Lingonberry
A LOW GROWING ORNAMENTAL PLANT

Lingonberries rich in vitamin C.

Closely related to the cranberry, except that it’s easier to grow and has smaller berries but with a better, less tart flavor. Plants are hardy in Zone 3-7 and attractive all year round. Plant can grow a foot tall and slowly spread to two feet wide making it a good ground cover. Yield berries in late summer to fall. In mild climates with a longer season may produce a second small harvest. Lingonberries can replace cranberries sauces they are rich and vitamin C and similar to blueberries, have many healthful properties. Lingonberries produce best in sun but will do well on light shade. They do not tolerate hot summers. With shallow roots, they need sufficient water but well-drained acidic soils and be kept weeded. Very related as the way you will grow blueberries.

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RHUBARB

The popular source for pies and sauces

Quite tolerant and willing to grow in most places, rhubarb prefers a fertile, well-drained loam or sandy loam soil with a pH of 5.5 to 6.5. Avoid areas that do not drain well or contain clay, which can cause crown rot. Plant in shallow furrows so crown will be 1/2" - 1" below the soil. It is better to plant too shallow than too deep. You should see new green growth in about 2 weeks. Do not pick stalks during the first year of growth, as this allows the plant to strengthen. A light picking may be taken during the second year of growth; the third year, harvest for no more than 4 weeks and begin full harvest the following year for up to 10 weeks.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is a long-lived perennial vegetable crop that is enjoyed by many gardeners. It can be productive for 15 or more years if given proper care. So when choosing a location allow for enough space to prevent crowding and to be a permanent location. The location should receive full sun, with some wind break. Ideal soil is well drained, rich, sandy loam. Poorly drained or clay soils should be amended or create a raised bed. Asparagus should be planted as soon as possible in the spring. Dig a trench 12-18 inches wide. Make the trench a minimum of 6" deep, depending on whether you are going to add compost material. If adding compost, make the trench 8-10 inches deep. Add enough compost material so that after it is firmed down the trench 6" deep. Add 1/2 pound of 10-10-10 fertilizer to each 10 foot stretch of trench. Place the crowns 9-12 inches apart with the roots spread out uniformly and the crown in an upright, centered position. Cover with 2" of soil. As the tips begin growing, gradually add more soil to the trench until the trench is full. This process takes approximately 6 weeks.