, it's often found in prairies, meadows and woodland edges. It's drought tolerant and performs well in poor soils, but it's not wetland tolerant. The seeds will attract birds and the foliage can be used as nesting material, as well as cover. This is a larval host plant to several skipper butterflies! This grass will readily reseed itself and it's easily propagated. May be divided up as well!
Grasses	Northern Sea Oats	Northern Sea Oats, also known as Inland or River Oats, is a grass native to central and eastern United States. It's considered a threatened species in several States. This grass is clump forming and upright. It's tolerant of shade and poor soils. Leaf blades are long, green and hairless. They form chevron shaped, nodding spikelets which blow about in the breeze. In the wild, they may be found in open, moist woodlands or edge habitats. This is a host plant to the Pepper and Salt Skipper butterfly, along with several other butterflies species.
Grasses	Panic Grass	This native grass is underrated and a host plant to several skipper butterflies, as well as many moths! It's native to much of North America and prefers the cooler seasons, growing in cooler soil temperatures. Many native bird species feed on its seeds. In the wild, it's often found in prairies, savannas, open woodlands or rocky meadows. This would be a grass species that would benefit by being utilized in ecological restorations. They're on decline due an immense amount of habitat loss. They have incredible value to our ecosystems!
Grasses	Prairie Dropseed	

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<i>Grass</i>	Purple Lovegrass	Purple Lovegrass is a warm season perennial grass native to much of North America. They thrive best in full sun and well drained soils. They're also drought resistance but intolerant of poor, nutrient lacking soils. Leaf blades are green to tan. Flowers are reddish to purple and appear on loose inflorescences. By autumn, the dried inflorescences separate from the plant and get carried away by the wind, similar to a tumbleweed, and disperses its seeds as it travels. In the wild, they may be found in sandy prairies, roadsides or savannas. Zabulon Skipper butterflies utilizes Purple Lovegrass foliage as its larval host plant.
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<i>Grasses</i>	Purpletop	
<i>Grasses</i>	Tawny Cotton Grass	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Allegheny Monkeyflower	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Amethyst Shooting Star	This native perennial consists of a set of green, smooth basal leaves with stalk of flowers during its vegetative growth period. Flowers bloom in late spring for roughly 2 weeks. The umbel may contain 3-20 purple to pink, nodding flowers. It may tolerate full sun as long as soil remains moist. By mid-summer, foliage dies back due to its ephemeral nature. In the wild, it's often found in rocky forests, bluffs, hilly and mountainous areas and upland prairies.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Anise Hyssop	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Appalachian Fameflower	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Appalachian Jacob's Ladder	Appalachian Jacob's Ladder is a rare plant and listed as Extirpated in Pennsylvania. It thrives in wet areas such as bogs, wetlands, along stream banks and seeps. It produces blue to violet, bell shaped flowers. The compound leaves are green and leaflets are oval in shape. It'll form clumps from its horizontal rhizomes or spread via seed. Its flowers are pollinated primarily by native bees. This native plant is in dire need of help due an extreme amount of habitat loss due to human development.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Barbara's Buttons	

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<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Blue Mistflower	This is a great late season bloomer! This native plant is in the Aster family and develops beautiful clusters of blue to violet flowers. The leaves are triangular in shape and stems are purple. The flowers bloom from Jul-Nov and will attract late season butterflies and native bees. It's a great nectar source for migrating Monarchs! It's often found on stream banks, edge habitats, and wet meadows. This plant can spread quickly so may need tamed in a garden.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Blue Monkshood	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Bowman's Root	Bowman's Root is a native perennial that thrives in shadier areas, but will tolerate full sun. The leaves are 3 parted, simple, oblong, serrated and have a nice burgundy color in the fall. It produces white flowers with slender petals. The flowers will attract native bees. It's clump forming and will become bushy, but airy. It's rather unique! They're often found in mountainous regions with upland, rocky forests but they can be easily grown in shade gardens.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Bunch Flower	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Butterfly Milkweed	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Butterfly Weed	This native plant is in the milkweed family and a host plant to the Monarch butterfly. It produces brilliant orange flowers that bloom from June to August. It's often found in meadows, prairies, open woods and hillsides. Flowers are highly attractive to butterflies and native bees. They have long taproots which may extend several feet down into the soil, making it drought tolerant but hard to transplant. This particular milkweed does not produce sap.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Canada Burnet	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Cardinal Flower	This native plant produces bright red, tubular flowers that bloom from July to September. It's very attractive to hummingbirds! Hummingbirds play an important role of pollinating this plant. It's found in a variety of areas such as woodland edges, meadows, swamps and along ponds. Parent plants will only last a few years but will readily reseed itself. A great option to add to a rain garden and will tolerate some flooding.

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<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Clustered Mountain Mint	This native perennial is in the mint family and found on the Eastern side of North America. It produces clusters of tiny tubular white, purple and/or pink flowers and grows to 1-3 feet with a 1-3 feet spread. It'll spread both by rhizomes and self seeding. Clustered Mountain Mint thrives best in full sun. It's not quite as drought tolerant compared to other Pycnanthemums. This mint has a wonderful aroma! The leaves can be used to make a mild tea. It attracts a wide variety of native bees, wasps and butterflies. It's a valuable mid to late summer nectar source for pollinators!
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Columbine	This herbaceous perennial produces beautiful red and yellow nodding flowers, which bloom from April-June. Leaves are green to a greenish blue. It's typically found growing in woodlands and rocky slopes in Eastern North America. The flowers are attractive to hummingbirds, long tongued bees and hawk moths. Seeds provide as a food source for finches. This is the larval host plant to the Columbine Duskywing!
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Dense Blazing Star	Dense Blazing Star is an upright, clump forming perennial that's native to eastern North America. In the wild, it's often found growing in moist prairies and meadows or along edge habitats. Its grass-like leaves form at the base and ascend up the stems. The purple, tufted flowers are arranged along these flowering spikes and bloom from the top down. The long styles give the flowers a feathery appearance. Butterflies, bees and hummingbirds are attracted to these beautiful flowers.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Downy Lobelia	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Ear Leaf False Foxglove	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Eastern Bluestar	Eastern Bluestar is a beautiful perennial native to the eastern United States and can be found in rocky woodlands, sandy meadows and streambank habitats. It forms multi-stemmed clumps with green, narrowly ovate leaves. Tips of the stems form clusters of light blue, star-like tubular flowers. Flowers attract Ruby Throated Hummingbirds, long tongued bees and butterflies. It will tolerate some drought once established and thrives best in full sun. Eastern Bluestar won't flower until its second year.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Eastern Prickly Pear	

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*Herbaceous
Perennials* **Elephant's Foot**

*Herbaceous
Perennials* **False Aster** False Asters are a native perennial in the Asteraceae family. This plant is listed as an Endangered Species in Pennsylvania. This bushy, branching plant produces an overabundance of white, daisy-like flowers with yellow centers. I often find small native bee species and skipper butterflies visiting these flowers. Two native bee species are oligolectic or somewhat oligolectic to False Asters, meaning they specifically visit this particular species. *Melissodes boltoniae* and *Perdita boltoniae* have been found to be interconnected closely with False Asters. If False Asters are in decline, so will these bees. In the wild, False Aster may be found in wet woodlands, swales and marshes.

*Herbaceous
Perennials* **Fireweed** Fireweed is a flowering perennial that's native throughout the temperate Northern Hemisphere. It produces showy pink to magenta flowers on reddish stems. It's known to spread into areas that were recently burned, giving them the name Fireweed. They may be found in burned woodlands, dry and open areas, as well as roadsides. This native plant requires full sun to survive. Butterflies and bees are common visitors and its foliage feeds White-Line Sphinx Moth caterpillars.

*Herbaceous
Perennials* **Fringed Gentian**

*Herbaceous
Perennials* **Golden Alexander** This is a beautiful native perennial in the carrot family (Apiaceae). It's very easy to grow! They produce yellow umbel, flat topped flowers. Flowers typically bloom from April to July, with a long bloom period. Leaves are green and compound. It's often found in open woods, edge habitats and moist prairies. It'll readily self seed itself or plants may be divided. Flowers attract native short tongued bees. This is a host plant to the Black Swallowtail butterfly!

*Herbaceous
Perennials* **Golden Ragwort** Also known as Golden Groundsel, this native perennial is easy to grow and blooms nicely in shadier locations. It produces golden yellow, daisy-like flowers, which bloom from April to June. Basal leaves are dark green and oval in shape. Leaves along the flower stalk are more pinnatifid. Basal leaves may remain evergreen if winters are milder. Self seeds and spreads easily. Makes a great groundcover! Flowers will attract native bees.

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<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Great Blue Lobelia	Lobelia siphilitica is a native perennial that forms flower spikes of beautiful blue, tubular flowers which bloom from July-October. This would be perfect for a shadier rain garden that has consistently moist soils. Often found in wet woodlands, meadows or along stream banks. The flowers attract long tongued pollinators, primarily bumblebees, as well as hummingbirds. Its close relatives are the Cardinal Flower and Lobelia inflata.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Great Indian-plantain	This native perennial is in the Aster family and produces small, but numerous white flowers. Flowers will attract a variety of native bees. It's a rather robust plant and in the wild, it's often found in woodlands, open woodlands, bottomlands, along floodplains and bluffs. This species has now become threatened in many areas due to urbanization and the damming of waterways.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Hairy Beardtongue	Hairy Beardtongue is a perennial native to Eastern North America. It's an erect plant with hairy stems, hence the name. It's extremely adaptable and can thrive in a variety of environmental conditions. Basal leaves may persist all winter as its in the plantain family. Flowers are trumpet shaped and lavender to white in color. Bumblebees, hummingbirds and butterflies are frequent visitors. Hairy Beardtongue is a host plant to several checkerspot butterflies, including the Baltimore Checkerspot. This easy to grow plant would be a great addition to a pollinator and native plant garden!
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Hollow Joe Pye Weed	Hollow Joe Pye is a tall stemmed perennial native to Eastern North America. It prefers consistently moist habitats, such as wet meadows, along ponds or streams and wet prairies. This would a great addition to a rain garden! Central stem is usually purple to red with whorls of leaves along its length. The tops of these stems produce a panicle of pink flowerheads. They will tolerate some periodic standing water. Flowers are visited by a large variety of pollinators, including many native bee species, butterflies and moths. It's also a host plant to many moth species. Seeds will attract granivorous birds.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Lyreleaf Sage	Lyreleaf Sage is a perennial that's native to much of the Eastern United States. A rosette of green to reddish leaves sit at the base of the plant. Terminal spikes which bore pale-blue, tubular flowers shoot up in late spring. Flowers are arranged in whorls along the stem.

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Native bees are attracted to these showy flowers for which they pollinate. Blooming may last for 4-6 weeks. Basal leaves may be evergreen and can persist throughout winter. It makes for an excellent groundcover. In the wild, it's often found in a variety of meadows and open woodlands.

*Herbaceous
Perennials* **Maryland Golden
Aster**

*Herbaceous
Perennials* **Maryland Senna** Maryland Senna is a perennial that's native to Eastern United States. This is a shrubby plant with green to bluish-green leaves. Leaves are arranged into 6-12 pairs of leaflets. It produces yellow flowers, which are then followed by long pea-like seed pods. Seeds are sought after by gamebirds throughout the winter months. In the wild, it's often found in meadows, open woodlands or thickets. The foliage of Maryland Senna offers as a host plant to several Sulphur butterfly species.

*Herbaceous
Perennials* **Meadow Beauty**

*Herbaceous
Perennials* **Narrow Leaf
White Top**

*Herbaceous
Perennials* **New England
Aster** This stunning perennial is large and quite showy when in bloom. It produces deep pink to purple flowers with orange to yellow centers. They're highly attractive to a large variety of pollinators. This plant makes a perfect choice if you're looking for a late season bloomer, particularly the eastern ecotypes. Midwestern ecotypes tend to bloom a bit earlier in the season. This provides as one of the vital nectar sources for migrating Monarchs. Cross pollination from other New England Asters is needed for viable seeds (it may mix with other Aster species as well). In the wild, you may find them in meadow, prairie or open woodland habitats. This is a host plant to the Pearl Crescent butterfly and among others!

*Herbaceous
Perennials* **New York
Ironweed** This is a clumping native perennial in the Aster family. New York Ironweed produces deep purple flowers and dark green and lance shaped leaves. Flowers bloom from August-September. It's often found in wetlands, low areas, wet meadows and along stream banks. It's Juglone tolerant (able to grow near Walnut trees). It'll spread by runners or will self seed. It attracts many butterfly species and birds feed on the seed heads. This is a host plant to several moth species.

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<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Nodding Onion	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Northern Blazing Star	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Northern Blue Flag Iris	This native iris blooms from May-July with bluish to purple flowers. Leaves are green to bluish-green and lance shaped. Northern Blue Flag Irises are usually found in areas with high moisture, such as stream banks, swamps and marshes. This plant is perfect for the center of a rain garden! Once established, it'll self seed itself or spread by its rhizomes. It attracts native bees, such as bumblebees and long horned bees. This is a host plant to several moth species.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Northern Sweetscent	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Orange Coneflower	Orange Coneflower is a native perennial found in Eastern North America. It's clump forming and blooms best in full sun. It favors consistently moist soils but will tolerate some drought conditions once established. It would make a great addition to rain gardens and bird or pollinator friendly habitats. Leaves are green and ovate in shape. Flowers are yellow to orange with dark brownish/purple centers. Flowers draw in a large variety of native bees and butterflies. Seedheads will persist into winter and attract birds like Goldfinches and Juncos, which feed on them.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Oxeye Sunflower	Also known as the False Sunflower, this native perennial is in the Aster family. Oxeyes develop beautiful yellow flowers, which typically bloom from Jun-Sept. It thrives in open, dry areas and is known to be hardy. Seeds are fairly easy to germinate. This would be a great addition to a prairie or open woodland garden. The native cuckoo bee, <i>Holcopasites heliopsis</i> , is a specialist to this particular plant. Oxeyes also attract a variety of other pollinators!
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Pearly Everlasting	Pearly Everlasting is a clump-forming, bushy perennial in the Aster/Sunflower family. The narrow leaves are a unique grayish-green and coated with woolly, white hairs. This plant thrives best in full sun and prefers drier soil conditions. Flowers are white with yellow centers. The plant is dioecious, meaning the pollen-producing male flowers and seed-producing female flowers occur on separate plants.

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A single Pearly Everlasting plant will produce either all male or female flowers. In the wild, it can be found in dry prairies, open woodlands and dry meadows. The foliage of this native species is a host to the American Lady butterfly.

Herbaceous **Pink Fuzzybean**
Perennials

Herbaceous **Purple Milkweed**
Perennials

Herbaceous **Redring Milkweed** This is a rare Milkweed that's Endangered in several states, including Pennsylvania. Redring Milkweed thrives in areas that are shady, which are unlike other species of Milkweed. It produces showy umbels of small bicolor flowers of red and white. They almost look like snowballs! The few you may find in the wild are often found in open woodlands or edge habitats. They prefer their woodlands to be dry and/or rocky. Since it's a Milkweed, it's capable of hosting Monarch caterpillars!

Herbaceous **River Loosestrife** This is a Pennsylvanian native loosestrife, which is listed as critically imperiled by NatureServe. It's certainly an under used native plant. (This is not related to the invasive Purple Loosestrife.) River Loosestrifes typically bloom from July to August and grow up to 1-3 feet. They thrive in Full to Part Sun and wet to moist soils. It would be perfect for the center of a rain garden! In the wild, they're often found on stream banks, marshes and wet prairies. Their yellow flowers attract native short-tongued Melittid bees!

Herbaceous **Rose Coreopsis** Rose Coreopsis, or Pink Tickseed, is a rare plant that's listed as Extirpated in Pennsylvania, but we're trying to bring it back! This beautiful native plant blooms all summer long. It produces light pink flowers, which are scattered along its thin, green leaves. Its clump forming and foliage can be quite dense. It may self seed enough to form a groundcover. Its seeds are sought after by birds, particularly Bobwhite Quails. This would make an excellent choice as a border for a garden!

Herbaceous **Seedbox**
Perennials

Herbaceous **Slender**
Perennials **Dayflower**

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<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Smooth Hedgenettle	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Smooth Petunia	Smooth Petunia, also known as Limestone Petunia, is native to central and eastern United States and may be found in meadows, woodlands and streambank habitats. It's listed as a threatened species in Pennsylvania. Leaves are green and lanceolate to ovate in shape. It produces light blue to light purple flowers, which bloom in the morning and fall off by evening. The entire plant will bloom for 2-3 months, putting out new flowers every day. The tubular flowers attract long tongued pollinators. This is a host plant to the Common Buckeye butterfly!
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Spotted Bee Balm	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Spotted Wintergreen	This delicate woodland native produces nodding white to pink flowers. Stems are semi woody. Flowers appear on stalks in small clusters and typically bloom from Jun-Aug. The mottled leaves are evergreen, so they persist into winter. Unfortunately, it's listed endangered in some areas. Seeds are difficult to germinate as they need the presence of an appropriate mycorrhizal fungus. Bumblebees are believed to be the primary pollinators.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Stiff Goldenrod	Stiff Goldenrod is a perennial, native to central and eastern North America. It's also known under the botanical name, <i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i> . It's a hardy plant, which can thrive in a variety of environmental and soil conditions. Leaves are green and lanceolate or ovate in shape. Central stems form clusters of bright, yellow flowers. These flowers provide as vital nectar sources for late season pollinators and as fuel for migrating Monarchs. In the wild, they may be found in a variety of prairie types. This species of goldenrod is on the decline due to habitat loss.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Swamp Sunflower	Swamp Sunflower, also known as Narrowleaf Sunflower, is a great fall bloomer to add to your landscapes if you have moist or wet areas. <i>Helianthus angustifolius</i> makes an excellent option for a rain garden or along ponds and streams, but thrives just as well in medium soils. It'll produce many blooms and attracts a variety of bee species that you don't get to see too often. This perennial sunflower is listed as an Extirpated Species in Pennsylvania, which I'm hoping we can help bring back! It's also a host plant to the Silvery Checkerspot butterfly and American Goldfinches will forage on its seedheads throughout winter.

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<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Tall Larkspur	Tall Larkspur is native to eastern North America and may be found in thinly wooded slopes, meadows or prairie habitats with dry, limestone soils. It's listed as an Endangered Species in Pennsylvania (and several other States) due to habitat loss, roadside herbicide spray and limestone quarrying. Leaves are green, palmate and deeply lobed. This perennial has charming, blue to violet flowers. The tubular flowers attract hummingbirds and native, long tongued bees.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Torrey's Mountain Mint	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Violet Wood Sorrel	Violet Wood Sorrel is a native perennial which can be found in much of the Eastern United States. It's a low-lying and delicate plant. They favor woodland, streambank and moist prairie habitats. Leaves are grayish-green and divided into 3 leaflets. Flowers are violet to pink and are visited by small native bee species. Foliage hosts the Wedgling Moth, which feeds exclusively on Oxalis spp. Seeds are sought after by gamebirds and granivorous songbirds.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Virginia Bluebells	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Virginia Spiderwort	Virginia Spiderwort is an iris-like, native perennial found on the Eastern half of the United States. It produces blue to lavender flowers and thrives in part sun, but will tolerate full sun if the soil is consistently moist. In sunny locations, flowers will bloom in the morning and close by evening. In the wild, its often found in edge habitats, meadows, thickets and woodland openings. It seems to stick to areas with trees and shrubs nearby. It's known to be juglone tolerant (may be planted under Walnut trees). Bumblebees are an important pollinator for this species.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Water Snakeroot	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	White Heath Aster	This native Aster is easy to grow, thrives in medium to dry conditions and is rather drought tolerant. It'll form a bushy appearance with heavy branching and if able, will spread to form colonies via its rhizomes. It's often found in an array of prairie types, savannas, along roadsides and pastures. Its flowers will attract a wide variety of native bees and butterflies. It's also the host plant to the Pearl Checkerspot butterfly. White Heath Aster is a great late season bloomer!

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<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	White Turtlehead	This moisture loving native perennial produces tubular, white flowers that resembles a turtle's head. Flowers may be tinged with pink. They typically bloom from Aug-Oct. It's often found in marshes, along stream banks, low meadows or wet woodlands. A nice option for rain gardens! This plant will slowly spread by rhizomes or self seed. Bumblebees are the primary pollinators. This is a larval host plant to the Baltimore Checkerspot butterfly!
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Whorled Milkweed	Whorled Milkweed is a native perennial in the, you guessed it, the milkweed family! This milkweed has thin, thread like leaves which whorl along the single, unbranched stems. Whorled milkweed is one of the more poisonous of all the milkweeds. It's indeed a host plant to the Monarch butterfly. Its white flowers attract a wide variety of native bee and butterfly species. Flowers are usually produced on the plant in its second year. In the wild, its often found in rocky woodlands, prairies, meadows and rocky bluffs.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Wild Bergamot	This is a popular native perennial that's often found in many pollinator gardens, and for good reason. It's a favorite with many pollinators! Wild Bergamot is in the mint family and produces fragrant lavender, white or pink flowers. Flowers bloom from July to September and have a long bloom period. It's often found in open woodlands, fields or in wet meadows. It'll attract hummingbirds, butterflies and bumble bees!
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Wild Blue Phlox	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Wild Geranium	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Wild Hyacinth	Wild hyacinth, also known as Atlantic Camas, is a spring flowering bulbous perennial in the Lily family. It produces stalks of pale blue flowers. Flowers are attractive to a variety of insects, including many native bees. Leaves are green and grass-like. In the wild, it's often found in meadows, open woodlands or edge habitats. This plant goes dormant by mid-summer.

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<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Wild Lupine	Wild Lupine is a rare perennial native to eastern North America. Leaves are green and palmate, which are divided into 7-11 leaflets. It blooms on flowering stalks with purple to blue, pea-like flowers. Flowers attract a variety of native bee species, with pollen being their only reward as nectar is not provided. In the wild, they're often found in sandy environments. They're facing significant decline due to habitat loss and hybridizing with non native lupine species. This is a host plant to the endangered Karner Blue and Frosted Elfin butterflies. Many other species may also feed on its foliage.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Wild Petunia	This hardy native perennial produces light lavender flowers that bloom from Jun-Sept. It's a low growing plant that's heat and drought tolerant. It blooms during the hottest, driest parts of summer while other plants may struggle. It's often found in open areas. It'll readily reseed itself but seeds may be tough to germinate. It's one of the larval host plants to the Common Buckeye butterfly. Wild Petunias attract long tongued pollinators and hummingbirds.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Wild Quinine	Wild Quinine, also known as American Feverfew, is a native perennial in the Aster family. Leaves are green, serrated and have a sandpaper feel to them. The dense, white flowers are situated on top of the plant. Flowers are quite unique with a long bloom period. It'll attract a wide variety of native bees, flies and wasps. This plant is also known for its medicinal properties. It thrives in full sun but will tolerate some shade. In the wild, it's often found in prairies, upland rocky forests, thickets and barrens.
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Wild Strawberry	
<i>Herbaceous Perennials</i>	Yellow Coneflower	Yellow Coneflower, also known as Gray Headed Coneflower, is an Endangered species in Pennsylvania. I've observed many of our native birds and insects visiting them. This makes for a Goldfinch haven! With its bright yellow flowers, it provides as a popular feeding spot for native bees and butterflies, including Monarchs. Yellow Coneflowers will usually reach 3-4 ft. in full sun and perhaps a bit taller in partial sun. In the wild, it's often found in prairies, open woodlands or roadsides. This is a host plant to the Silvery Checkerspot butterfly!

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<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	American Holly	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	American Sycamore	American Sycamores are large trees that are native to the eastern and central United States. This tree is easy to grow and tolerates a variety of soils and some shade. Mature trees will have mottled white bark, making it easy to identify. Trees are monoecious, meaning one tree will produce both male and female flowers. Its fruit balls contain many packed seeds which have tufts of fuzz that allows them to be carried into the wind to be dispersed. Seeds are sought after by many bird species. In the wild, they thrive along the banks of waterways, moist forests and floodplains.
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Appalachian Gooseberry	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Black Chokeberry	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Common Buttonbush	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Mountain Laurel	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Ninebark	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	NJ Tea	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Pawpaw	The Pawpaw is a small deciduous, understory tree. Often found in shady woodlands along ditches and floodplain areas. Leaves are large, green and tropical-like. It produces purple to maroon flowers that bloom from April to May. Flowers are pollinated primarily by beetles and flies. The fruits that follow can be up to 6 inches long and have a banana-like/custard flavor. This is the only host plant to the Zebra Swallowtail butterfly!
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Persimmon	This medium sized tree produces edible fruit which may be consumed by humans and other mammalian fruit-eaters. Fruit are also enjoyed by birds. A ripe Persimmon will be sweet and has a similar texture to apricots or plums. American Persimmons are tolerant of many conditions, thriving in a variety of sunlight and soil types.

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It's a rather slow growing tree. It'll typically produce fruit between 7-15 years of age. You'll need a male and female persimmon as they are dioecious, meaning a tree will be either have all male or female flowers (though, some cultivars are self fruiting, but seedless).

<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Pin Oak	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Red Oak	Red oak is a medium to large sized, deciduous tree native to central and eastern North America. Trunks are usually straight and its bark is gray and irregularly furrowed. Northern Red Oak is monoecious, meaning they produce male and female flowers on the same tree. Fertile female flowers are replaced by acorns that take 2 years to develop. It's a fairly fast growing and pollution tolerant tree, making it a good choice in human developed areas and urban settings. Native oak trees have an enormous ecological value as they support so much wildlife, from birds, mammals to countless insects!
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Shrubby St. John's Wort	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Silky Dogwood	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Sweet Gum	Sweet Gums are large, deciduous trees that are native to much of the Eastern United States. Its leaves will have three to seven sharply pointed palmate lobes and produce brilliant autumn foliage, ranging from multiple colors of yellow to purple within its native range. Sweet Gum trees are monoecious, meaning one tree will produce both male and female flowers. The flowers are cross pollinated primarily by wind. Pollinated flowers are then followed by woody seed balls, classified as a compound fruit. When the fruit opens, the fertile winged seeds are released and are dispersed via the wind. Seeds are fed upon by many bird species, especially Chickadees, Titmice, Doves and Goldfinches. Sweet Gum trees are a host plant to numerous species, such as the Luna and Promethea moths.
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	

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<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	White Fringetree	White Fringetrees are small trees, native to Eastern North America. It may have a single trunk or have multiple stems. It thrives in consistently moist soils, therefore it's not drought tolerant. Leaves are green and ovate in shape. It produces drooping panicles of fragrant, white flowers, which are visited by native bees. White Fringetrees are dioecious, meaning a single tree will have either all male or female flowers, though, they may occasionally produce perfect flowers. Flowers typically stay in bloom for 2 weeks. Fertile female or perfect flowers are replaced by blue to black drupes. Each fruit contains a stone. A variety of songbirds will feed on these drupes. The foliage of this tree is a host plant to several native moth species.
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	White Oak	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Wild Black Cherry	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Wild Hydrangea	
<i>Trees and Shrubs</i>	Winterberry	
<i>Vines</i>	Coral Honeysuckle	Coral Honeysuckle is a vining perennial that's native to the Eastern half of North America. It's semi woody and will climb trellises, arbors, walls and adjacent vegetation. Leaves will persist throughout winter if grown within its native range. The red flowers are highly attractive to hummingbirds, its main pollinator. Pollinated flowers will go on to produce red berries. The more sun this vine receives, the more it'll flower! Coral Honeysuckle is a host plant to the Snowberry Clearwing and Hummingbird Clearwing Moths.
<i>Vines</i>	Virginia Creeper	
<i>Vines</i>	Wild Squash	
<i>Vines</i>	Wild Kidney Bean	This is a vining perennial in the legume family. They are the wild version of our cultivated lima beans. The beans off of this native plant are indeed edible and can be cooked or stored just as lima beans would. They require medium soils in full to part sun. Ours are very happy in part sun. This is the host plant for the Long Tailed Skipper butterfly!

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Jon Darby ([Riverbend Foraging](#))

Flowers	Calendula: Resina
Flowers	Cosmos: Seashells Blend
Flowers	Garnet Red Amaranth
Flowers	Gomphrena: Various
Flowers	Lavender: English Tall
Flowers	Marigold - Pinwheel
Flowers	Pierrot Poppy
Flowers	Purple Coneflower
Flowers	Rudbeckia: Various
Flowers	Sunflowers: Evening Colors Blend
Flowers	Tithonia: Mexican Sunflower
Flowers	Yarrow: Colorado Mix
Flowers	Zinnias: Giant Purple
Flowers	Zinnias: Giant Coral
Flowers	Zinnias: Golden Yellow
Flowers	Zinnias: Orange
Peppers (Hot)	Bottle Rocket Cayenne
Peppers (Hot)	Capperino Hot Cherry
Peppers (Hot)	Carolina Reaper/Trinidad Scorpion Hybrid
Peppers (Hot)	Ghost (Bhut jolokia)
Peppers (Hot)	Mad Hatter
Tomatoes	Cherokee Green
Tomatoes	Early Girl
Tomatoes	Tasmanian Chocolate
Summer Squash	Stardust Zucchini
Summer Squash	Yellow Crookneck

Kilgore Family Farm

<i>Brassicas</i>	Broccoli
<i>Brassicas</i>	Green Cabbage
<i>Brassicas</i>	Red Cabbage
<i>Cucumbers & Squash</i>	Cucumber: Diva
<i>Cucumbers & Squash</i>	Cucumber: Jackson Classic Pickles
<i>Cucumbers & Squash</i>	Summer Squash: Golden Glory Yellow Zucchini
<i>Cucumbers & Squash</i>	Summer Squash Multi-Pik Yellow Squash
<i>Cucumbers & Squash</i>	Summer Squash: Spineless Perfection Green Zucchini
<i>Cucumbers & Squash</i>	Winter Squash: Butternut
<i>Cucumbers & Squash</i>	Winter Squash: Spaghetti Squash
<i>Cucumbers & Squash</i>	Winter Squash Table Queen Acorn
<i>Eggplant</i>	Dairyu Japanese
<i>Eggplant</i>	Imolese Biacia White
<i>Eggplant</i>	Santana Purple
<i>Flowers</i>	Ageratum
<i>Flowers</i>	Alyssum Gold Dust Yellow
<i>Flowers</i>	Alyssum Royal Carpet Purple
<i>Flowers</i>	Alyssum Snow White
<i>Flowers</i>	Butterfly Weed
<i>Flowers</i>	Celosia Cockcomb
<i>Flowers</i>	Celosia Plume
<i>Flowers</i>	Coleus
<i>Flowers</i>	Ipomoea Carnival Mix
<i>Flowers</i>	Lobelia
<i>Flowers</i>	Marigold Durango Mix
<i>Flowers</i>	Marigold Strawberry Blonde
<i>Flowers</i>	Marigold Superhero

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Flowers	Nasturtium Alaska Mix
Flowers	Nasturtium Whirlybird
Flowers	Petunia Daddy Mix
Flowers	Petunia Tritunia mix
Flowers	Portulaca
Flowers	Red Swamp Milkweed
Flowers	Snapdragon
Flowers	Thunbergia Alata Mix
Flowers	4" Flower mixes
Flowers	6" Pots
Flowers	16" Large Planter
Herbs	Basil: Cinnamon
Herbs	Basil: Genovese
Herbs	Basil: Italian Leaf
Herbs	Basil: Lemon
Herbs	Basil: Lime
Herbs	Basil: Purple Opal
Herbs	Basil: Purple Ruffles
Herbs	Basil Red Rubin
Herbs	Basil: Spicy Bush
Herbs	Catnip
Herbs	Chives
Herbs	Cilantro (single or 4-pack)
Herbs	Dill (single or 4-pack)
Herbs	Herb Mix
Herbs	Lavender
Herbs	Lemon Balm
Herbs	Oregano
Herbs	Parsley: Italian Flat Leaf (single or 4-pack)
Herbs	Rosemary (single or 4-pack)

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<i>Herbs</i>	Sage
<i>Herbs</i>	Stevia
<i>Herbs</i>	Thyme
<i>Melons</i>	Athena Cantaloupe
<i>Melons</i>	Crimson Sweet Watermelon
<i>Melons</i>	Sugar Baby Watermelon
<i>Misc.</i>	Celery
<i>Misc.</i>	Detroit Red Beets
<i>Misc.</i>	Flowers: Hanging Arrangements
<i>Misc.</i>	Lettuce: Mixes and 6" Pots
<i>Misc.</i>	Onion: Red
<i>Misc.</i>	Onion: Yellow Sweet
<i>Misc.</i>	Peanut: Carwile's Virginia
<i>Misc.</i>	Peanut: Red Valencia
<i>Misc</i>	Scallions
<i>Misc.</i>	Strawberries: 6" Pots and Hanging Baskets
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Anaheim Chili
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Cayenne
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Hot Wax
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Jalapeno
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Pepperoncini
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Polblanos
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Serrano
<i>Peppers (Hot)</i>	Tabasco
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	California Wonder
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	California Wonder (Yellow)
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Carmen
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Lunch Box
<i>Peppers (Sweet)</i>	Sweet Banana

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<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Clementine
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Red Cherry Washington
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Smarty
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Sungold
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Sunpeach
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Supersweet 100
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	White Cherry
<i>Tomatoes (Cherry)</i>	Yellow Pear
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Amana Orange
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Aunt Molly's Ground Cherry
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Black Krim
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Black Prince
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Brandywine
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Carbon
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Cherokee Purple
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	German Johnson
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Green Zebra
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Hillbilly
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Jubilee
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Mortgage Lifter
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Moskvich
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Mr. Stripey
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Old German
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Oxheart
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Pineapple
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Pruden's Purple
<i>Tomatoes (Heirloom)</i>	Striped German

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<i>Tomatoes (Paste)</i>	Amish Paste
<i>Tomatoes (Paste)</i>	Roma
<i>Tomatoes (Paste)</i>	San Marzano
<i>Tomatoes (Round Red)</i>	Beefmaster
<i>Tomatoes (Round Red)</i>	Big Beef
<i>Tomatoes (Round Red)</i>	Pink Brandy-master
<i>Tomatoes (Round Red)</i>	Sunny Boy