

Variety Descriptions 2023

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)

RubyMac: A very promising, early coloring, blush McIntosh. The finish is vibrant red and the flesh color exhibits a tinge of light green. Fruit is very firm and is resistant to premature drop. Tree habit is similar to that of other McIntosh strains. (Early)

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)

Nova Spy: Nova Spy was introduced by the Nova Scotia Research Station in Kentville. It is very similar and harvests in the same season as Northern Spy, but is more precocious, hardy, and disease resistant than the Northern Spy. Fruit has a sweet, pleasant flavor, making it very good for fresh eating. It bakes well and is a good keeper. This variety has shown good resistance to apple scab. (Mid)

Arkansas Black: The name says it all. Arkansas Black is a dark, red-skinned apple hailing from the great state of Arkansas. This heirloom is a Southern favorite for its sharp, biting flavor. Similar to Winesap, Arkansas Black can be eaten fresh, made into cider, or used for processing. (Late)

Ambrosia: Aromatic with a pleasing flavor. Fruit is medium to large with a creamy yellow background and pink blush on the sun-exposed side. Fruit is sweet and juicy.

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)

Indian Summer (Crabapple): A gorgeous spring flowering crabapple pollinator for the early-season bloom. It produces abundant pink flowers with viable pollen over an extended period.

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 pollenize 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)

Balaton Cherry (Tart): This Hungarian variety with large fruit that has dark red skin and dark flesh. This black cherry ripens about the same time as the Montmorency. It is a self-fruitful variety that picks just after Montmorency and blooms one to two days later. (Late)

Shenendoah Pear: This variety harvests about three weeks after the Bartlett variety. Fruit size is large with traditional sub-acid pear flavor. Blight resistance is good and similar to that of the Seckel. It stores very well for up to five months without breaking down. (Mid-Late)

D'Anjou Pear: Semi-Dwarf Bare Root, 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)

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)

President Plum: The fruit is oblong in shape with dark blue skin and yellow flesh. This variety is a very heavy producer that is popular for commercial plantings. (Late)

Stanley Plum: This variety is a very heavy producer that is popular for commercial plantings. (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)

Contender Peach: This is a substitute peach for the Flamin' Fury PF24C Cold-Hard peach we usually have available. The Contender Peach is also known for its winter hardiness and performs well in northern climates where temps fall below zero. It produces sweet, juicy, medium-large fruit that are non-browning. It also a beautiful in the spring producing showy pink blossoms. (Freestone)

Independence Nectarine: Freestone variety. The skin of this variety is is gold blused with a brilliant cherry red. The flesh is yellow and the fruit is firm with good texture and flavor. The tree is productive and vigorous. (Mid)

Goldrich Apricot: Ripens in early July. The fruit is yellow but develops a bright waxy-orange ground color. Trees are vigorous and productive. This variety is more resistant to winter injury. It requires pollination, but it cannot be pollinated by Perfection. (Early)

Berries and Other

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

Earliglow Strawberry: JUNE BEARING- Earliest producing, medium sized. One of the most widely planted varieties in the Midwest and northeast, largely due to its fantastic flavor.

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.

Latham Raspberry: JUNE BEARING- A reliable favorite. Deep red in color and sweet. Firm berries excellent for farm stands, freezing, and jams and jellies. (Red)

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

Navaho Blackberries: This thorn-less variety of blackberry produces huge sweet berries with the highest sugar content available. It's upright and cold hardy and withstands temps down to -9 degrees.

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

Patriot Blueberry: Known for its quarter-size berries, this variety is big and bountiful and produces in early season. Outstanding flavor that's perfect for fresh eating, baked, or in preserves. Tolerates moisture and clay soils, along with being cold hardy.

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

Jersey Knight: Early season, very productive, large attractive spears.

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

Red Lake Currant: This attractive berry shrub produces large clusters of bright red berries that are excellent for eating fresh, or for using in preserves. Berries hold well on the bush and are cold hardy.

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.

Japanese White Birch: Also known as Asian White Birch, is very similar to the Paper White Birch here in Northern America, reaching 30-40 feet, but with a more columnar form. The bark is white and similar to the Paper Birch, except it does not have exfoliating bark (bark that peels from the tree as it grows).

Dolgo Crabapple: This compact landscape tree is a spring star, with abundant clusters of fragrant white flowers making their appearance in May. Due to the long bloom time of its flowers, it's a great pollinator for other apple trees. It also has a long drop period in September-October, making it an excellent choice for hunting plots.

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.

Tulip Poplar: This fast-growing hardwood is native to Michigan and can grow to 70'-90'. It produces vibrant tulip-shaped flowers that are greenish-yellow with a splash of orange at the base. It grows in a variety of soils and prefers full sun.

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.

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.

Sea Holly Blue Thistle: This low-maintenance perennial native is more flower than shrub as it only grows 2'-3' tall. But what it lacks in size it makes up in beauty; it produces dark emerald green leaves with vibrant purple-blue flowers that last from midsummer until fall. It's deer resistant, salt resistant, and an excellent pollinator for lots of bees, birds, and butterflies.

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.

Green Giant Arborvitae: This popular landscaping evergreen has a shimmering emerald green foliage and a classic narrow, pyramidal form make the Green Giant Arborvitae attractive in all seasons. And unlike other arborvitae, this cultivar keeps its lustrous color even in the cold winter months. Works well as a privacy screen or driveway border.

White Cedar: The eastern white-cedar is also called northern white-cedar, arborvitae and swamp-cedar. The name arborvitae means "tree of life". Mid-sized, averaging 40-50 ft. Crown is conical, dense, layered and compact. Often referred to as deer candy. Most often associated with cool, moist, nutrient-rich sites, particularly on organic soils near streams or other drainage-ways, or on calcareous mineral soils.