



# ANDERSON'S FRUIT GROWING GUIDE







**ANDERSON'S SEED & GARDEN**  
69 West Center Street Logan, UT • (435) 752-2345



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# GRAPES

**Grapes are easy to grow and,** with a little effort, the home gardener will be rewarded with large crops of fruit perfect for wine, jams and fresh eating. Not only do grapes provide an amazing bounty for our tables and wine cellars, but they can also be used effectively as an ornamental vine of stunning beauty. Fall colors, colorful fruits, and a unique shaped leaf make this vine a perfect addition to any yard. A single grape vine can produce enough growth every year (up to 8-10 feet in multiple directions) to arch over a walk, cover an arbor, fill in a fence to block out the neighbors, or even provide dense shade over a deck or terrace.

While grapes grow nearly everywhere in the country, certain varieties are more adapted to specific regions. Grapes are long lived (up to 100 years and more) and are yearly producers. Although, they can sometimes take up to 4-5 years to yield a full harvest, most gardeners believe the wait is worth it. All grapes are self-fertile and do not need a pollinizer. Though many are classified as USDA zone 5, most grapes are still hardy enough for zone 4, but will need some winter protection if exposed directly to cold winter winds.

**Location:** Grapes prefer an open space, full sun, and something to grow on for support. While not ideal, grapes can still grow and produce in partial shade (preferably morning).

**Soil:** Grape vines need fertile, loose, loamy soil with good drainage. If necessary, amend the soil before planting with a well composted, organic soil conditioner containing finely ground bark and other natural soil conditioners. The conditioner should make up 25% of the soil used to fill the hole. Avoid using composted manures of any type.

**Support:** Grapevines can be grown on a trellis, arbor, chain-link or rail fence, or even just on sturdy posts with guide wires between them. Make sure the support is strong enough to hold the weight of the vines and the bunches of fruit. To build a custom wire trellis big enough for two vines, set two stout posts in the ground 15-20 feet apart; posts should be 5-6 feet tall above the soil. Set two smaller posts 4-5 feet from the end posts to support the young vines – plant a vine next to each of these smaller posts. String a galvanized wire between the two taller posts at 2.5 feet high and again at 5 feet.

**Planting:** Select healthy 1 or 2-year-old plants, either bare-root or established in containers. Before planting, soak the bare-root plants in water or a natural root stimulator like Kangaroots (from BushDoctor) for 24-36 hours to rehydrate the roots. If planting more than one vine, space plants about 10-15 feet apart. Dig the holes 2-3 times wider than the root system, but not deeper than 6-12 inches. It is not necessary to trim the roots, but if necessary, don't trim them to less than 8" long. After planting (angle the main cane slightly towards the support), backfill with the soil/compost mixture and tamp down the soil firmly. Trim the newly planted cane back 2-3 buds, leaving 4-6 buds on the plant.



**Water:** Once established, grapes need to be watered regularly (about once every 5-8 days) with a drip or soaker system. Grapes are prone to fungal diseases, so avoid splashing or sprinkling water on the leaves.

**Fertilizer:** Fertilize each spring with a balanced fertilizer for fruits, like 16-16-16, Fruit, Citrus and Nut Food from Fertilome or Natural Guard Organic Fruit & Citrus Food (italicized titles?). Grapes tend to develop iron chlorosis in alkaline or high pH soils, so amending the soil with a chelated iron or a sulfur/iron combination will help prevent an iron deficiency.

**Pruning and Training:** During the first summer after planting, let the vine grow at will. The first winter, select the sturdiest shoot to form the trunk, attach it to the support, and trim it back to 3-4 buds and remove all the other growth. In Spring, once the buds have grown 6-8 inches, select the most vigorous upright one to continue as the trunk. Next, select 2 side shoots for the side arms which will grow outwards horizontally at about 2.5 feet high. At the end of the second summer, when the trunk reaches about 5 feet high, cut the tip and choose 2 side shoots for another set of lateral arms. During the second winter, pinch back the arms to about 10 inches long, and prune off all remaining growth on the trunk and arms. The third summer, allow the vine to grow horizontally from the arms, but remove all growth from the trunk. After the third year, prune yearly with either the spur or cane method depending on variety.

Spur Pruning begins in the third winter. Remove any weak side shoots from the arms and leave the strongest shoots spaced at 6-10 inches apart, trimming each to two buds. Each spur will produce two fruit-bearing shoots during the next growing season. Every winter thereafter, remove the lower shoot on each spur and cut the upper shoot back to 2 buds. Those buds will develop into shoots that bear fruit the following summer.

Cane pruning also begins in the third winter. Select one strong lateral shoot near the trunk on each arm, and cut it back to 2 buds, and these will become the renewal spurs for next season. Select another strong lateral near the trunk on each arm. Cut it back to about 12 buds and attach it to the support. Remove all the other shoots. The 12 buds will produce fruiting canes in the summer. The following winter remove the fruiting canes entirely and replace them with the two strongest shoots from the spurs left in the spring. Cut each to 12 buds and attach them to the support; select the two next-best shoots as renewal spurs and trim them back to 2 buds. Remove all the other shoots.

**Harvest & Yield:** In late summer to late fall, when the grapes are sweet to the taste and fully colored, cut the bunches from the vines. Be careful not to harvest too soon, as the grapes stop ripening at the moment of harvest. Yields vary depending on variety but can range from 5-30lbs after the 4th year.

**Pests:** Powdery mildew is the most common disease to affect grape vines and is easily controlled with a general(-)purpose fungicide like Copper Soap, F-Stop by Fertilome, or Complete Disease control from Monterey. Aphids, leaf hoppers, whitefly and spider mites are the most common pests to attack grapes. Spinosad Soap, malathion, and Triple Action by Fertilome can control all these pests after a few applications.

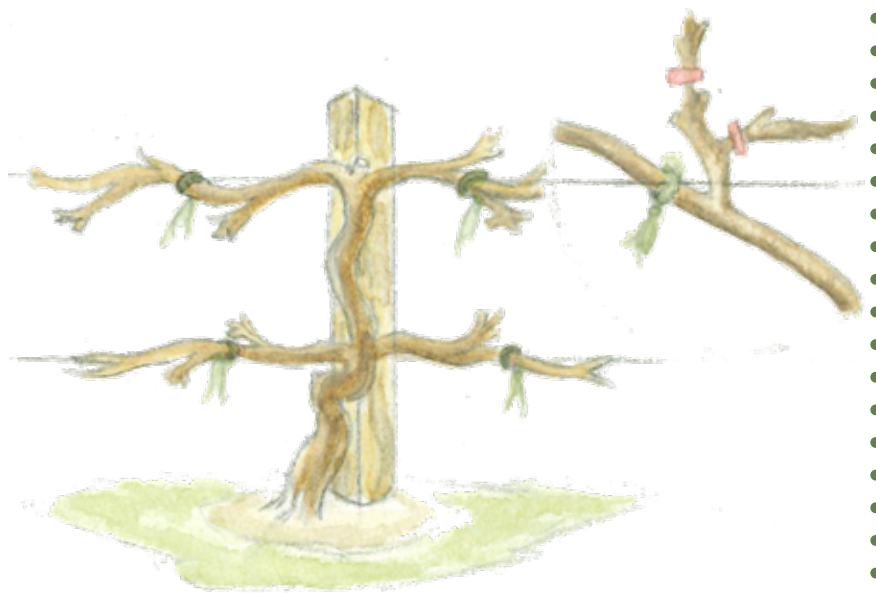
**Storage:** Store grapes unwashed (moisture speeds up the decay process) in a ventilated plastic bag in the refrigerator. The fruit will shrivel and even start to ferment at room temperature.





**Illustration G1:  
Spur Pruning**

Spur pruning is recommended for most European grapes. Remove the lower shoot and cut upper shoots back to 2 buds.



**Illustration G2:  
Cane Pruning**

Cane pruning is recommended for most American grapes and also for a few varieties of European grapes. In winter, remove the fruiting canes and replace them with the 2 strongest shoots from spurs left in the spring.





## CANADICE

This seedless red grape is a mid-season cultivar that ripens about mid-August to September. It is a sweet grape with a little bit of a spicy flavor. They come in compact clusters with medium sized individual grapes. They are good both as table grapes and ideal for canning and freezing. Canadice can produce the first year and will produce bigger, better clusters every subsequent year even after hard winters. Medium resistance to black rot. Somewhat susceptible to mildews.

**Zones:** 4-8.

## CONCORD

Concords are one of the most well-known grapes grown in the US. These grapes have a purple-black skin with a bluish “bloom” or powder on the skin which can be rubbed off; the flesh is pulpy and green. They have a robust flavor that, along with their size, make them perfect for juices, jams, jellies, etc...

Grapes do best when trellised and with at least 8 hours of sunlight. Zones 5-8

### Seedless

Seedless Concord is nearly the same as seeded as far as flavor, texture, and plant size. The fruit of the seedless are slightly smaller than the seeded and the fruit matures about a week earlier.



## GLENORA

A mouthwatering medium-size grape with full-bodied flavor and rich aroma. Fine for wine and superb for snacking. This gourmet quality grape is vigorous and highly productive. Blue-black fruit makes a luscious jelly. Glenora are fine textured with smooth skins and keep well on the vine. They are hardy enough for zone 4 but should have some protection in exposed sites. Harvest in mid-August.

**Zones:** 5-8

## HIMROD

Himrod is one of the finest seedless green grapes out there. Clusters are large and full of small-medium, green-gold grapes. Its delectable crisp, sweet flavor makes it perfect for fresh eating and drying for raisins. Himrod will need some protection in exposed sites in zone 4. This is a tough plant that, once established, only needs occasional watering.

Highly productive. Harvest in late-August.

**Zones:** 5-8





## INTERLAKEN

This green seedless grape is slightly hardier than Himrod with tight, full clusters of sweet, fleshy grapes. It is fantastic for fresh eating. Interlaken is not as vigorous as other grapes, but is a little hardier and better suited to colder climates and still produces heavily. Said to be one of the best for yellow raisins and also freezes well. Interlaken ripens early to mid-August (one of the earliest to ripen).

**Zones:** 5-8

## JUPITER

This grape is a very large red-blue seedless grape.

Its flavor is considered one of the absolute best among table grapes. The grapes are crisp and sweet with a muscat (wine-like) flavor. They are non-slipskin that is somewhat thin. While they are fairly hardy (becoming more hardy as they're established) they should still be protected during zone 4 winters. Jupiter has shown consistent cropping at the end of July – August. Moderate resistance to fungus.

**Zones:** 5-8



## KING OF THE NORTH

This is a hardy, blue grape that is fantastic for juice, jelly, wine, and fresh though it has fairly high-acids, so use as a table grape is limited, although the juice is delicious. The medium sized fruit grow on vigorous, highly disease resistant vines. They are a juicy, tart berry that sweetens when fully ripe. These are highly productive plants.

**Zones:** 4-8

## LAKEMONT

Lakemont is a smaller grape than others, but what it lacks in size it makes up for in sweetness. These crisp, juicy, seedless grapes are a fine addition to any vineyard. They are vigorous, easy to grow, and disease resistant. Clusters are very large, well-filled to compact, and quite handsome.

Ripens in late August.

**Zones:** 5- 8





## NEPTUNE

Neptune is a beautiful, white table grape with a delicious fruity flavor and non-slip skin; they are some of the largest white grapes produced. It is resistant to cracking, even under the worst conditions, and moderately resistant to fungal diseases. In large, conical clusters, they make beautiful additions to fruit baskets or centerpieces. Disease-resistant and cold-tolerant.

Ripens in early September.

Hardiness Zones: 5a-8



## RED SUFFOLK

This is a red, seedless, dessert variety of grape with crisp, tasty berries. The tender-skinned grapes ripen mid-September a few weeks earlier than Concord. It is somewhat susceptible to mold, but otherwise disease free. Hardy to Zone 5 when heavily mulched during the winter.



## RELIANCE

Reliance is one of the best grapes available today.

It's fantastic flavor and melt-in-your-mouth texture is often rated highest amongst other table grapes. It is incredible hardy (down to -30). The pink berries are small to medium in size and set on medium to large clusters. These are a slipskin variety that ripens August. Reliance is great for jellies, jams, and juices. Moderate fungus resistance. Stores up to three months!

**Zones:** 4-8



## SOMERSET

Another fantastic grape for Northern climates. Somerset is very disease resistant, but can be susceptible to powdery mildew if not sprayed preventatively. The berries have a strawberry-like flavor and can be harvested in August, but will be much sweeter when they're fully red. They are medium in size and set heavily on small-medium clusters. The grapes ripen reliably even in poor conditions. Somerset is rapidly becoming one of America's new favorite grapes. **Zones:** 4-8

## THOMCORD

Thomson Seedless and Concord are the proud parents of this sweet, juicy grape bringing you the best of both worlds into one. It has a Concord flavor that is offset by the mild, sweet flavor of Thomson. These vines do well in hot, dry weather and are tolerant of powdery mildew.

Ripens in August.

**Zones:** 5-9



## MARQUIS

Giant clusters of large, juicy white grapes. Excellent for fresh eating as well as for making jams and jellies. Does prefer a slightly more acidic soil than other varieties. Robust vines produce large crops that ripen in September. **Zones:** 5-9.



# BLACKBERRIES

**Depending on which part of the country you live,** blackberries are seen as either a delicacy or an aggressive weed. If not cared for properly, the plants can get away from you and take over sections of your yard. However, with a little attention and minimal work, they will make an amazing addition to any yard. Loganberries, boysenberry, marionberry and many other varieties are included in the blackberry family, and can range in color from jet black to a reddish purple. Some are thornless and others have aggressive, scratchy thorns. Three classifications of blackberries exist and need different pruning and training methods: trailing, erect, and semi erect (cross between trailing and erect). All blackberries are self-fruitful and bear their fruit in the summer on two-year old canes. There are a few everbearing varieties that produce fruit in the fall as well as a summer crop, and have slightly different pruning requirements.

**Location:** Plant in an open site in full sun, or a little late afternoon shade. In very cold areas, plant on a south facing slope to assist with hardiness. Pick a location with good soil drainage.

**Soil:** Blackberries prefer deep, well-drained soil with a high organic matter content - the less clay the better. Sandy soils work fine, but avoid heavy clay soils if possible. Use heavy mulches to prevent weeds, keep the soil consistently moist, and to assist in winter hardiness. Plants are susceptible to iron chlorosis if planted in alkaline soils. Acidifying soil each year with sulfur will assist with fruit production.

**Planting:** Plant in early spring, after the last hard frost in cold climates. Make sure to position crowns (right where the roots start spreading from the cane) about 1" below the surface when backfilling. Space erect plants 2-3 feet apart and trailing and semi erect plants 5-6 feet apart. All rows should be 10 feet apart. See attached bare root and container planting guide.

**Water:** Make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 5-10 days depending on heat and sun exposure. Drip or soaker systems are preferable, but overhead sprinklers will work fine as well.

**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer with micronutrients in early spring before the new growth begins to emerge to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertilome Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. Plan on 1 pound (about 2 cups) for a 30 foot row. A second, light application just after fruit set will help keep the plants growing and boost productivity. If iron chlorosis occurs, use a chelated iron supplement like EDDHA 6% Iron. Blackberries prefer a more acidic soil, so yearly or even bi-annual applications of sulfur can help maintain a lower pH.



**Pruning:** Blackberry roots are perennial, meaning, once established, they will come back year after year. The canes, however, are mostly biennial - they grow the first year, and produce flowers and fruit the second, then they should be removed. When pruning blackberries, it is important to know the difference between one and two-year-old growth.

Trailing and semi erect types should be allowed to grow unrestricted the first year. The second year, train the year old canes onto a trellis or fence support of some sort. After harvesting, cut all the canes that

have fruited to the ground. Then either in the fall or early spring, train the new year-old growth to the trellis where the old canes were removed. Prune the year-old canes back to 5-8 feet which will encourage more fruit producing side branches. Triple Crown is a good example of a trailing variety of thornless blackberry. Erect blackberries don't need extra support from a trellis or fence, but are commonly attached to them to help keep the canes organized. In mid-summer of the first year, trim the canes back to 2-3 feet to encourage side branches. In late fall or early spring, trim the side branches back to about 12-15 inches. After the canes produce fruit the second year, trim them to the ground to allow new growth to replace the canes that already produced fruit. Arapaho and Baby Cakes are two examples of thornless, erect varieties.

**Harvest & Yield:** Pick fruit when berries are fully developed, have deep, mature color, and are sweet to the taste. If berries are still shiny, they are not fully ripened yet. Wait until they start to have a dull appearance before picking. Gently grasp the fruit and twist or snap it from the vine rather than a pulling motion which can damage the fruit. Fruit can get crushed easily if piled too deep on top of each other, so harvest with a broad, shallow container to prevent damage. Anticipate 3-5 pounds of fruit per plant for erect varieties; 10-15 pounds of fruit per plant for trailing or semi erect plants.

**Pests:** Multiple diseases attack blackberries and can severely damage your crop: botrytis, anthracnose, mildews, leaf spot, root rot and others. As needed, apply a general-purpose fungicide like Copper Soap from Natural Guard or Complete Disease Control from Monterey (both products are organic and very safe to use on edibles right up until harvest) to prevent and control disease outbreaks. The Complete Disease Control can also be applied as a soil drench in early spring and again once a month during the growing season to prevent many of the most damaging diseases (like verticillium) before they get established.

Aphids, mites, cane borer, slugs and snails are the most common insect pests that attack blackberries. Avoid over watering, watch for telltale signs on the leaves of insect damage, and apply insecticides only as needed to control the most difficult of pests. Sevin, permethrin, and Spinosad Soap have the broadest range of control, but are the safest to use closer to harvest season. Read each label specifically for harvest intervals after application.







## ARAPAHO

Arapaho is a thornless blackberry variety that is disease resistant and very hardy. They heavily produce good sized, sweet berries. They generally begin bearing in two years. Begins to ripen early towards the beginning of June. This is a self-supporting plant so no trellises are needed. Rhizomes spread readily so the blackberries will spread; digging these new plants may be necessary to keep them from spreading into unwanted areas.

**Zones:** 5-9

**Height:** 4'-5' tall



## TRIPLE CROWN

Triple Crown is a fast growing thornless blackberry. It grows about 4'-5' tall and, like other blackberries, will spread readily. The shrubs are semi-erect and will require some trellising for best production, but will still produce heavily without. Plants ripen from roughly July 10 to about August 10 in most areas. This variety yields large, glossy black fruits that are very sweet and firm and have the capacity to produce larger berries than any other variety. Begins to bear on two-year-old plants. Mature plants can produce for up to 6 weeks.

**Zones:** 5-11





## BRISTOL

This black raspberry is a heavy producer with sweet, firm fruit that won't bleed when handled. It often out produces its competition 2 to 1. This berry wins more and more friends every year. Bristol's upright growth and cluster formation make its berries extremely easy to pick. Berries have excellent quality and good flavor and are good for canning and freezing as well as fresh eating. This is a very hardy, vigorous plant that ripens in mid-July. Shows a tolerance to powdery mildew.

**Zones:** 4-8

**Height:** 3'-4' tall



## LOGANBERRY

Black raspberries have a distinct and moderately tart flavor, small seed and like the red raspberry, contain a hollow core. It is also widely known as "Black Caps." The Loganberry is a distinct tart flavor and tiny seeds. It produces on first-year wood so once canes produce they can be pruned back to the ground. Additional pruning will be required to eliminate tangling and improve their ability to bear. Loganberry is a very hardy and dependable producer. Widely adaptable.

**Zones:** 4-8

**Height:** 3'-4' tall



## BOYSENBERRY

Boysenberries bear fruit on 2-year old wood. These brambles thrive in most soil types but they do not tolerate poor drainage. Purple-black berries have an intense flavor, are nearly seedless and very juicy. A cross between the raspberry and the blackberry, it is a more flavorful berry than either of its parents. These plants will need several inches (6 or more) of mulch, straw, or other winter protection in colder climates.

**Zones:** 5b-8

**Height:** 4-6 feet- trailing vines

**Spacing:** 5'

**Spread:** 6-8'

**Sun/Shade:** Full Sun

**Pollinator:** Self-pollinating

**Blooms:** May

**Fruit:** Very large reddish purple to black berries



# BLUEBERRIES

**While native to the Northeastern part of North America,** Blueberries can grow in a variety of climates. They prefer a very acidic soil, much like their close relatives azaleas and rhododendrons. Gardeners will struggle to grow blueberries in alkaline soils even with extra care and effort to adjust the soil pH.

In colder climates, choose either highbush or hardy half-high blueberry plants as they will tolerate harsher winter temperatures. All blueberries have fine roots that grow just below the surface of the soil, and thick mulches help protect these roots. A 3-4 inch mulch will not only protect, but help conserve moisture, cool the surrounding soil, and restrict weed growth - all things that blueberries prefer.

Though many blueberries are fully or partially self-fertile, we recommend that you grow at least 2 different varieties to assist in pollination. Growing multiple varieties will encourage bigger berries, heavier production, and will extend the harvest season as they ripen at different times. Highbush varieties grow up to 6-8 feet tall and need winter cold to set fruit that ripen anywhere from late spring to late summer. Hardy half-high varieties grow 4-5 feet tall and wide, handle colder winters better and can be protected from excessive cold by deep, winter snow. They are also very well adapted to growing in containers, and doing so can help you maintain acidity in the soil easier.

**Location:** Open site in full sun, with good air circulation. Pick a location that gives you access to the plant from all sides for easy picking(.)

**Soil:** Blueberries prefer well drained soil with a high organic matter content - the less clay the better. In Utah, the pH needs to remain around 4.5-5.5, which is doable, but very difficult to maintain in native soils. We recommend growing blueberries in an acidic planting mix in large containers or in raised beds to control the soil and the pH more easily. Use soil sulfur to bring the soil down into the 5 pH range, and once a month add Magnesium Sulfate to maintain the pH and promote more blossoms.

**Planting:** Plant in early spring though early summer in colder climates. Position the crown so that it is at or barely below (1/2" maximum) the soil surface. Space ,multiple plants at 4-6 feet apart. See attached bare root and container planting guide. If planting in a container, select one that is at the very least 20 inches wide and 16-18 inches deep and fill with an acidic potting soil like Kellogg Acid Planting Mix.

**Water:** Make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 7 days depending on heat and sun exposure. As the plants mature, maintain soil moisture during the growing season. Avoid overhead watering, as it can encourage mildews and botrytis mold.





**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer in early spring with micronutrients to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertilo me Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. Minimal fertilizer is needed for the first year or two, but as the bush matures and grows, 1/2 - 1 cup of fertilizer per plant in a 4'x4' area will provide ample nutrients. If iron chlorosis occurs, use a chelated iron supplement like EDDHA 6% Iron. Once a month, use 1 cup of Magnesium Sulfate in 4-5 gallons of water, and water each plant thoroughly to aid in acidification and to encourage more bloom production.

**Pruning:** Always prune to prevent overbearing as blueberries often produce so many fruits that the berries are small and plant growth is stunted. Each year, either thin out some of the oldest branches, or cut back the ends of the twigs to where the fruit buds are more widely spaced. You can do a combination of both techniques. Take out or trim back branches that are crossing or have become too dense and limit accessibility.

**Harvest & Yield:** Harvest in late Spring or throughout the summer depending on variety. Pick when the fruit is sweet and has a deep color throughout. Mature highbush and hardy half-high blueberries will yield 8-12 pounds of fruit per plant.

**Pests:** Blueberries are relatively pest and disease free in the Intermountain West, but occasionally can develop botrytis mold and mildew diseases. As needed, apply a general-purpose fungicide like Copper Soap from Natural Guard or Complete Disease Control from Monterey (both products are organic and very safe to use on edibles right up until harvest) to prevent and control disease outbreaks.





### **BLUERAY**

This is the largest berry on the market! Very sweet, light blue fruits resist cracking. Ripens in July and the harvest goes on for weeks. The 5-6' tall bushes become a blaze of crimson in the fall, so they are ideal arranged as an informal hedge. Great for fresh eating and freezing. Blueray performs particularly well in areas with hot summers or very cold winters, and produces high quality berries with outstanding dessert flavor. The stunning rosy pink flowers turn bright white when in full bloom.

**Zones:** 4-7

**Height:** 4'-6' tall



### **BLUECROP**

Bluecrop is especially prized for its exceptional drought resistance and for being the most frost tolerant highbush blueberry cultivar. Bluecrop produces abundant sweet, bright-blue fruit in mid-season that is delicious fresh or baked in cobblers or pies. This shrub's foliage turns a fiery red in fall, giving it great ornamental value as well. You'll have fresh blueberries for pies and preserves for many, many years. Bluecrop is a Midseason variety. Medium size fruit with a high sugar content. Plants yield heavily.

**Zones:** 4-7

**Height:** 4'-6' tall



### **JERSEY**

Jersey is a very sweet blueberry making it a favorite for baking. It is widely adaptable to varying soil conditions and changes to a fiery orange in the fall. It is a heavy producer and one of the most widely grown varieties. The berries are crack resistant and small to medium in size. This blueberry grows best on sites where most other crops fail. The bush is very vigorous and productive. The clusters are long and loose. It is suitable for mechanical harvesting. Prune as needed in late winter three years after planting.

**Zones:** 4-8

**Height:** 5'-7' tall

## PINK LEMONADE

Pink Lemonade is a unique blueberry that provides season-long color with pretty, pink blooms in the spring and fruit that are pale greenish at first, then dappled pink, and finally turning to deep pink on ripening. The berries are sweet and mild in flavor and firm. Like all blueberries, Pink Lemonade requires high light levels and well drained acid soil, high in organic material.



**Zones:** 4-8

**Height:** 4' - 5'

**Spacing:** 4' - 5'

**Spread:** 4' - 5'

**Sun/Shade:** Full Sun

**Pollinator:** Self-pollinating, but does best when planted with another cultivar

**Blooms:** Mid spring

**Fruit:** Fruit ripening occurs mid-late season with moderate yields of medium-sized, glossy, firm bright pink fruit with mild flavor.



## NORTHLAND

Northland is another easy to grow variety. Its high sugar content makes it great for eating fresh as well as baking and jam. Highbush variety that excels in many different soil conditions. But does need an acidic soil environment. This is an early season ripening variety producing firm sweet fruit. It is common to get 15-20 lbs of fruit from mature plants.

**Zones:** 3-7

**Height:** 3-5'

**Spread:** 5'

**Sun/shade:** Sun

**Pollinator:** Self fruitful, but will do better with another cultivar



## CONSORT

The Consort Black Currant, *Ribes nigrum* 'Consort', is an extremely productive, self-fertile variety, ripening late in the season. Its soft rich green leaves turn bright orange, yellow or red in the fall. The black fruits have a strong flavor, are medium in size, and borne in clusters. These rounded, juicy, sweet fruit, 1/4 inch in diameter, have a blackberry flavor and can be used for jelly, jam, or sauces. Consort is very hardy and a reliable producer. Immune and resistant to white pine blister rust and moderately susceptible to mildew, this currant plant is a spineless, deciduous shrub that grows 6 feet wide and 6 feet tall.

**Zones:** 4-8



# CURRANTS & GOOSEBERRIES

**Despite their very different names,** both currants and gooseberries are related in species: *Ribes*. Plants consistently grow 3-5 feet tall and wide and have an attractive(,) toothed leaf that provides amazing colors in the fall, usually red, orange, or yellow. Currants have no thorns, but gooseberries can be either thornless or thorny depending on variety. Both plants are self-fruitful, and will produce colorful clusters of fruit all on their own. Flowers appear in early spring, followed by fruit set and ripening in early to mid-summer.

**Black Currant:** These have a rich, strong flavor and are commonly used for juicing, and in jams and preserves. They are the most difficult of the currents to find commercially.

**Red and White Currants:** More tart and less sweet than black currents, both these varieties are used for jellies and jams.

**Gooseberries:** They have unusual (yet attractive) perpendicular stripes and are somewhat larger in diameter than currants. The fruit is very tart and used mostly for pies and canning. Some varieties are sweeter and can be eaten fresh as well as preserved.

**Jostaberry:** A less hardy hybrid between currants and gooseberries. Has a similar taste to black currant, without the astringent, puckering quality.



**Location:** Open site in full sun or partial shade. Pick a location that gives you access to the plant from all sides for easy picking.

**Soil:** Currants and gooseberries prefer well drained soil with a high organic matter content - the less clay the better. Plants are susceptible to salt damage if soil or water has high concentration of Sodium.

**Planting:** Plant in late fall or early spring. Plants prefer a thick mulch which helps keep down weeds, maximizes water retention, and cools the soil in hottest summer temperatures. They grow well in containers that are a minimum of 16" deep and 18" wide. See attached bare root and container planting guide.

**Water:** Make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 7 days depending on heat and sun exposure. As the plants mature, maintain soil moisture during the growing season.

**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer in early spring with micronutrients to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertilome Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. Minimal fertilizer is needed for the first year or two, but as the bush matures and grows, 1/4-1/2 cup of fertilizer

per plant in a 4'x4' area will provide ample nutrient(s). If iron chlorosis occurs, use a chelated iron supplement like EDDHA 6% Iron.

**Pruning:** Both currants and gooseberries grow vigorously and produce new shoots from below the ground each year, so regular pruning during the dormant season is imperative. For gooseberries as well as white and red currants, cut & remove any growth that is older than 3 years back to the soil line. For black currants, remove any stems older than 2 years. On most plants, older growth has a darker color and the bark tends to peel away from the stem.

**Harvest & Yield:** Harvest in late spring or throughout the summer depending on variety. Pick when all the fruit on each cluster has deep color throughout. Anticipate 6-10 pounds of fruit per plant.

**Pests:** Currants and gooseberries are relatively pest and disease free in the Intermountain West, but occasionally can develop mildew diseases. As needed, apply a general-purpose fungicide like Copper Soap from Natural Guard or Complete Disease Control from Monterey (both products are organic and very safe to use on edibles right up until harvest) to prevent and control disease outbreaks.



### IMPERIAL

Imperial consists of clusters of beautiful, white, translucent medium to large berries with a pink blush. This is the sweetest and richest flavor of all the currants. It is similar to red currants in size and hardness and ripens around mid-July. The flavor is milder, and sweeter than red currant, with lower acid content, but more closely allied in character than when compared to the black currant. The berries are somewhat inconspicuous but attractive nonetheless. They can grow up to 6' tall.

**Zones:** 3-8

### RED LAKE

This currant boasts large, deep red berries on medium clusters. It is strong and vigorous upright bush that will grow 4 - 6 feet tall and 2 - 5 feet wide. This is a popular high-yield variety on a shrub that forms a decorative hedge even when not in fruit. The cold hardiest of quality currants, 'Red Lake' often bears full-bodied fruit the first year after planting. Yields are reliably large; self-pollinating. It has no serious issues with diseases or insects, but wet, humid conditions could cause problems with powdery mildew. Used commercially and as ornamentals. Good for bird forage and windbreak plants. Red Lake is one of the most widely grown red currants. Early bearing; ripens in July.

**Zones:** 3-8





## PERFECTION

Perfection is widely known for its cold hardiness and vigor. These plants will produce large amounts of mildly tart berries that are great for eating or perfect for jellies. The relatively large berries ripen to dark red in July. They are self pollinating. Grows 4'-6' tall and 4'-6' wide. **Zones:** 3-7



## PIXWELL

Gooseberries are in the same family (as currants) so they share a lot of similarities. However, the gooseberry tends to reach only 3'-4' tall and can be very thorny. But "Pixwell" is nearly thornless. Fruits on this plant hang on slender stems an inch below the branches where they're easy to pick — hence "Pixwell." It is very tolerant of all kinds of growing conditions, including shade, and needs very little – if any – special care. The plants can bear as early as their first and will ripen in July. Big green berries ripen to pale pink for tempting pies and preserves. No other single fruit or herb is as rich in different nutrients as a gooseberry. Gooseberries contain high amount of Vitamin C along with other nutrients like Vitamin A, iron, calcium, magnesium and potassium. Gooseberries are self-fertile and very drought tolerant. The flavor can be very tart, but become much sweeter as they ripen.

**Zones:** 3-8



# RASPBERRIES

**Raspberries, in all their different colors** - red, purple, yellow, black -are a close relative of the blackberry. They grow from perennial roots that produce mostly thorny stems called canes that grow tall and leafy the first year, then produce fruit the second summer. Some varieties, known as everbearing, can produce two crops on the same canes, one in the first fall and the second the next summer. Raspberry plants need cold winters, cool, moist spring weather, and a gradual transition to warmer summer temperatures.

Red raspberries are the most commonly grown. Yellow types are mutations of the red varieties. Black raspberries have blue-black fruit that is firmer and have more seeds than the more common varieties. Purple raspberries are crosses between black and red raspberries. Raspberries can grow very aggressively, and if not well tended or pruned properly, they can become weedy, overgrown, invasive, and problematic. However, with some care, they can be one of the most delicious and delightful additions to any garden.

**Location:** Plant in an open site in full sun, or a little late afternoon shade if you live in a hot summer climate. Pick a location with good soil drainage. Raspberries like cooler temperatures during late spring and early summer, so a heavy mulch will help maintain cooler soil and consistent moisture content.

**Soil:** Raspberries prefer deep, well-drained soil with a high organic matter content - the less clay the better. Sandy soils work fine, but avoid heavy clay soils if possible. Use heavy mulches to prevent weeds, keep the soil consistently moist, and maintain cooler soil temperatures. Plants are susceptible to iron chlorosis if planted in alkaline soils. Acidifying soil each year with sulfur will assist with fruit production.

**Planting:** Plant in early spring, after the last hard frost in cold climates. Make sure to position crowns about 1" below the surface when backfilling. Space plants 2-3 feet apart and all rows should be 8-10 feet apart. See attached bare root and container planting guide.

**Water:** Make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 5-10 days depending on heat and sun exposure. Drip or soaker systems are preferable, but overhead sprinklers will work fine as well.

**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer with micronutrients in early spring before the new growth begins to emerge to maintain consistent growth and fruit production.

We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertlome Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. Plan on 1 pound (about 2 cups) for a 30-foot row. A second, light application just after fruit set will help keep the plants growing and boost productivity. Some growers will apply a third application after harvest, to encourage good growth from new shoots that will be producing fruit next year. If iron chlorosis occurs, use a chelated iron supplement like EDDHA 6% Iron. Raspberries prefer a more acidic soil, so yearly or even bi-annual applications of sulfur can help maintain a lower pH and keep iron freely available to the plants.

**Support:** Raspberry canes are easier to grow if trained on supports, but they will grow adequately on their own with no supplementary support. Many growers set up a 5-6 foot tall trellis by sinking 3-4 inch square posts or steel t-posts every 10 feet, then attach 10 or 11 gauge smooth, galvanized wire between them at 3 feet and again at 5 feet high. If you choose to use either 2 wires at each interval, space them about 6-8 inches apart with some sort of crossbar attached to the post. There is no need to tie the canes to the 4 wire system as the canes





grow between to 2 sets of wires. If you choose to use one wire at each height, the canes will need to be attached to the 2 wire trellis with some sort of fastener.

**Pruning:** Raspberry roots are perennial, meaning, once established, they will come back year after year. The canes, however, are mostly biennial - they grow the first year, and produce flowers and fruit the second, then they should be removed. When pruning raspberries, it is important to know the difference between one and two-year-old growth.

For June or summer bearing raspberries, leave the canes unpruned the first summer. In late fall or very early spring (when the canes are dormant), trim the first year's growth back to 4-5 feet tall. (See Illustration R1). Also, remove any weak, damaged or diseased canes. New growth will sprout from

the ground each spring to replace the canes that have already fruited. After harvest season, cut the two-year-old canes that just produced fruit, right to the ground, allowing the new growth to take its place.

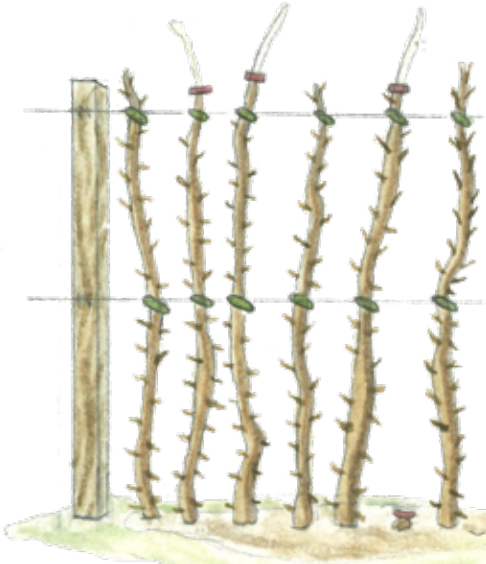
Ever bearing varieties fruit the first fall on the top third of the cane, then again in the second summer on the lower two-thirds of the cane. Cut the upper third of the cane back after harvest (See Illustration R2); cut out the lower two-thirds to the ground after the second harvest the next summer. (See Illustration R3). As an alternative, you can cut everbearing canes to the ground yearly in the fall after fruiting. You'll sacrifice the summer crop, but it encourages a heavier and extended harvest the next late summer and into fall.

**Harvest & Yield:** Pick fruit when berries are fully developed, have deep, mature color, and are sweet to the taste. When mature, the fruit will separate easily from the plant. Fruit can get crushed easily if piled too deep on top of each other, so harvest with a broad, shallow container to prevent damage. Anticipate 10-25 pounds of fruit per 10 feet of row depending on variety, location, and growing season.

**Pests:** Multiple diseases attack raspberries and can severely damage your crop: botrytis, anthracnose, mildews, leaf spot, root rot and others. As needed, apply a general-purpose fungicide like Copper Soap from Natural Guard or Complete Disease Control from Monterey (both products are organic and very safe to use on edibles right up until harvest) to prevent and control disease outbreaks. The Complete Disease Control can also be applied as a soil drench in early spring and again once a month during the growing season to prevent many of the most damaging diseases (like verticillium) before they get established.

Aphids, mites, and cane borer are the most common insect pests that attack raspberries. For aphids and mites, avoid over watering, watch for telltale signs on the leaves of insect damage, and apply insecticides only as needed to control the most difficult of pests. Sevin, permethrin, and Spinosad Soap have the broadest range of control, but are the safest to use closer to harvest season.

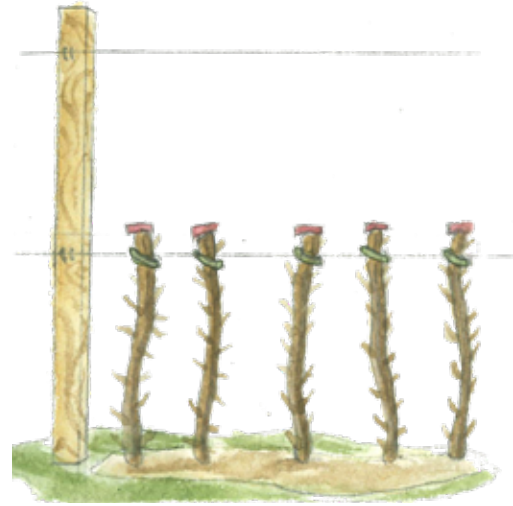
Borers can do the most amount of damage to raspberry canes and limit their production - both cane borer and crown borer are active at different times during the season and must be treated accordingly. An outbreak of crown borer can completely destroy whole patches of raspberries in one season. Treat crown borer just after bud break by drenching the soil around the canes with either Permethrin or Bifenthrin. Cane borer enter the canes in late spring or early summer around the time of fruit set and work their way upwards, damaging the circulatory system as they tunnel towards the tips, causing the tops to wilt and turn a dark green before drying up and turning brown. An application of Permethrin or Sevin just before bloom and again shortly after bloom will kill the adults as they lay eggs and as the larvae hatch. Once they are inside the canes, no insecticide will work on them. Trim off the top 12 inches and destroy the trimmings and the larvae inside.



**Illustration R1:**

**Early Spring Thinning & Topping**

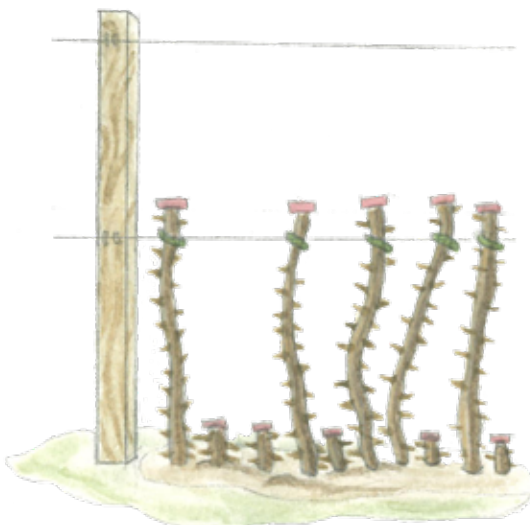
Early in the second spring, before new growth emerges, thin out any weak, damaged or diseased canes and top the vigorous canes back to 4-5 feet tall.



**Illustration R2:**

**Fall Pruning of Everbearing Raspberries**

After the Fall crop of everbearing Raspberries, cut off the top third of growth and leave the remaining canes for a summer crop next season.



**Illustration R3**

**Illustration R3:  
Spring and Fall Pruning of  
Everbearing Raspberries**

After the summer harvest, cut out the old canes that produced summer fruit to 1-2" above the soil line. Leave the new growth that emerged that spring and that will produce fruit the coming fall, then remove the top third of the canes after the fall harvest.





## CANBY

Canby is the closest to a thornless, red raspberry you can get with only very occasional thorns. They have a robust raspberry flavor and a delicious fruity aroma. They are excellent fresh, cooked, or canned. Canby is summer bearing (June bearing) so your crop will come on all at once which will make it easier for canning purposes.

**Zones:** 3-8

**Spacing:** 3 feet

**Sun/Shade:** Full/Part Sun

**Fruit:** Large, firm, juicy, high capped, bright red raspberries

**Height:** 4-6 feet

**Spread:** 4 - 6 feet

**Pollinator:** Self-pollinating

## CAROLINE

This is a highly productive raspberry that produces some of the largest red raspberries. Tolerant to root rot and has a high resistance to gray mold. These are very adaptable plants and can grow almost anywhere.

Ripens as much as two weeks before Heritage and has very good yields. Everbearing.

**Zones:** 4 - 9

**Spacing:** 3 feet

**Sun/Shade:** Full/part Sun

**Fruit:** Large, round, firm, juicy, red berries.

**Height:** 4 -6 feet

**Spread:** 4 feet

**Pollinator:** Self-pollinating



## HERITAGE

Sets big, bright red berries on 1-year stems! Heritage is picked by gardeners for its flavor, firmness, and large fruit size. Simply mow canes after frost—they'll be back next year with extra-sweet, juicy fruit. Tasty fresh, canned or frozen. Everbearing.

**Zones:** 4 - 8

**Spacing:** 3 feet

**Sun/Shade:** Full/Part sun

**Fruit:** Large, dark red berries

**Height:** 4-6 feet

**Spread:** 5 fet

**Pollinator:** Self-pollinating

## FALL GOLD

These bright, yellow raspberries are large and very sweet making them a favorite to many growers. They are firm and more flavorful than any other everbearer available. Similar to red raspberries in all respects but color they are vigorous and extremely hardy. Fall Gold planted in the spring may yield berries as early as that same fall. Everbearing

**Hardiness:** Zones 3-9

**Sun/Shade:** Full Sun

**Fruit:** Yellow-Gold

**Height:** Varies

**Spacing:** 3 feet

**Pollinator:** Self pollinating





## POLANA

Released from Poland, Polana berries are highly productive, large, glossy in appearance, with good flavor. Canes are vigorous and grow shorter than those of Heritage. Midsummer sweetness. Polana yields a plethora of large, sweet, succulent berries on manageable plants. The glossy red conical berries are large and firm with zesty raspberry flavor. An excellent choice for all areas, especially locations with short picking seasons. Everbearing.

**Zones:** 3-9

**Height:** 3-6 feet

**Pollinator:** Self pollinating

**Sun:** Full Sun

**Spread:** 2-3 feet

## PRELUDE

The Prelude starts the raspberry season. They have a rounded shape with a mild flavor. The berries are terrific fresh or frozen. They are moderately resistant to root rot and leaf spot. They have a tendency to hang towards the ground so many clusters can be missed if canes are not lifted. This is a hardy, reliable raspberry. Ripens July-June - June Bearing

**Zones:** 4-8

**Height:** 4-5 Feet

**Pollinator:** Self pollinating

**Spacing:** 3 Feet

**Sun:** Full to partial





## ROYALTY PURPLE

These are large, sweet raspberries that never fade even when cooked, frozen, or canned. They are very vigorous, cold tolerant, and resistant to insects. Royalty couples the size and vigor of purple raspberries with the quality of red. Ripens in August. June Bearing



**Zone:** 4-8  
**Height:** 4-5 Feet  
**Width:** 3-4 Feet  
**Sun:** Full  
**Color:** Purple-red  
**Taste:** Sweet

## TULAMEEN

Tulameen is a high-yielding, very large fruit with a good sugar-acid balance, and a pure, strong, sweet raspberry flavor. Its fruit is one of the largest of red raspberries and has an outstanding appearance. It is a floricanne (everbearing) fruiting raspberry that is extremely popular cultivar among fresh market growers. They are very robust and adaptable plants.



**Zones:** 4-7  
**Height:** 5-6 Feet  
**Spacing:** 2.5 Feet  
**Sun Level:** Full  
**Color:** Bright red  
**Taste:** Good, delicious

## ENCORE

Encore is an extremely winter-hardy late June bearing raspberry. The plants are adaptable and do well in varying soil conditions.



**Zones:** 4-7  
**Height:** 5-6 Feet  
**Spacing:** 2.5 Feet  
**Sun Level:** Full  
**Color:** Bright red  
**Taste:** Good, delicious

## BRISTOL BLACK

These canes produce large, glossy, firm, black fruit. Very vigorous, productive canes. For disease prevention, do not plant within 100 feet of other varieties. Everbearing variety Zone 4-8.

# STRAWBERRIES

**Strawberries get their name** from the mulch traditionally used to protect them from weeds, dry soil, and cold temperatures - straw. They not only produce amazingly sweet and desirable fruits, but the plants are also attractive enough for landscaping in flowerbeds, containers, or as a ground cover. The plants have white flowers and toothed, rounded green leaves. Strawberries are categorized into 3 main groups: June bearing, everbearing, and day neutral (descriptions of each type follows). They grow about 6-8 inches tall and spread by runners to about 16-18 inches. Some varieties will grow well in a variety of different climates, but tend to grow best in specific regions of the country. In alkaline soils they tend to become iron deficient, and they don't tolerate soils with high salinity.

June bearing types will only produce one crop a year, generally in early summer (late May or June). They are recognized generally as the largest fruits, and also the highest quality berries. Everbearing strawberries consistently bear a summer crop (June) as well as a fall crop (September). Day Neutral begin producing in late spring, and then continue producing fruits through fall. Both everbearing and day neutral varieties tend to be smaller than June bearing varieties, and don't produce as many runners. Hot summer temperatures above 85-90 degrees tend to limit fruit production.

**Location:** Plant in an open site in full sun, or a little late afternoon shade. In very cold areas, plant on a south facing slope to assist with hardiness. Pick a location with good soil drainage.

**Soil:** Strawberries prefer deep, well-drained soil with a high organic matter content - the less clay the better. Sandy soils work fine, but avoid heavy clay soils if possible. Plants are susceptible to iron chlorosis if planted in alkaline soils. Acidifying soil each year with sulfur will assist with fruit production.

**Planting:** Plant in early spring, after the last hard frost in cold climates. In sandy, well-drained soil it is unnecessary to mound the soil, but essential for good drainage if you planting in heavy or clay soils. Make sure to position crowns slightly above the surface when backfilling. Space plants 12-18 inches apart and rows should be 2-3 feet apart. June bearing varieties will not produce the first year (and can also be planted in fall of the previous season to produce a crop the next summer), and everbearing and day neutral varieties can produce a nice crop the first season. Mulch the plants with a light compost to deter weeds and help maintain a consistent soil moisture. Strawberries grow very well in containers - use a lightweight, high quality potting soil like Fertilome Ultimate Potting Soil. In containers, the plants will need extra protection to survive cold winters. See attached bare root and container planting guide.

**Water:** Make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 5-10 days depending on heat and sun exposure. As the plants mature and begin to fill in, maintain soil moisture during the growing season. Drip or soaker systems are preferable, but overhead sprinklers will work fine as well.





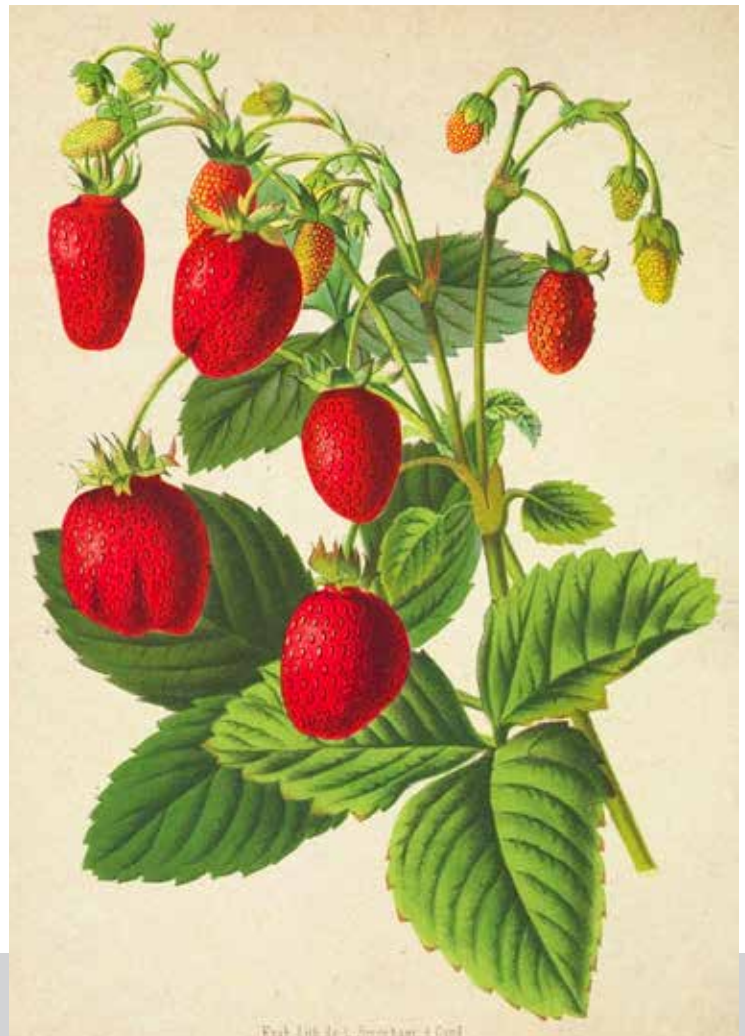
**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer with micronutrients in mid to late spring before bloom time to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertilome Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. Plan on 1 pound (about 2 cups) for a 30 foot row. A second, light application just after fruit set will help keep the plants growing and boost productivity. Everbearing varieties prefer lighter, more frequent applications, so we suggest 1/2 pound per 30 foot row once a month during the growing season. If iron chlorosis occurs, use a chelated iron supplement like EDDHA 6% Iron. Strawberries prefer a more acidic soil, so yearly or even bi-annual applications of sulfur can help maintain a lower pH.

**Pruning:** Since strawberries reproduce from new runners each year, you have two options on how to prune. For larger fruit and plants, but possibly a smaller crop, pinch off new runners early in the season to retain the strength in the producing plants. For a heavier crop, but with potentially smaller berries, let the runners grow 7-10 inches apart, then remove the additional runners that shoot out afterwards. Renovate your strawberry patch (especially June bearing varieties) every few years by mowing down the heavy foliage after harvest season and removing older plants to allow more room for new runners to develop. Some growers will till under older patches and completely replant every 3-5 years to help keep plants under control and reduce weeds and diseases from becoming problematic.

**Harvest & Yield:** Pick fruit when berries are fully developed, have deep, mature color, and are sweet to the taste. Pinch the stem of the fruit from the plant with thumb and fingernail to harvest. Fruit can get crushed easily if piled too deep on top of each other, so harvest with a broad, shallow container to prevent damage. Anticipate 5-10 quarts of fruit per 10 feet of row.

**Pests:** Multiple diseases attack strawberries each year and can severely damage your crop: botrytis, anthracnose, mildews, leaf spot, root rot and others. As needed, apply a general-purpose fungicide like Copper Soap from Natural Guard or Complete Disease Control from Monterey (both products are organic and very safe to use on edibles right up until harvest) to prevent and control disease outbreaks. The Complete Disease Control can also be applied as a soil drench in early spring and again once a month during the growing season to prevent many of the most damaging diseases that affect strawberries.

Root weevil, aphids, mites, slugs and snails are the most common insect pests that damage strawberries. Avoid over watering, watch for telltale signs on the leaves of insect damage, and apply insecticides only as needed to control the most difficult of pests. Sevin, Permethrin, and Spinosad Soap have the broadest range of control, but are the safest to use closer to harvest season. Read each label specifically for harvest intervals after application.



## ALBION

The perfect dessert strawberry due to its high sugar content and amazing flavor! Bursting with sweetness, this everbearing/day-neutral berry has a conical, symmetrically shaped fruit with firm texture and average to large size. Albion is high yielding, tolerates heat and humidity, and has excellent disease resistance. May remain evergreen in frost-free areas.

**Mature Height:** 12 inches

**Mature Spread:** 12 inches

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Type:** Day-Neutral/Everbearing

**Flavor:** Sweet, firm texture

**Pollinator Required:** Self-pollinating

**Zones:** 3-9



## ALL-STAR

A top-performing variety! This easy-care plant is very vigorous, giving you crops of large, glossy, firm berries with an exceptionally sweet taste and that perfect strawberry shape. Plant plenty of extras plants to ensure a large enough crop for freezing or making preserves; this variety produces a lot of high-quality berries over a short harvest season. Disease-resistant to verticillium wilt, leaf scorch, powdery mildew, and tolerates botrytis rot. Cold hardy. Ripens in June.

**Mature Height:** 12 inches

**Mature Spread:** 12 inches

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Type:** June Bearing

**Flavor:** Sweet, mild flavor; firm texture

**Pollinator Required:** Self-pollinating

**Zones:** 3-9



## EVERSWEET

One bite and you'll love the exceptionally sweet and flavorful taste of the firm, bright red, cone-shaped berries. This everbearing plant produces sweet, long, cone-shaped strawberries in its very first year! It will continue producing, even when temperatures exceed 80°F. Perfect for patio gardens. Ripens each summer and continues to fruit into fall. They are recommended for fresh eating and freezing. Grow these plants in strawberry jars, hanging baskets, traditional gardens, or in raised beds.

**Mature Height:** 12 inches

**Mature Spread:** 12 inches

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Type:** Day-Neutral/Everbearing

**Flavor:** Sweet, firm texture

**Pollinator Required:** Self-pollinating

**Zones:** 3-9





## HONEOYE

A hardy, consistent producer. This vigorous plant bears crops reliably, with good runner production. The strawberries are delicious fresh, frozen, or in jams and wines. This variety produces a lot of high-quality berries over a short harvest season, making it a perfect choice for processing large batches of jam or syrup. Cold hardy. Ripens in Late May – Early June. Self-pollinating. A licensed variety of Cornell University.

**Mature Height:** 12 inches

**Mature Spread:** 12 inches

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Type:** June Bearing

**Flavor:** Sweet, mild flavor; firm texture

**Pollinator Required:** Self-pollinating

**Zones:** 3-9



## QUINALT

One of the most popular varieties of everbearing strawberry! Large, soft, deliciously sweet fruit ideal are for fresh eating or preserves. Produces consistent smaller crops from late spring through fall. Developed by Washington State University, this variety is popular everywhere for its delicious berries that are perfect for home gardens. Great for containers.

**Mature Height:** 12 inches

**Mature Spread:** 12 inches

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet, soft texture

**Type:** Day-Neutral/Everbearing

**Pollinator Required:** Self-pollinating

**Zones:** 3-9



## SEASCAPE

Enjoy these large, delicious, bright red strawberries in spring, summer and fall--three seasons of sweet deliciousness. This new day-neutral strawberry starts fruiting about 3 months from planting. The hard-working plants produce an abundance of sweet, juicy berries. The 12-18" plants are easy-growing, and perform well in matted rows, high density raised beds or in containers. They grow everywhere! They are heat-tolerant and disease resistant. High-yielding and good strawberries for any garden soil.

**Mature Height:** 12 inches

**Mature Spread:** 12 inches

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet, firm texture

**Type:** Day-Neutral/Everbearing

**Pollinator Required:** Self-pollinating

**Zones:** 4-8



## WASATCH

Wasatch Everbearing Strawberry is another introduction from Michigan State and improves upon traditional everbearing strawberries, producing higher yields, shows increased vigor, and rewards the grower with more flavor than most. While Wasatch fruit is not as firm and smaller sized compared to Albion, it has higher yields, better fruit color and excellent flavor compared to Albion. This is a very new introduction, and availability is still limited.

**Mature Height:** 12 inches

**Mature Spread:** 12 inches

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet, firm texture

**Type:** Day-Neutral/Everbearing

**Pollinator Required:** Self-pollinating

**Zones:** 3-9





# NUTS

**Native to Asia and North Africa**, the almond is nearly as hardy as the peach, but is often more susceptible to climate fluctuations. Trees bear fruit best where the summers are long, hot and dry. They do not produce well in humid or cool summer weather. Their glossy, spade shaped leaves add to their attractive appearance spring through fall. Almonds need adequate winter chill to set fruit, but also need proper protection from cold. Because almonds flower so early, their tender buds and blossoms are especially susceptible to frost damage in areas where late frosts are common. In Cache Valley, look for late blooming varieties like Mission, Hall's Hardy, and All-in-One. Some almonds are self-fruitful, but, for best production, most trees require a second tree for pollinating (must be a different variety).

Mature almond trees can reach up to 20-25 feet tall and nearly as broad. Flowers can be pale pink or white; once set the fruit looks like a flattened, undersized, green peach. In late summer or early fall, the hull will split to reveal the shell inside. The kernel inside the shell is the edible part of the almond.

**Location:** Open site in full sun, with good air circulation. Since they produce very early blossoms, they perform best if given some protection from cold late winter and early spring winds, such as on a south facing slope.

**Soil:** Deep garden, loamy soil works best - well drained, not soggy. Avoid heavy clay or overly sandy soils.

**Planting:** Space trees at 15-20 foot intervals. See attached bare root and container planting guide.

**Water:** To ensure steady fruit development from bloom to harvest, make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season- usually a deep watering every 5-10 days depending on heat and sun exposure. Be sure to continue the regular deep waterings as the fruit begins to ripen and approach harvest.

**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer in early spring with micronutrients to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertilome Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. A good rule of thumb is to use 1/2 to 1 pound of fertilizer per inch of trunk diameter (2 cups generally equals 1 pound). Spread fertilizer evenly around the drip line of the tree.

**Pruning:** Once the trees have matured and have been trained into an open vase shape, they require minimal pruning each season. Each year remove any damaged or diseased branches. This can be done any time after bloom or during dormant season. Each spring, take out about 20% of old wood to encourage new wood



development. When pruning keep in mind that almonds bear fruit on short spurs that form on the previous year's growth and remain fruitful for up to 4 years. Too much pruning can significantly decrease the tree's productivity. Also, see our pruning guide for more specific pruning instructions.

**Harvest & Yield:** Harvest nuts after the hulls have cracked open and are starting to dry, then shake the tree to get the nuts to fall out. Peel off the hulls and spread the nuts out without stacking them on top of each other, letting them dry for a 2-3 days in a partially sunny, partially shady location. To test for adequate dryness, shake a few of the nuts to find out if the kernels rattle inside the shells. Freeze the nuts for 48 hours to kill any unwanted insects that may hide inside the shells, then seal the nuts in an airtight container - they can keep in-shell for up to 6 months in a cool, dry place. Each tree will usually produce 20-30 pounds of nuts depending on location, fertilizer, variety and rootstock.

**Pests:** phids are the most common insect to attack almond trees each summer. To best control the aphids, use a dormant spray/fungicide combo during the late dormant season or even just as the buds start to swell in early spring. During the growing season (even right up until harvest), apply a general-purpose insecticide as needed. Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray (organic), Sevin, or Malathion are all excellent insecticides for the job. Lady Bugs will also do a great job at controlling aphid outbreaks.

Blossom blight, shot-hole fungus, and brown rot are some of the most common diseases that affect almonds. Prevent disease by starting the season with a dormant spray/fungicide combination. Next, apply a general-purpose fungicide right after blossom drop. To prevent shot-hole fungus and blossom blight, continue to apply fungicide every 2 weeks during the cool, wet season of spring. It is essential to spray again in the fall, at about 25% leaf drop to stop these harmful diseases from permanently damaging your trees. For a good general-purpose fungicide, we recommend Copper Soap, F-Stop by Fertilome or Complete Disease Control from Monterey.





## ALMOND, HALL'S HARDY

Begins production often in the third year and will produce 12-15 lbs. of nuts at maturity. This self-pollinating tree has a rounded form and the fruit and leaves resemble a peach until the fruit fully develops. Large, 1 inch nuts have a hard shell and ripen from late September to October. Halls Hardy Almond Tree is the best almond variety for cold climates.

**Mature Height:** 15'-30'

**Mature Spread:** 15'-20'

**Sun Exposure:** Full – Partial

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both

**Pollinator Required:** Mostly self-fertile, but produces more with other pollinators.

**Harvest Period:** September - October

**Zones:** 5-9



## ALMOND, NE PLUS

Ne Plus (nay-PLEW) Almonds are large, with a long and narrow shape that is soft shelled with a sweet kernel. They are high in protein and heart healthy. They're good for your lungs, heart, and also your teeth. The NE Plus Almond tree grows well in all soils, thrives in full sun or partial shade, and withstands heat and drought well. They make a stunning addition to any "natural" area, or arrange them in rows along a fence line or driveway.

**Mature Height:** 20'-30'

**Mature Spread:** 8'-10'

**Sun Exposure:** Full - Partial

**Flavor:** Sweet (as far as almonds go).

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Very Early

**Pollinator Required:** Yes. Other almonds, apricots, nectarines, and peaches will work.

**Harvest Period:** September

**Zones:** 5-8



## ALMOND, TEXAS MISSION

The small-to-medium sized tree with a spreading, open canopy usually grows 10-15 ft. It has a showy white bloom which produces a wonderfully sweet, small, fat nut. Almond trees flourish best in climates with mild winters, and long, dry, hot summers with low humidity. The Texas Mission almond tree is perfect for areas with late frost. Deep, well-drained soils are best. Drought tolerant.

**Mature Height:** 15'-30'

**Mature Spread:** 8'-10'

**Sun Exposure:** Full - Partial

**Flavor:** Very sweet.

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Mid to late-spring (late spring frosts)

**Pollinator Required:** Semi self-fertile, but pollinators are recommended (see Ne Plus).

**Harvest Period:** October

**Zones:** 5b-9 (not as hardy as Ne Plus or Hall's)



**Hazelnuts, also known as filberts**, are edible selections of the European *Corulus avellana* species. They can be grown as either a single trunk tree or in a shrub form, depending on your desired pruning method. As a tree, they have a strong, open structure and will grow up to 15-18 feet tall and wide. The round, ruffle-edged leaves are approximately 3-4 inches long and can produce a pleasant canopy of shade. Winter through spring you will notice catkins or male flowers hanging on the branches waiting to produce pollen in late spring. Hazelnuts are relatively hardy and do best in cold winter areas.

In late summer, you will see the nuts starting to ripen and then drop from the trees in early to mid-fall. Depending on variety, you will harvest either round or oblong nuts that formed inside the colorful, frilled husks. Any squirrels in the area will also be keenly aware of harvest season, so keep an eye out for agile nut thieves in September and October. Cross pollination is required for best fruit set, so make sure to plant two different varieties for best production.

**Location:** Open site in full sun, with good air circulation. In very hot summer climates, partial shade is recommended.

**Soil:** Deep garden, loamy soil works best - well drained, not soggy. Avoid heavy clay.

**Planting:** Space trees at 10-15 foot intervals. See attached bare root and container planting guide.

**Water:** To ensure steady fruit development from bloom to harvest, make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 10-15 days depending on heat and sun exposure. Be sure to continue the regular deep waterings as the fruit begins to ripen and approach harvest.

**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer in early spring with micronutrients to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertlome Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. A good rule of thumb is to use 1/2 to 1 pound of fertilizer per inch of trunk diameter (2 cups generally equals 1 pound). Spread fertilizer evenly around the drip line of the tree.

**Pruning:** Both the tree and shrub form of filberts tend to sucker each year, so clear those out in spring, and again during the summer as needed. The tree form grows more upright, so training as a central leader makes sense. Thin out any dead or damaged branches each spring, and remove up to 20% of the older growth each year, especially if the branches get overgrown and too dense in the middle of the tree. Otherwise, minimal pruning each year will be adequate to maintain a





healthy crop.

**Harvest & Yield:** When ready for harvest, the nuts will fall from the husks and can be easily gathered up from the ground. Dry the nuts for 2-3 days in a warm, mostly sunny location. Hazelnuts can keep in-shell for up to 12-18 months if stored in a cool, dry place. Each tree will usually produce 20-30 pounds of nuts depending on location, fertilizer, variety and rootstock.

**Pests:** Aphids are the most common insect to attack hazelnut trees each summer. To best control the aphids, use a dormant spray/fungicide combo during the late dormant season or even just as the buds start to swell in early spring. During the growing season (even right up until harvest), apply a general-purpose insecticide as needed. Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray (organic), Sevin, or Malathion are all excellent insecticides for the job. Lady Bugs will also do a great job at controlling aphid outbreaks. Otherwise, Hazelnuts are relatively pest and disease free in the Intermountain West.

## HAZELNUT (FILBERTS), BARCELONA

The Barcelona produces a very large nut that is round, and fine-flavored. This popular tree is a favorite among home growers, and it's the nut of choice for commercial growers. Filberts are easy to grow and will succeed wherever it is possible to grow peaches and are comparable in size. These nuts are high in food value and will ripen in early September. Suckers will need to be removed or your tree will turn into a bush.

**Mature Height:** 15'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 15'-20'

**Sun Exposure:** Full – Partial

**Flavor:** Rich

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes.

**Harvest Period:** Ealy September

**Zones:** 5-9



## HAZELNUT (FILBERTS), HALL'S GIANT

A good pollinator for other Filberts, Hall's produces light crops of medium to large-sized, round nuts. Don't be surprised if it skips a year of production every so often. It grows vigorously and will require sucker control if a tree-form is desired; its natural state is more of a shrub.

**Mature Height:** 8'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 8'-12'

**Sun Exposure:** Full - Partial

**Flavor:** One of the best.

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Late winter – early spring

**Pollinator Required:** Yes.

**Harvest Period:** August - September

**Zones:** 4-8



**Often called Carpathian or English walnuts**, these common orchard trees are descended from parents in Southeast Europe and Southwest Asia. They are widely grown commercially and provide a valuable source of protein and other nutrients for consumption. Walnuts are relatively hardy, and do best in cold winter areas, but can be susceptible to hard early or late frosts. In Northern Utah, they are consistently one of the last trees to produce leaves in the spring. The tree grows quickly, up to 40-60 feet tall, and has an attractive, smooth, grey bark that covers the trunk and lower branches. Most walnut varieties are self-fruitful, but it is best to plant 2 varieties for cross pollination.

A common, yet untrue myth exists that walnut leaves are unsuitable to compost or work into garden soil. While it is true that all walnuts produce a natural toxin called juglone that can damage some crops, it breaks down very quickly in compost and even in well ventilated sunny areas. Do not hesitate to use them as carbon based organic matter for your compost pile. While Black walnuts retain the highest concentration of juglone, the leaves can also be composted and used after a few months.

As the nuts ripen and start to fall from the husks, watch for nut loving squirrels that will compete with even the best trained harvesters. Keep an eye out for these agile nut thieves in September and October.

**Location:** Open site in full sun, with good air circulation. Walnuts make great shade trees, and can handle growing in lawn or landscape locations.

**Soil:** Deep garden, loamy soil works best - well drained, not soggy.. Avoid heavy clay.

**Planting:** Space trees at 30-40 foot intervals. See attached bare root and container planting guide.

**Water:** Make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 10-15 days depending on heat and sun exposure. As walnuts mature and grow, they are large and sturdy enough to survive with little to no supplemental watering except during hot, dry summer conditions.





**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer in early spring with micronutrients to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertlome Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. A good rule of thumb is to use 1/2 to 1 pound of fertilizer per inch of trunk diameter (2 cups generally equals 1 pound). Spread fertilizer evenly around the drip line of the tree.

**Pruning:** Walnut trees grow tall and straight, so train them as a central leader with strong scaffold branches on 45 degree angles - be sure to remove any narrow or open angle crotches, as these are the weakest branches that will break with wind and snow. Thin out any dead or damaged branches each spring. Otherwise, minimal pruning is needed each year and will be adequate to maintain a healthy crop.

**Harvest & Yield:** In late September or early October, when ready for harvest, the nuts will fall from the husks and can be easily gathered up from the ground. Depending on the variety, some trees will drop the nuts, husk and all. These will have to be gathered and husked before drying. Dry the nuts until dry (crack one open and check the kernel for brittleness) in a warm, well-ventilated, mostly shady location. Walnuts can keep in-shell for up to 2 months if stored in a cool, dry place; up to 6-12 months in a sealed container in a refrigerator. Each tree will usually produce 100-150 pounds of nuts depending on location, fertilizer, variety and rootstock.

**Pests:** Other than aphids, Walnut Husk Fly is the most common pest for walnuts. The fly attacks the husks, causing them to turn black and adhere to the shell. In most cases, the nuts fall prematurely from the tree. The damage stains the shells and makes the husks very difficult to remove, but normally does not damage the nut kernels inside. An application of a general-purpose insecticide like permethrin, or bifenthrin, under the canopy of the tree in mid-July and then again in early August will usually kill the flies as they hatch, and before they can damage the husks.

Otherwise, Walnuts are relatively pest and disease free in the Intermountain West.

## WALNUT, CARPATHIAN

Mature produce an average of 3-4 bushels of nuts. Prefers deep, dry, light loamy soils. Avoid wet or poor subsoil. Once established these trees are very hardy seen to survive -30 degrees Fahrenheit with little or no die-off.

**Mature Height:** 40'-60'

**Mature Spread:** 40'-60'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-spring

**Pollinator Required:** Semi self-fertile. A second walnut is recommended.

**Harvest Period:** Fall, when nuts fall to the ground.

**Zones:** 5a-9



Nuts-Walnuts

# APPLES

**More home gardeners grow apples than any other fruit tree**, making them the most popular of all deciduous fruit trees. Why? They are adaptable, hardy, productive, grow to manageable sizes, live long, taste great and there are so many different qualities available in many varieties. You can graft multiple varieties into one tree (which you can do on other trees as well but seems to be most popular in apples). Apples make great shade trees in the summer, have attractive flowers in the spring, good fall color, and have the added benefit of producing a lot of desirable fruit.

Apples need many hundreds of hours of cold temperatures (below 40 degrees) to set fruit properly, but there are a few varieties available with low-chill requirements. Many trees are self-fertile, but it is generally recommended that two or more varieties are planted in the general vicinity, especially varieties that are well known pollinators. Standard varieties of apple can grow up to 25-30 feet tall and 25 feet wide. Dwarf and Semi-dwarf varieties mature at much smaller dimensions, and the size is regulated by the type of rootstock used for the tree. For example, an EMLA 26 rootstock will grow a tree 40-45% of standard size.

When selecting varieties, we always recommend that you do some research at the grocery store, find the flavors and textures that you like, and most of the varieties found there will produce well in northern climates (especially in Cache Valley). Next, determine how you will be using the apples - juicing, sauce, baking, storage - and then find the varieties you enjoy that fit those uses. Our most popular varieties for the last few years are Honeycrisp, Fuji, Jonagold, and MacIntosh and they all have strengths and weaknesses depending on the ultimate use. Do some research and choose wisely, especially if your space for growing a lot of apples is limited.

**Location:** Open site in full sun, with good air circulation. Apples do best in landscape or garden locations and can even perform well in a lawn situation. Since they produce early blossoms, they perform best if given some protection from cold later winter and early spring winds. That same protection will help with early fruit set as well.

**Soil:** Deep garden, loamy soil works best - well drained, not soggy. Avoid heavy clay or overly sandy soils if possible. Apples are relatively forgiving with soil conditions, and even in a heavy clay soil, they can still produce excellent crops

**Planting:** See attached bare root and container planting guide.





**Water:** To ensure steady fruit development from bloom to harvest, make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 5-10 days depending on heat and sun exposure. Consistent watering is essential as the fruit begins to ripen and harvest season approaches. Be sure to not over water, but maintain a consistent soil moisture content below the surface. Mulches can be quite helpful to keep the soil evenly moist in hot summer temperatures.

**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer in early spring with micronutrients to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertilo-me Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. A good rule of thumb is to use 1/2 to 1 pound of fertilizer per inch of trunk diameter (2 cups generally equals 1 pound). Spread fertilizer evenly around the drip line of the tree.



**Pruning:** Once the trees have matured and have been trained into either a central or modified leader shape, they require some pruning each season. Each year remove any damaged or diseased branches. This can be done any time after bloom or during dormant season. Each spring, take out water sprouts (any unproductive growth shooting straight up). Also, remove branches growing into the center of the tree and trim back terminal buds to encourage new wood development in open areas and create more fruit-bearing scaffolding branches. Remember, fruit is not produced on vertical growth. The best fruit production takes place on strong, more horizontal branches. Keep in mind that apples need consistent pruning each year, but too much pruning can significantly decrease the tree's productivity. Also, see our pruning guide for more pruning instructions for pome fruits. When fruit production is heavy, make sure to thin apples to 1 fruit every 6-8 inches to prevent breakage from weight, and to ensure large and high-quality fruit. Improper thinning not only causes damage, but will encourage the tree to move into an every-other-year production cycle.

**Harvest & Yield:** When ripe, the fruit will have developed its mature color, has the right amount of sweetness for the variety, and the seeds on the inside have a dark, rich color. When picking apples, hold the fruit nested in your palm, not just with the fingers, and gently twist the stem off the branch. Be careful not to damage the spurs where the fruit grow, as these will continue to produce more fruit in forthcoming years. Apples ripen mid-summer through fall, depending on the variety. As a general rule of thumb, the later the maturity, the longer the variety will store into the winter. Early summer apples need to be cooked, sauced, or juiced as they deteriorate quickly, while later varieties can store for months. Each tree will usually produce 75-200+ pounds of fruit depending on size of the tree, location, fertilizer, variety and rootstock.

**Pests:** Coddling moth do more damage to apples than any other insect and must be prevented and controlled on a yearly basis if you want to harvest undamaged fruits each fall. Coddling moth lay eggs on the fruit that hatch and burrow into the skin of the fruit, eventually reaching the core. Commonly, they enter the fruit from the blossom end, and where the fruit touch each other in clusters. Timing is critical when preventing Coddling

moth. We recommend following the local Extension directions for spraying each year, as it varies from year to year. There are many safe and reliable insecticides to help stop Coddling moth larvae, including multiple organic options, like Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray, Spinosad or Spinosad Soap, Sevin, and Fertilome Triple Action. The key is to spray at the right time and be consistent. Generally, the first wave of larvae hatch around early June, the second wave in July, and the third wave in August, so successive applications are required. More specific yearly information on spray timing and frequency can be found on our website and social media platforms, as well as in store.

Aphids and blister mites are more common insects that attack apple trees each summer. To best control the aphids and mites, use a dormant spray/fungicide combo during the late dormant season or even just as the buds start to swell in early spring. For aphid control during the growing season (even right up until harvest), apply a general-purpose insecticide as needed. Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray (organic), Sevin, or Malathion are all excellent insecticides for the job. Lady Bugs will also do a great job at controlling aphid outbreaks. Blister mites can quickly transfer from the leaves to the fruit during the summer, so we recommend mixing a summer oil in with the coddling moth sprays to help prevent the mites from russeting the fruit in late summer.

Mildew and apple scab are some of the most common diseases that affect apples. Prevent disease by starting the season with a dormant spray/fungicide combination. Next, if mildew-spreading conditions exist (cool nights, warm days, high humidity), apply a general-purpose fungicide like Copper Soap, F-Stop by Fertilome, or Complete Disease Control from Monterey as needed.

Fireblight is a consistent problem for Apples. Please consult our Fireblight Guide for more information on how to protect your valuable trees from this deadly disease.

## AUVIL EARLY FUJI

Early Fuji apples are round and large. It has a mostly red colored skin with small patches of golden yellow blush and light vertical striations. The Early Fuji has a white to cream-colored, dense, yet crisp flesh. Complex in flavor, low in acidity and very sweet with notes of both honey and citrus. Fuji apples are good for salads, pies, baking and freezing. They are scab susceptible in humid climates.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/storage:** Good for cooking and suaces.

Good keeper.

**Bloom Period:** Spring

**Pollinator Required:** Yes.

**Harvest Period:** Mid-September

**Zones:** 5-9





## CORTLAND

The Cortland is a large ruby red apple that won't brown. They are often capped with a green blush. It ripens in mid-September and is great for pies, making cider and eating. Their crisp, finely-grained white flesh is exceptionally juicy with a sharp, sweet-tart flavor. This self-pollinating apple tree is a great option because it is reliable and bears heavy crops each season.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet-Tart

**Cooking/storage:** Both. Average Keeper.

**Bloom Period:** mid-April

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Mid-September

**Zones:** 4-6



## CRIMSON CRISP

Very attractive crimson red blushed fruits. Medium-sized, extremely crisp creamy-white flesh, with tart, very good, rich flavor. The balance of tart and sweet gives it a distinct rich flavor. Midseason harvest, with fruits storing for 6 months. Spreading, well-branched trees are immune to scab and moderately resistant to leaf rust. From same family as Honeycrisp. Slow to brown when cut.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Tart

**Cooking/storage:** Both

**Bloom Period:** Spring

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Mid-September

**Zones:** 5-8



## GALE GALA

Wonderful dessert apple from New Zealand. Crisp, nice blend of sweetness and tartness. Full red color with deep red striping allowing harvest in one or two pickings. Fruit size, firmness, and eating quality is comparable to other Gala sports. Gale Gala blooms in mid-season and will pollinate all other early blooming apple varieties, varieties blooming in the middle of the season, and varieties blooming late in the season.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/storage:** Good for cooking and sauces.  
Good keeper.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Late-August

**Zones:** 4-8



## GIBSON GOLDEN DELICIOUS

Gibson Golden is a smooth-skinned selection of the Golden Delicious that appears to russet less than standard Golden. The tree is vigorous, productive, and easy to handle. Like standard Golden, the fruit is sweet and juicy.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/storage:** Good for cooking, baking, & eating.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Late-September

**Zones:** 5-8



## HONEYCRISP

Honeycrisp is reliable annual produce with apples that are 2 3/4-3 1/2 inches in diameter. They are mostly or completely red depending how much sun they are exposed to. The flavor is characterized as exceptionally crisp, juicy, and sweet. Harvest usually begins mid-September and because the apples hold well on the tree can last well into October. The fruit can also be stored up to 6 months in a refrigerated unit. Very resistant to scab.

**Mature Height:** 15'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Very Sweet

**Cooking/storage:** Stores up to 6 mo. w/refrigeration.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-season.

**Pollinator Required:** Yes. Can use Fuji, Golden Delicious, Braeburn, Gala, etc.

**Harvest Period:** Mid-September to Mid-October

**Zones:** 3-7



## IMPROVED GOLDEN DELICIOUS

This is a sport of Golden Delicious and very similar, but not completely the same. It is not uncommon for the skin of this sport to blush instead of stay a straight yellow. The flavor is unquestionably Golden D, sweet, mild, and rich, with honeyed pear and a whiff of something generically vegetable. This is a very versatile apple good for both fresh eating and cooking.

**Mature Height:** 15'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full to part sun.

**Flavor:** Tart at first, then sweet.

**Cooking/storage:** Good for baking and processing. Stores well.

**Bloom Period:** Mid to late-season.

**Pollinator Required:** No. Partially self-fertile.

Good pollinator for other trees.

**Harvest Period:** September

**Zones:** 4-8





## JONAGOLD

This beauty is a cross between the Golden Delicious and Jonathan apples. The apples are very large with crisp, gleaming white flesh and yellow skin with a red blush. The flavor is rich and fragrant that's the perfect mix of sweet goodness and lovely sharpness.

**Mature Height:** 12'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-20'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet/tart

**Cooking/storage:** Good for both, but best fresh.

**Bloom Period:** Late-season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes.

**Harvest Period:** October

**Zones:** 3-8



## JONAMAC

This cross between Jonathan and McIntosh bring together the best of both worlds. The eating quality combines the spiciness of Jonathan with the richness of McIntosh the crisp flesh being more like that of the latter than the former. It is a mostly red, medium fruit with a greenish background. The trees are medium-sized, very hardy, and highly productive.

**Mature Height:** 15'-25'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-20'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Rich, tart, with some spiciness.

**Cooking/storage:** Great for both.

**Bloom Period:** Early spring.

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Late-September/October

**Zones:** 3-8



## JONATHAN

Jonathan is an American classic. Famed for its high production and being one of the best flavored apples with a great balance of sharp and sweet flavor. The white flesh has a very smooth texture that is firm and crisp. Jonathan apples are very good for eating fresh, cooking & salads. Medium to large fruit.

**Mature Height:** 10'-25'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-25'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Sweet and juicy with a tang

**Cooking/storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-season

**Pollinator Required:** Semi self-fertile; pollinator recommended.

**Harvest Period:** August

**Zones:** 4-8



## LIBERTY

Fabulous for fresh eating, juice and sauce, this crunchy, mildly tart apple is much like an easy-to-grow version of McIntosh. Resists scab, fire blight and cedar apple rust; first class for being disease resistant. This is a great tree for organic gardeners due to little or no spraying needed. The medium-large fruit is bright, shiny, and has a 90% blush. They are heavily spurred and so heavy producers. The flavor is well balanced, perhaps sharper than many of the Mac-related varieties but still with the characteristic vinous note.

**Mature Height:** 18'-25'

**Mature Spread:** 20'

**Sun Exposure:** Full to partial

**Flavor:** Sweet-tart

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking/cider.

**Bloom Period:** April (mid-season)

**Pollinator Required:** No, partially self-fertile.

**Harvest Period:** Early October

**Zones:** 5-8



## LODI

This is an attractive, early apple with a sharp taste making it great for cooking. Lodi is a heavy bearer and so needs to be thinned early and heavily to produce good sized fruit. This will also help prevent biennial production. It is susceptible to fire blight and scab. Developed to replace Yellow Transparent.

**Mature Height:** 10'-25'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-25'

**Sun Exposure:** Full to partial

**Flavor:** Crisp and tart.

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking and sauces.

Doesn't store long.

**Bloom Period:** Early Season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes. Use early and mid-season bloomers I.E. Early Harvest, Red Jonathan, etc...

**Harvest Period:** July-August

**Zones:** 3-8





## PACIFIC GALA

Gala is a common apple found at the market, but nothing beats the rich, sweet flavor of a fresh-off-the-tree apples. Though these apples are fantastic for fresh eating they are also one of the best apples for applesauce. The apples hold well for several days after ripening on the tree. Though the Pacific Gala doesn't store long it does store better than your standard Gala and retains its sweet flavor well. Only somewhat disease resistant.

**Mature Height:** 10'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 8'-12'

**Sun Exposure:** Full to partial

**Flavor:** Sweet, aromatic

**Cooking/Storage:** Great for applesauce.

OK for cooking. OK for storing.

**Bloom Period:** Early to mid-season

**Pollinator Required:** No. Partially self-fertile

**Harvest Period:** September

**Zones:** 5a-8



## PINK LADY

This firm, crunchy, pink-hued apple has a perfect sweet-tart flavor. Pink Lady® apples have high sugars and high acids that make them slow to brown, when sliced. It's a great apple to snack on, slice on a salad, freeze, or use in any apple recipe. The crisp apples retain their shape when baked in pies, tarts, and pancakes. The sweet-tart apples lend additional flavor and sugar to applesauce and purees. They are elongated and have an asymmetrical shape. The skin is a vivid green covered in a pinkish blush which becomes a deeper shade of red.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Tart/Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for baking & sauces.

**Bloom Period:** Late

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Late October

**Zones:** 5-8



## RED CAMEO

This strand of apples came from a chance seedling found in a Red Delicious orchard. Its taste is similar to the Red Delicious, but not as strong along with a subtle hint of pear and a nice crunch. Cameo is very vigorous and fast growing and is somewhat disease resistant.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 8'-12'

**Sun Exposure:** Full to partial

**Flavor:** Sweet-tart

**Cooking/Storage:** Ok for cooking. Good for storage.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes.

**Harvest Period:** Mid-October

**Zones:** 4-8



## RED GRAVENSTEIN

Slow to start producing, but produces heavy once it does. Good cooking apple, especially for apple sauce and apple cider, but is said to be one of the best tasting apples for fresh eating. The flesh is crisp, juicy, finely grained, and light yellow. The Red Gravenstein is a sport of Gravenstein with a more consistently red skin, but will still have marbling. Poor disease resistance.

**Mature Height:** 12'-25'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full to partial

**Flavor:** Very good. Sweet-tart

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking/ciders, and for storage.

**Bloom Period:** Early Season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes. Not a good pollinator for other apples.

**Harvest Period:** July-August

**Zones:** 4-8



## RED JONAPRINCE

Red Jonaprince is one of the clones of Jonagold, characterized by a large fruit conical in shape and dark red in color. The yield is very high and the fruit can be stored for a long period of time (until June in a ULO cold room). Red Jonaprince is firmer and contains higher sugar levels than other Jonagold clones. The flesh is very firm, crispy, sweet-sour and very aromatic.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Sweet/sharp

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking. Stores 3 months.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Late-September

**Zones:** 4-8





## RED MCINTOSH

This is a cold-hardy native of Canada discovered in the 1700's. It is also a long-time American favorite. They are beautiful, round, red apples that are mildly tart and are soft textured when cooked; they also have a small core making them better for cooking. McIntosh makes a delicious applesauce with a little kick that will come out pink when the skin is left on. It is a good all-around fruit resistant to cedar-apple rust and fireblight.

**Mature Height:** 10'-25'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-25'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet with slight tartness.

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-April

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** September

**Zones:** 4-6



## RED ROME

Rome is a beautiful red apple that is medium to large in size and has fine-grained, greenish-white, juicy, crisp flesh that is mostly used for baking though it is still quite tasty when eaten fresh. It is great for areas of late frosts because of its later bloom period.

**Mature Height:** 15'-25'

**Mature Spread:** 15'-25'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Pleasant, mild, with a tart bite. Flavors develop with cooking.

**Cooking/Storage:** Great for cooking.

**Bloom Period:** Late season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** September-October

**Zones:** 4-8



## REDFIELD BRAEBURN

Braeburns are easy to grow, are heavy producers early in life, and the apples store well. The Redfield sport has all the juicy, sweet-tart flavor of other Braeburn strains, but colors better with a full, cherry-red blush. With its crisp, juicy flesh not only is it good for fresh eating, but also cooking. It is a hardy apple, but takes a long time to ripen and is known to sometimes not make it in time for winter in colder climates. Average disease resistance.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-12'

**Sun Exposure:** Full to partial

**Flavor:** Excellent; sweet-tart and aromatic

**Cooking/Storage:** Great for storage; 3 months or more. Good for cooking.

**Bloom Period:** Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No. Self-fertile

**Harvest Period:** October - November

**Zones:** 4-8



## ROYAL COURT

This is a Cortland apple that matures to a beautiful, full blush. Flesh is snowy white, crisp and juicy. The apples tend to lose flavor and crispness in storage so they are best used just after harvest. These heirloom apples were developed during a time when apples were mostly used for sauces, salads, and baking. They have a sweet flavor with just a hint of tartness. Average disease resistance.

**Mature Height:** 15'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full to partial

**Flavor:** Mostly sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for sauces/cooking.  
OK for storage.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-season

**Pollinator Required:** Partially self-fertile

**Harvest Period:** Mid-September

**Zones:** 4-8



## RUBINSTAR JONAGOLD

Rubinstar has all the characteristics of Jonagold, but produces up to a week earlier and displays a more intense red color that covers 70%-90% of the apple. It has a firm, cracking, slightly tart flesh and is one of the finest dessert and eating quality apples. While these apples will store for a while they tend to lose their crispness. They are best soon after harvest.

**Mature Height:** 10'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full to partial

**Flavor:** Tangy/sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Sauces/desserts. Will store up to 3 months; OK for storage

**Bloom Period:** Late season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes. May not be a good pollinator for other apples.

**Harvest Period:** Late September

**Zones:** 4-8



## RUBY MAC

Great baking and cooking apple. Okay for eating fresh. More tart than sweet flavor. Wonderful deep red color on medium sized fruit. Pollinator required. Fruit stays on the tree well, with very little premature drop.

## COMBINATION 4 WAY

Perfect for those who want fruit trees but don't have a lot of room. Four different apple varieties have been grafted onto one trunk. Just be careful not to prune off one variety! Varieties vary from year to year.



## RUBY JON

Ruby Jon is a sport of “Johnathan” apple. These apples are sweet and tart with a deep maroon color that begins to come on as early as mid-July. It is an excellent apple eaten fresh and also stores well. Its crisp, juicy flesh makes for fantastic sauces. This is one of the best all-around apples. Can be susceptible to fire blight so treat accordingly.

**Mature Height:** 12’-20’

**Mature Spread:** 10’-20’

**Sun Exposure:** Full/partial sun

**Flavor:** Mildly sweet/tart tang

**Cooking/Storage:** Great for cooking, storage and sauces.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-season

**Pollinator Required:** Semi-self-fertile; pollinator recommended.

**Harvest Period:** September – October

**Zones:** 4-8





## SCARLET SPUR

For years Scarlet Spur has been the most popular Red Delicious in the world. It has a dark mahogany color, crisp white flesh and excellent fruit production. This is a compact tree good for small areas. It has medium to large fruit and is a moderate bearer. The fruits color very uniformly even in the worst conditions and they ripen earlier than most other Red Delicious varieties.

**Mature Height:** 10'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-12'

**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Best fresh. Good for storage.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** August

**Zones:** 4-9



## SCHLECT SPUR

Improved Red Delicious No other early red sport colors or matures sooner. No other early red spur type sport has whiter flesh. Tests indicate the brix level allows for the earliest picking opportunities. Schlect Spur gives you, the grower, the advantage of large, typey fruit which can be picked earlier than other blush red sports. Crisp and juicy flesh. Semi-dwarf and spur-type tree allows for ease of growth for the orchardist. Put the Schlect Spur Delicious into your orchard and see how no other comparable variety can match its value.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Just like red delicious. (Sweet)

**Cooking/storage:** Best fresh. Good for storage.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** August - September

**Zones:** 4-8



## SEPTEMBER WONDER FUJI

September Wonder Fuji Apple gives colder zones the opportunity to grow this great variety. It has a reddish blush and creamy white flesh. It is considered the earliest true Fuji. It has crisp, dens, juicy, flesh with the sweetness of an heirloom apple. This apple is great for fresh eating and storage. Good size even though the apple has 5 to 6 weeks less growing season. The earliest true Fuji out on the market.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good storage.

Best for fresh eating.

**Bloom Period:** Early to Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Mid-September

**Zones:** 4-8



## WEALTHY

This is a desert apple that can also be picked early to use as a cooking apple. It is the earliest apple, besides crab-apples, to thrive in the Minnesota climate. The flesh is crisp and juicy with a refreshing, tart, balanced flavor. Wealthy often bears fruit the first year and keeps well. Its fruit a lovely yellow with red striping that tends to drop at maturity.

**Mature Height:** 10'-25'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-25'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet-tart

**Cooking/Storage:** Both

**Bloom Period:**

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** September

**Zones:** 4-8



## WINESAP

Winesap apples are dark red, round and medium sized. The skin of this apple is firm, and the flesh is crisp and exceptionally juicy with a creamy yellow hue. They are highly aromatic with a balanced sweet-tart taste and get their name due to their distinctive spicy wine like flavor. They are perfect for cider, sauces, juice and preserves. They will add moisture and a sweet flavor to breads, muffins and cakes. Their firm texture makes them an excellent cooking apple.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Sweet/tart

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking. Keeps well.

**Bloom Period:**

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Late-October

**Zones:** 5-8



## WOLF RIVER

The fruit has a red and green peel with a light yellow to greenish small circle on top. A well-known American cooking apple, notable for its large size. Wolf River is mainly used for cooking, and it keeps its shape when cooked. An old time apple that makes the best pie. It is fairly sweet and doesn't need much sugar added. It is extremely versatile. Wolf River has a very high natural resistance to the disease apple scab, and good resistance to fireblight and mildew. It is also very cold hardy.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'      **Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun      **Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for baking & drying.

Good storage.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-May

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Early-October

**Zones:** 3





# APRICOTS

**Apricots originate from China**, but have been adapted to be grown in many climates. Known for their explosions or early white or light pink blossoms (also colloquially called popcorn in Utah & Southern Idaho), apricots make beautiful landscape trees with the added bonus of bushels of tasty fruits in mid-summer. Their glossy, spade shaped leaves add to their attractive appearance spring through fall.

Because apricots flower so early, their tender buds and blossoms are especially susceptible to frost damage in areas where late frosts are common. Most apricots are self-fruitful, but there are a few common varieties that require a second tree for pollinating (must be a different variety). Whether you want beautiful early blossoms, a handsome summertime tree, fruit, or attractive fall color, apricots will provide them all.

**Location:** Open site in full sun, with good air circulation. Apricots do best in landscape or garden locations and not in lawn, which needs a different water and fertilizer regimen. Since they produce very early blossoms, they perform best if given some protection from cold late-winter and early-spring winds.

**Soil:** Deep garden, loamy soil works best - well drained, not soggy. Avoid heavy clay or overly sandy soils.

**Planting:** See attached bare root and container planting guide.

**Water:** To ensure steady fruit development from bloom to harvest, make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 5-10 days depending on heat and sun exposure. As the fruit begins to ripen and approach harvest, cut back on watering to prevent fruit splitting.

**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer in early spring with micronutrients to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best, That's All It Takes, Fertilome Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. A good rule of thumb is to use 1/2 to 1 pound of fertilizer per inch of trunk diameter (2 cups generally equals 1 pound). Spread fertilizer evenly around the drip line of the tree.

**Pruning:** Once the trees have matured and have been trained into an open vase shape, they require some pruning each season. Each year remove any damaged or diseased branches. This can be done any time after bloom or during dormant season. Each spring take out select amounts of old wood to encourage new wood development. When pruning, keep in mind that apricots bear fruit on short spurs that form on the previous year's growth and remain fruitful for up to 4 years. Too much pruning can significantly decrease the tree's productivity. Also, see our pruning guide for more pruning instructions for stone fruits.

**Harvest & Yield:** When harvesting, pick the fruit when it has colored up and when it has softened slightly. Apricots mature at irregular intervals and fall easily from the tree when they ripen too much, so plan on picking multiple times a week during harvest season. Most apricots ripen mid-summer. Each tree will usually produce 60-100 pounds of fruit depending on location, fertilizer, variety and rootstock.

**Pests:** Aphids are the most common insect to attack apricot trees each summer. To best control the aphids, use a dormant spray/fungicide combo during the late dormant season or even just as the buds start to swell in early spring. During the growing season, even right up until harvest, apply a general-purpose insecticide as needed. Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray (organic), Sevin, or Malathion are all excellent insecticides for the job. Lady Bugs will also do a great job at controlling aphid outbreaks.



Blossom blight, shot-hole fungus, and brown rot are some of the most common diseases that affect apricots. Prevent disease by starting the season with a dormant spray/ fungicide combination. Next, apply a general-purpose fungicide right after blossom drop. To prevent shot-hole fungus and blossom blight, continue to apply fungicide every 2 weeks during the cool, wet season of spring. It is essential to spray again in the fall, at about 25% leaf drop to stop these harmful diseases from permanently damaging your trees. For a good general-purpose fungicide, we recommend Copper Soap, F-Stop by Fertilome or Complete Disease Control from Monterey.

## BLLENHEIM

The Blenheim is prized for eating fresh, canning, and drying. The apricot ripens from the inside out causing fruit pickers to develop specific harvesting habits for the apricot that included picking fruits that still had a faint green tinge. It is considered to be the most succulent and flavorful of the apricots. These are very durable trees.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 6'-10'

**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial

**Bloom Period:** Early

**Harvest Period:** Early July

**Zones:** 5a-9

**Flavor:** Sweet, tart (early on), aromatic.

**Cooking/Storage:** Very good for both.

**Pollinator Required:** No. Self-fertile.



## CHINESE (MORMON)

This is a tough apricot that is a fairly late bloomer making it a good one for Northern climates where spring frosts can be unpredictable. This late-bearing variety produces good quality, medium to small sized fruit with a yellow-orange color. Thinning will ensure maximum size in the fruit.

**Mature Height:** 10' – 15'

**Mature Spread:** 10' – 15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial

**Bloom Period:** Late spring

**Flavor:** Sweet, mild

**Zones:** 5a-8

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Pollinator Required:** No, self-fertile. Good pollinator.

**Harvest Period:** Late June to early July



## MOORPARK

This is a variety with a juicy, sweet flesh that is fantastic fresh or can be used for cooking, canning, or drying. It is a self-pollinating tree, but produces even better when another variety of apricots, peaches, or nectarines is nearby. The fruit are freestone and are larger than your typical variety. They are fast growing trees that require little or no maintenance, and they're tolerant of most soils and growing conditions. A more reliable producer than others.

**Mature Height:** 15'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 15'-20'

**Sun Exposure:** Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/storage:** Both.

**Bloom Period:** Early to mid-spring

**Pollinator Required:** No; Self-fertile

**Harvest Period:** Late-June into August

**Zones:** 4-8



Apricots



## TILTON

Tilton is the leading variety for freezing, drying, and canning. It retains its color even after drying. It is different looking from most other apricots in that it is slightly flat in shape. This long-time favorite is one of the most flavorful with juicy, sweet-tart flavor. It has a light orange skin with a red blush. It is vigorous and bears heavy crops.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial

**Flavor:** Sweet/tart

**Cooking/storage:** Great for storage.

Also good for cooking.

**Bloom Period:** Early April

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Early July

**Zones:** 5-9



## WENATCHEE MOORPARK

Wenatchee produces beautiful, large, light yellow apricots. It is a good annual producer and its flavorful fruit is widely used for drying and home canning. The blooms of a Wenatchee apricot tree are very early, so this is sometimes a difficult tree to grow in areas of late frost. Best production is made in well drained and moderately fertile soils.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/storage:** Great for storage.

Good for cooking.

**Bloom Period:** Early April

**Pollinator Required:** No.

**Harvest Period:** Early July

**Zones:** 5-9



## PERFECTION

Perfection bears moderately early and produces large, sweet, and juicy fruit. The flesh and skin are a bright orange-yellow and the fruit has a firm texture. It is cold hardy and has an excellent taste. It is freestone. Good for canning, drying, freezing, cooking, and baking.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/storage:** Great for canning.

**Bloom Period:** Early

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Early July

**Zones:** 4-8



# CHERRIES

**Easily one of the most beautiful blooming trees**, cherries, both sweet and sour, have much more to offer than lovely blossoms. These attractive and productive trees make a great addition to any home garden, especially if grown on a dwarf root stock to limit their size.

Sweet cherries tend to grow larger and most varieties require a pollinator (make sure to select wisely, as not all trees will pollinate successfully). The standard trees grow up to 30 feet tall and do best in zones where winter hours are consistently below 45 degrees to develop flowers and fruit. Sweet cherries also perform better when protected from intense heat and cold.

Sour cherries are smaller, easier to grow, and self-fruitful (they also make great pollinators for sweet cherries). Not as tall as their sweet cousins, they tend to spread more laterally and max out at 12-15 feet tall. They are also more adaptable to varying climates and temperatures than sweet cherries. Most consumers usually eat sweet cherries fresh, and use sour cherries for cooking.



**Location:** Open site in full sun, with good air circulation. Cherries do best in landscape or garden locations and not in lawn, which needs a different water and fertilizer regimen.

**Soil:** Deep garden, loamy soil works best - well drained, not soggy. Avoid heavy clay or overly sandy soils.

**Planting:** See attached bare root and container planting guide.

**Water:** To ensure steady fruit development from bloom to harvest, make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 5-10 days depending on heat and sun exposure. As the fruit begins to ripen and approach harvest, cut back on watering to prevent fruit splitting.

**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer in early spring with micronutrients to maintain consistent growth and fruit

production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertilome Fruit, Nut and Citrus food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Nut Fertilizer. A good rule of thumb is to use 1/2 to 1 pound of fertilizer per inch of trunk diameter (2 cups generally equals 1 pound). Spread fertilizer evenly around the drip line of the tree.

**Pruning:** Once the trees have matured and have been trained into an open vase shape, they require minimal pruning each season. Each year remove any damaged or diseased branches. This can be done any time after harvest. Each spring, take out select amounts of old wood to encourage new wood development. Also, see our pruning guide for more pruning instructions for stone fruits.

**Harvest & Yield:** When harvesting, grasp the top of the cherry stem where it emerges from the spur, and twist gently. Avoid damaging the spur as it is the source for next year's crop. Make sure to harvest cherries only after they are fully colored and completely ripe, as they don't ripen after picking. Each tree will usually produce 20-60 pounds of fruit depending on location, fertilizer, variety and rootstock.

**Pests:** Aphids and Cherry Fruit Fly maggots consistently attack cherry trees each summer.

**Aphids:** Use a dormant spray/fungicide combo during the late dormant season or even just as the buds start to swell in early spring.

**Cherry Fruit Fly:** Spray the fruit with Spinosad, Malathion, or Sevin insecticide just as the first fruits start to show a blush of salmon color. Do this again 10 days later. You'll be harvesting ripe cherries a week after that.

Blossom blight, shot-hole fungus, and brown rot are some of the most common diseases that affect cherries. Prevent disease by starting the season with a dormant spray/fungicide combination. Next, apply a general-purpose fungicide right after blossom drop. To prevent shot-hole fungus and blossom blight, continue to apply fungicide every 2 weeks during the cool, wet season of spring. It is essential to spray again in the fall, at about 25% leaf drop to stop these harmful diseases from permanently damaging your trees. For a good general-purpose fungicide, we recommend Copper Soap (organic), F-Stop by Fertilome or Complete Disease Control from Monterey (organic).





## BALI

Evans Bali is much sweeter than other sour cherries. The fruits have a sour taste and a firm texture. The dark red fruit is approximately 1 inch in diameter and is excellent for baking and fresh eating. Excellent for pies and jams.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/storage:** Good for cooking. Stores well.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** July

**Zones:** 3-8



## BING

Bings are the most famous and most common of the cherry trees. These cherries are great fresh and good for cooking. The skin of the cherry is smooth and glossy, and the flesh is firm, sweet, and juicy. It is a heavy producer of these large, heart-shaped cherries. These trees are rapid growers, and give you cherries quicker than most other cherry trees.

**Mature Height:** 12'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good fresh and for cooking.

Can also be processed.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** June

**Zones:** 5-8



## BLACK TARTARIAN

The Tartarian is a black-purplish, sweet cherry. The flesh is dark red, juicy, very rich and delicious. This erect tree is a productive and vigorous grower. It is a highly productive and drought tolerant once established. They are low-maintenance requiring little pruning.

**Mature Height:** 12'-25'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for processing.

**Bloom Period:** April

**Pollinator Required:** Yes, with other sweet cherries.

**Harvest Period:** End of May - June

**Zones:** 5-8



## CRAIG'S CRIMSON

Late blooming helps ensure a bountiful early harvest of these dark red to almost black cherries beginning in June. Very firm fruit with taste test winning flavor. Self-fruitful. Growing smaller than standard cherries.  
**Zones:** 5



## EARLY RICHMOND

These are red, juicy, tart cherries ideal for cooking. Sour cherries are richly flavored and firm of flesh so that they don't go mushy during cooking. Use sour cherries for pies, cobblers, dessert sauces, preserves, and jams. Plant Early Richmond in full sun and well-drained soil. It is the first sour cherry available in the spring.

**Mature Height:** 15'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-20'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Tart

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking.

**Bloom Period:** Early

**Pollinator Required:** No.

**Harvest Period:** May

**Zones:** 4-8



## LAMBERT

This is a heavy yielding tree with good quality fruit that rivals Bing. It is a late harvest cherry ripening two weeks after Bing. This is a hardy cherry tree that matures mid to late season. A superior cherry for out-of-hand eating as well as cooking.

**Mature Height:** 15'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial

**Flavor:** Sweet with a slight tang.

**Cooking/Storage:** Good fresh and for cooking.

**Bloom Period:** April

**Pollinator Required:** Yes.

**Harvest Period:** July

**Zones:** 5-8



## LAPINS SWEET

Lapin is one of the largest and juiciest sweet cherry varieties with dark red to almost purple skin and sweet, juicy flesh. The cherries are also firm and crack resistant. Your Lapins cherries are good for fresh eating, drying, freezing, jam or jelly and even sauce. It is also self-fertile so a second tree is not needed making it ideal for smaller properties. Lapins crops heavily and tends to form tight fruit clusters. Similar to Bing.

**Mature Height:** 10'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-20'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** April

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** July

**Zones:** 4-9



## MONTMORENCY

Montmorency cherry is a beautiful sour cherry or pie cherry. It is self-pollinating cherry that will also pollinate other nearby cherries. It is the most popular sour cherry in America. The medium large fruit is bright red with firm, yellow flesh and clear juice. It dependably bares heavy loads of cherries each year.

**Mature Height:** 10'-25'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-25'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Tart

**Cooking/Storage:** Cooking/Canning

**Bloom Period:** April

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Early July

**Zones:** 5a-8



## RAINIER

Rainiers are sweet cherries with a thin skin and thick creamy-yellow flesh and a red blush. These large cherries are one of the best and most popular in America. Even considered possibly the most superior of all the sweet cherries. It is a heavy producer so you'll have plenty to go around.

**Mature Height:** 10'-25'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-25'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** The sweetest

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** April

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Early July

**Zones:** 4-8





## ROYAL ANNE

The 'Royal Ann' (also called 'Napoleon' and 'Queen Ann') are used very much in commercial canning including making maraschino cherries, but are still fantastic for out-of-hand eating. These cherries are large and firm with excellent, sweet flavor and colorless juice. They are a beautiful, yellow cherry with a red blush. A favorite for colder climates.



**Mature Height:** 10'-25'  
**Mature Spread:** 10'-20'  
**Sun Exposure:** Sun  
**Flavor:** Sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.  
**Bloom Period:** April  
**Pollinator Required:** Yes  
**Harvest Period:** July  
**Zones:** 4-8

## ROYAL RAINIER

Large, yellow cherry with slightly more red blush than Rainier. Birds are less attracted due to the yellow half. Cherries are large and sweet. Ripens early. Excellent for baking, canning, freezing, and eating out of hand.



**Mature Height:** 12'-15'  
**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun  
**Flavor:** Sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking. Stores well.  
**Bloom Period:**  
**Pollinator Required:** Yes  
**Harvest Period:** mid-July  
**Zones:** 5-8

## SKEENA

This large, firm cherry has dark red to black skin and a sweet, dark flesh. It is a self-fertile tree that produces huge loads of luscious fruit year after year particularly with other cherries nearby for added pollination. Fruits are large and resistant to splitting.



**Mature Height:** 12'-25'  
**Mature Spread:** 10'-20'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full  
**Flavor:** Sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.  
**Bloom Period:** April  
**Pollinator Required:** No.  
**Harvest Period:** End of July  
**Zones:** 5-9

## STELLA

Sets enormous crops without a pollinator! Fits any size yard. Bursts into fragrant bloom in early April. Similar to its parent, Lambert, Stella produces a tasty bounty of big, heart-shaped, red-dish-black cherries. Ripening in June and July. This is an excellent cherry for fresh eating and it resists cracking.



**Mature Height:** 15'-20'  
**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial  
**Flavor:** Sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:**  
**Bloom Period:** April  
**Pollinator Required:** No. Self-fertile  
**Harvest Period:** June-July  
**Zones:** 5-8

## SWEETHEART

The Sweetheart cherry is a self-fertile tree with sweet, juicy, and crisp fruit that holds its firmness even after picking. It is the last of the cherries to ripen extending the cherry season as late as August. It is fantastic fresh, canned, or frozen.



**Mature Height:**  
**Mature Spread:**  
**Sun Exposure:**  
**Flavor:**  
**Cooking/Storage:**  
**Bloom Period:** mid-April  
**Pollinator Required:**  
**Harvest Period:** mid-July  
**Zones:** 4-8

## VAN

The Van cherry is very hardy. Resembles Bing cherries because the fruit is similar to Bing, though usually smaller. Van is one of the best pollinators for any other sweet cherry tree. The Van cherry tree is strong, vigorous and a prolific bearer of high quality sweet cherries. The skin is a deep red with a sweet, tasty flesh.



**Mature Height:** 12'-20'  
**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial  
**Flavor:** Sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking/processing.  
**Bloom Period:** April  
**Pollinator Required:** Yes  
**Harvest Period:** Early June  
**Zones:** 5a-8

# PEACHES & NECTARINES

Many gardeners seek the amazing flavor of peach and nectarine, but are unaware of the work requirements to successfully grow them. Isn't that usually the case? The most sought-after fruits need the most care and attention. Peaches prefer dry, hot summers and moderately cold winters. However, late frost, too cold of winter, and excess spring rain can cause havoc with fruit production and even kill the tree itself. These trees will keep you busy all spring & summer; you'll be pruning, protecting from cold, preventing disease and insects, thinning, harvesting & storing and then start the process all over again.

Most peaches and nectarines are self-fruitful, but there are a few that need pollinators. As for the fruit, they can be clingstone (flesh adheres to the pit), freestone (flesh separates fairly easily from the pit), or semi-freestone (somewhere in between the two). Nectarines differ from peach in only a few aspects: their skin is smooth instead of fuzzy; flavor is exceptionally sweet, yet tart and acidic at the same time, and nectarines are more susceptible to certain insects and diseases than peaches. The challenges are well worth the rewards.

A standard peach or nectarine grows up to 20-25 feet and approximately 15-20 feet wide. However, when properly pruned, these trees can easily be maintained at a manageable 10-12 feet tall and wide. They can take up to 3-4 years to produce fruit, but it's not uncommon for them to produce a few fruits the first year. They reach peak production at about 8-12 years after planting. To produce properly, peach and nectarine need 600-900 hours of temperature below 45 degrees during the winter months, so cold is essential to their success. However, excessive winter temperatures (anything below 0 degrees Fahrenheit) and rapidly fluctuating daytime temperatures from the 40's down into the single digits can do severe damage. In areas with late frost, try to avoid early blooming varieties as they are subject to crop loss from the freezing temperatures.



**Location:** Open site in full sun, with good air circulation. Peach and Nectarine do best in landscape or garden locations and not in lawn, which needs a different water and fertilizer regimen. Since they produce very early blossoms, they perform best if given some protection from cold late-winter and early spring winds. Plant trees between 15-25 feet apart depending on the ultimate size you want to prune them to grow.

**Soil:** Deep garden, loamy soil works best - well drained, not soggy.. Avoid heavy clay or overly sandy soils.

**Planting:** See attached bare root and container planting guide.

**Water:** To ensure steady fruit development from bloom to harvest, make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 5-10 days depending on heat and sun exposure. As the fruit begins to ripen and approach harvest, continue to water thoroughly and at regular intervals so the soil does not dry out completely in between waterings.



**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer in early spring with micronutrients to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertlome Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. A good rule of thumb is to use 1/2 to 1 pound of fertilizer per inch of trunk diameter (2 cups generally equals 1 pound). Spread fertilizer evenly around the drip line of the tree.

**Pruning:** Peach and nectarine need more pruning than other Prunus family trees because of their nature to produce only on 1-year-old branches. Severe annual pruning will renew the fruiting wood, open the tree up for good air circulation, and help spread fruit production throughout the tree. Good fruit distribution is important to prevent fruit set at the ends of the branches, which are more likely sag and break. Even with good pruning practices, peaches and nectarines produce too much fruit that will need to be thinned. When fruit develops to about 1" in diameter, thin to one fruit every 8-10 inches on the branches.

Once the trees have matured and have been trained into an open vase shape at your desired height, they require heavy pruning each season. Each year remove any damaged or diseased branches. This can be done any time after bloom or during dormant season. Each spring, take out approximately one-half to two-thirds of the previous year's growth and head back the remaining branches to one-third of their length to encourage new wood development. Also, see our pruning guide for more pruning instructions for stone fruits.

**Harvest & Yield:** When harvesting, pick the fruit when it has colored up and when it is firm, but twists easily off the tree. Most peaches and nectarines ripen mid-summer through early fall. Each tree will usually produce 50-70 pounds of fruit depending on location, fertilizer, variety and rootstock.



**Pests:** Aphids love to attack all trees in the Prunus family. To best control the aphids, use a dormant spray/fungicide combo during the late dormant season or even just as the buds start to swell in early spring. During the growing season (even right up until harvest), apply a general-purpose insecticide as needed. Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray (organic), Sevin, or Malathion are all excellent insecticides for the job. Lady Bugs will also do a great job at controlling aphid outbreaks.

Peach Tree Borer also consistently attack both peach and nectarine trees. Watch for small holes in the trunk, especially near the base, with sap oozing from the holes from early spring to mid-summer. Borers target stressed or damaged trees and disrupt the sap flow through the tree by damaging the tissue right under the bark that transports water and nutrient to all parts of the tree. Their damage can severely harm the tree, causing leaf and branch dieback, and eventually kill the entire tree. We recommend an application of Permethrin to the trunk and crotches of the lower branches during the dormant season, and then once in late May, and again in early July to control the adults as they emerge from the trees and begin laying eggs for the next generation.

One of the most difficult insects to control on Nectarines are Thrips. Thrips feed on forming fruit as well as when the fruit begins to ripen, causing both russeting (rough, scab-like sections that deform the fruit) and silvering (which appears more like silvery veins on the skin of the fruit). Both these types of damage affect fruit quality and appearance. The most important times to monitor for thrip activity is during bloom season, and again just as the fruit begins to ripen. Any presence of thrips on 10% of the blossoms or fruit warrant an application of a safe and effective organic insecticide such as Spinosad Soap.

Blossom blight, shot-hole fungus, and brown rot are some of the most common diseases that affect apricots. Prevent disease by starting the season with a dormant spray/fungicide combination. Next, apply a general-purpose fungicide right after blossom drop. To prevent shot-hole fungus and blossom blight, continue to apply fungicide every 2 weeks during the cool, wet season of spring. It is essential to spray again in the fall, at about 25% leaf drop to stop these harmful diseases from permanently damaging your trees. For a good general-purpose fungicide, we recommend Copper Soap (organic), F-Stop by Fertilome or Complete Disease Control from Monterey (organic).

## ARCTIC JAY WHITE NECTARINE

Very attractive, firm, freestone fruit is richly flavored, with a balance of acid and sugar. It has pinkish-red skin with crisp white flesh. The Arctic Jay is easy to work with for baking and processing. It's high sugar levels and pleasant acidity make it great for eating out of hand. #1 for sweetness in national taste-tests

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Mid-August

**Zones:** 5-9



## FANTASIA

Fantasia is a popular large, yellow, freestone nectarine with bright red skin. This is a self-fruitful tree making it a good choice for homes with only a little room for trees. The fruit is firm and tangy when harvested early, but very sweet when allowed to mature. They are very vigorous and should be pruned and thinned early every year for consistent quality crops.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial

**Flavor:** Sweet and rich / Tangy when picked early

**Cooking/Storage:** Great fresh, cooked, dried, etc.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** August

**Zones:** 5-8



## FLAVORTOP

Flavortop is a yellow fleshed, freestone nectarine that is firm, smooth-textured and of excellent quality. The tree is vigorous, productive and self-fertile. The start of Flavortop's season has this nectarine tree flaunting remarkably handsome blossoms that are the color of pink cotton candy. Flavortop ripens in mid-season, before Fantasia and after Firebrite. These nectarines are large and juicy, with flesh that is yellow, sweet and divinely delicious.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Great for both.

**Bloom Period:** mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** July-August

**Zones:** 5-8



## RED GOLD

The Red Gold nectarine delivers a high quality fruit with a great shelf life. The fruit is large sized, spherical shape, and it has a deep yellow peel that covers for 50-70% by dark red. It is juicy, sweet and top quality for cobblers. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments. It can be susceptible to disease and late frosts.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Great for both

**Bloom Period:** mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** mid-August

**Zones:** 5





## BLAZINGSTAR

Blazingstar is a freestone peach with a 90% blush. The yellow flesh does not brown when cut. It is very sweet, firm, and juicy. It is one of the hardiest peaches and is resistant to bacterial spot and peach canker. This is a good peach for cold climates. Particularly those areas with late frosts because of its bud hardiness.



**Mature Height:** 12'-18'  
**Mature Spread:** 12'-18'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full  
**Flavor:** Sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.  
**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring  
**Pollinator Required:** No  
**Harvest Period:** August  
**Zones:** 4-8

## BLUSHINGSTAR

BlushingStar is an incredible new easy-care white peach. It is deep pinkish-red with a white background. It has the distinctive flavor of a white peach with a pleasing aroma. The flesh has a unique, sweet flavor and resists browning when cut. It is disease-resistant to bacterial spot. Cold hardy. Freestone.



**Mature Height:** 12'-15'  
**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun  
**Flavor:** Sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:** Good storage.  
**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season  
**Pollinator Required:** No  
**Harvest Period:** Late-August  
**Zones:** 4-8

## CANADIAN HARMONY

What Canadian Harmony lacks in the way of appearance it certainly makes up for in flavor. The harmony peach is large freestone peach that is very juicy and delicious. The peach has a longer shelf life than other peaches. This would make a great peach for canning, because they are large, so there is less work to do and it's easy to remove their pits.



**Mature Height:** 10'-18'  
**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full  
**Flavor:** Sweet with a little acidity to balance.  
**Cooking/Storage:** Great for storage (processing).  
Good for cooking, but is extra juicy.  
**Bloom Period:** Late Blooming  
**Pollinator Required:** No  
**Harvest Period:** Mid to Late- August  
**Zones:** 5-8

## CONTENDER

This disease resistant peach is perfect for our area. Frost tolerant blooms. This cold hardy variety produces large crops of sweet, juicy medium to large fruit. Freestone. Ripens mid to late August.



**Mature Height:** 12'-15'  
**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun  
**Flavor:** Sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:** Good storage.  
**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season  
**Pollinator Required:** No.  
**Harvest Period:** Mid-Late August  
**Zones:** 4-8

## CORALSTAR

Coralstar is a beautiful, large, freestone peach that is mostly blushed with a coral red. The flesh is firm and clear with wonderful sweet flavor. The fruit holds well on the tree and is not prone to browning. Coralstar is very hardy and resistant to bacterial spot. This is one of the best peaches in terms of storage and freezing.



**Mature Height:** 10'-18'  
**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full  
**Flavor:** Sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:** Great.  
**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring  
**Pollinator Required:** No.  
**Harvest Period:** Late-August  
**Zones:** 4-8

## DONUT STARK SATURN

'Saturn' peach trees produce an abundant harvest, and the fruit's thin red skin has little or no fuzz so it doesn't have to be peeled. It's a unique white-fleshed fruit with a sunken center shaped like a doughnut. It is low in acidity, much sweeter than yellow peaches and has almond overtones. 'Saturn' peaches simply taste better than other varieties. Plus, they're easier to eat out of hand. The tiny pit doesn't cling to the white flesh — you can easily pop it out with your thumb.



**Mature Height:** 12'-15'  
**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun  
**Flavor:** Sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking  
**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season  
**Pollinator Required:** No.  
**Harvest Period:** Mid-August  
**Zones:** 5-10

## ELBERTA

Most popular of all peaches because of their abundance of taste, attractive color and disease resistance. These trees are even insect resistant. This yellow freestone is juicy, ideal for eating, canning and freezing. Plump rose-blushed fruits have fabulous aroma and honey-sweet taste—absolutely bursting with flavor. It is covered in gorgeous pink flowers in Spring.



**Mature Height:** 12'-18'  
**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full  
**Flavor:** Honey-sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:** One of the best for both.  
**Bloom Period:** Early to Mid-Spring  
**Pollinator Required:** No  
**Harvest Period:** September  
**Zones:** 5-9

## EARLY ELBERTA

This is an early ripening version of the world famous Elberta peach. It's rich, sweet, yellow flesh and golden yellow, red blushed skin make the Early Elberta the best there is. This peach variety ripens in late July, just in time for summertime picnics and homemade pie. Enjoy eating fresh, sliced in a bowl and covered with cream, canning, drying, juice and jams and jellies. The fruit is preceded by a showy spring display of fragrant pink flowers.



**Mature Height:** 12'-18'  
**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full  
**Flavor:** Rich, sweet  
**Cooking/Storage:** Great for both.  
**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring  
**Pollinator Required:** No  
**Harvest Period:** Late July  
**Zones:** 5-8

## FLAMING FURY (PF-24 007)

Flamin' Fury® PF 24-007™ peach is an extremely large freestone peach that features an 80% red blush. Resistant to bacterial spot, this tree requires very little pruning or thinning and yields few split pits. PF 24-007 ripens in mid-season, and is the holder of a Guinness Book of World Records title for being the largest peach! The flesh is juicy-sweet and firm giving it a good shelf life.



**Mature Height:** 12'-18'  
**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'  
**Sun Exposure:** Full  
**Flavor:** Sweet/juicy  
**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.  
**Bloom Period:** Mid-season  
**Pollinator Required:** No  
**Harvest Period:** Early to Mid-August  
**Zones:** 5-8



## GLOWINGSTAR

GlowingStar is a large, uniform ripening peach that is bright red with a yellow background has a nice balance of acidity and sweetness. The fruit is firm, yellow fleshed, and non-browning. Since they are freestone, they make great peaches to use in canning.



**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good storage & canning.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Late August

**Zones:** 4-8

## HARKEN

Red-skinned medium size yellow freestone is sweet and flavorful with non-browning flesh. Excellent for dessert, freezing and canning. One of the highest rated peaches for sweetness and flavor.



**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Mid-August

**Zones:** 5-9

## J.H. HALE

J.H. Hale is an old-time heirloom variety that has withstood the test of time. It is an excellent flavored, freestone eating and canning peach. J.H. Hale is one of the few peaches that is not totally self-fertile. It does much better with another peach variety as a pollinator. Exceptionally large, round and uniform with smooth, almost 'fuzzless' skin. Superb flavor.



**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet, rich

**Cooking/Storage:**

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No, but it is recommended.

**Harvest Period:** September (same as Elberta)

**Zones:** 5-8

## PF LUCKY 13

Lucky 13 produces a very firm peach that can almost be described as a “crunch” when bitten into. Because of this firmness it lasts on the tree and has an extremely long shelf-life. While it is firm fruit it is still deliciously juicy and sweet. The tree is spreading, and very productive. This variety showed very hardy characteristics and is resistant to bacterial spot.

**Mature Height:** 12’-18’

**Mature Spread:** 12’-18’

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Juicy

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Early to Mid-August

**Zones:** 5-8



## RED GLOBE

This is a large freestone peach with beautiful firm, sweet flesh. This red skinned peach has one of the finest flavors ever developed. It is superb for fresh eating, cooking, and processing. The tree is productive, but the buds and showy spring flowers can be susceptible to early frosts. A highly blushed red over a golden background color, it is one the most attractive peaches of its season

**Mature Height:** 12’-18’

**Mature Spread:** 10’-15’

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Great for both.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No.

**Harvest Period:** Early to Mid-August

**Zones:** 5-8



## REDHAVEN

This is the peach all other peaches are judged against. Redhaven ripens early in the season and is usually freestone, although some years it can be a little “clingy”. It is a heavy producer with a long shelf life. The flesh is yellow with a little red near the pit. It is juicy, sweet, and very tasty. The tree is one of the more hardy varieties, very productive, and has good resistance to bacteria spot. Can be used for all purposes.

**Mature Height:** 12’-18’

**Mature Spread:** 10’-15’

**Sun Exposure:** Full to partial

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Late-July to Mid-August

**Zones:** 5-9



## REDSTAR

Redstar® ripens with Redhaven and is a large, round, freestone peach with an 80% rich, red color. Flesh is yellow with a pleasing sugar/acid flavor balance. These fruits are firm making them good for shipping, but tend to have a slight attachment to the pit like Redhaven. The tree has a spreading habit and is very hardy. It is very productive and has good resistance to bacterial spot and peach canker.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full to Partial

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Late-July to Mid-August

**Zones:** 4-9



## RELIANCE

Bears full crops of delicious, honey-sweet peaches after temperatures fall to 25° below zero. Reliance is a top quality, med-large peach that is beautiful and round with yellow skin splashed with a bright red blush. It is freestone even in the coldest, driest seasons and has a pit smaller than any other peach. It is one of the hardiest peaches and can be grown in areas where most varieties are marginal at best.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full to Partial

**Flavor:** Honey-sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both, but great for canning.

**Bloom Period:** April

**Pollinator Required:** No.

**Harvest Period:** Mid to Late-July into August

**Zones:** 4-9





## STARFIRE

Starfire is a medium to medium-large, scarlet orange-red over yellow freestone peach. The flesh is clear yellow with some red around a small pit. It is firm, very juicy and sweet. Good for canning, freezing, cooking and baking. The tree is vigorous and productive, with low susceptibility to bacterial spot and canker. Cold tolerant. Hardy.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking and storage.

**Bloom Period:**

**Pollinator Required:** No.

**Harvest Period:** Late-August

**Zones:** 5-8



## VETERAN

Veteran has a round-oblate shape (flattened on the end). It has yellow to yellow orange skin. The yellow flesh is freestone and sweet. Fruit peels easily without scalding and has a rich flavor when canned. Bruises easily, This old time favorite is extremely cold hardy.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good canning.

**Bloom Period:** Late

**Pollinator Required:** No.

**Harvest Period:** Late-August

**Zones:** 5-8



# PEARS

**Modern pears descend from two different parents:** a European parent (the most common and recognizable fruit) and an Asian parent (a different species entirely) that originated in China and Japan that we know as an Asian pear. They actually look more like an apple than a traditional pear. Pears are easier to grow than most other fruit producing trees (unless they are susceptible to Fire Blight) and can live for up to 100 years or more. Pear trees transform into amazing orange, red, and purple fall colors. They bloom early with large clusters of brilliant white flowers, make great shade trees in the summer with attractive glossy and green leaves, and have the added benefit of producing bushels of desirable fruit.

Pears need many hundreds of hours of cold temperatures (below 40 degrees) to set fruit properly. In colder climates, their early bloom makes them somewhat susceptible to late frosts, so many gardeners plant them on south facing slopes or in other protected areas. Most pear trees are not self-fertile, so it is generally recommended that two or more varieties are planted in the same general vicinity. Standard varieties of pears can grow up to 25-35 feet tall and 15-20 feet wide. Dwarf varieties mature at much smaller dimensions, and the size is regulated by the type of rootstock used for the tree. Due to the popularity of pears, dwarf pear rootstock is more difficult to find than many other dwarf trees.

Asian pears are a different species of pear, generally more round in shape, with a very crisp and gritty texture. The flavors can be more subtle than European pears as well. Asian pears have a lower chill requirement, so they are more adaptable to warmer climates and many varieties are more resistant to Fire Blight than their European counterparts. Grow Asian pears as you would the European, but keep in mind that they bloom later, and will not make good pollinators for each other.

When selecting varieties, we always recommend that you do some research at the grocery store, find the flavors and textures that you like, and most of the varieties found there will produce well in northern climates (especially in Cache Valley). Do some research and choose wisely, especially if your space for growing is limited.

**Location:** Open site in full sun, with good air circulation. Pears do best in landscape or garden locations and can even perform well in a lawn situation. Since they produce early blossoms, they perform best if given some protection from cold later winter and early spring winds. That same protection will help with early fruit set as well.

**Soil:** Deep garden, loamy soil works best - well drained, not soggy. Avoid heavy clay or overly sandy soils if possible. Pears are relatively forgiving with soil conditions, and even in a heavy clay soil, they can still produce excellent crops, but watch for iron chlorosis in alkaline soils.

**Planting:** See attached bare root and container planting guide. Space pear trees between 10-20 feet apart depending on their ultimate mature height.

**Water:** To ensure steady fruit development from bloom to harvest, make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 5-10 days depending on



heat and sun exposure. Consistent watering is essential as the fruit begins to ripen and harvest season approaches. Be sure to not over water, but maintain a consistent soil moisture content below the surface. Mulches can be quite helpful to keep the soil evenly moist in hot summer temperatures.

**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer in early spring with micronutrients to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertilome Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. A good rule of thumb is to use 1/2 to 1 pound of fertilizer per inch of trunk diameter (2 cups generally equals 1 pound). Spread fertilizer evenly around the drip line of the tree.

**Pruning:** Once the trees have matured and have been trained into either a modified leader or open vase shape (open vase can help prevent fire blight spread and increase survivability), they require some pruning each season. Each year remove any damaged or diseased branches. This can be done any time after bloom or during dormant season. Each spring, take out water sprouts (any unproductive growth shooting straight up). Also, remove branches growing into the center of the tree and trim back terminal buds to encourage new wood development in open areas and create more fruit bearing scaffolding branches. When pruning keep in mind that pears need consistent pruning each year, but too much pruning can significantly decrease the tree's productivity. Also, see our pruning guide for more pruning instructions for pome fruits.

When fruit production is heavy, make sure to thin pears to 1 fruit every 6 inches. This prevents breakage from weight and ensures large, high quality fruit. Improper thinning not only causes damage, but will encourage the tree to move into an every-other-year production cycle.

**Harvest & Yield:** Harvest season for pears is August to October. Since the fruit does not ripen properly on the tree, pick fruit when they are still green and firm, yet full sized. Mature fruit should snap free of the tree when the fruit is lifted to a horizontal position relative to the branch. Handle the pears with care, as too much jostling can bruise them easily. Place the fruit in a cool, dark place such as a shed or garage for up to a month to ripen. For the varieties 'Anjou', 'Bosc', and 'Comice' place them shortly after picking into cold storage at 32-40 degrees for at least a month. They must then be brought into a warmer location where they will ripen in 2-3 days. Each tree will usually produce 75-200+ pounds of fruit depending on size of the tree, location, fertilizer, variety and rootstock.

**Pests:** Coddling moth do more damage to pears than any other insect, and must be prevented and controlled on a yearly basis if you want to harvest undamaged fruits each fall. Coddling moth lay eggs on the fruit that hatch and burrow into the skin of the fruit, eventually reaching the core. Commonly, they enter the fruit from the blossom end, and where the fruit touch each other in clusters. Timing is critical when preventing Coddling moth. We recommend following the local Extension directions for spraying each year, as it varies from year to year. There are many safe and reliable insecticides to help stop Coddling moth larvae, including multiple organic options, like Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray, Spinosad or Spinosad Soap, Sevin, and Fertilome Triple Action. The key is to spray at the right time, and be consistent. Generally the first wave of larvae hatch around early June, the second wave in July, and the third wave in August, so successive applications are required.





More specific yearly information on spray timing and frequency can be found on our website and social media platforms, as well as in store.

Aphids and blister mites are more common insects that attack pear trees each summer. To best control the aphids and mites, use a dormant spray/fungicide combo during the late dormant season or even just as the buds start to swell in early spring. For aphid control during the growing season (even right up until harvest), apply a general-purpose insecticide as needed. Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray (organic), Sevin, or Malathion are all excellent insecticides for the job. Lady Bugs will also do a great job at controlling aphid outbreaks. Blister mites can quickly transfer from the leaves to the fruit during the summer, so we recommend mixing a summer oil in with the coddling moth sprays to help prevent the mites from russeting the fruit in late summer. For best control of blister mites, make sure to use a dormant oil sometime in October, at about 25% leaf drop and cover all the branches and twigs thoroughly top and bottom. Not only will this prevent the mites from transferring from the infected leaves to the buds forming for next season, but it will help defoliate the rest of the tree for easy cleanup.

Mildew and apple scab are some of the most common diseases that affect apples. Prevent disease by starting the season with a dormant spray/fungicide combination. Next, if mildew-spreading conditions exist (cool nights, warm days, high humidity), apply a general-purpose fungicide like Copper Soap, F-Stop by Fertilome, or Complete Disease Control from Monterey as needed.

Fireblight is a consistent problem for Pear trees, and we recommend you plant resistant varieties and familiarize yourself with best control practices. Please consult our Fireblight guide for more information on how to protect your valuable trees from this deadly disease.



## D'ANJOU

D'anjou pears are the second-most recognizable pear variety in the United States. They can be used in salads and eaten raw by themselves or paired with cheese. Sweet juicy Anjous are perfect for baking into desserts like tarts. The flesh is white with abundant juice and a sweet brisk flavor. It is a naturally sweet pear, light green in color with a yellow tinge when ripe. Anjou pears have exceptional keeping qualities. The tree is very hardy and highly productive.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full/Partial

**Flavor:** Sweet, rich

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

Stores up to 2 months.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-April

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Mid-August

**Zones:** 4-9



## BARTLETT

Bartlett is one of the most widely known pears on the market. It is a large, yellow pear with smooth, juicy, white flesh. Along with its very sweet and juicy flavor for eating it is widely used for canning and cooking. The Bartlett Pear trees are self-pollinating; however a pollinator will help the tree bear better fruit. They tend to bear fruit for up to 50 to 75 years on a good site.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet/juicy

**Cooking/Storage:** Both.

**Bloom Period:** April

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** August

**Zones:** 5-8



## BOSC

Bosc pears have long necks that taper down to fat bottoms. It has a golden-brown russeted skin and white, juicy flesh with rich, slightly acidic flavor that gives it a sweet-spicy taste. Perfect for eating fresh, baking or drying. Their leathery, mottled skin often turns most people away from trying them – especially kids – but these appealing fruits hold a distinct flavor masked by their blemished packaging.

**Mature Height:**

**Mature Spread:**

**Sun Exposure:**

**Flavor:** Sweet with a little spice.

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Early

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** September - October

**Zones:** 5-8



## FLEMISH BEAUTY

The large, rounded fruits have creamy-yellow skin blushed red along with firm, creamy-white flesh that becomes meltingly tender, sweet and aromatic. Hardy and highly productive. Exceptional for eating out of hand, desserts, and drying. Probably one of the hardiest pears available. Flemish Beauty is susceptible to scale and fire blight.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet, musky flavor

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both, but best for fresh/cooking.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-season; April

**Pollinator Required:** Yes, excellent pollinator for other pears.

**Harvest Period:** September

**Zones:** 4-8



## HARROW DELIGHT

Harrow pear has light-green to yellow-green skin with light red blush. The sweet, juicy flesh is smooth and especially flavorful. This early-ripening pear offers superior fire blight resistance. It is a heavy bearing tree.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking and storage.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** August - September





## HOSUI

This apple-like pear (often called apple-pears) has juicy, sweet, flavorful, crisp flesh. Hosui's fruit is round to medium in shape with a nice golden brown colored skin. Hosui is blight resistant and heat-tolerant. It is also self-pollinating, but produces even more with other Asian pears nearby. It has a vigorous, willowy growth habit.

**Mature Height:** 12'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** April

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Early September

**Zones:** 5-9



## SECKEL

These bite-sized pears have smooth, thin, olive green skin and are covered in a glossy red blush that slightly darkens and becomes matte when ripe. The creamy, white to ivory flesh is dense, moist, and coarser than other pears. They are crisp, juicy, and possess the sweetest flavor profile of all the pear varieties. Seckel pears are favored for their very sweet flavor and are versatile in the kitchen being used in fresh, cooked, and canned applications. Tree is disease-resistant to fireblight.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good cooking

**Bloom Period:** Mid-season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Late-August

**Zones:** 5-8



## SENSATION RED BARTLETT

Just as Yellow Bartletts change color while ripening, so do Red Bartletts; changing from a dark red often with light vertical striping to become a beautiful bright red. As they ripen, Red Bartletts offer differing flavors and textures, starting crunchy and tart when under ripe and finishing super sweet and juicy when fully ripened.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet, juicy. Just like Bartlett

**Cooking/Storage:** Great for both.

**Bloom Period:** April

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Late-August

**Zones:** 5-9



## SHINKO

This is the most fire blight resistant of the Asian pears. Like other Asian pears it has a brownish skin with crisp, sweet, juicy flesh. The fruit are medium-large and round in shape like an apple with russeted skin.

**Mature Height:** 12'-20'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** April

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** August-September

**Zones:** 5a-9



## SHINSEIKI

Also known as pear-apples, salad pears, and crystal pears Asian pears are easy to grow and keep well on the tree and in storage. Like other Asian pears it is a heavy producer and produces when very young. The fruit is medium in size with smooth creamy white flesh and a sweet, mild taste. Shinseiki is one of the earliest ripening Asian pears. Not as susceptible to fire blight as other pears.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet, crisp, juicy

**Cooking/Storage:** Great for storage and fresh; good for cooking.

**Bloom Period:** Early April

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Late-July

**Zones:** 5-9



## TWENTIETH CENTURY

Twentieth Century produces medium to large, round, yellow fruit that is smooth, crisp, and sweet; think apples mixed with pears. This pear is great fresh, stores well, and is great for processing. It produces on its own, but will produce much more heavily with another Asian pear nearby for pollination.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** April

**Pollinator Required:** No; semi self-fertile, production will be better with a pollinator.

**Harvest Period:** Late-July to Mid-August

**Zones:** 5-9



# PLUERRIES

**The Pluerry interspecific plum**, a new fruit type from Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, of Modesto California, is a complex Prunus hybrid which includes Japanese plum and sweet cherry in its lineage. With a dominant parentage of plum, the fruit is more likely to resemble a plum more than a cherry. Pluerry is a trademark of Dave Wilson Nursery of Hickman, California.

## SWEET TREAT

A unique interspecies hybrid of plum and cherry. The fruit has thin deep red colored skin with golden specks. The flesh is primarily yellow with an orange tint. It is the size of a large cherry. Early in the season, the fruit is crisp, somewhat tart, and not as sweet. When fully ripe, the fruit is extremely sweet, less tart and not as firm. You can often taste the flavors of plum, cherry, peach, and apricot.



**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking

**Bloom Period:** Late-March

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Early-August

**Zones:** 4-9





# PLUOTS

**The most recognizable of the interspecific fruit species,** the Pluot is a complex hybrid of plum (*P. salicina*) and other *Prunus* species, usually including apricot (*P. armeniaca*). The intense, complex flavors of both the Aprium and the Pluot are unique to interspecifics, much like when a blend of fruit juices is an improvement over any of the separate ingredients. Additionally, the sugar content of interspecifics is much higher than in standard plums or apricots, yielding fruit of incomparable sweetness. Pluot interspecific plum cultivars have predominantly plum parentage and smooth skins like plums.

## DAPPLE DANDY

Unique interspecific hybrid of plum and apricot. Green-yellow skin with red spots; the coloring turns to maroon and yellow as the fruit ripens. Creamy white and red freestone flesh. Smooth skinned like a plum with a luscious plum-apricot flavor. One of the sweetest fruits ever sampled in California taste trials.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Late-August

**Zones:** 6-9



## FLAVOR KING

Sensational bouquet and sweet, spicy flavor. Medium sized fruit with reddish-purple skin, sweet red and gold flesh. Unique plum-apricot hybrid. Naturally small sized tree.

**Mature Height:** 8'-10'

**Mature Spread:** 8'-10'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Late-August

**Zones:** 6-10



# PLUMS

**Ever wondered what the difference is between a plum and a prune?** Prunes are plums, but just dried so that they will keep longer, and they fall into the European category of plums. Their higher sugar content is what makes them better for sun-drying

Plums come in multiple skin colors - red, yellow, purple, green, blue, and almost black. Once you bite into them, many times their sweet interior flesh can be a different color, either red, yellow or green. The two dominant classifications of plums, European and Japanese, include all these colors and a variety of shapes.

European plums bloom later than Japanese types and therefore have some natural hardiness that makes them more adapted to colder climates with late frosts and cool, rainy spring weather. Their need for a higher chill during winter excludes them from most very mild winter areas. Many Japanese and European varieties are self-fruitful, but others need a pollinator. Keep in mind that European plums need a European pollinator and Japanese plums need a Japanese pollinator; they won't pollinate each other. Both types of plums grow to about 15 feet tall with a 10-12 foot spread, and there is no reliable dwarfing rootstock available for them.

Japanese plums tend to produce larger and juicier fruits, with a pleasant blend of sweet and acidic flavor that makes them perfect for fresh eating. European plums have a firmer flesh and can be eaten fresh or cooked. A few varieties are best for making prunes (like Stanley or Italian) and are used mostly dried or canned, but can also be eaten fresh.

**Location:** Open site in full sun, with good air circulation. Plums do best in landscape or garden locations but can also do well in lawns. Just be aware that you may have to pick up a lot of fruit before playing soccer in the back yard when harvest season is on. Plan on planting trees 15-20 feet apart for good spacing.

**Soil:** Deep garden, loamy soil works best - well drained, not soggy. Avoid heavy clay or overly sandy soils. Plums are vigorous growers, and can handle various soil types better than other trees in the Prunus family.

**Planting:** See attached bare root and container planting guide.

**Water:** To ensure steady fruit development from bloom to harvest, make sure to provide regular water throughout the growing season - usually a deep watering every 5-10 days depending on heat and sun exposure. As the fruit begins to ripen and approach harvest, cut back on watering to prevent fruit splitting.

**Fertilizer:** Use a balanced fertilizer in early spring with micronutrients to maintain consistent growth and fruit production. We recommend Anderson's Best: That's All It Takes, Fertlome Fruit, Nut and Pecan food, or Natural Guard Organic Fruit and Citrus Fertilizer. A good rule of thumb is to use 1/2 to 1 pound of fertilizer per inch of trunk diameter (2 cups generally equals 1 pound). Spread fertilizer evenly around the drip line of the tree.



**Pruning:** Some orchard arborists suggest that Japanese Plums be pruned to an open vase shape because of their vigorous lateral growth, and European be trained into a central leader since they don't branch as freely. Once the trees have matured and have been trained into their favored shapes, they require minimal pruning each season. Each year remove any damaged or diseased branches. This can be done any time after bloom or during dormant season. Each spring, take out any non-productive shoots. Japanese plums may need a little more severe pruning to remove excess growth. Rarely do European plums need thinning, unless the tree has produced an unusual amount of fruit. Japanese plums mature best if thinned to 4-6 inches apart early on in the season, usually just as the fruit starts to form. Also, see our pruning guide for more pruning instructions for stone fruits.



**Harvest & Yield:** When harvesting, pick the fruit when it has colored up and has softened slightly. Plums ripen mid-summer through fall, depending on variety. Each tree will usually produce 60-100 pounds of fruit depending on location, fertilizer, variety and rootstock.

**Pests:** Aphids love to attack plum trees each summer. To best control the aphids, use a dormant spray/fungicide combo during the late dormant season or even just as the buds start to swell in early spring. During the growing season (even right up until harvest), apply a general-purpose insecticide as needed. Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray (organic), Sevin, or Malathion are all excellent insecticides for the job. Lady Bugs will also do a great job at controlling aphid outbreaks.

Peach Tree Borer also consistently attach plum trees. Watch for small holes in the trunk, especially near the base, with sap oozing from the holes from early spring to mid-summer. Borers target stressed or damaged trees, and disrupt the sap flow through the tree by damaging the tissue right under the bark that transports water and nutrient to all parts of the tree. Their damage can severely harm the tree, causing leaf and branch dieback, and eventually kill the entire tree. We recommend an application of Permethrin to the trunk and crotches of the lower branches during the dormant season, and then once in late May, and again in early July to control the adults as they emerge from the trees and begin laying eggs for the next generation.

Blossom blight, shot-hole fungus, and brown rot are some of the most common diseases that affect apricots. Prevent disease by starting the season with a dormant spray/fungicide combination. Next, apply a general-purpose fungicide right after blossom drop. To prevent shot-hole fungus and blossom blight, continue to apply fungicide every 2 weeks during the cool, wet season of spring. It is essential to spray again in the fall, at about 25% leaf drop to stop these harmful diseases from permanently damaging your trees. For a good general-purpose fungicide, we recommend Copper Soap, F-Stop by Fertilome or Complete Disease Control from Monterey.



## DAMSON

They are round to oblong in shape and have smooth, shiny, deep purple to black skin. The firm amber flesh is very tasty with a spicy, tart flavor. Damson is especially popular for jams. This hardy tree is largely untroubled by pests or diseases and will often thrive where other plums won't. They are partial-shade tolerant and heavy producers especially when not fully exposed to the elements.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet flesh; tart skin

**Cooking/Storage:** Great for both; very popular for jams.

**Bloom Period:** Early April

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** August

**Zones:** 5-9



## ELEPHANT HEART

This fantastic plum boasts very large, heart-shaped fruits often twice the size of a golf ball. The flesh is a beautiful, rich, blood-red with an exceptional flavor. Under good conditions they can produce as early as three years after being planted. Its sweet, juicy flesh makes it good for eating, canning, juice, and freezing. This is a good pollinizer for other Japanese plums.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet and rich

**Cooking/Storage:** Fresh-eating and storage.

**Bloom Period:** Early to Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** Recommended, but may produce some on its own

**Harvest Period:** August - September

**Zones:** 5-9



## GREEN GAGE

The Green Gage is a very popular old-fashioned English plum that grows well over a wide range of climates. It is a self-fertile tree that ripens early in the season so you can begin enjoying your plums right away. This plum is very sweet, yellow flesh is surrounded by a yellow-green skin that turns yellow when ripe. Green Gage is said to be one of the best flavored plums available.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Very sweet and juicy

**Cooking/Storage:** Fantastic fresh or processed.

**Bloom Period:** Early to Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** July

**Zones:** 5-9



## ITALIAN PRUNE

The Italian Prune is a sweet, small to medium-sized plum with yellow flesh and deep, purple skin. It is given the name “prune” because it is particularly good for drying while still great for canning and fresh eating. This tree often overbears and will need thinning early on for good-sized fruit. The trees prefer full sunlight and moist, well-draining soil.

**Mature Height:** 12’-18’

**Mature Spread:** 10’-18’

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good fresh, processed, cooked, or dried

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Early-September

**Zones:** 5b-9



## SANTA ROSA

Santa Rosa is a firm, good quality fruit. It has beautiful red flesh with a purplish-red skin. It has a sweet, delicious flavor and is one of the most widely planted Japanese plums. This is a self-fertile tree so it’s great for areas with little room for extra trees. The fruit will be firm to slightly soft with a smooth skin. It’s good for cooking, canning, processing, fresh eating, and even freezing. It is still the standard for flavor plums.

**Mature Height:** 12’-18’

**Mature Spread:** 10’-18’

**Sun Exposure:** Sun

**Flavor:** Sweet, fragrant

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for both.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** Late-July

**Zones:** 5-9



## SATSUMA

An excellent choice for fresh eating, cooking, canning, and jam. Heavy bearing tree with a horizontal spreading growth habit making it good for the narrow spaces. It is a large Japanese variety with beautiful, solid-red flesh and red, mottled skin. The juicy flesh has a lovely, sweet flavor and a small pit. It is productive and consistent producer when it has a pollinator.

**Mature Height:** 12’-18’

**Mature Spread:** 10’-18’

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet, no tartness

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for all.

**Bloom Period:** Early to Mid-Spring

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** Early-August

**Zones:** 5-8



## STANLEY PRUNE

Sweet enough to dry without being pitted. European freestone bears huge crops of plump, dark blue fruits golden flesh. Its flavor is very sweet with juicy flesh. The plums are an excellent quality suited for fresh eating, canning, preserves and drying. Like other European plums it is self-fertile and will set good crops on its own, but will produce even more with another plum nearby.

**Mature Height:** 12'-18'

**Mature Spread:** 10'-18'

**Sun Exposure:** Full

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for all.

**Bloom Period:** May

**Pollinator Required:** No

**Harvest Period:** September

**Zones:** 5-8



## SUPERIOR HYBRID

Fast-growing clingstone bears red-blushed crimson fruits bursting with super-sweet yellow flesh. Dessert plum also ideal for eating fresh off the tree.

**Mature Height:** 12'-15'

**Mature Spread:** 12'-15'

**Sun Exposure:** Full sun

**Flavor:** Sweet

**Cooking/Storage:** Good for cooking.

**Bloom Period:** Mid-Season

**Pollinator Required:** Yes

**Harvest Period:** August

**Zones:** 4-8





# CONTAINER PLANTING GUIDE

During the growing season, larger and more mature plants, such as fruit & shade trees, shrubs, vines, and small fruits are sold in containers. Container plants have multiple benefits over bare root.

- 1) Container plants have more established root systems and the fine root hairs have not been disturbed by recent excavation.
- 2) Container plants can be kept and stored (in a protected, shaded place) for the entire growing season without need for repotting.
- 3) Container plants are fully leafed out or even in bloom, and you have a better idea of what your finished product will look like.

After purchasing, make sure to handle plants gently when transporting them to their new home. Immediately upon arrival at home, soak the root balls with water or a root stimulator solution before planting to fully hydrate the root system. Don't forget to water the tops as well, and place the plants in a partially shady location until planting. If you are unable to plant them for a few days or even weeks, make sure to water them daily to keep the root ball moist. One significant cause of failure when planting is that the delicate feeder roots get dried out and lose viability. Keep those roots moist!

Dig the holes 2-3 times larger than the diameter of the pot the plant is in, and deep enough so that the graft or crown of the roots will be just above the soil line. Try and match up the soil line in the pot with the soil line in your garden if possible. Remove any rocks or debris from the soil excavated from the hole. Add 25-30% of a compost or planting mix to the soil to help with drainage and moisture absorption. If your soil has a high clay content or if you encounter hardpan at the bottom of the hole, it may help to dig the holes extra deep, then backfill with your soil mix to the correct depth. In heavy clay soils, we also recommend digging deeper around the outside of the hole, so that the center is higher, allowing excess water to drain away from the root system. Many newly planted trees and shrubs die from poor drainage and standing water more than from lack of water.

Before planting (or right after planting), prune off any broken, dead or damaged, crisscrossing, and excess branches. Also, it never hurts to trim the excess foliage or even branches back/off by 15-25%. This will help eliminate stress from the roots that have been damaged from removal from the pot, planting and transport. Don't prune the roots, crush the root systems or damage the fine root hairs when removing the pot or when planting.

Add an inch or two of the soil/compost mixture into the bottom of the hole. Add a generous amount of Myke Tree and Shrub transplanter to the bottom of the hole and sprinkle the roots as well, so that they are evenly covered. Myke is a natural fungus that has a symbiotic relationship with your plant's roots that creates its own microscopic root system that searches out water and nutrient to sustain its host. This dramatically increases root development and mass, and the overall health of the new addition to your garden.

When removing the plant from the container, handle the plant gently by lifting the container rather than the plant itself. Close to the newly excavated hole, turn the pot on its side and gently tap or push on the sides of the container, rotating 1/4 turn three times, until there is a slight gap between the pot and the soil. Carefully grab the stem of the plant with one hand, and hold the pot with the other, and the root ball should slide out easily and is ready to place in the hole.

Position the tree or plant in the hole so that the graft (the large knobby part found right between the trunk and the roots) or the crown (where the stem or leaves come out of the roots) is about 1 inch above the final soil line.

If this graft is placed below the soil line, the tissue of the trunk can rot or send up unwanted suckers. If it is placed too high, the root tissue may be damaged by exposure to sunlight and weather extremes.

Fill the hole back in with the soil mixture. For every 3-4 inches of soil added, compact the loose soil around the root ball with your foot or hands. Tamp the soil down gently to remove air pockets. Fill the hole until the soil is back even with the existing soil line. Build up the soil in a ring around the outside diameter of the hole to make a nice, shallow pool to contain water, allowing it to soak in slowly and not run off.

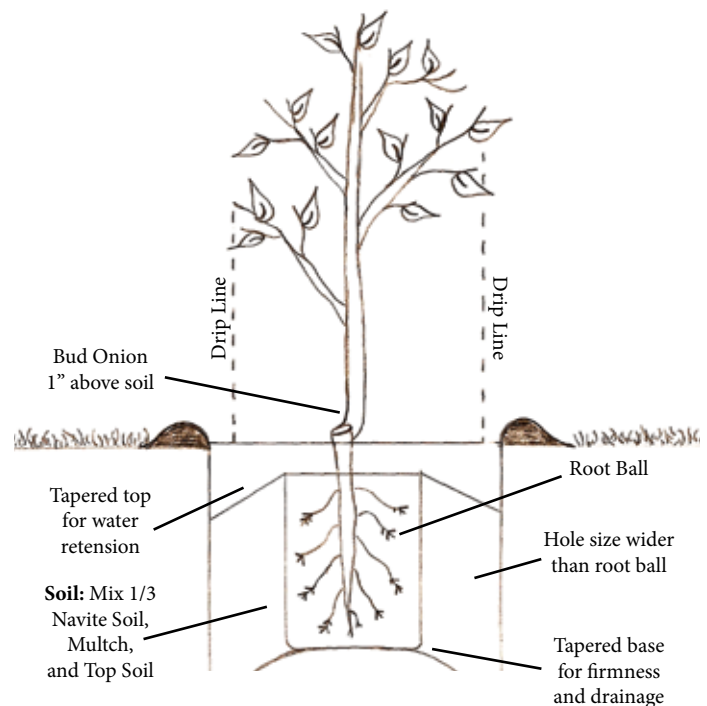
Water thoroughly with the water or Root Stimulator (Kangaroots is our all-time favorite natural root drench) mixture used to soak the trees. Mix up more as needed. Water gradually until the soil is completely moist. DO NOT OVER WATER. Depending on the daytime temperatures and the soil type, most trees and shrubs will only need watering once every 5-10 days. The best way to determine when to water is to dig down into the soil mix 6-8 inches away from the trunk. If the soil is still damp down 2-3 inches, then you can wait another day or two to water. Check the soil again before watering. When the soil is feeling dry at 2-3 inch depth, then it is time to water again. Make sure to use enough water to saturate the soil mixture completely. We recommend using the Root Stimulator on new bare root plants for the first 3-4 waterings.

Newly transplanted plants require minimal fertilizer the first year. A slow release nitrogen with micro-nutrients like Fertilome Start-N-Grow or Natural Guard Organic Plant Starter with natural microbes and bio-stimulators would be excellent choices to feed a new plant all year long with one or two applications. The most important fertilizer you can give your new plants is the first 3-4 applications of root stimulator when watering - it will quickly prepare the roots for establishment in their new home and build a strong foundation for new growth.



**Illustration C1:**

Notice the width of the hole compared to the rootball of the shrub or tree, the soil is slightly higher in the middle for good drainage, and the soil level of the new plant matches the natural soil line.



# HANDLING & PLANTING BARE ROOT PLANTS

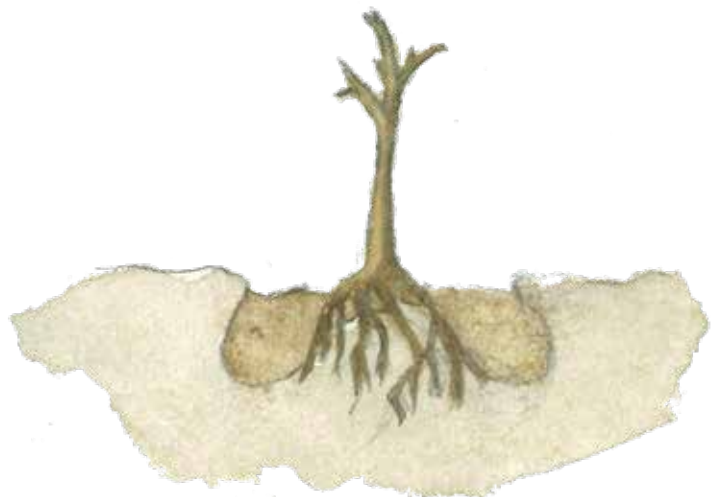
Early spring is the best time to find bare root trees - both fruit and shade trees - and many other plants like berries and grapes. So what does bare root mean? How do you successfully plant bare root plants? A bare root tree, shrub or vine is a plant that is still dormant, and has no pot and/or no soil around its roots. Bare root plants have many advantages.

- 1) the plant is dormant, so it will experience less transplant shock if treated correctly.
- 2) Often you can find a better selection of fruits and plants because many nurseries offer more variety in bare root than in containers.
- 3) Price. Bare root plants are generally 25-40% less money than container plants.

Planting bare root is not hard, but there are some steps that you must follow when planting. Follow these simple instructions for transplanting success.

When purchasing your bare root plants, look for sturdy plants with strong stems, clean grafts and no damage to the trunk or bark. The freshest root stock have usually been hilled (covered) into large pots or barrels with a light soil/mulch combination - do your best to make sure the roots have been covered and have remained moist during their time in the pots. After purchasing, make sure to bag the roots and handle gently when transporting them to their new home. Immediately upon arrival at home, soak them in water or a root stimulator solution for 12-24 hours before planting to fully hydrate the root system. Don't forget to water the tops as well, and place the plants in a partially shady location until planting. The number one cause of failure when planting bare root is that the delicate feeder roots dry out and lose viability. Keep those roots moist! Don't let the bare root plants sit around for days/weeks without planting them - they need to be planted as soon as they are well hydrated for best results.

While the plants are soaking, dig the holes 2-3 times larger than the diameter of the root system, and deep enough so that the graft or crown of the roots will be just above the soil line. Remove any rocks or debris from the soil excavated from the hole. Add 25-30% of a compost or planting mix to the soil to help with drainage and moisture absorption. If your soil has a high clay content or if you encounter hardpan at the bottom of the hole, it may help to dig the holes extra deep, then backfill with your soil mix to the correct depth. In heavy clay soils, we also recommend digging deeper around the outside of the hole, so that the center is higher, allowing excess water to drain away from the root system. Many newly planted trees and shrubs die from poor drainage and standing water more than from lack of water.



**Illustration BR1:**

Notice the width and depth of the hole, the cone of dirt that supports the root system, and where the graft of the tree is positioned after backfilling the hole with soil.



Before planting (or right after planting), prune the tops. For trees, prune off any broken, dead or damaged, crisscrossing, and excess trunk branches. Depending on your desired tree form, leave 4-6 main branches and remove the rest. Head those branches back 1/3 to 2/3 of the length. This will help eliminate stress off the roots that have been damaged from digging and transport and help them bud more evenly. Only prune the roots if they are broken or diseased. Healthy roots will appear light brown, firm, and feel crisp - there may even be white, fine, new root hairs developing on older roots. Be careful not to damage those fine root hairs when planting. For shrubs, vines and berries, we usually recommend pruning the plant back 25-50% to help compensate for root damage when they were dug.

Add an inch or two of the soil/compost mixture into the bottom of the hole - some gardeners will even put a cone of soil in the center of the hole to help hold the tree or shrub in place while backfilling. Add a generous amount of Myke Tree and Shrub transplanter to the bottom of the hole and sprinkle the roots as well, so that they are evenly covered. Myke is a natural fungus that has a symbiotic relationship with your plant's roots that creates its own microscopic root system that searches out water and nutrient to sustain its host. This dramatically increases root development and mass, and the overall health of the new addition to your garden.

Position the tree or plant in the hole so that the graft (the large knobby part found right between the trunk and the roots) or the crown (where the stem or leaves come out of the roots) is about 1 inch above the final soil line. If this graft is placed below the soil line, the tissue of the trunk can rot or send up unwanted suckers. If it is placed too high, the root tissue may be damaged by exposure to sunlight and weather extremes. When placing the plant in the hole, make sure to keep the roots from curling upwards at the ends. Keep those roots moving outwards and down, not up.

Fill the hole back in with the soil/compost mixture. Make sure to get the soil in between the roots, and tamp the soil down gently to remove air pockets. Fill the hole until the soil is back even with the existing soil line. Build up the soil in a ring around the outside diameter of the hole to make a nice, shallow pool to contain water, allowing it to soak in slowly and not run off.

Water thoroughly with the water or Root Stimulator (Kangaroots is our all-time favorite natural root drench) mixture used to soak the trees. Mix up more as needed. Water gradually until the soil is completely moist. **DO NOT OVER WATER.** Depending on the daytime temperatures and the soil type, most trees and shrubs will only need watering once every 5-10 days. The best way to determine when to water is to dig down into the soil mix 6-8 inches away from the trunk. If the soil is still damp down 2-3 inches, then you can wait another day or two to water. Check the soil again before watering. When the soil is feeling dry at 2-3 inch depth, then it is time to water again. Make sure to use enough water to saturate the soil mixture completely. We recommend using the Root Stimulator on new bare root plants for the first 3-4 waterings.

Newly transplanted plants require minimal fertilizer the first year. A slow release nitrogen with micro-nutrients like Fertilome Start-N-Grow or Natural Guard Organic Plant Starter with natural microbes and bio-stimulators would be excellent choices to feed a new plant all year long with one or two applications. The most important fertilizer you can give your new plants is the first 3-4 applications of root stimulator when watering - it will quickly prepare the roots for establishment in their new home and build a strong foundation for new growth.



# PRUNING & TRAINING BASICS

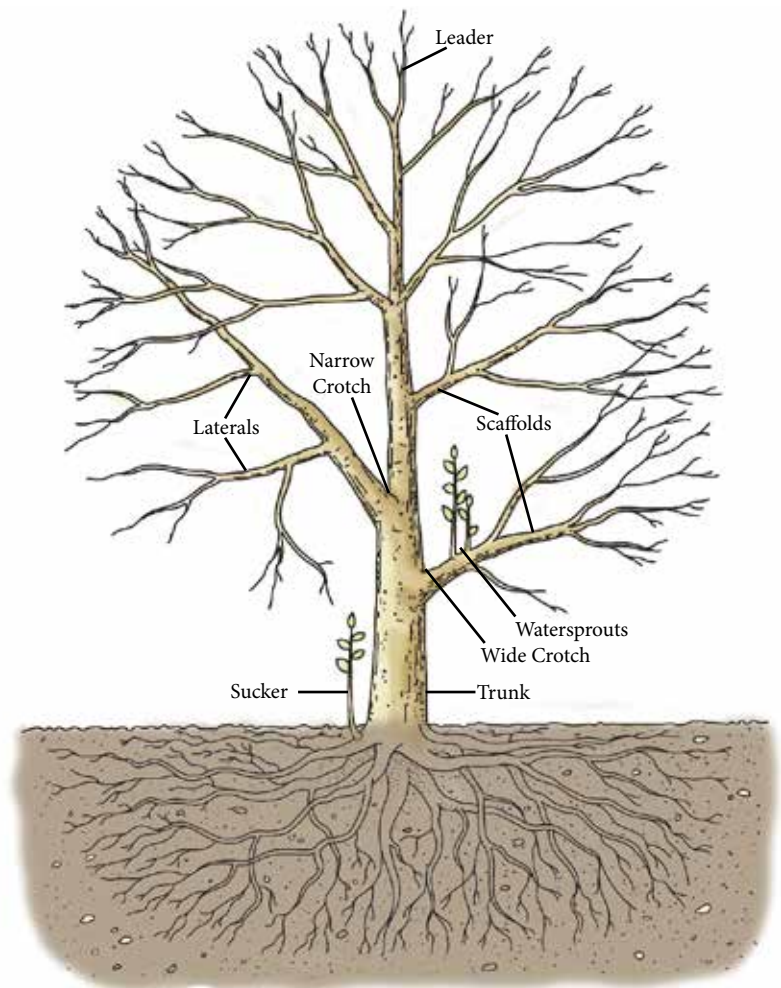
How much of my tree should I prune? Can I damage the tree by pruning too much? So many gardeners have questions about when, where, why, and how to prune fruit trees and shrubs. It's difficult to know the needs of each variety - and they all seem to have their own set of rules. What you really should know, is that plants will live, grow and bear fruit without any extra attention or special pruning, but proper pruning will allow the trees to produce more, to avoid damage and disease, and improve general health of your valuable asset. This general information will equip you with the basic knowledge you need to keep your fruiting trees and shrubs healthy and productive.

When you remove a part of a plant, it can directly benefit the remaining parts of the plant and stimulate growth. Depending on how and when it is done, pruning can produce a wide variety of results:

- Encourage new growth in desired areas
- Help control excess growth
- Shape mature and young plants
- Repair damage or correct injury
- Assist in controlling insects and disease
- Encourage blooming
- Increase fruit size, producti

If you keep in mind that pruning is very beneficial to plants and trees and learn proper techniques and principles, then when you begin pruning (carefully to start) you will not feel so timid and fearful to make a cut or do irreparable damage. Even big mistakes will resolve themselves in a few years as the trees compensate for the loss of a limb or two.

In freezing climates, fruit tree pruning should be accomplished in late winter or early spring, before the buds begin to swell and open. Some pruning can also be done after the bloom period ends without damaging the tree. Try to avoid pruning in early dormant season (late November and December) in severe cold climates as freezing injury can occur.



**Parts of a Tree**

Before pruning, it helps to know the parts of the tree, branches, and buds as well as their functions.



**Terminal bud:** This large bud at the tip of a branch grows fast and demands the most strength from the tree. By removing this bud, lateral leaf and flower buds will receive more strength and develop more dense growth.



**Leaf bud:** These appear like flat triangles on the sides of the branches. Prune back to these buds to encourage growth in the direction you desire.



**Flower bud:** More plump compared to leaf buds and usually the first buds to swell in the spring. These can grow alongside leaf buds on stone fruits, and on apples and pears they can also produce leaves.



**Spurs:** Twiglets with bunched up tissue close to the main branch on apples, pears, plums and apricots. They develop on older branches and almost always produce plump flower buds, Blossoms, then fruit. Don't remove these. They look like unproductive growth and are frequently removed by novice pruners.



**Bud scar:** The ring on a branch that indicates where the terminal bud began growing after the dormant season. This ring marks the origination point for the current season's growth.



**Crotch:** The angle where branches fork or where a limb joins the trunk. The strongest crotches are close to 45-degree angles. The wider or narrower the crotch, the weaker the branch will be. Weak crotches are highly susceptible to wind and snow breakage.



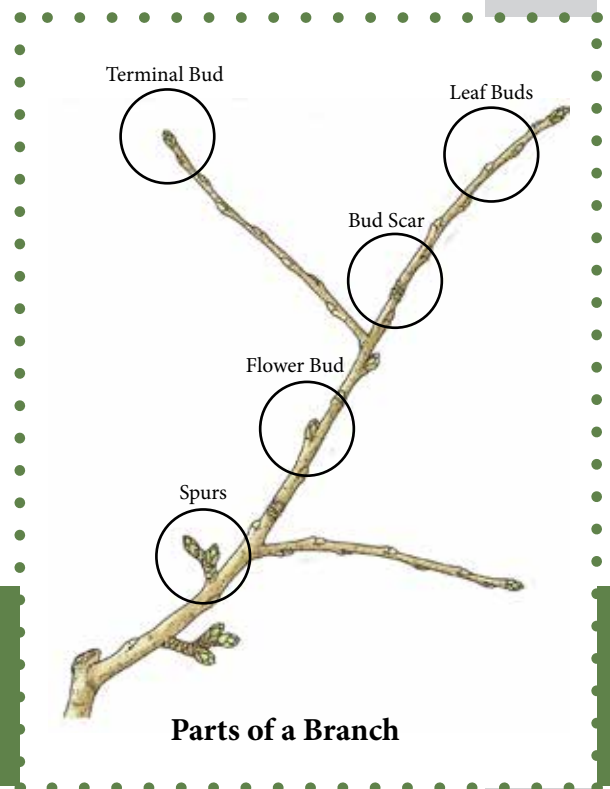
**Scaffold:** The main, largest branches that grow from the trunk of the plant.



**Water sprout:** A very vigorous growth that grows directly upwards from mature branches on the tree (especially where the upper branches are exposed to more sunlight). Remove them with thinning cuts back to the branch.



**Suckers:** Vigorous growth from the roots of the plant or below the graft/bud union on the trunk. Remove back to the base.



**Parts of a Branch**



Next, make sure you have the proper equipment. Sharp, well-maintained, good-quality tools will make your job much easier. Also, you need the right tools for the job. Without a hand pruner, a lopper, and a saw, you might as well forget it, or make a trip to the garden center. For larger trees, a pole pruner and a chain saw are almost a must. Don't skimp on quality tools as well - most high-quality tools cost 25-40% more, but will last 3-4 times as long, keep a sharper blade, and don't break right when you need them most. When you don't have the right tool for the job, human nature prompts us to improvise with what we have. Can you remember the last time you did something dumb with a tool, that it was not made to do, but you did it anyway because it was all you had to work with? We've all been there before, and in most cases it usually damages the tool, the item being worked on, or you. Let's try and avoid that at all costs.



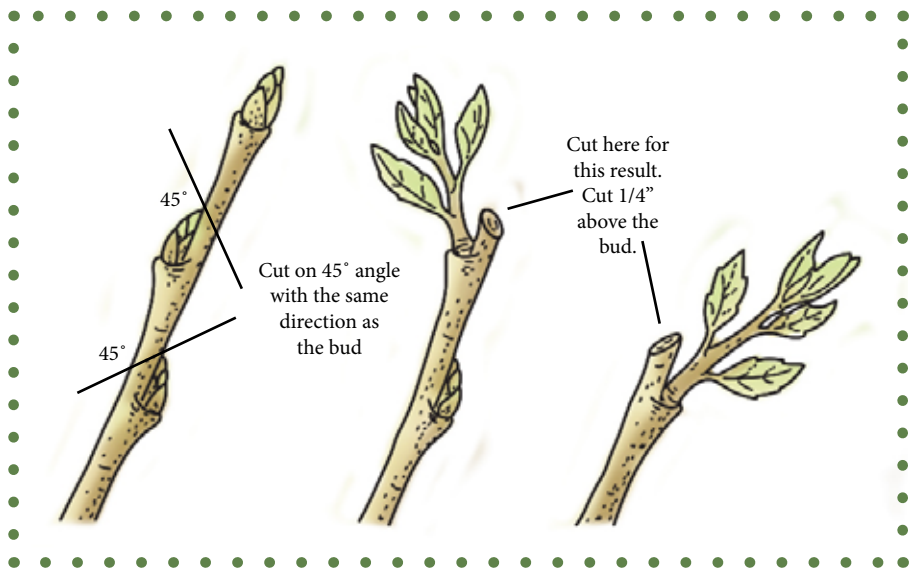
#### **Illustration PB1: Thinning Cuts**

Branches are removed back to the branch, leaving no buds to grow back. Energy is diverted into remaining branches, with produce more growth.

The basic principles of pruning work for fruit and shade trees, shrubs, and vines. There are two basic types of pruning cuts: heading and thinning. Thinning cuts completely removes the branch and stops growth in that area. All of these cuts are made at the base of the branch or sucker so that no buds are left to sprout new growth. Cuts should be made perpendicular to the main branch, and leave a 1/4 inch collar to promote good healing growth. Always watch for 40 to 50-degree angles as they will be your strongest branches - anything greater or lesser will develop into weak branches, and especially acute angles should be removed first, as they are most likely to break.

Heading cuts remove the terminal bud that would otherwise continue to grow outward. This type of cut will shorten the branch, encouraging new growth from the remaining buds, making the tree or shrub much bushier and full of foliage. Cuts should be made on 45-degree angles in relation to the branch, about 1/4 inch above the bud, and with the angle pointing in the same direction as the bud. If you need growth to the left, prune back to a bud pointing to the left. If you need the branch to grow to the right, then prune back to a right facing bud. You are basically telling the tree which way you want it to grow by pruning.

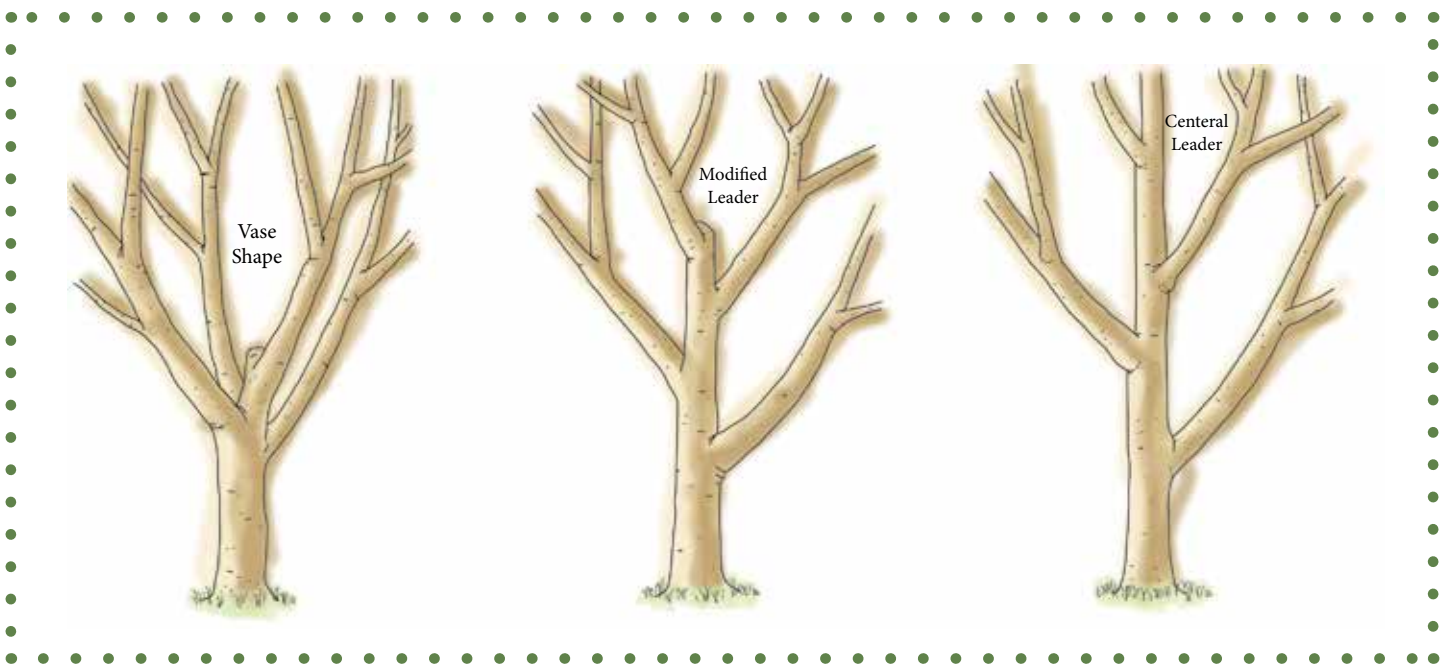
When deciding where to start cutting, always start with any wood that is damaged, diseased or dead, as all these types of branches should be removed completely. Next, look for branches or wood that crowds or crosses over/under other branches that could eventually grow together or rub up on each other. Pick the best one and remove the other. Also remove branches that grow back into the center of the tree or grow straight upwards and have a slightly different look from the rest of the growth (water sprouts). This unproductive growth will never produce fruit. Then start thinning out excess growth and older unproductive branches.



**Illustration HC1: Heading Cuts**

Direct new branches to open up the interior of the tree to air and light with heading cuts, and cut back terminal buds to prevent long, heavy branches that can break with heavy snow or too much fruit. Finally, you can start removing branches to encourage new fruit production: thin out large limbs that shade fruit-producing branches and remove small, shaded branches growing from the lower parts of larger branches.

Fruit trees should be trained to one of three different forms: the vase (most common), central leader, or modified leader. Each has its own set of advantages for each type of fruit. Proper pruning and training of the tree will keep the tree balanced in form and also in production of new wood. It is essential to the health and productivity of the tree.



**Illustration TT1: Styles of tree Training**

Vase training includes shaping the tree to a shorter trunk, usually between 3 and 5 feet depending on personal preference, with three or four main branches directed outwards from the center. This creates an open center that allows light and air to reach all the branches. Vase shape is almost always used with stone fruits like peach, apricot and plum, and is often used with apples and pears as well.

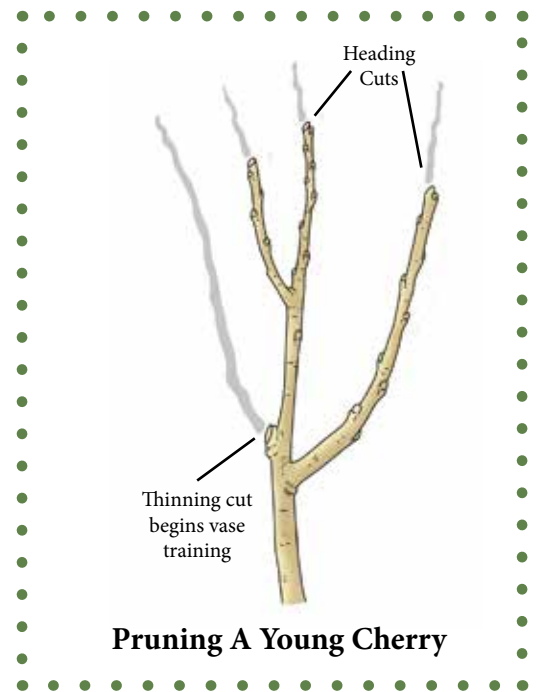
Central leader training is a technique which shapes the tree to a single, taller trunk with branches directed outwards from the trunk in regular intervals. This encourages a very strong tree with sturdy branches, but can make for difficult harvest in taller trees. This form is not used commonly in fruit trees, but is traditional for most shade trees. Walnuts make excellent trees when pruned to a central leader.

Modified central leader training incorporates the strength of a central trunk with the light-filled center of the vase shape. A taller, single trunk is allowed to grow to 4-8 feet tall and the main branches encouraged to grow outward from the trunk with a vase shape at the top. This provides the best of both worlds. This shape is commonly used for apples, pears, and cherries.

#### **Variety specific pruning suggestions:**

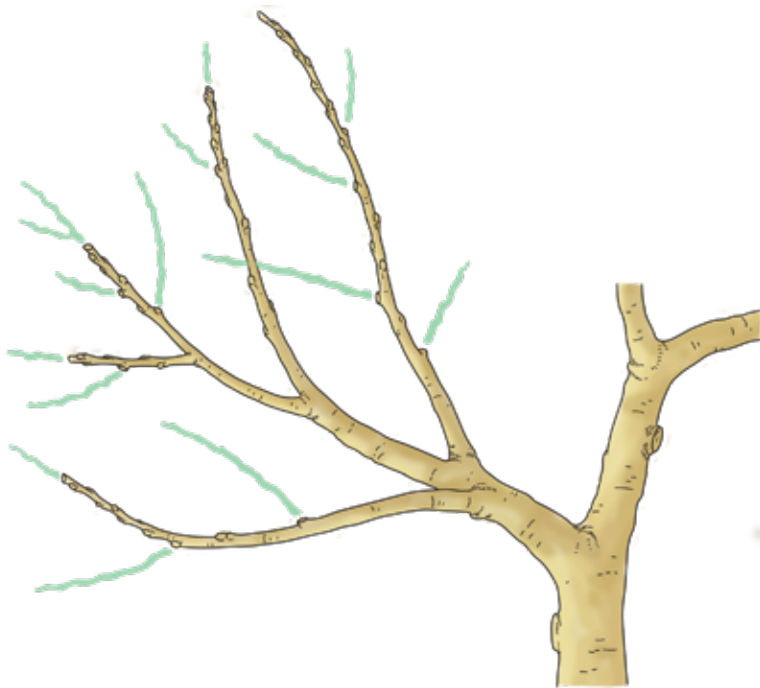
**Cherry.** All cherries bear fruit on long-lived spurs that begin on two-year-old branches. These spurs can produce for 10 years or more. Cherries are well adapted for modified leader training. Make sure the leader and upper scaffold branches are not crowded by each other or lower branches growing upward. After the tree begins bearing fruit, prune out weak branches, those that develop at odd or weak angles, and any crossing branches.

**Peach, Nectarine and Almond.** These trees all fruit on one-year-old wood, but peach and nectarine will not produce again on the section of branch that fruited, and that part should be removed each year. Almond branches can continue to produce for up to 5 years, and should not be pruned as heavily as peach and nectarine. The greatest number of flower buds form on sturdy new branches that grew more than 12 inches the previous year. Keep these strong branches, but head them back 30-50% and the tree will bloom on the remaining year-old wood.



**Pruning A Young Cherry**

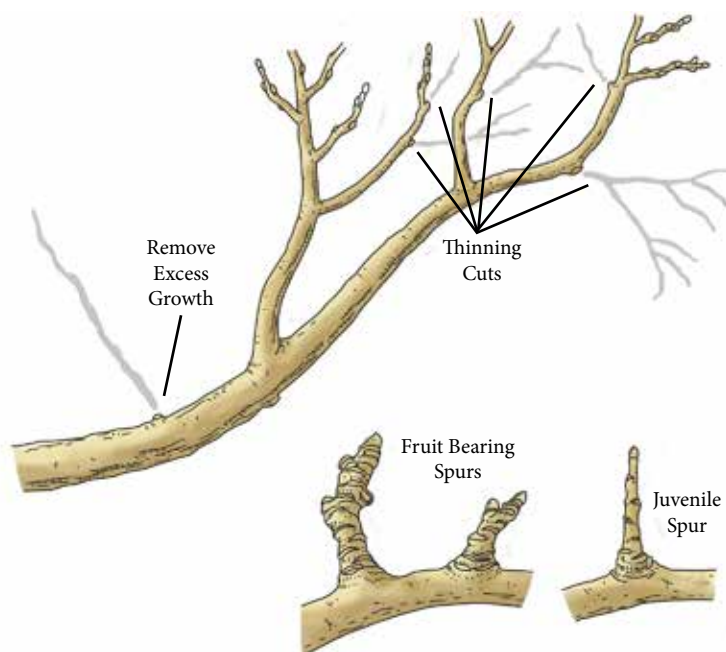




**Illustration P1:  
Pruning Peaches & Nectarines**

Fruit forms on two-year old wood. Trim out about half the new growth, removing shorter pieces completely, heading back long shoots by about one third. The heavy pruning stimulates abundant summer growth for a good crop the following year. Trim out tangled center growth for more light exposure.

Apple and Pear. Apples and pears bear fruit on long-lived spurs. The fruit forms on the tip of last year's spur growth, then the spur grows slightly during fruit development. It is not uncommon for spurs to remain productive for up to 10 years, so treat them carefully when harvesting (and pruning). Apples and pears train well in to either a central leader or a modified leader form. Pears tend to grow more upright than apples so avoid too many heading cuts that will promote more upright growth.

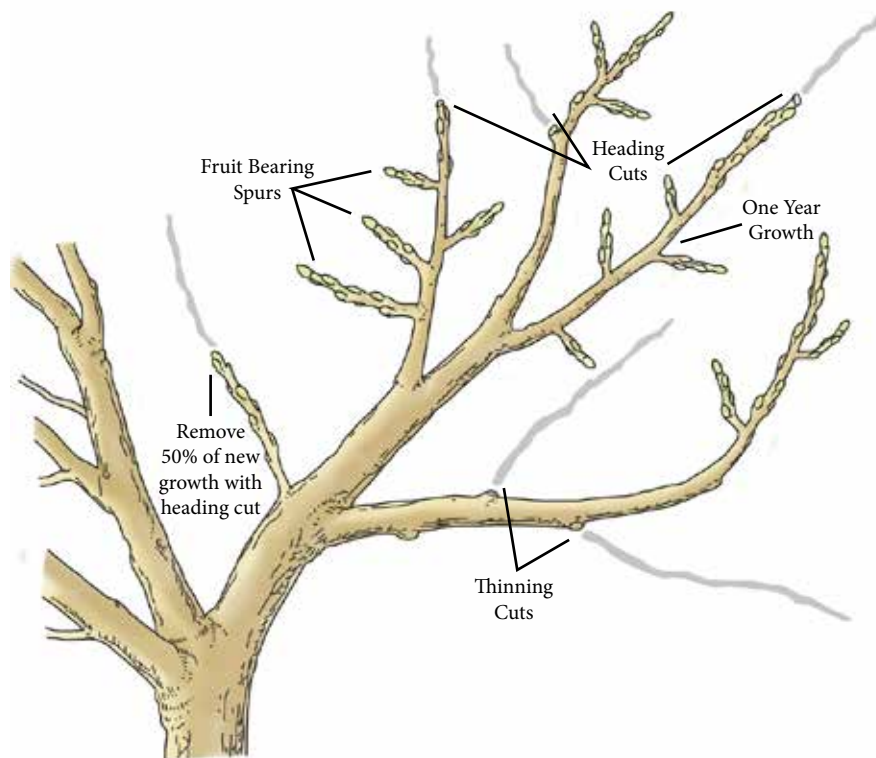


**Illustration A1:  
Pruning Apple, Pear and  
European Plum**

Remove tangled branches or any damaged or diseased wood. Trim out any dangling limbs or vertical water sprouts at the base with thinning cuts. Head back branch tips to maintain the size of mature trees. Leave twiggy spurs to promote more fruit production.

Plum. Plums fruit on spurs that form on two to four-year-old branches. Remove one-third of the new wood on Japanese plums each year by thinning and heading. This heavy pruning will help maintain larger fruit size and help control over-production. Head long, thin branches to help prevent breakage and maintain a compact shape. When fruit spurs have produced for 5-6 years, select a new branch from one of the best lateral shoots on the main branch and remove the rest just above the selected lateral. European plums need minimal thinning and heading once the general tree shape has been formed. You can use either a Modified Central Leader or a Vase shape for European plums.

Apricot. Apricots develop on the previous season's growth and on short-lived spurs on older wood. Without pruning, apricots begin to only form on the highest branches where the newest growth thrives. Like plums, apricots bear on spurs that produce fruit for two to four years and then need to be pruned out and replaced with new growth. Head back long whips by 50% and remove the oldest fruiting wood each year. Removing old growth stimulates new growth for the next year's crop, opens the tree up for even ripening, and helps limit the spread of common diseases.



### Pruning Apricot and Japanese Plum

Most fruit develops on two or three-year-old wood. Start by heading back new whips by 50 percent. The half you leave will form fruit producing spurs the following year and begin producing the year after that. Thin out any excess growth.

# CHARTS

## APPLE POLLINATION CHART



### VARIETY

### POLLEN SOURCE

Variety	Arkansas Black	Braeburn	Centennial	Cortland	Elstar	Empire	Fuji	Gala	Golden Delicious	Granny Smith	Gravenstein	Honeycrisp	Jonagold	Jonathan	Liberty	Lodi	McIntosh	Mutsu	Pink Lady	Red Delicious	Stayman Winesap	Summerred	Yellow Delicious
Arkansas Black	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Braeburn	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Centennial	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Cortland	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Elstar	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Empire	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Green
Fuji	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Gala	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Golden Delicious	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Granny Smith	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Gravenstein	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Honeycrisp	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Jonagold	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Jonathan	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Liberty	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Lodi	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
McIntosh	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Mutsu	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Pink Lady	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Green
Red Delicious	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Green
Stayman Winesap	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Summerred	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Green
Yellow Delicious	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green

### How to Use the Pollination Charts:

1. Select the cultivar you are interested in growing from the left hand column.
2. Check across the chart; the green boxes will be a reliable pollinizer for the cultivar you have chosen.
3. The grey boxes will NOT be a reliable pollinizer.



# ASIAN PEAR POLLINATION CHART



## POLLEN SOURCE

VARIETY	Ari Rang	Chojuro	Hosui	Kikusui	Kosui/Old World	Nijisseiki/20th Century	Nitaka	Shingo	Shinseiki/New Century	Tsu Li	Vali
Ari Rang	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Chojuro	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Hosui	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Kikusui	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Kosui/Old World	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Nijisseiki/20th Century	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Nitaka	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green
Shingo	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green
Shinseiki/New Century	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Tsu Li	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green
Vali	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey

### How to Use the Pollination Charts:

1. Select the cultivar you are interested in growing from the left hand column.
2. Check across the chart; the green boxes will be a reliable pollinizer for the cultivar you have chosen.
3. The grey boxes will NOT be a reliable pollinizer.

# CHERRY POLLINATION CHART



## VARIETY

## POLLEN SOURCE



### How to Use the Pollination Charts:

1. Select the variety to be pollinated from the left side of the chart.
2. Pollen parents are listed across the top of the chart.
3. If the point where the squares cross is green, the variety will cross pollinate.
4. If the point where the squares cross is black, the variety is self fertile.
5. If the point where the squares cross is grey, the variety is incompatible.

# PEAR POLLINATION CHART



VARIETY

POLLEN SOURCE

VARIETY	Anjou	Ayers	Bartlett	Bennet	Bosc	Clapp's Favorite	Comice	Conference	Flemish Beauty	Highland	Keiffer	Moonglow	Orcas	Pineapple	Ret Bartlett	Red Clapps	Rescue	Secket
Anjou	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Ayers	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Bartlett	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey
Bennet	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Bosc	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Clapp's Favorite	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Comice	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Conference	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Flemish Beauty	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Highland	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Keiffer	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Moonglow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Orcas	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Pineapple	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green
Ret Bartlett	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green
Red Clapps	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Rescue	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green
Secket	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey

## How to Use the Pollination Charts:

1. Select the cultivar you are interested in growing from the left hand column.
2. Check across the chart; the green boxes will be a reliable pollinizer for the cultivar you have chosen.
3. The grey boxes will NOT be a reliable pollinizer.



# PLUM POLLINATION CHART



VARIETY

POLLEN SOURCE

	Hollywood	Beauty	Methley	Shiro	Satsuma	Damson	Mirabelle	Early Laxton	Stanley	Brooks	Italian	Seneca	Green Gage
Hollywood	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Beauty	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Methley	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Shiro	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Satsuma	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Damson	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Mirabelle	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Green	Black	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Early Laxton	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Stanley	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green
Brooks	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green
Italian	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green
Seneca	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black	Green
Green Gage	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

## How to Use the Pollination Charts:

1. Select the variety to be pollinated from the left side of the chart.
2. Pollen parents are listed across the top of the chart.
3. If the point where the squares cross is green, the variety will be pollinated.
4. If the point where the squares cross is black, the variety won't be pollinated.
5. If the point where the squares cross is grey, the variety will be partially pollinated.

# PHOTO CREDIT:

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**Dave Wilson Nursery**

**Double Vinyards**

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**One Green World**

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