

Variety Descriptions 2024

Pollination Notes:

Apples: Cross Pollinating, needs another apple of another variety. Check ACN chart.

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

Pears: Cross Pollinating, needs another pear of another variety. Check ACN Chart.

Plums: Most plums require cross pollinating. Plant with another plum variety for adequate pollination.

Peaches, Nectarines: Self-fertile, does not require cross pollination.

Apricots: Cross Pollinating, needs another apricot of another variety.

Blueberries: Self pollinating but will do better with other varieties.

Resources- Nurseries purchased from, Arbor day Foundation, and Morton Arboretum.

Fruit Trees

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)

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, Semi-Dwarf Bare Root. (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)

Arkansas Black: A very late Winesap-type variety that's very popular in the Southeast. The fruit is dark red and very firm with a tart flavor. This is a great variety to add in a cider blend, providing a high acid, spicy flavor. It's also become a popular choice to plant into deer habitat, as it's one of the latest maturing apples, dropping fruit in November.

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 harvests in the same season as Northern Spy, but is more precocious than the original 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)

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, Semi-Dwarf Bare Root. (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)

Wolf River Apple: Wolf River is an antique variety best known for its large size. It is an early-season apple, excellent for cooking and baking. The finish is a very pale red blush on yellow background. Wolf river is considered somewhat scab resistant and is a very winter hardy tree. (Mid)

Indian Summer (Crab): A flowering crab apple pollinizer 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 pollinize Lambert or Royal Ann. (Mid)

Rainier Cherry: This popular sweet cherry variety bears golden yellow fruit that is blushed red. It is one of the leading commercial varieties in the U.S. and produces large fruits of exceptional quality. It's also a good pollinizer for Bing and other sweet cherries.

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)

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)

Shenendoah: This variety harvests about three weeks after the Barlett 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)

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)

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

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, Semi-Dwarf Bare Root. (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)

PF24C Flamin' Fury Peach: The most cold-hardy peach money can buy, the Flamin' Fury Peach has a track record of cropping when others succumb to frost and cold temperatures. This tree bears large, vibrantly-colored fruit that is sweet and juicy and is recommended for fresh markets, processing, and the home garden (*Freestone*). Self-fertile and will ripen in late August, about 24 days after Redhaven, Semi-Dwarf Bare Root. (Late)

Independence Nectarine: Freestone variety. The skin of this variety 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)

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.

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.

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: JUNE 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)

Latham: JUNE BEARING- A reliable favorite. Deep red in color and sweet. Firm berries excellent for farm stands, freezing, and jams and jellies. (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, withstanding temps down to -9 degrees.

Patriot Blueberry: Known for it's quarter-sized berries, this variety is big, 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.

Bluetta Blueberry: A late-blooming, early ripening variety perfect for colder climates. Medium sized berry, with moderate to high fruit production.

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: Produces tender, flavorful spears that grow in a wide variety of soils, including clay. Cold-hardy but tolerates some heat. Rust resistant.

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.

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: Downy 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. While it is tolerant of dry sites and occasional drought, it prefers moist, slightly acidic, well-drained soil

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 new addition has shimmering emerald green foliage and a classic narrow, pyramidal form make the emerald arborvitae attractive in all seasons. And unlike other arborvitaes, this cultivar keeps its lustrous color even in the cold winter months. Works well as a hedge or privacy screen.