



APPLE - #7 or #15 con.

0273 - Malus Frostbite™ - small/sweet (Ltd Qty) poll. - Honeycrisp - Ripe: Sept. (Ltd. Qty.)	0281 - Malus Fuji™ - little tart (Ltd. Qty.) poll. - Gala/Golden Del. - Ripe: late Oct.
0257 - Malus Golden Delicious™ -sweet (some field-B&B) poll. - self fert. - Ripe: Oct.	0282 - Malus Granny Smith™ - very tart (Ltd. Qty.) poll. - Fuji/Golden Del. - Ripe: late Oct.
0267 - Malus Honeycrisp™ - sweet poll. - Red Delicious - Ripe: late Sept.	0320 - Malus Jonagold - sweet/tart blend (Ltd. Qty.) poll. - Fuji/Granny Smith - Ripe: mid Sept.
0300 - Malus Liberty - sweet/tart blend poll.- Cortland/Granny Smith - Ripe: early Sept.	0287 - Malus Red Delicious - sweet/mild poll. - Cortland/Granny Smith - Ripe: late Sept.
0279 - Malus Royal Gala™ - sweet poll. - Yellow Delicious - Ripe: early Aug.	0247 - Malus Zestar™ sweet/tart poll. - early variety or Lodi - Ripe: late Aug.

Apple trees need full sun and good air circulation. They prefer soil with texture of sandy loam to a sandy clay loam. Good drainage and pH near 6.5.



ASPARAGUS - #1 or #2 con.

5423 - Asparagus Mary Washington - long, thick green spears	5149 - Asparagus Purple Passion - tender, sweet-deep burgundy spears
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Asparagus grows in any soil with good drainage (pH 6.5-7.5) Will not do well with pH 6.0 or less. Do not harvest during planting year. Spears will be produced from expanded buds on the crown.



BLACKBERRY - #1 or #2 con.

1817 - Rubus Black Satin - thornless, sweet, semi-erect	1965 - Rubus Chester Thornless - med sweet, semi-erect
1809 - Rubus Darrow - med sweet, semi-erect	1972 - Rubus Natchez (Ltd. Qty.) - med. sweet, semi-erect

Blackberries grow best in full sun, most are self-fruitful (you only need one cultivar for fruit). Plant five or six to produce enough berries for a family of four. Thrives in fertile, well-drained and slightly acidic soil (pH 5.5-7).



BLUEBERRY - #1 or #2 con.

1918 - Vaccinium cor. Bluecrop - mid, light blue, tart, highbush	1919 - Vaccinium Duke - late, heavy producer, highbush
1947 - Vaccinium Pink Lemonade - small pink fruit, sweet, tall, highbush	1921 - Vaccinium Pink Popcorn - mid, pink, cold hardy, highbush
1946 - Vaccinium Top Hat - small blue fruit, sweet, dwarf, highbush	

Blueberries require full sun, grow best where the soil is very acidic (pH 4.5-5) and well supplied with moisture. Space 3-4 ft. across. Dig 2-3 times the size of the root system.



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MARIONBERRY - #2 con.



1821 - Rubus Marionberry
- self-pollinating

Marionberry is a type of glossy, large, juicy berry that is related to the North American blackberry. Can be eaten fresh, made into jams, preserves and syrups. Vines should be planted 3 ft. apart in late spring in colder climates or late fall in warmer climates. Thrives in full sun and minimal wind. Vines bear fruit in spring.

CHERRY - #7 or #15 con.



0434 - Prunus Stella (sweet)
- sweet, black cherry - self-fertile

0406 - Prunus North Star (sour)
- sour cherry - self-fertile

0467 - Prunus Montmorency (tart)
- red, tart pie cherry - self-fertile

Choose a sunny spot. Cherries will grow in almost any kind of soil, but avoid soil that stays soggy. Do not leave leaves or old fruit on the ground as this results in brown rot. Needs good air circulation. Just know birds will love them.

GRAPE - #1 or #2 con.



1898 - Vitis Canadice
- early, red fruit, seedless, self-pollinating

1897 - Vitis Concord Seedless
- late, bluish-black fruit, seedless, self-poll., sweet

1889 - Vitis Edlewiess
- late Aug, green/white fruit, self-pollinating

1932 - Vitis lab. Himrod
- mid, white fruit, seedless, self-pollinating, sweet

Well-grown grapevines of cultivars such as Concord can produce up to 20lbs of fruit per vine per year! Early spring is the best time to plant the vines. Be sure to prune off broken or dead branches and roots in their dormant season after danger of severe cold weather has past. Also prune top growth to a single cane.

HORSERADISH - #2 con.



5983 - Armoracia rusticana
- large, fleshy roots, harvest: late fall

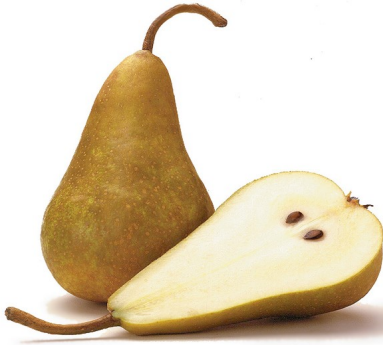
Horseradish is a coarse vegetable that is grown and harvested into pungent sauces and relishes. Give it plenty of room as it has a vigorous spreading habit that will take over if not contained. Thrives in rich, organic, well-drained soil.

PEACH - #7 con.



0398 - Prunus per. Red Haven
- self-fertile, freestone - July/August

Peach cultivars do not require cross pollination—they set crops with their own pollen. They require full sun and they thrive at high elevation so that the cold air can drain away from the tree on a cold night during bloom.



PEAR - #7 or #15 con.

0472 - Pyrus Barlett
- Poll: Bosc - semi-dwarf - Sept.

0473 - Pyrus Bosc
- Poll: Bartlett - spicy-sweet - late Aug.

0452 - Pyrus Summercrisp (Ltd. Qty.)
- Poll: Parker/Patten - semi-dwarf - Aug.

0476 - Pyrus 20th Century
- Poll: Bartlett - semi-dwarf - late Aug.

Plant Barlett or Bosc pear trees 15-20 ft. apart in an area with full sun and good drainage. Remove all weeds from base of tree. Best time to plant is early spring. Feed trees 2-3 weeks after planting. Use 1/4lb of 10-10-10 slow release fertilizer in a 20" circle around trunk. After first year, use 1 lb. of fertilizer per tree.



PLUM - #7 or #15 con.

0416 - Prunus LaCrescent (Ltd. Qty.)
- Poll: Toka - yellow freestone - Aug.

0397 - Prunus Toka
- Poll: Superior-red cling-stone - Aug.

Be sure to plant more than one type of plum as plums require cross-pollination to produce fruit. Plant in well-drained, moderately fertile soil in full sun. Avoid planting in low areas where frost may settle.



RASPBERRY - #1 or #2 con.

1810 - Rubus ida. Heritage
- self-pollinating, mid July, medium, sweet

1831 - Rubus Royalty
- self-pollinating, late, large, sweet, hardy

Plant raspberries on ridges or in raised beds if drainage is a problem. They should be planted in an open site that receives at least 6-8 hours of sunlight. Avoid planting them within 300' of any wild blackberries or raspberries and in areas where tomatoes, potatoes or eggplants have previously grown. Plant in early spring.



RHUBARB - #2 con.

5982 - Rheum Chipmans Canada Red
- sweet, red (perennial)

A rugged, cold-hardy perennial that grows best when there's enough of a winter to force the plants into dormancy. Thrives in full sun. Be careful in planting as it can easily take over. Plant root cutting at a 45 degree angle, with top of cutting 2 inches below soil line.