



## 2012 FRUIT TREE & NUT TREE SELECTION GUIDE

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### APPLES

#### **AKANE:**

Round fruit, small to medium. Attractive 'Lunch Box' apple with bright solid red skin. Pronounced crown resembles "Jonathan". White flesh is firm, crisp, and juicy. Flavor sweet and tangy. Excellent dessert quality fruit. Harvest late August to mid-September. Moderate storage but holds well on tree. Reliable producer. Shows ability to be resistant to scab and mildew. Good choice for the organic grower.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Chehalis, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Lodi, Melrose, Spartan, Summerred, Tsugara, Yellow Transparent, William's Pride, or Wolf River.*

#### **CHEHALIS:**

This apple replaces Yellow Delicious for the West side of the mountains. Features large fruit with skin greenish-yellow to full yellow with an occasional pink blush. Flesh is white to cream, crisp, and juicy, with mildly sweet and slightly acid flavor. Good dessert-quality for fresh eating or sauce. Harvest in mid to late September. Best picked while firm, greenish-yellow. Handle carefully, can bruise easily. Stores fair. Exhibits qualities of being highly resistant to scab. Good choice for the organic grower.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Better with Akane, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Lodi, Melrose, Spartan, Summerred, Tsugara, Yellow Transparent, Whitney Crabapple, William's Pride, or Wolf River*

#### **COX ORANGE PIPPIN:**

Medium sized apple. Orange-red over deep yellow. Firm, crisp and juicy aromatic fruit. A favorite variety in England. Award winning sweet and tart flavor. Great fresh, dried, sauce, or cider. Harvest late September to early October. Excellent storage. This apple needs to be sprayed with copper fungicide to prevent scab.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Chehalis, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Melrose, Northern Spy, Spartan, Tsugara, Whitney Crabapple, or Wolf River.*

#### **FREEDOM:**

Large, red fruit with crisp and juicy flesh. An exquisite combination of delightfully sweet and slightly tart flavor. A very productive and vigorous tree. Harvest late September to early October. Kept cool, will store very well; also good for fresh eating, sauces and juice. Tree sports leathery-textured leaves and shows excellent ability to resist apple scab, mildew, other diseases. Great choice for the organic grower.

*POLLINATION: Partner with Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Melrose, Northern Spy, Spartan, Tsugara, Whitney Crabapple, Winter Banana, or Wolf River*

### **GALA:**

Medium-sized dessert apple. Skin bright scarlet striped over yellow. Similar to Liberty. Dense, firm, crisp aromatic flesh is semi-sweet and flavorful. Great for fresh eating. Heavy producer. Thin fruit early for best fruit size and quality. Ripens in mid-September. Storage is good.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Lodi, Melrose, Spartan, Summerred, Tsugara, Whitney Crabapple, William's Pride, Wolf River, or Yellow Transparent.*

### **GRAVENSTEIN:**

One of the very best tried-and-true old favorites for the Northwest, this tree sports medium to large fruit and a round irregular shape. Skin is red striped over light green. Flesh is creamy white, fine textured, crisp, firm and juicy. Excellent eaten fresh, superior in all cooking. Ripens late August to early September. Storage poor. **Will not pollinate other apples.** Needs early thinning when heavy fruit set is present to keep even production.

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Akane, Chehalis, Gala, Liberty, Lodi, Summerred, Yellow Transparent, or William's Pride.*

### **HONEYCRISP:**

Large red apple. Popular for it's very crisp and juicy flesh with a combination of sweet and tart flavors – if you like a snap when you bite, this is it! Excellent eaten fresh and great for baking and juice. Ripens in late September but develops its full flavor if left on the tree until mid-October. Keeps well. Very cold hardy tree.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Liberty, Melrose, Northern Spy, Spartan, Tsugara, Whitney Crabapple, or Wolf River.*

### **JONAGOLD:**

Fruit large, round to oblong. Red stripes over lively yellow-green. Cream colored flesh, crisp, juicy and slightly coarse in texture. Highly rated sweet flavor. Excellent for desserts, cooking, and cider. Very productive. Needs early thinning when heavy fruit set is present to keep even production. Ripens late October. Stores well. Keep cool. **Will not pollinate other apples.**

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Melrose, Northern Spy, Spartan, Tsugara, Whitney Crabapple, William's Pride, or Wolf River.*

### **KING:**

Very large, round shape. Skin is waxy red or red striped over yellow-green when ripe. Flesh is pure white, crisp, sweet and juicy. Excellent dual-purpose heirloom apple. Needs early thinning when heavy fruit set is present to keep even production. This is a great cider apple. Ripens mid to late October. Excellent storage qualities. **Will not pollinate other apples.**

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Honeycrisp, Melrose, Northern Spy, Spartan, Tsugara, Whitney Crabapple, Winter Banana, or Wolf River.*

### **LIBERTY:**

Red skin and medium size. A very sweet, crisp and juicy with a sprightly flavor. High quality eating and dessert apple. Prolific annual producer. Needs an early thinning for good fruit size and quality. Ripens in October. Under ideal conditions, fruit keeps well until January. Exhibits qualities of having excellent scab and disease resistance. Tolerates some shade. Good choice for the organic grower.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Lodi, Melrose, Spartan, Summerred, Yellow Transparent, Whitney Crabapple, William's Pride, or Wolf River.*

### **LODI:**

Yellow transparent-type apple that bares larger, less mealy fruit later in the season, and stays firm longer than the Transparent. Flesh is white, crisp, tart. Good for cooking. Ripens in August. Poor storage. Makes an excellent pollinator.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Gala, Liberty, Summerred, Williams Pride, or Yellow Transparent.*

### **MELROSE:**

This apple is a cross between Jonagold and Red Delicious types. Fruits are medium to large with a uniformly round shape. Bright red blush over yellow skin. Flesh is white, firm, juicy, crisp, tart, and slightly acidic. Surpasses the Delicious in flavor. A standard dual-purpose apple great for cooking and eating fresh. Ripens mid to late October. Top rated for reliability and excellent storage life. One of the very best for the Pacific Northwest.

*POLLINATION: Partially Self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Northern Spy, Spartan, Tsugara, Whitney Crabapple, Winter Banana, or Wolf River.*

### **MUTSU:**

Large to very large, somewhat oval. Skin is green, with a yellow cast and pretty pink blush when ripe. "Golden Delicious" cross. Flesh is yellow-white, firm, crisp, coarse, and slightly acid. Great apple with superior flavor! Good dual-purpose apple. Rated high for sauces. Can be susceptible to bitter pit. Ripens late Oct. to early Nov. Excellent long-term storage life. **Will not pollinate other apples well.**

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Melrose, Northern Spy, Spartan, Tsugara, Whitney Crabapple, Winter Banana, or Wolf River.*

### **NORTHERN SPY:**

Large, round apple similar to the King. Skin is waxy and bright red-striped over yellow. Flesh is yellowish, firm, tender, crisp and juicy. Sweet tart flavor is prized for fresh eating and all cooking purposes. Heirloom variety. Ripens late October to early November. Excellent long-term storage life. Tree is slow to come into bearing age.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Melrose, Spartan, Tsugara, Whitney Crabapple, Winter Banana, or Wolf River*

### **RED GRAVENSTEIN:**

Medium to large, round and irregular shape. Very similar to the Gravenstien, but sports a bright, to deep-red skin, and slightly larger in size. Flesh is creamy white, fine textured, crisp, firm and juicy. Good eaten fresh, excellent for all cooking. Needs early thinning when heavy fruit set is present to keep even production. Ripens late August to September. Storage is poor. **Not a pollinator for other apples.**

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Akane, Chehalis, Gala, Liberty, Lodi, Summerred, Yellow Transparent, or William's Pride.*

### **SPARTAN:**

This apple replaces Winesap and Macintosh varieties, but may struggle with cold snaps in our climate. Medium-sized and uniformly shaped. Skin is bright red. Flesh is creamy white, fine textured, tender, crisp, and juicy. Great in desserts and can be eaten fresh. Long time standard variety. Ripens late September to mid October. Good storage life. Very productive. Thin fruit early for best fruit size and quality. Shows ability to resist scab. Good choice for the organic grower.

*POLLINATION: Mostly self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Melrose, Northern Spy, Tsugara, Winter Banana, or Wolf River*

### **SUMMERRED:**

Medium-sized bright red fruit. Tart and juicy. Dessert apple, of very good quality. Stain from skin makes a beautifully colored pink applesauce- especially tasty mixed with Yellow Transparent and Gravenstein. A consistent annual bearer. Thin fruit early for best fruit size and quality. Ripens in late August to mid September.

*POLLINATION: Mostly self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Gala, Liberty, Lodi, William's Pride, or Yellow Transparent.*

### **TSUGARA: (Potted)**

This is a new variety to our area- it sports medium to large-sized red fruit. This Japanese apple features a very mild sweet flavor with low acidity. Crisp and juicy. Ripens mid August to early September.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Melrose, Northern Spy, Spartan, Whitney Crabapple, Winter Banana, or Wolf River.*

### **WHITNEY CRABAPPLE:**

Best edible crabapple. Red stripes over yellow base color. Creamy yellow flesh is juicy and sweet. Medium sized 1.5-2" fruit ranges in size from golf ball to tennis ball. Hardy heirloom variety exhibits qualities of being disease resistant and very productive. Great for fresh eating, jelly, or pickling. Harvest late August to early September. This variety should be sprayed with copper fungicide to prevent scab. Crabapples tolerate part shade and are very floriferous- they make excellent pollinators for apples. See our ornamental tree selection for other edible crabapples such as Dolgo and Everest.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Melrose, Northern Spy, Spartan, Tsugara, Winter Banana, or Wolf River.*

**WILLIAM'S PRIDE:**

Large fruit. Bright red apple is very juicy with good flavor – this is one of the best early red apples. Highly rated sweet, rich, and spicy flavor. Ripens early August. Storage is fair. A heavy producer. Exhibits qualities of being disease resistant and easy to grow. Good choice for the organic grower.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Gala, Liberty, Lodi, Summerred, or Yellow Transparent.*

**WINTER BANANA:**

Large waxy fruit. Clear, pale yellow with rosy pink blush. Crisp and tangy flesh has mild flavor and aroma resembling bananas. Heirloom dessert apple, also great for cider. Vigorous grower and early to come into production. Ripens October – November and boasts excellent storage. Very effective pollinator.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Freedom, Melrose, Northern Spy, Spartan, Tsugara, Whitney Crabapple, or Wolf River.*

**WOLF RIVER:**

Huge-sized “one-apple-makes-a-pie!” Heavily red blushed and striped over pale yellow with some russetting. Firm and juicy flesh with a mild flavor. Very hardy Heirloom variety may be late to come into production. Harvest mid to late September. Excellent for baking, sauce, and drying. Shows ability to resist scab and mildew; a good choice for the organic grower.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Melrose, Northern Spy, Spartan, Tsugara, Whitney Crabapple, or Winter Banana.*

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT:**

Medium apple of uniform size. Skin green to pale yellow. Flesh is white, tender, acidic and tart. Good for cooking, sauce, and pies. Heirloom variety. One of the best pollinators. The first variety to ripen. Harvest late July to August. Pick while still green. Storage is poor.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with Akane, Chehalis, Gala, Liberty, Lodi, Summerred, or William's Pride.*

**COMBINATION TREES:**

Combination trees may need extra attention to pruning and use of branch spacers to promote a well-balanced framework. Some varieties grow faster and more vigorous than others. Espalliers also need additional support and summer pruning as well.

**COMBINATION APPLE:**

4+ varieties of apples grafted onto this tree (Gravenstein, Liberty, Jonagold, Melrose, and Yellow Delicious). Apple varieties are early to late season ripening. This is a good tree for limited space.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile*

**ESPALIER APPLE TREES: (Potted)**

These are combination apple trees with assorted varieties- choose from different grafted combinations of apple types. Makes great fences and privacy screens. Easy to maintain and harvest.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

**2 Tier / 4 Way:** Jonagold, Gravenstein, Liberty, Yellow Delicious

**3 Tier / 6 Way:** Jonathan, Lodi, Melrose, Red Macintosh, Winesap, Yellow Delicious

## COLONNADE APPLES

**Canadian varieties chosen for their upright growth habit reaching a height of 8' and only about 2' of width. Impressive hardiness and ability to show disease-resistance. Fair quality fruit. Narrow columnar tree is ideal for the deck, patio, or tight spaces.**

### **GOLDEN SENTINEL (Potted)**

Large attractive golden yellow fruit. Sweet, firm and delicious. Ripens early September. Attractive tree bears heavy crops of good fruit suitable for fresh eating, cooking, and cider

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Lodi, Melrose, Northern Spy, Northpole, Scarlet Sentinel, Spartan, Summerred, Tsugara, Yellow Transparent, Whitney Crabapple, William's Pride, Winter Banana, or Wolf River.*

### **NORTHPOLE: (Potted)**

Very large apple. Bright red, tasty Macintosh-like fruit is crisp, juicy and aromatic. Ripens late Aug. to early September. Attractive tree bears heavy crops of delicious fresh eating fruit, cooking or cider

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Golden Sentinel, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Lodi, Melrose, Northern Spy, Scarlet Sentinel, Spartan, Summerred, Tsugara, Yellow Transparent, Whitney Crabapple, William's Pride, Winter Banana, or Wolf River.*

### **SCARLET SENTINEL: (Potted)**

Large greenish-yellow and red fruit is very juicy and sweet. The most compact of columnar varieties. Bears heavy crops of good fresh eating fruit. Ripens late September. Stores well.

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Akane, Chehalis, Cox Orange Pippin, Freedom, Gala, Golden Sentinel, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Lodi, Melrose, Northpole, Spartan, Summerred, Tsugara, Yellow Transparent, Whitney Crabapple, William's Pride, Winter Banana, or Wolf River.*

## EUROPEAN PEARS

**Note: Asian Pears bloom earlier than European Pears; therefore they cannot be relied on to pollinate one another.**

### **ANJOU: (Potted)**

Medium to large, bright green fruit. Flesh is mild, juicy and fine textured. Dessert pear with good flavor. Ripens late September to early October. Keeps well with refrigeration, also cans well and stays firm.

*POLLINATION: Requires another European pear variety for pollination.*

### **BARTLETT:**

Fruit medium to large. Thin skin with yellow color. Flesh is creamy white, sweet, juicy, tender and aromatic. Excellent for all purposes; fresh eating and canning. Can be subject to scab. Ripens early to mid September. Best picked while still green. Storage is fair- refrigerate.

*POLLINATION: Requires another European pear variety for pollination.*

### **BOSC: (Potted)**

Medium to large sized long-neck fruit. Brown russeted skin and crunchy texture. Very sweet and juicy. Flavor improves in storage. Stores 1 to 2 months. Ripens mid season.

*POLLINATION: Requires another European pear variety for best pollination.*

**COMICE: (Potted)**

Also known as Hood River, this fruit is large and round. A popular item in gift baskets around Christmas. Clear greenish yellow skin sometimes blushed. Flesh is buttery, sweet, tender, juicy and aromatic. This is a winter pear. Harvested when green in late September to October. Will ripen in storage, best after 1-2 months. Excellent eating pear and a good keeper.

*POLLINATION: Requires another European pear variety for pollination*

**MOONGLOW: (Potted)**

Medium to large yellow fruit. Soft white juicy flesh. Good for fresh eating and canning. Mid-season pear, ripens one week after Bartlett. Harvest when green, will not hold on the tree. Stores poorly. Vigorous tree, bears at a young age. Shows ability to be blight resistant. Good choice for the organic grower.

*POLLINATION: Requires another European pear variety for pollination.*

**ORCAS:**

Fruit medium to large. Bright yellow with red-orange blush. Flesh creamy white, very juicy and mildly sweet. Great fresh eating. Small core that makes little waste when drying or canning. Harvest September. Bartlett-type. Shows ability to be resistant to scab. Good choice for the organic grower. Heirloom variety.

*POLLINATION: Partial self-fertile. Best with another European pear variety for pollination.*

**RED BARTLETT:**

Fruit medium to large. Thin skin with bright color. Similar to Bartlett yet somewhat sweeter. Flesh is creamy white, sweet, juicy, tender and aromatic. Excellent for all purposes; fresh eating and canning. Ripens early to mid September. Best picked firm. Storage is fair.

*POLLINATION: Requires another European pear variety for pollination.*

**RESCUE:**

Very Large sized fruit. Sweet, smooth and juicy. Pleasing mild flavor. Attractive reddish orange-yellow skin. A good producer. Ripens late August to early September. Good storage. Small core makes it easy to can. Scab resistant. Good choice for the organic grower.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile and better with another European pear variety for pollination.*

**UBILEEN: (Potted)**

Large, very early ripening. Delicious variety from Yugoslavia exhibits qualities of being disease resistant. Very vigorous and productive. Juicy and sweet greenish fruit with red blush. Fine textured and buttery flesh. Ripens in late July to early August. Good choice for the organic grower.

*POLLINATION: Requires another European pear variety for pollination.*

**4 -WAY COMBINATION EUROPEAN PEAR: Dwarf Rootstock**

4+ varieties of pears grafted onto this tree- choose from either of the following combinations: Anjou, Bartlett, Conference, Flemish Beauty, and Red Bartlett, **or** Anjou, Bartlett, Comice, Flemish Beauty, and Seckel. Varieties are early to late season ripening. This is a good tree for limited space.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

### **ESPALIER COMBINATION EUROPEAN PEAR: (Potted)**

2 tier. These are combination European pear trees with assorted varieties: Anjou and Bartlett. Makes great fences and privacy screens. Easy to maintain and harvest.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

## **ASIAN PEARS**

### **CHOJURO:**

Medium to large round fruit. Brown russeted skin. Mildly sweet, firm and crisp. Rich aromatic flavor is a prolific tradition Japanese favorite. Thin fruit early to three pears per set for best fruit size and quality. Ripens mid-August to September. Storage is good. Very high quality fruit.

*POLLINATION: Requires another Asian pear variety for pollination.*

### **NIJISEIKI - 20th Century:**

Fruit is round to oblong. Skin is yellow mottled green, thin tender and smooth. Firm white flesh is sweet, mild, crisp and juicy. Somewhat coarse and pulpy. Variety most commonly seen in grocery stores. Thin fruit early to three pears per set for best fruit size and quality. Harvest late August to early September. Storage is good.

*POLLINATION: Requires another Asian pear variety for pollination.*

### **SHINSEIKI:**

Fruit is round, oblong, and uniform. Thick skin is yellow, medium tough, lightly speckled. White flesh is sweet, juicy, and flavorful. Heavy and consistent bearer. Thin fruit early to three pears per set for best fruit size and quality. Ripens mid to late August. Storage is good.

*POLLINATION: Requires another Asian pear variety for pollination.*

### **4-WAY COMBINATION ASIAN PEAR: Dwarf Rootstock**

4+ varieties of pears grafted onto this tree- Choose from one of the following combinations: Hosui, Kikisui, Nijiseiki, Shinko, and Shinseiki **or** Bartlett, Chojuro, Hosui, Nijiseiki, and Shinsieki. Varieties are early to late season ripening. This is a good tree for limited space.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

### **ESPALIER COMBINATION ASIAN PEAR: (Potted)**

2 tier. These are combination Asian pear trees with assorted varieties. Shinko and Shinseiki. Makes great fences and privacy screens. Easy to maintain and harvest.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

## **CERRIES**

### **ANGELA:**

Very large fruit. Skin is glossy black and shows ability to resist cracking. Excellent quality. Similar to Bing, but much better for areas west of the Cascades. Reliable producer with good fruit set. Ripens in July. Poor storage. Exhibits qualities of being disease resistant. Good choice for the organic grower

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Early Burlat, Lapin, Rainier, Sam, Sweetheart, & Van*

**EARLY BURLAT: (Potted)**

Fruit is large, firm, and deep dark red. Red meaty fruit is of excellent quality. The first cherry variety to ripen. Harvest in June. Protect from birds. Storage is poor.

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Angela, Lapin, Rainier, Sweetheart, Sam & Van*

**LAPIN:**

Large, dark black to deep red, sweet, firm fruit. Excellent flavor. Very consistent and reliable producer. Fruit shows ability to resist cracking. Ripens late- mid to late July. This is a good pollinator for other cherry trees. A cross between Van and Stella. Good choice for the organic grower.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Best with another sweet cherry.*

**MONTMORENCY: (Sour Cherry)**

Large fruit round in shape. Bright red skin. Ripens late July. Flesh is yellow, mildly acidic, sweet-tart. World's best pie cherry. Good for canning and freezing. Storage is poor.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

**RAINIER:**

Large fruit. Skin is yellow with a red blush. Flesh is firm, juicy, yellowish white. One of the best light cherries. Good fresh or canned. Ripens early to mid July. Storage is poor. Shows ability to resist cracking. Much better than Royal Ann for West side of mountains.

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Angela, Early Burlat, Lapin, Sam, Sweetheart, & Van*

**SAM:**

Fruit is large, firm and heart shaped. Skin is jet black. Exhibits qualities of being highly resistant to cracking. Similar to Bing, but much better for areas west of the Cascades. Flesh is dark, firm, and juicy. Fine flavor for eating fresh. Also good for canning. Ripens late June to July. Storage is poor. Shows ability to resist disease. Good choice for the organic grower

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Angela, Early Burlat, Lapin, Rainier, Sweetheart, & Van*

**SWEETHEART: (Potted)**

Fruit is bright red, large and sweet. Excellent flavor. Heavy bearing benefits from thinning. Hardy, vigorous tree, ripens late July. Storage is poor. Good pollination source for other sweet cherries.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Best with another sweet cherry.*

**VAN:**

Medium sized fruit. Skin is dark mahogany to black, shiny and smooth. Shows ability to resist cracking. Similar to Bing, but much better for areas west of the Cascades. Flesh is dark and firm, flavor is sweet, tart. Good eaten fresh. Ripens in July. Storage is poor. Heavy bearing tree is a good pollinizer.

*POLLINATION: Accepts pollen from Angela, Early Burlat, Glacier, Lapin, Rainier, Sam & Sweetheart*

**COMBINATION CHERRY:**

4+ varieties of cherries grafted onto this semi-dwarf tree: Bing, Rainier, Sam, Stella, and Van. Varieties are early to late season ripening. This is a good tree for limited space.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile*

### **ESPALIER DWARF CHERRY TREE: (Potted):**

3 tier. These are combination cherry trees with assorted varieties: Bing, Lapin, and Rainier. Makes great fences and privacy screens. Easy to maintain and harvest.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile*

### **APRICOTS**

**Apricots can be environmentally difficult to grow in the cool, wet, Pacific Northwest climate. Tree blooms in early March and are very sensitive to frost. They can be susceptible to disease and require maintenance spraying, well-drained soil, full sun, and protection from late spring frosts.**

### **CHINESE MORMAN: (Sweet pit)**

Small to medium-sized fruit with sweet, firm, and juicy flesh. Skin is golden-orange with a red blush. Winter hardy and late blooming; exhibits qualities of being suitable for Pacific Northwest growing conditions. Referred as 'sweet pit' because the kernel can be eaten like an almond.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

### **PUGET GOLD APRICOT: (Potted)**

Medium to large freestone fruit. Late blooming variety sports orange skin with red blush. Flesh is firm, sweet and flavorful. This apricot was developed in Western WA, and ripens in August. Exhibits qualities of being the most disease resistant variety for this area.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

### **PEACH / NECTARINE / PEACH x PLUM / PLUMCOT**

**In Western Washington Peach and Nectarine are subject to leaf curl and other diseases that require maintenance spraying of fungicides or other methods for prevention and control. Cold, wet weather or frost at bloom time often results in poor fruit set and rot. These trees require well-drained and fertile soil, full sun, and protection from late spring frosts. The following are the most reliable varieties for our climate:**

### **NECTARINE**

#### **HARDY RED NECTARINE:**

Medium size red fruit with yellow blush. Flesh is yellow, firm. Semi-Freestone with excellent flavor. Ripens mid-August. Cold hardy, productive tree. Thin the fruit for even annual production and for quality sizeable fruit. Exhibits qualities of being the most disease resistant nectarine for this area.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile*

### **PEACH**

#### **FROST PEACH: (Shows ability to Resists Peach Leaf Curl)**

Medium to large. Golden skin with red blush. Flesh is yellow, very sweet and juicy. Semi-Freestone. Excellent quality fruit; fresh, dried or canned. Ripens mid-August. Fair storage. A "Red Haven" type, this heavy producer benefits from seasonal thinning. Exhibits the qualities of being the most disease resistant peach for this area.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

**RELIANCE:**

Medium to large fruit with sweet, mild flavor. Yellow skin with red blush. Freestone. Showy, late blooming tree is very cold hardy. Ripens mid August.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

**VETERAN:**

Medium sized fruit with richly-flavored yellow flesh. Skin is yellow to yellow-orange. Freestone when fully ripe – usually in mid August. Winter hardy and late to bloom in the Spring.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

**PEACH x PLUM****PEACH X PLUM:**

Rare cross of peach and Japanese Plum. Delicious peach flavored white juicy flesh with an incredible plum aftertaste. Clingstone. Eat canned or fresh. Showy pink early spring flowers. Needs protection from late frosts and needs well-drained soil and summer heat. Not resistant to peach leaf curl. Requires maintenance spraying.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Better with Japanese Plum or another Peach.*

**PLUMCOT****PLUM X APRICOT:**

Unique blend of flavors. Pinkish-orange skin, crimson and very sweet, amber-marbled flesh. Freestone. Early blooms need protection from late frost.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with a Japanese Plum.*

**COMBO FRUIT COCKTAIL****COMBINATION FRUIT COCKTAIL:**

Grow a fruit salad in a small space! 4+ fruits grafted onto this tree: Santa Rosa Plum, Plumcot, Frost Peach, Fantasia Nectarine, and Puget Gold Apricot. Grows 12-15 feet in height; take care to maintain even growth habits of individual varieties to keep well-balanced form. Early blooms must be protected from late frost and scheduled maintenance spray must be applied to prevent disease.

**PLUMS/PRUNES**

**Note: Japanese plums bloom earlier than European plums/prunes, therefore cannot be relied upon to pollinate one another.**

**BLUE DAMSON: (European)**

Small fruit with purple-black skin. Yellow flesh is firm, dense, and juicy. Flavor is tart, sweet, and sugary when fully ripe. Good for fresh eating. Makes excellent preserves. Unique variety is vigorous and productive. Semi-clingstone. Ripens late September. Storage is fair.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Better with another European plum variety.*

**BROOKS: (European)**

Very Large, dark purple plum. Flesh is deep yellow, very meaty, firm, sweet and juicy with fine flavor. Use for fresh eating, canning, or preserves. Superior for drying. Freestone. Ripens early August. Storage is fair. Excellent in cold winter areas.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with another European plum variety.*

**FRENCH PRUNE: (European) (Potted)**

Small to medium size. Red to purple-black skin. Very sweet and mild. Good for canning and drying. Freestone. Ripens Late August to Early September. Storage is fair.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Better with another European plum variety.*

**GREEN GAGE: (European)**

Medium size, round to oval. Skin is greenish yellow. Amber flesh is sweet, richly flavored, mild and juicy. Use for canning, preserves, and eating fresh. Bears large crops. A classic and highly prized variety since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Freestone. Ripens late August. Storage is fair.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with another European plum variety*

**IMPERIAL EPINEUSE: (European)**

Medium to large sized oval fruit. Purple-blue skin, yellow flesh. Firm, very sweet and richly flavored. Simply one of the best prune plums. Great for fresh eating and drying. Very productive and reliable. Freestone. Storage is fair. Ripens mid August.

*POLLINATION: Partially Self-fertile. Better with another European plum variety*

**ITALIAN PRUNE: (European)**

Medium long oval fruit. Purple to dark blue skin. Flesh is greenish yellow, dense, firm, sweet, and juicy. Good for eating fresh, canning, drying. May need thinning if heavy fruit set. Freestone. Ripens in September. Storage is fair.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Better with another European plum variety.*

**SENECA: (European)**

Very large plum. Reddish purple skin, yellow flesh. High quality, sweet flavor. Completely freestone. Eat fresh or use for canning and drying. Shows ability to resist cracking. Ripens in mid August to early September.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Better with another European plum variety.*

**YELLOW EGG: (European)**

Large oval to round. Golden yellow thick skin. Flesh is yellow, soft, sweet and juicy. All-purpose plum is great for fresh eating or canning. Freestone. Ripens August. Storage is fair.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Better with another European plum variety.*

**BEAUTY: (Japanese)**

Medium to large, heart-shaped fruit. Amber streaked bright red skin. Amber flesh has excellent rich flavor that melts in your mouth. Good fresh or cooked. Extremely productive and vigorous. Fruit is similar to Santa Rosa. Semi-Clingstone. Ripens early August. Storage is poor.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with another Japanese plum variety*

**METHLEY: (Japanese)**

Medium to small size plum is purplish to dark red. Red flesh is sweet and juicy. Delicious fresh, cooked and makes a beautiful wine red jelly. Reliable and easy to grow. Semi-Clingstone. It is one of the earliest plums to ripen in mid to late July. Storage is poor.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with another Japanese plum variety*

**SANTA ROSA WEeping: (Japanese)**

Ornamental and edible! White blossoms, grows 8-10 feet with graceful branches weeping to the ground. Can be a successful espalier specimen. One of the most long-time popular and flavorful Japanese plums. Large, very juicy fruit. Plums have reddish-purple skin and amber flesh with a red tinge. Ripens mid August.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile. Better with another Japanese Plum.*

**SHIRO: (Japanese)**

Large, round, golden yellow with yellow flesh. Reliable, hardy and very productive. Excellent sweet mild flavor. Very juicy; wear a bib! Great fresh eating and canning. Semi-clingstone. Ripens mid August.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with another Japanese plum variety*

**COMBINATION PLUM: Dwarf or Semi-Dwarf**

4+ varieties of European (E) and Japanese (J) plums grafted onto one tree. Varieties are early to late season ripening. This is a good tree for limited space. Dwarf trees feature Santa Rosa (J), Shiro (J), Satsuma (J), Burbank (E), and Italian (E). Our potted, semi-dwarf trees are Blue Damson (E), Brooks (E), Greengage (E), Beauty (J), and Shiro (J). We also offer the bareroot semi-dwarf with the following varieties: Burbank (E), Italian (E), Santa Rosa (J), Shiro (J), and Toka (J).

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

**FILBERTS**

**A hardy, ornamental, and productive dwarf tree that grows 8-12' in height. Attractive yellow catkins flower profusely in mid-winter. Filberts are wind pollinated and should be spaced 15-20' feet apart or grown as a hedgerow. Having the tendency to sucker, be sure to maintenance prune and treat at ground level to keep a single main trunk. Filberts ripen in late August and drop in September. Harvest promptly before birds and squirrels remove nuts. Pick while still green when nut can be separated from outer husks. Filberts can store for over a year. Crack and eat or bake in squash, pies, casseroles, cookies and candies. Grow in full sun / part shade. Note that Eastern Fire Blight has been a damaging disease in commercial orchards. Spraying with copper and oil from late March and on through May is highly beneficial.**

**BARCELONA:**

Large round nut with very fine flavor. The tree is vigorous and highly productive. Harvest late season. Excellent storage.

*POLLINATION: Requires a pollinator. Use Duchilly or Butler.*

**BUTLER:**

Medium size oval nut. Excellent quality and flavor. Low blank percentage. Harvest late season. Excellent storage.

*POLLINATION: Requires a pollinator. Use Barcelona or Duchilly.*

**DUCHILLY:**

Large, long slender nut. Very flavorful and of good quality. Nuts are slow to drop. Harvest in late season. Storage is excellent.

*POLLINATION: Requires a pollinator. Use Butler or Barcelona.*

**ETA:**

New introduction from Oregon State University. Produces abundant, tasty, medium-sized nuts. Exhibits qualities of being highly disease resistant (Eastern Fire Blight).

*POLLINATION: Plant with Theta.*

**THETA:**

New introduction from Oregon State University. Very flavorful, medium-sized nuts. Exhibits qualities of being highly disease resistant (Eastern Fire Blight).

*POLLINATION: Plant with Eta.*

**WALNUTS:****CARPATHIAN: (English)**

English walnut. This nut is of good size and fine flavor. Shell is thin and cracks easily. Fast growing and very hardy. Harvest mid to late season. Storage is excellent.

*POLLINATION: Best with a pollinator. Use Cascade or Manregion.*

**CASCADE: (English)**

English Walnut. Large nut of excellent quality. Heavy producer. Harvest late season. Excellent storage.

*POLLINATION: Best with a pollinator. Use Carpathian or Manregion.*

**MANREGION: (English)**

English walnut. Round nut with a thin smooth soft shell. Fast growing and very productive. Hardy. Excellent storage.

*POLLINATION: Best with a pollinator. Use Carpathian or Cascade.*

**BUTTERNUT: (Juglans cinerea)**

Also known as a White Walnut. This rounded tree is native to moist bottom lands of Eastern and Midwestern North America. Hardy to  $-30^{\circ}$  F, this tree sports similar foliage and growth as the Heartnut. Clusters of thick-shelled oval nuts ripen in September. Nuts are rich, buttery, and tasty.

*POLLINATION: Plant 2 or more trees, or pollinate with a Heartnut tree.*

**HEARTNUT (Juglans sieboldiana):**

Attractive long, tropical looking foliage, lovely yellow fall color. Abundant crops of sweet edible heart shaped nuts. Easy to crack. Mild flavor some compare to a cashew. Grows slowly to 30 feet. Begins bearing at 4 to 5 years of age. Ripens in September. Likes sun or part shade and moist, well-drained fertile soil.

*POLLINATION: Plant two or more trees and/or pollinate with Butternut.*

**ALMOND**

**Popular nut that everyone loves to snack on. Being of the same genus as Peach, Plum, and Cherry, Almonds can be difficult to grow in the Pacific Northwest due to early bloom being susceptible to damaging late frost and leaf curl in our cool, wet weather and heavy soil.**

**Typically grown in California, be sure to provide well-draining soil and full sun to promote the tree's health.**

### **HALL'S HARDY:**

Hardy from 0 to -10° F, this variety shows qualities that make it a good choice for Pacific Northwest growers. Late blooming with fragrant pink blossoms, this tree grows rapidly to 15-20 feet. Thought to be a cross between Almond and Peach. Harvest late September-October when hulls begin to split and shells begin to turn brown.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

## **PERSIMMONS**

**Multi trunk or single stemmed ornamental tree. Large glossy leaves turn magnificent red and orange in autumn. Fruit hangs like orange lanterns ripening after leaf fall, which can pose a challenge in the Pacific Northwest's shorter, cooler, and wetter summers. They tend to be slow to break dormancy in the spring due to heat units. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil. Mulch in winter. Persimmons require little pruning. They flower and fruit on current season's growth. Thin fruit to increase fruit size. Persimmons are classified in two groups:**

***American:*** Native to Americas, these trees grow to 35 feet but can be maintained to 15 feet. They are hardy to -25 degrees and ripen in October. All American varieties are astringent. Pick after fruit color turns orange. Allow fruit to soften and become slightly mushy to enjoy the sweet flavor.

***Asian:*** Hardy to 0 degrees, these trees grow to 15 feet tall. Ripening in late October and on into November, these persimmons thrive in warmer climates. Non-astringent selections, popular in Japan, can be eaten when orange, yet firm and crunchy. Also can be eaten after they've begun to soften.

***AMERICAN MEADER: (astringent) Currently Unavailable, look for this variety in 2013***

American persimmon remains astringent until fruit softens off the tree. Large, sweet, delicious fruit. Seedless if grown without a pollinator. The first persimmon to ripen. Harvest in October, after a frost, and allow to ripen off the tree. Hardy productive tree.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

### **FUYU: (non-astringent)**

Large, baseball size, round and flat, tomato-like orange skin fruit. Can be eaten when firm or allowed to soften off the tree and become even sweeter. Great for fresh eating, desserts, or drying.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

### **IZU: (non-astringent)**

An early ripening Asian Persimmon. Prized for its medium sized fruit of good quality. Tasty, crisp, and sweet flesh. Can be eaten firm, right off the tree or allowed to soften. Used for fresh eating, desserts or drying. Compact tree is half the size of other varieties.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile*

***NIKITA'S GIFT: (astringent) Currently Unavailable, look for this variety in 2013***

A Ukrainian persimmon hybrid of an American & Asian persimmon combination. Fruit remains astringent until fruit softens off the tree. Tree bears bountiful crops of flattish 2 ½ inch diameter fruit. Reddish-orange fruit is very sweet & flavorful when ripe. Harvest late October, after a frost and allow to ripen off the tree.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

## FIGS

**Figs feature attractive and ornamental foliage. For best performance, they should have a hot southern exposure. Natural dwarf spreading habit can be trained as 3 tier, fan-shaped, espalier against a wall or against a fence. Also, making great container plants, which require being brought into a protected location for winter. If planted out for winter, be sure to mulch liberally as these plants are sensitive to wind and freeze damage. Figs demand a fertile, well-drained alkaline soil. Apply lime yearly. In western Washington harvest the first “Breba” crop that overwinters as a pea-sized fruit and ripens in August. Harvest the 2<sup>nd</sup> crop that sets on new growth in the fall, typically won’t have time to ripen in our area. Choose early ripening varieties from this selection guide that are suitable for the Pacific Northwest.**

### **DESERT KING:**

Green skin with sweet richly flavored strawberry colored flesh. Delicious fresh and for drying. Hardest and most reliable fig for the Northwest.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

### **LATTARULA:**

Light green fruit with honey-colored flesh. Naturally compact habit is well suited for container culture or small space.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

### **BLACK SPANISH:**

Striking dark mahogany almost black fruit, with tasty, sweet dark red flesh. A naturally small tree; well suited for container or small space.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

### **VERN’S BROWN TURKEY:**

Very large sweet and flavorful dark brown fruit with light amber flesh. Exhibits abilities to be a reliable producer in the Pacific Northwest.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

## QUINCE

**An adaptable and ornamental compact tree that grows in sun or part shade. Grows to 10 feet and is hardy to –25 degrees. Beautiful large white flowers are followed by very large, waxy yellow and fragrant fruit. Fruit is dense until cooked. Prized for jelly as well as Mediterranean and ethnic cuisine. Also a popular additive to apple cider.**

### **AROMATNAYA:**

Large yellow aromatic fruit with lemony flavor that is sweeter than most quinces. Can be eaten fresh and excellent for cooking. Pick in October to ripen. Upright habit, exhibits qualities of being very disease resistant.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

## SHIPOVA

### **SHIPOVA:**

This hybrid of Mountain Ash and Pear originated in Yugoslavia. Bears round yellow-orange apricot-sized fruit that is both sweet and aromatic. Trees grow to 15-20’ with silvery gray foliage. Blooms mid April and ripens in August.

*POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Better with another Mountain Ash (Sorbus) or Pear.*

## MEDLAR

### **ROYAL:**

A classic European favorite. An attractive 8-10 foot tall tree with striking, long, tropical looking foliage. Large white flowers. Abundant, nut brown, 2-inch diameter unique fruit. Harvest late October to November after fall frost. Fruit is eaten when soft ripe. It has the texture and taste of spiced applesauce.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

## CHINESE HAW

An attractive, small tree from Northern China growing 10-12 feet. Clusters of white flowers produce heavy crops of large 1½ inch round, dark red fruits. Ripening in September, fruit is eaten fresh, dried, stewed, or made into syrup or candy. The oakleaf-like foliage turns bright red in Autumn. Requires sun/part shade and well-drained soil. Hardy to -10° F.

*POLLINATION: Self-fertile.*

## OLIVE

### **ARBEQUINA:**

This Spanish variety is self-fertile, early ripening, and a very attractive, naturally compact evergreen tree. Most suitable variety for planting in the Pacific Northwest. Protect from NE wind and severe winter weather or grow in container and bring indoors and give winter protection. It needs full sun and well-drained soil.

## **ALL FRUIT TREES REQUIRE FULL SUN & WELL-DRAINED SOIL!**

Note: **Storage** of fruits is greatly improved by keeping your fruit cool. Ideally, a storage location should be between 37 and 42 degrees F. Using a crate, or slatted wood box also helps by allowing air to circulate between your fruit. Trees rated as poor will produce fruit that stores for only up to a month. Fair storage should last 30-60 days, while good storage fruits should keep for 60-90 days. Above trees rated as 'excellent' should do well in storage for 5-6 months.

### **Other care sheets to read pertaining to orchard fruit trees:**

- \*Fruit tree price list
- \*Dormant spraying for disease and insects
- \*Improving heavy or clay soil
- \*How to stake a tree
- \*See nursery professional for instructions on planting, required fertilizing, pruning, and other maintenance.

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