



CATALOGUE & GROWER'S RESOURCE

Fruit and nut trees, berries, and perennial plants for a sustainable food future

FALL 2023 & SPRING 2024

WELCOME TO THE CATALOGUE...

This past spring 2023, we welcomed our sweet little girl, Mycelia Ann, into the world. Oh how life changes for new parents! Full of ups and downs, but mostly ups. Mycelia's arrival has given me lots to think about.

With her arrival, my identity at the nursery has shifted, as well as Zack's, and the staff, who have all stepped up to fill my absence. As the nursery grows and evolves, it's been remarkable to see it morph from my singular vision, into its own identity with bits of ingenuity, care, and effort from everyone. We also incorporated the business last year, formally cementing this shift (while I have no schooling letters to my name, I guess I graduated from the School of Hard Knocks to become a CEO, whatever that means!).

My takeaway from all of this, is that while there are all sorts of strange things and hardships out there in this crazy ol' world, life really is what you make it...my dad was grumbling months ago about negative waves inspired by the famous verse from Kelly's Heros: 'Why don't you knock it off with them negative waves? Why don't you dig how beautiful it is out here?'. Now it's become a family mantra 'don't hit me with them negative waves!' whenever someone is running out of time/money/patience/positive waves. So, while you peruse this year's catalogue, we wish you only the very best, most wonderful, positive waves from here on out!



From left to right: Wayne, Amanda, Liam, Steph & Mycelia, Zack, Mouse

Wishing all love and good health,
Steph, and Zack, and the SCN team

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HOURS & ADDRESS

2343 Gerber Rd.
Wellesley, ON, N0B 2T0

April & May

Tuesday to Friday: 9am – 5pm
Saturday: 9am - 4pm
Sunday & Monday: Closed

June, September to October 16th

Friday & Saturday: 9am – 4pm

July, August, November, March

By chance or by appointment

December – February

Open online or by phone only

OUR NURSERY STOCK GUARANTEE

For complete terms & conditions, visit our website at:
www.silvercreeknursery.ca

All plants are considered true to name and guaranteed alive and healthy 90 days past the purchase date EXCEPT peach trees, which we only warranty for 7 days due to the challenges associated with growing them. In the event of an issue, we may offer a replacement, or a whole or partial store credit, excluding shipping.

This means we do not warranty plants over winter: we cannot control where you plant a tree, and whether you put rodent/deer protection on. All claims must be made within 90 days of purchase. We will request photos. We cannot guarantee against acts of nature/human action beyond our control (eg. mowing accident or flooding leading to root rot).

Claims made after 90 days of the purchase date are not subject to our warranty, even if the problem occurred within the 90 day period.

A POEM FROM OUR FOUNDER, KEN ROTH

If you buy a tree from us
And plant it swiftly out,
We'll guarantee that it's alive
And soon the buds will sprout.

And if you've kept it watered
Yet leaves you fail to see,
Inform us in three months' time,
And we'll credit you cheerfully.

But if you fail to water it,
We also guarantee
That it will almost surely die
Or be a runty tree.

And if you do not prune it
When first you plant it out,
Twill likely drop most all its leaves
When comes the August drought.

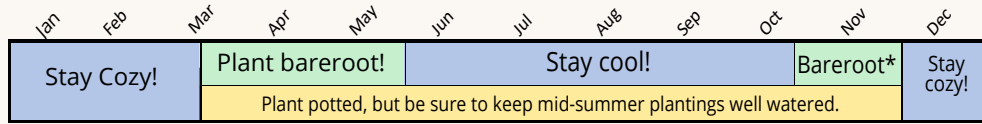
And if you will not stake it
Ere winds and rains are seen,
And ere the roots establish,
We guarantee that it will lean.

Oh and if you don't protect it
When comes the snow and ice,
We'll guarantee it girdled
By rabbits and/or mice.

So if you've read these warnings
And with the terms agree,
Then by all means don't hesitate
To buy from us a tree!

BAREROOT TREES... HERE'S HOW IT WORKS:

- 1) Place an order in the fall (only apples & pears), or spring for all plants. If you order during the summer while we are between crops, you will be put on a wait-list for the fall or spring planting season, as shown below.
- 2) We will confirm your order and our nursery stock availability; remember we are working with living plants, and we can never be 100% accurate with availability, though we try to get as close to perfect as we can!
- 3) We'll notify you when the trees are ready for pick up, or ship them to your door at the perfect planting time in spring, along with planting instructions!



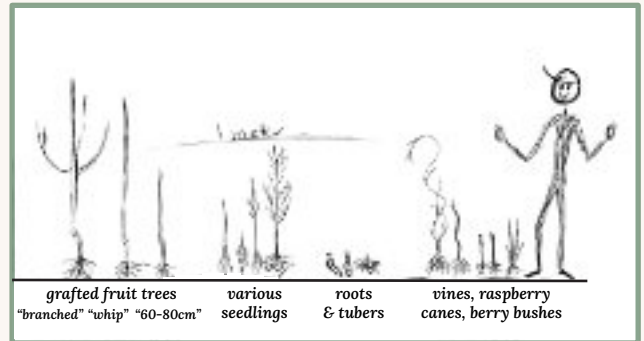
**only apples and pears available for fall bareroot sales*
 Order any time, but the sooner you order the better we can fulfill your order! First come first serve.

Your trees will arrive bagged in a reusable plastic bag and packed in damp sawdust; our trees' roots are always covered to ensure transplant success.

Small items like roots/tubers or certain seedlings will be packed in a small bag inside the main bag.

If you are unable to plant immediately, store the plants in a cool dark space and plant within 3 days.

Full planting instructions will be included with your order packing slip.



SHIPPING

Every spring, we ship hundreds of trees across Canada. Shipping live, dormant plants is not without challenges, but overall we have excellent success rates. To ship plants, we bag the roots in damp sawdust, then carefully box them and seat-belt them inside the box with tape.

Shipping rates are subject to change based on plant size, quantity and location. Please see our website or contact us for current rates; due to the nature of orders being placed months ahead of shipment, sometimes we may ask for more money or send a refund if we were out on our shipping quote. We charge what the shippers charge with a minimal fee to cover the cost of boxing the order. Generally, shipments of 1-25 apple trees cost \$40-80 in ON, with more remote locations possibly costing an additional \$10.



Regretfully we cannot ship *Malus*, *Pyrus*, *Prunus* or *Vitis* species (apple, pear, stone fruits, or grapes) to BC, and no plants outside of Canada due to CFIA regulations.

Pictured on the left is a shot looking down on a Monday morning, prepping that week's shipment. We ship on Mondays so orders have as much time as possible to arrive before the weekend.

HARDINESS ZONES

Plants are rated according to Canadian Hardiness Zones. If you are unsure of your zone, please consult a Canadian gardening book or for a detailed zone map visit: <http://planthardiness.gc.ca/?m=1>

Here in Wellesley, any farmer will tell you we are zone 5. Though as of 1996, we are technically now classed zone 6. Naturally, the plants disregard our classifications, and we find it's all relative to your individual microclimate anyways, based on the natural landscape around your orchard.



EVENTS AT THE NURSERY

ANNUAL FRUIT TASTING OPEN HOUSE

Join us for a day of expanding your palate with a wide assortment of fruit from our orchards. Peruse the artisanal wares of a few local folks, take a self guided tour of the orchard, and help us press (and taste!) some cider on our old hand-crank press. Held the Saturday after Thanksgiving. The event is free, but there will be beeswax candles, honey, hand-made quilts, maple syrup, a local and organic based food tent, and of course, trees, available for purchase.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 14, 2023

APPLE GRAFTING WORKSHOP

Spend a Sunday afternoon in early May learning to graft! We start with the theory behind grafting, then practice, and then graft 5 of your own trees to take home. It will be held at the nursery on Sunday May 7, from 1pm-4pm. \$140 per person, \$160 for couples.

SUNDAY MAY 5, 2024



HOLISTIC SPRAY WORKSHOP

Held from 8am-9:30am, this is a small, casual workshop where we talk about why we use our Holistic Spray and provide a spray demonstration in the orchard. Pay what you can, suggested around \$15-20.

SATURDAY APRIL 27, 2024



Sales tax will be added to all orders and also applied to shipping. Payment is not needed to place an order (unless it's wholesale or over \$1000, we require a 25% deposit). **Full payment must be made prior to shipment or upon pick up.**

Our grafted apple, pear and quince trees have three grades, while stone fruits just have two (50-80cm and 1m+):

1m+ whip: this is the industry standard, 1 year whip, 100cm tall minimum including roots, may have some feathering (small branches).

1m+ branched: grown using the knip-boom method developed in Europe, these trees are branched (at least 3 branches 30cm, plus a leader), and 100cm minimum but typically closer to 130cm+.

50-80cm whip: these trees are "B grade", may be branched or a whip but are shorter, or may be a little crooked or scarred. With a little extra love they can be nurtured and staked to grow tall and strong.



QUANTITY DISCOUNTS

Available for all bareroot trees and berries*.

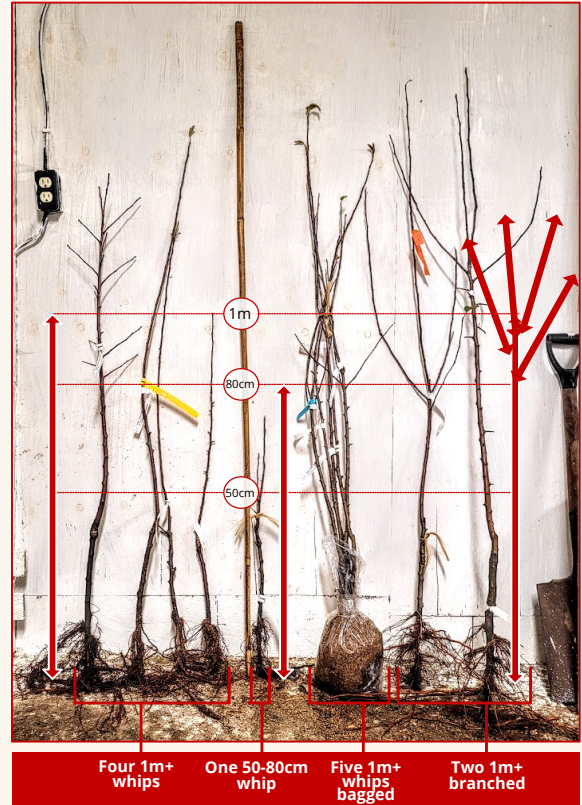
- 3 of the same kind (cultivar, rootstock and grade) for 8% off
- 5 of the same kind (cultivar, rootstock and grade) for 13% off
- 10 of the same kind (cultivar, rootstock and grade) for 20% off

WHOLESALE PRICING

Wholesale pricing is available on orders of 100+ applicable plants in quantities of 20 or more per variety, contact sales@silvercreeknursery.ca for full terms, availability and the price list.



Grafted Fruit Tree Grades at Silver Creek Nursery



Grafted Trees	Grade	Price
Apple	1m+	\$48
	1m+ branched	\$60
	50-80cm	\$35
Peach, Apricot, Plum, Sweet Cherry	1m+	\$62
	50-80cm	\$45
Sour Cherry	1m+	\$57
	50-80cm	\$40
Pears & Quince	1m+	\$52
	1m+ branched	\$65
	50-80cm	\$40

Roots & Tubers	Grade	Price
Asparagus	One year old roots	\$5.00
	20 pack of one year old roots	\$75.00
Comfrey	2 crown chunk with 6-10cm root	\$8.00
	25 x 2 crown chunk with 6-10cm root	\$150.00
Elecampane, Horseradish, Rhubarb	2 crown chunk with 6-10cm root	\$12.00
	10 x 2 crown chunk with 6-10cm root	\$95.00
Jerusalem Artichoke	Sold by the pound	\$14.00/lb

Berry	Grade	Qty	Price
Aronia, Currants, Gooseberries, Goji Berries, Mulberry Bush, Hardy Kiwi, Arctic Kiwi, Saskatoon	15-30cm	each	\$22.00
	30-60cm	each	\$35.00
	60-90cm	each	\$45.00
Blackberries, Grapes, Thimbleberry	15-30cm	each	\$14.00
	30-60cm	each	\$17.00
	60-90cm	each	\$27.00
Dwarf Sour Cherries	15-30cm	each	\$22.00
	30-60cm	each	\$40.00
Elderberry	30-60cm	each	\$22.00
	rooted cuttings	3 pk	\$25.00
Highbush Blueberries, Haskaps, Sea Buckthorn	15-30cm	each	\$24.00
	30-60cm	each	\$37.00
Lowbush Blueberries, Lingonberries	15-30cm	each	\$26.00
Raspberries	1 year canes	each	\$6.00

Seedlings

See our website or email sales@silvercreeknursery.ca to get a copy of the seedling pricelist. Depending on size and species, seedlings can range from around \$10 to \$40.

STAFF FAVOURITES

Every year we pick new favourites! These plants are offered at a straight 20% off regular price, regardless what quantity you purchase. These varieties grow well for us in our test orchards, and most importantly, taste delicious!

Amanda ~ Boreal Beauty haskap: "This was my first year trying haskaps and they did not disappoint! Boreal Beauty was my favorite variety, sweet and full of delicious berry flavour."

Liam ~ Grime's Golden apple: "It's sweet, it's sour, it's crisp and it's got a cool name. What else can you ask for from an apple?"

Mouse ~ Jewel Black raspberry: "I personally love the wilder flavour of black raspberries and Jewel delivers with bountiful crops of large, dark berries!"

Steph ~ Apricot seedlings: "I think for home growers, seedling fruit trees are highly underrated; this year ours came into production, they are some of the best I've ever had!"

Wayne ~ Grandma Odula raspberry: "First tasted this summer and I was sold on it instantly. A good sweet berry with good old fashioned raspberry flavour."

Zack ~ Vista Bella apple: "It makes superb applesauce with a bright colour and it's good for fresh eating."



We choose our favourites seriously! Above Mycelia oversees an applesauce tasting in August 2023. The overall winner was Rouville (subsequent batch not pictured), though Vista Bella was a close second (first for Zack!).

BUNDLE DEALS

Available while supplies last, bareroot only, **absolutely no substitutions**. Bundles do not apply for the quantity discount. Each bundle will pollinate itself, and is filled with a specially curated variety of plants!

AGRIFORESTRY PACK \$1000 (save over \$700!)



Harness the power of trees on your farm! This collection covers a variety of plants for a variety of soil requirements and uses. Trees help create wildlife corridors along fence lines, shade for livestock, retain water in soil, reduce runoff, and much more!

These trees are 1 year seedlings, many developing a deep tap root early in their lives, therefore best planted when they are still small as not to destroy the taproot. We recommend applying a tree protector and staking (visibility) immediately if planting directly into tall grass areas. For 1+ acre.

- 15x Butternut
- 15x Hackberry
- 15x Northern Pecan
- 15x Speckled Alder
- 15x Wild Elderberry Seedlings
- 10x American Hazel
- 10x Honey Locust
- 10x Mulberry Seedling
- 10x Siberian Pea Shrubs/Wild Sea Buckthorn Seedlings
- 5x Kentucky Coffee Seedlings
- 5x Mixed Peach Seedlings
- 4x Paw Paw Seedlings
- 3x Corkscrew Willows
- 2x Lapins Sweet Cherry Seedlings
- 2x Niagara Sweet Cherry Seedlings
- 2x Quince Seedlings
- 1x Shenandoah Paw Paw Seedling

COLD HARDY PACK \$235 (save \$44!)

Everything in this pack is hardy to zone 3, making it a great choice to start an orchard in a northern area! Apples are on B118 semi-dwarf rootstock.

- 3 Apples (Fireside, Nova Easygro, Sweet 16)
- 1 Titania Black Currant
- 3 canes Heritage Raspberries
- 1 Martin Saskatoon
- 3 Haskaps (Boreal Beast, Boreal Blizzard, Boreal Beauty)



BERRY BUNDLE \$250 (save \$79!)

This bundle is great for establishing a variety of berries! Make sure you have a sturdy trellis for the kiwis and goji. The elderberry, blackberry and raspberries will all spread slowly, so keep that in mind when planting (mowing easily keeps them in check).

- 2 Hardy Kiwis: Geneva, Meader
- 3 Haskaps: Boreal Beauty, Boreal Beast, Boreal Blizzard
- 1 Scotia Elderberry
- 1 Titania Black Currant
- 1 September Gem Goji
- 3 canes Heritage Raspberries
- 1 Balsor's Hardy Blackberry



CIDER CONNOISSEUR \$325 (save \$59!)



For the backyard cider maker. 8 trees, a good mix of sharps, sweets, bittersharps, and bitter-sweets to make the perfect blend! All 1m+ whips, on EMLA 106 semi-dwarf rootstock:

Ashmead's Kernel, Bulmer's Norman, Douce de Charlevoix, Frequin Rouge, Golden Russet, Muscadet de Dieppe, Michelin, Northern Spy.

LOOKING FOR ROOTSTOCK OR SCIONWOOD?

Orders must be in by January 31, 2024 for the spring 2024 season so we can be organized with our crop plans. We charge \$7.50 per rootstock or scion, with our standard Quantity Discount for multiples of the same cultivar. Scions are sold by the stick, and typically are 15-30cm long, which yields 2-4 grafts' worth per scion.

Our test orchards have hundreds of cultivars, however we use most of the propagation material ourselves, and we prefer only to offer what we know to be true to type by waiting until a variety fruits before selling propagation material from it. Send us your wishlist, and we will let you know what is available.

Currently we don't sell our own rootstock as our beds are still maturing, therefore certain varieties and timing of shipment are at the whims of our suppliers in spring (we usually receive our shipment some time in April).

HERITAGE ORCHARD PACK \$350 (save \$63!)

Curated to minimize maintenance by increasing biodiversity, with a focus on tried-n-true varieties. Apples on semi-dwarf EMLA 106, this pack is hardy to zone 5.

- 6 Apple: Ashmead's Kernel, Calville Blanc d'Hiver, Kentish Fillbasket, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, and Wealthy
- 6 Comfrey roots
- 3 canes Grandma Odula Raspberries
- 1 Grandma Julie Gooseberry
- 1 Grandma Ethel Black Currant
- 1 Grandma Barbara-Anne Rhubarb



GENERAL INFO

YEARS TO PRODUCTION

Approximately...

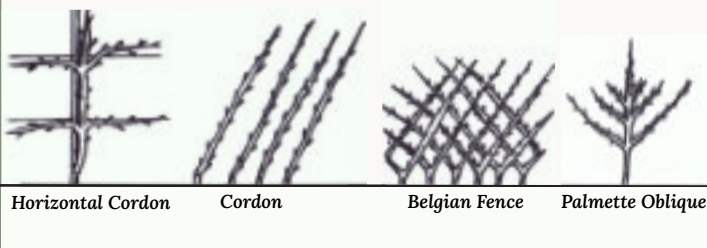
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Apples: 2-4 years | Plums: 5-7 years |
| Apricots: 5-7 years | Quince: 3-4 years |
| Peaches: 2-4 years | Sour Cherries: 3-5 years |
| Pears: 5-7 years | Sweet Cherries: 4-7 years |

Multiple factors can impact when a tree will start bearing fruit such as:

- Rootstock: Trees grafted onto dwarf rootstock will bear fruit the soonest and trees grafted onto full-size rootstock will take the longest to bear fruit
- Precocity: The age at which a tree will bear fruit differs between varieties. Precocious varieties are ones that will start bearing sooner.
- Growing conditions: The conditions in which the tree is raised and the care it receives will also affect fruiting time

A BRIEF NOTE ON ESPALIER...

Training your trees against a fence or wall, or as a living barrier can be incredibly beautiful and rewarding, though it does take diligent care. *Grow A Little Fruit Tree* is a wonderful book touching on the subject (which can be ordered from our website), but with attentive care and a loving touch you can grow just about anything, any way. Spur bearing varieties are recommended (rather than tip bearing), such as Cox's Orange Pippin, Winesap, Fuji, Fenouillet de Ribours, Belle de Boskoop, Calville Blanc, Sweet 16, and many more. Apple and pears are generally the easiest fruits to train, but other species may be espaliered with varying degrees of difficulty.



Horizontal Cordon Cordon Belgian Fence Palmette Oblique

POLLINATION

WHAT IS POLLINATION?

Pollination is when pollen is spread from one flower to another via different agents such as wind, insects, or birds. Our fruit trees, for example, are primarily pollinated by insects like bees! Pollination is how many plants, including our fruit trees, reproduce. When a flower is successfully pollinated, it will produce a fruit containing its fertile seeds, with the goal of someone then taking that fruit and helping to plant these seeds elsewhere.

POLLENIZER VS. POLLINATOR:

Technically, insects are pollinators, and trees themselves are pollenizers to each other (a source of pollen). However colloquially, we (most nurseries and general public) use the term pollinator in place of pollenizer, though it is incorrect.

DO I NEED TWO TREES FOR POLLINATION?

That depends on the species! Almost every apple and pear, for example, requires two different varieties to be planted near each other in order for them to cross-pollinate and produce fruit. These trees generally need to be the same species, so an apple will not pollinate a pear and vice versa. Partially self-pollinating trees will produce some fruit by themselves but likely not very much and self-pollinating fruits will produce a decent crop on their own. Generally, even self-pollinating trees produce more and better fruit if planted with a tree of a different variety that blooms around the same time.

WHY DO I NEED TWO DIFFERENT VARIETIES FOR POLLINATION?

For apples and pears especially, different trees of the same variety are unable to pollinate each other because they are genetically identical as grafting is like a cloning process. The blooms will simply not accept the pollen from another tree of the same variety for this reason, so two varieties must be planted to introduce new genetic material.

WHAT DOES TRIPLOID MEAN & WHY DOES IT NEED MORE POLLINATORS?

Some of our apple trees are triploid which means they have sterile pollen. This means that they can be pollinated by another variety but they cannot pollinate other trees. In order for the non-triploid tree to be pollinated, a third non-triploid variety will need to be planted.

Haskap Pollination Chart

	Aurora (early-mid)	Blue Banana (mid)	Boreal Blizzard (late)	Boreal Beast (mid-late)	Boreal Beauty (late)	Honey Gin (mid)	Strawberry Sensation (late)
Aurora	N/A	good	N/A	ok	N/A	good	N/A
Blue Banana	good	N/A	ok	ok	ok	good	ok
Boreal Blizzard	N/A	N/A	N/A	good	ok	ok	good
Boreal Beast	ok	ok	good	N/A	good	ok	good
Boreal Beauty	ok	ok	ok	good	N/A	ok	good
Honey Gin	good	good	ok	ok	ok	N/A	ok
Strawberry Sensation	N/A	ok	good	good	good	ok	N/A

Haskap pollination is tricky. In a good year, pollination is a breeze, and for us in Southern ON, we seem to have mainly good years with long, overlapping pollination windows. Locations with shorter seasons may find pollination more tricky, and should take care to stick with 'good' pollination matches.

Good: bloom windows are in sync, optimal pollination

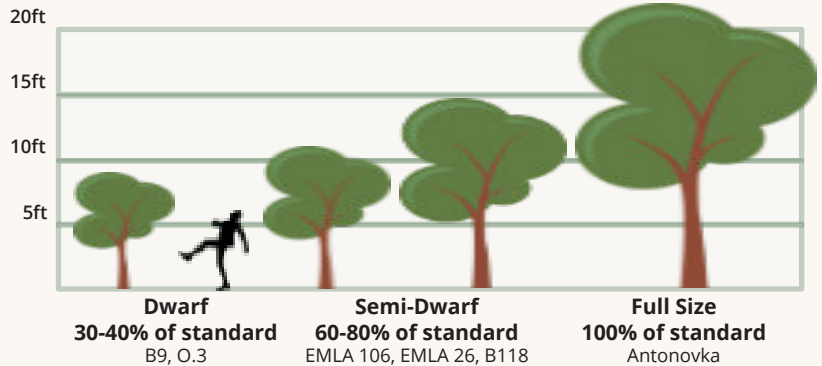
Ok: bloom windows overlap partially - this means in a bad year pollination could be reduced by 25-50%.

N/A: pollen not compatible or no bloom window overlap. Do not count on fruit with these matches!

ROOTSTOCK

APPLE ROOTSTOCKS

We graft fruit trees to control vigour, size, and disease resistance. The variety grafted on top will work with the variety of rootstock below to create a unique size based on the vigour of the combination of the top and bottom. We can roughly quantify the sizes by three main types: dwarf (small), semi-dwarf (medium), and full size (large). Each type has pros and cons, and within each type of rootstock there are variations which are briefly described below. For general purpose orchards, we recommend sticking with semi-dwarf trees if you have the space.



A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE ROOTSTOCK WE GROW WITH:

B9 (40%): AKA Budagovski 9 or Bud 9. Dwarf, v. cold hardy, resistant to fireblight and collar rot, precocious, minimal suckering, good graft compatibility, our favoured dwarf rootstock. Suitable for espalier. Requires permanent staking.

O.3 (35%): AKA Ottawa 3. Dwarf, v. cold hardy, vigorous, resistant to collar rot, susceptible to fireblight. Suitable for espalier. Requires permanent staking.

EMLA 26 (50%): large dwarf/small semi-dwarf. Very precocious, suitable for espalier, popular in Southern ON, but not particularly cold hardy. Resistant to collar rot, but susceptible to fireblight. Doesn't require permanent staking on sheltered sites.

EMLA 106 (65%): semi-dwarf, nice balance of vigor and production, some susceptibility to moisture/collar rot, generally well suited to most soil types, well-anchored, hardy to zone 4. Our go-to rootstock.

EMLA 7 (55%): semi-dwarf, poor anchoring, well adapted to different soil, fireblight resistant.

B118 (80%): AKA Budagovski 118 or Bud 118. Semi-dwarf, v. cold hardy and vigorous, moderate resistance to crown rot and fireblight, poor graft compatibility, performs best in cooler climates.

Antonovka (100%): full size, v. vigorous, the standard seedling rootstock, used in Russia for over 500 years as rootstock due to its uncanny ability to stay true to type when propagated by seed. It produces a strong, deep root system (creating a drought tolerant, hardy tree).

Dwarf (8-10ft, 2m)	Semi-Dwarf (12-15ft, 4m)	Full Size (25 ft+, 5m+)
Harvest from standing	Harvest with ladder	Harvest with ladder
Must be staked entire life	Staking required for first few years only	Staking required for first few years
Bears fruit soonest	Bears fruit a bit later than dwarf	Bears fruit considerably later than dwarf
Short lifespan (less than 20 yrs)	Medium lifespan (40-50 yrs)	Maximum lifespan (50+ yrs)
Space 1m in rows 2.5m apart*	Space 3.5m in rows 4.5m apart*	Space at least 5m in rows 6m apart*

*These numbers are suggestions only, and by no means rules! Should you plant closer, you may need to prune more often, should you plant farther you may run out of space.

PEAR ROOTSTOCKS

We graft our *Pyrus sp.* onto the following rootstocks:

- **OHxF 97** full size rootstock which grow up to 6m; fireblight resistant, excellent graft compatibility, hardy and productive, but slower to come into bearing
- **OHxF 87** semi-dwarf rootstock which grow up to 5m; fireblight resistant, hardy, and precocious, good graft compatibility
- **Provence Quince (PQ)** dwarf rootstock which will yield a tree about 4m tall; good disease resistance, precocious, good hardiness for quince rootstock, but less hardy than OHxF '87 or '97

STONE FRUIT ROOTSTOCKS

We graft our *Prunus sp.* onto the following rootstocks. None of them like their feet wet, so plant stone fruits in well drained soil for strong healthy trees!

- Peach: **Bailey**, a classic full size peach rootstock. Reliable and cold hardy, resulting in a tree about 3m or 12-15 feet tall.
- Sweet Cherry: **Mazzard**, been used for centuries for full size cherry rootstock, resulting in a tree about 5m or 20 feet tall.
- Sour Cherry: **Mahaleb**, industry standard for sour cherries; very hardy. Resulting in a tree about 4m tall, or 16 feet, tolerant of heavier clay loam soils (as opposed to Mazzard).
- Apricot & Plum: **Myrobalan**, industry standard full size, hardy and good graft compatibility. **Myrobalan 29C**, similar to Myrobalan but more tolerance to waterlogging. **Mariana 2624** semi-dwarf, also more tolerant of wet soils.

"Soil is the most important and essential ecosystem, linked to every function on the planet. It is a frontier of discovery; from climate change, to keys to human health, nutrition, and water cycling"

-Nicole Masters

ALL-PURPOSE HOLISTIC SPRAY

suitable for all plants, but curated for fruit trees

We use the following recipe on all of our plants to boost their immune systems. For the sake of keeping this simple, we recommend spraying at minimum:

1. Before bloom time in April, at green tip/tight cluster; can add extra fish hydrolysate* or neem oil** if needed.
2. Right after bloom time in May pink/end of bloom; can add extra fish*, neem** and/or Bt*** if needed.
3. A month after bloom time in June
4. If you have time: in Fall just before leaf drop to help break fungal disease cycles like peach leaf curl.

This covers the trees at the critical times when certain pests and disease are present. This has been a staple spray recipe for us since 2016, and our orchard and nursery stock health speaks to its credibility. If you have a serious specific problem, you will likely need to use additional IPM (Integrated Pest Management) tactics. See our website for additional resources. *Fish hydrolysate will give your trees a boost of mild nitrogen and fatty acids. **Neem oil is a natural insecticide, targeting insects, mites and fungal infections. ***Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) is a natural bacteria which acts as an effective insecticide against juvenile caterpillars eating leaves.



Setting up for spraying at home with the backpack sprayer.

Important Tips!

- ▶ Use an agitating sprayer to avoid plugging your sprayer with neem.
- ▶ Avoid spraying in direct sunlight. Early, still mornings, (before 8am) and evening (after 8pm) are best, not before a rainfall.
- ▶ Make sure your neem oil is liquid before your start; set it somewhere warm (it solidifies in cool temps). We recommend having a designated neem-soap mixing pail so you can thoroughly emulsify the neem with the soap before it goes in the sprayer. Fill your sprayer with luke warm water to keep the neem dissolved. Avoid using hard water! Rainwater or reverse osmosis water is optimal.
- ▶ For young trees, the 5L mix will be enough. Use it all up (even as a soil drench if you made too much - it will still be beneficial), because it doesn't keep once mixed.
- ▶ A standard backpack sprayer holds 15L, so adjust your recipe accordingly. For young orchards or 10-15 larger trees this works well.
- ▶ Use organic ingredients where possible, unsulphered molasses and cold-pressed liquid fish hydrolysate. We sell quality ingredients (see back of catalogue), except for neem oil which requires a license to sell legally in Canada. We get our organic neem oil from Black Swallow Living Soils.
- ▶ This recipe can be tweaked to include raw milk/whey or other beneficial ingredients like various compost teas to target different disease or pest pressures. You can also add in vinegar extractions and plant juice ferments as per Nigel Palmer, which are great for economically adding plant-specific nutrients. They are easily made and use mainly food waste (eg. eggshells or bones, baked, then put in a jar with vinegar, which extracts calcium and other nutrients into a plant available state which is also shelf stable).
- ▶ Do your own research and use safe spray practices with PPE.

For 5 Litres of Spray:

- 25mL neem oil
- 5mL natural soap
- 100mL fish hydrolysate
- 50mL Effective Microbes*
- 5mL molasses
- 12mL liquid seaweed/kelp

Method:

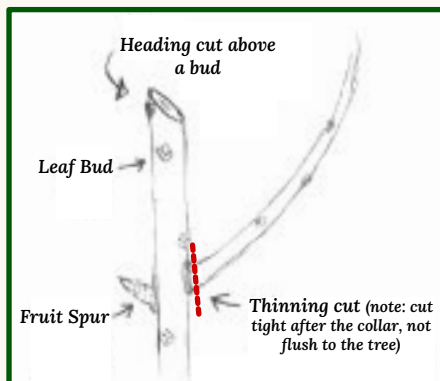
1. Fill your sprayer about 50% full with lukewarm water, add your ingredients in the order listed, top off with more water.
2. Spray on trees to the point of run-off; coat leaves, branches, trunk and the ground under the dripline of the tree.
3. Flush your sprayer thoroughly before any residual neem solidifies inside it; you can use the rinse water on your flowerbeds!

*We usually use EM1, available in the back of the catalogue. Alternatively you can brew your own compost tea but be sure to make a proper preparation or you'll lose efficacy.

PRUNING, IN A NUTSHELL

KEY CONCEPTS

BASIC APPLE BRANCH ANATOMY & CUTTING TYPES



•Remember pruning is an intuitive skill that develops over years. When you prune, observe the growth response! There are many ways to prune trees, depending who you ask, what species you are growing, and the cultivar within that species.

•A tree will try to replace the material you take away; pruning will always elicit a certain amount of vegetative growth. Thinning cuts tend to create less of a push of growth than heading cuts

•The goal of pruning should be threefold: to create an open canopy and strong frame that lets in sunlight and has good airflow to reduce pest and disease issues, to create the appropriate balance of fruiting buds to vegetative growth, and if present, to remove any diseased branches

•Fruit spurs are where fruit grows from and develop most on lateral horizontal sprawling branches, not upright vertical water sprouts.

•Practice sanitary pruning; sterilize your pruning tools with a mild bleach or alcohol solution to prevent spreading disease between trees.

•Cut cleanly but leave the collar (wrinkled bit of bark at the base of a branch) intact to ensure speedy healing over the cut. Avoid leaving a stub, as it is an entry point for disease.

•Generally, never remove more than 1/3 of a tree at a time.

•First remove all dead wood (this doesn't count in your '1/3'). Assess the tree or bush, and decide how you want to shape it.

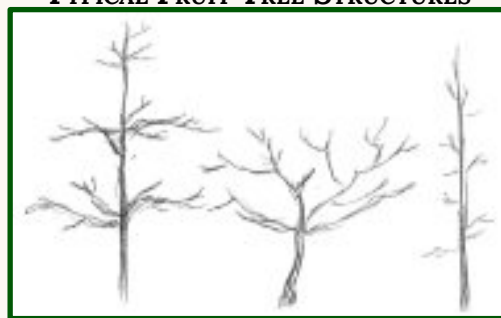
•Next remove branches crossing each other, and the vertical shoots (aka water sprouts) inside the center structure, keeping in mind your end shape

•Finish any shaping cuts as needed. Remember the harder you prune, the stronger the vegetative growth will be, rather than fruit growth.

•In the initial years, focus on producing vegetative growth (heavier spring pruning) and developing a strong, weight bearing structure for your crop. After 3-5 years (depending on rootstock/variety) prune lighter, and switch to summer pruning to avoid excessive vegetative growth.

•If you prune diseased branches, remove them from the orchard immediately and burn/destroy.

TYPICAL FRUIT TREE STRUCTURES



Central Leader/Scaffold Structure

Open Center/Vase Structure

Spindle (for trellise/high density orchards)

Pruning: Apples

Apples vary in their growth habits, but generally sport a sprawling canopy and can be trained in any style above. Be sure to identify if the tree is tip-bearing or spur-bearing, as that pruning will directly affect your harvest.

Pruning: Pears

Pears tend to grow in an upright manner, and you will likely need to use limb spreaders or weights to help open the canopy up. Pears can be pruned to any structure above.

Pruning: Prunus sp.

Cherries, plums, peaches, and apricots have a very open branching habit! They are best suited to an open center structure. When pruning a whip for the first time, it's best to prune it about 4-6" above where you want the 'vase' to begin.

Pruning: Berry Bushes

Generally, most berry species only need to be pruned to open the canopy to allow light in to ripen the fruit properly. Berries are generally very low maintenance in this way.

Gardening is very much a process of observation, decision, action, and reaction.

- Martin Orin

Pruning: Raspberries & Blackberries

There are two types of raspberries: summer-bearing and everbearing. There are also two types of canes: floricanes which are brown and 2 years old, and primocanes which are green and growing in the current year. Summer-bearing varieties produce fruit on 2nd year old floricanes. Everbearing produce on both primocanes and floricanes.

Summer Bearing: prune out floricanes in the fall/after fruiting. If trellised, thin out remaining primocanes to 1 cane every 3-4 inches/as desired.

Everbearing: There are 2 options here: either mow the whole patch down; this will make your next crop consolidate to only a fall harvest, and can help reduce diseases. Alternatively only prune out floricanes *after* they have fruited in late summer/fall. If trellised, thin canes as with summer bearing or as desired.

Blackberries: All our blackberries are summer-bearing types. While the plants are dormant in spring, prune all but 4-6 primocanes out, and prune the remaining primocanes back to 2' above ground to encourage branching and a stronger cane to help it stay upright. After you have enjoyed your crop, prune out the 'spent' floricanes.

Pruning: Grapes

Grapes require a trellis and heavy pruning for optimal fruitfulness, sometimes pruning 90% of the plant back without concern. Don't rush to prune your vines in spring - a late hard frost can damage buds. Grapes bear fruit on the current year's growth off 1 year old vines. So pruning is geared towards the current years growth and getting a fresh vine established for the next year; it's a constant cycle of renewing the 'arms' of the trellis and replacing them.

1) Prune 1 year vines back to 3 buds from the ground while dormant in mid-late spring. Establishing a strong trunk is very important. By the end of the first year, the trunk shoot should have reached the first trellis wire (typically ~30" from ground).

2) The following spring, prune back the shoot to 2-3 buds above the first wire. Thin to two shoots. Train the shoots that grow to the trellis, and remove any shoots on the main trunk. These will grow productive shoots next year

3) Fruiting shoots will grow off of last years vines. Be sure to grow/train out replacement 'arms' for these, as they will need to be replaced next year.

4) Continue cutting back the vine arms in the spring to gain fresh growth as needed, remove suckers, and refresh the vines to maintain fruitfulness.

APPLE

Malus domestica

Apples have been a staple of the human diet since ancient times. Their varied shapes, sizes, colours, and tastes provide fruit that is beautiful to the eyes and pleasing to the palate in many forms—fresh, baked, stewed, dried, and in cider, sauce and jelly. When planning to plant apple trees, remember that to ensure pollination and fruit set, two different varieties are required. See page 6 for more information.

Top Disease Resistant Varieties

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| • Akane | • Freedom |
| • Duchess | • Liberty |
| • Nova Easygro | • Priscilla |
| • Novamac | • Pristine |
| • Florina | • Redfree |

For more reference charts compiling apples by hardiness zone, disease resistance, and other useful categories, see back of catalog. Our website also has more handy 'filter' features.

AKANE



(EMLA 106, B9) Introduced from Japan in 1970. Akane is a crisp, sweet apple with bright red skin. It tends to begin bearing at a young age and is resistant to powdery mildew and cedar-apple rust. **Zone 5. Harvest late August.**

AMBROSIA



(EMLA 106, B9) A chance seedling discovered in BC, 1990s, this tender, honeyed apple is a hit! Very popular for fresh eating market in Canada, thanks to its attractive skin and slow browning qualities. **Zone 4. Harvest late October.**

ANTONOVKA



(seedling) This old Russian stand-by has many uses: it's suitable for a refreshing, juicy, tart apple, and it cooks down well. Its seedlings are used as apple rootstock. Keeps 3 months. **Zone 4. Harvest late October.**

ASHMEAD'S KERNEL



(EMLA 106, EMLA 26, B9) Originating in the 1700s, what this apple lacks in its medium-sized, russeted appearance, it makes up for in flavour. This Old World English apple has stuck with us due to its unique flavour: nutty with notes of pear and spice. Like many heritage apples, this apple mellows out nicely in storage. *Triploid.* **Zone 4. Harvest late October.**

BALDWIN



(EMLA 106, B9) A classic New England cooking apple, discovered around 1740. Firm sweet flesh holds its shape when cooked. Large fruit means less peeling and coring. Produces nice blemish-free fruit in our test orchard. Keeps all winter. *Triploid.* **Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.**

BELLE DE BOSKOOP



(B118, B9) Here's one for those of us who love some sharpness in an apple. Popular at farmer's markets throughout Europe for both fresh eating and cooking. Valued as a sharp in hard cider blends as well. Vigorous growth, good steady crops, large fruit. *Triploid.* **Zone 3b. Harvest mid-October.**

BEN DAVIS



(EMLA 106, B9) In by-gone days, millions of Ben Davis trees were planted across the continent since its discovery around 1799. Parent of Cortland. Mellow flavour improves in storage. The apples keep all winter and ship well since they're very firm. Trees are reliable, heavy croppers. **Zone 3. Harvest late October.**

BLENHEIM ORANGE



(E106) Hailing from 1740s England. Orange striped, russeted apples. Pleasant nutty flavour, enjoy fresh or cook to a thick puree, excellent for apple butter. Vigorous but somewhat slow to bear. **Zone 5. Harvest late September. Triploid.**

BRAEBURN



(EMLA 106, EMLA 26, B9) Discovered in New Zealand in the 1950s. Delicious, sweet-tart. Vigorous, heavy cropper, biennial bearing. Keeps ~4 months. **Zone 5. Harvest late Oct. Self pollinating.**

BRAMLEY'S SEEDLING



(EMLA 106) This classic British cooking apple arose in Nottinghamshire around 1813. It is still widely grown today. Due to their excellent keeping quality, Bramley's Seedling apples can be found for sale year round in Britain. Large size with strong acidity and flavour. Heavy cropper. *Triploid.* **Zone 4. Harvest early October.**

BRETTACHER SÄMLING



(B118) Large green fruits with deep red blush. Juicy, sweet-tart, fruity flavour with spicy notes. From early 1900s, Germany. Moderately vigorous, best enjoyed after storing 2 months. Low annual maintenance, aside from hard prune every 2-3 years. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.**

BURGUNDY



(EMLA 106, B9) Beautiful deep red skin with sub-acidic sweet flavour. Flesh is stained pink around the edge due to such dark skin. 3 week harvest period, but not a great keeper. Developed in 1974, New York. Vigorous and productive. **Zone 3. Harvest late September.**

CALVILLE BLANC D'HIVER



(EMLA 106, B9) From Europe, 1590s with a reputation for baking and hard cider with its strong, sweet-sharp flavour. This apple stands out with prominent ribs reaching up its sides. Keeps 3 months. Flavour improves after picking. **Zone 5. Harvest early October.**

CORTLAND



(EMLA 106, B10) Released in 1915. It is a sweet apple with crisp, juicy flesh. Cortland is great for applesauce or drying as the flesh is slow to brown. Crops well annually, and is a good pollinator. The fruit keeps easily until Christmas. **Zone 3. Harvest early October.**

CHINOOK



(B118, EMLA 106) A newer variety from BC with fantastic storage abilities (up to 7 months!), maintaining good flavour. Aromatic with balanced sweet-tart flavour in a cheery red skin. Precocious and productive. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.**

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN



(EMLA 106, B9) A very popular dessert apple. It was considered the very best fresh eating apple in Southern England in the late 1800s. The fruit are uniform, medium-sized. Keeps for several months. **Zone 5b. Harvest early October.**

CRIPPS PINK



(EMLA 106, B9) After strict grading, this apple is also known as the trademarked Pink Lady, which originated in Australia, 1973. Refreshing honeyed sweet-tart flavour. Great fresh, but can be used in baking and cider. It's slow to brown and stores 3-4 months. Average disease resistance. Produces best in a long, hot growing season. **Zone 5. Harvest early November.**

DISCOVERY



(EMLA 106) From 1949 England, this popular medium-small apple keeps about a week, with a mild sweet-tart flavour. Relatively disease resistant, ideal for home growers. **Zone 4. Harvest late August.**

DELBARESTIVALE



(EMLA 106) From 1950s France, this apple is very sweet with aromatic crispy, open flesh, and a refreshing sharpness to balance. Keeps well, but bruises easily. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-Sept.**

DUCHESS



(ANT, EMLA 106, B9) Originated in 1700s, Russia. Duchess boasts an attractive stripy fruit. Although these apples don't store well, the flesh is soft and is excellent for pies and applesauce. **Zone 3. Harvest late August.**

ELSTAR

(EMLA 106) From the Netherlands, circa 1950s; sweet flavourful flesh and virtually no acidity. Keeps a few months. Precocious and vigorous. **Zone 5. Harvest early October.**

EGREMONT RUSSET

(EMLA 106, B9) Of all russet varieties, this one is a definite favourite. Grown widely throughout Britain since the 1870s, it has a sweet, nutty flavour with a firm texture. Keeps 3 months. Resistant to scab and produces good, regular crops. **Zone 4. Harvest mid-October.**

EMPIRE

(EMLA 106) An excellent general-purpose apple for the Great Lakes area. Crisp and sweet and keeps well into the winter. Trees crop heavily and reliably, and the fruit is resistant to bruising. **Zone 4b. Harvest early October.**

ESOPUS SPITZENBERG

(EMLA 106, B9) A famous heritage American variety, pre-1790. The flavour is complex and acidic. The fruit is medium sized and an attractive bright red. Keeps, with good flavour until March. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.**

FALLAWATER

(B118, B9) Large, attractive apple with a mildly sweet flavour. Fallawater is an excellent sauce and cooking apple and the fruit stores for a long time. Vigorous and precocious. **Zone 3. Harvest late September. Triploid.**

FREIHERR VON BERLEPSCH

(EMLA 106) A cross between Ananas Reinette and Ribston Pippin. Grown by German engineer/gardener in early 1880s. Intense but balanced sweet-sharp pineapple flavour. Vigorous, somewhat biennial bearing. Keeps 3 months. **Zone 4. Harvest early October.**

FIRESIDE

(B118, B9) Fireside stands as an icon of toughness in the world of apples, thriving in cold northern areas. The flesh is amazingly sweet and very juicy. It also keeps all winter. **Zone 3. Harvest mid-October.**

FLORINA

(EMLA 106, B9) Wonderful all-round apple for the backyard offering both rich flavour and easy care. Sweet, crisp fruit that are perfect right off the tree but also keep a few months. Great for organic production. Heavy cropper, tip-bearing. A.K.A. Querina. **Zone 4. Harvest early October.**

FREEDOM

(EMLA 106, EMLA 26, B9) Low maintenance, disease-resistant, good flavour, and a good keeper. Freedom is great for growing organically. McIntosh type with sweet flavour and crunchy, juicy white flesh. Resistant to mildew and cedar apple rust. **Zone 4. Harvest late September.**

FUJI

(EMLA 106, B9) Its crisp, very juicy, sweet flesh makes Fuji a very popular variety. It was developed in Japan. To the best of our knowledge, this is the original strain. Keeps 3 months. A sport, 'Fuji B.C.#2', which is redder is avail. on: EMLA 7, EMLA 26 **Zone 5. Harvest late October.**

GALA

(EMLA 106, B9) The original Gala was selected by its New Zealand grower thanks to its amazing flavour. Keeps until March. We also have 'Royal Gala', a sport of Gala with a more stripy red skin on EMLA 26 and EMLA 106. **Zone 5. Harvest early October.**

GLOWING HEART

(EMLA 106) Pink-and-white fleshed and acidic, this one will make you pucker! Makes an aromatic, rich flavoured jelly. Bred in Toronto by Fred Jansen, one of the founders of NAFEX. This unique apple is in its early years of cultivation, and currently seems to be grown just by intrepid orchardists throughout ON, QC, and the Maritimes. Produces well in an organic orchard in the Maritimes. Vigorous. **Zone 4, possibly hardier. Harvest late August.**

GINGER GOLD

(EMLA 106) Keeps 2 months, and impressively sweet for an early apple with crisp, fine-grained flesh covered in cheery yellow skin. Excellent for drying (slow to brown). Compact growth, precocious. Fruit hangs well, elongating the harvest window. **Zone 4. Harvest late August.**

GOLDRUSH

(EMLA 106, G969, B10) Excellent dessert apple, reminiscent of its parent, Golden Delicious; distinct spicy, tart flavour mellows in storage to a balanced sweetness. Great for the organic orchard, and stores at least 7 months. Originated in the 70s from the Purdue research program **Zone 5. Harvest mid/late October.**

GOLDEN DELICIOUS

(EMLA 106, B9) Sweet and crisp with golden yellow skin and cream coloured flesh. A favourite for sauce and apple butter. Resistant to powdery mildew. **Zone 5. Harvest early October.**

GOLDEN NUGGET

(EMLA 106) A cross of Cox's Orange Pippin and Golden Russet from Nova Scotia. Sweet, tangy, small russeted crops. Vigorous and precocious. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-September.**

GOLDEN RUSSET

(EMLA 106, B118, B9) With both lots of acidity and sweetness, Golden Russet in one of our favourites for fresh eating. It is a great keeper. The thick russeted skin discourages insect damage. Resistant to canker and powdery mildew. Tip-bearing habit gives tree a wispy appearance. **Zone 4. Harvest mid-October.**

GRIMES GOLDEN

(EMLA 106, B9) This heritage variety was widely planted in the 1800s, allegedly a seedling of Johnny Appleseed. Similar to Golden Delicious, however, arguably with better flavour. Moderate resistance to Cedar Apple Rust. **Self Pollinating. Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.**

HONEYCRISP

(EMLA 106, B9) Introduced in Minnesota in 1991. The fruit are large with good flavour under favourable growing conditions, but Honeycrisp is definitely not for beginner growers. **Zone 4. Harvest late September.**

HONEYGOLD

(EMLA 106) Bred in Minnesota in the 1970s. Basically a version of Golden Delicious for the North. Diverse in use, good keeper, moderately vigorous, and generally easy growing - what's not to like? **Zone 3b. Harvest late October.**

HOKUTO

(EMLA 106) From Aomori, Japan, bred in the 70s yielding a colossal apple breaking the Guinness World Record at over 4lbs! It has a cheery red exterior with crisp, very sweet flesh of excellent dessert quality. Keeps 2 months. **Triploid. Zone 4. Harvest mid-October.**

HOLSTEIN

(EMLA 106) Believed to be a seedling of the illustrious Cox's Orange Pippin, inheriting an excellent sweet-tart flavour. Aromatic. Slow to brown when cut. Vigorous, good cropper. **Triploid. Zone 4. Harvest early October.**

IDARED

(B118) Bred in Idaho in the 40s. Hardy and an excellent keeper. Sprightly flavour, great for sauce and baking. Naturally dwarfing growth habit make it easier to train. **Zone 3b. Harvest late October.**

JERSEYMAC

(EMLA 106) Similar to a Mac: crisp, strawberry notes with a balanced sweet-tart flavour. Vigorous, precocious. Adds sweetness and rich gold colour to cider. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-September.**

JONAGOLD

(EMLA 106, EMLA 26) Developed in NY, 1950s, this heritage apple is sweet and crunchy with a balancing touch of acidity that makes it a great multi-purpose apple. Vigorous and precocious. Keeps until April. **Triploid. Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.**


JONATHAN

(EMLA 106) A deep red heritage apple discovered in the 1820s in New York state. Crisp, juicy, sweet. Good for fresh eating as well as pies and sauce. Weeping growth habit. Keeps to January. **Triploid. Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.**


WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Just a reminder, everyone has slightly different definitions of what makes an apple 'good fresh eating', or 'good for cider'. Don't let our icon labels solely dictate how you enjoy your fruit!


KANDIL SINAP

 (EMLA 106) Unique oblong, conical shape. Balanced sweet, sprightly flavour. Aromatic, bruises easily. From the Black Sea area, early 1800s. Very compact growth habit, keeps 4 months. Heavy producer, excellent for backyard orchards. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.**


KENTISH FILLBASKET

 (EMLA 106, B9) Large heritage (1800s) apple, juicy, with mild sweet flavour and a touch of acidity. Excellent for sauce too. Vigorous, productive. **Triploid. Zone 4. Harvest early October.**


KING

 (B118, EMLA 106) AKA King Of Tomkins County. Large fruit with coarse, crunchy, aromatic flesh and delicious sub-acidic flavour. Excellent multi-purpose apple. Very vigorous, precocious. **Triploid. Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.**


LADY

 (EMLA 106, B9) Lady appears to be the oldest apple variety with a verifiable history in existence. Originated in Brittany before 1628. The fruit is small but attractive: red flushed over yellow. Crisp, sweet fruit maintains good quality all winter in storage. Makes a beautiful espalier tree. **Zone 4. Harvest mid-October.**


LIBERTY

 (Ant., EMLA 106, B9) Another favourite for organic production. Released from Geneva, NY in 1978. Resistant to mildew and cedar apple rust. Fruits are bright red skinned with sweet creamy flesh. Vigorous, precocious, and a heavy cropper. Fruit stores well to at least February. **Zone 4. Harvest mid-October.**


LODI

 (EMLA 106, B9) Very similar to its parent, Yellow Transparent. Bred in the 1920s. Excellent early apple; crisp, sprightly, and a favourite for sauce. Grows very well in our orchard, producing regular crops of clean fruit. Resistant to cedar apple rust. **Zone 4. Harvest late August.**


MAIDEN'S BLUSH

 (EMLA 106, B10) From 1700s New Jersey. When first picked, best as sauce/cooking apple; once stored 2 weeks+, enjoy a wonderful sweet-tart flavour! Flattened, doughnut-shaped fruit. Slow browning. **Zone 3. Harvest early October.**


McINTOSH 1ST GENERATION

 (EMLA 106, EMLA 26) John McIntosh, a settler in Dundela, ON, planted several seedlings around 1811. One produced these famous apples. The flesh is crisp off the tree, but softens in storage, with a sprightly refreshing flavour. To the best of our knowledge, this is the original strain. **Zone 4. Harvest mid-Sept.**


MELROSE

 (EMLA 106) From 1920's Ohio. Juicy & aromatic; tart fresh off the tree, but sweetens in storage, keeping 4 months. Precocious, medium vigour, susceptible to scab. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.**

MIKI LIFE

 (EMLA 106) Super sweet from Japan, delicious fresh or to add bulk and sugar (alcohol) in cider. Attractive streaky red skin, medium-small fruits. Keeps about 1 month. Vigorous, precocious. **Zone 5. Harvest late September.**


MUTSU

 (EMLA 106, B9) Developed in Japan, 1930s. Sweet-tart flavour, excellent for pies or fresh off the tree. Keeps its shape when cooked. Large, golden yellow fruit when ripe; keeps all winter. **Triploid. Zone 4. Harvest mid-October.**


MELBA

 (EMLA 106, B9) Lovely early market apple or backyard tree for making applesauce! Yellow skin with red blush, and crisp white flesh with very sweet flavour. Resistant to cedar apple rust. **Zone 4. Harvest early September.**


NEWTOWN PIPPIN

 (EMLA 106) From Newtown, Long Island. This pre-1760s cultivar develops a unique pineapple like flavour under optimal growing conditions. Medium sized. Performs well in our test orchard. **Zone 5. Harvest early October.**


NONPAREIL

 (EMLA 106) Circa 1500s France, this old variety packs a punch of sweet-sharp flavour with notes of pear. Yellow-green russeted skin. Compact upright growth, moderate vigor. Fruit hangs well on tree. Stores 4-5 months. **Zone 5. Harvest late October.**


NORTHERN SPY

 (Ant., EMLA 106, B10) For a late season multipurpose apple, Northern Spy is hard to beat. From New York state, early 1800s. Juicy, sharp, mildly sweet honeyed flavour. Makes wonderful pies and is one of Claude Jolicoeur's top 7 apples for cider in our climate. Heavy cropper, very vigorous, not precocious. **Zone 4. Harvest late Oct.**


NOVA EASYGRO

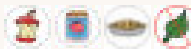
 (B118, B9) A clear winner for organic orchards. Resistant to powdery mildew. Flavour is pleasant, sweet, and receives favourable reviews at our tasting event. Firm, white flesh with perfect texture. Very disease resistant, medium vigour. **Zone 3. Harvest mid-Oct.**


NOVAMAC

 (B118, EMLA 106, B9) Novamac performs very well in our test orchard. Developed at Kentville, NS, Novamac has a nice winey tang but also lots of sweetness. The flesh is firmer than its namesake, McIntosh, and it ripens earlier. Very disease resistant, good vigour. **Zone 4. Harvest early September.**


PINK PEARL

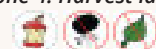
 (EMLA 106, B9) Not to be confused with Pink Lady, Pink Pearl is an early-ripening apple that is crisp with a fantastic blend of sweet and sharp with excellent flavour and aroma. One of our favourites! Keeps about 4 weeks. Yellow-pink skin conceals a rosey pink interior. **Zone 5. Harvest early September.**


PINOVA

 (EMLA 106) Intensely aromatic with floral notes, this German variety is worth a space in your orchard! Holds its shape when cooked. Good keeper (3+ months). **Zone 5. Harvest early Oct.**

PRISCILLA

 (EMLA 106, B9) Disease-resistant apple released in 1970s from PRI breeding program. Medium red and yellow apple with pleasant flavour and some tang. Also resistant to powdery mildew. **Zone 4. Harvest late September.**

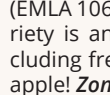
PRIMA

 (EMLA 106, B9) A favourite from our test orchard! Released 1970 from the PRI disease-resistant breeding program. Large, juicy, and flavourful. Grown commercially in Italy. Keeps a few months. Mildew resistant. **Zone 4. Harvest early October.**

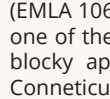
PRISTINE

 (EMLA 106, B9) Introduced in 1994 in the U.S. It is very productive and a good keeper for an early apple. Yellow-gold colour with white flesh and sharp flavour. Grows wonderfully in our orchard. **Zone 5. Harvest August.**

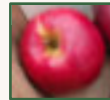
PURPLE PASSION

 (EMLA 106, B9) This large purple-red fleshed variety is an excellent multi-purpose option, including fresh eating for those who enjoy a tart apple! **Zone 3. Harvest late September.**


PUMPKIN/POUND SWEET

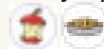
 (EMLA 106, B9) Confirmed by customer review, one of the best apples for apple butter! Large, blocky apple with mild sweet flavour. From Connecticut, 1800s. Vigorous, ripens over several weeks. **Zone 4. Harvest September.**


REDFREE

 (EMLA 106, B9) Another apple from the PRI breeding program in USA, from 1966. Sweet mild flavour, excellent disease resistance. Ripens over time, allowing for long harvest window. Keeps till October. **Zone 5. Harvest early Sept.**


RED GRAVENSTEIN

 (EMLA 106, B9) Popular in Canada since the 1820's. A good quality, sweet early apple, crunchy with good flavour. Keeps several months. This is a sport of the original, Yellow Gravenstein, virtually the same just extra red. **Triploid. Zone 4. Harvest early September.**


ROME BEAUTY

 (EMLA 106, B9) From 1800's USA. Crisp, mild sweet flavour. Quite prolific, medium sized apples which keep very well. Keeps its shape when cooked. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-October. Self pollinating.**

RHODE ISLAND GREENING

 (EMLA 106) This large, green, tart cooking apple is a very old New England variety which was quite popular in the 1800s. It is a favourite for pies, and the apples keep their shape when cooked. **Triploid. Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.**


ROXBURY RUSSET

 (Ant., EMLA 106, B9) This is the oldest American apple still under cultivation, originating near Boston in the 1650s. It is a great all-purpose apple that is sweet and sharp. This apple stores exceptionally, and has always been highly regarded for cider. Good choice for organic orchards. *Triploid. Zone 5. Harvest late October.*

SCARLET VIVIAN

(EMLA 106) Discovered in 2018 by Ken Roth near Stratford ON, this cheery little apple makes excellent (pink!) sauce and has good cider potential. We are still getting to know this tree, but it grows vigorously with good quality crops under utter neglect. *Zone 5. Harvest early October.*


SILKEN

 (EMLA 106) Not the easiest variety to grow, but those that do can enjoy an excellent dessert apple with crisp, balanced honey-sweet flavour with just a touch of acidity. Vigorous and precocious. Keeps 2 months. *Zone 5. Harvest early Sept.*

SUNDANCE

(EMLA 106) Another PRI breeding program apple, yellow skinned with orange blush and excellent disease resistance. Great multi-purpose apple, well suited to farmgate sales. Hints of pineapple. *Zone 5. Harvest late October.*

SEKAI-ICHI

 (EMLA 106) Translates from Japanese to 'World Number One.' Very large, very sweet. Crunchy, no acidity with bright red skin. In Japan they cost \$25 per apple, due to handling: the apples are hand pollinated, washed in honey, and hand stamped while being inspected before sale. Good keeper. Very vigorous but slow to start bearing. *Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.*


SHAMROCK

(EMLA 106) Developed in Canada, Shamrock will grow in the cold white north where Granny Smith just isn't hardy. Medium sized fruit with creamy light green flesh. Nice mix of sweet and tart. Keeps 3-4 months. Very vigorous. *Zone 4. Harvest late September.*


SHIZUKA

(EMLA 106, B9) Shizuka consistently gets good flavour reviews, and is an excellent fresh eating apple for farm gate sales. Large yellow-green fruit with sweet flavour. Slow to brown. Good keeper. Very vigorous, somewhat biennial. *Triploid. Zone 4. Harvest mid-October.*

SMOKEHOUSE

 (EMLA 106, B9) In the 1830s in Lancaster County PA, a seedling apple tree grew beside the smokehouse of William Gibbons. Its sweet, balanced flavour has been described as "like drinking fresh-pressed cider!". Begins bearing early and crops annually. *Zone 3. Harvest mid-October.*


SNOW

 (B118, B9) Possibly from seeds brought from France, originated near Lake Champlain in Canada in 1730s. Deep red skin with pure white flesh and a distinct sweet strawberry flavour - those who know it love it. Heavy cropper. Keeps a couple months. *Zone 3. Harvest mid-October.*


SPARTAN

 (EMLA 106, B9) Canadian variety from Summerland, BC with sweet/acid flavour. Reliable cropper. Keeps all winter, though flavour and texture quality decreases past a few months. Resistant to powdery mildew. *Zone 4. Harvest mid-October.*


ST. LAWRENCE

 (EMLA 106) The St. Lawrence apple is a Canadian heirloom variety originating in the Montreal area. Popular in bygone days as a pie apple and for fresh eating. Its boldly striped red skin also makes the fruit very attractive. *Zone 4. Harvest mid-September.*


STRAWBERRY PIPPIN

 (EMLA 106) Attractive red striped fruit which is quite firm and sweet. Excellent flavour fresh off the tree. In our experience, Strawberry Pippin does well with minimal care, and is an excellent choice for the backyard. *Zone 5. Harvest early September.*


SWEET 16

 (B118, EMLA 106, B9) Some apples taste better when grown in colder climates, and Sweet 16 is one of them. Wonderfully crisp with sugary pure white flesh, will not disappoint for flavour. Its cold-hardiness, general disease-resistance, and good keeping qualities make it a winner for the grower too. *Zone 3. Harvest early October.*

TOLMAN SWEET

 (EMLA 106) A heritage apple, Tolman Sweet has been highly valued since its discovery in Massachusetts in the early 1800s. The fruit are medium-sized with yellow skin, and a distinctly sweet, dry flesh. Their unusually low acid content helps to reduce acidity in both sweet and hard cider. *Zone 3. Harvest late October.*


TSUGARU

 (EMLA 106, B9) Mild flavour with virtually no acid and lots of sweetness. Released 1975 in Japan. It is performing very well in our test orchard, providing an abundance of nice clean fruit. Keeps 5 months. *Zone 4. Harvest late October.*


VIKING

(B118) Excellent large multi-purpose apple, with maroon skin and aromatic sweet-tart flavour with notes of rose and lychee. Keeps one month, bruises easily. Vigorous and precocious. *Zone 3. Harvest mid-September.*


VISTA BELLA

 (EMLA 106) Developed in New Jersey 1940's, this early apple is crisp and juicy with notes of raspberry. Keeps a week, bears biennially. *Zone 5. Harvest early August.*


WAGENER

 (EMLA 106, B9) Wagener is ideal for the self-sufficient homesteader who values a late keeper, lasting until April in an ordinary cold cellar. Sharp when picked, but mellows to an excellent, sweet apple in storage. Poor vigour, but precocious, compact growth; reliably biennial. *Zone 4. Harvest mid-October.*


WEALTHY

 (EMLA 106, B9) This apple originated in Minnesota in the 1860s. Wealthy makes splendid applesauce, but is also good for fresh eating. It bears early and is well-suited for organic orchards. *Zone 3. Harvest early September.*

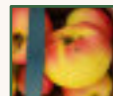
WESTFIELD SEEK-NO-FURTHER

 (EMLA 106) The sharp, nutty flavour is as unique as this apple's quaint name! From Westfield, Massachusetts, 1700s. Historically a favourite eating apple, now with potential as an addition to hard cider blends. Keeps a couple months. *Zone 5. Harvest late September.*


WINESAP

 (EMLA 106) Medium-large red and yellow skinned, yellow flesh with red streaks. Sweet with some tang or 'winey' flavour. From New Jersey, pre-1800s, where it was regarded as a favourite for cider. Good keeper. *Triploid. Zone 4. Harvest late October.*


WINTER BANANA

 (EMLA 106, B9) Hailing from Indiana, circa 1876. The skin is yellow with red blush and its aroma is said to be like bananas. The flesh is sweet with some acid tang. The flavour improves in storage, and the apples can be kept all winter. *Zone 4b. Harvest early October.*

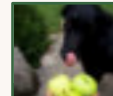
WOLF RIVER

 (B118, EMLA 106, B9) An excellent disease resistant variety for the backyard, developed by a breeding program in the USA. Has good mild sweet flavour and crisp flesh. Good for making juice. The fruit does not ripen all at once, allowing a longer eating season. Resistant to mildew. *Zone 3. Harvest early October.*

YELLOW GRAVENSTEIN

 (Emla 7) This variety is very old (at least 1600's) and became well known from its place in the gardens of Gråsten Castle (Schloss Gravenstein), the summer residence of the Danish Royal Family. Red striped over yellow skin, crunchy, sweet, excellent flavour. *Zone 3. Harvest late August.*

YELLOW TRANSPARENT

 (B118, B9) Classic early apple (softer texture and with sharp flavour!), also known as Harvest Apple. Very precocious, produces well with minimal care, perfect for sauce. Does not keep long. Deserves a place in every home orchard. *Zone 3. Harvest mid August.*

FIGS FOR OUR CLIMATE!

Did you know... we have been experimenting with the illustrious fig tree and are excited to continue offering a select variety of hardy figs for spring sales. They do require a protected area even in zone 5, but also thrive in a pot or traditionally, heeled into the earth over winter in colder climates. See our website for more info on varieties and growing them. In 2024 we plan to have: Black Mission, Chicago Hardy, Ischia, Lattarula, Olympian, Violette de Bordeaux, and White Marseilles.

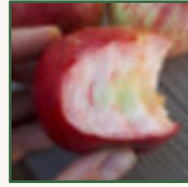
WAYNE'S MANITOULIN ISLAND COLLECTION

Every summer, Wayne and his family vacation up on Manitoulin Island. There, he's discovered a few favourite varieties across the countryside that we thought were worth saving. And, when sampled at our Annual Fruit Tasting Open House, they have always been popular. This collection is certainly experimental and the apples tend to have a more wild, intense flavours rather than the typical exclusively sweet profile of commercial cultivars. If you choose to grow these varieties, we would love to hear your feedback and observations in your (micro)climate!



KETCHANKOOKEM TRAIL

(EMLA 106) Excellent fresh eating: Tastes like Transparent off the tree, with flavour developing well in storage. A favourite at last years tasting for fresh eating. Keeps 3+ months. Produces uniform, blemish-free apples with utter neglect. **Zone 4b. Harvest early Sept.**



MINDEMOYA

(EMLA 106) An early sauce or fresh eating apple with red stripy skin where the sun hits it which bleeds into the flesh. Sweet-tart flavour with crisp flesh which softens after a few days, but keeps 2 weeks. **Zone 4b. Harvest late August.**



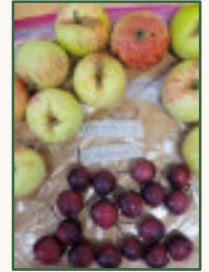
MANITOWANING PINK HEART

(EMLA 106) Rosey pink flesh! Very tannic, this one is for cider! Crisp, keeps 2+ months. Produces a bounty of small oblong apples Surprisingly popular (for being so tannic) at our tasting last year. **Zone 4b. Harvest early-mid September.**



MINDEMOYA MAROON

(EMLA 106) Very deep red flesh! Tart but tasty and very juicy! Adds lovely red colour to anything you put it in! Keeps at least 2 months. Produces a bounty of small, maroon crab apples. **Zone 4b. Harvest early-mid September.**



2022 samples of Mindemoya (top) and Mindemoya Maroon (bottom)

APPLECRABS, CRABAPPLES, & EXTREMELY COLD HARDY APPLES

The term 'crabapple' is used to describe varieties generally less sweet and smaller than the common apple, but which provide us with unique flavours and cold-hardiness. When common apples and crabapples are crossed, the results are applecrabs—varieties that typically are more cold-hardy than common apples, but of better eating quality than crabapples. All of these varieties require a pollinator and are excellent pollinators because smaller fruit means more blossoms!

BATTLEFORD



(B118) Medium sized attractive fruit with balanced flavour; softens quickly in storage so best enjoyed fresh. Good cropper, Precocious. **Zone 2. Harvest late August.**

CHESTNUT CRAB



(B118, B9) Chestnut is sweet and large for a crabapple. Some russet spreads over its rosy-red skin. Resistant to Cedar Apple Rust. **Zone 2. Harvest late August.**

DOLGO CRAB



(B118, EMLA 106, B9) A true crabapple, containing enough pectin to make a wonderful jelly with only it's own juice and some honey to sweeten! Refreshing fresh if you like enjoy a nice tart pick-me-up. Used in cider blends for acidity. **Zone 2. Harvest late August.**

GENEVA CRAB



(B118, EMLA 106) Deep red flesh, which presses into a beautiful red juice. Taste is reminiscent of rhubarb, and is suitable for cooking as well. Low sugar, high acid juice. Heavy producer. **Zone 4. Harvest mid-September.**

HARALSON



(B118) Haralson was developed at the University of Minnesota in the early 1900s and is very cold hardy. The skin is striped red with russet dots and the flesh is white, juicy, and of pleasant flavour. **Zone 2b. Harvest mid-October.**

HYSLOP CRAB



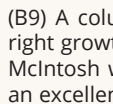
(B118, B9) Brilliant purple-red fruit with lovely blossoms. Flesh is yellow and juicy when first ripe, with a sub-acid, astringent flavour. Extremely precocious. **Zone 4. Harvest early September.**

KERR APPLECRAB



(B118) The fruit is dark red and is good enough to eat fresh unlike true crabapples. The fruit is small and keeps very well. Very prolific! **Zone 2. Harvest late September.**

MAYPOLE CRAB



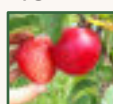
(B9) A columnar type tree with a compact, upright growth habit. Sprightly flavour, similar to a McIntosh with deep red skin and flesh - makes an excellent apple butter. Large showy red blossoms. **Zone 4. Harvest late September.**

NORKENT



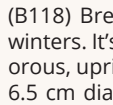
(B118) Pleasant, aromatic, one of the best fresh eating apples for cold climates, yielding sizeable 7cm fruits. Keeps 3 months. Precocious. **Zone 2. Harvest late August.**

NORLAND



(B118, B9) A very cold hardy variety. The fruit is medium sized with sweet crisp flesh. Bears heavy annual crops starting early in the life of the tree - an excellent producer even in warmer zones. Has good disease resistance. **Zone 2. Harvest mid-August.**

NORHEY IMPROVED



(B118) Bred in the 60s to survive harsh prairie winters. It's a good, consistent cropper with a vigorous, upright growth habit. The fruit is uniform, 6.5 cm diameter with green skin turning to yellow after picking. Stores 6 weeks. It has sweet, subacid flavours and creamy crisp flesh. **Zone 1. Harvest late August.**

PARKLAND



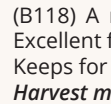
(B118) The fruit is small with creamy flesh. Juicy and flavourful. One of the better hardy varieties for fresh eating. Very good disease resistance. Keeps ~ 2 months. **Zone 2. Harvest early August.**

THUNDERCHILD CRAB



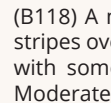
(B118, G935, B10) These purple-red crabapples make a gorgeous jelly and add a warm hue and spark of acidity when used in cider blends. Good disease resistance. **Zone 4. Harvest late October.**

WESTLAND



(B118) A medium-sized cold-hardy pie apple. Excellent for the prairies and northern regions. Keeps for a month or two after picking. **Zone 2. Harvest mid-August.**

WHITNEY CRAB



(B118) A medium-sized apple with cheery red stripes over a yellow base. Sweet-sharp flavour with some astringency and crisp, juicy flesh. Moderately vigorous, spreading habit, precocious. **Zone 2. Harvest late August.**

DID YOU KNOW?

Our website has a variety of options to help you filter varieties to find your best match!

On our website, you can filter by:

- Hardiness Zone
- Flowering Time
- Harvest Time

- Our General Disease Resistance + Orchard Performance
- Rootstock
- Availability
- Cider Class

And in the back of the catalogue we have included useful charts and reference lists:

- Planting Specs (eg. soil preference)
- Tip/Partial Tip Bearing
- Disease Resistance
- Hardiness Zone

TRADITIONAL CIDER APPLES

Over the past few years we have been carefully curating our offerings to include a wide assortment of traditional cider apples. While many of the apples in the 'General' section may be used to make fine cider, the following apples are prized almost exclusively for their tannins, flavour, acidity, and sugar content.

The Long Ashton (English) classification system for cider apples

Classification	Percent tannin (w/v)	Percent malic acid (w/v)
Bittersweets	>0.2	<0.45
Bittersharps	>0.2	>0.45
Sharps	<0.2	>0.45
Sweets	<0.2	<0.45

BEDAN DES PARTS (EMLA 106) French cider apple from 1800s, Normandy. Produces good quality bittersweet juice. Heavy cropper, and late bloomer. **Zone 5. Harvest late November.**

BINET ROUGE (B118) Very traditional, one of the approved varieties by the Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée in Normandy for use in apple brandy. Aromatic bittersweet juice. It is precocious and a heavy cropper. Very resistant to canker. Often used as a pollinator in cider orchards due to long bloom period. **Zone 5. Harvest Late Oct.**

BROWN'S APPLE (EMLA 106) English cider apple from Devon, early 1900s. Vigorous. Med-high sugar, high acidity and low to medium tannins; aromatic, excellent single varietal quality. **Zone 3. Harvest late September.**

BULMER'S NORMAN (EMLA 106) Heavy cropping, English apple. The fruit is green skinned and considered a medium bitter-sweet. The growth is strong and vigorous. **Triploid. Zone 4. Harvest late September.**

CAP OF LIBERTY (EMLA 106) Vintage quality cider apple dating from the 13th century. Full bitter, high acid. Fruity flavour. **Zone 5. Harvest late September.**

CHISEL JERSEY (EMLA 106) A full bittersweet cider apple that is highly recommended in Canada. High in tannins and sugars, and relatively low in malic acid. **Zone 5. Harvest late October.**

DABINETT (EMLA 106) This classic English cider apple produces a high-quality juice of vintage quality. Bittersweet. Reliable cropper. **Zone 5. Harvest early October.**

DOMAINE (EMLA 106) Popular as one of the traditional 13 cultivars of the esteemed Pays d'Auge region for cider production. Bittersharp, very vigorous. **Zone 5. Harvest late October.**

ELLIS BITTER (EMLA 106) An old English cider apple, with good disease resistance, vigour and production. Medium bittersweet juice with soft, astringent tannins that are suited for blends. **Triploid. Zone 5. Harvest late September.**

Bittersharps	Bittersweets	Sharps	Sweets
Bilodeau	Bedan des Parties	Ashmead's Kernel	Baldwin
Cap of Liberty	Binet Rouge	Blenheim Orange	Ben Davis
Cortland	Brown Snout	Brown's Apple	Gala
Cox's Orange Pippin	Bulmer's Norman	Burgundy	Golden Russet
Domaine	Chisel Jersey	Calville Blanc d'Hiver	King
Fauxwhelp	Dabinett	Cox's Orange Pippin	Jonagold
Geneva	Ellis Bitter	Egremont Russet	Roxbury Russet
Hyslop	Frequin Rouge	Esopus Spitzenburg	Sweet Alfred
Kerr	Harry Master's Jersey	Golden Nugget	Sweet Coppin
Kingston Black	Marechal	Golden Russet	Tolman Sweet
Porter's Perfection	Medaille d'Or	Grime's Golden	*This list is far from comprehensive!
Stoke Red	Michelin	Goldrush	
Tremlett's Bitter	Muscadet de Dieppe	Liberty	
	Noel Deschamps	Roxbury Russet	
	Somerset Redstreak	Westfield-Seek-No-Further	
	Stembridge Jersey	Winesap	
	White Jersey		
	Yarlington Mill		

FRÉQUIN ROUGE (EMLA 106) A very important cider apple from Normandy, where it has been grown for centuries. High in tannin, low in acidity, low in sugar. Spicy. **Zone 4. Harvest late September.**

HARRISON (EMLA 106) From New Jersey circa 1800. Considered one of the best American apples for both fresh and fermented juice, with a rich bittersweet flavour and excellent mouthfeel. Suitable as single varietal cider. Annually productive. **Zone 5. Harvest early November.**

HARRY MASTERS JERSEY (EMLA 106) This apple dates back to the nineteenth century in Somerset, England. Medium-full bittersweet of vintage quality with low acid. **Zone 5. Harvest late October.**

HEWE'S VIRGINIA CRAB (EMLA 106, B118) Seedling from U.S., 1700s, prized for its juice quality for cider: copious amounts of amber coloured aromatic cider, bittersharp. **Zone 4. Harvest mid-September.**

KERMERRIEN (EMLA 106) French aromatic bittersweet apple producing vintage quality amber juice. Vigorous and precocious. **Zone 4. Harvest mid-October.**

MAJOR (EMLA 106) From 1800s, England. Produces a full, aromatic, bittersweet juice and blends well with Ellis Bitter. Vigorous. **Zone 4. Harvest early October.**

MARECHAL (EMLA 106) This French cider apple remains a bit of a mystery. It's exact origin is unknown, though with its high tannins, vigorous growth and high productivity, it is definitely worth growing. Good general disease resistance. **Zone 5. Harvest late Oct.**

MÉDAILLE D'OR (EMLA 106) Full bittersweet hard cider variety from Normandy, 1865. Produces a fruity juice with high alcohol content due to a high sugar content and very high tannins. Vintage quality. **Zone 5. Harvest early November.**

MICHELIN (EMLA 106) Originated in Normandy around 1780s. This cultivar does very well in Ontario's climate, producing a juice with soft tannins and a medium, bittersweet flavour. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-September.**

MUSCADET DE DIEPPE (EMLA 106) A favoured cider variety of France. The fruit is small and orange-yellow, and produces a dark juice. Medium tannin and acid. Sometimes used to make a single varietal cider. **Zone 4. Harvest September.**

NOËL DES CHAMPS (EMLA 106) Traditional cider apple from Devon, UK. Very juicy, producing amber, bittersweet juice. Also traditional cooking apple. Precocious. **Zone 5. Harvest late October.**

PORTER'S PERFECTION (B118, EMLA 106, B9) From Somerset, England. High acid, medium tannin. Heavy cropper, vigorous growth. High performance in colder climates. **Zone 3. Harvest late October.**

ROUVILLE (EMLA 106) Another winner from QC, this apple has just the right amount of tannins to be delicious fresh or in juice. Mild, sweet, with soft tannins Produces very well in our test orchard. **Zone 3. Harvest early September.**

SOMERSET REDSTREAK (EMLA 106) Widely planted in the UK. Medium tannin, high sugar. No sharpness. From Somerset, early 1900s. Good annual cropping. **Zone 5. Harvest early October.**

TRAIL/BILODEAU (B118) Promoted by Claude Jolicoeur after he discovered its fantastic cider qualities. Good for fresh eating and jelly as well - a sweet-tart treat! Bittersharp. **Zone 4. Harvest early September.**

SWEET COPPIN



(EMLA 106) This old English bittersweet cider apple has a very good but mild flavour. It is considered full sweet and of vintage quality. This dual purpose apple can also be enjoyed fresh. Grows precociously with medium vigour. **Zone 5. Harvest late October.**

TREMLETT'S GENEVA BITTER



(EMLA 106) The "North American Tremlett's". Full bittersweet: High tannin, high sugar. Precocious, heavy cropper. **Zone 4. Harvest late Sept.**

WHITE JERSEY



(EMLA 106) This English cider apple from Somerset is classified as a mild bittersweet. Does well in the Great Lakes area. Precocious and heavy cropper. **Zone 4. Harvest early October.**

YARLINGTON MILL



(EMLA 106) This is an excellent cider apple for our climate. It produces a medium bittersweet juice with good flavour. Hardy and vigorous. Tends to bear biennially, requires attentive thinning. **Zone 4. Harvest late September.**

"Earth laughs in flowers."
- Ralph Waldo Emerson

LIMITED EDITION: CLAUDE JOLICOEUR'S CIDER APPLES

We have a limited number of some of Claude's more illusive cider varieties available this year! While we have more in the test orchard, and plan to offer a larger selection in the coming years, we like to wait until the varieties fruit in our own orchards before propagating from them, so take advantage of these one-off's while they are available!

For full detailed cultivar descriptions, see Claude's website: www.cjoliprsf.ca

DOUCE DE CHARLEVOIX



(EMLA 106) Discovered by Claude Jolicoeur, providing a bittersweet juice with excellent taste and mouth feel. Blends well 1:1 with Bilodeau. Performs best in zone 4, zone 5 being too mild for optimal production. Testing in zone 3 is underway. **Zone 4. Harvest early Sept.**

LIGUORI



(EMLA 106) Great for areas with shorter growing seasons. Produces sweet juice with excellent flavour that blends well with Trail/Bilodeau and Douce de Charlevoix. **Zone 4. Harvest late August.**

MARMOTA



(EMLA 106) A bittersweet cider apple that bears some similarities to Bulmer's Norman. It presses into a thick, dark brown juice that is very sweet with a flavour typical of bittersweet apples. **Zone 4. Harvest late September.**

MUSTELA



(EMLA 106) Although it will take some time to ascertain its true qualities, Claude believes this bittersweet apple shows promise. It grows in zone 4 but may be hardy into zone 3. Like Marmota it produces thick, dark brown juice with notable flavour. **Zone 4. Harvest mid Sept.**

TAMIA



(EMLA 106) Claude only discovered Tamia in 2021 so there is still a lot to learn about this little apple. This makes it a fun choice for any adventurous cider-makers out there! For now, we know it is a bittersweet cider apple that produces a juice high in sugars and low in acidity. **Zone 4. Harvest mid-September.**

Looking for 'Bilodeau'?
See 'Trail' on next page, recently confirmed to be that pre-existing cultivar.

SUPPORT GENETIC DIVERSITY!

Check out our selection of seedling fruit trees grown from seeds from local fruit and/or our own orchards...

Seedlings (vs. grafted trees) offer a unique option for the home grower. Seedling trees will have their own genetic make-up, resulting in a unique tree & fruit. Apples tend to vary greatly depending what pollinated the fruit from which the seed came, and often yields an undesirable fruit from seed. But stone fruits tend to maintain most of their genetic identity, and can fairly reliably produce quality fruit from seedlings. Grafted trees provide consistent growth habits, size (of tree and fruit), pest and disease resistance, hardiness, and improved precocity, creating a valuable, guaranteed-good tree. Seedling trees offer the joy of spontaneity, diversity, and embracing the unknown. Over the years we have enjoyed raising a variety of seedling fruit trees to fruition, we have yet to find anything so disagreeable as to have no use; we strongly recommend those of you with space and a joy for growing to try some fruit tree seedlings for yourself!

Visit pages 20 - 22 for more!

APRICOT

Prunus armeniaca

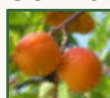
Who can resist the flavour of a fresh, tree-ripened apricot? Yet, this favourite fruit presents some unique challenges to the grower. It is important to consider that the blossoms are very frost-tender and open very early. We recommend choosing a sheltered planting site, as well as planting on the north side of a building/tree line, etc., which will help delay bloom time until threat of frost is (hopefully) over. All varieties we offer are self-pollinating, you only need one for fruit. However, you will get a bigger, better crop with another apricot of a different variety. All of our varieties are freestone.

DEBBIE'S GOLD



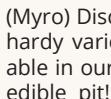
(Myro, Myro 29C) Very cold hardy and late blooming, which improves the chance of a crop in our climate. Small (3-4 cm) fruit with sweet flavour. **Self-pollinating. Zone 3. Harvest late August.**

GOLDCOT



(Myro 29C) An early and notably hardy cultivar. Goldcot is known to be productive and dependable. The flesh is sweet and flavourful. Natural semi-dwarf growth habit. **Self-pollinating. Zone 4. Harvest late July.**

MONTROSE



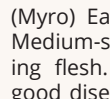
(Myro) Discovered from a seedling in 1950s, this hardy variety blooms late, making it more reliable in our climate. Excellent sweet flavour with edible pit! Yellow-orange skin with red blush. **Self-pollinating. Zone 4. Harvest early August.**

MOORPARK



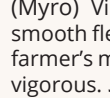
(Myro) Circa pre-1700s, this old-world apricot has been grown for centuries in a multitude of countries! Produces large, fragrant, sweet and juicy fruit - excellent fresh off the tree. **Self-pollinating. Zone 5. Harvest August.**

PRECIOUS



(Myro) Early 1900s, near Georgian Bay, ON. Medium-small size, with delicious sweet melting flesh. Edible pit. Blooms relatively late, good disease resistance. **Self-pollinating. Zone 4b. Harvest August.**

VEECOT



(Myro) Vibrant dark orange fruits with juicy smooth flesh of good flavour. A good choice for farmer's markets or roadside sales. Moderately vigorous. **Self-pollinating. Zone 5. Harvest early August.**



Asian pears are wonderful low maintenance trees! They are regular, prolific producers in our test orchards. Asian pears, sometimes called Apple Pears, are crunchy and sweet, with a mild flavour. While some pears are partially self-fertile, we recommend planting at least two different cultivars for reliable pollination; European and Asian pears do cross pollinate.

CHOJURO

(OHxF 97) A popular heritage Japanese pear variety dating from 1895. The fruit is large, flat-shaped with brown skin. Flesh is very sweet and crisp. Keeps all winter. **Zone 5. Harvest early October**

MEIGETSU

(OHxF 97) 'Meigetsu' roughly translates to 'beautiful moon.' Soft flesh with unique sweet flavour; notes of watermelon, pineapple and butter-scotch. **Zone 5. Harvest late October.**

MISHIRASU

(OHxF 97) Extra large fruit with a sweet, mild flavour and a nice crunch. Stores all winter. Skin is brown and russeted. **Zone 5. Harvest early October.**

"Whomever controls our food controls us. The root of our democratic right to rule ourselves lies in our ability to feed ourselves. We can grow ourselves out of this mess because I believe plows are greater than swords." - *Sonia Kendrick*

PING GUO LI

(OHxF 97) Sweet juicy melting goodness! This pear is very sweet and similar in flavour to a European pear. Has performed very well in our test orchard. Good cold-hardiness. **Zone 5. Harvest late September.**

SEURI LI

(OHxF 97) One of the more flavourful Asian pears, with notes of apricot. Heavy cropper. Tends to have some die back in hard winters in our area, so best planted in a sheltered location. **Zone 5b. Harvest late October.**



A pear tree is an excellent addition to the backyard or orchard. Although slow to start bearing, pears are hardy and reliable producers requiring less attention than most other types of fruit trees. While some pears are partially self fertile, we recommend planting at least two different cultivars for reliable pollination; European and Asian pears do cross pollinate. See page 7 for rootstock information.

ABATE FETELE

(OHxF 97) World renowned French pear from 1800s with long, slender shape and sweet, rich flavour. Best eaten when just starting to soften to the touch. **Zone 5. Harvest early October.**

ANJOU

(OHxF 87, PQ) Anjou is a popular pear due to its good eating quality and flavour. It also keeps well. Flesh is firm and sports a hint of yellow. **Zone 5. Harvest late October.**

BARTLETT

(OHxF 97, OHxF 87, PQ) The leading cultivar in Ontario and North America. Productive; delectable flavour. *Partially self-fertile.* **Zone 5. Harvest early September.**

BEURRÉ GIFFARD

(OHxF 97) Sweet, crisp, white flesh with excellent flavour. Keeps for a couple months, good pollinator for other pears, well suited for organic growing. **Zone 5. Harvest early August.**

BEURRÉ HARDY

(OHxF 97) AKA French Butter pear; from 1800's France, with very juicy, buttery flesh, with distinct rose aroma. Medium-large russeted fruit keeps about 3 months. Vigorous, good cropper. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-September.**

BONNE LOUISE DE JERSEY

(OHxF 97) From Normandy, 1700's. Small sweet fruit keeps well. Dwarfed growth habit - good for espalier. **Zone 5. Harvest late September.**

BOSC

(OHxF 97) Bosc pears are long and slender with golden brown russeted skin. The flesh is of high quality, very sweet, and the pears store much better than most varieties. **Zone 5. Harvest late September.**

BUTIRRA PRECOCE MORETTINI

(OHxF 97) This is an excellent early ripening pear that is sweet and succulent. Yellow skin with red flush. Stores well. **Zone 5. Harvest late August.**

CLAPP'S FAVOURITE

(OHxF 97) An old variety that bears regularly, excellent quality fruit. Good flavour, but does not store long. **Zone 4. Harvest late August.**

CONCORDE

(OHxF 97) Cross between Conference and Doyenne de Comice. Excellent multi-purpose pear, sweet with notes of vanilla. Keeps until January. Compact growth, extremely precocious. *Partially self-fertile.* **Zone 5. Harvest mid October.**

CONFERENCE

(OHxF 97) An old variety that is very popular in Europe. The flavour is pleasant and sweet. It can be eaten right off the tree and will keep for a couple months. **Zone 4. Harvest late September.**

DOYENNÉ DE COMICE

(OHxF 97) An old French variety from 1849, considered one of the finest pears for fresh eating. The fruit is medium sized, pale yellow skin and juicy flesh. Needs to ripen off the tree for about one month. **Zone 5. Harvest early October.**

FLEMISH BEAUTY

(OHxF 97, PQ) Cold hardiness and good flavour makes this a popular variety. The fruit is large without much neck, sweet and juicy. Keeps for a month or two. **Zone 3. Harvest late Sept.**

HARROW DELIGHT

(OHxF 97, OHxF 87) Introduced from the pear breeding program at Harrow, Ontario. The fruit is green with red blush when mature with sweet, juicy flesh. Keeps about one month. **Zone 5. Harvest late August.**

Pears ripen from the inside out, and therefore typically should be picked when the fruit is still a bit hard. They can then fully ripen off the tree - especially important if it is a winter pear. A slight softening at the stem end will indicate the fruit is ripe.

HONEY SWEET

(OHxF 97) Similar to Seckel, but larger. Super sweet, buttery flesh, stores up to 3 months. Precocious. Excellent for home orchards. *Self-pollinating. Zone 5. Harvest mid-September.*

JULES D'AIROLES

(OHxF 97) From 1830s France. Sweet and a little tangy, with a touch of tannins depending on terroir. Good cropper, open, sprawling growth habit. *Zone 5. Harvest late October, Best enjoyed in January.*

MAX RED BARTLETT

(OHxF 97) A sport of Bartlett boasting ruddy red skin and a little sweeter than the old standby. Compact growth, precocious. *Zone 5. Harvest mid-September.*

"Trees are like children: in the beginning they give us a great deal of trouble and worry, but in the end we are proud of them."
- Farmer Vincent, The Biggle Orchard Book

PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH

(OHxF 97) Very similar to Bartlett, this pear has a higher sugar content and a cheery red blush. From 1896, Australia. *Zone 5. Harvest mid-Sept.*

PASSE CRASSANE

(OHxF 97) From France, 1850s. Aromatic, floral flavour, melting flesh. Prized in France, by dipping stems in wax to preserve moisture - best enjoyed in April. *Zone 5. Harvest late October.*

SECKEL

(OHxF 97) Although it is small in size, this heirloom is colloquially referred to as a sugar pear, due to its sweet flavour. Excellent dessert pear. *Zone 5. Harvest mid-September.*

SENSATION RED BARTLETT

(OHxF 97) A sport of Bartlett, this pear has the best of Bartlett with a higher sugar content and cheery red skin. *Zone 5. Harvest mid-September.*

SHIPOVA

(QP) A unique cross between a pear and a mountain ash, from 1800s Yugoslavia. Very sweet, aromatic but very slow to come into production. *Self-fertile. Zone 5. Harvest mid-Sept.*

SO SWEET

(OHxF 97) Cheery medium-sized round pears with, oh, so sweet flavour! Keeps 1 month. Very productive, precocious, and extremely hardy. *Self-fertile. Zone 2. Harvest mid-September.*

SUMMERCRISS

(OHxF 97, PQ) Summercrisp is a small but tasty pear - we always enjoy 'Summercrisp season!' The fruit are firm, crunchy, not overly juicy, with sweet white flesh. *Zone 3. Harvest late Aug.*

WINTER BARTLETT

(OHxF 97) Similar to Bartlett, but best enjoyed after storing for 1-4 months. Sweet, subacidic, with crisp white flesh. Spreading growth habit. *Zone 5. Harvest mid-September.*

TRADITIONAL PERRY PEARS

Pyrus communis

As with cider apples, there are a collection of classic perry pears: varieties which have a longstanding history in the use of making a fermented pear-based beverage that we call perry. A unique process when making perry is the 'pre-ferment' called bletting, where the fruit is intentionally left to (basically) begin to rot a little. This lowers the tannins and heightens the sugars.

GELBMOSTLER

(OHxF 97) Dates back to 1800s Lake Constance, where it is still grown. It doesn't keep well, however is prized for its high disease resistance and juicy and astringent flavour. Sugar content of 10-11% by weight. *Zone 5. Harvest late September.*

GOLDEN SPICE

(OHxF 97) A *Ussurian* species variety with excellent cold-hardiness. The fruit is small with a red blush. Sweet, spicy flavour. Great for making perry and at peak ripeness, very tasty fresh. *Zone 3. Harvest mid-September.*

HENDRE HUFFCAP

(OHxF 97) An English perry pear that makes a light juice. Low to medium acidity and low tannin. Trees bear heavily and reliably. *Zone 5. Harvest early October.*

TAYNTON SQUASH

(OHxF 97) This ancient perry pear from Taynton, England is mentioned as early as 1611. Medium acid, low tannin. Blets in 2 days. Heavy cropper with 4-5 cm round fruits. *Zone 5. Harvest September.*

THORNE

(OHxF 97) Most reliable of the English perry pears for Canadian growing. High acidity and tannin levels. Regular annual bearing. *Zone 5. Harvest late September.*

WINNALS LONGDON

(OHxF 97) High quality perry pear, used in blend which won the Long Ashton Perry competition many years in a row. Medium to high acid and low tannin. Vigorous growth, heavy cropper and quite suitable for organic production. *Zone 5. Harvest mid-October.*

PEACH

Prunus persica

The irresistible peach tree with its delectable fruit ... the varieties we offer are among the most reliable and cold-hardy, but careful site selection and care are still necessary for success. Peaches are self-pollinating, though as with any self-pollinating fruit tree, you may get better yields with a pollination partner. For best success we recommend planting in well drained, fertile soil, in full sun (6h+/day) on the north side of a building/shelter/bush to avoid breaking dormancy too early (so blossoms don't freeze in a late spring frost), and on high ground because frost settles. Peaches don't like heavy soil - if you have clay, enjoy a different fruit! Once you find a good site, peaches can be a wonderful orchard tree, bearing regularly, dependable and as easy to grow as any other fruit tree - but location plays a big role in our experience! Due to the finicky nature of location, we only offer a 7 day guarantee on our peaches.

CANADIAN HARMONY

Large, juicy, freestone fruit with excellent flavour. Less suitable for big growers because of soft flesh, but well-suited for the backyard. Tolerant to bacterial leaf spot. Ripens right after Redhaven. Very flavourful and juicy. Good hardiness. *Zone 5. Harvest late August.*

HARROW DIAMOND

This Canadian variety boasts slightly firmer fruit, medium in size, mostly freestone, and of good flavour. Good for canning. Like Redhaven, it is non-browning. Resistant to bacterial leaf spot and brown rot. *Zone 5. Harvest late July.*

REDHAVEN

Redhaven is the most popular peach in North America. The fruit is attractive, juicy, and flavourful. It ripens over an extended period requiring multiple pickings. The flesh is slow to brown. *Zone 5. Harvest mid-August.*

RELIANCE

Reliance is a very hardy variety, fruiting after a winter low of -32°C. The trees are very productive and fast growing. The fruit is medium size, the skin is a dull red colour over yellow, and the flesh is bright yellow with freestone pit. This variety is resistant to bacterial leaf spot. *Zone 5. Harvest mid-August.*

We are experimenting with more peach varieties in our test orchard; see our website for one-off varieties we may have available (eg. Contender). Prior to selling them, we make sure they meet three metrics: they must be hardy, produce quality fruit, and tolerate peach leaf curl without fungicidal treatment.



ASIAN PLUM

Prunus salicina

A diverse group, with many unique flavours, colours, shapes, and smells! Asian plums tend to be used for fresh eating or sauce. Plums are generally more disease-resistant and hardier than other stone fruits like peaches or apricots. Plum pollination is a bit complicated: pollinators are generally required (marked R.P.), although some varieties are self-pollinating (marked S.P.). European plums don't cross pollinate with Japanese plums, and hybrid plums only pollinate other hybrid plums and Japanese plums.

BROOKGOLD



(Myro) Medium sized round, freestone fruit with a delicate yellow skin and excellent quality sweet flavour. Developed in Alberta. **Zone 2. Harvest mid-August. R.P. (Asian, American or Canadian works).**

BURBANK



(Myro) Excellent for home orchards with large sweet, juicy red to purple fruit of good flavour, developed by Luther Burbank. Clingstone. **Zone 5. Harvest early August. R.P.**

EARLY GOLDEN



(Myro) Early Golden is a very popular Japanese plum. Very sweet, medium-sized, yellow flesh. Low susceptibility to black knot. **Zone 5. Harvest late July. R.P.**

SHIRO



(Myro) An early Japanese variety. Skin is yellow with juicy sweet yellow clingstone flesh. Keeps 2-4 weeks. **Zone 5. Harvest early August. R.P.**

TOKA



(Myro, Mariana 2624) American x Japanese hybrid plum. Very aromatic with a distinct bubblegum flavour. Bright red skin and yellow freestone flesh. **Zone 4. Harvest early September. Pollinates Asian varieties. S.P.**

WANETA



(Myro) American x Japanese hybrid plum. Large, clingstone, juicy purple fruit with sweet rich 'winey' flavour. Compact growth. Resistant to black knot. **Zone 4. Harvest early September. R.P. (preferably Toka).**



EUROPEAN PLUM

Prunus domestica

A diverse group, with many unique flavours, colours, and shapes. European plums are commonly enjoyed fresh or dried (prunes). They are generally more disease-resistant and hardier than apricots or peaches, producing rewarding crops with less effort. European plums tend to be self fertile, but will produce bigger and better fruit with a pollination partner. Generally, European plums do not cross pollinate with Japanese plums. Self-pollinating varieties are marked S.P., and varieties requiring a pollinator are marked R.P.

BRADSHAW



(Myro) Moderately large, purple skin prune type. Fair quality for fresh eating, but in commercial settings mainly just canned or dried. **Zone 4. Harvest late August. S.P.**

DAMSON



(Myro) Small, round, freestone fruit with a deep blue/purple skin and spicy yellow flesh. Superb for cooking & preserving. Blooms late avoiding early frosts. **Zone 5. Harvest late September. S.P.**

GREENGAGE



(Myro) Popular as a high-quality dessert fruit; juicy, very sweet with green skin. Compact growth. **Zone 4. Harvest mid September. S.P.**

GERMAN



(Myro) Juicy, freestone plum with an aromatic, sweet flavour. Keeps 2-4 weeks. Somewhat resistant to black knot. **Zone 4. Harvest late September. S.P.**

KRIKON DAMSON



(Myro) Smaller than Damson and much hardier, but otherwise very similar. Superb for cooking & preserving. Blooms late avoiding early frosts. **Zone 3. Harvest late September. S.P.**

LATE ITALIAN



(Myro) Large blue plum with yellow flesh. Excellent for drying, but good all-purpose too. **Zone 5. Harvest late September. S.P.**

MIRABELLE



(Myro, Mariana 2624) Super sweet, flavourful with soft, juicy flesh. Small yellow fruit is exquisite as a dessert plum, but also used in jams, chutneys and schnapps. **Zone 4/5. Harvest early September. S.P.**

MOUNT ROYAL



(Myro) Mount Royal is a Canadian classic of excellent flavour and good cold-hardiness. The fruit is blue-skinned with sweet jammy yellow freestone flesh. **Zone 4. Harvest late August. S.P.**

STANLEY



(Myro) Blue skinned prune type with yellow flesh. Bears at a young age. Excellent for drying. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-September. S.P.**

YAKIMA



(Myro) Freestone. Sweet, juicy medium-sized, yellow flesh with a purple-pink skin. Upright growth habit. **Zone 4-3b. Harvest early September. R.P.**



A sample of the 2019 plum harvest

SWEET CHERRY

Prunus avium

Such a treat right off the tree - there's something very special in the act of enjoying a juicy, sun-warmed cherry on a hot summer day! Some sweet cherries are self-pollinating, and these are noted in the variety descriptions (S.P.). Otherwise, two different varieties are required, which are marked R.P.. Sweets and sour don't cross pollinate.

BING



Very popular variety, produces large heart-shaped fruit with meaty, juicy sweet flesh. Semi-clingstone. Heavy cropper. **Zone 5. Harvest mid July.**

R.P..

COMPACT STELLA



Bears very dark red heart-shaped fruit. This variety is a variant of Stella, with a less-vigorous growth habit. Mature height is 8-10 ft. Excellent pollinator. **Zone 5. Harvest late July. S.P.**

COMPACT VAN



Compact Van bears bright red, firm-fleshed fruit with good flavour. This variety is a variant of Van with a less-vigorous growth habit. Mature height is 8-10 ft. **Zone 5. Harvest late July. S.P.**

HEDELFINGEN



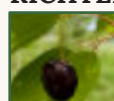
An excellent quality sweet cherry that is very popular in Ontario. Bears at a young age. Fruit is resistant to cracking, and the blossoms are very tolerant of frost. Soft flesh, juicy and delicious. **Zone 5. Harvest mid/late July. R.P.**

RAINIER



Rainier are delicious yellow-skinned, yellow-fleshed sweet cherries. They are exceptionally sweet with good general disease resistance. **Zone 5. Harvest early July. R.P.**

RICHTER



This heirloom cherry originates from Arkona, ON, developed and grown by Ed Richter. Deep purple-black cherries with very good flavour! **Zone 5. Harvest early July. R.P.**

STELLA



These large, dark red, shiny cherries are a feast for the eyes as well as the mouth! Flesh is medium firm. Stella is an excellent pollinator. **Zone 5. Harvest late July. S.P.**

WINDSOR



Originated on the farm of James Dougall, Windsor, Ontario, in the 1800s. Flesh is firm and of good quality. Cold hardy. Less prone to bird damage due to branching pattern. **Zone 5. Harvest mid-July. S.P.**

VIVA



Medium dark red cherry with good flavour and softer flesh. Very resistant to splitting and brown rot. **Zone 5. Harvest early July. Requires a pollinator other than Van/Compact Van.**

SOUR CHERRY

Prunus cerasus

Sour cherries are a rewarding fruit to grow: beautiful, hardy, and a classic for pie! We also enjoy them fresh, they are truly nature's sour candies! Sour cherries are self-pollinating, though will yield larger and more plentifully with another different variety to cross pollinate. We grow both tree and dwarf bush sour cherries; the fruit quality of both are excellent, though we find the bush type a bit easier to net from birds and harvest. The dwarf sour cherry bushes were bred at the University of Saskatchewan.

SOUR CHERRY TREES

METEOR



Winter hardiness, reliable cropping, and good resistance to leaf spot make Meteor a good choice for the backyard. The fruit is bright red with yellow flesh. Amarelle type. Compact growth. **Zone 3. Harvest early July.**

MONTMORENCY



Montmorency is the old standby of sour cherries in Canada. This amarelle variety comes from France, and is over 400 years old. Produces bright red cherries, perfect for making cherry pie! **Zone 4. Harvest early July.**

NORTH STAR



A morello type cherry with deep red skin and dark meaty flesh, dark juice. The trees have a compact and weeping growth habit, making them an attractive addition to your yard. Very hardy, resistant to leaf spot and brown rot. Excellent flavour. **Zone 3. Harvest late July.**

SOUR CHERRY DWARF BUSHES

CARMINE JEWEL



The first of the *Romance Series* to be released. Beautiful deep black-red skin, a bit smaller in size with very good, sweet flavour. Slightly clingstone. Minimal suckering, reaches 7' at maturity. **Zone 2. Harvest mid July.**

CRIMSON PASSION



Large firm fruit, excellent for fresh eating or processing. Crimson Passion is the sweetest of the *Romance Series*. Reaches 8' at maturity, with more compact habit. **Zone 3. Harvest late July.**

CUPID



Largest fruit of the *Romance Series*, with dark red skin and classic sweet-tart flavour. Reaches 8-10' at maturity. **Zone 2. Harvest mid August.**

HARVEST NOTE:

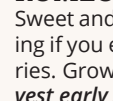
Dwarf Sour Cherries hold on very well, often shriveling on the plant rather than dropping if unpicked! Wait until the fruit has reached its deep, full colour for an incredible flavour experience!

JULIET



Prolific with medium-large fruit, a nice balance of sweet and tart, and softer, succulent flesh. Excellent variety for the fresh market or processing. Reaches 8' at maturity, suckers a fair bit. **Zone 2. Harvest early August.**

ROMEO



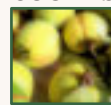
Sweet and tart, good for juice, pie, or fresh eating if you enjoy the fuller flavours of sour cherries. Grows up to 6-8' at maturity. **Zone 3. Harvest early August.**

QUINCE

Cydonia oblonga

Obscure and unique, quince is prized for savoury dishes, baking and preserves. Incredibly flavourful and tart, it can be cooked and pureed, makes a delicious substitute/addition to applesauce, and the juice can be added to cider blends for a unique flavour profile. Fruit will further ripen for a few weeks after picking and become intoxicatingly aromatic when fully ripe. Quince are self-pollinating but will produce more with another quince of a different variety to pollinate. They are not very hardy, but we have had good success with these varieties in our test orchards.

COOKE'S JUMBO



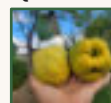
Originally from Turkey. Intensely flavourful, tart, and aromatic, these fruits stand out for their use in sauces, baking, jellies, or candied. Firm white flesh with yellow-green skin. **Zone 5b. Harvest late September.**

GIANT OF ZAGREB



Hailing from Yugoslavia, this variety produces large fruit up to 8cm wide with greenish-yellow skin and firm white flesh. Flavour is mild (for a quince!). This is one of the hardiest varieties of quince available. **Zone 5b. Harvest late September.**

QUINCE OF PORTUGAL



Fruit can weigh up to 1lb and are juicier than other quince. Picked ripe, this quince cooks to a lovely crimson coloured puree, and is said to be one of the most flavourful varieties. **Zone 5b. Harvest late September.**

PERENNIAL VEGETABLES & GROUND COVERS

These plants are propagated by root cuttings: chunks of root with 'eyes' or 'crowns' (which is where the plant grows up from) are planted, creating a patch. We look forward to growing this collection of plants as we experiment with them in our orchard - an orchard space can have so much more to offer than just the fruit off the trees themselves! Some of these plants offer homes to beneficial insects, are sources of food for us, or help regenerate soil nutrition and biology.

ASPARAGUS - *Asparagus officinalis*



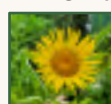
A favourite spring perennial vegetable! We grow Spartacus F-1, an ideal variety for organic production producing early, uniform stalks. We do not dry our roots out, rather store them in damp sawdust which greatly improves transplantability compared to dried roots. **Zone 3. Harvest May.**

COMFREY - *Symphytum sp.*



This classic permaculture plant grows incredibly deep tap roots, pulling rich nutrients up from deep below the soil surface. It's a living mulch, as it 'molts' ~3 times/season. Can be used in compost tea as it is high in calcium and potassium. Our strain has been growing for years here on the farmstead, and slowly spreads within its clump over the years - it doesn't appear to spread via seed. **Zone 3.**

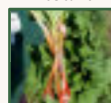
ELECAMPANE - *Inula helenium*



This plant is much like comfrey in its ability to mine nutrients from the soil with its deep tap roots, but it sends up a 5-6' stalk with a sunny yellow flower. Medicinally, the roots are used for various lung ailments. **Zone 3.**

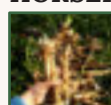
GRANDMA BARBARA-ANNE RHUBARB

- *Rheum rhubarbarum*



Our grandma grew this variety on her homestead near Poplar Hill. It has been used in a multitude of crisps, jams, tarts, sauces, and pies, enjoyed through the generations. Rhubarb is nutritious, easy to grow, and attracts pollinators with its showy bloom. Pink-green stalks. **Zone 4. Harvest May.**

HORSERADISH - *Armoracia rusticana*



This spicy root is a wonderful addition to an orchard; brimming with culinary uses and medicinal potential (excellent flu fighter, and sinus decongestant). Horseradish is very easy to grow. **Zone 4.**

SUNCHOKE AKA JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE - *Helianthus tuberosus*

These knobby tubers are quite like a potato below ground, but are considerably more nutritious. Can make one quite gassy if enjoyed raw so it's best cooked or fermented (think sauerkraut!) in our experience, but perfectly safe to eat raw too. Fairly aggressive as a plant, plan to mow your perimeter to keep your patch in check. Being in the sunflower family, above ground they grow 6-12' stalks with sunny yellow flowers.

BEAVER VALLEY PURPLE



Hardy old heirloom from PA. Quite smooth, long easy-to-clean tubers which get fairly large when left in for two years. Distinct banded purple skin with crisp white flesh. **Zone 3.**

CLEARWATER



2-4" rounded ivory tubers that are easier to clean. From Maine. Clearwater has exceptionally tall flower stalks, reaching 12'. **Zone 4.**

CORLIS BOLTON HAYNES



Perhaps the best producer of the 4 varieties we grow, but very knobby! Good size if left until after first snow, and overwinter well. **Zone 4.**

STAMPEDE



Very vigorous with high yields, producing large yellow skinned tubers. Somewhat knobby but mostly smooth. Early bloomer allows you to enjoy the sunny flowers sooner. **Zone 4.**

WHAT ARE 'NITROGEN FIXERS' ?

Simply put, specific plants form a special relationship with bacteria in the soil (mychorizae) and convert nitrates into nitrogen and hold, or 'fix', it in the soil for other plants to then use. When you plant nitrogen fixers throughout your orchard, you will reduce your need to fertilize with nitrogen (the most common input for commercial orchards). See the specs charts at the back of the catalog for more info on what plants fix nitrogen.


WHAT IS 'JUGLONE'?

A juglone is a chemical affiliated with walnuts, butternuts, heartnuts, hickories and other Juglans sp. which inhibits the growth of certain plant species. The science behind it is still under investigation, but the important thing to know as tree-shepherds, is that microbes eat juglone, meaning a high organic matter, healthy soil, will not be as affected by juglone. Additionally, certain species are more affected by it than others; here is a comprehensive link to a list of tolerant species: <https://extension.psu.edu/landscaping-and-gardening-around-walnuts-and-other-juglone-producing-plants>

FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS (UNGRAFTED)


We are so happy to see such a growing interest in growing seedlings! They are an excellent way to both increase diversity for nature and your palate! Seedling fruits may share some characteristics of their mother plant, however there will be natural variation creating a unique plant with every seed, as unique as the differences between you and me. Remember when planting seedlings, it's best to plant a few (2-3) for pollination, and they may take a few more years than grafted stock to come into bearing. Some species stay fairly close to their mother tree (eg. *Prunus*), while others will be incredibly diverse (eg. *Malus*). S.P.= self pollinating, R.P.= Pollinator required (plant 2+).

APRICOT SEEDLING - *Prunus armeniaca*



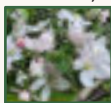
After around 7 years our seedling apricots finally fruited, and what a treat they are! Apricots maintain much of their genetics when planted by seed- there is a very good chance you'll get a delicious apricot from these! **Zone 5. Harvest July-Aug. S.P.**

AMERICAN PERSIMMON SEEDLING - *Diospyros virginiana*



A unique fruit tree! Fruit must be extremely ripe before eating, but the wait is worth it for the succulent sweet treat! Fruit can withstand freezing and hang onto the tree until December. Trees are hardy to zone 4, but usually only ripen in zone 5. **Zone 5. Harvest October. R.P.**

APPLE, FENCELINE FERAL- *Malus sp.*

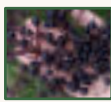


From fence-lines, for fence-lines. These seeds come from some of our preferred local feral apple trees. The genetic variation in apple seedlings can be pretty high, so these are excellent for agroforestry systems. **Zone 5. Harvest August-October. R.P.**

CHOKECHERRY - *Prunus virginiana*

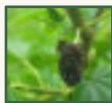
As the name suggests, small dark red fruit is edible but quite astringent! Can be used in preserves. Native shrub, good for wildlife. **Zone 5. Harvest late August. S.P.**

ELDERBERRY - *Sambucus canadensis*



Wild elderberries grow rampant on our fence-lines, and can be used for both their flowers and berries. While cultivated varieties may be preferred if you need specific attributes, we can attest to the quality of wild elderberry pie - Steph's favourite! **Zone 4. Harvest flowers early July, berries early August. S.P.**

MULBERRY - *Morus sp.*




Grown from local seed, we can't be sure they are pure, but they most resemble the native red mulberries with deep purple-red berries & matte leaves. Prolific lovely sweet fruit (and leaves) that can be enjoyed by all: birds, insects, livestock & humans! **Zone 5. Harvest early July. S.P.**

RUSSIAN MULBERRY - *Morus alba tatarica*


Produces a prolific crop of sweet but rather bland white mulberries. Excellent for windbreaks, foliage can be used for livestock fodder. This species has been in North America since 1800s, and likely contributed to the native red mulberries endangered status due to *Morus'* tendency to hybridize. **Zone 4. Harvest early July. S.P.**

PAW PAW SEEDLING - *Asimina triloba*




These rare native trees are gaining in popularity. The 4" long green, bean-shaped fruit contain a yellow creamy filling, tastes vibrantly tropical when fully ripe. Large seeds are studded throughout the fruit. Enjoy fresh or in baking as you would bananas. **Zone 5b. Harvest September. R.P.**

PEACH, ASSORTED VARIETIES - *P. persica*



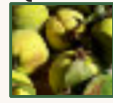
These seeds come from various cultivars of peach mother trees grown in Ontario; this year we have seedlings of Coral Star, Redhaven, Bailey, Siberian C, TPT. They can be grafted onto, or left to grow out into their own unique variety (peaches stay mostly true to type from seed)! **Zone 5. Harvest July-Aug. S.P.**

PLUM - *Prunus sp.*



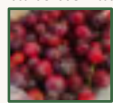
This year we have seedlings from fruit from our orchard of: Late Italian, Damson, Krikon Damson, Shiro, Toka, Mirabelle. And from a Niagara orchard: Early Golden. Plums tend to stay similar to their parent tree. **Zone 5/possibly hardier. Harvest late Summer. R.P.**

QUINCE SEEDLING - *Cydonia oblonga*



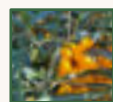
Quince are quite a unique fruit! Growth habit more like a bush than tree when not grafted, producing good crops of lovely quince fruits, reliable in our climate. Quince stay fairly similar by seed. **Zone 5. Harvest late September. S.P.**

SASKATOON SERVICEBERRY - *Ame-lanchier alnifolia*




These small native trees are both ornamental and yield a bounty of tasty blueberry-like berries! They are slower growing, but worth the wait- the berries are sweet and juicy, with a touch of muskiness. **Zone 2. Harvest late June. S.P.**

SEA BUCKTHORN - *Hippophae rhamnoides*




More economical than a cultivated variety. No guarantee between male or female plants (and therefore fruit), this is a great option for living fences or barriers. These shrubs are nitrogen fixing, and can be used as animal fodder (young shoots), and ability to withstand road salt and juglone. The leaves may be used in teas. **Zone 4. Harvest August. R.P.**

SOUR CHERRY, METEOR - *P. cerasus*



Grown from our tree in the orchard. Meteor has been our best producing sour cherry, producing heavy annual crops of tasty tart cherries - what better candidate for seedling stock?! **Zone 4. Harvest early July. S.P.**

SWEET CHERRY - *P. avium*



Grown from Niagara orchards. This year we have 2 options: Lapins seedlings, and Mixed sweet dark seedlings. Cherries often stay fairly consistent by seed, giving you good odds for a favorable fruit. **Zone 5. Harvest July. R.P.**

NUT TREE SEEDLINGS (UNGRAFTED)

The following is a collection of hardy nut trees, predominately for edible nut production. It also includes some other 'non-production' species such as oaks. We only propagate seedlings at this time. All species here should be planted in groups of 2-3 or more for optimal pollination.

BUTTERNUT - *Juglans cinerea*

Considered an endangered species in Ontario, the nuts of this tree have been enjoyed for centuries. Produces excellent sap for syrup too. Like the native mulberry, many naturally growing butternuts have now hybridized to some degree; ours come from a local uncultivated source. **Zone 3. Harvest October.**

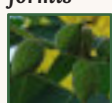
HAZEL, AMERICAN - *Corylus americana*

Thicket forming native shrub produce small, nutritious hazelnuts and fodder for animals. Excellent species to incorporate into a pasture/grazing system. Good general disease resistance. **Zone 5. Harvest late September/October.**

HAZEL, ASIAN - *Corylus heterophylla*

Asian hazels, while not native, are a little more desired for nut production as nuts tend to be bigger. Good general disease resistance. Bushy, thicket forming growth habit, suitable for animal fodder. **Zone 4. Harvest October.**

HEARTNUT - *Juglans ailantifolia var. cordiformis*




These trees produce an abundance of tasty heart shaped nuts. Sensitive to spring frost for nut production, so best planted in a sheltered location. **Zone 5b. Harvest late June to early August.**

ULTRA NORTHERN PECAN - *Carya illinoensis*

Fresh Ontario pecans are a rare treat! Worth the long wait, pecans are best planted in a sheltered location. **Zone 5b. Harvest late October.**

OAK, BURR- *Quercus macrocarpa*



Native, hardy, tolerant to different soils. Their acorns are edible after processing, second only to white oaks in tannin levels. Takes about 30+ years to come into bearing. Pigs and many other animals enjoy acorns. **Zone 3. Harvest late September.**

OAK, ENGLISH - *Quercus robur*

Optimal acorns for home processing, due to their excellent size, and considerably lower tannin levels. Takes about 20 years to come into bearing. **Zone 4b. Harvest late September.**

“Acknowledging an element of reverence in the process of growing food for ourselves makes everything we do for the plants and the soil a sacred act.”
- Michael Phillips

SWEET CHESTNUT - *Castanea sativa x mollissima*



This tree has incredible potential as a truly sustainable food source for humans. High in vitamins and starch, the nuts can be used to make a flour food staple, or pressed for oil to be made into biofuel. Chinese (blight resistance) hybrid crossed with American (hardiness), reaches 15m. **Zone 5. Harvest November.**

WALNUT, BLACK - *Juglans nigra*

Beautiful fast growing tree, producing delicious syrup when its sap is boiled and nuts with a stronger flavour than English Walnuts. Beware the Juglones in the roots however, as they are toxic to a variety of other species. **Zone 4. Harvest Mar. for syrup, Oct. for nuts.**

WALNUT, ENGLISH - *Juglans regia*

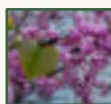
An Old World nut tree, our hardy seed source is from an enormous old tree north of Stratford. Ontario grown English Walnuts are sweeter than California grown. Sap may be boiled for walnut syrup. The juglones in the roots are toxic to a variety of species. **Zone 5b. Harvest Mar. for syrup, Oct. for nuts.**



CORNELIAN CHERRY DOGWOOD - *Cornus mas*

Produces a sizable crop (up to 70kg on mature plants!) of edible tart clingstone cherries, good for fresh eating or preserving. Few pests or disease issues. Suckering growth habit. **Zone 4. Plant 2+ for ideal pollination. Harvest August.**

EASTERN REDBUD - *Cercis canadensis*



This native tree puts on a show-stopping bloom period (bees love it!) every spring producing millions of edible citrusy flowers. Grows well in any soil type. The pods it produces are edible too, best when young and fried. **Zone 5. Harvest May.**

HACKBERRY - *Celtis occidentalis*



Their growth habit resembles the beautiful American elm, without the disease issues. Both birds and butterflies enjoy this native tree. The sweet, small fruit taste like dates, and have a crunchy pit. Thanks to it's unusual level of proteins, calories, and vitamins they helped fuel *Homo erectus* a millennia ago - pits of hackberries have been found in ancient cave sites. **Zone 3. Harvest September.**

HONEY LOCUST - *Gleditsia triacanthos*



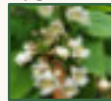
This native tree benefits many, including bees, wildlife, and even humans: we use the sweet contents of the pods in brewing beer. Honey Locusts tend to grow impressive thorns that can be used as pins or nails too. Mixed sources on nitrogen fixation ability. **Zone 3.**

KENTUCKY COFFEE - *Gymnocladus dioica*



Nitrogen-fixing. Seeds may be roasted and used as a coffee substitute, but be aware the raw seeds are toxic. This tree boasts the largest leaves of any native tree, and it's considered a threatened species in Ontario. **Zone 3.**

NORTHERN CATALPA - *Catalpa speciosa*



Fast growing tree, with beautiful large orchid-like flowers. Rot resistant wood, this tree is valued for fence posts. While no parts are edible, most parts of the tree have been used medicinally for various ailments, and bees love it! **Zone 4.**

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY - *Viburnum trilobum*

For those who enjoy a little pucker! Easy to grow, given the right conditions. Enjoy the edible cranberries all winter long as the fruit hangs - that is, if the birds don't get them first! Prefers moist areas. **Zone 2. Harvest October and on.**

MAPLE, RED - *Acer rubrum*

Soft maple, fast growing. Known for brilliant fall foliage. Can be used for syrup, but has lower sugar content than Sugar Maples. Excellent for wildlife, both as a food source and habitat. **Zone 3.**

MAPLE, SUGAR - *Acer saccharum*

Hard maple, slower growing. Prized for its sap which has a longstanding tradition in production of maple syrup. We enjoy a spring tonic tea of sap boiled about 10 min with some clippings of Hemlock. **Zone 3. Harvest sap late February-March.**

PUSSY WILLOW - *Salix sp.*

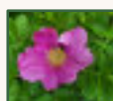


Aside from the lovely ornamental aspect of pussy willows, it's an early pollen source for bees and has many medicinal uses. An excellent plant for wetlands. **Zone 4.**

CORKSCREW WILLOW - *Salix sp.*

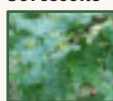
Aptly named for it's unruly twirling branches these are highly ornamental. Roots are less aggressive than weeping willows, but still best planted away from pipes/drains. Willow has many medicinal uses. An excellent plant for wetlands. **Zone 4.**

ROSE BUSHES - *Rosa sp.*



Friend of the bees, rose bushes produce rose hips: small, seedy 'berries' high in vitamin C and antioxidants. The hips can be eaten raw, but in our experience they lend themselves nicely to tea or jam. The fresh petals make an elegant addition to a salad. We have 2 options available: Rugosa Roses and a mix of various species. **Zone 5. Harvest June/August.**

SIBERIAN PEA SHRUB - *Caragana arborescens*

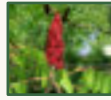


A classic permaculture plant: nitrogen fixing, very hardy, disease resistant, drought tolerant, and edible. Enjoy the flowers and young pods fresh, and the older pods cooked. **Zone 2.**

OZARK WITCH HAZEL - *Hamamelis virginialis*

Medicinally used for witch-hazel extracts. Attracts a variety of pollinators, plus birds. Tolerant of deer and a variety of planting locations. Native to the Ozark Plateau in Missouri and surrounding area. **Zone 4.**

STAGHORN SUMAC - *Rhus typhina*

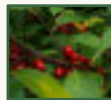


Native to Ontario and prized for naturalizing areas. They tend to form groves, and make excellent play areas for children (according to Steph!). The fuzzy red berries make a lovely rosy lemonade like drink. Wood is distinct when turned with attractive dark growth rings. **Zone 5. Harvest July-September.**

SPECKLED ALDER - *Alnus incana*

Native. Nitrogen fixing, Alder forms thickets and prefers sun dappled moist locations; it's fast growing and grows up to 5-6m. **Zone 5. .**

SPICE BUSH - *Lindera benzoin*



You can reduce your carbon footprint of herbs with this native sweet, aromatic bush. Use the leaves and berries in place of cinnamon, nutmeg or allspice. Attracts butterflies. **Zone 4. Harvest year round.**

AMERICAN SWEET GUM - *Liquidambar styraciflua*



Carolinian. Gorgeous bright red fall foliage. A favorite of birds and small critters, and source of resin for bees to make propolis. Excellent as a timber tree. **Zone 5.**

TULIP TREE - *Liriodendron tulipifera*



Native, member of the magnolia family. Fast growing tree reaching 35m! Excellent tree if you have marmorated stink bugs, as they attract beneficials against the stink bugs. The seeds/keys are a food source for wildlife. They prefer full sun and a semi-sheltered location. **Zone 5.**

WHITE BIRCH - *Betula papyrifera*

A.K.A. Paper Birch. A quick growing tree that grows just about anywhere in Canada, producing quality wood and wildlife habitat. Iconic peeling paper-like bark is great for crafts. **Zone 2.**

BERRIES & VINES

ARONIA BERRIES *Aronia melanocarpa*



AKA Chokeberries, not to be confused with chokecherries! These native berries are very astringent until they ripen in mid/late October. Once the fruit is ripe, they are somewhat like blueberries, but with a little less sweetness and more tannic, earthy flavours. Great for compotes, sauces, jams, juice, etc. Lynn River Farm uses them on cheesecake for a delectable treat! Harvest up to 38lb fruit/bush. Aronia bushes are precocious and bountiful, and are not picky where they grow. This makes them an excellent low maintenance food producing bush for small spaces. Self pollinating.

McKENZIE



Blue-black firm fruit with vigorous growth and good production. Easy to pick clusters. Grows to 10' tall, excellent for an edible hedge or shelterbelt, and erosion control. **Zone 4. Harvest October or later.**

VIKING

Selected for production, this variety is popular in Europe, producing a bounty of glossy black berries. Grows to 6' tall, ideal for small spaces. **Zone 4. Harvest October or later.**

BLUEBERRIES *Vaccinium sp.*



Blueberries are a bit more challenging to grow than other berries, as they require acidic soil. See the chart on page 30 for a soil ratio to use with peat and wood chips. There are a few different species of blueberries, we have chosen to focus on these:

Northern Highbush: 1.5-2m tall. Self-pollinating but will yield much more with a pollinator (another highbush variety). Prune to 5-7 main canes in March and remove dead/crossing branches.

Lowbush or Wild: ~40cm tall. Requires a pollinator (another lowbush variety) for good fruit set. Prune back to ground every 2-3 years for good fruiting in March. Excellent for containers or edible ground cover.

BRUNSWICK



Lowbush. Produces firm, medium sized dark blue berries bursting with sweet flavour! Precocious.

Zone 4. Harvest mid July.

TOP HAT



Lowbush. Small berries with rich sweet-tart flavour. Popular for bonsai and container gardening. **Zone 5. Harvest late July.**

BLUERAY



Highbush. Large, sweet, berries with high quality flavour, excellent for home growers. Grows 4-6' tall. **Zone 3. Harvest mid July.**

CHANDLER



Highbush. Largest sized berries in the commercial industry! Sweet, juicy good flavour with long harvest window. Vigorous and spreading, 5-6' tall. **Zone 5. Harvest mid July.**

CURRANTS & GOOSEBERRIES *Ribes sp.*



These low maintenance bushes are easy to care for and grow well in a variety of soils. Excellent for making jams, juices and wines, or simply fresh eating. These bushes were commonplace on homesteads, providing nutritious (and delicious!) berries year after year with virtually no cost past obtaining the plant. Avoid planting in hot, dry locations.

BECKER RED CURRANT



These red currants come from the Becker family homestead near Wellesley. They are reliable and productive and make a wonderful juice. Fruit is larger than Red Lake. **Zone 5. Harvest mid July.**

GRANDMA ETHEL BLACK CURRANT



This variety was grown by Ken's great-grandmother. The fruit is medium sized and has a little stronger, sweeter flavour than Titania. These currants make very tasty juice. **Zone 5. Harvest mid July.**

GRANDMA JULIE GOOSEBERRY



Grown by Steph's grandmother on their home farm outside of New Hamburg. Nearly thornless, producing large, pink berries. Steph recommends picking and letting them sit in a sunny window a couple days for optimal ripeness. **Zone 5. Harvest late July.**

PIXWELL GOOSEBERRY



Pink medium-sized berries with sweet flesh and tart skin. This variety is considered thornless (hence its name) though it does have small soft protrusions we would be inclined to call thorns. Great fresh or in pies. **Zone 3. Harvest late July.**

TITANIA BLACK CURRANT



Large, juicy berries with rich, mild flavour. One of the most popular black currants in North America. Excellent dried for winter use (as you would raisins). **Zone 3. Harvest mid July.**

Harvest Tip

Harvesting currants off the bush on a hot summers day can get quite tedious! Instead, we prune off 3-5 of the most loaded, ripe branches, and pick away in the shade over a large bowl (preferably with a cold glass of sumac-ade*!).

Typically currants only need basic winter pruning to thin the bushes once established, but we find they accept this summer pruning fine instead. Fruit only form on 1-3 yr old wood, so it's good to regularly refresh your branches over time anyways!

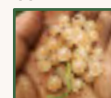
*Lemonade made with sumac; pretty, pink and mildly tangy!

PINK CHAMPAGNE CURRANT



Tasty, sweet pink lemonade flavour. Excellent fresh, with pretty pale pink skin. Lower vigour than black or red currants. Resistant to powdery mildew. **Zone 3. Harvest mid July.**

WHITE PEARL CURRANT



Developed in Holland. Translucent ivory currants with very sweet, slightly floral flavour. Lower vigour than black or red currants, but prolific nonetheless. **Zone 3. Harvest mid July.**

Aunt Evelyn's Canned Currant Juice

Place **1 cup currants** and **1/2 cup sugar**, or **1/4 cup honey or maple syrup** in a sterilized quart jar (32 oz), and fill with water keeping $\frac{1}{2}$ " head space. Fasten snap lid and ring. Process in a hot water bath or pressure cooker according to your system requirements (we process ours 10 minutes in the pressure canner). Wait at least one month to let flavours develop.

ELDERBERRIES *Sambucus canadensis*

Elderberry bushes grow around 6' tall and are considered self-fruitful, however produce better with 2-3 others in the vicinity. The multipurpose berries are delicious and full of antioxidants. Some sources claim it to be nitrogen fixing.

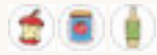


SCOTIA
Ripen early in the season and have the highest sugar content of any named cultivar- though also some of the smallest berries. Vigorous growth. **Zone 4. Harvest early August.**



YORK
Known for particularly large and flavourful fruit. This variety is quite productive, and very vigorous, reaching over 8'; pictured on the left they're a tad underripe. **Zone 4. Harvest Aug.**

GRAPES *Vitis sp.*



Fresh, local grapes taste like a completely different fruit compared to the large watery, bland version found in grocery stores. Easy to grow, and even easier to eat, grapes make a wonderful addition to your food forest! Grape vines should be trellised in full sun, and can fit into just about any space (container gardening friendly). Prune heavily once established to encourage fruiting, and enjoy your first little crop within a couple years. Self-pollinating varieties will have bigger, better yields with another variety of grape nearby to cross pollinate.

BRIANNA



Green-gold grapes with juicy, complex tropical flavour. Delicious fresh (contains seeds), juiced or fermented into wine. Slip-skin type. **Zone 4. Harvest mid September. Self pollinating.**

OSCEOLA MUSCAT



Intensely aromatic yellow-green grapes with notes of peach and apricot. Delicious fresh (contains seeds), juiced or fermented into wine. Bred by Elmer Swenson. **Zone 4. Harvest mid August. Self-pollinating.**

SOMERSET



Unique sweet strawberry flavour with crisp, seedless, rosy coloured grapes which ripen to an orangy red when ripe, and reach up to 20 brix. Skin adheres to flesh. Bears large, tight clusters heavily and reliably. Disease resistant. **Zone 3. Harvest mid-September. Self pollinating.**

MONTREAL BLUES



Large clusters of seedless, sweet grapes similar to Concord in flavour. Large clusters. Bred by Elmer Swenson. **Zone 4b. Harvest late September. Self pollinating.**

Never pruned grapes?
See page 9 for a brief overview on grape pruning!

TROLLHAUGEN

Seedless delicious Concord-like grapes with mild sweet flavour. Very vigorous and hardy, perfect for the home grower. Another Elmer Swenson variety. **Zone 3. Harvest mid-September. Self pollinating.**

HASKAPS A.K.A. HONEYBERRIES *Lonicera caerulea*



Another superfruit to add to the collection! Haskaps taste and look similar to a blueberry, but are oblong instead of round and are a little more tart. Native to Russia, the plants are extremely hardy. The Boreal series was bred at the University of Saskatchewan, and is one of their newer releases; we choose to grow this selection because they cross pollinate well together (2 different varieties are needed), and the varieties are all vigorous, productive, and good fresh eating options

AURORA



Aurora tastes like a cross between a raspberry and a blueberry, with a satisfying chewy texture. Fruit are 3 cm long, deep blue and juicy. Grows up to 2 m tall. Productive, and a winner for fresh eating. **Zone 2. Harvest late June.**

BOREAL BEAST



Notably excellent flavour: aromatic with a lingering aftertaste. Preferred pollinator for Beauty (aptly named after *The Beauty and the Beast*). Very vigorous. **Zone 2. Harvest early July.**

BOREAL BEAUTY



A little sweeter than Boreal Blizzard, with stout, firm berries of good flavour. Heavy cropper and very vigorous. **Zone 2. Harvest early-mid July.**

BLUE BANANA

Russian variety. Super sweet (one of the sweetest varieties out there) with very large berries, perfect for the home grower! **Zone 2. Harvest late June.**

BOREAL BLIZZARD



Exceptionally large fruit, while still maintaining good flavour, sweetness and vigour. Meaty berries, ideal for U-pick and small farms, as they are quicker to harvest by hand due to their size. Heavy cropper. **Zone 2. Harvest mid-late June.**

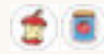
HONEY GIN

This variety boasts a unique sweet flavour with hints of smoked plum. Noted for their excellence in wine, gin, and vodka production. **Zone 2. Harvest late June/early July.**

STRAWBERRY SENSATION

A late season variety with a unique wild strawberry flavour, with rounder blue berries. **Zone 2. Harvest early-mid July.**

ARCTIC KIWIS *Actinidia kolomikta*



Arctic kiwis grow very similarly to Hardy Kiwis, but can handle even colder temperatures. These hardy vines require a fence or trellis to climb, and require one male to every 8 females. Hardy Kiwi (*A. arguta*) and Arctic Kiwi (*A. kolomikta*) will not cross pollinate. The fruit is very similar to Hardy Kiwis, in their fuzz-less grape sized appearance, but are more oblong.

ARCTIC BEAUTY (Male)

Plant this variety to pollinate September Sun. This cultivar features ornamental pink-white-green variegated leaves. **Zone 3.**

SEPTEMBER SUN (Female)

Large, sweet and flavourful kiwis. Very hardy, with ornamental variegated foliage. Easy to harvest. **Zone 3. Harvest September.**

HARDY KIWIS *Actinidia arguta*



This fast growing vine produces grape-sized, smooth kiwis, which are often sweeter than the larger, tropical kiwis. These kiwis need to be trellised or trained against a building/fence. They take about 5-7 years to bear fully, but you will likely have a small taster crop by year 3-4. At maturity, vines can yield 100lb of fruit annually, and can reach well over 8m tall if left untended.

CHANG BAI (Female)

Very sweet fruit with unique apple-shape. Discovered near North Korean border. **Zone 4b. Harvest September-October.**

ISSAI (Self-Pollinating)



Very good flavour, compact growth: 3-5 m tall, 1-2 m wide. Self-pollinating, but will produce more with a male plant nearby. **Zone 4. Harvest September.**

MEADER (Male)

Plant this variety to pollinate the female varieties of Hardy Kiwi (*A. arguta*). One Meader can pollinate up to 8 females. **Zone 5.**

GENEVA (Female)

Sweet fruit, with vigorous growth. Bears very early, within 3 years, requires Meader for pollination. **Zone 5. Harvest September.**

"Food plants and people act as selective forces on each other's evolution—the thriving of one in the best interest of the other. This, to me, sounds like love."
- Robin Wall Kimmerer

PROLIFIC (Self-Pollinating)

Red blushed, medium-large fruit with sweet flavour. Compact growth making it ideal for smaller spaces. **Zone 5. Harvest September.**

MULBERRY BUSH *Morus nigra*



DWARF EVERBEARING



Soft and sweet, with a hint of musk, these black mulberries make a lovely winter houseplant/summer patio plant kept at 4 feet for optimal fruiting. They cycle in and out of bearing fruit for up to 10-12 week in the right climate. Grown outdoors, they will reach 6/2m. Pruning should be done while the tree is still growing to form the frame of branches for next year's blossom buds. Avoid letting plant get root bound. We find these bushes grow best in a slightly sheltered location as they can have some winter die back. **Zone 5b. Harvest late June - early August.**

GOJI BERRY *Lycium barbarum*



SEPTEMBER GEM



AKA wolf berries, they are well known in the health food industry for their high antioxidant levels. Prolific, must be trellised or grown against a wall due to its vigorous, weeping growth habit; in our experience, it does exceptionally well on a south facing wall. Young shoots can be enjoyed early spring like asparagus. Fruit is sweet, with a mild fruity flavour, however the seeds are a bit bitter but they sweeten after a mild frost. The fruit sweetens when dried, great for preserves too. This variety is suitable for container growing. Thornless. **Zone 3. Harvest late August to September.**

RASPBERRIES & BLACKBERRIES *Rubus sp.*



Cold hardy and low maintenance, these berries are wonderful additions to your backyard or orchard. Excellent taste right off the canes make them a prized summer berry, but they are also delicious for cooking, preserves and beverages. All varieties are self-fertile and do not require a pollinator. Avoid planting in dry locations. See page 9 for pruning tips.

BALSOR'S HARDY BLACKBERRY

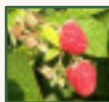
From NS, grown by the Balsor family. Produces very large sweet berries starting in the 2nd year. **Zone 5. Harvest August. Summer-bearing.**

CHESTER BLACKBERRY



Easy to grow and rewarding, this old variety produces reliably and prolifically. Thornless. **Zone 5. Harvest August. Summer-bearing.**

GRANDMA ODULA RED RASPBERRY



These red raspberries were grown by our great-grandmother and have been passed down through the family. The fruit are very uniform and hold their shape well fresh or frozen. **Zone 5. Harvest late July. Summer-bearing**

HERITAGE RED RASPBERRY



These large, deep red berries can be harvested within the first year. Cut canes down in the winter for a larger fall crop rather than a spread out ever-bearing crop. Thorny. **Zone 3. Ever-bearing.**

ILLINY HARDY BLACKBERRY

Get the irresistible flavour of wild blackberries with this thorny upright bramble. Produces fruit the second year. **Zone 5. Harvest August. Summer-bearing**

JEWEL BLACK RASPBERRY



Excellent yields and bold flavour - reliable cropper. A selection of our native black raspberry. Disease resistant. **Zone 3. Harvest mid July. Summer-bearing.**

NOVA RED RASPBERRY



These nearly thornless canes bear a plentiful yield of bright red, medium-sized berries. Finer textured fruit is less crumbly and has a bold flavour. **Zone 3. Harvest late July. Summer-bearing.**

ROYALTY PURPLE RASPBERRY



Super sweet, large berries! Very productive, does very well in our orchard! Canes are vigorous with some thorns. **Zone 4. Harvest mid July. Summer-bearing.**

THIMBLEBERRY



Thornless, sweet, intense raspberry flavour with a very short shelf life. A delectable summer treat!. **Zone 3. Harvest August.**

SEA BUCKTHORN *Hippophae rhamnoides*

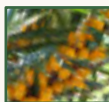


AKA Sea Berry. Nitrogen fixing, great for preventing soil erosion, and both drought and salt tolerant. Naturally tends to sucker forming thickets if not controlled. The berries are a nutritional powerhouse with 30 times more vitamin C than an orange and a tart citrus flavour (typically diluted up to 70% with water to make juice). Fruit can be enjoyed in juice, sauces, jams, wine, tea, candy, ice cream, and sorbet. The leaves can be used in tea. The leaves & young branches are suitable for animal fodder. To harvest, branches can be pruned from tree, frozen, then shook off. We recommend pruning the bush similar to an apple tree, with an open-center canopy. Only the females bear fruit, but at least one male plant is needed for pollination of every 5-6 females.

CHUYSKAYA (Female)

Also known as Star of Altai. This sea buckthorn variety is favourable thanks to its mild, sweet flavour - a delicious punch of tropical tartness! Thornless. **Zone 3. Harvest late August.**

HARVEST MOON (Female)



Canadian variety well suited to our climate, with good flavour. Few thorns, easing harvest. **Zone 3. Harvest late August.**

LORD (Male)

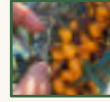


A vigorous and strong pollinator, Lord has silvery green leaves, suckers readily. Reaches 5-6m. **Zone 3.**

MARY (Female)

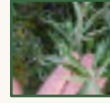
Latvian variety, naturally compact growth makes it naturally a bit more precocious. Berries hold onto branch, elongating harvest. Less acidity, few thorns, and good disease resistance make this a great bush for the home orchard. **Zone 3. Harvest late August.**

ORANGE ENERGY (Female)



The berries are flavourful, tropical and quite tart. Later season variety, and when ripe the whole bush turns orange with it's incredible load of fruit. The bush reaches 6-8 feet at maturity, though can be pruned smaller. **Zone 4. Harvest early September.**

POLLMIX (Male)



Popular in orchards, silvery green leaves. Reaches 5m. Quite vigorous. **Zone 3.**

SASKATOON BERRIES *Amelanchier alnifolia*



Sweet and nutty, these berries have nurtured native Canadians for hundreds of years. Enjoyed fresh or dried, they can be used in place of blueberries in virtually any recipe. Saskatoons by nature are slow growing, and while they will bear fruit in 3-5 years, it can take up to 15 years for a full crop. The fragrant showy flowers add aesthetic charm to the bush, along with foliage which turns fiery orange in the fall.

MARTIN

Deep purple berries are flavourful and juicy! Average fruit size and yield. Compact, fairly upright growth habit growing about 10' tall. **Zone 2. Harvest June.**

NORTHLINE



Large, sweet purple-blue berries are excellent enjoyed fresh! Northline grows in a compact upright fashion, about 8 feet tall; this makes for an ideal u-pick bush. **Zone 2. Harvest June.**

SMOKEY



These berries are a great substitute for blueberries. Smokey is one of the best yielding varieties with mild sweet flavour. Grows up to 12 feet tall. **Zone 2. Harvest June.**

ORCHARD SUPPLIES

CHECK OUT OUR WEBSITE FOR MORE GREAT FRUIT TREE SUPPLIES AND BOOKS AT WWW.SILVERCREEKNURSERY.CA

PLANTING AMENDMENTS

AZOMITE CLAY

Azomite comes from an old volcanic deposit discovered in Utah in the 40s. It contains a huge array of 70+ minerals and rare earth elements that are beneficial for plants. Excellent addition when planting into depleted or disturbed soils. Use ¼c to ½c per tree mixed into top 3" of soil.

BONE MEAL

As an organic slow-release fertilizer, bone meal is primarily used as a source of phosphorus and protein. Phosphorus promotes early growth, root formation, and fruit development in trees, shrubs, and other garden plants. Best suited for slightly acidic soils (below pH 7) for the bone meal to be most available to the plants. Use around ¼c per tree, mixed into soil around roots. Bovine source.

MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI - ROOT RESCUE

Root Rescue has been working with the University of Guelph since 2009 to create this premium innoculant. It is superior to other brands on the market with its diverse recipe that is suitable for any transplanting including flowers, veggies, trees, etc. Rest easy with 18 species of fungi working to nurture your new trees! Organic certified. We mix 22.5g of powder into a pail of water with some soil to make a slurry which helps fungi stick to roots. Soak for 10-15 minutes then plant. This portion works for ~10-15 trees; use water left in pail as a soil drench.



PLANTING EVER MORE TEST ORCHARDS...

This spring 2023 we added close to another 200 trees to our test orchard. We prefer to plant in early March so the trees get all the spring moisture to settle them in. In this hay field, we gave them a mycorrhizal root dip with a little seaweed, Azomite clay and bone meal to settle them into their new home. We added a stake, hemp mat and spiral guard (we have had critter pressure here). Then they hit the ground running and require little maintenance besides watering and mowing in summer.

GRAFTING EQUIPMENT

BENCH GRAFTING KIT

Everything you need to get started! A Victorinox grafting knife, grafting tapes, and our own instruction manual complete with a brief history, how-to's, and links to further learning.

VICTORINOX GRAFTING KNIFE

Made of stainless steel. This grafting knife is a good quality, simple, lightweight tool for beginners. Very useful as an all-purpose garden knife from pruning and grafting, to cutting twine and the like in the garden.

CHIP BUDDING RUBBERS WITH STAPLES

These latex rubbers are for chip budding trees. The rubbers gently keep the bud in place while the staple can be bent around the tree for extra security. 50 rubbers per pack.

GRAFTING TAPE

Flexible, rubbery 'tape' holds bench grafts together and keeps in moisture. The tape will naturally biodegrade over time and fall off the tree. However, be careful not to wrap the tree too tightly such that the tape becomes a thin strand rather than stays flat. This may begin to girdle your tree, a lesson we unfortunately learned the hard way. 50 tapes per pack.

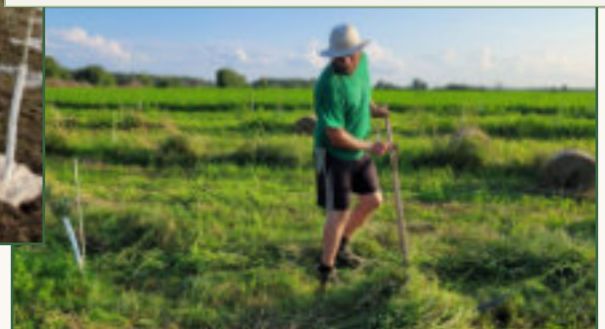
LAC BALSAM

A good quality tree wound paste, used in grafting and healing tree wounds. We keep this onhand to cover orchard tree wounds throughout the season in the event of various mishaps, as well as in grafting. Keeps infections out while sealing the cut surface to allow the tree to heal.



ORCHARD FLOOR MANAGEMENT:

First a pass through with the sickle bar attachment on the BCS tractor, then, once dry, baled with the BCS baler. Finally, pictured below Zack is tidying between the trees with a scythe. We'll use the bales for mulching the nursery stock and have some for sale.



HOLISTIC SPRAY INGREDIENTS

LIQUID SEAWEED - STELLA MARIS

Full of trace minerals, this liquid seaweed comes from the *Ascophyllum nodosum* plant in the Atlantic Ocean. It is cold-pressed and nutrient-rich. No added chemicals, certified organic.

FISH HYDROLYSATE - PACIFIC NATURALS

Cold-pressed, live and nutrient-rich, this liquid fish hydrolysate is not sterilized with high heat like an emulsion. No chemicals added, suitable for organic production. Source of probiotics that aid the roots in nutrient and water absorption.

EFFECTIVE MICROBES - EM1

A unique blend of beneficial microbes and bacteria, this can be used out of the bottle or brewed and used as a mother culture for more economic use. We use this in our Holistic Spray as it is packed with a plethora of helpful microbes to make nutrients bio-available to our plants.

ORGANIC MOLASSES

Unsulphered blackstrap molasses, high in iron, calcium, and magnesium. We use it to feed microbes after working the soil. Application rates on website.

TM-7 HUMIC ACID

Contains a blend of seven micronutrients as well as concentrated humic and fulvic acid. It stimulates microbial activity, increases nutrient uptake, and reduces nutrient leaching. In doing so, it improves soil structure, builds plant immunity, and promotes growth and increased yields. TM-7 is certified organic in USA but not Canada. We use it at planting time in our root dip and in foliars throughout the season, simply to help make the nutrients we apply as bio-available as possible.

PLANTING EQUIPMENT & MORE

ALUMABOSS TREE LABEL

These tags are wonderful markers for new grafts and general tree/plant marking. Simply write on the metal tag with any ballpoint pen or stylus (one or both sides) and attach with the enclosed 23cm wire fastener. They don't rust, fade, or smear making them a quick, worry free option to keep your orchard straight!

BAMBOO STAKE

Help your trees grow strong, tall, and straight with these durable 6 foot stakes. Due to the length and weight, please ask us for a quote prior to shipping - for just a few, length may drive freight up ~\$10. If ordering a bale of 100, please ask us for a quote.

SPIRAL TREE GUARD

Use these spiral guards to keep mice, rabbits, and other critters from girdling your tree. 24 inches high. We have regular white plastic and green biodegradable options. Both types of guards will get brittle after a few years and begin cracking/disintegrating. With the green biodegradable guards (rates for 2 years), there is no plastic waste to reclaim from your orchard once they begin breaking down, however they do cost more initially.

BIRD HOUSE FOR BLUEBIRDS AND SWALLOWS



These tried-n-true bird houses provide a cozy home for bluebirds and tree swallows - the pattern comes from a local old-timer, and it clearly is an excellent design. Within the first season, we had many swallows and 2 families of bluebirds flitting around the orchard. The slot opening is preferred to prevent aggressive birds from blocking the entrance and bullying the birds inside. The front panel swings open for easy cleaning. Hand built by Wayne, this is one way we keep our employees working throughout the slower winter months. It's recommended to install the houses 2 at a time, as these species of birds will guard two houses at once.

HEMP MAT

Instant mulch, made from Alberta grown hemp! We use them on young trees planted in our orchards, and find them very helpful in reducing the amount of weeding and watering we have to do, thanks to their weed suppression and water retention ability. Compared to cocodiscs, these mats are more flexible and mold to the earth once wet. Rated for 2 seasons.

TREE TIE

These ties are designed to secure your tree to a stake, while the soft ridges grip the bark securely and will not rub like rope or wire.

TREE STARTER KIT

Everything you need to start your fruit tree off on the right track: 1 bamboo stake, 1 spiral guard, 1 tree tie, 1 12x12" Alberta grown hemp weed suppression mat, and 1 aluminum tree label. Due to the height of the bamboo stake, please inquire for a shipping quote if needed.

TAGGING RIBBON

We use these ribbons when tracking certain growths/pests/pruning or anything that needs a follow-up or to be monitored. They are so bright you can see them across the field, and the different colours allow you to easily colour code things. Each roll is 100' long. Both types last about 1 year outdoors.

ORCHARD BOOKS (MORE ONLINE!)

Title	Price
Coldy-Hardy Fruits and Nuts by Allyson Levy and Scott Serrano	\$44.95
Gaia's Garden 2nd Ed by Toby Hemmenway	\$41.95
Grow a Little Fruit Tree by Ann Ralph	\$36.00
Grow Fruit Trees Fast by Susan Poizner	\$16.95
Growing Urban Orchards by Susan Poizner	\$21.95
Mycorrhizal Planet by Michael Phillips	\$56.95
Organic Mushroom Farming and Mycoremediation by Tradd Cotter	\$55.95
Pawpaws by Blake Cothron	\$29.99
Perennial Vegetables by Eric Toensmeier	\$49.95
Polyface Designs by Joel Salatin and Chris Slattery	\$135.00
Shrubs for Gardens, Agroforestry, and Permaculture by Martin Crawford	\$42.95
Soil Science for Gardeners by Robert Pavlis	\$18.95
The Apple Grower by Michael Phillips	\$56.95
The Elderberry Book by John Moody	\$24.95
The Food Forest Handbook by Darrell Frey and Michelle Czolba	\$39.95
The Holistic Orchard by Michael Phillips	\$55.95
The Holistic Orchard by Michael Phillips Book & DVD Set	\$112.00
The New Cider Maker's Handbook by Claude Jolicoeur	\$62.95
The Regenerative Grower's Guide to Garden Amendments by Nigel Palmer	\$35.95
Trees for Gardens, Orchards, and Permaculture by Martin Crawford	\$55.95
Trees of Power by Akiva Silver	\$32.95
Your Successful Small Farm Business by Joel Salatin	\$42.95

ORCHARDIST'S RESOURCES

Here are some businesses and resources we find very helpful. We do not endorse any product or supplier below, this collection is just to provide some useful information to potential growers, big or small. Search these companies online for more details.

Apple DNA Testing - ON

Paul Kron is an expert on apple cultivars, and has helped us ID some 'mystrees' in our orchards, as well as divine parentage of some favourite seedlings for us. <https://www.husbandlab.ca/Apples/test-my-tree.html>

Black Swallow Living Soils - ON

An apothecary for plant and soil health. We get our neem oil here (since you are supposed to have a license to sell).

Fiddlehead Nursery - ON

One-stop-shop for perennials veg and ground cover plants, grown organically. We highly recommend a garden tour here, Ben is very knowledgeable!

Ground Covers Unlimited - ON

Source for wholesale ground cover plants, to get your orchard floor into meadow-mode. Their growing philosophy is centered on soil health.

Irrigation Plus - ON

For all your irrigation needs! Top notch customer service. Knowledgeable, friendly, good price.

Huckleberry Hives - ON

Quality, gentle, healthy nucs raised by Steph's sister, Jodi Roth owner/operator of Huckleberry Hives. Jodi gets ORBS testing done, and also produces beeswax candles and various honeys from her hives.

John Kempf & Graeme Sait - USA & Australia

Fantastic podcasts on soil biology, loaded with tons of information. AEA (Advancing Ecological Agriculture) makes commercial microbe brews, similar to Michael Phillip's.

Lost Nation Orchard - USA

Michael Phillips is iconic for growing apples organically, and we re-watch his Holistic Orchard DVD almost every winter with the staff - tons of great info! The forum is also a great problem solving space, as are Michael's books.

Miracle Farms - QC

Stefan Sobkowiak's N-A-P orchard layout is so intriguing, we copied it in our second test orchard. Very inspiring if you appreciate permaculture!

Nigel Palmer - USA

He literally wrote the book on DIY soil amendments. He will inspire you in no time to save your eggshells and chicken bones for super easy vinegar extractions, and your favourite weeds for plant juice extractions!

Orchard People - ON

An excellent resource for organic backyard orchardists, offering both beginner and advanced courses covering all things fruit trees. Susan also has some excellent podcasts with really interesting folks.

Savory Institute - Global

Holistic management as described by Allan Savory is an incredible resource to manage your farm/business/life in keeping with your ethics and goals. It is an excellent management system that efficiently considers the whole while making the infinite quick decisions that must be made every day in our lives.

Tropic of Canada - ON

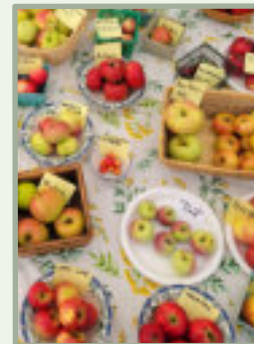
Interested in bananas, citrus, vanilla bean orchids, black pepper vines or other edible tropics? Fantastic selection and great customer service!

INTERESTED IN FRUIT FROM OUR ORGANICALLY MANAGED ORCHARDS?

Our oldest test orchard, Oakley's Orchard, is beginning to produce more fruit than we can use for ourselves or the Annual Fruit Tasting Open House (see pg. 3)! Available Fall 2023, we have **weekly fruit tasting boxes** available for purchase. Each week we will have different fruit varieties (that you won't find at the supermarket) for you to sample and enjoy. We have two box sizes available:

Basic Box for \$25 with 6-7 varieties
Deluxe Box for \$60 with 15+ varieties

Both boxes come with tasting cards for each fruit variety and a write up about Oakley's Orchard. Boxes must be ordered at least one week ahead and numbers are limited so reserve yours today! See our website for more info or email steph@silvercreeknursery.ca.



HANDY LISTS

Tip Bearing Apples

The following cultivars are tip bearing. This list may not be fully comprehensive, but to the best of our knowledge, the rest of the cultivars in the catalogue are either spur or semi-spur bearing:

Blenheim Orange	Golden Russet	King	Redfree
Cortland	Greensleeves	Lodi	Westland.
Discovery	Harrison	Maiden's Blush	
Duchess	Harry Master's Jersey	Muscadet de Dieppe	
Florina	Kermierren	Parkland	

Triploid Apples

Triploid apples have sterile pollen. In order for the non-triploid tree to be pollinated, a third non-triploid variety will need to be planted. See page 6 for more.

Ashmead's Kernel	Ellis Bitter	Kentish Fillbasket	Shizuka
Baldwin	Fallowater	King	Stark
Belle de Boskoop	Hokuto	Mutsu	Trail (Bilodeau)
Blenheim Orange	Holstein	Red Gravenstein	Winesap
Bramley's Seedling	Jonagold	Rhode Island Greening	Yellow Gravenstein
Bulmer's Norman	Jonathan	Roxbury Russet	

Disease Resistant Apples

Fireblight

Akane	Liberty
Bedan des Parts	McIntosh
Ben Davis	Norhey Improved
Bulmer's Norman	Nova Easygro
Dolgo	Novamac
Domaine	Prima
Duchess	Priscilla
Empire	Pristine
Florina	Redfree
Freedom	Smokeyhouse
Golden Delicious	Snow
Goldrush	Spartan
Grimes Golden	Thunderchild
Haralson	Whitney Crab
Jerseymac	Winesap

Scab (excluding ciders)

Akane	Liberty
Ashmead's Kernel	Lodi
Belle de Boskoop	Melba
Calville Blanc d'Hiver	Nonpareil
Dolgo	Nova Easygro
Duchess	Novamac
Egremont Russet	Prima
Florina	Priscilla
Freedom	Pristine
Fuji	Redfree
Golden Delicious	Roxbury Russet
Golden Nugget	Salome
Golden Russet	Spartan
Goldrush	Strawberry Pippin
Greensleeves	Sweet 16
Holstein	Tydemans Red
Honeygold	Wagener
Honeycrisp	Whitney Crab
Idared	Wolf River
Kerr	Yellow Transparent
King	

Cedar Apple Rust

Akane	Melba
Chestnut	Melrose
Cortland	Nova Easygro
Dolgo	Novamac
Duchess	Priscilla
Empire	Pristine
Fireside	Redfree
Freedom	Roxbury Russet
Gala	Spartan
Haralson	Sweet 16
Jerseymac	Thunderchild
Jonagold	Wagener
Kandil Sinap	Wealthy
Liberty	Westfield SNF
Lodi	Whitney Crab
McIntosh	Wolf River

Powdery Mildew

Akane	Golden Delicious
Ben Davis	Golden Nugget
Bulmer's Norman	Golden Russet
Dolgo	Grimes Golden
Duchess	Haralson
Florina	Miki Life
Freedom	Priscilla

Good Keepers: Apples

Ambrosia	Fireside	King
Antonovka	Florina	Liberty
Ashmead's Kernel	Fuji	Nonpareil
Baldwin	Gala	Nova Easygro
Belle de Boskoop	Golden Russet	Pinova
Ben Davis	Goldrush	Sekai Ichi
Braeburn	Grime's Golden	Snow
Bramley's Seedling	Haralson	Spartan
Brettacher Sämling	Hokuto	St. Lawrence
Calville Blanc d'Hiver	Holstein	Sundance
Chinook	Honeycrisp	Sweet 16
Cortland	Honeygold	Tydemans Red
Cripps Pink	Idared	Wealthy
Empire	Jonagold	Westfield Seek-
Esopus Spitzenburg	Jonathan	No-Further
Fallowater	Kerr	

Good Keepers:

Pears

Anjou
Bonne Louise de Jersey
Bosc
Chojuro
Doyenne de Comice
Jules d'Airoles
Meigetsu
Mishirasu
Winter Bartlett

Apple Bloom Times

See pg.6 for more on pollination. In sum, for optimal pollination pick apples within same or adjacent bloom times. Most apples are middle flowering, and are not listed below.

Early Flowering Apples

Antonovka	Norhey Improved
Belle de Boskoop	Pink Pearl
Chestnut	Pristine
Cripps Pink	Red Astrachan
Dolgo	Red Gravenstein
Domaine	Salome
Duchess	Shamrock
Egremont Russet	Smokeyhouse
Geneva	Snow
Golden Russet	Tsugaru
Greensleeves	Vistabella
Hyslop	Wagener
Idared	Whitney Crab
Lodi	Yellow Gravenstein
McIntosh	Yellow Transparent
Muscadet de Dieppe	

Late Flowering Apples

Bedan des Parts
Braeburn
Brown Snout
Chisel Jersey
Ellis Bitter
Florina
Goldrush
Maiden's Blush
Major
Marechal
Northern Spy
Novamac
Priscilla
Rome Beauty
Sweet 16

Very Late Flowering Apples

Medaille d'Or
Noel des Champs
Stoke Red

Apples by Hardiness Zones

Zone 1

Norhey Improved

Zone 2

Battleford
Chestnut
Dolgo
Haralson
Norkent
Norland
Parkland
Westland
Whitney Crab

Zone 3

Belle de Boskoop
Ben Davis
Brown's
Burgundy
Cortland
Duchess
Fallowater
Fireside
Honeygold (3b)
Idared
Jerseymac
Nova Easygro
Porter's Perfection
Red Astrachan
Red Gravenstein
Smokehouse
Snow
Sweet 16
Thunderchild
Viking
Wealthy
Wolf River
Yellow Gravenstein (3b)
Yellow Transparent

Zone 4 (excludes ciders)

Ambrosia
Antonovka
Bramley's Seedling
Chinook
Discovery
Egremont Russet
Empire
Freedom
Freiherr von Berlepsch
Geneva
Glowing Heart
Golden Nugget
Golden Russet
Goldrush
Greensleeves
Hidden Rose
Hokuto
Honeycrisp
Hyslop
John Downie
Kentish Fillbasket
Lady
Liberty
Lodi
Maiden's Blush
Maypole
McIntosh 1st Gen
Melba
Mutsu
Northern Spy
Novamac
Prima
Priscilla
Scarlet Pippin
Shamrock
Shizuka
Spartan
St. Lawrence
Tsugaru
Vistabella
Wagener
Winesap
Winter Banana

PLANT SPACING & SPECIFICATIONS: CULTIVARS

For fruiting hedges or living fences, trees may be spaced much tighter. With some diligent pruning (or not, for a more natural aesthetic) an 'edible' fence is a wonderful way to grow food in small spaces! All fruiting plants prefer soils high in organic matter.

Species	Height	Spread	Tolerance To Shade	Tolerance To Wet	Adaptability To Different Soils	Preferred Soil Type	Aprox. Years To Bearing*
Apple Tree	8-25'	8-20'	no	some	yes	loam	3-7
Apricot tree	10-15'	10-16'	no	no	no	loam	5-7
Arctic Kiwi vine	10-20'	5-10'	some	no	yes	loam	3-5
Aronia bush	3-6'	3-6'	some	some	yes	loam	1-2
Blackberry bush	3-4'	3-4'	no	no	yes	sandy loam	2
Blueberry, highbush	4-6'	3-5'	some	no	no	sandy loam, acidic **	2-4
Blueberry, lowbush	1.5-2'	1.5-2'	some	no	no	sandy loam, acidic **	1-2
Cherry tree, Sour	8-20'	7-16'	no	no	some	loam	4-5
Cherry tree, Sweet	12-35'	12-30'	no	no	some	sandy loam	4-7
Cherry, dwarf bush	6-8'	5-6'	no	no	some	loam	3-5
Currant / Gooseberry	2-5'	3-5'	yes	yes	yes	loam	1-2
Elderberry bush	6-8'	6-8'	some	yes	yes	loam	1-2
Goji bush	5-10'	3-6'	no	no	some	sandy loam	1-2
Grape vine	6-8'	2-4'	no	no	some	loam	2-3
Hardy Kiwi vine	10-20'	10-18'	some	no	some	loam	2-3
Haskap/Honeyberry bush	4-8'	3-5'	no	some	yes	anything but clay	2-3
Mulberry, dwarf bush	6-10'	6-10'	no	some	yes	loam	1
Mulberry, tree	30-50'	30-50'	no	some	yes	loam	2
Peach/Quince tree	10-20'	10-20'	no	no	no	sandy loam	3-4
Pear tree	15-20'	10-14	no	no	some	loam	5-7
Plum tree	12-20'	12-20'	no	no	no	loam	5-7
Raspberry bush	3-5'	2-5'	no	no	yes	sandy loam	1
Saskatoon bush	8-10'	5-8'	no	no	yes	anything but clay	4
Sea Buckthorn bush	6-20'	6'- 10'	no	yes	yes	sandy loam	2-4



DID YOU KNOW?

- It takes about 36 apples to make 1 gallon of cider
- It takes the energy of 40-50 leaves to ripen 1 apple
- There are around 7500 cultivated varieties of apples in the world

*This is dependent on rootstock combined with precocity of the cultivar grafted on top

For blueberries, we recommend amending soil to approximately **1 part soil : 1 part peat moss : 3 to 4 parts wood chips, if available to help aerate roots. If not, just use 1:1 soil and peat to create an acidic growing medium.

PLANT SPACING & SPECIFICATIONS: SEEDLINGS

*For fruiting hedges or living fences, trees may be spaced much tighter. With some diligent pruning (or not, for a more natural aesthetic) an 'edible' fence is a wonderful way to grow food in small spaces! All fruiting plants prefer soils high in organic matter.

Species	Height	Spread	Tolerance To Shade	Tolerance To Wet	Adaptability To Different Soils	Preferred Soil Type	Years To Bearing	Nitrogen fixing ability
American Persimmon tree	35-65'	20-35'	partial	some	yes	deep, well drained loam	7-10	
American Sweet Gum tree	50-80'	20-50'	partial	some	yes	sandy loam		
American Sycamore tree	75-100'	50-75'	partial	yes	yes	loam		
Asian/American Hazel tree/ bush	15-20'	15-20'	partial	some	yes	rich loam	4-6	
Asparagus crowns	4-5'	1-2'	partial with reduced yields	some	yes	sandy loam, v. salt tolerant	1	
Autumn Olive bush	10-14'	10-14'	partial	some	yes	loam	2-3	medium
Black Locust tree	65-80'	20-30'	partial	some	yes	loam	5-8	medium
Carya sp. tree	50-80'	30-60'	partial	yes	some	rich loam	10+	
Catalpa tree	50-55'	40-50'	partial	some	yes	alkaline, loam		low
Chokecherry tree	20-25'	15-20'	yes	some	yes	loam	4	
Comfrey plant	1-3'	1-3'	yes	yes	yes	loam	1	
Cornelian Cherry bush	10-20'	10-20'	partial	some	some	Rich loam, well drained		
Eastern Redbud tree	25-30'	20-25'	partial	some	yes	loam	5-8	unknown
Elecampane plant	4-5'	2-3'	some	some	yes	loam	1	
Golden Chain tree	15-30'	15-20'	partial	some	yes	loam	n/a	medium
Hackberry tree	50-60'	40-50'	yes	some	yes	loam	6	
Hazel bush	12-25'	15-20'	yes	some	yes	rich loam, well drained	4-6	
Highbush Cranberry bush	8-10'	8-10'	yes	yes	some	rich loam		
Honey Locust tree	60-80'	60-80'	no	some	yes	loam	7-10	unknown
Horseradish plant	1-2'	1-2'	partial	some	yes	rich loam	1	
Juglans sp. tree	40-80'	40-60'	yes	some	yes	rich loam	10+	
Kentucky Coffee tree	55-65'	35-50'	no	yes	yes	rich loam	7-10	low
Mulberry tree	30-50'	30-50'	partial	no	yes	loam, salt tolerant	10	
Nannyberry bush	15-20'	5-10'	yes	yes	yes	clay loam	4-6	
Oak tree	50-100'	50-100'	yes	some	some	loam	10-15	
Paw Paw tree	15-25'	10-20'	yes	some	some	rich loam	5-10	
Peach/Quince tree/bush	10-20'	10-20'	no	no	no	Sandy loam	4	
Pussy Willow tree/bush	5-20'	4-5'	partial	yes	yes	loam		
Rhubarb plant	2'	2-4'	partial	no	yes	rich loam	1	
Rose bush	3-4'	3-4'	yes	some	yes	loam	3-4	
Sea Buckthorn bush	6-20'	6-12'	no	yes	yes	clay loam	2-4	medium
Siberian Pea shrub	15-20'	10-15'	partial	no	yes	loam		medium
Soft Maple tree	40-65'	25-40'	partial	some	yes	loam		
Speckled Alder tree	40-50'	25-30'	partial	yes	yes	sandy loam		medium/high
Spice Bush	6-12'	6-12'	yes	yes	yes	clay loam	4	
Staghorn sumac tree	8-10'	8-10'	partial	some	yes	loam		
Sugar Maple tree	80-100'	40-60'	partial	yes	some	rich loam		
Sunchoke	3-10'	1'	partial	some	yes	loam	1	
Sweet Chestnut tree	40-60'	50'	no	no	no	sandy loam	8-12	
Tulip tree	65-80'	30-50'	no	no	some	rich loam		
White Birch	40-50'	30-40'	partial	yes	yes	rich loam		

Notes regarding nitrogen fixing:

- plants with 'unknown' nitrogen fixing abilities have mixed reviews to their ability. Some reputable sources so they do, some say they don't. In our humble opinions, they likely do to some degree, but science just doesn't have a 'how' in cases where the classic root nodules aren't present.
- *Sambuca canadensis* (Elderberry) is said to be a medium grade nitrogen fixer by experts such as Eric Toensmeier, however some sources say 'no' too...
- Generally, plants are classed as follows: HIGH (160+ lbs/acre), MEDIUM (85-160lbs/acre), and LOW (1-85lbs/acre).

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Two terms from medicine lend far more credence to describing how we as orchardists relate to our trees in the quest to produce healthy, locally-grown fruit. I would argue that each of us makes allopathic and holistic choices within the approach we've chosen to grow fruit. Every organic sulfur spray, for instance, works in an allopathic manner just as does every IPM organophosphate spray. Both are aimed at removing the perceived threat by toxic means. Holistic actions on the other hand undertake to embrace the orchard system as a whole rather than address recurring symptoms. The more toxic a procedure, of course, the further we remove ourselves from integrating soil and tree health into self-sustaining solutions.

There are times when devastating pest pressures, livelihood constraints, and plain ol' human ignorance make it necessary to think allopathically. None of us are above this. Yet each grower strives to make intelligent choices within the framework of his or her individual belief system. We can only learn from each other if we respect each other. Holistic orcharding is all about finding healthier answers that honor all species. - Michael Phillips