


APPLE

0262 - Malus Freedom™ - medium/sweet #7
poll. - Granny Smith - Ripe: Sept.

0281 - Malus Fuji™ - little tart #7 only 1
poll. - Gala/Golden Del. - Ripe: late Oct.

0257 - Malus Golden Delicious™ -sweet #7/#15
poll. - self fert. - Ripe: Oct.

0267 - Malus Honeycrisp™ - sweet #7/#15
poll. - Red Delicious - Ripe: late Sept.

0300 - Malus Liberty - sweet/tart blend
poll.- Cortland/Granny Smith - Ripe: early Sept.

0287 - Malus Red Delicious - sweet/mild #7
poll. - Cortland/Granny Smith - Ripe: late Sept.

0279 - Malus Royal Gala™ - sweet #7
poll. - Yellow Delicious - Ripe: early Aug.

0247 - Malus Zestar™ sweet/tart #7/#15
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

5423 - Asparagus Mary Washington
- long, thick green spears

5149 - Asparagus Purple Passion
- tender, sweet-deep burgundy spears

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

1817 - Rubus Black Satin
- thornless, sweet, semi-erect

1965 - Rubus Chester Thornless #2
- med sweet, semi-erect

1809 - Rubus Darrow #2
- 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

1918 - Vaccinium cor. Bluecrop #1/#2
- mid, light blue, tart, highbush

1919 - Vaccinium Duke #1/#2
- late, heavy producer, highbush

1947 - Vaccinium Pink Lemonade #1/#2
- small pink fruit, sweet, tall, highbush

1921 - Vaccinium Pink Popcorn #1
- mid, pink, cold hardy, highbush

1946 - Vaccinium Top Hat #1
- 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.





MARIONBERRY

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

0467 - Prunus Montmorency (tart) #7/#15
- red, tart pie cherry - self-fertile

0406 - Prunus North Star (sour) #7
- sour cherry - self-fertile

0434 - Prunus Stella (sweet) #7
- sweet, black cherry - self-fertile

0477 - Prunus Sweet Cherry Pie (sour) #7/#15
- very sweet 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

1898 - Vitis Canadice #2
- early, red fruit, seedless, self-pollinating

1897 - Vitis Concord Seedless #2
- late, bluish-black fruit, seedless, self-poll., sweet

1889 - Vitis Edlewiess #1/#2
- late Aug, green/white fruit, self-pollinating

1932 - Vitis lab. Himrod #2
- 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.

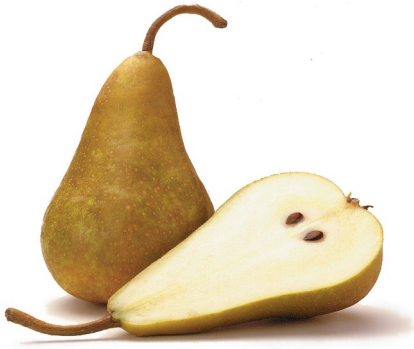


PEACH

0461 - Prunus Bailey Hardy Peach #7/#15
- self-fertile, freestone - mid August

0398 - Prunus per. Red Haven #7/#15
- 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

0472 - Pyrus Bartlett #15
- Poll: Bosc - semi-dwarf - Sept.

0473 - Pyrus Bosc #15
- Poll: Bartlett - spicy-sweet - late Aug.

0476 - Pyrus 20th Century #15
- Poll: Bartlett - semi-dwarf - late Aug.

For best results space a Bartlett or Bosc tree 15-20 ft. apart and a 20th Century 12-15 ft. in full sun with 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 / PRUNE

0453 - Prunus Blackice Plum #7
- Poll: Toka - yellow freestone - Aug.

0416 - Prunus LaCrescent Plum #7
- Poll: Toka - yellow freestone - Aug.

0440 - Prunus dom. Stanley Prune #15
- Poll: Self-Fertile - sweet - Early Sept.

0397 - Prunus Toka Plum #7/#15
- 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

1810 - Rubus ida. Heritage #2
- self-pollinating, mid July, medium, sweet

1831 - Rubus Royalty #2
- 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

5982 - Rheum Chipmans Canada Red #2
- 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.