

Fruit trees can make a wonderful addition to the landscape; many, such as apples and stone fruits (plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, nectarines) offer spring blooms as showy as many plants grown strictly as ornamentals, followed by fruit that can be lovely to look at as well as delicious. Selected varieties even perform well in containers on a patio, deck, or balcony. Almost all fruit trees need a sunny location for best health and fruit production. For best performance, most fruit trees also need a certain attention to pruning, watering, and managing possible disease or insect issues. Sky offers fruit tree pruning and care classes in late winter, and we have handouts available year-round on fruit tree care. Information is also freely available online.

In general, properly trained dwarf trees range from 8-12' when full grown; semi-dwarf trees range from 15-20'; standard trees can be 25'+. Genetic dwarf and mini dwarf plants may range from 4-9' tall. In our list below, WWFRF indicates varieties particularly recommended for the Puget Sound Region by the Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation. Varieties marked with an asterisk are new to Sky this year.

COMBINATION TREES (MULTI-GRAFT TREES) AND ESPALIERS

Combination or multi-graft trees offer two main advantages to gardeners with limited space. First, you get multiple varieties produced on a single tree, extending both the flavors available and the harvest time. For example, a combination apple tree might give you an assortment of red, green, and yellow apples ripening from early September to late October. Secondly, many fruit species require cross-pollination; apples, for instance, require a compatible pollen donor nearby. Combination trees are grafted to be self-fertile and also usually can serve as pollinizers for neighboring trees. Combination trees do require some care in pruning to ensure that a more vigorous branch/variety doesn't outgrow its neighbors.

Espalier means a tree trained flat to form a "living fence". They can be planted along a wall or in place of a fence.

ESPALIERS

COMBINATION APPLE ESPALIER 3-WAY Three varieties in a formal 3-tier espalier. Combination of Fuji, Gala, and Honeycrisp. Pollination: self. Rootstock MM106 (Semi dwarf).

COMBINATION APPLE ESPALIER 6-WAY Six varieties in a formal 3-tier espalier. Combination of Braeburn (large, tangy red/yellow variety, WWFRF), Fuji, Gala, Gravenstein, Jonagold and Red McIntosh (classic red dessert apple). Pollination: self. Rootstock M7 (Semi dwarf).

LIBERTY, SPARTAN APPLE SINGLE-VARIETY ESPALIER. See apple list below for fruit descriptions. **Single-variety espaliers, unlike combination espaliers, will require a separate pollinizer of a different variety.**

COMBINATION CHERRY ESPALIER Extended harvest, pollination, and different delicious flavors on a formal espalier. Combination of Bing, Lapins, and/or Rainier. *Pollination: self. Two and three tier.*

COMBINATION ASIAN PEAR ESPALIER A three-tier espalier with Chojuro, Nijiseiki, and Shinseiki. Pollination: self. Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf).

COMBINATION EUROPEAN PEAR ESPALIER 3-WAY A three-tier espalier: Bartlett, Bosc, and Red Clapp's Favorite (Red, aromatic, large, very early; WWFRF). Pollination: self. Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf).

ANJOU, BARTLETT PEAR SINGLE-VARIETY ESPALIER. See pear list below for fruit descriptions. **Single-variety espaliers, unlike combination espaliers, will require a separate pollinizer of a different variety.**

COMBINATION REGULAR (NON-ESPALIER) TREES

COMBINATION APPLE ONE (SEMI DWARF) An orchard in a single tree! Four or five varieties with different flavors and harvest times. Combination of Akane, Chehalis, Honeycrisp, Liberty, and Spartan. Pollination: self. Rootstock MM106 (Semi dwarf).

COMBINATION APPLE TWO (SEMI DWARF) Four varieties with different flavors and late harvest times. Combination of Fuji, Gala, Jonagold, and Mutsu (a crisp, flavorful WWFRF recommendation that can be picked fully green for tart apples or allowed to ripen to yellow for sweetness). Pollination: self. Rootstock M111 (Semi dwarf).

COMBINATION CHERRY (SEMI DWARF) Extended harvest, pollination, and three or four different delicious flavors on a single tree. Combination of Bing, Lapins, Rainier, Stella and/or Van (large, black, early). Pollination: self. Rootstock Mazzard.

COMBINATION PEACH (SEMI DWARF) A combination of three varieties, all resistant to peach leaf curl. Includes yellow and white-fleshed varieties. Combination of Frost, Indian Free, Muir, and/or Q1-8. Pollination: self. Rootstock : Lovell (Semi dwarf).

COMBINATION ASIAN PEAR (SEMI DWARF) A combination of four or five yellow and brown varieties. Combination of Chojuro, Kosui, Nijiseiki, Shinko, and Shinseiki. Pollination: self. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi dwarf).

COMBINATION EUROPEAN PEAR ONE (SEMI DWARF) Enjoy four or five pear varieties on a single tree. Choose among Anjou, Bartlett, Comice, Red Bartlett, and Rescue. Pollination: self. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi dwarf).

COMBINATION EUROPEAN PEAR TWO (SEMI DWARF) Enjoy four pear varieties on a single tree. Get Anjou, Bartlett, Bosc, and Comice. Pollination: self. Rootstock OHxF333 (Semi dwarf).

COMBINATION PLUM (DWARF) A combination of four or five Japanese and European varieties. Choose among Beauty, Brooks, Satsuma, Stanley, and Yellow Egg. Pollination: self. Rootstock: Krymsk1 (Dwarf).

COMBINATION EUROPEAN PLUM (DWARF) A combination of four European varieties. Get Seneca plus three prune varieties: Brooks, Early Italian, and Stanley. Pollination: self. Rootstock: Citation (Dwarf).

SINGLE VARIETY TREES

APPLES Apple trees can range in size from five to twenty feet, depending on the variety and the rootstock. Columnar varieties are also available. In the Seattle area, apple trees tend to start flowering in April. Flowers are showy, usually white, and often fragrant. Apple trees like full sun and well-drained soil. Columnar trees and mini dwarf trees do well in containers. Fruit can ripen any time between August and late October, depending on variety and season; a combination tree offers an extended harvest window. Even a mini dwarf tree can produce up to half a box of apples in a season.

Apples (except crabapples) require cross-pollination with a different apple variety in order to set fruit, and the bloom times of the two trees must overlap. In the table below, trees that bloom at about the same time (in the same column) will cross-pollinize each other. They will also usually cross-pollinize with varieties whose bloom times largely overlap (trees in the columns on either side). Trees whose bloom times are farther apart than that will not reliably cross-pollinize in colder springs. For example, Akane, Chehalis, and Beni Shogun Fuji will all cross-pollinize; Akane and Braeburn, probably not. In addition, a few apple varieties, such as Gravenstein, have sterile pollen; these are marked with a star. They will be pollinized by other apple trees whose bloom times overlap, but they cannot pollinize them. (The table includes both this year’s offerings and some varieties Sky has carried in the past, for the benefit of customers looking for a pollination partner.)

Early Blooming	Early Midseason	Midseason Blooming	Late Blooming
*Gravenstein William’s Pride Zestar	Akane Chehalis Dolgo Crabapple Firecracker Crabapple Liberty Pristine Scarlet Sentinel Wynooche Early	Beni Shogun Fuji Cox Orange Pippin Evereste Crabapple Early Pink Lady Enterprise Golden Sentinel *Jonagold *Karmijn de Sonnaville Macoun Melrose Snow Sweet Spartan Transcendent Crabapple	Braeburn Gala Granny Smith Honeycrisp *King (Thompkin’s King)

AKANE (DWARF) Medium sized red. Ripens early to mid September. Scab and mildew resistant. Firm, crisp, flavorful eating and dessert apple—superior to Red Delicious. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). WWFRF.

BENI SHOGUN FUJI (DWARF) Russetted light red. Ripens early October. One of the sweetest for fresh eating. This is a special variety of Fuji which ripens earlier—better for cool-summer regions such as the Puget Sound. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). WWFRF.

COX’S ORANGE PIPPIN (DWARF) Medium size, yellow blushed red. Ripens early October. Legendary heirloom dessert apple from England. Spicy, crisp, aromatic flesh. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). WWFRF.

EARLY PINK LADY (DWARF) Medium size, yellow blushed pink fruit. Very crisp with nice balance of sweetness and tartness. Ripens about three weeks earlier than Pink Lady, in September. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

***ENTERPRISE (DWARF)** Glossy red. Ripens late October. Fire blight, scab and mildew resistant. Excellent keeper, spritely flavor. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

GALA (MINI DWARF) Medium sized reddish orange. Ripens early October. Crisp, juicy, and aromatic—good fresh eating and a good keeper. Rootstock M27 (Mini dwarf).

GRANNY SMITH (DWARF) The favorite tart green apple! Ripens mid-October. Firm, crisp, and flavorful. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

HONEYCRISP (SEMI DWARF, DWARF, MINI DWARF) Medium red. Ripens mid September, but best flavor if picked mid October. Scab resistant, crisp texture, tart and sweet. Wonderful for cooking and eating. Rootstock MM106 (Semi Dwarf), M7 (Semi Dwarf), M26 (Dwarf), M27 (Mini dwarf). WWFRF.

LIBERTY (SEMI DWARF, DWARF, MINI DWARF & ESPALIER) Medium sized red. Ripens early October. Scab and mildew resistant. Firm, crisp, and juicy. Excellent all-purpose apple; excellent pollinizer for other varieties. Rootstock MM106 (Semi dwarf & Espalier); M26 (Dwarf); M27 (Mini dwarf). WWFRF.

***PRISTINE (DWARF)** Canary yellow fruit. Ripens August. Crisp texture, tart flavor. Good for eating, cider, and cooking. Tree is resistant to scab, fire blight, powdery mildew, and rust. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). WWFRF.

SNOW SWEET (SEMI DWARF) MacIntosh type with red and green skin, snowy white flesh. Ripens mid to late October. Juicy, sweet, and tart with rich overtones. Firm flesh is slow to oxidize (brown) after cutting—great variety for fruit salads, lunch box slices. Rootstock M7 (Semi Dwarf).

SPARTAN (DWARF, MINI DWARF & ESPALIER) Medium sized dark red. Ripens mid October. Crisp, juicy, semi-tart; good keeper, excellent all-purpose apple. Similar to McIntosh. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf), M27 (Mini dwarf), MM106 (Espalier). WWFRF.

COLUMNAR APPLES Grow as hedge or in pots. Will reach 7-12' tall, 3-4' in diameter.

GOLDEN SENTINEL Large sized golden fruit. Ripens early October. Crisp, juicy, and sweet. Disease resistant and productive. Pollination: Scarlet Sentinel. Rootstock M26.

SCARLET SENTINEL Large yellow and red fruit with pure white flesh. Ripens early October. Crisp and sweet. More dwarf than Golden Sentinel. Disease resistant and productive. Pollination: Golden Sentinel. Rootstock M7.

CRABAPPLE (EDIBLE)

TRANSCENDENT. Height and width about 15 feet. A profusion of showy white flowers is followed by 2" round fruit, yellow with a red blush. Tart and tender flesh. Old time favorite for fresh eating, jelly, and pickling. Excellent pollinizer for mid to late season blooming apples. Very cold hardy and productive. Good fall color. Pollination: self.

APRICOTS Apricot trees have pink to white blooms in early spring, usually March. (Late frosts or prolonged cold wet weather during blooming can cause fruit set difficulties in exposed locations.) Foliage is beautiful, bronze turning to green. Apricot trees like full sun and a light soil; they are self-fertile.

HARGLOW (DWARF) Medium size bright orange fruit. Firm and very sweet, freestone variety. Rootstock St. Julian A (Dwarf).

PUGET GOLD (DWARF) Medium size golden orange fruit. Ripens early August. Firm and very sweet, good producer for the Pacific Northwest. Developed by WSU. Rootstock St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

WENATCHEE MOORPARK (DWARF) Medium size golden orange fruit. Long time favorite in Western OR & WA. Recommended for other western climates where spring rains and frosts limit apricot culture. Rich, flavorful fruit used fresh, dried, canned. *Rootstock Citation (Dwarf)*.

CHERRIES

All dwarf cherry trees are grafted on dwarf rootstock Gisela 5 except as noted.

Many of the newer cherry varieties are self-fertile. Many older favorite varieties, such as **Bing**, require cross-pollination with a different cherry variety in order to set fruit, and the bloom times of the two trees must overlap. In the table below, trees that bloom at about the same time (in the same column) will normally cross-pollinize each other. The exception is that **Bing** and **Royal Ann** have incompatible pollen; **neither will pollinize the other** (but both can be pollinized by another variety in that column). The later blooming cherries will often pollinize the earlier ones, but they cannot be relied upon every year. Varieties in **bold require a pollinizer**; the others are self-fertile. They will set fruit without a pollinizer nearby, but will often produce more fruit if cross-pollinized. Bush cherries (genetic dwarves) are self-fertile but should not be relied on as pollinizers.

Early to Mid Blooming	Mid to Late Blooming
Angela	Black Gold
Bing* (incompatible with Royal Ann)	Glacier
Combination Tree	Montmorency
Lapins	Morello
Rainier	Stella
Royal Ann* (incompatible with Bing)	Sweet Cherry Pie
Vandalay	

***ANGELA (DWARF)** Small black cherries with dark flesh. Ripens late July. Sweet, firm, and juicy. Vigorous, heavy producer; may need to thin fruit. Crack and disease resistant. WWFRF.

BING (DWARF) Large, dark mahogany red. Ripens early July. Sweet, firm, and juicy; the standard for “black” cherries. Vigorous, heavy producer. Subject to cracking if it rains heavily near harvest time. WWFRF.

***BLACK GOLD (DWARF)** Large, firm, dark red cherries with excellent flavor. Ripens late July. Disease resistant. WWFRF.

CARMINE JEWEL PIE GENETIC DWARF 6-8' bush has ornamental pink to white single flowers in spring. Produces thirty pounds of cherries when mature. Fruit is small with very small pits. When fully ripe (black), the fruit is sweet enough for fresh eating, or it can be picked while red for cooking only.

GLACIER (DWARF) Large, dark red. Ripens mid July. Sweet and juicy. Developed for Western Washington by WSU.

JULIET PIE GENETIC DWARF 7-8' bush is extremely hardy with good disease resistance. The plant will start bearing at about two-three years old; it will mature in about five-six years, producing up to thirty pounds of cherries. Fruit is dark red with clear flesh. Excellent in pies or juiced, and may be eaten fresh. Both sweeter and tarter than traditional pie cherry varieties such as Montmorency.

LAPINS (DWARF) Large, black. Ripens late July. Good flavor; similar to Bing but a little softer. Resistant to cracking. Rootstock Gisela 5 or Zaiger Newroot-1. WWFRF.

MONTMORENCY PIE (DWARF) Small, bright red pie cherry. Ripens early July. Sweet-tart and juicy; good for pies and canning. WWFRF.

MORELLO PIE (DWARF) Dark red pie cherry. Ripens late July. Good for pies and canning. Very productive.

RAINIER (DWARF) Large, yellow with pink blush. Ripens early July. Sweet and firm. Good variety for the Northwest. Rootstock Gisela 5 or Zaiger Newroot-1. WWFRF.

ROMEO PIE GENETIC DWARF 6-8' bush has ornamental pink to white single flowers in spring. Extremely hardy. The plant will start bearing at about two-three years old; at maturity it will bear up to thirty pounds of cherries. Fruit is dark red, almost black, with small pits. Excellent in pies or juiced, and may be eaten fresh.

ROYAL ANN (DWARF) Large, yellow with red blush. Ripens early July. Sweet, sprightly flavor; classic yellow cherry. Good for canning.

STELLA (DWARF) Large, dark red. Ripens early July. Sweet, firm, and juicy. Resistant to cracking. Rootstock Gisela 5 or Zaiger Newroot-1.

SWEET CHERRY PIE A cherry tart enough to make wonderful pies but sweet enough to snack on. Bright red. Ripens mid July. Very heavy producer. Natural semidwarf growing to 15 feet tall, 12 feet wide.

VANDALAY (DWARF) Large, black, delicious fruit. Ripens early July. Resistant to canker and cracking. WWFRF.

FIGS Fig trees, though tropical looking, are actually cold hardy to about 10°F and thrive in the Pacific Northwest. They can reach 25'; pruning can keep them smaller. For best fruit production, plant figs in a sunny location where they'll get plenty of heat, such as against a south-facing wall. Some figs can produce two crops each year. The first, called the breba crop, is produced on last year's growth and typically ripens in July to August. The second, main crop, is produced on the current year's growth and may not ripen in cooler summers. All figs carried by Sky Nursery are self-fertile and will produce without pollination. Varieties marked HHR were particularly recommended for the Puget Sound area by noted fig grower Hildegard Hendrickson.

BROWN TURKEY (AKA VERN'S BROWN TURKEY) Mahogany skin, sweet amber flesh. Will sometimes bear two crops a year. Place against south or west facing wall. HHR.

CORKY'S HONEY DELIGHT Green skin, amber flesh, very sweet honeyed flavor. In good year will produce two crops. Natural dwarf grows 10-12' high and wide.

DESERT KING Green skin and strawberry colored flesh. Ripens in mid August. Very reliable producer; good one to try in cooler areas where other varieties may not ripen. Fruit is good fresh or for drying. HHR.

LATTARULA (AKA ITALIAN HONEY) Green skin, honey-colored flesh. Ripens in early fall. Good producer, fruit superb for fresh eating, canning or drying. HHR.

NEGRONNE Striking dark, almost black fruit with dark red flesh. Smaller tree; good choice for containers or small spaces. Ripens in September.

OLYMPIAN Purple skin, bright red-purple flesh. Ripens in late July/early August. Discovered by biologist Denny McGaughy in a backyard in Olympia. Excellent ability to ripen large, sweet fruit in our Northwest summers.

PETITE NEGRA Black skin, sweet red flesh. Very dwarf tree grows only to 8'—excellent for containers, small spaces. Delicious and juicy. HHR.

VIOLETTA This Bavarian variety has been specially bred to produce large crops in cooler-summer regions. Sweet and juicy violet fruit ripens as early as July. Even young plants will bear. Probably the most frost-hardy of figs, surviving temperatures down to -4° F. Great for containers.

MULBERRIES Mulberries are nicely formed ornamental trees with lush, tropical-looking foliage. The fruit is like a large, juicy, very sweet blackberry. The trees will reach 30 feet but can be kept smaller with pruning. Mulberries like at least a half day of sun (full sun all day is better) and well-drained soil. All varieties are self-fertile.

ILLINOIS EVERBEARING Delicious berries ripen continuously throughout July, August, and September. Red fruit turns black when it ripens. Abundant producer from an early age.

NECTARINES Nectarines have fragrant pink blooms in early spring and glossy foliage. They like full sun and a light soil, and are best kept pruned to keep the centers open. The genetic dwarfs grow like bushes rather than trees and can easily be grown in a large container. All nectarines carried at Sky are self-fertile. Note: the Northwest is prone to a fungal disease called peach leaf curl. Be prepared to spray in winter to control the disease.

GOLDEN PROLIFIC GENETIC DWARF Medium to large size fruit, yellow flesh. Freestone with good flavor. Ripens mid August. Genetic dwarf to 4-6', with beautiful pink blossoms. Pollination: self.

HARDY RED (DWARF) Red skinned with golden blush, yellow flesh. Promising new variety for the Northwest. Excellent flavor. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

RED SUNSET GENETIC DWARF Large bright red fruit. Ripens mid August. Very productive, freestone. A genetic dwarf to 4-6' with very pretty flowers. Pollination: self.

NUTS

ALMOND, HALL'S HARDY Thick-shelled, strong flavored almonds. Comparatively late bloomer—does well in Northwest. The tree is thought to be a natural peach-almond cross. It grows 15-20 feet tall and wide and has beautiful, fragrant pink flowers in spring and disease-resistant foliage. Pollination: self.

OLIVES Olive trees are picturesque, stately evergreens with attractive silvery foliage. They are hardy to about 10° F. They require full sun and well-drained soil. For maximum ripening, plant against a south or west wall.

ARBEQUINA Early ripening Spanish variety with a graceful weeping habit. Starts bearing at a young age—small brown olives are good for oil or eating. Pollination: self.

ARBOSANO Bred for early bearing, cold and disease resistance, and good oil production. 10-12' tall. Fruit has 19-20% oil with a good fruity flavor. Pollination: self.

LECCINO Classic Tuscan oil variety with a semi-pendulous habit. Tolerates a broader range of conditions and cooler summers. High quality oil olives with a sweet, mild flavor. Pollination: other olive.

PEACHES Peaches have showy, fragrant pink blooms in early spring and glossy foliage. They like full sun and a light soil, and are best kept pruned to keep the centers open. The genetic dwarfs grow like bushes rather than trees and can easily be grown in a large container. All peaches carried at Sky are self-fertile. Note: the Northwest is prone to a fungal disease called peach leaf curl. Buy resistant varieties, or be prepared to spray in winter to control this.

FROST (DWARF & SEMI DWARF) Yellow-orange medium to large size fruit. Ripens mid August. Good flavor, yellow flesh. Resistant to peach leaf curl! Semi-freestone. Good for fresh eating or canning. Pollination: self. Rootstock: St. Julian A (Dwarf), Mariana 2624 (Semi Dwarf). WWFRF.

GOLDEN GLORY GENETIC DWARF Genetic dwarf (4-6' bush) has ornamental deep-pink single flowers in spring. Produces large, juicy, yellow freestone fruit. Great for patios. Pollination: self.

EMPRESS DWARF Genetic dwarf (4-6') has ornamental pink flowers in spring. Produces sweet, juicy, yellow freestone fruit with nice pink blush. Great for patios. Pollination: self.

HARKEN (SEMI DWARF) From Canada, a sibling of Canadian Harmony peach. Red-skinned medium size yellow freestone is sweet and flavorful, with non-browning flesh. One of highest rated peaches for Western Washington. Dessert/cooking/freezing. Pollination: self. Rootstock: Lovell (Semi dwarf). WWFRF.

INDIAN FREE (SEMI DWARF) This heirloom variety was grown at Monticello by Thomas Jefferson. Resistant to peach leaf curl. Heavy crops of large, aromatic freestone peaches that are rather heart-shaped, with red skin and white flesh marbled with red. Tart until it ripens fully (mid to late season), then rich and sweet. Excellent both eaten fresh and used in preserves and chutneys. Pollination: other peach or nectarine. Rootstock: Lovell (Semi dwarf).

LORING EZ PICK (SEMI DWARF) Yellow blushed with red, medium to large, freestone fruit. Excellent flavor, firm but melting texture, yellow flesh. Tolerates colder winters; good for foothills. Trained and pruned to fruit low to the ground for ladderless picking. Pollination: self. Rootstock: Lovell (Semi dwarf).

Q1-8 (SEMI DWARF) Sweet, juicy, flavorful white-fleshed fruit. Semi-freestone. Ripens mid August. Resistant to peach leaf curl! Easy to grow—a great choice for home gardeners. Rootstock: Lovell (Semi dwarf). Pollination: self.

***SATURN (DWARF)** The doughnut peach! This Chinese “peento” peach is shaped like a doughnut without a hole. Very sweet white flesh, excellent flavor. Ripens in late July. Freestone. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julian A (Dwarf).

PEARS, ASIAN Asian pear trees can usually be maintained at 12-15 feet on semi-dwarf rootstock. Flowers are showy and white; the foliage is glossy green tinged with purple. Trees tend to overbear; thinning the fruit to one per cluster is recommended for larger fruit. Fruit will usually ripen in September or October. Asian pears require cross-pollination; the varieties carried by Sky are all interfertile, so any two varieties will cross-pollinize with each other. The earliest-blooming European pears might overlap in bloom time enough to pollinize Asian pears, but it is best not to rely on this.

HOSUI (SEMI DWARF) Very large, golden with russetting. Ripens early September. Crisp, juicy, and very sweet. Pollination: any other Asian pear. Rootstock OHxF333 (Semi dwarf).

NIJISEIKI (AKA 20TH CENTURY) (SEMI DWARF) Medium size, round, yellow-green. Ripens mid September. Mild flavor, firm and juicy. Most popular cultivar. Pollination: any other Asian pear. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi dwarf).

SHINGLO (SEMI DWARF) Medium size, golden-brown fruit is very sweet and juicy. Excellent flavor. Pollination: any other Asian pear. Rootstock OHxF333 (Semi dwarf).

SHINSEIKI (SEMI DWARF) Medium to large size, round, yellow. Ripens late August. Very crisp, juicy and aromatic. Stores well. Productive tree. Pollination: any other Asian pear. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi dwarf). WWFRF.

PEARS, EUROPEAN European pear trees have a strongly vertical habit and can usually be maintained at 12-15 feet on semi-dwarf rootstock. Flowers are showy and white and usually appear in late March. Pears should be picked upderripe and ripened on the counter. Fruit is ready to pick when the stem breaks if you cup the fruit; most varieties will be ready for harvest in September or October. European pears require cross-pollination; the varieties carried by Sky are all interfertile, so any two varieties will cross-pollinize with each other. Late-blooming Asian pears might overlap in bloom time enough to pollinize European pears, but it is best not to rely on this.

ANJOU (DWARF) Large, rounded. Light green. Ripens late September. Fine texture, firm and juicy. Keeps well in refrigerator. Pick unripe and ripen off tree. Pollination: any other pear. Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf).

BARTLETT (DWARF) Large, yellow. Ripens early to mid September. Sweet and tender, good fresh or canned. Pollination: any other pear. Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf). WWFRF.

BOSC (SEMI DWARF) Large, narrow shape. Dark green and russeted. Ripens early October. Highly rated flavor, good for eating fresh or canning. Pick unripe and ripen off tree. *Pollination: any other pear.* **WWFRF**

COLETTE (SEMI DWARF) High quality, medium sized pear. Waxy yellow with pink cheeks. Sweet and juicy, non-gritty, with a spicy flavor. Everbearing—starts ripening in August, continues until frost. Pollination: any other pear. *Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi dwarf)*.

COMICE (DWARF) Large, russeted greenish yellow with a blush. Thick-skinned with superb flavor and texture. Ripens early October; excellent for storing. *Pollination: other pear. Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf)*.
WWFRF

ORCAS (DWARF) Large, yellow blushed red. Ripens mid September. Sweet and mild, good fresh, dried, or canned. Scab resistant. Pollination: other pear. *Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf)*. WWFRF.

RESCUE (DWARF) Large; orange-yellow skin. Ripens late August. Sweet and mild, good fresh, dried, or canned. Good producer. Pollination: other pear. *Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf)*. WWFRF.

UBILEEN (DWARF) Very large, early ripening pear with award-winning flavor. Green blushed red. Ripens mid August. Vigorous and disease resistant. Pollination: other pear. *Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf)*.

PERSIMMONS Persimmon trees make a beautiful addition to any landscape, growing to about 12'. They have bright yellow and orange fall color and brilliant reddish orange fruit that hangs on the branches well into November. They require little pruning and tolerate wetter soil than most other fruit trees. As with all fruit trees, plant in a sunny warm location for best fruit production. Astringent persimmon varieties should be picked when fully colored, then brought inside to finish ripening. Once they have softened, they can be cooked or eaten fresh. The non-astringent varieties can be eaten when still firm. Note: Persimmon trees break dormancy based on heat, so newly planted persimmon trees may not break dormancy their first season if we have a cool spring. They may not leaf out until summer or even fall their first year. All persimmons carried by Sky Nursery are self-fertile.

FUYU Most popular persimmon. Bright orange fruit shaped like a beefsteak tomato. Non-astringent type; may be eaten fresh off the tree. Sweet mild flavor.

FUYU (EARLY) Early-ripening variety of Fuyu. Same good flavor. Non-astringent type.

FUYU (IMOTO) Particularly large, squarish, flat variety of Fuyu. Smooth texture, good flavor. Non-astringent type.

HACHIYA Acorn shaped, deep orange fruit; often found in supermarkets. Great dried. Very sweet and flavorful when fully ripe. Astringent type—let fruit finish ripening off the tree.

IZU Medium size, golden orange fruit. Earliest ripening of the good quality Asian persimmons. Non-astringent type; may be eaten fresh off the tree. Sweet spicy flavor.

NIKITA'S GIFT Black Sea Persimmon: hybrid between Asian & American varieties. 2 ½" reddish-orange fruit. Very sweet and flavorful when fully ripe. Astringent type—let fruit finish ripening off the tree. Gorgeous fall foliage.

SAIJO Japanese type. Small conical red fruit with spicy brown flesh. Astringent type—let fruit finish ripening off the tree. Ripens earlier than Fuyu; usually seedless. A good bearer.

PLUMS, ASIAN Asian plums tend to be spreading ornamental trees with pink or white blooms in early spring. They like full sun and a light soil, and are best kept pruned to keep the centers open. On dwarf rootstock they can be maintained at under ten feet. Fruit is typically juicy, soft, freestone, and can be any color from red to yellow to purple. Some varieties are self-fertile; others need to be pollinized by another Asian variety. (Note: European and Asian varieties do not usually cross-pollinate.)

BEAUTY (DWARF) Bright red, medium size fruit similar to Santa Rosa. Ripens early August. Sweet and juicy, rich blend of flavors. Tree productive and fast growing. Pollination: other Asian variety except Shiro. Rootstock St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

HOLLYWOOD (DWARF) Dark red, large fruit with deep red flesh. Ripens late August. Sweet and firm, good fresh or in jelly. Tree has showy pink flowers and purple leaves. Pollination: other Asian variety except Shiro. Rootstock: St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

METHLEY (DWARF) Purple red, medium size fruit. Often the earliest tree fruit to ripen—as early as July. Sweet and flavorful. Tree is productive and fast-growing. Pollination: other Asian variety. Rootstock: St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

SANTA ROSA EZ-PICK Bright red, medium size fruit. Ripens early August. Sweet and juicy, very popular. Trained and pruned to fruit low to the ground. Needs warm summer to ripen well. Pollination: self. Rootstock Myrobalan.

SATSUMA (DWARF) Deep red, medium size fruit. Ripens mid August. Deep red flesh, juicy, flavorful. Tree productive and fast-growing. Pollination: other Asian variety. Rootstock: St. Julian A (Dwarf).

SHIRO (DWARF) Large, round yellow fruit. Ripens early August. Sweet and juicy. Good fresh or cooked. Pollination: Methley, Santa Rosa or Satsuma. Rootstock: St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

PLUMS, EUROPEAN European plums tend to be more upright trees than Asian varieties, and to bloom a little later on average. They need full sun for best production, but will tolerate a heavier soil than their Asian counterparts. Their fruit tends to be freestone, firmer than Asian plums, and better for drying (making plum leather or prunes). Some varieties are self-fertile; others need to be pollinized by another European variety. (Note: European and Asian varieties do not usually cross-pollinate.)

BROOKS (DWARF) Prune type. Medium-large, dark purple. Ripens early September. Sweet and juicy, very similar to Italian. Good fresh, for drying, or for canning. Freestone. Pollination: self. Rootstock: St. Julian A (Dwarf).

GREEN GAGE (DWARF) Medium size fruit has green-yellow skin with sweet amber flesh. Ripens late August. Classic English dessert plum; good fresh or for canning. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julian A (Dwarf).

IMPERIAL EPINEUSE (DWARF) Medium sized oval fruit, purple-blue skin with yellow flesh. Ripens mid August. Freestone. Firm, sweet flesh good fresh or for drying. Pollination: other European variety. Rootstock: St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

ITALIAN PRUNE (DWARF) Prune type. Medium, dark purple. Ripens early September. Sweet and juicy, firm. Seattle's favorite prune type. Good fresh, for drying, or for canning. Freestone. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

SENECA (DWARF) Very large fruit, red skin with yellow flesh. Freestone. Very sweet, good fresh, canned, or dried. Pollination: another European variety. Rootstock: St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

STANLEY (DWARF) Prune type. Large, dark purple. Ripens late August. Sweet and juicy, very similar to Italian Prune. Good fresh, dried, or cooked. Freestone. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

YELLOW EGG (DWARF) European type. Large, oval, yellow. Ripens early August. Soft, sweet and juicy. Excellent variety for baking or canning. Freestone. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julian A (Dwarf).

PLUMS, JAPANESE FLOWERING (UMEBOSHI) Japanese Flowering Plum (aka Flowering Apricot) is a beautiful ornamental tree is covered with deliciously fragrant pink flowers in February. The tart, apricot-like fruits are yellow blushed with red; they can be eaten fresh, used in fruit drinks, dried, or pickled in salt to make Umeboshi. The naturally semidwarf tree grows to about 15-20 feet. There are several varieties grown principally for their flower display; the following cultivars have acceptable fruit production. Pollination: self.

KANKO BAI Bright magenta pink flowers, semi-double. Good producer of umeboshi fruit. Naturally semidwarf tree grows to about 15 feet.

MATSUBARA RED. Height and width 10-20 feet. Bright red double flowers with a sprightly cinnamon fragrance. Disease resistant. Produces smaller crop of fruit.

OMOI-NO-MAMA. Height and width 10-20 feet. Fragrant semi-double flowers are usually white, with an occasional flower or branch of flowers pink or white streaked with pink. Compact and heavy-flowering.

PLUM-CHERRY CROSS

NADIA PLUM-CHERRY. This hybrid is an Australian cross between a 'Black Amber' Japanese plum and a cherry. In both flavor and size, it's between a cherry and a plum. Its skin and flesh are very dark red, and it is sweet and high in antioxidants. Pollination: Santa Rosa or other Asian plum. Rootstock: St. Julian A (Dwarf).

POMEGRANATES Pomegranates grow as small deciduous trees or shrubs with showy bright orange-red blooms followed by red fruit. They are hardy to about 15° F. They are ideal for container culture as they can be moved indoors if an Arctic Blast threatens. The trees grow to 15-18 feet if unpruned; plants in container will stay smaller. The fruit requires a long warm period to ripen, so moving plants indoors can also assist fruit to ripen.

ANGEL RED Large, bright red fruit with very soft seeds. Gourmet flavor—very high in anti-oxidants. Orange-red flowers on very ornamental tree. Pollination: self.

QUINCES

Back when everyone made jelly or preserves, quince was a part of every farm's orchard for its aromatic, high-pectin fruit. A gnarled small tree or large shrub, quince is a great ornamental as well. It is covered with fragrant white flowers in the spring and golden fruit in the fall.

PINEAPPLE

Medium size yellow aromatic fruit has pineapple flavor, great in jelly and cider. Ripens in October. 10' tree has beautiful white flowers in spring. Pollination: self.

SMYRNA

Turkish variety grown in America for 200 years. Abundant, very large, aromatic lemon yellow fruit. Very hardy and reliable. Great in jelly and preserves. Most popular quince variety in America. Small tree with white flowers in spring. Pollination: self.