Fruit trees make wonderful additions to the landscape; many offer showy spring blooms 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 attention paid to pruning, watering, and managing possible disease or insect issues. Finally, most fruit trees, even most self-fertile ones, are pollinated by bees. Introducing orchard mason bees can therefore help assure fruit production. Sky Nursery has handouts on fruit tree care available in the store and on our website; or consult one of our sales associates with specific questions. The Seattle Tree Fruit Society, the Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation, and WSU offer excellent additional resources for home orchardists.

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 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 pollenizers 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.

### COMBINATION REGULAR (NON-ESPALIER) TREES

#### COMBINATION APPLE (SEMI DWARF)
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 CHERRY (DWARF)

#### COMBINATION ASIAN PEAR (DWARF)
A combination of four or five yellow and brown varieties. Combination of Chojuro, Kosui, Nijiseiki, Shinko, and Shinseiki. Pollination: self. Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf).

#### COMBINATION EUROPEAN PEAR (DWARF)

#### COMBINATION PLUM (DWARF)

#### COMBINATION FRUIT SALAD TREE (DWARF)
Harvest four different kinds of fruit from a single tree! Combination of Frost Peach, Puget Gold and/or Harglow Apricot, Hardy Red Nectarine, Nadia Plum, and/or Italian Prune. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julian A (Dwarf).
COMBINATION ESPALIER TREES

COMBINATION APPLE ESPALIER 3-WAY   Three varieties in a formal 3-tier espalier. Combination of Fuji, Gala, and Honeycrisp. Pollination: self. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

COMBINATION ASIAN PEAR ESPALIER   A two or three-tier espalier with Chojuro, Nijiseiki, and/or 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).

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 most 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 following table, trees that bloom at about the same time (in the same column) will cross-pollinate each other. They will also usually cross-pollinate 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-pollinate in colder springs. For example, Akane, Chehalis, and Beni Shogun Fuji will all cross-pollinate; 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 pollinated by other apple trees whose bloom times overlap, but they cannot pollinate 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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Blooming</th>
<th>Early Midseason</th>
<th>Midseason Blooming</th>
<th>Late Blooming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Gravenstein</td>
<td>Akane</td>
<td>Beni Shogun Fuji</td>
<td>Braeburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William’s Pride</td>
<td>Centennial Crabapple</td>
<td>Cox Orange Pippin</td>
<td>Cosmic Crisp®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zestar</td>
<td>Chehalis</td>
<td>Empire</td>
<td>Gala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dolgo Crabapple</td>
<td>Enterprise</td>
<td>Granny Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early Pink Lady</td>
<td>Evereste Crabapple</td>
<td>Honeycrisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firecracker Crabapple</td>
<td>Golden Sentinel</td>
<td>*King (Thompkin’s King)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>*Jonagold</td>
<td>most cider apples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pristine</td>
<td>*Karmijn de Sonnaville</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scarlet Sentinel</td>
<td>Lubsk Queen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whitney Crabapple</td>
<td>Macoun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wynoche Early</td>
<td>Melrose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow Transparent</td>
<td>North Pole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Snow Sweet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spartan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transcendent Crabapple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Winecrisp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

*COSMIC CRISP® (DWARF) This new red, juicy apple has a perfect combination of sweetness and tartness and is the first release from the apple breeding program at Washington State University. The plants are licensed and limited by WSU to only be sold to people residing and growing the plants in the state of Washington. It is a cross between Honeycrisp and Enterprise (excellent keeper and scab resistant) and is vigorous, productive, and disease resistant. (Because of their genetic closeness, Enterprise and Honeycrisp are not good pollination partners for Cosmic Crisp®.) This apple has large size, crisp texture, and beautiful red skin with white star-like markings, thus the name. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). Please note: may require hot summers to ripen well.


EMPIRE (SEMI DWARF) An excellent McIntosh type. Red and green skin, creamy flesh with a sweet-sharp flavor. Ripens mid to late September. Rootstock MM106 (Semi Dwarf).


HONEYCRISP (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 M26 (Dwarf). WWFRF.

LIBERTY (DWARF) Medium sized red. Ripens early October. Scab and mildew resistant. Firm, crisp, and juicy. Excellent all-purpose apple; excellent pollinizer for other varieties. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). WWFRF.

SNOW SWEET® (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 M26 (Dwarf).

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


ZESTAR (DWARF) Large red. Ripens early August. Tart, crisp, and zesty with a hint of brown sugar flavor; crispest of the early apples. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).
CRABAPPLES (EDIBLE)

CENTENNIAL. Height 8-10 feet—width 6-8 feet. Upright form. White flowers. Edible variety—1½” long, oval, red fruit with white fresh. Ripens early September. Excellent for jelly and cider; is also sweet and juicy enough for fresh eating. Scab resistant. Excellent pollener for early to mid season blooming apples. Pollination: other apple.

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 (SEMI DWARF) Medium size bright orange fruit. Firm and very sweet, freestone variety. Rootstock Marianna 2624 (Semi 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.

CHERRIES Fruiting cherry trees have pink to white single blooms like their ornamental cousins. They usually bloom in March/April and fruit in mid-summer. All of Sky's dwarf tree cherries are grafted on dwarf rootstock Gisela 5.

Bush cherries (genetic dwarves) are self-fertile and late-blooming, with ornamental pink to white single flowers in spring. These plants will start bearing at about two-three years old, and will mature at about five-six, producing up to thirty pounds of cherries.

Many newer tree cherry varieties are also 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 pollener; the others are self-fertile. They will set fruit without a pollener nearby, but will often produce more fruit if cross-pollinized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early to Mid Blooming</th>
<th>Mid to Late Blooming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angela</td>
<td>Black Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bing* (incompatible with Royal Ann)</td>
<td>Bush Cherries (Carmine Jewel, Juliet, Romeo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination Tree</td>
<td>Glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapins</td>
<td>Montmorency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainier</td>
<td>Morello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Ann* (incompatible with Bing)</td>
<td>Stella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetheart</td>
<td>Surefire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalay</td>
<td>Sweet Cherry Pie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
**CARMINE JEWEL™ PIE BUSH CHERRY** 6-8’ bush. 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 BUSH CHERRY** 7-8’ bush is extremely hardy with good disease resistance. Fruit is dark red with clear flesh. Excellent in pies or juiced; may be eaten fresh. Sweeter and tarter than Montmorency.

**LAPINS (DWARF)** Large, black. Ripens late July. Good flavor; similar to Bing but a little softer. Resistant to cracking. WWFRF.

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


**RAINIER (DWARF)** Large, yellow with pink blush. Ripens early July. Sweet and firm. Good variety for the Northwest. WWFRF.

**ROMEO™ PIE BUSH CHERRY** Extremely hardy 6-’ bush. 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.

**SUREFIRE PIE (DWARF)** Fire engine red with red flesh. Ripens mid July. A pie cherry, but sweet enough to eat fresh! Very late flowering, avoiding frost damage. Crack-resistant fruit. Pollination: self. WWFRF.

**SWEETHEART (DWARF)** Large, bright red. Ripens late July. Sweet, firm, and juicy. WWFRF.

**VANDALAY (DWARF)** Large, black, delicious fruit. Ripens early July. Resistant to 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 produce without any insect pollination. Varieties marked HHR were particularly recommended for the Puget Sound area by noted fig grower Hildegard Hendrickson.

**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.
*LITTLE RUBY  Dwarf variety (to ten feet if pruned), good for containers. Dark red, sweet figs; usually two crops. Another Dennis McGaughy find from the Olympia area.

*MADELAINE OF TWO SEASONS  From France and the Netherlands, this variety produces two crops even in cooler climates. Fruit is sweet and juicy with gold skin and pink flesh.

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

NORDLAND  Noted for hardiness and ability to ripen in cooler climates. Purplish-brown to greyish-violet elongated sweet fruit with notable good flavor. Fruits ripen over a long period. Used fresh or dried. Also known as Nordland Bergfeige. Originally from Switzerland.

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.

JUJUBES  Jujube (Zizyphus jujube, AKA Chinese Date) is a fine ornamental with light gray, gnarled branches, fine lacy foliage, and profuse, fragrant white flowers in mid summer. The brownish fruit is sweet and date-like. The tree is partially self-fertile but bears better if two varieties are planted. Give maximum heat and sun for fruit ripening.

COCO  Good producer of golden brown fruit with unique coconut-like flavor. *Pollination: Winter Delight.*


MULBERRIES  Mulberries are nicely formed ornamental trees with lush, tropical-looking foliage. The fruit is like a large, juicy, very sweet blackberry. Like blackberries, mulberries will stain if they drop; site your tree appropriately. 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.


OLIVES  Olive trees are picturesque, stately evergreens with attractive silvery foliage. They are hardy to about 10º F. They require full sun and well-drained soil. Olives are wind-pollinated. 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.

PAWPAWS  Pawpaws produce exotic, huge (up to 1 pound) fruit with a soft texture and sweet banana-like flavor. The tree is a beautiful addition to your landscape—pyramidal shape, slow-growing to 10’, with large tropical-looking leaves. Unlike most fruit trees, pawpaws will produce fruit in partial shade. They are pollinated by beetles and flies, not bees, and require cross-pollination. Pawpaws ripen early September to late October; pick fruit when it is beginning to soften and color has changed to greenish yellow. Eat when soft and custardy. Pawpaws are very rich in vitamins and minerals; one serving (100g, about ¼ a large fruit) has three times the vitamin C of apples and over half the RDA of iron.

NC-1  Early-ripening variety bred in Canada; large flavorful fruit has yellow skin and flesh. Pollination: any other pawpaw variety.

SUNFLOWER  Late-ripening; abundant, large, flavorful fruit with creamy butter-yellow flesh. Reliable producer. Pollination: any other pawpaw variety.

SHENANDOAH  Late-ripening; abundant, large fruit with creamy yellow flesh and few seeds. One of the largest and most flavorful varieties yet bred. A farmer’s market favorite. Patented. Pollination: any other pawpaw variety.

SUSQUEHANNA  Late-ripening; the largest and sweetest variety yet developed by the Peterson breeding program. Firm buttery texture (like avocado); few seeds; rich flavor. Patented. Pollination: any other pawpaw.
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.


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-pollinate with each other. The earliest-blooming European pears might overlap in bloom time enough to pollinate Asian pears, but it is best not to rely on this.


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 upder ripe 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-pollinate with each other. Late-blooming Asian pears might overlap in bloom time enough to pollinate European pears, but it is best not to rely on this.


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.
**2019 Fruit Tree List**

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

**PERSIMMONS**
Persimmon (Diospyros species) makes a beautiful addition to any landscape. Most varieties can be maintained at about 10-12’. They have ornamental foliage that turns bright yellow and orange in the fall. The brilliant reddish orange fruit can hang on the branches well into November. Persimmon trees 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. When soft they are ready to eat. Non-astringent varieties may be eaten when still firm. Persimmons are excellent eaten fresh, made into jam, or used in baked goods. 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. Asian persimmons carried by Sky Nursery are self-fertile. We recommend planting a male pollenizer for American varieties, even for those which are reportedly self-fertile.

**Asian Persimmons:**

**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.

**JIRO (EARLY)** Round and flat, bright orange fruit. Non-astringent type; may be eaten fresh off the tree. Sweet mild flavor. Usually seedless. Self-fertile.


**American Persimmons:**

**MEADER** American persimmon. Astringent type. Deep orange fruit is delicious and sweet when fully ripe (about the consistency or a ripe tomato.) Hardy to -25°F. Reportedly self-fertile; male pollenizer recommended.


**PLUMS, ASIAN**
Asian plums are 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, and freestone. Some varieties are self-fertile; others need to be pollenized by another Asian variety. (Note: European and Asian varieties do not usually cross-pollenize.)

**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.


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-pollenize.)


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).


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.


PLUM-CHERRY CROSS

NADIA PLUM-CERRY (DWARF)

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: Asian plum. 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.

BUNGO. Single white or pale pink fragrant flowers are later than most flowering apricots. Good producer; fruit is up to 2” in diameter.

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

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.