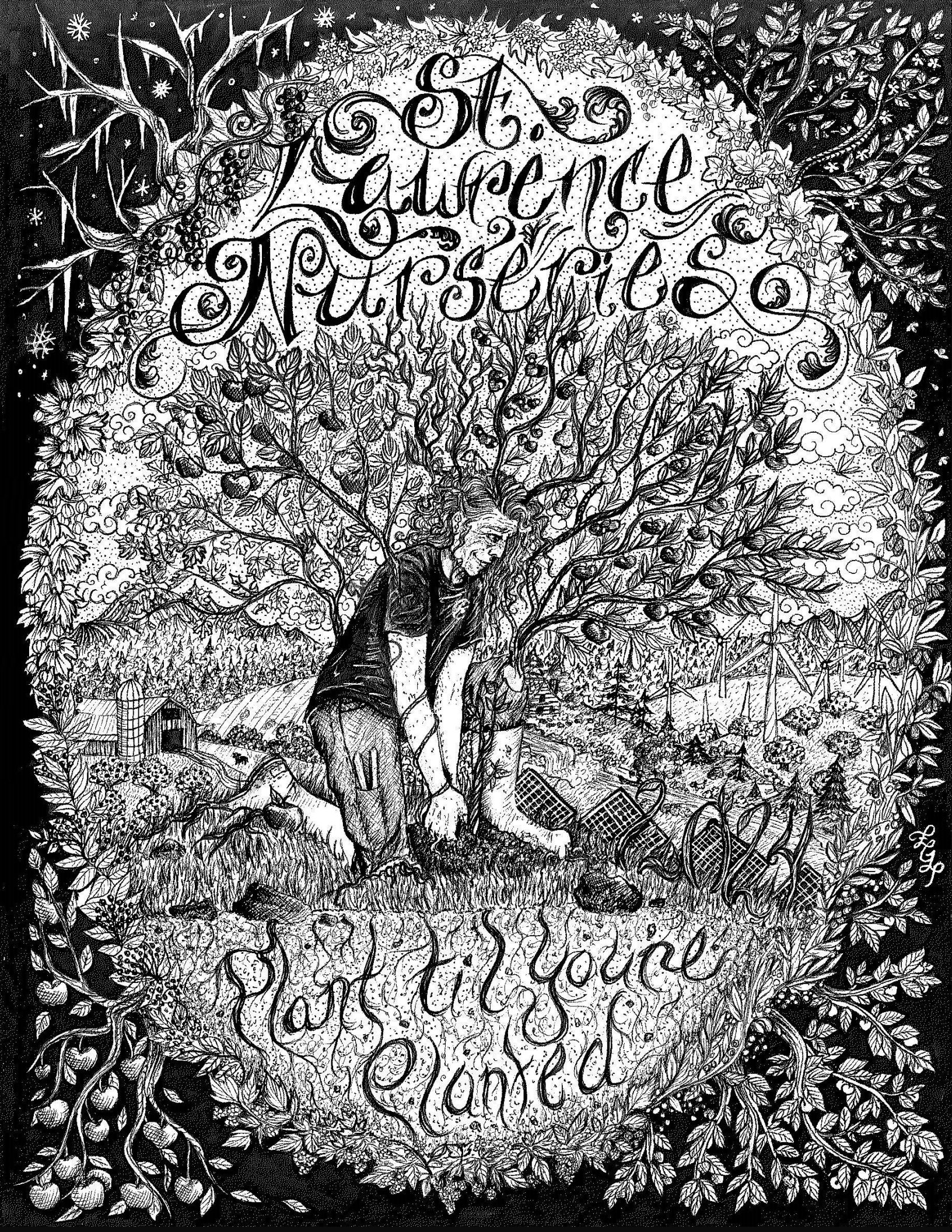


# St. Lawrence Preschool

Start til you're  
Grandpa

2009



## NURSERY HISTORY



St. Lawrence Nurseries sprouted up in 1923, and was first the endeavor of Fred L. Ashworth, of Heuvelton, NY. He was a farmer with an interest in growing and propagating fruits and nuts for northern climates. The nursery spent many years as more of a hobby and experiment station than a business for Fred. He supported his family through farm labor and working for the county on the road crew, but he also grafted and sold fruit trees as a small side business; *St. Lawrence Nurseries*. Bill MacKentley met Fred in 1971, and over just a few years they developed a relationship like family. Fred was self-taught, but extremely knowledgeable and well-read. During his lifetime he had tried many fruits and nuts in our northern climate, learning what survives and what winter kills. He recorded his observations in single-space typed or laboriously hand-written pages. Fred traded information, scionwood, and cuttings with other plant-breeders in a forum of letters called a “round-robin” through organizations like NAFEX (North American Fruit Explorers) and NNGA (Northern Nut Growers Assn.) leading to innumerable experiments and dozens of new edible plant varieties. When Fred died in 1977, Diana and Bill MacKentley purchased the land where he had done much of his grafting and breeding in Potsdam, NY. In 1981, they produced the first *official* St. Lawrence Nurseries catalog. For 34 years the MacKentleys cultivated a truly unique and wonderful business, carrying the legacy of Fred Ashworth. In September of 2015, the nursery was passed on once more to Connor Hardiman. Connor worked for the MacKentleys for 5 years prior to taking over the nursery (with the invaluable help of several core employees). The MacKentleys continue to be involved in an advisory capacity, distributing their decades of knowledge and ensuring a successful future for St. Lawrence Nurseries. They also

very graciously allowed us to continue farming in their backyard for 6 years! In 2021 we decided to spread our wings and purchase some more land here in Potsdam; we’ve now fully relocated the nursery to a spot about 5 miles across town from the MacKentley Farm. It has been extremely satisfying and exciting seeing yet another iteration of the nursery settle in and become reality, over 100 years in!

## OUR LOCATION

St. Lawrence Nurseries is located just outside the village of Potsdam on Route 56. We’re about 20 miles from the Canadian border, in the northernmost part of New York State. The USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map at left designates our area as Zone 3 (-30°F to -40°F average annual minimum temp.) In the past, our region has experienced a number of “test winters” where readings have reached -50°F (actual temperature, no wind chill). At these temperatures, only truly hardy plants survive; more tender varieties are weeded out. There are almost no other fruit and nut tree nurseries growing their stock in a Zone 3 location. Most grow their stock in Zones 5, 6 or 7, where plants are never exposed to -40°F or -30°F. If you live in Zone 3 or 4, where these temperatures are a fact of life, a plant that is only hardy to -20°F will sustain winter damage in spite of wraps or other efforts. In contrast, our nursery stock will survive in the toughest of climates. If we can’t grow it here, we don’t sell it.

## OFF SEASON & BUSINESS HOURS

The St. Lawrence Nurseries office is run by two people; Connor and Allyssa. We’re usually around the nursery during the day, but are outdoors much of the time from May through November. If you plan to stop by, please email us at [trees@slngrow.com](mailto:trees@slngrow.com), or call (315) 261-1925. You can leave a message and we will return your call as soon as possible. For local customers, we are not able fill orders on the spot. All orders, even those for pickup, must be received by our deadline of **April 12th**. Although plant orders can only be picked up at the nursery during our pickup dates in April and May, you are welcome to come any time of year to visit. Come check out the various trees and edible shrubs that we grow, ask questions, and give us your ideas! This year, the dates for locals to pick up are **April 6th, April 20th, and May 4th**.

## ABOUT OUR TREES

### *- Organically Grown -*

Our trees are grown using organic, and regenerative practices, because we are committed to preserving the health of the air, water, soil, and ourselves. We use no conventional herbicides, fungicides or pesticides. Instead of artificial fertilizers, we rely on mulch, manure, and cover crops to boost soil and plant health. In our orchard, a regimen of Neem Oil and kaolin clay gives us fruit that is safe to eat. Rather than using mechanical digging machines, we hand-plant, hand-weed and hand-dig all of our stock. We are not *certified* organic, but the principals are of the utmost importance to us. We are also moving in a regenerative, minimal-till direction as it is clear that this is where agriculture needs to go; even for the tiniest of farms, like us!

### *- Winter Tested -*

Our trees are grown in a cold, northern climate (USDA Zone 3/4). Trees that are unable to withstand temperatures of -30°F to -40°F will not survive our winters, and if we cannot grow it here, we don’t sell it. However, trees do grow more slowly in cold locations with short growing seasons, and nurseries are not exempt from this law of nature. We do not “push” our trees with artificial fertilizers, but use natural methods to encourage an optimum growth rate. The result is a smaller, but tougher tree with a more balanced proportion of root to top, which will establish itself well and harden off properly before winter. Our trees are not like the trees that you often see lined up at your local garden center in springtime: tall, beefy specimens grown in a favorable climate (Zones 5 to 7) and pushed with nitrogen fertilizers. Heavy reliance on chemical fertilizers produces a “top-heavy” tree with a disproportionately small root, which is then machine-dug (often cutting or damaging roots in the process) and shipped, first from grower to wholesaler, then from wholesaler to retailer. The root is encased in fertilizer-enhanced media and potted or wrapped in burlap, which the customer is conveniently instructed not to remove, making it impossible to see the root system. If you live in USDA Zone 3 or 4, you’ve probably been disappointed before by trees that were proclaimed to be “cold hardy.” Where was the tree grown? A tree that has been through -40°F winters has proven itself to be truly cold hardy. This means that a tree from our nursery will grow for you even if you live in a severely cold climate, whereas a tree from a conventional nursery located in a warmer growing zone may winterkill or simply survive without much growth or fruit. Hardiness is our specialty!

### *- Guaranteed -*

As your supplier, our job is to ship you a healthy plant that is true to name and claim. As the customer, your job is proper planting, mulching and regular watering of that plant. Protection from mice, rabbits, deer and other plant-munching creatures is also up to you. If a plant fails to establish itself upon delivery (assuming it is planted right away!), or fails to make it through its first winter, please contact us. We will work with you to determine the fairest course of action. If it seems that the plant did not survive in spite of proper care on your part, we will replace it at no charge. In some cases, we may ask you to pay for shipping or offer to split the cost of replacement with you. Tell us what went wrong, and we’ll try to help you figure out what you can do to guarantee success with the next planting.

## **COLD HARDY APPLES: THE BASICS**

Our apple trees, like many fruit trees, are propagated by grafting; the process of joining a scion (which becomes the fruiting part, or top of the tree) to a rootstock (which becomes the root of the tree.) Grafting allows the two parts to grow together and function as a single plant. Although the rootstock does have an influence on the ultimate size and hardiness of the tree, the scion alone determines what kind of fruit the tree will yield. Therefore, when we produce fruit trees for northern climates, there are two things to consider: **1)** which rootstock to use, and **2)** which “cultivars” (cultivated varieties) to graft onto that rootstock. *Both* must be hardy and vigorous enough to withstand the lowest winter temperatures and grow vigorously during a short season.

### **- Rootstock -**

The rootstock determines the ultimate size of the tree. Generally, there are “standard,” “dwarf” and “semi-dwarf” rootstocks. Choosing one or the other of these rootstocks does not influence the type of fruit yielded by a tree, but for Northern growers it can have a huge effect on how winter-hardy the tree is, how well it grows, and whether it produces a crop. “Dwarf” trees are made by grafting onto rootstocks that are inherently weak growers; they intentionally stunt the growth of the tree. In USDA Zone 3 or 4, the use of a dwarfing rootstock can cause even a hardy cultivar to winterkill or to simply linger season after season with minimal growth and no fruit. If you live in a northern climate with a short growing season, trees with dwarf or semi-dwarf rootstocks are a poor choice. You need a rootstock that will grow robustly for 2-3 months and then start hardening off for winter. We do not grow or sell dwarf or semi-dwarf apple trees, because they do not have the hardiness, vigor, and disease resistance required to truly thrive in our northern climate. For our apple trees we use the seedling *Antonovka*; an extremely hardy and vigorous “standard” size rootstock which can produce strong growth during our limited growing season. “Standard” means that *Antonovka* is not a dwarfing rootstock; it will not limit the growth and thus the ultimate size of the tree, rather, it will allow the tree to grow freely to its full size; about 25 feet high if unpruned. For growers in Zones 3 and 4, an apple on *Antonovka* rootstock will be much hardier, grow more vigorously, and bear fruit sooner (and in greater quantity) than the same apple on dwarfing rootstock. If you wish for a smaller tree, this can be accomplished with pruning. A well-pruned apple tree on *Antonovka* in Zones 3-4, will be equivalent to a “semi-dwarf” tree in size (10-12 feet at maturity), and it will have many advantages. For instance, your tree will have the vigor to compete with grass that grows near the base of the tree, while a dwarf tree must have “clean culture” (no sod) to the drip line. It will not need to be guyed or staked, whereas dwarf trees tend to be shallow-rooted and usually require some support. Perhaps best of all, your tree may be producing fruit for your great-grandchildren, while dwarf trees must be replanted every 10-20 years. The crop yielded by your mature standard tree will also be many times greater than that of a dwarf or semi-dwarf tree. Finally, because *Antonovka* is a seedling rootstock (not clonal), you are adding genetic diversity to your orchard; thereby adding valuable disease and pest resistance.

### **- Cultivars -**

On pages 5-9, we list nearly 200 varieties of apples that can be grown in our climate, each with a brief description. Usage charts are on pages 10-15 to help you figure out what will work best for you. Please also consider the ‘our pick’ option and packages listed on page 4.

### **- A Word On Disease Resistance -**

It’s best to choose your varieties first for vigor and fruit quality, and *secondly* for disease resistance. Keeping your tree healthy will help it fend off disease. Conversely, any tree that is under stress will be more likely to fall prey to disease, whether or not it is genetically disease resistant. Proper basic care is the best prevention! That said, in the chart on pages 10-15 you will see some apples are keyed out as resistant to Scab, Fireblight, and Cedar Apple Rust. These apples are less susceptible, *but not immune*(!) to these diseases. Do not pass over a variety simply because it is not “Disease Resistant.” Disease Resistant does *not* mean “no spray” or “low maintenance.” Insects like disease resistant trees just as much as normal trees.

## **CHOOSING A SITE FOR YOUR APPLE TREES**

Apples prefer light, fertile soils and a south-facing slope if available. Your trees will grow faster on a well drained, sandy loam soil. They will not grow well in wet, heavy clay or pure sand without significant amendment. Another consideration is proximity to your dwelling, especially for fruit trees which require care every year. Will it be “out of sight, out of mind?” You want to avoid that!

### **- Spacing -**

Plant your apple trees 20 feet apart if they are to be kept well-pruned; 25+ feet if they will be allowed to grow to full size.

### **- Planting -**

Get your trees in the ground *as soon as you can*. Have your holes dug before the trees even arrive if possible. For details on planting, see our Planting Guide (hard copy included with order): [www.slngrow.com/pages/full-planting-guide](http://www.slngrow.com/pages/full-planting-guide).

### **- Water -**

Each tree should receive 5 to 10 gallons of water per day until the end of May, and the same amount at least two to three times per week until mid-July (August in a dry year). Make sure you have a convenient delivery system!

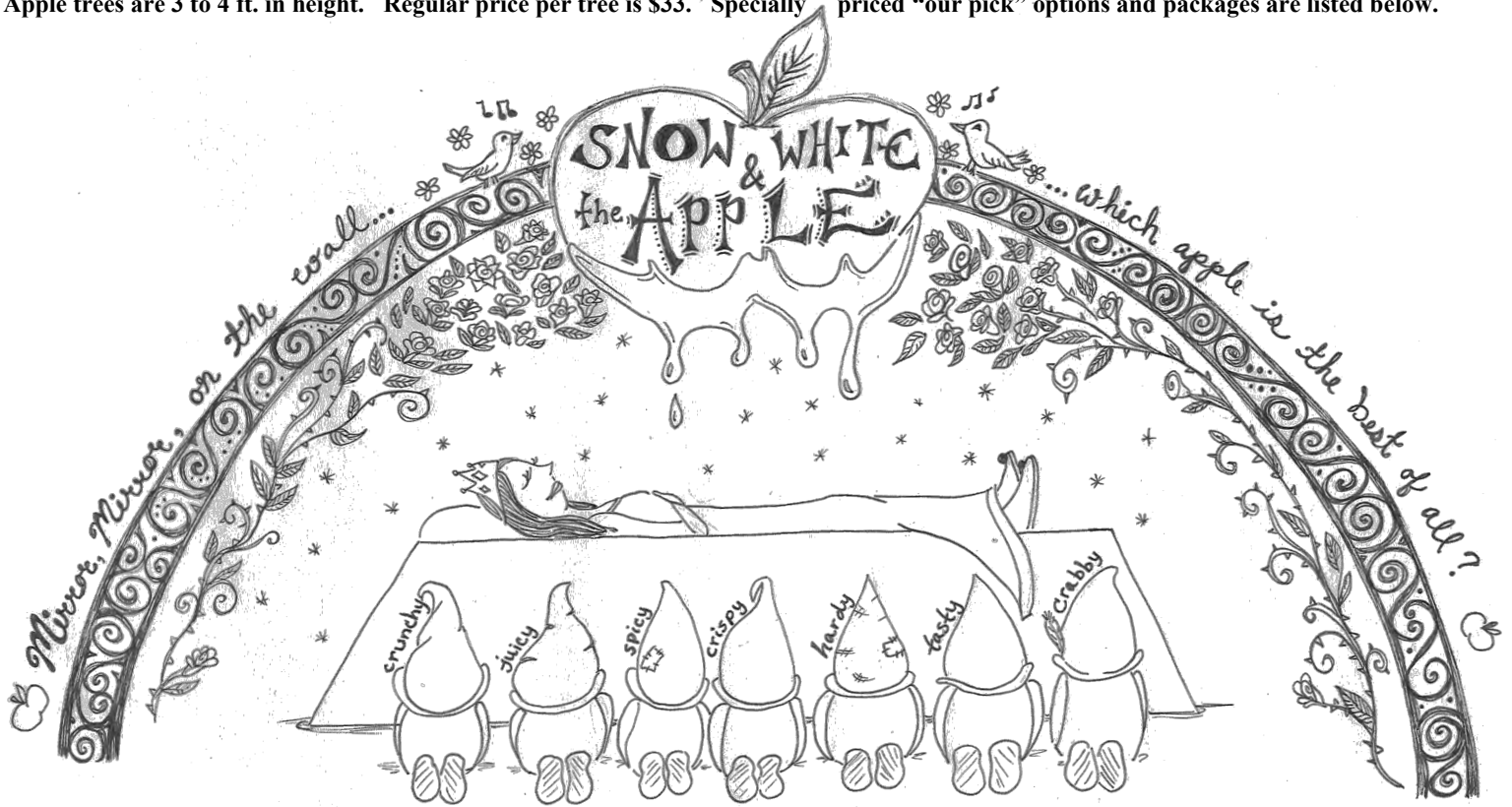
### **- Pollination -**

Most of the apple cultivars that we offer require a pollinator (an apple of another variety) to produce fruit; unless otherwise indicated in the description. However, even self-fruitful varieties produce better crops with cross-pollination. Don’t stress! Any wild apple or flowering crab within 500 yards will do the trick... and there is almost *always* a wild apple lurking somewhere nearby. That said, more diversity will always yield heavier crops, so we strongly recommend that the backyard gardener plant more than one apple variety in his/her orchard when possible.

### **- Fruition -**

An apple tree from our nursery, planted in good soil, and maintained adequately by its new owner (rabbit protection, pruning, mulching, manure, attention to pest problems) can be expected to bear fruit in 4-5 years.





**'Our Pick' Apples, \$30/tree:**

It's always sad to see beautiful young fruit trees with lesser-known names go unsold. To encourage our customers to try a variety which they may never have heard of, we offer "our pick" option. You chose the type of apple you are looking for, and we chose a tree that fits the bill!

The categories are listed below:



Early-Season	Mid-Season	Late-Season
Heritage	Super Cold Hardy	Good Fresh Eating
Good for Baking	Good for Sweet Cider	Good for Hard Cider



**Apple Package #1  
Good Market Sellers**

Burgundy  
Honeygold  
Mantet  
Norkent  
State Fair

5 trees, \$150

**Apple Package #2  
Super Cold Hardy:**

Jordan Russet  
Magog Redstreak  
Milwaukee  
Prairie Spy  
Sherry

5 trees, \$150

**Apple Package #3  
Good Fresh Eating**

Douglas Wormless  
Liberty  
Lobo  
Mantet  
Sweet Sixteen

5 trees, \$150

**Apple Package #4  
Heirloom Cultivars**

McIntosh  
Sofstaholm  
Tolman Sweet  
Westfield SNF  
Wolf River

5 trees, \$150

**Adanac:** -50°F or colder. Battleford open pollinated. Ripens in early-mid September. Yellow with red wash. Small fruit; a good cooking apple that will keep 2-3 months in storage. *Super* cold-hardy.

**Adirondack Crab:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Solid red. Longlasting, profuse clusters of white flowers give way to tiny (1/4 in) fruit which hang on the tree well into winter.

\***Alexander:** -50°F or colder. Russian importation. Ripens in early September. Red with striping. Large size, good cooking qualities. (Great pie apple!). Ripens continuously over several weeks.

+**All Winter Hangover:** -50°F or colder. Crab Seedling. Ripens mid-September. Red. Produces heavy clusters of 1 to 1 1/2 inch crabapples that hang on the tree all winter. A late winter feast of fermented fruit and seeds for wildlife!

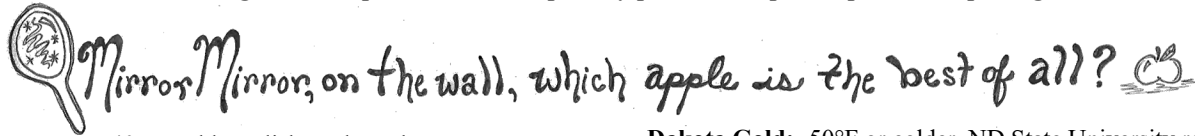
\*Denotes Heirloom Variety +Denotes SLN Introduction

**Almata:** -50°F. Beautiful Arcade X Fluke 38 Crab. Ripens in mid-late September. Deep Red. An exceptionally large red-fleshed apple, useful for cider, sauce, pickling, etc. Dark pink flowers.

**Arabscoe:** -40°F. Old Russian. Ripens in late September. Almost solid red. An attractive eating/dessert apple hailing from mid-1800s Russia. This particular mother tree was found in Belgrade, ME. A debut appearance in the SLN catalog!

**Aroostook Sunset:** -50°. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September. Sunset colored! A uniquely beautiful all-purpose apple. Discovered in Aroostook County, Maine, and distributed by Fedco Seeds. Another SLN debut! Fruit bears some similarity to Pomme Gris; evidently with some added hardiness, given its provenance.





**\*Ashmeades Kernel:** -40°F. Old English apple; unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Red/yellow russet. Fruit of highest quality. Will keep 3-4 months. Makes excellent cider.

**Astrachan Crab:** -50°F. Red Astrachan Seedling. Ripens in late August - early September. Yellow/red. Small, flavorful fruit; Abundance of white flowers.

**Atlas:** -50°F. Winter St. Lawrence X Duchess. Ripens in late August thru early September. Red. Tender skin, good for cooking and eating. Beautiful stark white flesh against dark red skin. Keeps well. Tree is vigorous and productive.

**+\*Autumn Arctic:** -50°F. Seedling of Arctic. Ripens in mid September. Red. Medium to large fruit; good tasting, productive, scab-resistant. Introduced by Fred Ashworth in 1952 as a hardier alternative to Baldwin.

**\*Avenarius:** -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late July - early August. Green with red striping. Medium size, ripens very early; before yellow transparent. Flesh white, sweet and juicy. Vigorous grower.

**Bancroft:** -50°F or colder. McIntosh X Forest. Ripens in October. Red. Quality is only fair when ripe but improves significantly with storage. This exceptional keeper regularly bears at a young age.

**Beacon:** -50°F. Malinda X Wealthy. Ripens in late August thru early Sept. Red. Sweet, tasty and juicy. The flesh is sometimes streaked with red. Tree is highly productive, and resistant to both scab and fireblight.

**Bechtel Crab:** -50°F. Malus ioensis open pollinated. Tiny green fruit. A feast for the eyes & nose, Bechtel's flowers are delicate light pink and multi-petaled like miniature roses. Extremely sweet-smelling blossoms perfume the air when in blossom.

**\*Ben Davis:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late August thru early Sept. Yellow with red striping. Great for cooking almost all year! Grows vigorously and fruits annually at a young age. Fruit quality is fair; can be somewhat dry. Best after several months in storage; they will keep until Spring!

**+Big Deer Crab:** -50°F or colder. A chance seedling of Sweetango. Ripens in October. Red. We planted 100 of these seedlings in the hopes of a winner. Big Deer wasn't what we had in mind, but it is a winner nonetheless! An average sized crab, ~1.5" diameter, with exceptional tannins. Big Deer also hangs on the tree into January, making it a wildlife fave. SLN Debut!

**Bilodeau Crab:** -50°F or colder. Unknown; discovered by Claude Jolicoeur. Ripens in October. Red/yellow. Particularly good for cidemaking, thanks to its high sugar and high acid.

**+Blue Pearmain:** -50°F. Old American, unknown. Ripens in late September—early October. Red. Medium to large fruit is mild and aromatic, with firm, dense flesh. Will keep in common storage until January.

**Burgundy:** -50°F. Monroe X Rhuby. Ripens in mid September. Very deep red. Very high quality dessert apple. Beautiful appearance. Hangs well without premature drop. Tree a vigorous grower, bears annually.

**Chestnut Crab:** -50°F. Malinda X Crab. Ripens early-mid September. Red/yellow. A delightfully sweet and tasty crabapple with white flowers. 2 to 2 1/2 inches in size. Vigorous grower. Makes very rich cider.

**\*Denotes Heirloom Variety +Denotes SLN Introduction**

**Dakota Gold:** -50°F or colder. ND State University release (possibly Wealthy X Whitney?). Ripens in late August. Yellow. Large fruit; good for fresh eating and culinary use. Tolerant to fireblight. Annual bearer.

**+Disease Resistant McIntosh:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid September. Red. We acquired this cultivar years ago from a local orchardist. Identical to McIntosh but resistant to scab and, to a lesser extent, other fungal & bacterial diseases.

**+\*Dodd Banana:** -50°F. Unknown parentage (Possibly Winter Banana X ?). Ripens in early-mid September. Red/yellow. A specialty apple with a banana aroma; hardier than its purported parent. Good all-purpose apple.

**Dolgo Crab:** -50°F or colder. Siberian crab. Ripens in late August thru early September. Small, good flavored fruit that is highly ornamental and great for jelly. Classic "flowering crab" with early white blooms. Fireblight and scab resistant.

**+Douglas Wormless:** -50°F. Stone X Duchess. Ripens in early-mid September. Red/yellow. Medium to large, very good sweet eating apple. Keeps well. Resistant to tent caterpillar and scab. As close to "no spray" as it gets.

**\*Dudley:** -50°F. Duchess OP. Ripens in Mid September. Yellow with red stripes. Large and attractive! Makes great sauce and holds up well for baking.

**Early Cortland:** -50°F. Cortland X Lodi. Ripens in early August. Fruit is somewhat similar to Cortland, but tarter. Stores well for an early apple. Tree a vigorous grower.

**\*Early Harvest:** -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late July through early August. Yellow. A very early apple; on the tart side and good for sauce and baking. Cultivated for over 200 years.

**\*Eastman Sweet:** -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September thru early October. Red striped. Attractive fruit with sweet, yellowish flesh. Tree bears heavily and is long-lived.

**\*Egremont Russet:** -40°F with occasional winter injury. Old English. Ripens in early October. Yellow Russet. Small fruit of very high quality. Good for cider. Like all russets, this is a great keeper.

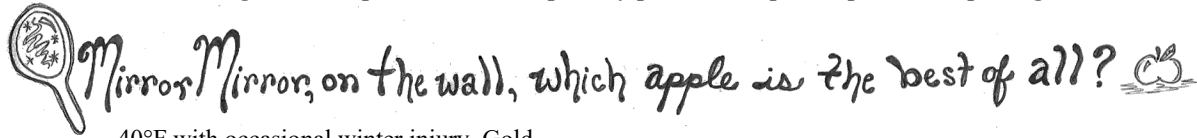
**Empire:** -40°F. Red Delicious X McIntosh. Ripens in late September. Red. Grown by many commercial orchards. Good for cider. Excellent quality fruit stores well. Bears at a young age.

**Fireside:** -50°F. McIntosh X Longfield. Ripens in early October. Red. An excellent dessert apple. Good keeper; resistant to cedar-apple rust.

**Freedom:** -50°F. (Macoun X Antonovka) X NY49821-46. Ripens in late September thru early October. Red. A very good quality fresh-eating, cider and cooking apple. Keeps well in storage. Tree is vigorous and disease resistant. Natural semi-dwarf.

**+Garfield King:** -50°F or colder. Seedling of Yellow Transparent. Ripens in early August. Yellow. Found growing near Fort Kent, ME. A very hardy tree that is a thrifty grower and hardens off early for winter. Brought to our attention by Garfield King.

**+George Webster:** -40°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown parentage. Ripens in early October. Yellow/red. A large late-winter keeper. Good baking apple.



**Ginger Gold:** -40°F with occasional winter injury. Golden Delicious X Albemarle Pippin. Ripens in late September. Yellow. Sweet-tart, firm, crisp. Excellent for eating, baking, and sauce. Slow to oxidize. "Official apple of Virginia," where it originated. Keeps 2-3 months in cold storage.

**Glover Goldie:** -50°F. Tolman Sweet OP? Ripens in mid-late September. Yellow. A large apple resembling Golden Delicious in both flavor and quality. Keeps well in storage.

**Goldrush:** -30°F. Golden Delicious X PRI 1689-110. Ripens in October. Yellow. A firm, crisp apple with complex flavor that is good to excellent eating at harvest and improves with storage. Excellent keeper. Scab-resistant.

**Goodland:** -50°F or colder. Patten Greening open pollinated. Ripens in early-mid September. Red/yellow. Flesh is crisp, juicy and tender, makes delicious, aromatic sauce and is also an excellent eating apple. Productive; annual bearer.

\***Gravenstein:** -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid-late Sept. Yellow washed with crimson. A very old apple from Denmark dating back to 1669. It has a sweet/tart flavor and is good for eating, sauce and pies. Fine-grained, light yellow flesh. Ripens over a long season.

\***Grimes Golden:** -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September thru early October. Yellow. Given the rating of 'very good to best' by Beach in The Apples of New York. Excellent fresh eating. Nicely textured, crisp, aromatic. Not a good keeper.

**Haralson:** -50°F or colder. Malinda X Wealthy. Ripens in late September. Red and yellow striping. A vigorous and productive tree. Firm, white flesh with a mild, pleasant flavor; good for cooking and cider. Some moderate resistance to fireblight.

+**Harold Beattie:** -50°F or colder. Duchess X Wild Apple. Ripens in early-mid September. Red. A selection out of the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont. Firm red fruit ripens over 1-2 weeks in September. Flesh is white, becoming flecked with pink as the fruit ripens. Shows some possible resistance to scab.

\***Henry Clay:** -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in early September. Yellow/red. Stark offered this variety in the 1990s. The fruit is similar to Yellow Transparent.

**Heyer 12:** -50°F or colder. Russian. Ripens in late August. Green/yellow. Super-hardy. Fruit medium size, juicy, acid, moderately coarse. Good for sauce and pies. Tree very vigorous; does well where few other varieties survive. Bears at young age.

**Hibernal:** -50°F or colder. Old Russian. Ripens in mid September. Yellow with striping. A huge, tart apple good for pies and baking. When top-worked, the tree implants some hardiness to tender varieties.

**Honeycrisp:** -40°F. Keepsake X Unknown. Ripens in late September. Red with some yellow. A sweet, exceptionally crisp-textured apple rated superior to McIntosh and Delicious for fresh eating. Good keeper.

**Honeygold:** -50°F or colder. Haralson X Golden Delicious. Ripens in October. Yellow. The north's answer to Yellow Delicious! Similar flavor and texture, but with superior storage qualities.

**Iowa Beauty:** -50°F. Unknown parentage; Patten intro. Ripens in late August. Yellow and red. A high quality culinary/dessert apple. Very juicy with a sweet tang; the core becomes pink sugar when overripe.

\*Denotes Heirloom Variety +Denotes SLN Introduction

**Irish Peach:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. Irish seedling X Yellow Transparent. Ripens in mid August. Yellow with red blush. Attractive apple with good tart/sweet balance; good for eating and

+**Jordan Russet:** -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Yellow russet. Juicy, hard, excellent keeper. Makes delicious cider.

+**Kaneb Sweet:** -50°F. Tolman Sweet X Yellow Transparent. Ripens in early-mid August. Yellow. Small to medium-sized apple. Tender-skinned, juicy and sweet. Excellent fresh eating and for sauce. Keeps 2 to 3 months in storage.

+**Kathryn's Favorite:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid September. Yellow washed with red. A rich-flavored, sweet and spicy apple excellent for fresh eating. Keeps well. Named for Fred L. Ashworth's daughter.

**Keepsake:** -50°F. Frostbite X Northern Spy. Ripens in October. Red. Very high dessert quality; firm, crisp, juicy and sweet. Excellent keeper. Univ of MN introduction.

**Kerr apple-crab:** -50°F or colder. Dolgo X Haralson. Ripens in mid September. Red. One of the very best apple-crabs. Stores well; good fresh, especially after storage, excellent for cooking and juice; annually productive. White flowers.

**King Luscious:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown parentage; North Carolina 1935. Ripens in October. Green/yellow washed with red. Very large. The flesh is yellowish-white, fine-

**Knobbed Russet:** -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Deep russet w/ bumps & knobs. Crisp, rich, high quality for eating or cider. High sugar content. Also known as "Winter Apple."

**Leafland Greening:** -40°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September. Greenish yellow. Green cooking apple; especially nice for pies, cobblers, etc.

**Liberty:** -40°F with occasional winter injury. Macoun X Purdue 54-12. Ripens in October. Deep Red. Juicy, fine-textured white flesh with good flavor. Resistant to scab, fireblight, cedar apple rust and mildew.

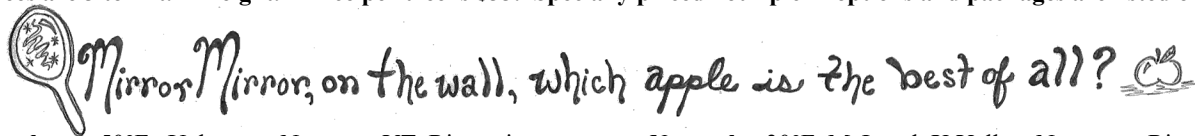
**Liveland Raspberry:** -50°F or colder. Russian. Ripens in late August into early September. Yellow with blush. Large, round and tender white fleshed fruit. Good for sauce and baking.

**Lobo:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh Open Pollinated. Ripens in mid-late August. Red. Large apple with fine textured white flesh, good quality for eating and baking. Tree bears at a young age. Originally a Canadian cultivar.

**Lodi:** -40°F. Montgomery X Yellow Transparent. Ripens in early-mid August. Yellow. Very similar to Yellow Transparent, but larger and stores better.

**Macfree:** -40°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh X PRI-48-177. Ripens in early September. Red. All the good qualities of McIntosh, with disease resistance to boot! Bred in Canada, released 1974.

**Macoun:** -30°F. McIntosh X Jersey Black. Ripens in mid September. Red. Similar to McIntosh. Good eating apple. Flesh is white, highly flavored, aromatic.



**\*Magog Redstreak:** -50°F. Unknown; Newport, VT. Ripens in early-mid September. Yellow, streaked with red. A large apple with firm, tender and juicy flesh; good for sauce, baking and fresh eating. Does not keep.

**\*Maidenblush:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. Old American. Yellow with red cheek. A beautiful apple, as its name suggests. Good fresh or for cooking. Ripens over a long period. Annual bearer.

**Mandan:** -50°F. Duchess X Starking Delicious. Ripens in early-mid September. Medium to large apple with firm yellowish flesh, juicy and good eating. Tree has considerable resistance to fireblight

**Manitoba:** -50°F or colder. Duchess X Tolman Sweet. Ripens in late September thru early October. Yellow with red blush. Fine-grained melting white flesh with spicy flavor, very good cooking quality.

**Mantet:** -50°F. Tetovsky X McIntosh. Ripens in late August. Red. Excellent for fresh eating; sweet and juicy with very pleasant flavor. Also wonderful for sauce. Tree is upright and productive.

**Marlin Stephens:** -50°F. Unknown parentage; Lawyer intro. Ripens in mid September. Red and yellow. Large, juicy, good for dessert and culinary use.

**McIntosh:** -40°F. Fameuse X Detroit Red. Ripens in mid September. Red. The standard of comparison. White, juicy flesh. Thin skin. Large fruit.

**Melba:** -50°F. McIntosh X Liveland Raspberry. Ripens in mid August thru mid September. Yellow washed with crimson. Attractive, high quality fruit. Tree is productive and bears at a young age. Silver medal winner by American Pomological Society. Ripens over several weeks.

**\*Milden:** -40°F. Old American; Alton NH. Ripens in October. Green with deep red blush. Also known as Winter Gravenstein. This Baldwin-type apple was popular where the true Baldwin was not hardy. Traditional New Hampshire variety.

**Milo Gibson:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in early/mid September. Red/yellow. Good tasting apple with a unique licorice flavor. Fred Ashworth named this apple after fellow fruit explorer Milo Gibson.

**\*Milwaukee:** -50°F or colder. Old Russian; likely a Duchess seedling. Ripens in late September through early October. Yellow striped with red. Excellent keeper. Flavorful, slightly tart. Good for cooking and cider. Bears annually and produces young.

**MN 1628:** -40°F. Frostbite X Northern Spy. Ripens in mid-late September. Yellow with red blush/striping. An SLN debut appearance! This little-known sibling of Keepsake holds great promise for the northern grower. Ripening earlier than Keepsake, but with similar storage potential.

**MN 1734:** -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in late September thru early October. Bronze russet. Small fruit is hard, yellow-fleshed, and richly flavored. Makes *excellent* tasting cider. Annual producer of heavy crops. Keeps all winter in storage.

**Montreal Beauty Crab:** -50°F. Unknown Parentage. Ripens in early September. Red flushed with Yellow. Though it is primarily grown for its prolific white spring blossoms, the 2" diameter fruit are perfect for culinary purposes.

**Mutsu:** -40°F. Golden Delicious X Indo. Ripens in October. Yellow/green. Sweet, complex and spicy flavor. Bred in Japan and introduced in 1948, but rebranded "Crispin" in 1968. Large and often somewhat lumpy- an apple with personality!

**\*Denotes Heirloom Variety +Denotes SLN Introduction**

**Newtosh:** -30°F. McIntosh X Yellow Newtown. Ripens in mid September. Red. Produces a high percentage of extra-fancy fruits. Skin similar to McIntosh; flesh like Yellow Newtown (the latter given a "best" rating in Beach's Apples of New York).

**Noble Crab:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh X Crab. Ripens in early-mid September. Yellow w/red blush. Tree has traits of ornamental crab, but yields tasty, white-fleshed fruit ~ 2" in diameter. Best for fresh eating and cider.

**Norda:** -50°F or colder. Rosilda X Trail. Ripens in mid-late September. Yellow with red streaking. Flesh cream colored, crisp, juicy and good for eating or cooking. Bears young, and keeps well.

**Norkent:** -50°F or colder. Haralson X Rescue. Ripens in early-mid September. Greenish-Yellow Under Red, Russeting. A very large (3 to 3 1/2 inches) apple. Sweet, crisp, perfumy, with excellent flavor. Best for eating, but also a good cooking apple. Keeps 3 months in cold storage. Tree productive, upright and spreading.

**Norland:** -50°F or colder. Rescue X Melba. Ripens in early-mid August. Red striped. A juicy, well-colored apple for fresh eating, juice, cider, sauce and pies. Tree is a natural dwarf and produces crops at an early age. A super hardy cultivar.

**Norson:** -50°F or colder. MN 90 X Rescue. SLN debut! Precocious and a heavy annual bearer. Ripens in mid-late September and will keep for up to 3 months in cold storage. Best for baking and eating.

**Northern Lights:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. Haralson X McIntosh. Red over yellow, striped. Joint release of NY and ND research stations. High quality dessert apple with a tart McIntosh flavor.

**Nova Easy-Gro:** -50°F or colder. Spartan X PRI 56. Ripens in early-mid September. Red/yellow. Introduced by the Canadian Dept. of Agriculture. White-fleshed and scab-resistant; good for cooking and eating and a fair keeper.

**\*Northwestern Greening:** -50°F or colder. Golden Russet X Alexander. Ripens in late September thru early October. Green with red wash. Large fruit, crisp, firm, juicy, with slight aroma. *Great* pie apple!

**\*Original McIntosh:** -40°F. Fameuse X Detroit Red. Ripens in mid September. Red. Grafted in direct line from the original McIntosh tree discovered growing in Dundas county, Ontario in 1796.

**Oriole:** -50°F or colder. Yellow Transparent X Liveland Raspberry. Ripens in mid-late August. Yellow with red striping. An excellent quality dessert or cooking apple. Tree is extremely productive.

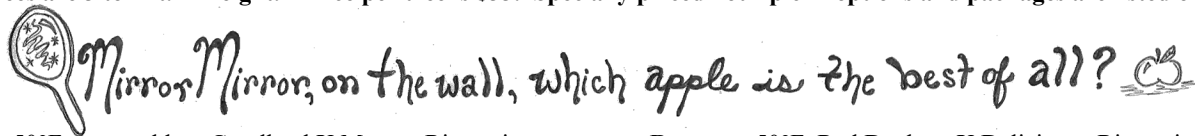
**Ormiston Roy:** -50°F. Unknown Parentage. Ripens in October. Clusters of bright orange fruit. A well-known ornamental that hangs on the tree late into winter, providing beauty & welcome food for the birds.

**Patterson:** -50°F or colder. Columbia X Melba. Ripens in mid September. Yellow with red blush. Flavor is very mild; good quality for eating and culinary use. Keeps well. Hardy in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan!

**Peace Garden:** -50°F. Malinda X Duchess. Ripens in October. Red striped. Flesh very firm and juicy; good eating quality that improves in storage. Fruit hangs well on the tree, and keeps for several months.

**+Pharoah:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in early September. Red with yellow striping. A large, tasty all-purpose apple found locally. Unknown parentage, but likely old varieties.





**Prairie Magic:** -50°F or colder. Goodland X Mantet. Ripens in early-mid September. Yellow blushed red. A vigorous grower bred in Manitoba. Fruit medium to large, sweet and crisp. Excellent choice for the far North.

**Prairie Spy:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Yellow with red wash. Large fruit, crisp & juicy with excellent flavor which improves in storage. Keeps until Spring. Tree bears very young. Some resistance to scab and cedar apple rust.

**Priscilla:** -50°F. Starking Delicious X PRI 610-2. Ripens in early-mid September. Red. Very productive annual bearer that tends to overbear if fruit not thinned. Field immune to scab; also resistant to fireblight and cedar apple rust. Medium-size fruit has good taste and crisp flesh with licorice overtones.

**+Purdy:** -50°F or colder. Old Russian. Ripens in late September. Yellow with red blush. A large apple with tart but pleasant flavor. Apples ripen over a long season and, if left, will hang on the tree into November. Discovered in the Adirondacks in a cold Zone 3.

**Puritan:** -50°F. McIntosh X Red Astrachan. Ripens in late August. Red. White flesh, good flavor, somewhat tart—a McIntosh type. The tree has good structure. Tends to bear biennially.

**Quinte:** -50°F. Crimson Beauty X Red Melba. Ripens in late July. Yellow with a heavy red blush. Earliest good eating apple. Cream colored flesh is very tender. Annual bearer of heavy crops; the tree is a very strong grower; requires pruning.

**Red Astrachan:** -50°F. Swedish importation. Ripens in early August. Green with red. Beautiful appearance. Can be used for cooking before fully ripe. Good quality eating when ripe. Flesh white, often tinged with red. Brisk, slightly tart flavor.

**Red Esther:** -50°F. Unknown; aka Lawyer Nutmeg. Ripens in early September. Red/yellow. An aromatic crisp apple with a unique spicy flavor. Keeps well.

**Red June:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. Unknown parentage. Ripens throughout September. Red. A small juicy white-fleshed apple good for eating and baking. Ripens over a long period.

**Red Riding Hood:** -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in early September. Yellow with intense red. Aromatic flavor with good sugar-to-acid ratio. Very good for fresh eating. Hardy into northern Sweden.

**Redant:** -50°F or colder. Antonovka OP. Ripens in late September. Yellow with red wash. Originated in Morden, Manitoba. A large, white-fleshed, sweet and mild apple that beckons you to take a few more bites. Good for eating & cooking. Keeps well in storage.

**Red Hook:** -50°F. Carlton X McIntosh. Ripens in late September. Deep red. Flesh is white or cream, with outer half turning pink when fully ripe. Very good eating apple but not great for processing.

**+Redstone Canyon Gold:** -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Yellow. A yellow apple from Colorado of very high quality for eating or cooking. The fruit is very firm, sweet, and juicy with complex flavor. Keeps very well and is at its best after 1-2 months in storage. Brought to our attention by Scott Skogerboe.

**Redwell:** -50°F. Scott Winter OP. Ripens in late September. Red over yellow. Cream-colored mild flesh; good for eating, baking and sauce. Keeps until January in proper storage. Tree has strong structure and bears annually.

**Regent:** -50°F. Red Duchess X Delicious. Ripens in late September. Bright red over yellow. Very juicy; flavor as good or better than Red Delicious. High dessert quality does not diminish in storage. Fruit hangs well, rarely dropping before harvest. Resistant to cedar apple rust.

**Rescue:** -50°F or colder. Seedling of Blushed Calville. Ripens in early August. Yellow, with red striping or wash. Extremely hardy Canadian apple-crab of good quality. Favorite with Alaskan growers. Flesh is yellowish with sweet flavor. Pick slightly before ripe for best quality.

**+Rhuby:** -50°F. Unknown parentage (aka NY18491). Ripens in mid-late September. Red. Rhuby produces medium to large fruit that is great for eating, baking and for sweet cider. It is resistant to scab and fireblight. Named after the MacKentley's grand-daughter, Ella Rhuby.

**+Richardson:** -50°F. St. Lawrence X Duchess. Ripens in September. Red. The white flesh has a rich, mellow flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower and is regularly productive.

**Sandow:** -40°F with occasional winter injury. Northern Spy open pollinated Ripens in late September. Red. Fruit quality very high; aromatic, juicy and crisp with a nice, tart "snap."

**\*Scott Winter:** -50°F. Seedling from VT. Ripens in mid-late September. Mottled red over green. Flesh tinged with yellow, sometimes stained with red. Very juicy, some-what tart in early part of season, becoming milder toward season's end. Tree bears young.

**Secor:** -40°F. Salome X Jonathan. Ripens in October. Red striped. Keeps well until Spring. Juicy fruit with good flavor and texture.

**September Ruby:** -50°F or colder. Rescue X Haralson. Ripens in late August. Red. Fruit is medium size, moderately acid; very good for eating, pies, and juice. Stores well. Annually productive.

**Sharon:** -50°F. McIntosh X Longfield. Ripens in early September. Red striped. High quality, similar to McIntosh, but sweeter and firmer. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens over long season.

**+\*Sherry:** -50°F. Unknown parentage; Stone type. Ripens in late September through early October. Yellow with red striping. Fruit will hang on the tree all winter. Fair quality when picked, but improves to good quality after storing for several months. Annual heavy crop.

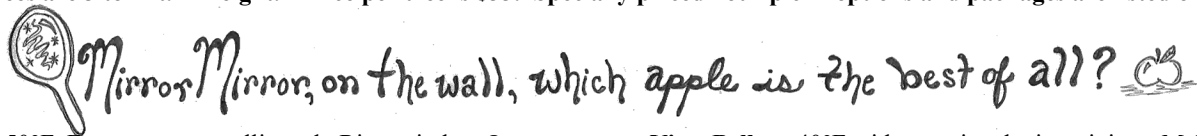
**\*Smokehouse:** -40°F. Vandevere open pollinated. Ripens in October. Red striped. Great all-purpose apple with a pleasant, spicy-sweet flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower; requires heavy pruning. Reliable cropper.

**Snowsweet:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. Sharon X Connell Red. Ripens in late September - early October. Yellow with bronze/red blush. Introduction from the MN apple breeding program. Great eating apple with a rich, sweet flavor and a touch of tartness. Firm, white flesh is slow to oxidize.

**\*Sofstaholm:** -50°F or colder. Old German (possibly old Russian?). Ripens in early-mid August. Yellow. This cultivar came to us from Germany via Jurgin Reekin. Similar to Yellow Transparent.

**Spartan:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh X Yellow Newtown. Ripens in late September into early October. Red. Equal to Empire in quality and texture. Two weeks later than McIntosh. Keeps 'til February in storage. Bears regular heavy crops

**Spencer:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh X Golden Delicious. Ripens in October. Yellow w/red blush. Eating quality excellent; core smaller than McIntosh. Vigorous!



**St. Lawrence:** -50°F. Fameuse open pollinated. Ripens in late October. Red/yellow. Tender, fine-grained white flesh becomes stained with red when ripe. Very good for eating; has mild, pleasant flavor.

**State Fair:** -50°F or colder. Mantet X Oriole. Bright red. Ripens in mid-late August. White-fleshed, crisp and juicy. Excellent for fresh eating. Fruit ripens uniformly.

**Stone:** -50°F or colder. Blue Pearmain X Unknown. Ripens in late September. Red striped. Locally known and esteemed variety. The tree is long-lived and healthy. Sweet, yellow flesh with great flavor. Tends to overbear, so fruit may need to be thinned.

**Summer Pearmain:** -40°F with occasional winter injury. English pearmain sdlg. Ripens in mid-late September. Red. One of six apples given the rating of 'best' in Beach's *The Apples of New York*. Mild, excellent flavor. Can be susceptible to fireblight and slow to grow.

**Sunnybrook:** -50°F or colder. Heyer 12 X Morden 359. Ripens in early September. Yellow blushed red. A large apple, great for culinary use; fair for fresh eating. Fruit slightly acid, but also sweet. Flavor holds up quite well in cooking. Bears young.

**Sunrise:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in September. Yellow. This apple has a unique, pear-grape flavor. Great fresh eating!

**Sweet McIntosh:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. Lawver X McIntosh. Ripens in early October. Red. In spite of his name; this apple does not resemble McIntosh. Large fruit, sweet, and aromatic. Will keep 150 days in 30 degree storage.

**Sweet Sixteen:** -50°F. Frostbite X Northern Spy. Ripens in mid September. Red striped. A spicy, rich-flavored, sweet, crisp apple with good storage qualities. Mild, coarse, yellow flesh; perfect eating.

**Sweet Winesap:** -30°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Red. Keeps until May in cold storage, until April in common storage. Excellent quality for eating, baking and cooking. Sweet; good flavor.

**\*Tetovsky:** -50°F or colder. Old Russian. Ripens in late July - early August. Green/yellow. Small and flavorful; can be used for cooking before ripe, and fresh eating after allowed to ripen.

**\*Tolman Sweet:** -50°F. Sweet Greening X Old Russet. Ripens in late September through early October. Yellow. A hard, sweet-fleshed apple, locally well-known and liked. Good grower; long lived.

**Trailman:** -50°F or colder. Trail X Osman. Ripens in late August - early September. Superhardy crabapple about 2 inches in diameter, good for eating and sauce. Flesh crisp, juicy. Tree vigorous and productive.

**Tydeman Red:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. McIntosh X Worcester Pearmain. Ripens in early September. Red. Beautiful white flesh against clear red skin. Mild, pleasant flavor; a staff fave for a good eating apple. Keeps well.

**Valentine:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in mid September. Green, blushed red. White flesh, somewhat coarse with excellent taste. A high quality eating/cooking apple. Found by Bill Adair in Edmonton, Alberta ~1965.

**\*Viking:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in early-mid September. Red. Large fruit with juicy white flesh and a slightly tart flavor. Does not drop prematurely. Tree is a vigorous grower.

**+Violi's Hanging Crab:** -50°F or colder. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Red. A large (2 inch) conical crab that hangs on the tree into winter. Very productive. Good flavor; slight astringency.

**\*Denotes Heirloom Variety +Denotes SLN Introduction**

**Vista Bella:** -40°F with occasional winter injury. Melba X Senora Ripens in late August. Red blushed over yellow. Large fruit with creamy white flesh. Good quality dessert apple. Tree upright and spreading. Tends to bear biennially.

**Wedge:** -50°F. Ben Davis OP. Ripens in late September - early October. Red. Introduced by Univ. of MN in 1922. Good keeper. Fruit is firm, crisp, juicy, slightly tart. Tree large with upright rounded habit, very productive.

**Wellington:** -50°F with occasional winter injury. Cortland X Crimson Beauty. Ripens in early September. Red, striped. Large fruit ripens all at once. Excellent for sauce, culinary, and fresh market. Juicy with a nice tart flavor.

**\*Westfield Seek-no-Further:** -50°F. New England origin. in late September. Red. Ripens Beach rates this "very good to best," a rare distinction in his Apples of New York. It flourishes in well-drained, gravelly or loamy soil. Flesh is rich-tasting and pleasantly aromatic. Good all-purpose household apple.

**Westland:** -50°F or colder. Heyer 12 X Dr. Bill. Ripens in late August - early September. Originating in Brooks, Alberta, this super-hardy cultivar will fruit in the coldest climate. Fruit large, juicy, good for pies and sauce but a bit tart for eating. Not a keeper. Pendulous branching habit.

**\*White Winter Pearmain:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Yellow. A fresh eating apple with very high quality flavor and texture. Stores well.

**\*White Astrachan:** -50°F. Early Russian. Ripens in early-mid August. Green overlaid with red stripes. Very similar to Red Astrachan, this cultivar became popular in the Midwest 100 years ago. White flesh and high quality eating. Not a keeper.

**+Wilson Juicy:** -50°F. Seedling of Fameuse. Ripens in early-mid September. Yellow with pink blush. Large white-fleshed, mildly tart, very juicy apple with a distinctive flavor. Good keeper.

**\*Winesap:** -30°F. Unknown parentage; old American. Ripens in October. Red. The original Winesap; a bit hardier than Stayman, but best to plant in a protected location. Medium size, great for cider and fresh eating. Good keeper.

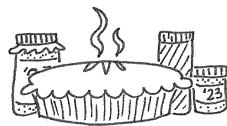
**Winter Wildlife Crab:** -50°F. Unknown parentage. Ripens in October. Red/yellow. A crab with 1-inch diameter fruit which hangs on the tree all winter. Provides perfect winter forage for birds, deer, etc.

**\*Wodarz:** -50°F or colder. Unknown (Wodarz 83). Ripens in late September thru early October. Green and knobby. A joint release of N. Dakota and the R.L. Wodarz family, this "ugly" apple is very sweet and stores well. Somewhat tolerant to fireblight.

**\*Wolf River:** -50°F or colder. Alexander open pollinated. Ripens in September. Red striped. Very large and shapely, attractive variety. Good cooker and favored for pies.

**\*Yellow Transparent:** -50°F or colder. Russian importation. Ripens in late July thru early August. Yellow. Begins to ripen in July, is excellent for cooking (some say it makes the best sauce) and good for eating. Not a keeper.

**Zestar:** -50°F. State Fair X Frostbite. Ripens in mid-late August. Green with heavy red blush. A cultivar from the Minnesota breeding program. Sweet, crisp & juicy. Excellent summer apple. Keeps several weeks in cold storage.



# What's This

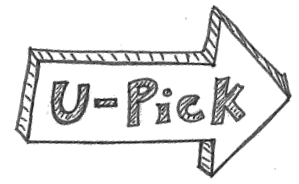
a fast & friendly guide

VARIETY	< -50°F	-50°F	-40°F	-30°F	ANNUAL BEARER	BAKING	BEARS YOUNG	CIDER	EATING	HERITAGE	HIGH VIGOR	JELLY
ADANAC	X					X						
ADIRONDACK CRAB		X										
ALEXANDER	X					X				X		
ALL WTR HANGOVER	X											
ALMATA		X						X			X	
ARABSCOE		X				X			X	X		
AROOSTOOK SUNSET	X					X	X	X	X		X	
ASHMEADES KERNEL			X					X	X	X		
ASTRACHAN CRAB		X							X			X
ATLAS		X				X					X	
AUTUMN ARCTIC		X							X	X	X	
AVENARIUS	X								X	X		
BANCROFT	X						X					
BEACON		X							X			
BECHTEL	X											
BEN DAVIS	X				X		X			X	X	
BIG DEER	X				X		X	X			X	X
BILODEAU		X						X	X		X	X
BLUE PEARMAIN		X								X		
BURGUNDY		X			X				X		X	
CHESTNUT CRAB		X						X	X		X	
DAKOTA GOLD	X				X	X			X			
DIS RES MCINTOSH		X				X		X	X			
DODD BANANA		X				X			X	X		
DOLGO CRAB	X				X			X		X	X	
DOUGLAS WORMLES		X				X			X		X	
DUDLEY	X					X				X		
EARLY CORTLAND		X				X					X	
EARLY HARVEST	X					X				X		
EASTMAN SWEET	X				X				X	X	X	
EGREMONT RUSSET			X					X	X	X		
EMPIRE				X	X		X	X	X			
FIRESIDE	X								X			
FREEDOM		X				X		X	X		X	
GARFIELD KING	X										X	
GEORGE WEBSTER			X			X						
GINGER GOLD			X			X			X			
GLOVER GOLDIE		X							X			
GOLDRUSH				X					X			
GOODLAND	X				X				X			
GRAVENSTEIN			X			X			X	X		
GRIMES GOLDEN			X					X		X		
HARALSON	X					X		X	X		X	
HAROLD BEATTIE	X					X	X				X	
HENRY CLAY		X				X			X			
HEYER 12	X					X	X				X	
HIBURNAL	X					X						
HONEYCRISP		X							X			
HONEYGOLD	X								X			
IOWA BEAUTY	X					X			X		X	
IRISH PEACH		X				X			X	X		



# one good for ?

to apple characteristics



JUICE	KEEPER	LARGE FRUIT	LONG SEASON	PRODUCTIVE	MARKET FRUIT	ORNAMENTAL	SAUCE	WILDLIFE	RESISTANT TO CEDAR APPLE RUST	RESISTANT TO FIREBLIGHT	RESISTANT TO SCAB
						X		X			
		X	X								X
				X		X		X			
		X				X	X				
X				X			X				
	X			X			X				
						X					
X	X			X							
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					X						
X				X							
		X		X							
X	X				X						
X											
X							X				



# What's This

a fast & friendly guide

VARIETY	< -50°F	-50°F	-40°F	-30°F	ANNUAL BEARER	BAKING	BEARS YOUNG	CIDER	EATING	HERITAGE	HIGH VIGOR	JELLY
JORDAN RUSSET	X							X				
KANEB SWEET		X				X						
KATHRYN'S FAV		X							X			
KEEPSAKE		X							X			
KERR	X				X	X		X	X			
KING LUSCIOUS		X				X						
KNOBBED RUSSET		X						X	X	X		
KOLA CRAB	X				X			X				
L'LAND GREENING			X			X				X		
LIBERTY				X					X			
LIVELAND RASP	X					X						
LOBO		X				X	X		X			
LODI		X				X			X			
MACFREE		X							X			
MACOUN			X						X			
MAGOG REDSTREAK	X					X			X	X		
MAIDENBLUSH		X			X	X			X	X		
MANDAN		X							X		X	
MANITOBA	X					X			X		X	
MANTET		X							X			
MARLIN STEPHENS		X				X			X			
MCINTOSH		X							X	X		
MELBA		X					X		X			
MILDEN	X					X			X	X	X	
MILO GIBSON		X							X			
MILWAUKEE	X				X	X	X	X		X		
MN 1628		X				X		X	X		X	
MN 1734	X				X		X	X				
MONTREAL B. CRAB		X				X						X
MUTSU			X			X			X			
NEHO				X	X			X		X	X	
NEWTOSH				X					X			
NOBLE		X						X				X
NORDA	X								X			
NORKENT	X								X			
NORLAND	X					X	X	X	X			
NORSON	X				X	X	X		X		X	
NORTHERN LIGHTS		X				X		X	X			
NOVA EASY-GRO	X					X			X			
NW GREENING	X					X			X	X		
ORIGINAL MCINTOSH		X							X	X		
ORIOLE	X					X			X			
ORMISTON ROY		X			X							
PATTERSON	X					X			X			
PEACE GARDEN		X							X			
PHAROAH		X				X			X			
PRAIRIE MAGIC	X					X			X		X	
PRAIRIE SPY	X						X		X			
PRISCILLA		X			X			X	X		X	
PURDY	X					X			X			
PURITAN		X				X			X			
QUINTE		X			X				X		X	

# one good for ?

to apple characteristics



JUICE	KEEPER	LARGE FRUIT	LONG SEASON	PRODUCTIVE	MARKET FRUIT	ORNAMENTAL	SAUCE	WILDLIFE	RESISTANT TO CEDAR APPLE RUST	RESISTANT TO FIREBLIGHT	RESISTANT TO SCAB
X	X										X
X	X						X				
	X										
	X				X						
	X	X									
	X										X
				X		X					
X							X		X	X	X
		X					X				
X		X			X						
X					X				X	X	X
X		X					X				
X			X				X			X	
X				X	X		X				
X					X						
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		X	X				X				
					X						





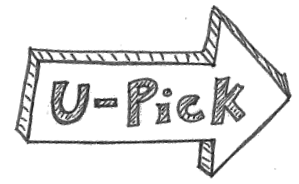
# What's This

a fast & friendly guide

VARIETY	< -50°F	-50°F	-40°F	-30°F	ANNUAL BEARER	BAKING	BEARS YOUNG	CIDER	EATING	HERITAGE	HIGH VIGOR	JELLY
RED ASTRACHAN		X				X			X	X		
RED ESTHER		X				X						
RED JUNE		X				X			X			
RED RIDING HOOD		X				X			X			
REDANT	X					X			X			
REDHOOK		X							X			
R. S. CANYON GOLD	X					X			X			
REDWELL		X			X	X			X		X	
REGENT		X				X			X			
RESCUE	X								X		X	
RHUBY		X				X		X	X			
RICHARDSON		X							X		X	
SANDOW		X				X			X			
SCOTT WINTER		X					X			X	X	
SECOR			X						X			
SEPTEMBER RUBY	X								X			
SHARON		X						X			X	
SHERRY	X				X			X		X		
SNOWSWEET	X					X			X			
SOFSTAHOLM	X					X			X	X		
SPARTAN		X			X				X			
SPENCER		X							X		X	
ST LAWRENCE		X							X	X		
STATE FAIR	X								X			
STONE	X								X	X	X	
SUMMER PEARMAIN				X					X			
SUNNYBROOK		X					X					
SUNRISE		X							X			
SWEET MCINTOSH		X							X			
SWEET SIXTEEN		X						X	X			
SWEET WINESAP			X			X			X			
TETOVSKY	X					X			X	X		
TOLMAN SWEET		X						X	X	X	X	
TRAILMAN	X							X	X		X	
TYDEMAN RED		X							X			
VALENTINE		X				X			X			
VIKING		X				X			X	X	X	
VIOLI'S HNG CRAB		X						X				
VISTA BELLA		X				X			X			
WEDGE	X					X			X			
WELLINGTON		X				X			X			
WESTFIELD SNF		X				X			X	X		
WESTLAND	X					X		X			X	
WH WTR PEARMAIN		X							X	X		
WHITE ASTRACHAN		X							X	X		
WILSON JUICY		X						X	X			
WINESAP			X					X	X	X		
WINTER WILDLIFE	X										X	X
WODARZ	X							X		X		
WOLF RIVER	X					X				X		
YELLOW TRANS	X					X			X			
ZESTAR		X							X			

# one good for ?

to apple characteristics



JUICE	KEEPER	LARGE FRUIT	LONG SEASON	PRODUCTIVE	MARKET FRUIT	ORNAMENTAL	SAUCE	WILDLIFE	RESISTANT TO CEDAR APPLE RUST	RESISTANT TO FIREBLIGHT	RESISTANT TO SCAB
	X										
X			X								
	X	X									
X					X						
X	X										
X	X			X			X				
X	X				X				X		
						X	X				
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X	X										
		X									
							X				X
X				X	X						

Pear trees are 3 to 4 ft. in height. Regular rice per tree is \$33. "Our pick" options are listed below.



We're proud to offer the widest selection of cold-hardy pears out there! We provide pear varieties that will thrive where the standard commercial varieties will not make it.

**Rootstock** The rootstocks we use for our pears are *Pyrus communis* and *Pyrus ussuriensis*; hardy and vigorous growers which produce "standard" (full-sized) tree.

**Spacing** Plant pear trees about 20 feet apart.

**Pollination** Most pear cultivars need to be cross-pollinated by a different variety in order to produce a crop. We do have a few (as noted in the descriptions) that are self-fruitful; these still benefit from pollination!

**Hardiness**

**E** - Extremely hardy, to -50° F or colder.

**V** - Very hardy, to -50° F with occasional winter injury.

**M** - Moderately hardy, to -40°F with occasional injury.

**How long before it fruits?** A pear tree from our nursery, if planted in good soil and maintained adequately by its new owner (rabbit protection, mulching, manure, attention to pests), should yield its first fruit in 3-5 yrs.

**'Our Pick' Pears, \$30/tree:**

It's always sad to see beautiful young fruit trees with lesser-known names go unsold. To encourage folks to try an unfamiliar variety, we offer "our pick" option. You choose the type of pear you're looking for, and we choose a tree that fits the bill! 2 required for pollination.

Cultivar	Hardiness	Season	Description
*Ayers	E	Early September	Medium sized fruit; very flavorful and sweet. An Anjou cross that grows well in Danville, VT. Skin is rose-tinted and somewhat russeted. Tree shape is quite columnar. Resistant to fireblight.
Beierschmidt	V	Mid September	This variety originated in Iowa; a seedling of Bartlett, but considerably hardier. The fruit is long-necked, medium in size, yellow, thin-skinned, and extremely tender and melting. Fruit flavor and quality is the very best, with no grit cells.
Bolshaya	E	Early September	Bolshaya (large in Russian), is a round, ussurian pear of Russian origin. Green, and resembling an apple, this is among the hardiest of all Russian pears, yet is still very high quality. New to the USA! Originally evaluated by the South-Ural Research Institute.
Bulgaria	E	Early September	Bulgaria is another release from South-Ural Research Institute of Fruit & Vegetable Growing and a newcomer to the United States. Less is known about this pear, though it is described as an excellent eating pear ripening around the same time as Bolshaya.
Celine	E	Early October	A seedling of Patten. From crosses made by Celine Caron in Quebec. Large, sweet, juicy flesh with buttery texture. Keeps well if picked about 1 week before ripe, and allowed to ripen in cold storage.
Celyo	E	Late September	Another Patten seedling from Celine Caron in Quebec, CA. Smaller than Celine with sweet, melting flesh.
+Chazy Rive	V	Early September	The parent tree is a seedling growing in Scotia, NY, is about 200 years old and was brought to our attention by Joe Lavorando. Fruit is small to medium in size, good for fresh eating and canning. Precocious bearer!
+Clark	E	Early September	Fruit is small, good for canning, and fair quality eating when ripe. Ripens all at once, and is not a keeper. This vigorous tree is fireblight and scab resistant.
+Ely	E	October	The parent tree has been growing in Ely, MN for at least 100 years. Brought to our attention by Sandy Okstad. Small, sweet, good for canning and processing. This tree has to be hardy, if you know anything about Ely, MN!
Frederica	E-V	Mid Sept.	This tree is of unknown origin, but the fruit is not to be passed over. The superb flavor of the large, juicy fruit will not disappoint!

\*Denotes Heirloom Variety +Denotes SLN Introduction



Pear trees are 3 to 4 ft. in height. Regular price per tree is \$33. "Our Pick" prices are listed on page 16.

Cultivar	Hardiness	Season	Description
*Golden Spice	E	September	A small, very hardy pear. Good pollinator and a vigorous grower. Flesh is tart and spicy; good for canning and for wine. Introduced in 1949 by University of MN.
+Hudar	E	Late July-Early August	Originated on the Hudar farm in Hammond, NY; one of our best eating pears, and also good for canning. Early and productive. Yellow, with sweet, juicy flesh. Fruit size is a bit smaller than a Bartlett. Tree is self-fertile.
John	E	Early-mid September	An extremely productive and vigorous pear. Has thick reddish skin and is good for canning. We stopped grafting this variety for several years, but it has made a return to the catalog, thanks to a renewed demand for great perry pears. John certainly checks that box!
Jubilee	E	Late August	<i>Intensely</i> vigorous across the board, this cross of P. ussuriensis and P. communis will handle -50° F with ease, and then go on produce a bumper crop the following summer! The smaller, round, somewhat tart fruit is good for canning, but customer reports indicate that Jubilee's best use is for fermented pear cider– Perry!
Julienne	E	Mi-late September	Discovered in the village of Sainte-Julienne, Quebec. A large, Bartlett type pear sometimes weighing 1/2 a pound at maturity. Sweet, juicy fruit may be stored for up to a month.
Krasnobokaya	E	September	Another Russian pear and another newcomer! Krasnobokaya, meaning something akin to "red-sided," is appropriately named. This medium-sized green pear will develop a very slight blush as it ripens. Sweet, buttery flesh and fruit that will keep up to 2 months. Originally evaluated by the South-Ural Research Institute of Fruit & Vegetable Growing.
Krazulya	E	Mid-Late Aug.	Our first offering of this exciting new Russian variety! Bred by E.A. Falkenberg at the South-Ural research institute of Fruit & Vegetable Growing (Pozdnyaya X Malenkaya Radost), it has received a remarkable 4.7/5 on flavor tests. This super-hardy variety is notably disease resistant, but does require a pollinator. Not a keeper.
Leonard	V	Late September	A medium sized green pear which ripens into a smooth, yellow, melting and flavorful fruit. Brought to the nursery's attention by Clarke Nattress.
+O'berg	V	September	This medium to large-sized pear ripens to a fine quality fruit. Excellent canned. The original tree grew just south of Ogdensburg, NY for 50 years.
Ovaltaya	E	September	Ovaltaya is yet another release from South-Ural Research Institute of Fruit & Vegetable Growing, and another newcomer to the United States and our catalog. Again here, less is known about this cultivar, but it has a reputation for exceptional vigor, hardiness, and as a great eating pear.
Patten	E	Early October	Very large fruit with excellent eating quality. One of the latest-ripening pears. Should be picked about 1 week before ripe and allowed to ripen in cool storage.
Severianka	E	Late August	Another new Russian cultivar! This pear was also evaluated at South-Ural, and was selected for eating quality and vigor. Trees regularly bear 3 years after planting, and a 6-7 year old tree can regularly produce 45 lbs. of fruit! Ripens in late August and is best picked a few days early; not a keeper.
St. Sophie	E	Late September - Early October	Unknown origin. Bill MacKentley tasted this pear in northern Quebec and acquired some scionwood. We have been propagating it for a number of years here at SLN, and it has displayed significant hardiness and vigor. Fruit is large and juicy; sweet, melting flesh.
+Stacey	E	Mid August	A profuse producer with medium sized fruit. Should be picked in mid August, before fully ripe, then allowed to fully ripen in cold storage. The original tree is at least 250 years old, and is growing near Staceyville, ME. A vigorous and sturdy grower brought to our attention by Clarke Nattress.
Summercrisp	V	Mid August	Introduced by the Univ. of MN. This pear can be eaten green as a crisp, juicy pear similar to an Asian pear. When ripe, it is sweet and fine textured. Vigorous tree and a good pollinator.
*Tyson	M	Early September	Known since 1794, Tyson is a medium-sized conical pear. Fruit is of quality very high, especially for fresh eating. Keeps only a short time in storage. The tree is large, vigorous, and productive. Resistant to fireblight.
*Ure	E	September	Another P. communis/P. ussuriensis cross that gives hope to those aspiring to grow pears in extremely cold or fireblight-prone areas. Unlike many ussuriensis crosses, the fruit quality is quite good for fresh eating. These smaller, round pears are sweet and juicy.
Vekovaya	E	Early September	One more new Russian pear! This one is the result of 6+ decades of breeding work. The tree bears large, classically shaped pears that develop a beautiful red blush over 30-40% of the fruit as it ripens. The crisp, juicy fruit will keep for 1-2 months.

\*Denotes Heirloom Variety +Denotes SLN Introduction

**Blueberry Culture:**

Good blueberry soil should be modified to be on the acidic side; pH 4.0-5.0). A heavy annual application of pine needle mulch can help accomplish this. If more radical acidification is needed, plain sulfur will do the trick. Take time to test the pH of your soil; blueberry plants will be sickly if the soil is not acid enough. Since you will have to provide water and bird protection, plant a small bed or patch rather than a long row. A good, continuous water supply is a must (drip irrigation or overhead), especially during fruit set, enlargement, and ripening. Insufficient water will result in small, poor-quality berries. Screening for birds is necessary as well. A tightly enclosed plastic or wire mesh should be used during the entire ripening period if you expect to get any fruit!

**Ripening Times (approximately):**

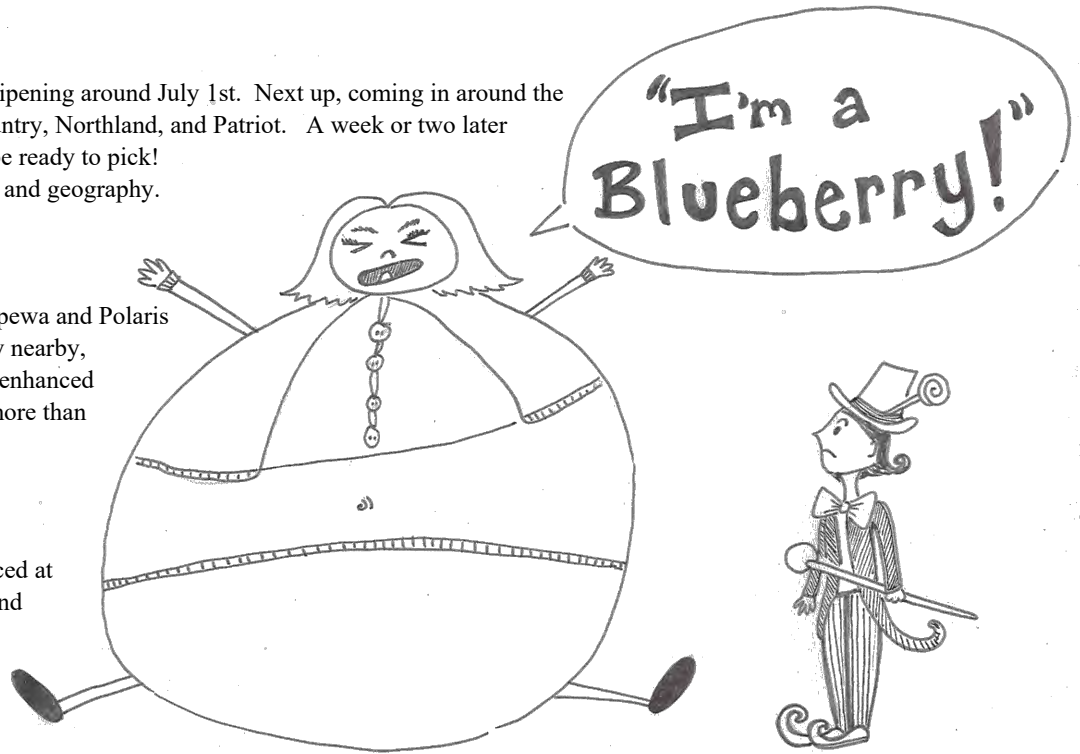
Polaris is our earliest blueberry, generally ripening around July 1st. Next up, coming in around the 10th of July, we have Northblue, Northcountry, Northland, and Patriot. A week or two later (~July 20th), Chippewa and Superior will be ready to pick! This will vary some, based on your climate and geography.

**Pollination:**

Most of our cultivars are self-fruitful. Chippewa and Polaris do *require* a pollinator of a different variety nearby, but even self-fruitful varieties will have an enhanced crop (quantity as well as fruit size!) with more than one variety in a planting.

**Spacing:**

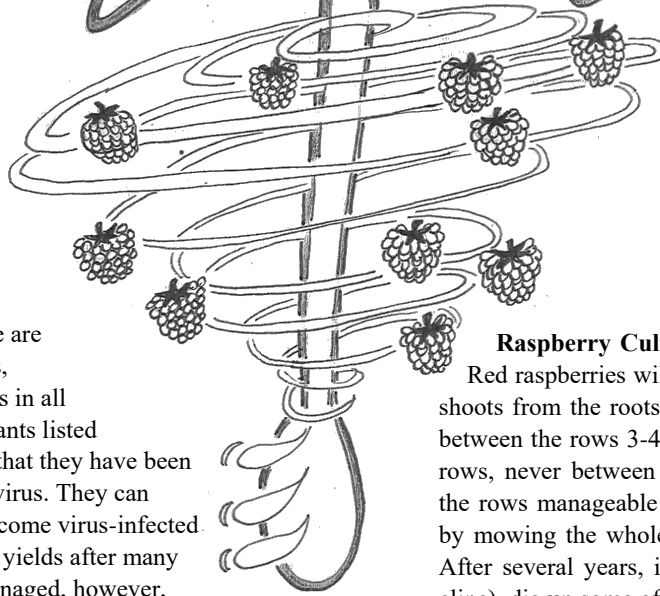
Northblue and Northcountry should be spaced at 3-4 feet, while Chippewa, Patriot, Polaris and Superior require 4-5 feet between plants. Northland should be allowed 5-6 feet between plants. Spacing between rows should be 6 to 8 ft.



**8 to 18 inch plants, \$14.00 each. \$245 package of 20, mixed varieties (you choose).**

Cultivar	Parentage/Source	Description
<b>Chippewa</b>	(G65 X Ashworth) X U53	This half-high bush will reach 4 ft. in height. Chippewa is a midseason berry with classic aluminum blue color. Fruit is of medium size and very sweet. Needs a pollinator.
<b>Northblue</b>	(G65 X Ashworth) X US3 University of Minnesota	A vigorous half-high reaching 2 ft. in height. Berries are large and dark blue, with flavor superior to most highbush cultivars. At maturity will produce 5-8 lbs. fruit per bush. A real "workhorse" and very reliable cropper. Fall color particularly vivid.
<b>Northcountry</b>	(G65X Ashworth) X R2P4 University of MN	Introduced in 1983, and a sibling of Northsky, this half-high blueberry has shown itself to be very hardy, vigorous and productive. Mature plants reach 2 1/2 to 4 ft. and yield 3-7 lbs. of fruit. Fruit is medium size, with an attractive aluminum blue color.
<b>Northland</b>	Michigan University	A half-high (4 ft.) bush with an expansive crown and sweeping branches. Northland will out-produce the other cultivars listed because it is a larger bush, but is not as hardy. Berries are medium size and sweet with mild flavor. Great for fresh eating.
<b>Patriot</b>	US3 X Earliblue University of Maine	A half-high (4 ft.) bush about as hardy as Northland. Berries have great flavor and are very large (some cover a quarter). Highly productive. Easy picker. Good choice for U-pick operations. At market, this is the variety that impresses our customers the most.
<b>Polaris</b>	Bluetta X (G65 X Ashworth)	A highly productive, early ripening half-high berry with yields similar to Northblue. Berries are very aromatic with aluminum blue color. The bush will reach up to 4 ft. in height. Needs a pollinator.
<b>Superior</b>	MN 5451: Records lost; probably G65 X Ashworth	This new release is a late-midseason berry that matures at 3 to 4 ft in our climate. Similar to Chippewa; more upright than Northblue. Berries are large and medium-blue, with a pleasant, balanced flavor.
<b>Regrettably, we are unable to ship blueberry plants to the State of Michigan.</b>		

# RAZBERRY



When purchasing raspberry plants, it is an advantage to start with plants that are “clean” or free of virus. There are many viruses which affect raspberries, and these are found to varying degrees in all parts of the country. The raspberry plants listed below are “virus indexed,” meaning that they have been propagated from stock that is free of virus. They can and often will, however, gradually become virus-infected in later years, giving lower and lower yields after many years in the same spot. If properly managed, however, raspberries can be one of the easiest and most rewarding small fruits to grow.

**Planting.** One of the most common mistakes in setting out raspberry cuttings is planting them too deep. Make sure the living buds (green or white) near the root are not buried. These buds are where the new growth will come from. While the roots should be under the soil, the buds should be right at the surface so that light can reach them. The cane above may put out leaves or die back, but the top of the cane is unimportant compared to the buds near its base.

**Raspberry Culture.** Set plants in rows rather than in a patch.

Red raspberries will “sucker”, making new plants by sending out shoots from the roots. To limit their expansion, we rototill the soil between the rows 3-4 times in a season. We also mulch only in the rows, never between them (mulching encourages suckering. Keep the rows manageable by pruning old and dead canes each year, or by mowing the whole patch after harvest if you have Fall berries. After several years, if the plants show signs of virus (general decline), dig up some of the new shoots and start them in another location. Raspberries like an acid soil (pH around 5) and lots of organic matter...leaves, manure, etc.

**Pollination.** It is not necessary to plant more than one variety for pollination.

**How long before they fruit?** Raspberries will usually yield fruit the second year after planting, reaching full production in 3-4 years.

**Spacing.** Red raspberries should be set 1-2 ft. apart, with 6-8 ft. between rows. Purple raspberries should be spaced 3 to 4 feet apart, with 10 to 12 ft between rows.

**Red Raspberries: 12 to 18 in. rooted cuttings. \$7 each; \$70 per dozen**

Variety	Parentage	Description
<b>Boyne</b>	Chief X Indian Summer Morden, Manitoba	Canes grow to about 5 ft. and are vigorous, erect and sturdy. Berries do not weight down the canes, Boyne is a reliable cropper here and has shown itself to be very hardy. Fruit is red, medium size, with good raspberry flavor; our favorite for freezing. Ripens in early July.
<b>Killarney</b>	Chief X Indian Summer Morden, Manitoba	Medium-size canes, perhaps a bit taller than Boyne. Killarney is a light honey-red, and is extremely sweet for a raspberry. Tends to bear in clusters that weight down the canes, so support is recommended.
<b>Nova</b>	Southland x Boyne	This hardy, reliable producer was released from the Nova Scotia Experiment Station in 1981. The medium-sized, high-quality fruit ripens a few days before Boyne in early July. Long shelf life. Yields tend to be high from this exceptionally vigorous grower.

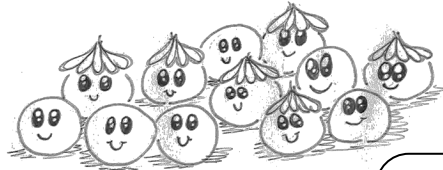


# RESPECT YOUR ELDERBERRIES



**Elderberries - *Sambucus canadensis***  
**1 ft. rooted cuttings**  
**\$10 each; \$70 package of 8 (2 of each variety)**

A fruit-bearing bush and attractive ornamental that will grow to heights of 8 feet. Tolerates wet locations well, is productive and hardy, and has lovely fall foliage. Berries are ideal for pies, jam, juices and wine. Elderberry juice is the best medicine for colds and flu, and a wonderful winter tonic! These plants come as a rooted cutting; they should be buried with the green stem (if any) above the ground and the rest just below the surface. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. To ensure pollination and abundant fruit, plant more than one variety (listed below).



**Adams** - Originated in NY state in 1926. The berries are exceptionally large.

**Johns** - From the Nova Scotia Experiment Station. Has large berries and clusters, ripens earlier than Adams. Highly vigorous!

**Nova** - Originated in Nova Scotia in 1946 as an open pollinated seedling of Adams. Fruit is large, sweet and uniform. Plant is vigorous.

**York** - Originated in NY state, 1964. A very large bush with fruit larger than Adams. Considered one of the best cultivars.

## Currants and Gooseberries: 2-3 foot plants, \$15.00 each. \$65 package of 5 (you may mix varieties)

### **Black Currant: "Consort" - *Ribes nigrum***

Consort is very hardy and immune to White Pine Blister Rust, making it possible to grow these currants in areas where white pine is planted. Plants will bear fruit the second year. Mature height is about 4 ft. Plant at least 3 ft. apart.

### **Red Currant: "Red Lake" - *Ribes sp.***

An extremely hardy and abundantly productive red currant, Red Lake is the best known variety for jellies, compotes, and for fresh eating. The fruit is large and juicy, ripening in mid July. Red Lake has recently been listed as "very resistant" to White Pine Blister Rust. Plant 3-5 feet apart.

### **Black Currant: "Crandall" - *Ribes nigrum***

Also known as spicebush or "clove currant", this robust grower is often referred to as "the North Country's answer to Forsythia." Crandall is a selection of ornamental black currant, an attractive, 4-foot bush that can produce an abundant crop of edible fruit in its second season. The berries are large and make a wonderful pie! Spicy-scented flowers bloom in early Spring, giving a burst of yellow to the landscape. Plant 3-4 feet apart.

### **White Currant: "White Imperial" *Ribes sp.***

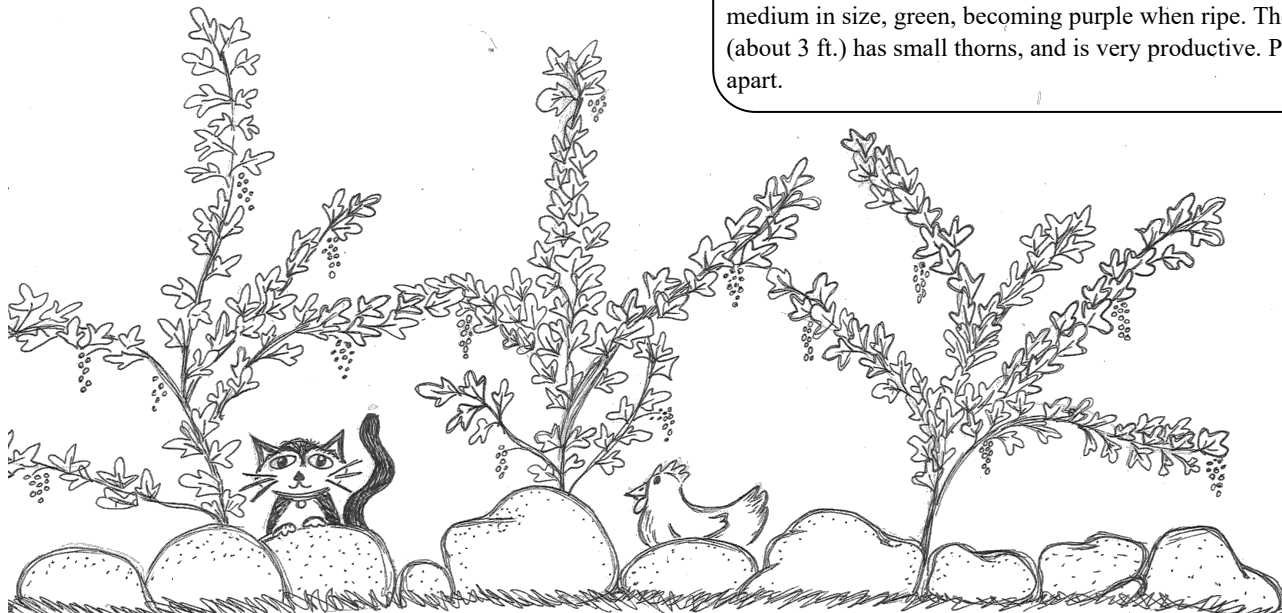
Named in Geneva, NY, around 1890. A white form of the red currant. Beautifully translucent and delicious right off the bush or for jams and jellies!

### **Gooseberry: "Pixwell" - *Ribes sp.***

**1 to 2 ft. plants, \$15 each**

**\$65 package of 5**

A very hardy plant originating in North Dakota in 1932. Fruit is medium in size, green, becoming purple when ripe. The bush is low, (about 3 ft.) has small thorns, and is very productive. Plant 3 feet apart.



Anyone else have pets who like to hang out in their currant bushes???

# EDIBLE LANDSCAPE



Become a grazer in your own backyard

**American Highbush Cranberry - *Viburnum trilobum***  
2 to 3 ft. plants, \$15 each; \$60 package of 5

An attractive, hardy, and tolerant shrub that reaches heights of 10-12 feet at maturity. Prefers a moist (not flooded!) site, but can do well in dry areas with full sun. An important wildlife species; a profusion of white flowers give way to clusters of bright red fruit in the Fall; the berries hang on the plant into winter and are excellent forage for many birds. Edible for humans, but not the most palatable. For a full hedge effect, plant 3-4 feet apart. Self fertile.

**Nanking Cherry - *Prunus tomentosa***  
2-3 ft. plants, \$15 each; \$60 package of 5

Beautiful flowers grace this shrub in early Spring, later developing into small sour cherries which are good for pies, jams and jellies. Mature height is 5-6 ft. Hardy only to about -30°F. More than one required for pollination. For a full hedge, plant 3 ft. apart.

**Haskaps (Edible Honeysuckle) - *Lonicera caerulea var. edulis***  
10-12" plants, \$15 each; \$60 package of 5 (you choose mix)

The fruit of this bush is a blue, teardrop shaped berry with very tiny seeds (like a blueberry). The fruit is tart, but tasty and useful for jams and jellies. These are the earliest plants in the nursery that leaf out, flower, and set fruit. Cedar waxwings adore them and so do bumblebees. The bush is not climbing, and non-invasive. It reaches a height of about 6 ft. Plant 4-5 feet apart.

**Cinderella**

Smaller, rounder berries on an upright and vigorous shrub.

**Honeybee**

A more upright shrub, like Berry Blue. Firm, flavorful fruit!

**Indigo Gem**

A lower growing bush, Indigo Gem is still highly productive.

**Aronias (Black Chokeberry) - *Aronia melancarpa***  
1-2 ft. plants; \$15 each; \$60 package of 5 (you choose mix)  
3 Varieties: Galicjanka, Nero and Viking

Aronia berries contain the highest known levels of antioxidants of any temperate fruit. Five times higher than blueberries and cranberries! They also contain strong anti-cancer compounds. **Nero** and **Viking** are cultivars that produce fruit that is used in Russia for pie making, and may also be processed for juice. **Galicjanka** is a newer variety and is very similar to Viking; it is said to ripen more uniformly. The berries are astringent when eaten fresh, but taste significantly improves when processed. Will reach a height of 5 feet. Plant 6 ft. apart for maximum production, or 3-4 ft. apart for a hedge.

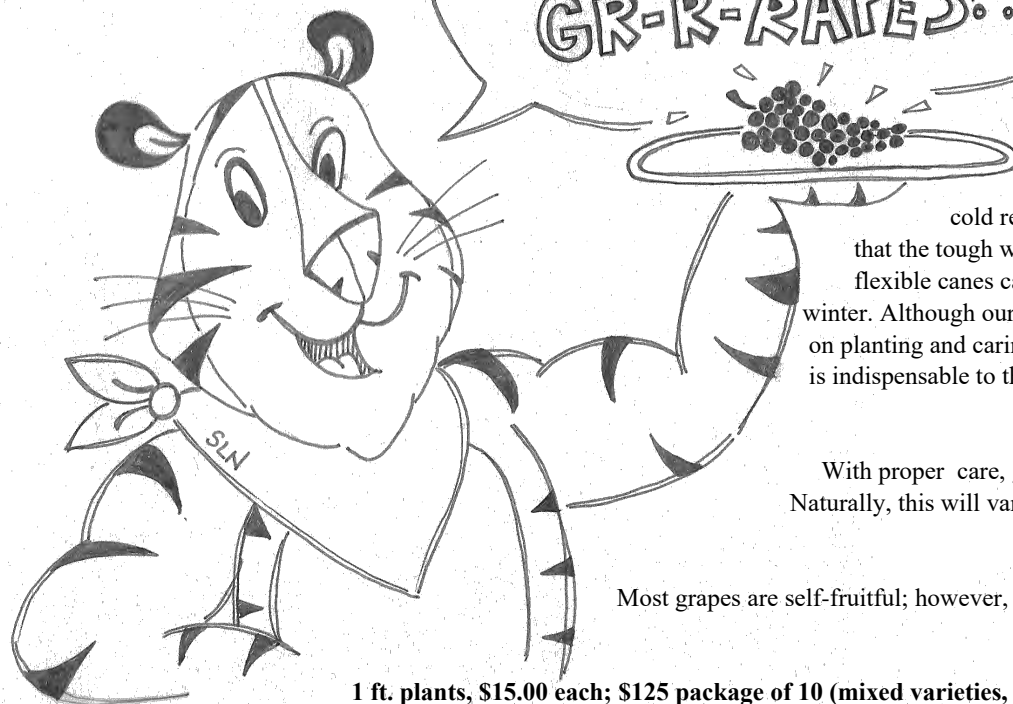
**Nannyberry - *Viburnum lentago***  
2-3 ft. plants, \$15 each; \$60 package of 5

Bringing another viburnum back into the SLN catalog! Another super-hardy native-shrub with a lot to offer. Tops out at 15-20 feet, showy white-pink flowers in the Spring lead into stunning Fall foliage with bright red berries that ripen to a deep blue/black. Tasty for humans and wildlife alike; netting will be a must if you intend to harvest. Plant 3-4 feet apart for a full hedge, or plant farther apart and prune every 2-3 years for a more tree-like plant. More than one required for pollination.

**Hackberry - *Celtis occidentalis***  
2-3 ft. plants, \$15 each; \$60 package of 5

Often overlooked but beautiful and incredibly tough. A native tree that grows to heights of 50' with a unique display of gorgeous bark and showy purple berries in the Fall. The berries are edible for humans (flavor tends to vary plant-to-plant), and are also a bonanza to wildlife. With a natural range stretching from Canada to Florida, east of the continental divide, these very hardy trees will flourish in a wide range of soils and climates. Plant 12-15 ft. apart for a wind-break or hedge effect, or 18-20 ft. to allow them to reach their full size at maturity.

THEY'RE  
GR-R-RAPEES!!!



### Grape Culture

Grapes grow best in well-drained, gravelly-loam soil. They should be supported on a 2-strand wire fence or on a trellis, and, in very cold regions, pruned to a low-headed double trunk, so that the tough woody part stays close to the ground and the more flexible canes can be bent down to be covered with mulch in winter. Although our Planting Guide does give some basic information on planting and caring for grape vines, a good book on grape culture is indispensable to the serious grower.

### How long before they fruit?

With proper care, grape plants should start to produce in 3-4 years. Naturally, this will vary somewhat with soil types and climate variation.

### Pollination

Most grapes are self-fruitful; however, all varieties can benefit by some cross-pollination.

1 ft. plants, \$15.00 each; \$125 package of 10 (mixed varieties, specify usage)

Variety	Hardiness	Parentage	Description
Bluebell	V	Beta X Unknown	Medium size blue slipskin, good for fresh eating, juice and jelly. Ripens early September with Worden. Sweeter and larger than Valiant.
Brianna	V	Kay Gray X E.S. 2-12-13	A French-American hybrid bred by Elmer Swenson in WI and released by Iowa State in 2001, Brianna has thick skinned green-gold berries that can be made into white wine or used as a seeded table grape. Matures late August.
Edelweiss	V-M	MN 78 X Unknown	White slipskin. Ripens early, bearing heavy clusters of fruit. Excellent for juice and fresh eating. Produces a fruity wine with a "foxy" flavor.
Elvira	V	Vitis riparia	Elvira is a white grape with Vitis riparia (the Riverbank or Frost Grape) in its parentage. Ripening around Concord time, it is incredibly productive. Thin skin and very compact clustering can lead to berries cracking at maturity. It is common to harvest the fruit before cracking occurs.
Frontenac	V	Vitis riparia X Landot 4511	One of the hardiest wine grapes bred to date. Fruit quite small; produced in large, loose clusters. A good grower with marked resistance to most common grape diseases. Makes an excellent red wine.
Itasca	V	Frontenac Gris X MN1235	From the University of Minnesota. Itasca (formerly known as MN 1285) has lower acidity and high sugar levels even with compared to its parent, Frontenac Gris, according to U of M grape breeder Dr. Matt Clark. That, paired with a high degree of resistance to common grape pests such as powdery mildew and the insect phylloxera, and its exceptional hardiness make this an exciting variety.
LaCrescent	V	St. Pepin X ES6-8-25	One of the best white wine selections from the Univ. of MN breeding program. Loose clusters of fruit turn a golden brown when fully ripe. The fruit's apricot-like flavor is readily imparted to wines.
Louise Swenson	E	ES 48-33	One of Elmer's hardiest selections. Makes a fine white wine, and may also be used as a table grape.
Marquette	V	MN 1094 X Ravat 262	University of Minnesota cultivar that produces an outstanding red wine. Displays great disease resistance, and is very hardy. Ripens in mid-September. Berries are small with high brix (25.9).
Somerset Seedless	V	ES 12-7-98	At last, a hardy seedless grape! Rosy, medium size fruit with an indescribably wonderful taste. Ripens early (mid September). Candy on the vine!
St. Croix	V	ES 283-78-100 X ES 193-78	Bred by Elmer Swenson and released in 1981, it is among the better tasting and more productive of the hardy grapes. It is noted for its large, sweet red fruit in fall, which is excellent for eating fresh, jelly or wine. A vigorous grower!
Valiant	E	Fredonia X Vitis riparia	Blue slipskin. Recent research has shown Valiant to be even harder than Beta, although it is not quite as disease tolerant. The berries are slightly larger and borne in larger clusters than Beta, and are lower acid, but otherwise similar. A vigorous grower.





In Canada these are known as “Saskatoons.” Plant breeders have worked with Juneberries (the native shrub is sometimes called Serviceberry or Shadblow) since the early 1900's; breeding for size, quality of fruit, and for higher production. Similar to a blue berry in looks and taste, the fruit hangs in clusters from spreading, vase-shaped bushes which vary in height from 6-10 feet (most *Amelanchier alnifolia*) up to 20-25 ft. (Autumn Brilliance). Suckering, the sprouting of multiple stems from the root, is considered a desirable quality, since it increases the fruiting capacity of the bush. Plants are initially small, and can benefit from being set into a garden for 1-2 years, where they will receive extra watering and weeding, before being moved to their permanent location. For many people, Juneberries are easier to grow than blueberries because they don't require acid soils. They will grow well in a variety of soils, but prefer a loamy site with a pH of 6.0-7. It can be damp, but not constantly wet.

## Sasquatch Tunes? Sasqua-tunes... Saskatoons! I get it.

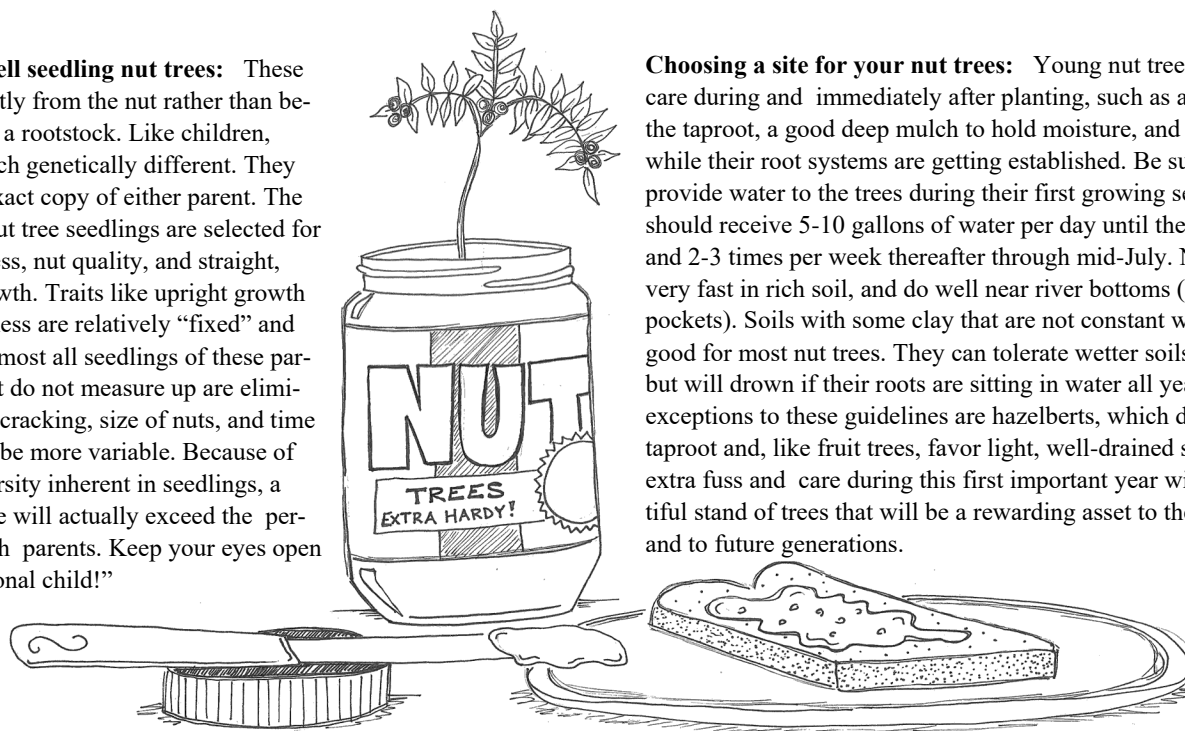
**Pollination:** Juneberries are self-fertile; however, planting more than one cultivar will enhance yields.

**Spacing:** 4 to 5 feet apart for Fergie; 6 to 8 ft apart for Honeywood, Lee #8, Martin, Nelson, Northline, Pembina, Parkhill, Prince William, and Smoky; 10 to 15 feet apart for Autumn Brilliance, Princess Diana, and Thiessen. For a hedge effect, spacing can be slightly closer.

8-12 inch plants, \$15 each; \$135 Package of 10, mixed varieties (you choose)

Cultivar	Description
<b>Autumn Brilliance</b> <i>Amelanchier grandiflora</i>	Our tallest Amelanchier; reaches a height of 20-25 feet. Beautiful white blossoms are followed by sweet, purple fruit. Beautiful as an ornamental, but also highly productive! Bark is smooth light gray, reminiscent of beech, and the Fall foliage is brilliant red-orange.
<b>Fergie</b> <i>Amelanchier stolonifera</i>	Our smallest Amelanchier, only reaching 5 ft. Well adapted to more eastern soils. Tasty fruit, bright Autumn color. Fergie is not a heavy producer of suckers. Flowers a bit later than other varieties.
<b>Honeywood</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	A low-suckering, medium sized plant; tops out at 8-10 feet. Starts producing large, sweet/tart fruit at a young age.
<b>Lee #3</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Bred by Lee Lloyd of Barrhead, AB. in the late 1980s. This low-suckering variety will get a bit larger than Lee #8, topping out at 10-12 feet. The fruit comes in around the 15 mm mark and has remarkably intense flavor.
<b>Lee #8</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	A productive cross of Thiessen and Northline that yields large (16mm), delicious berries. This reliable yearly producer will grow to 6-8 feet in height. Another Lee Lloyd selection.
<b>Martin</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Medium sized, reaching heights of 8-10 feet. The medium-large fruit ripens very uniformly; earliest bloomer.
<b>Nelson</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Moderate suckering and a shorter plant; reaching only about 5 ft. at maturity. Medium-sized fruit is low on seeds and has a pleasant tanginess. A later-blooming variety.
<b>Parkhill</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Among the taller, more upright growers of the <i>alnifolia</i> varieties we offer, Parkhill will grow to about 12. It produces very flavorful, tangy fruit with a nice sweetness; slightly smaller berries than Lee #8.
<b>Pembina</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Fruit full-flavored, borne on long clusters. Bush upright, slightly spreading, with limited suckering. Bred in Barrhead, Alberta. Introduced in 1952.
<b>Prince William</b> <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Short for an Amelanchier canadensis, reaching only about 10 feet when mature. Blooms and fruits abundantly, producing an annual crop of high quality fruit.
<b>Princess Diana</b> <i>Amelanchier grandiflora</i>	Can reach heights of 20 feet. Delightful, large, purpleish-red fruit is sweet and abundant. Large white blossoms, and beautiful Fall color.
<b>Smoky</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Arguably the most popular Amelanchier; the standard against which other varieties are often judged. A heavy producer of large, sweet berries. They have the highest sugar/acid ratio of any serviceberry on record. 8 ft. at maturity.
<b>Thiessen</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	From Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Introduced in 1976. An open bush, with sprawling growth habit, reaching 12-14 feet in height; the crown possibly even wider at maturity. Moderate suckering. Fruit is large with a pleasant and mild flavor.

**We grow and sell seedling nut trees:** These trees grow directly from the nut rather than being grafted onto a rootstock. Like children, seedlings are each genetically different. They will not be an exact copy of either parent. The parents of our nut tree seedlings are selected for superior hardiness, nut quality, and straight, timber-type growth. Traits like upright growth habit and hardiness are relatively “fixed” and are present in almost all seedlings of these parents. (Those that do not measure up are eliminated). Ease of cracking, size of nuts, and time of ripening will be more variable. Because of the genetic diversity inherent in seedlings, a small percentage will actually exceed the performance of both parents. Keep your eyes open for the “exceptional child!”



**Choosing a site for your nut trees:** Young nut trees require extra care during and immediately after planting, such as a deeper hole for the taproot, a good deep mulch to hold moisture, and water every day while their root systems are getting established. Be sure that you can provide water to the trees during their first growing season. Each tree should receive 5-10 gallons of water per day until the end of May, and 2-3 times per week thereafter through mid-July. Nut trees grow very fast in rich soil, and do well near river bottoms (but not in frost pockets). Soils with some clay that are not constant wet spots are good for most nut trees. They can tolerate wetter soils than fruit trees but will drown if their roots are sitting in water all year round. The exceptions to these guidelines are hazelberts, which do not have a taproot and, like fruit trees, favor light, well-drained soils. A little extra fuss and care during this first important year will yield a beautiful stand of trees that will be a rewarding asset to the landowner and to future generations.

**Pollination and spacing of nut trees:** Most of the nut trees we offer require pollination by a second tree of the same species to produce a good quantity of filled nuts. In a stand of black walnuts, chestnuts, hickories, or oaks, the trees should be planted 20 to 40 feet apart (or as close as 15 feet apart if planting a single row.) The closer spacing will force them to grow straight and tall; after 20 years or so, the stand can be thinned for timber. If you do not plan to thin the stand, choose the wider spacing pattern. For hazelberts, which grow as a large bush (10-15 feet tall at maturity), a spacing of 3 feet apart will make a nice hedge; for maximum pollination they should be no more than 6 to 8 feet apart.

**Deer Protection:** In some areas, deer may browse back the tips of black walnut and other nut trees. If this is the case, deer control measures, especially fencing to prevent access while the trees are young, will improve the growth of your nut trees. Avoid the use of “tree tubes,” especially in northern areas. They can create a “mini-greenhouse” effect that leaves the tree vulnerable to winter injury.

**How soon will they yield nuts?** This will vary widely with species, soil, climate and care. General guidelines are 5 - 10 years for black walnuts, and 3 - 5 years for hazelberts, butternuts and buartnuts.

**Black Walnut — *Juglans nigra*.**

**3 - 4 ft. trees, \$16 each**

**\$145 package of 10**

Without question, our nut trees are far hardier than those offered by any other nursery in the country. Our Black Walnut seedlings are from parent trees planted by Fred Ashworth during his decades of breeding for hardiness, timber quality, and cracking quality of nuts. We also collect seed from a few exceptional local parent trees which meet our standards. Black walnuts yield beautiful, dark-grained lumber, as well as the rare and delicious nuts. If you wish, you may specify seedlings:

**Bicentennial** The Bicentennial parent which produces these seedlings is of perfect timber type, with cracking quality equal to Thomas. Its seedlings are very hardy, produce large quantities of nuts, and are highly vigorous.

**Medve** A local find, growing on the Medve farm at Langdon Corners, NY. Hardy, good timber type.

**Northwestern** These seedlings are hardy and uniform growers. The parent tree produces an abundance of small nuts on a fairly annual basis. Exceptionally vigorous seedlings.

**Butternut - *Juglans cinerea***

**3 - 4 ft. trees, \$16 each**

**\$145 package of 10**

Also known as White Walnut, this is a fast growing and extremely rewarding tree to cultivate. These seedlings were sourced from the largest Butternut tree we have ever seen; only a few miles from the nursery! The tree (and its offspring) have no sign of Butternut canker, so we're hoping that we have found some resistance. They are all clean as a whistle in the nursery beds as well! A photo of Bill MacKentley with the mother tree is on our website.

**Buartnut - *Juglans cinerea x Juglans ailantifolia***

**3 - 4 ft. trees, \$16 each**

**\$145 package of 10**

This is a cross between a Butternut and a Heartnut, *Juglans cinerea x Juglans ailantifolia*. These seedlings exhibit the strongest growth we have ever seen; probably a result of hybrid vigor. These hybrids have the intense hardiness of the Butternut and the precocity (nuts in clusters of 10-15!) of the Heartnut. The nuts are exactly like a Butternut.

**Hazelbert — *Corylus sp.***

**3 to 4 ft. plants, \$14 each**

**\$125 package of 10**

The best of many crosses made by Fred Ashworth in the 1920's. All of the seedlings are of Skinner (Hazelnut) X Graham and Winkler (Filbert). The former is known for its extreme hardiness and resistance to catkin freeze-back; the latter has size and quality of nuts. Hazelberts grow as a tall shrub (8-12 ft.), and make a wonderful edible hedge.

**'Princeton' American Elm - *Ulmus americana***  
**2 to 4 ft. trees, \$16 each**

An exciting first-time offer for SLN! The 'Princeton' variety of American Elm was originally selected for its high ornamental quality in 1922; about a decade prior to the Dutch Elm Disease invasion of North America. It proved to be exceptionally resistant to the fungal disease, and has since been the primary variety used to work around Dutch Elm Disease. Reaches heights of 70-80 feet with a beautiful wine-glass silhouette.

**Thornless Honeylocust - *Gleditsia triacanthos***  
**1 to 2 ft. trees, \$14 each**  
**\$55 package of 5**

Hardy, fast-growing, nitrogen-fixing, pollinator friendly, great firewood, a heavy biomass production... The list goes on and on! Honeylocust is an all around great tree and makes a valuable addition to permaculture systems; the thornless variety removes the only barrier to use! Pods are great forage for livestock and the sweet green goo inside (hence the name *Honeylocust*) is a tasty treat for those with a little patience. Can reach heights of 50-70'.

**Japanese Tree Lilac - *Syringa reticulata***  
**2 to 3 ft. plants, \$14 each**  
**\$55 package of 5**

This showy, fast growing ornamental can be found as a street tree across much of the USA. Topping out around 25 feet, it produces large, abundant clusters of white flowers. Blooming a few weeks after the common lilac, the Japanese tree lilac will stretch your flowers into early Summer.

**Winged Euonymus - *Euonymus alatus***  
**1 to 2 ft. plants, \$14 each**  
**\$55 package of 5**

Also known as Burning Bush, this is a very popular ornamental shrub across North America. Topping out around 6', it's favored for its hardiness and brilliant Fall foliage: fiery red! Easy to grow and a true spectacle in Autumn.

**Gray Birch - *Betula populifolia***  
**3 to 4 ft. trees, \$16 each**  
**\$65 package of 5**

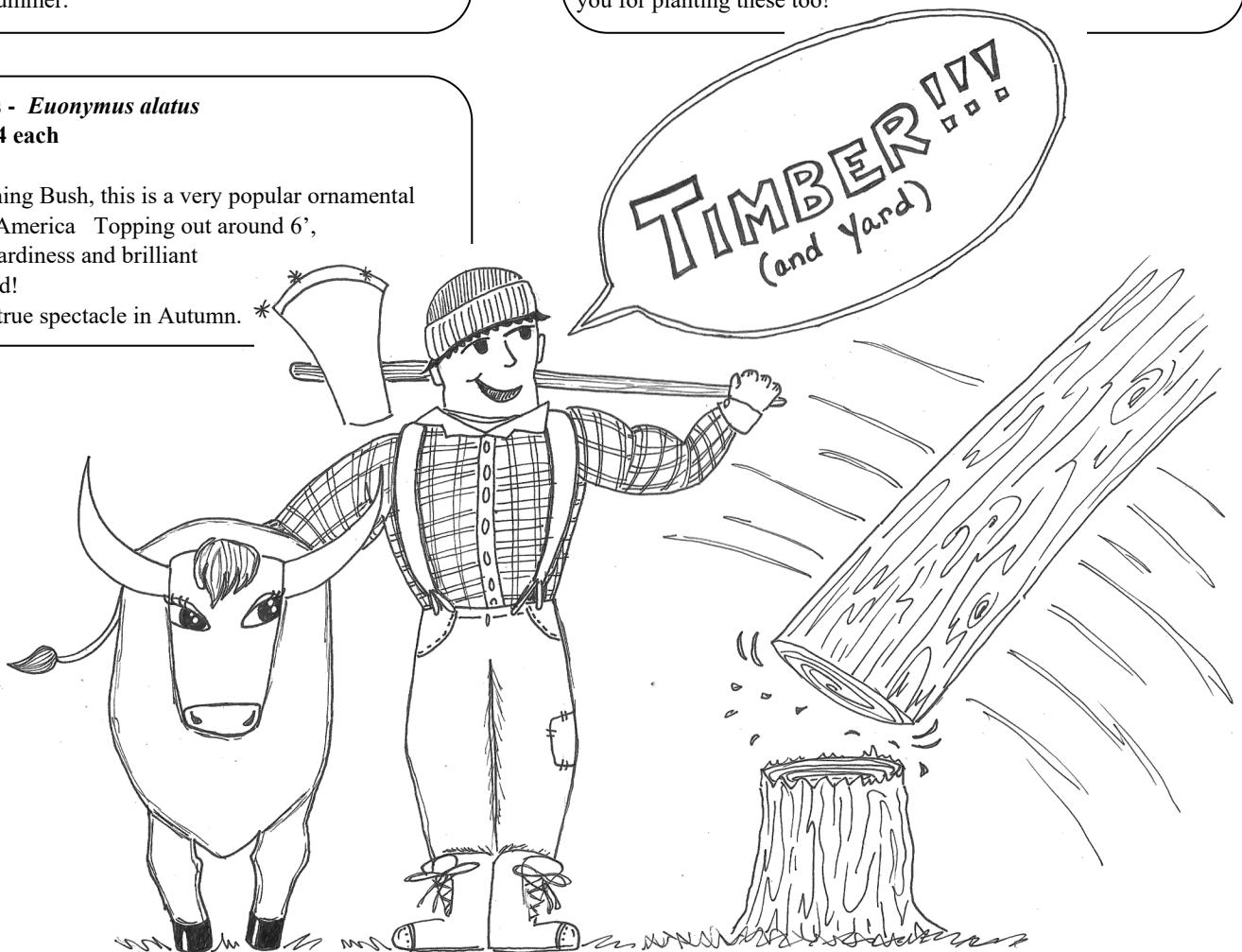
An important pioneer species and common nurse tree in forest disturbances, Gray Birch also makes an attractive ornamental in the yard! If allowed to grow uninhibited, it will generally grow into a small clump of white-stemmed trunks, reaching 30-35 feet in height. Fluttery, dark green foliage turns yellow in the Fall, and the gray/white non-peeling bark is beautiful year-round.

**Black Cherry - *Prunus serotina***  
**2 to 3 ft. trees, \$14 each**  
**\$70 package of 5**

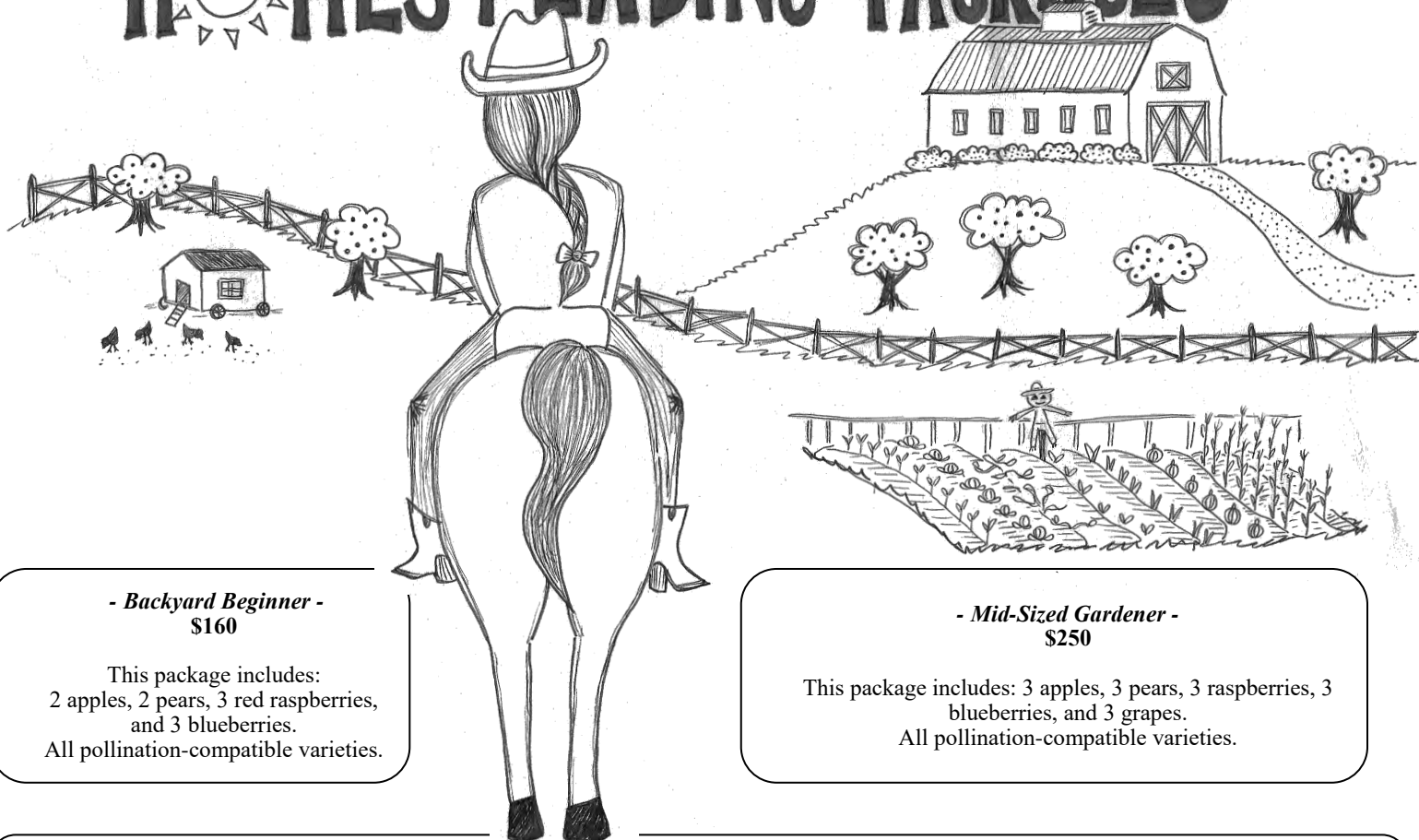
The native Black Cherry is often overlooked in favor of exotics. While the attractive bark and white flowers are the most obvious benefit to any yard, the small black cherries that follow the flowers are a goldmine to wildlife. A very popular songbird nesting tree. Black Cherry is also a leading native timber tree; fast growing and valuable for lumber. Reaches 60-80 ft.

**Common Lilac - *Syringa vulgaris***  
**1 to 2 ft. plants, \$14 each**  
**\$55 package of 5**

The aroma of lilacs is hard to beat! This flowering shrub is about as close to 'care-free' as you can get; not favored by deer, cold-hardy, and extremely vigorous. Loved and cultivated by humans for hundreds of years, the butterflies and hummingbirds will thank you for planting these too!



# HOMESTEADING PACKAGES



## - Backyard Beginner - \$160

This package includes:  
2 apples, 2 pears, 3 red raspberries,  
and 3 blueberries.  
All pollination-compatible varieties.

## - Mid-Sized Gardener - \$250

This package includes: 3 apples, 3 pears, 3 raspberries, 3  
blueberries, and 3 grapes.  
All pollination-compatible varieties.

## - Advanced Agriculturalist - \$475

This package includes: 4 apples, 4 pears, 4 hazelberts, 4 raspberries, 4 blueberries, 3 grapes, 3 currants, 3 gooseberries, 3 elderberries.  
All pollination-compatible varieties.

The fruit trees below are grown from seed, rather than grafted. This means that their fruit is generally of lower quality and quite a bit more variable than that of a grafted cultivar. Still, they are fine for deer and wildlife plantings, and all of them are used as hardy rootstocks.

### Common Seedling Pear - *Pyrus communis*

1 to 3 ft. trees, \$4.50 each

\$40 package of 10; \$85 package of 25

We use *Pyrus communis* as a rootstock for most of the pears we graft. It is a hardy, standard size tree which, un-grafted, will bear fruit of variable size and quality. Not quite as hardy as *P. ussuriensis*, but compatible with European-type pears for grafting. Two required for pollination.

### Siberian Crab - *Malus bacatta*

1 to 3 ft. trees, \$4.50 each

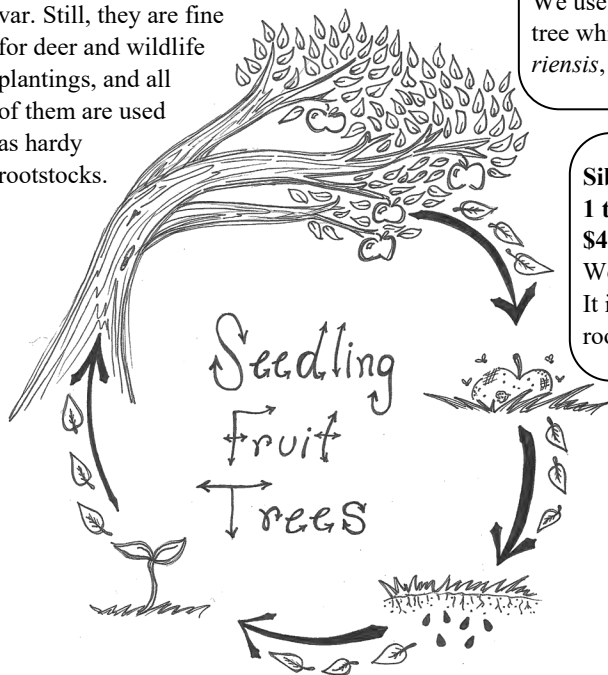
\$40 package of 10; \$85 package of 25

We use *Malus bacatta* as a rootstock for our grafted crabs, and some compatible non-crabs. It is exceptionally hardy, even beating out Antonovka, but generally less accepting as a rootstock. A standard sized tree, it will bear fruit of variable size and quality.

### Native American Plum - *Prunus americana*

3 to 5 ft. trees, \$10 each; \$40 package of 5

Extremely hardy and precocious producers of a red-yellow, sweet plum that is delicious eaten fresh. The flesh is universally sweet, while the skin tends to be tart. Grows as a tall shrub or small tree, and can be spaced as close 5 feet to create a "plum patch" or flowering hedge that will yield plenty for birds, kids, neighbors and fresh plum sauce! Ripens late August through Sept. Needs to be pollinated by another Native American seedling plum, or one of the "A" group of grafted plums.





**St. Lawrence Nurseries Wall Calendar**  
**\$25**

A beautifully illustrated and photographed calendar, all put together by Allyssa Hardiman. Scheduled around our yearly nursery activities, this gives you a glimpse into our world while also offering some helpful guidance for your own orchard.

**St. Lawrence Nurseries Stickers**  
**\$1 each with any order!**

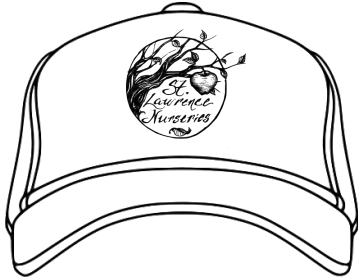
Simple black and white. 2.5 inch diameter; perfect for water bottles, laptops, bumpers, windows, etc!



**St. Lawrence Nurseries Hat**

**\$25**

Sporting our logo in white, these hats are a dark, forest green.



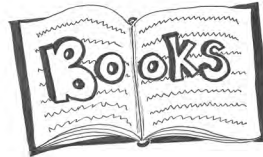
**SLN Apple T-shirt**  
**S, M, L, XL**  
**\$20**

New year, new shirt! This groovy shirt was designed by Emily Theobald, and comes in rainbow tie-dye or solid red! (Photos online). All locally printed on a comfortable, durable cotton tee.



**SLN Winter Beanie**  
**\$20**

A cozy green winter toque bearing the SLN logo in white in the brim.



***The Apple Grower: A Guide for the Organic Orchardist***

Michael Phillips; 2nd ed.; 360 pages; Color photos;

Michael Phillips' debut and a home-orchard classic. This is the second edition of the volume, which was originally published in 1998. The book takes a clear-eyed look at much of the backbone of organic orcharding while also exploring some of the business side of things. Invaluable to any orchardist striving to grow naturally.

Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2005. Paperback. **\$35**

***The Holistic Orchard: Tree Fruits and Berries the Biological Way***

Michael Phillips; 432 pages; Color Illustrations and photos; Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2012. Paperback. **\$40**

A true must-have for any organic fruit grower; aspiring or seasoned alike! Though we recently lost Michael in the Spring of 2022, his genius lives on through his books and continues to educate and inspire. This expert, in-depth manual for organic orcharding is an excellent guide for anyone who wants to work with nature, rather than against it. While covering all the nitty-gritty topics, from site and variety selection to planting and pruning, Phillips is constantly tying these to the bigger picture of long term holistic orchard health.

***Cold-Hardy Fruits and Nuts***; Scott Serrano and Allyson Levy, 384 pages; Color photos; Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2022. Paperback. **\$35**

This is an excellent compendium of generally cold-hardy fruits and nuts. Though they include a few plants that SLN can't grow (for another decade or two, anyway...), this is a great guide for beginners and experienced growers alike. Includes beautiful photos, taste profiles, soil requirements and propagation techniques for over 50 edible crops! In the words of Michael Phillips (author of *The Holistic Orchard* and *Mycorrhizal Planet*):

"Outrageous diversity throughout the ecosystem will always be essential for growing healthy fruit and nuts. Allyson Levy and Scott Serrano have provided a thorough guide to adding an intriguing selection of productive plantings to your landscape. Get on board and plant more of everything!"

***The Man Who Planted Trees***; Jean Giono, 72 pages; reproductions of original woodcut engravings; Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2007. Paperback. **\$10**

Foreword by Wangari Maathai; Illustrated by Michael McCurdy; Afterward by Norma Goodrich, Andy Lipkis

This timeless classic is a distillation of hope for the natural world. A fictional account of Elzéard Bouffier; the man who planted trees. By planting 100 acorns a day, he transforms a desolate, abused landscape into one abounding with life.

***Trees of Power***; Akiva Silver (Foreword by Samuel Thayer); 288 pages; Color photos; Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2019. Paperback. **\$25**

Written by Akiva Silver, the owner of Twisted Tree Farm in the finger lakes region of NY. This book spans a wide variety of tree-related topics including the cultivation, propagation and the general uses for 10 species. An excellent guide for beginners and the experienced alike.

***The Home-Scale Forest Garden: How to Plan, Plant, and Tend a Resilient Edible Landscape***

Dani Baker; 336 pages; Color photos; Chelsea Green Pub. Co; 2022. Paperback. **\$30**

An excellent manual for growers of all levels! Learn how to plant an edible forest garden in cold areas. The author guides you from the beginning, planning and planting, on through maintenance and eventual harvest. Covering everything from practical planning skills and basic permaculture principals, to creating microclimates which help increase your biodiversity, this book will inspire as well as instruct.

# THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE PLANTS



From left: Adam & Max, Kyle, Zac, Connor, Allyssa & Echo, Ian, and Jimmy. Sitting under our new sign on Rt. 56 in Potsdam.

The photos you see online and in the catalog only tell part of the St. Lawrence Nurseries story. This amazing crew does so much more than just grow the plants listed in these pages. They are artists, banjo players, entrepreneurs, local politicians, world travelers, and martial arts teachers. They build houses, lead fishing tours on the Great Lakes, and they can fix pretty much anything. They can dress a deer, season it perfectly, and have it served on a toasted bun in the blink of an eye. Not only are they raising these trees, but also chickens, goats, cats, dogs, rabbits, and a whole bunch of really adorable kiddos. They drive up to thirty minutes every morning to work in the dirt.

Climate change was a significant factor for us this Summer, even in our area, where we're generally removed from the worst effects. We had 90 degrees in April, followed by killing frosts in June. After a frighteningly dry Spring, we had seemingly endless rain through the Summer. We had more days clouded with wildfire smoke than not. Even so, day after day, this group of people showed up to work outside; to make sure we have these cold-hardy plants, and to help build the more resilient world that we all require.



## WHEN YOU RECEIVE YOUR PLANTS

### WHEN TO PLANT

*As soon as possible:* Don't wait! Snow or frost will not hurt them! Trees should be transplanted when they are dormant; before they begin to leaf out and grow. For most of USDA Zones 3-5, this means early to mid April, when the water table is still high. This is not a very comfortable time for you, but an early planting date can often make the difference between vigorous growth or lingering survival in the first season. Don't wait until garden-planting time! Plant your trees as soon as the ground is thawed.

### DAMAGE IN TRANSIT

If an order is damaged in transit, please notify us right away so that we can replace the damaged stock as soon as possible.

### PLANTING GUIDE

Planting and care instructions for each type of plant that we sell can be found in our St. Lawrence Nurseries Planting Guide. A complimentary copy of this booklet will be sent to you with your order (in the outside packet, under your shipping label.) We have also included information on organic pest and disease management, and many little tips that might be helpful to you. If you'd like a peek at the guide before your plants arrive, you can view it online, or we'll mail it to you for \$7 (shipping included).

### CUSTOMER SERVICE

Our desire is to give you the pleasure of picking fruit from your own trees. During the busy season, we cannot personally oversee the selection and packaging of each and every order. Mistakes do happen. If you have questions, problems, or complaints about your order, please remember that we are on your side. We will be reasonable and fair with you; we ask only that you be honest and courteous to us. During off-season months, (May through November,) we are outdoors much of the time, so it may take some time to respond to inquiries.

### PRECUT HARDWARE CLOTH SCREENS

It may seem extravagant to buy screens instead of cutting your own from a roll of hardware cloth, but having the screens right there when you plant, instead of... "Oh, the trees will be OK until I get a chance to pick up a roll at the store..." and later, "Damn! I really meant to get that screened!"

After years of hearing sad stories about girdled fruit trees, we started offering the same 12" x 18" hardware-cloth screens that we use in our own orchard. We recommend hardware cloth instead of plastic guards or wraps because it allows air to circulate freely around the stem, deterring mold and rot. The screen will make a 4-inch diameter cage. Proper installation is demonstrated in the photo on the bottom right. Keep your trees safe from mice and rabbits!

QUANTITY	PRICE
1-2	\$7.00
3-10	\$6.50
11-15	\$6.00
16+	\$5.00



### IF YOU CANNOT PLANT RIGHT AWAY

It's always better to receive your plants early rather than late, even if your ground is still frozen when they arrive. If the following directions are heeded, the trees will be fine until they can be planted.



How to check root moisture levels.

**1) Take off the outer white plastic wrapper.** Inspect your plants to make sure that they are in good condition and your order was correctly filled. Look carefully... often labels and smaller plants can be hidden down inside the inner root wrapper or wrapped in newspaper to protect them.

**2) Check the roots for moisture (left)**—if they seem dry, undo the inner wrapper and soak the roots in a bucket of water for several hours, then repack with damp sawdust. If you have a place in your garden that has thawed on the surface, it may be possible to **"heel in"** the trees: dig a shallow depression (below), lay the roots in it, and cover with some loose, moist dirt. The roots should not be exposed to air, even for a little while. Keep them protected from wind and sun until the moment of planting.

**3) If heeling-in is impossible,** keep the trees (with roots in moist sawdust) in a cool, dark place such as a root cellar or basement. Protect them from sunlight and extreme temperatures. Plant as soon as the ground is soft enough to dig.



How to properly "heel in."



Installation of a protective screen. They should be wrapped lengthwise and secured by bending 3 tabs.

## HOW TO ORDER

**ORDERS MUST SUBMITTED ONLINE OR VIA MAIL** Unless you are a local customer who intends to pick up your plants, you must mail your order to us *with* a check or money order. If a card is more convenient for you, please consider ordering online at [www.slngrow.com](http://www.slngrow.com). Shipping and handling charges are calculated at checkout online and listed on the order form. *Local customers* may phone or email their orders to us and pay upon pickup in the Spring. We have 3 dates available for pickup this year; **April 6th, April 20th, and May 4th**. You may select your preferred pickup date at checkout when ordering online, or else feel free to specify on the mail-in form to the right.

**WHEN TO ORDER** We pack and ship orders in the same sequence they were received. Although we will accept orders postmarked through **April 12th**, those with an early postmark (November/December) will be among the first to be filled, and we are most likely to get 100% of your order. Orders postmarked after April 12th will be returned; we highly recommend that you order well before the deadline!

**SHIPPING SEASON** Your plant order will be shipped sometime between the last few days of March and late April. As a rule, plant orders are shipped in the same sequence that they were received. The earliest orders can expect a ship date of March 24 - April 15th. Please note that snow or frost will not hurt a dormant tree! (See p. 3 on “When To Plant”). Because heat in shipment is the main concern for live plants, it is better to receive your plants early rather than late, even if your ground is still frozen when they arrive. (See p. 3: “If You Cannot Plant Right Away”). **Special ship dates can be accommodated**, but please do not request late shipment unless absolutely necessary. We will alert you via email when your order is on the way!

**PLANT SIZE** The size noted in each plant description is the size of the plant when you buy it. This number is an *average*, so your plants may be slightly larger or smaller than the stated size. Because they are grown in a cold climate and are not pushed with artificial fertilizers, our trees tend to be smaller than those of many other nurseries. **Smaller trees ship and transplant better because they have a balanced proportion of root to top!**

**SHIPPING AND HANDLING** Shipping and handling charges are listed on the order forms. Our plants are shipped UPS or Priority Mail (USPS) at our discretion. As long as you provided us with an email address, we’ll send your tracking information when your order is on the way. Hats, T-shirts, books and calendars will be shipped separately from your trees.

**WHOLESALE QUANTITIES** Wholesale prices for grafted fruit trees: 50 or more – \$30.00 each, 100 or more – \$27.00 each, 250 or more – \$25.00 each. We do not guarantee plants purchased for resale.

**REGULATIONS** We are regulated by the State and Federal governments; this means all of our stock is certifiably free of disease and pests that might otherwise be disbursed by a mail-order nursery. That is to say, and we abide by all NY State and Federal nursery regulations; we *also* do our best to be aware of the horticultural rules and regulations of all areas to which we ship our plants. However, it is ultimately the responsibility of the customer to be familiar with your local and/or state horticultural regulations; if you are unsure, contact your local extension agent.

**GIFT CERTIFICATES** Plants can be shipped only in April, but you can give a St. Lawrence Nurseries Gift Certificate any time of year. It is easiest to do this online at [www.slngrow.com](http://www.slngrow.com)– ‘Gift Cards’ is in the main menu. To order one via mail, please send a check for the desired amount, the name and address of the recipient, and any special instructions.

**CANADIAN CUSTOMERS** Regrettably, we are not able to ship orders to Canada. We suggest that Canadians check out [www.hardyfruittrees.ca](http://www.hardyfruittrees.ca) (Français: [www.pepinieriste.ca](http://www.pepinieriste.ca))

## THANKS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*To our crew:* Ian Burnham, Zac Fitzgerald, Kyle Flagg, , Jimmy Gann, Adam Randall and Stefan Evans. These guys make it all possible here.

*To you, our customers:* For allowing us to do what we love; providing people with a quality plants. We have a lot of wonderful customers all over the country: the world is a better place with all of you planting!

*For the artwork:* Allyssa did all of the interior work and Emily Theobald created our gorgeous cover, as well as this year’s new t-shirt!

*Always and above all,* thank you to the MacKentleys. Thank you for continuing to support, advise, experiment and research from across town. We love you!

*Finally,* thanks to our growing non-human family! Felines Fred, Betty and Circe along with canines Echo and Max! They to make every day more fun while protecting our baby plants.





**St. Lawrence Nurseries**  
**P. O. Box 957**  
**Potsdam, New York 13676**  
***Change Service Requested***

Standard Rate  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
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Potsdam, NY

**CONTENTS**

About us.....2  
Apples. ....4-9  
Apple Use Charts.....10-15  
Blueberries.....18  
Books.....27  
Currants & Gooseberries.....20  
Edible Landscape.....21  
Elderberries.....20  
Grapes.....22  
Hats.....27  
Homesteading Packages.....26  
How to Order.....30  
Juneberries.....23  
Nut Trees.....24  
Order Form.....31  
Pears.....16-17  
Raspberries.....19  
Receiving your order.....29  
Rootstock (Seedling Fruit).....26  
Screens .....29  
Shirts.....27  
Timber, Yard Trees.....25



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Phone: 315-261-1925

Email: [Trees@singrow.com](mailto:Trees@singrow.com)