

OUR AMERICAN ROOTS

WHOLESALE & BROKER DIVISION

Woodland, WA, USA



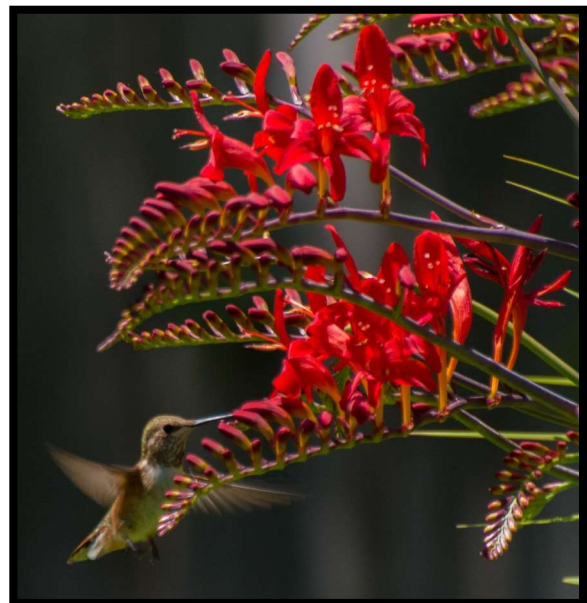
Bare Root Hosta



Bare Root Hemerocallis



Bare Root Peony



Crocosmia Corms

Wholesale domestic grower of bare root perennials and crocosmia, supplying growers with the highest quality products since 1981.



About Us

We are a wholesale plant grower whose roots began in the beautiful Pacific Northwest in 1981. We grow all of our Crocosmia, Hemerocallis, Hosta and Peony crops here on our family owned 145 acre farm in Woodland, Washington, USA .

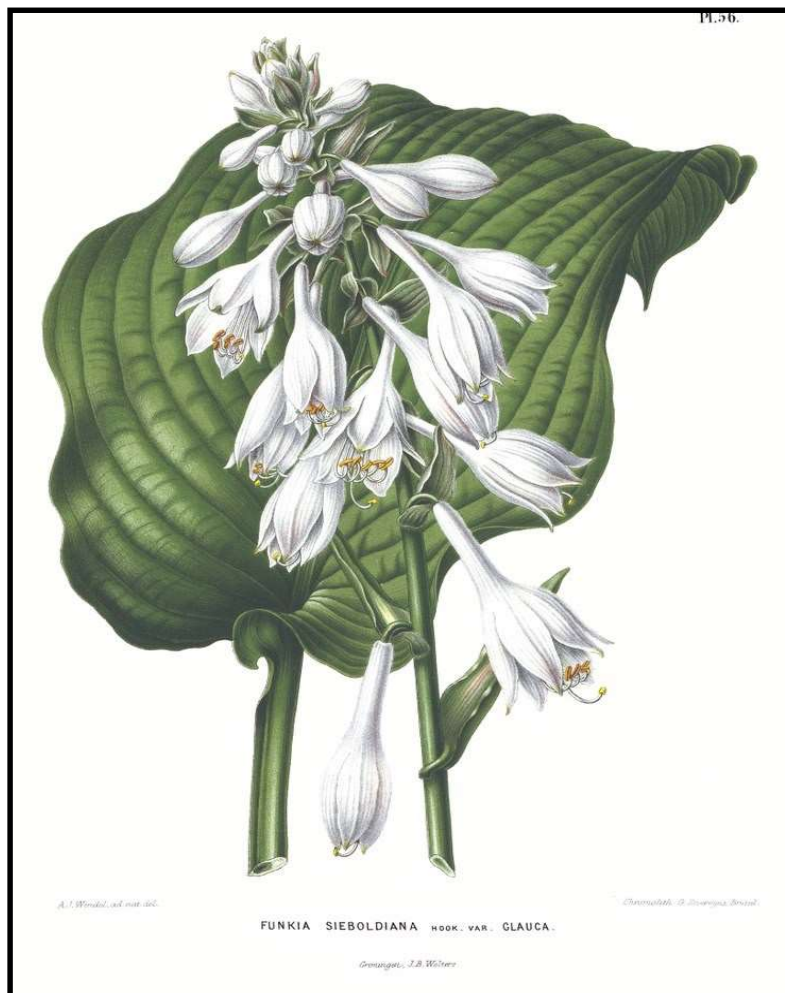
Here at Our American Roots, we are proud to provide our customers with:

- High-quality bare root perennials with generous sizing
- Excellent customer service with experienced and knowledgeable staff
- Reliable transport options throughout the continental US and Canada* ensuring the continual quality of your product during transit. (*minimums apply)

We look forward to supplying our roots for all of your growing needs!

Hostas

Starting in the early 1970's, the popularity of the quintessential shade perennial, the Hosta, has grown exponentially. While they were previously considered a common garden plant, hostas are now one of the most popular perennial plants in the country. And for a good reason—with well over 5,000 known cultivars, there is always a perfect Hosta for every garden.



Commonly called a 'Plantain Lily' for its large, attractive foliage, hostas thrive in dappled sunlight and require little care once established. Hostas provide a lovely mixture of colors and textures from Spring through Fall and have a wide range of colors and sizes.

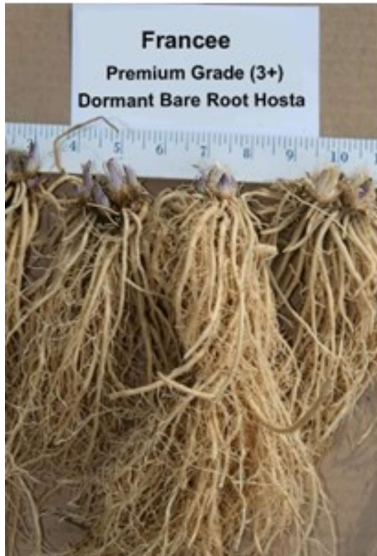
As a focal point in the shade garden, or as a complement to other shade perennials such as ferns, dicentra, and

astibles, hostas are a fantastic plant that will delight gardeners or years to come.

Hosta Dormant Bare Root Grades / Sizes

Available Weeks 3 — 26

Premium (3/+)



Premium Size:

1.5+ cm girth, 3+ eyes
3 lg side eyes or a
large center eye with
hidden/small side eyes

Same season finish:
1 - 2 gallon

Summer plant for next
season: Full 2 gallon,
very full 1 gallon



#1 Grade (2-3)



#1 Size:

1+ cm girth, 2-3
eyes
2 large side eyes or
a larger main eye

Same season finish:
½ - 1 gallon

Summer plant for
next season:
Full 1 gallon



#2 Grade (1-2)



#2 Size:

0.5+ cm girth
1 single main eye

Same season finish:
4" quart

Summer plant for
next season:
very full qt; full ½ gal





Name: Blue Angel
Leaf Color: Blue
Flower Color: White
Mound Size: Large



Name: F. Aureo Marginata
Leaf Color: Yel/ Grn
Flower Color: Purple
Mound Size: Large



Name: Francee
Leaf Color: Grn / Wht
Flower Color: Purple
Mound Size: Med-Large



Name: Krossa Regal
Leaf Color: Blue
Flower Color: Purple
Mound Size: Very Large



Name: Patriot
Leaf Color: Grn / Wht
Flower Color: Purple
Mound Size: Large



Name: Royal Standard
Leaf Color: Green
Flower Color: White
Mound Size: Large



Name: Sum & Substance
Leaf Color: Yellow
Flower Color: White
Mound Size: Very Large



Name: Wide Brim
Leaf Color: Green / Yellow
Flower Color: White
Mound Size: Very Large

*This is just a sampling of the hostas we grow here at the farm.
 Please visit www.OARBrokers.com for more information about our products.*



Hosta Virus X

We take Hosta virus X very seriously and have stringent protocols in our testing standards. Our testing is done in two stages: once in the field (leaf testing) during the summer, and again during harvest (root testing) in the winter. Winter testing of roots is done for each bin before it is processed. They are also subjected to random tests of the bins & roots throughout our harvest season.

Tolerance is kept below 2% Dutch import guidelines. In addition we bring in fresh TC to refresh our planting stock.

Once the fear of disease is associated with plant by the consumer, the appetite for hostas will vanish as they look toward something else for their home gardens.

Ensuring that this virus does not take hold is of upmost importance not just to our good name as the growers, but for the good name of the plant as a species.



Fresh Summer Dug Hosta

#2 Grade (1-2)

Premium Grade (2-4)

Ships Week 33

Clean Stock / Virus X Tested



The goal of planting fresh dug Hosta divisions in the late summer is to achieve a well rooted plant prior to winter that has sufficient eyes for it to produce foliage for a full pot the following spring, without having to plant frozen dormant material in May/June. This eliminates 2 to 3 months of summer growing, watering, and probably keeping under shade in hot summer climates.

A well rooted, fully infoliated Hosta container can be produced with less production time by planting fresh dug Hosta divisions late summer. Using a Premium division ensures full gallon pots the following spring.

Fresh Dug Hosta are custom harvested per shipping period and can yield both sizes. Please be aware that orders for only #2 (1/2) may need to be adjusted to include Premium (2/4) of the same varieties based on actual yields at harvest.

Division Size—Fresh Dug Hostas:

It is not possible to dig one year plants for fresh dug, late summer production. They will miss 1/3 of their growing season and be too small to make a finished pot when they start to grow after winter; therefore we use 2 year plants for our Fresh Dug program.

Fresh dug, 2-year plants are a bundle of mowed off Hosta spears; round columns of foliage, with developed or developing eyes at the leaf nodes surrounding a woody crown, attached to each other at their bases.

The mother plant's spears when divided are of differing sizes. For Fresh Dug, we grade them as Premium (2-4) and #2 (1-2). Later, when the plants go dormant and the fleshy leaf tissue has sloughed off, the eyes are visible. At that time, we may be able to cut what was previously a large fleshy spear into more than one division, because we can see the eyes. However, with fresh dug we cannot see eyes, so cutting spears may result in unequal divisions of ambiguous size. That *may* result in greater unevenness of a container crop.

Therefore, we must use what the crop gives us and grade them solely based on the girth of the divisions; about 60-65% Premium grade and 40-35% #2.

However, the planting divisions will appear much different than the dormant bare root material used previously; some slimy foliage may be present.

Upon planting, emergence of new growth in the Fall will not be as even and uniform as results from planting frozen dormant divisions earlier. This is just the nature of this crop, the planting material and time of year. Because of this, we will not accept QNs or credit requests due to slimy foliage on divisions or uneven emergence after planting.

Because temperatures may be extremely high during the period of transit, it is necessary to use controlled temperature trailers for transport. It is important to dig plants and ship them early enough to ensure vigorous rooting after planting. Our recommendation is for digging, shipping, and planting in August.

About those “Slimy” Plants:

In July and August, Hosta plants are actively growing. Their crowns are shrouded by the basal portions of surrounding leaves. Near the end of October, with shortened days, cold weather and frost, the surrounding fleshy leaf tissue degenerates into decomposing slime.

For our Fresh Dug summer Hosta program, it is necessary to mow the tops off close to the ground prior to digging actively growing Hosta plants. Once dug and packed, the remaining surrounding leaf tissue will begin to degenerate and become slimy and unsightly.

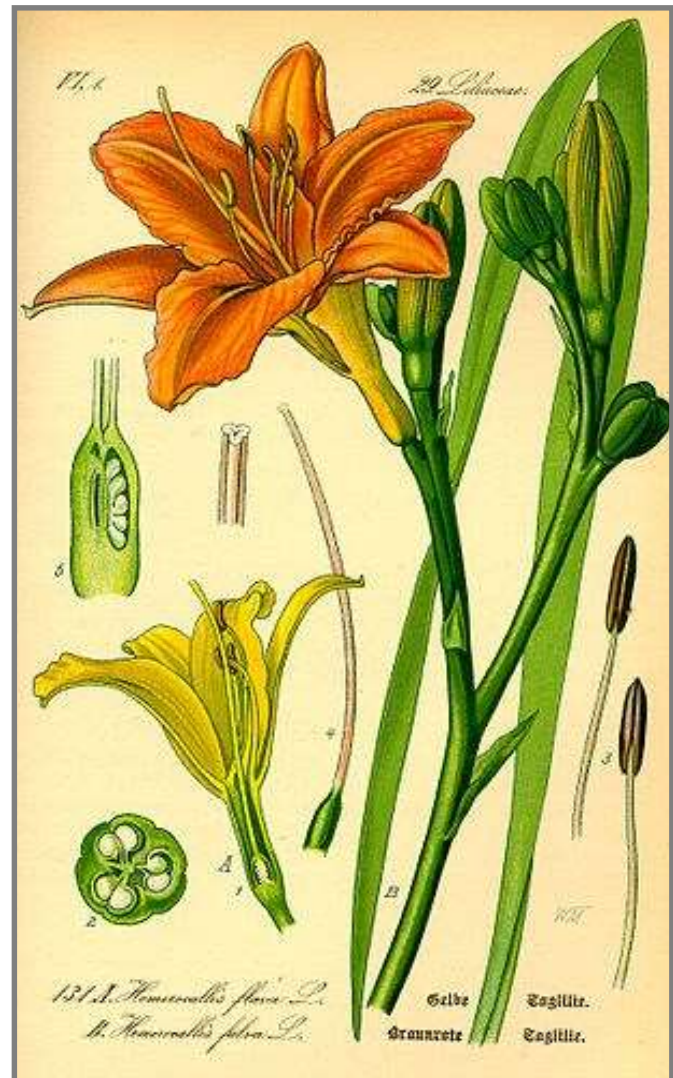
This is not a disease problem. It is a cosmetic problem. Once the foliage gets a little slimy, there is a perception that the division is rotting. This is not the case. The tissue is just going through the same cycle it goes through a little later outside in nature if left in the ground.

Hemerocallis (Daylily)

Gracing North American gardens since the 17th century, daylilies have long been a favorite of gardeners for their vibrant flowers and ease of care. Over the centuries, hybridization has expanded daylilies from their primary cultivars of the Tawny Orange 'Ditch Lily" (*Hemerocallis fulva*) and the Yellow Lemon Lily (*Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus*) into the thousands of registered cultivars that are known today.

Although often mistaken for a lily due to their common name of 'Daylily', *Hemerocallis* have a thick, fibrous root system while their *Lilium* counterparts grow from bulbs. As their common name suggests, the flowers of these hardy perennials last but a day (named for the Greek words (*hēmera*) "day" and (*kalos*) "beautiful") but can continue to produce new blooms during the growing season.

Hemerocallis are drought tolerant, hardy, and relatively pest-free, making them a favorite of both landscapers and home gardeners alike.





Name: Happy Returns
Flower Color: Lemon Yellow
Bloom Type: Reblooming
Available for shipping: Week 33
(Fresh Dug)
Weeks 3 — 26
(Dormant BR)



Name: Pardon Me
Flower Color: Red
Bloom Type: Reblooming
Available for shipping: Week 33
(Fresh Dug)
Weeks 3 — 26
(Dormant BR)



Name: Stella de Oro
Flower Color: Golden Yellow
Bloom Type: Continuous
Available for shipping: Week 33
(Fresh Dug)
Weeks 3 — 26
(Dormant BR)

Dormant Bare Root Hemerocallis

Root Grades / Sizes

3/+ Fan

2-3 Fan

1-2 Fan

Available Weeks 3 - 26



Key Points:

Dormant Bare Root Hemerocallis

Winter harvested

Frozen, dormant bare roots

Can be planted from January — June

Well-established roots for Summer and Fall sales

Fresh Dug Hemerocallis

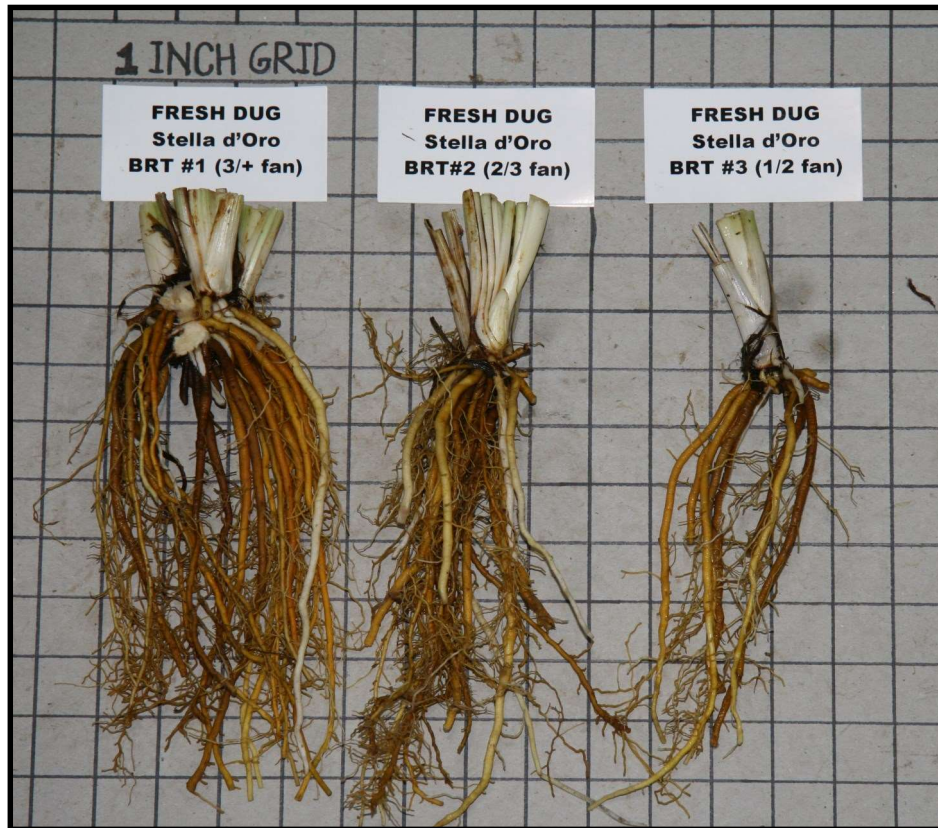
Root Grades / Sizes

3/+ Fan

2/3 Fan

1/2 Fan

Ships Week 33



Key Points:

Fresh Dug Hemerocallis

Summer harvested, custom dug for orders

Not dormant - has to be planted right away

Planting Time: August

Well-established roots for early Spring sales

Peonies

Peonies have captivated our hearts from the very beginning. China's earliest history records its use in teas and to flavor food; Confucius was even noted to have said "I eat nothing without its sauce. I enjoy it very much, because of its flavor."



Peonies By Yun Shouping, 17th Century
Image Public Domain, courtesy Wikimedia Commons

Over time, peonies have been further cultivated for medicinal purposes. The genus *Paeonia* is actually named after the ancient Greek god of healing, Paeon, "The physician of the gods."

With their elegance and timeless beauty, peonies have been a popular subject for artists ranging from the Tang Dynasty to post-Impressionists and are still popular subjects with artists today. Many peony varieties

are named after historic figures such as Duchesse de Nemours, the Princess of Neuchâtel from 1694-1707, and Dr. Alexander Fleming, who discovered penicillin in 1928.



Still Life with Peonies, 1884
Paul Gauguin, 1848-1903; image public domain

The peonies that were born from those ancient plants are what we now call herbaceous or Chinese peonies. We are proud to grow this storied plant and to continue its rich history.



Name: Barbara
Color: Bright pink
Flower: Double/Bomb
Bloom: Mid-season



Name: Big Ben
Color: Red
Flower: Double
Bloom: Mid-season



Name: Dr. Alexander Fleming
Color: Pink
Flower: Double
Bloom: Late



Name: Duchesse de Nemours
Color: White
Flower: Double/Bomb
Bloom: Mid-season



Name: Kansas
Color: Red
Flower: Double
Bloom: Mid-season



Name: Monsieur Jules Elie
Color: Med. Pink
Flower: Double/Bomb
Bloom: Mid-season



Name: Paula Fay
Color: Bright Pink
Flower: Single
Bloom: Very Early



Name: Pink Pompadour
Color: Med. Pink
Flower: Double/Bomb
Bloom: Mid-season



Name: Red Charm
Color: True Red
Flower: Double/Bomb
Bloom: Very Early



Name: Red Magic
Color: True Red
Flower: Double
Bloom: Mid-season



Name: Sarah Bernhardt
Color: Soft Pink
Flower: Double
Bloom: Late



Name: Shirley Temple
Color: Light Pink
Flower: Double
Bloom: Mid-season



Name: Sorbet
Color: Pink/Cream
Flower: Semi-Double
Bloom: Mid-season

Our Peony Roots

All of our Peony divisions come from 2 year production

This produces divisions with fresh new vigorous tuber growth.

Our Peony divisions are graded to a very uniform size

This is not just a result of our 2 year production, but also because we have highly experienced crew cutting the divisions in our barn. This provides a consistent, high-quality plant from our field to your customer.



Growing Tips for Peonies: Cut Flower Production



- Plant the roots horizontally and (1-2" here in the PNW). Peonies need winter cooling for flower production.
- Do not plant them next to a structure or concrete that could raise the soil temperature or shade out the plants.
- Find a spot in your field where you can leave the peonies long-term. Digging or moving them loses you a year of growth and some of your production.

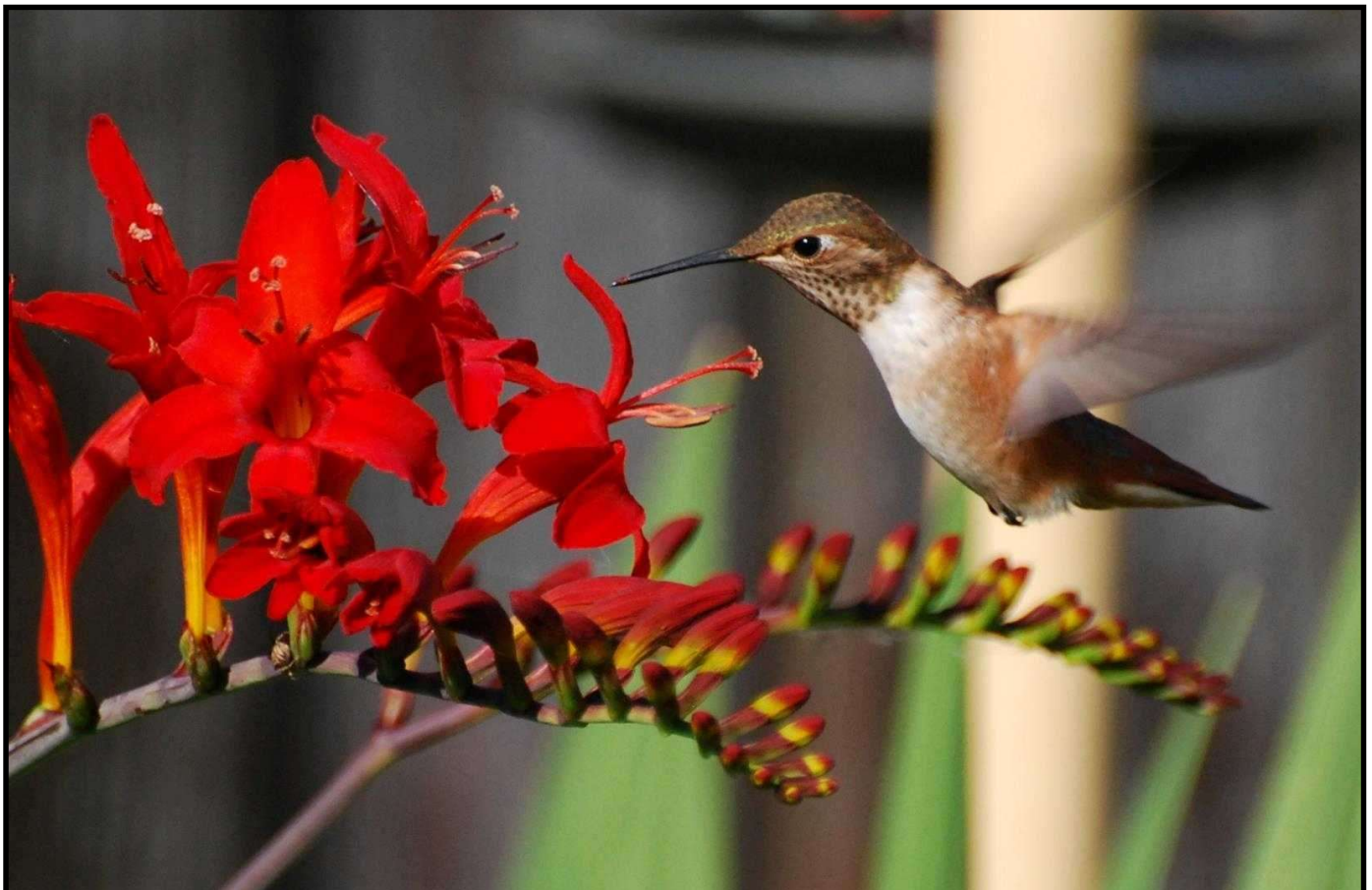
- Leave enough room between the plants. Older established peonies can have 20 or more stems.
- Do not cut anything during their first growing season.
- A general cutting guide: cut 1 flower out of 4-5 stems, 2 flowers out of 6-7 stems, 3 flowers out of 8-9, and NO more than half of the flowering stems off of plants over 10 stems.
- Try to keep as much foliage as possible on each plant. If you need a 24 inch stem, try to cut for that and leave the extra stem and leaves on the plant.
- Peonies for flower production should peak in years 7 through 15, but there have been fields left in for 20-25 years that continue to produce at good levels.

Crocsmia

In the dog days of summer, when Spring color has long since faded and many plants are wilting in the heat, few plants offer as brilliant a show of color as the Crocsmia. A late summer garden is incomplete without their brilliantly colored flower spikes; vibrant scarlet, red, orange, gold, yellow, and coral red/pink.

The long spiky foliage of Crocsmia provides a plant form somewhere between grasses and gladiolus, above which appear gracefully arching stems bearing their flowers. Their colors, tubular flowers and nectar are a beacon for hummingbirds and bees alike.

As garden lots have gotten smaller and patio gardens have grown in popularity, shorter varieties of plants have become more popular. We have been breeding and selecting for shorter Crocsmia and for various colors and combinations. The varieties with a TM next to their name were bred by our grower, Niels van Noort and are exclusively grown in our fields.





Name: Diablito™

Color: Red

Height: 24"



Name: George Davison

Color: Yellow

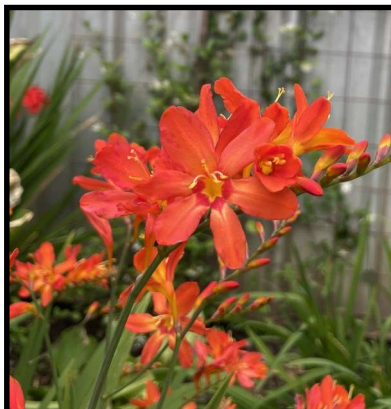
Height: 32"



Name: Lucifer

Color: Red

Height: 36"



Name: Sharona™

Color: Coral / Pink

Height: 24"

CULTURAL INFORMATION

Crocoshmia are native to South Africa, but many are hardy up to USDA zone 5 or 6 chills, especially with winter mulch and when situated in a well-drained position in the field.

Planting time: Our Crocoshmia are available for shipping from February into May. However, there is little to be gained by planting them before temperatures are warm enough to promote sprouting and growth. Here in Western Washington, when growing pots outside there is no benefit to planting before the 2nd half of April when highs are above 60 and lows above 45 and daily temperatures are getting warmer over time. Other parts of the country will vary, but these high and low temperatures can be used as a guideline. Our Crocoshmia planted in the field in late April start to flower in July and continue through August. Utilizing tunnels and greenhouses allows for earlier planting and finishing of plants. But unlike plants that lend themselves to forcing out of season, you may only speed up finishing time by several weeks. Whenever and wherever you plant, avoid over watering early on and protect from frost.

Light: Crocoshmia do best in full sun. Higher light makes for shorter plants

Fertilizer / pests: Feed at moderate levels. They are not heavy feeders but can benefit from additional fertilizer, especially K. Crocoshmia can be sensitive to fluoride toxicity, so avoid fluoridated water and fertilizers with high phosphate levels. Fungal diseases are minimal. Pests include thrips and spider mites. Although not on label and therefore a practice we cannot recommend, anecdotal information indicates that when “Marathon 1% granular Greenhouse and Nursery Insecticide” has been incorporated into potting media may be useful in preventing spider mite occurrence.

Planting Density

2 gal. pot (recommended)

5-7 corms per pot



Cut Flower Bed

on **3.5" - 5"** centers

6 - 12 corms /sq ft

54 - 108 corms /sq yd

1 gal. pot

3-5 corms per pot



Garden Bed

on **6" - 8"** centers

2 - 4 corms /sq ft

20 - 36 corms / sq yd

Container planting:

Plant 2"-3" deep, but no deeper than 1/3 the depth of the container. Plant with the pointy part of the corm up. Use a well drained potting media. Drainage does not have to be perfect; when vigorously growing they like moisture and a little moisture retention by the media is not bad. But they do not like to sit in saturated soils. Take care of this when planting early when conditions are cooler and not conducive for vigorous growth. Under these conditions, water after planting and then wait to water again until growth commences. Once up and growing, water more liberally.



Boogie loves his peonies!

For more information, contact:

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Wholesale and Broker Division**

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