

Variety Descriptions 2021

Pollination Notes

Apples: Cross Pollinating, needs another apple of another variety.

Cherries: Mix of both Cross and Self. Best to have multiple varieties for reliable yield.

Pears: Cross Pollinating, needs another pear of another variety.

Plums: Self Pollinating, produces more heavily with another variety.

Peaches, Nectarines: Self-fertile, produces more heavily with another variety.

Apricots: Self Pollinating, produces more heavily with another variety.

Blueberries: Self pollinating, produce more heavily with another variety.

Fruit Trees

All fruit trees are semi-dwarf and are bare rootstock.

Honeycrisp: ripens about a week after McIntosh and a few weeks ahead of Red Delicious. This variety is a cross between Macoun and Honeygold and was developed at the University of Minnesota. The skin is two-thirds mottled red with a straw background. Honeycrisp is mildly aromatic with juicy flavor. The tree is moderately vigorous and exhibits good winter hardiness. (Early)

Early Fuji: Predicted by Grady Auvil to revolutionize the Fuji market, this sensational strain matures about six weeks ahead of standard Red Fuji sports yet produces a higher percentage of Washington Extra Fancy fruit. The fruit flavor, tree structure, and growth habit appear to be identical to other Red Fuji strains. (Early)

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

Gale Gala: Gale Gala® is the "one -pick" Gala strain - the highest coloring Gala sport currently on the market! A whole tree sport of Royal Gala, this outstanding new strain has all the winning characteristics of its parent but has deeper red stripes and a fuller red color. Gale Gala® growers report one-pick harvests of this sport with packouts in the 95-100% Washington Extra Fancy grade for color. (Early)

Royal Empire: Discovered at Teeple Farms in Wolcott, New York, Royal Empire has the sweetness of a Delicious and the flavor of a McIntosh. Colors deeper red than the original Empire, with white-flesh. (Mid)

Red Delicious: Now comes the next generation of America's earliest, best coloring Red Delicious, Scarlet Spur II. Although Scarlet Spur II finishes coloring about three days earlier than its parent, it has all the winning characteristics of the original – dark mahogany color, crisp white flesh, excellent fruit production, and outstanding type. (Mid)

Northern Spy: An old-time favorite variety for northern climates that has been grown throughout New York, New England, Michigan and Pennsylvania for over 100 years. Northern Spy produces large, high-

quality fruit with excellent keeping quality. The tree is upright, very vigorous and winter hardy. Northern Spy is slow to begin bearing and dwarfing rootstocks are recommended. (Mid)

McIntosh Apple: A northeastern classic that's been missing from our form for a couple years now. A hardy and productive tree with deep red fruit, ripens in late September, requires cross-pollination. (Early)

Granny Smith: The Australian apple that became an American standard, Granny Smith is in a class all of its own. Apple lovers like it for its tart, crisp, and juicy flavor and firm texture. Growers like it for its outstanding keeping quality and excellent production and vigor. Granny Smith is used for both fresh pack and processing. The tree is extremely precocious and will set crops early in its life. This late maturing variety may not be suitable for growing areas with short seasons. (Late)

Manchurian Crabapple: A flowering crab used to pollinate other apple varieties. The white flower is a very prolific pollen producer. Blooms early and through midseason. Fruit is too small for commercial purposes.

Bing Cherry: The standard by which all other varieties are judged, Bing continues as the leading dark sweet cherry grown in the Western United States. Bing is also the No. 1 commercial sweet cherry sold in North America. The fruit is dark mahogany from its glossy skin to its dense, juicy flesh. It is exceptionally large and flavorful. Bing does not pollinize Lambert or Royal Ann. (Mid)

Rainier Cherry: Heavily demanded for both its taste and beauty. Large, yellow fruit with a half-red blush, firm, sweet flesh has a fine texture with a distinct, outstanding flavor. Bud-hardy and crack-resistant, making it an excellent choice for backyard gardeners. (Mid)

Montmorency Cherry: The No. 1 processing cherry on the market, Montmorency produces plump, round red fruits with yellow flesh and clear juice. The highly acidic flavor of Montmorency holds up well to cooking. Like other tarts, this cherry is self-fruiting. The tree is early bearing and a heavy producer. (Late)

Seckel Pear: a very high-quality pear ripening in September and into October. Fruit is light green, and unlike Bartlett, does not change from green to yellow upon maturity. A fine-textured pear, flesh is mild and aromatic. Considered more blight resistant than Bartlett, can be kept in cold storage until late spring. (Late)

Bosc Pear: This Bosc sport was discovered in the Fukui Orchard near Parkdale, Oregon. The fruit is long and symmetrical with a uniform golden russet color overlaying yellowish-white flesh. It matures about the same time as Anjou. The trees are large and vigorous and require cross-pollination. (Late)

Bartlett Pear: One of America's leading commercial pear varieties, Bartlett is a favorite dessert and canning pear. The large fruit has a smooth, attractive appearance that is highlighted by its golden yellow color. Bartlett bears young and the tree is productive, grows strong, and has a tendency for compact, upright growth. (Early)

Italian Plum: an exceptional commercial variety that is a heavy bearer. Produces large, dark purple fruit that works great for canning and drying. Self-pollinating but produces more with a partner, ripens in early September. (Mid-Late)

Redhaven Peach: Redhaven is the standard by which all early peaches are judged. The flesh is firm and yellow with a smooth texture. The tree is vigorous and early bearing. An attractive red and golden skin color further enhances its popularity. Redhaven is excellent for canning and shipping for the fresh market, Freestone. (Early)

Belle of Georgia Peach: Grow old-fashioned “Georgia Peaches” right at home. This peach tree is bud-hardy through winter and early spring. Big, firm, white fleshed fruit with a red cheek. Juicy-sweet fruit with a classic peach taste, Freestone. (Mid-Late).

Fantasia Nectarine: The fruit is large and ovate in shape. The skin is bright yellow with a red blush covering half the fruit with yellow flesh that firm and smooth. Fantasia is vigorous, productive, and self-fruitful. (Late)

Goldcot Apricot: An open-pollinated seedling of Perfection, the fruit is medium-sized and nearly round. The color of the skin, which is moderately tough and thick, is golden and the flesh is firm and medium-orange in color. (Mid)

Berries and Other

Honeoye Strawberry: JUNE BEARING-Fantastic yielder! This large firm berry is red clear through and is great for pies, winter hardy.

White Carolina Strawberry: JUNE BEARING- You’ll have to see this fruit to believe it! Commonly called “pineberry” because of its pineapple/strawberry taste, White Carolina is actually a hybrid between two species of strawberries. This results in a reverse coloring with white fruit with red seeds. Plant with an everbearing to produce more heavily.

Seascape Strawberry: EVER BEARING- The berries are very large, firm and have good flavor. Heavy producer. Will produce in June and again in late summer.

Heritage Raspberry: EVER BEARING- This berry ripens in both June and early September. Produces high yielding fruit with a good sweet flavor. (Red)

Mammoth Raspberry: EVER BEARING- Extremely sweet golden berries, softer fruit. Excellent for eating fresh or freezing. The canes are vigorous and adapt well to many soil types. (Yellow)

Triple Crown Blackberries: Super-sized fruit with excellent flavor to boot! Plants are erect and thornless and high yielding. (Black)

Bluecrop Blueberry: Ripens early to mid-season. It is the best all around variety. It has high quality fruit and is disease resistant. Great for U-Pick. Large, Sweet, Very firm.

Earliblue Blueberry: A early to mid season berry. The bush is very vigorous and productive. Medium, Sweet, Firm.

Einset Grapes: A very hardy plant that produces an oval berry that is bright red and sweet. Ripens early in season. (Red) (Seedless)

Mary Washington Asparagus: Heirloom Variety. Best all-around variety for garden and commercial use. Disease Resistant. It produces an abundance of tender, flavorful spears.

Millenium Asparagus: A cold-hardy asparagus that maintains tightness as it grows, well-adapted to various soil types, including heavier clay. Higher yielding than Jersey Supreme, and over a longer period, with more fern vigor and survival.

Czech Horseradish: A cold hardy plant, horseradish roots can be harvested in fall, winter or spring.

Victoria Rhubarb: Roots, Heirloom variety. Slender red/green stalks can be harvested after the first of the year. Excellent for cooking and baking.

Deciduous Trees

Swamp White Oak: As the name suggests, this oak is often found in low-lying, poorly drained areas – often moist bottomlands or riverbanks. A great choice for a shade tree, will grow at a moderate pace and can live more than 300 years. Can grow to 50-60' at maturity, with growth between 13-24" per year.

White Flowering Dogwood: An exceptional landscaping choice for all four seasons. Flowers are white and showy in the spring, with leaves turning to red/purple in the fall, and glossy red fruits for winter songbirds. Grows to a height of about 25' at maturity, prefers at least 4 hours of direct sunlight each day, grows in a variety of soils, prefers moist conditions.

Red Mulberry: This native deciduous tree is generally found in the moist soils of mesic hardwood forests, floodplains, and other moist sites. Red mulberry grows well in open locations under full exposure to the sun. It reaches heights of 15 to 70 feet. The red to dark purple berries ripen in late spring, are between 1 and 1¼ inch long and are great for wildlife as well as eating and cooking.

American Hazelnut: The American Filbert is a multi-stemmed shrub with a rounded top and an open, often wide-spreading base. Because of its size, it adapts well to naturalizing and other nonformal areas. It bears annual, abundant crops of small, sweet tasting nuts. It will bear in 2-3 years after planting. The nuts are easy to crack and drop free of the husk when mature. (Plant multiple trees with the same flowering time to ensure pollination) (zone 4-9)

Winterberry Holly: A deciduous holly shrub that is native to the eastern U.S., can be a great addition to the landscape, as it produces bright red berries that persist through the entire winter and into spring. Not only do the bright berries add important color to winter landscapes, but they also lure in colorful birds that love to feed on the prolific red berries.

Prairie Crabapple: Is an attractive compact tree, reaching heights of up to 30 feet that has ascending reddish-brown branches and a symmetrical pyramidal or rounded crown. The leaves are red in the spring and retain a reddish hue for most of the year. Attractive pink flowers cover the tree in May. The fruit is a dark-red pome, one-half inch in diameter that ripens in October.

Persimmon: A southeastern U.S. native tree that is easily recognized in winter by its unusual rugged, blocky bark. Female trees produce large orange-brown fleshy fruit that are edible after the first frost. Thick, dark green leaves turn a yellow fall color. Native persimmon is not readily available in nurseries, but several selected cultivars are produced for their edible fruit.

Shrubs

Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). Fast growing, reaching a height of over 15'. Makes an effective screen in 3-4 years when planted 6-8' apart. Requires well-drained, silty, clayed or loamy soils. Does not tolerate wet

soils. Needs full sun to bloom. Drought resistant. Large fragrant flowers in mid-Spring after leaves appear. Can be trimmed into hedge. Long lived. Zones 3-7.

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*). 6-8' shrub grown primarily for its bright red stem in winter. Good shrub for moist to wet soils. Has dark green leaves and white flowers in Spring. Excellent choice for streambank erosion control and wildlife. Zones 3-8.

Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*). Upright shrub produces blooms of single and double styles ranging in colors (white, blue, pink). Does best in full sun. Attracts hummingbirds. Grows 7' tall. Hardy for Zones 4-9.

Black Elderberry: (*Sambucus canadensis*) A native thicket-forming shrub that can grow to 9-12 feet tall. In the spring small white flowers are borne in dense clusters. Flowers are followed by a purple-black drupe that is produced in drooping clusters in late summer to fall. Tolerant of a wide variety of wet to dry soils but prefers rich, moist, slightly acid soil in sun to partial shade. Use this plant in naturalized areas, as a hedge, or along streams and ponds. It can also be used for erosion control in moist sites.

Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*). Vigorous shrub with white flowers and brilliant red fruit clusters. Grows to 12'. Does well in sun or partial shade. Fruit remains into winter. Tolerates drought, sandy soil and clay soil. Zones 3-8.

Serviceberry: Allegheny serviceberry is a small native understory tree with four-season interest. The early white spring flowers, outstanding orange-red fall color, and striking gray bark make it a lovely specimen for any landscape. The edible purplish-black fruit in late summer is attractive to many birds.

Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*). Deciduous shrubs with shreddy bark. Does best in full sunlight or light shade. Relatively free from diseases. Flowers white in flat top clusters from May to July. Red Fruit persists through winter. Grows 3-10'. Zones 2-9.

Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum alopecuroides*). Mound forming plant that grows well in fertile, moist, wet or well-drained soil. It prefers full sun to very light shade. Great with other perennials as a specimen plant. Mass planting produces a colorful display when in bloom. Flowers look like soft cattails up to 3' tall in July through early winter. Flower color changes from whitish purple to coppery purple. Fall foliage is yellow-gold. Looks great as a transition from formal to natural area. Zones 4-9.

Conifers/Evergreens

Serbian Blue Spruce: This new variety to our list is similar to the Colorado Blue Spruce but has resistance to the needle cast that is devastating the Colorado Blues. the Serbian Spruce offers thin upswept arching branches with a slender straight trunk. The needles are light-green to blue-green. Prefers a deep, moist, and well-drained soil. Plant in partial shade to full sun. Grows 50'-60' with a 25' spread.

Bald Cypress: The classic tree of southern swamps, but still grows well even as far north as Michigan. A deciduous conifer- its needles will turn orange/red and it will lose its needles in the fall. Mature height is 50'-70' tall and grows a moderate rate. Prefers full sun. Likes acidic, clay, drought-tolerant, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained, wet. -Grows in a variety of soil and water conditions.