

## Variety Descriptions 2025

### 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 Apple:** 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 Apple:** 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 Apple:** 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 a staple of American apples trees for decades. A hardy and productive tree with deep red fruit, ripens in late September, requires cross-pollination, Semi-Dwarf Bare Root. (Early)

**Gale Gala Apple:** 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 Apple:** 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 Apple:** 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 Apple:** 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)

**Granny Smith Apple:** 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)

#### **Snowdrift (Crabapple):**

**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.

**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)

**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)

#### **Sunrise Pear:**

**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)

**President Plum:** The fruit is oblong in shape with dark blue skin and yellow flesh. This variety is a 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)

**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)

**Robada Apricot:** Very large fruit size, one of the largest on the market. The tree is productive, producing beautiful bright orange fruit with a red blush. Harvests in late June, flesh is firm, yet juicy.

### 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)

**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 its 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.

**Red Lake Currant:** An excellent source of Vitamin C, the plant is fast growing and can reach 4-6' tall. A natural deterrent for deer, the Red Lake Currant produces clusters of large, sweet, red berries. Harvests in July.

### 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.

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

**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.

**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.

**Tamarack:** 18-24" mature height 30-60 ft. tall, bark is flaky/scaly & pink/reddish in color under bark. Needle-like leaves (2-3 cm) that are short & light blue, with small cones around 1 inch long. Known for its needles turning yellow and dropping in the fall. Wood is hardy and strong, often used for railroad ties or telephone poles. Prefers colder climates and lowland areas/poorly drained.