

Fruit varieties
Mostly at 'Melrose Folly'

R.B. Melrose

Contents

Part 1. Apples (Apl)	9
1. Alkemene	11
2. Anoka	11
3. Ashmeades Kernel	12
4. Beacon	13
5. Bramley's Seedling	13
6. Carefree Liberty	13
7. Cherry Cox	14
8. Cox's Orange Pippin	14
9. Crimson Beauty	15
10. Dabinett	15
11. Davey	15
12. Ellison's Orange	15
13. Egremont Russet	16
14. Esopus Spitzenberg	16
15. Fiesta	17
16. Fireside	17
17. Foxwhelp	18
18. Freedom	18
19. Golden Noble (Glow of the West)	18
20. Golden Nugget	19
21. Golden Russet	19
22. Goodland	20
23. Grimes Golden	20
24. Haralson	20
25. Hazen	20
26. Hidden Rose	21
27. Honeycrisp	21
28. Jordan Russet	21
29. Karmijn de Sonnaville	22
30. Keepsake	22
31. Kidd's Orange Red	22
32. King of Tompkins County	23
33. Lord's Seedling	23
34. McIntosh	24
35. Maiden Blush	24
36. Mandan	25
37. Manitoba	25
38. Mantet	25

39. Medaille d'Or	25
40. Melrose	26
41. Michelin	26
42. Mother	27
43. Northern Spy	27
44. Oriole	27
45. Pitmaston Pineapple	28
46. Pound Sweet (Pumpkin Sweet)	28
47. Quinte	29
48. Red Baron	29
49. Red Duchess	29
50. Red Esther	29
51. Red Gravenstein	30
52. St. Edmunds Russet	30
53. St. Johnsbury	30
54. St. Lawrence	31
55. Sandow	31
56. Scott Winter	31
57. Sherry	31
58. Smokehouse	31
59. Summer Pearmain	32
60. Sunrise	32
61. Sweet Sixteen	32
62. Wealthy	33
63. Westfield-Seek-No-Further	33
64. Wodarz	33
65. Wolf River	34
66. Zestar	34
67. Old apples	35
Apple varieties	36
Remarks	65
Grafting	65
Other rootstocks	66
Part 2. Pears (Pr)	67
68. Aurora	68
69. BuerreBosc	68
70. Beurré d'Anjou	69
71. Buerré Gris	69
72. Clapp's favorite	70
73. Clark	70
74. Everbearing Collette	70
75. Doyenné du Comice	70
76. Flemish Beauty	71
77. Golden Spice	71
78. Highland	72
79. Hudar	72
80. John	72

81. Luscious	72
82. Magness	73
83. Nova	73
84. Olia	73
85. Parker	74
86. Patten	74
87. Red Sensation	74
88. Rescue	74
89. Sauvignac	75
90. Seckel	75
91. Southworth	76
92. Stacey	76
93. Summer Crisp	76
94. Tyson	77
95. Ure	77
96. Waterville	77
Other pear varieties	77
Part 3. Medlar (Me)	83
97. Nottingham	84
98. Royal	84
Part 4. Quince (Qu)	85
99. Aromatnaya	86
100. Smyrna	86
101. Van Deman	86
Other Quince varieties	87
Part 5. Plums – European Plums (EP1)	89
102. Ewing’s Blue	90
103. Felleberg	90
104. Golden Gage	90
105. Green Gage	90
106. Hildreth	90
107. Mount Royal	91
108. Stanley	91
Part 6. Plums – American-Japanese hybrid (HP)	93
109. Alderman	94
110. La Crescent	94
111. Pipestone	94
112. Ptitsun #9	95
113. Superior	95
114. Toka	95
115. Underwood	96
116. Waneta	96
Rootstock	96

Part 7. Sour Cherries (SoC)	97
117. Balaton	98
118. Bali	98
119. Danube	99
120. Early Richmond	99
121. English Morello	100
122. Evan's	100
123. Mesabi	100
124. Meteor	101
125. Montmorency	101
126. Northstar	102
127. Surefire	102
Cuttings	103
Other tart Cherries	103
Part 8. Bush Cherries (BC)	105
128. Black Beauty	106
129. Golden Boy	106
130. Giant Oka	106
131. Hansen's bush	106
132. Nanking	106
Part 9. Sweet Cherries (SwC)	109
133. Black Gold	110
134. Kristin	110
135. Stark Gold	110
136. Stella	111
137. Van Sweet	111
138. Yellow Glass	111
Other sweet cherry varieties	112
Part 10. Goumi	113
139. Sweet Scarlet	114
Part 11. Blueberries – Highbush (Bb)	115
140. Bluecrop	116
141. Blueray	116
142. Jersey	116
143. Northland	116
144. Patriot	117
Part 12. Peaches (Ph)	119
145. Reliance	120
146. Wisconsin Balmer	120
Part 13. Apricots (Apr)	121
147. Chinese	122
148. Goldcot	122

149. Manchu	122
150. Manchu Bush	122
151. Moongold	123
152. Moorpark	123
153. Sungold	123
154. Sweet Pit	124
155. Tomcot	124
156. Manchurian Bush Apricot	125
Part 14. Plumcots (Pt)	127
157. Parfait	128
Part 15. Mulberries (Mu)	129
158. Northrop	133
159. Hardy	134
160. Russian	134
Part 16. Persimmons	135
Orders	137
Orders 1998	138
Orders 1999	138
Orders 2000	138
Orders 2001	138
Moves	139
Books	139
Southmeadow	139
Part 17. Orchards, gardens and beds	159
161. The fruit hedge	160
162. The (upper) pear orchard	160
163. The lower pear orchard	161
164. The blackberry orchard	161
165. Apple Garden	162
166. Blueberry bed	163
167. Cherry garden	163
168. Back lawn (Cherry orchard)	164
169. Apricot Garden	165
170. Plum orchard	165
171. Quince Garden	166
172. Old Apple Orchard	166
Bibliography	167
Index	169

Part 1

Apples (Apl)

Genus: *Malus*

Planted 1994:

Apl 94-1=Sweet Sixteen (61)

Planted 1995:

Apl 95-1=Melrose (40)

Apl 95-2=Red Gravenstein (51)

Apl 95-3=Bramley's Seedling (5)

Apl 95-4=Karmijn de Sonnaville (29)

Apl 95-5=Mother (42)

Apl 95-6=Medaille d'Or (39)

Apl 95-7=Mantet (38)

Apl 95-8=Wealthy (62)

Apl 95-9=Wolf River (65)

Planted 1996:

Apl 96-1=Beacon (4)

Apl 96-2=Goodland (22)

Apl 96-3=Honeycrisp (27)

Apl 96-4=Red Duchess (49)

Planted 1997:

Apl 97-1=Cox's Orange Pippin (7)

Apl 97-2=Cherry Cox (8)

Apl 97-3=Pitmaston Pineapple (45)

Apl 97-4=Hidden Rose (26)

Apl 97-5=Karmijn de Sonnaville (29)

Apl 97-6=Lord's Seedling (33)

Apl 97-7=Red Baron (48)

Apl 97-8=Hazen (25)

Apl 97-9=Anoka (2)

Apl 97-10=Fireside (16)

Planted 1998:

Apl 98-1=Ashmeades Kernel (3)

Apl 98-2=Maiden Blush (35)

Apl 98-3=Pound Sweet (Pumpkin Sweet) (46)

Apl 98-4=St. Edmunds Russet (52)

Apl 98-5=St. Johnsbury (53)

Apl 98-6=St. Lawrence (54)

Apl 98-7=St. Lawrence (54)

Apl 98-8=Scott Winter (56)

Apl 98-9=Sherry (57)

Apl 98-10=Smokehouse (58)

Apl 98-11=Summer Pearmain (59)

Apl 98-12=Wodarz (64)

Apl 98-13=Crimson Beauty (9)

Planted 1999:

Apl 99-1=Carefree Liberty (6)

Apl 99-2=Freedom (18)

Apl 99-3=Old B (Bethel?) (9)

Apl 99-4=Old C (red striped) (10)

Apl 99-5=Old D () (11)
 Apl 99-6=Old A () (8)
 Apl 99-7=Esopus Spitzenberg (14)
 Apl 99-8=Northern Spy (43)
 Apl 99-9=Golden Russet (21)
 Apl 99-10=Grimes Golden (23)
 Apl 99-11=Jordan Russet (28)
 Apl 99-12=Keepsake (30)
 Apl 99-13=Mandan (36)
 Apl 99-14=Manitoba (37)
 Apl 99-15=Oriole (44)
 Apl 99-16=Quinte (47)
 Apl 99-17=Red Esther (50)
 Apl 99-18=Sandow (55)
 Apl 99-19=Westfield Seek-No-Further (63)
 Apl 99-20=Sunrise (60)
 Apl 99-24=Foxwhelp (17)
 Apl 99-23=Dabinett (10)

Planted 2000:

Apl 00-1=Anoka (2)
 Apl 00-2=Haralson (24)
 Apl 00-3=Zesta! (66)

Planted 2001:

Apl 01-1=King of Tompkins County (Tompkins King, King) (32)
 Apl 01-2=Fiesta (15)
 Apl 01-3=Ellison's Orange (12)
 Apl 01-4=Karmijn de Sonnaville (29)
 Apl 01-5=Alkemene (1)
 Apl 01-6=Anoka (2)
 Apl 01-7=Davey (11)
 Apl 01-8=Michelin (41)

1. Alkemene

Tree Apl 01-5: Raintree on EMLA 26.

May 29, 2001: Planted in Cider Garden, second rank from South, third from East.

([10]) This Cox's Orange cross from Germany has a wonderful combination of sweet and tart flavors. It annually bears heavy crops of red-orange conical shaped fruit that ripens in September on a scab resistant tree. It has become a favorite at the WSU Mt. Vernon fruit testing station because of its excellent flavor, productivity, ease of care and upright growth habit.

2. Anoka

Tree Apl 97-9: Hillcrest

Planted in Old Apple Orchard, June 22, 1997. Height 5'.

Fenced 19 July, 1997; 5'6", 7br.

15 August, 1997: 5'6", 7br.

31 July, 1999: Dead, graft broken by strong wind.

Tree Apl00-1:

17 April, 2000: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164), E2.

12 June, 2000: Finally showing signs of sprouting!

Tree Apl01-6: Fields \$9.25

Planted in Cider Garden, second rank from South, fifth from East.

([5]) A superior-hardy summer apple that will produce fruit soon after you plant it. One of the quickest-to-bear apples you'll ever find. Fruit is yellow and heavily striped with red and possesses tasty, white flesh. Delivers an early harvest, ripens in Sept. A highly productive, reliable and disease resistant apple. Holds its own against fire blight. Zones 3-8.

([6]) Extremely hardy, Mercer and Duchess cross. Red-yellow fruit in early midseason. Bears at young age; good for culinary use.

3. Ashmeades Kernel

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$10. Tree Apl98-1

2 May, 1998: Planted in the Blackberry orchard (between Maiden Blush S. and Smokehouse N.) (164) – W1N1

([6]) Hardiness: Moderate. Parentage: Old English, unknown. Color: Red-Yellow. Season: Late. Fruit of highest quality. Will keep 3-4 months. Makes excellent tasting cider.

([19]) The object shown here is a window on what apples were like three hundred years ago: short on shine but long on flavor. Ashmead's takes its name from the Gloucester, England, physician who grew it in the 1700s. A kernel is a fruit seed, or a tree grown from seed.

This apple is distinguished, and distinguishable, and that explains why it's riding the crest of a new interest in old varieties. The crisp yellow flesh is mouth-puckering just off the tree, becoming sweet, juicy, and pleasantly aromatic in the weeks following its September or October harvest. Even then Ashmead's is "not for sissy palates," warns Tom Vorbeck of Applesource, an Illinois mail-order apple company. The variety remains popular in England and came fifth in a tally of apples grown by members of the Royal Horticultural Society's fruit group.

This is a good cider apple and a good one to store for winter eating.

([16]) This is one of the finest russets I know, and perhaps one of the finest flavored of all apples eaten at the table for dessert. A golden brown russet (sometimes in full sun with an orange or reddish bronze cheek), flattish round, sometimes slightly conical, medium in size with crisp yellow flesh that is exquisitely sugery, juicy and aromatic. In a recent article on *Hardy Fruits, Old and New, for the Private Garden*, Mr. J.M.S. Potter, Director of the British National Fruit Trials, where the collection numbers over 2,500 varieties, listed Ashmead's Kernel, along with St. Edmunds Pippin, Mother, Ribston Pippin and Cox's Orange Pippin as "special favorites." And at a "blindfolded test" taste session, recently held by the Royal Horticultural Society, Ashmead's Kernel was ranked first in quality. As grown in Michigan, Ashmead's Kernel is a regular cropper and its flavor here fully merits the recognition bestowed on it abroad. An ancient English variety over 200 years old, it was raised by a Dr. Ashmead, an eminent physician of Gloucester. It ripens in late October and is an excellent keeper.

(Applenursery) England, 1700 An old English winter russet, medium sized, golden-brown skin, with the crisp, dense, yellowish flesh characteristic of russets:

sugary and aromatic with intense flavor. Winner of taste tests. Bloom Time:MID+
Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage:
EXC

4. Beacon

Tree Apl96-1: Hillcrest

13 July, 1997: 9', 16br.

21 May, 2000: Two flower clusters, mid-pink. Tree, Flower, Closer.

28 August, 2000: Picked the one apple – definitely not ripe; maybe 2 weeks early.

2 July, 2001: Has at least a dozen apples remaining after June drop.

18 August, 2001: Picked and tried one apple. Definitely not ripe – white seeds, sour and a little mushy. Two wind-falls a little riper!

23 August, 2001: Close to ripe, still just a little sour, seed colour very light.

30 August, 2001: Tried another apple before leaving for Cambridge but still not quite ripe: seeds still very light, skin has thickened, flesh has reddened around core and is generally chalky but juicy, no longer seriously sour!

7 September, 2001: Ripe.

([16]) Medium sized, red streaked. August.

([3]) (Early) Heavy bearer, brilliant red, with crisp, often streaked flesh. An excellent cooking apple making a bright pink sauce. Beacon bears at an early age and is resistant to apple scab. A Wealthy cross.

([6]) Very hardy, cross of Malinda and Wealthy. Red, early to midseason. Good tasting and juicy. Tree productive and resistant to scab and fireblight.

(Northwind Nursery) Older Minnesota apple that remains popular. O.P. seedling of Malinda, very productive and vigorous. Juicy; good eating, tough skin. Large red apple. Z-3, H-1, DR-3

5. Bramley's Seedling

Tree Apl95-3: Raintree on M26. Died.

([12]) Large, pale green with occasional reddish-orange stripes. Creamy, coarse, acidic flesh; used as the definitive English “cooker.” Grown first by Mary Ann Brailsford in a garden in Southwell, Nottinghamshire, England, 1809-1913; named for later cottage owner, a local butcher named Bramley; first exhibited in 1876 and commercially grown in the 1890s and after.

([16]) A very large (4x3”) greenish yellow apple with broad broken brown and red stripes. In England where much care and discernment is applied to the selection of cooking apples, Bramley's is considered without peer. The flesh is firm, juicy, acidulous, cooks to perfection with rich juice and no hard pieces. According to Taylor, *APPLES OF ENGLAND*, Bramley is rated richer in vitamin content than any other English variety tested and Taylor labeled it “the greatest cooking apple of the century.” A heavy, regular bearer, ripens first of November.

6. Carefree Liberty

Tree Apl99-1: Gurneys.

Planted 3 April, 1999, blackberry orchard (164), E1N4.

([10]) Proven to thrive in our climate and throughout most of the nation. Bred in New York for high scab and mildew resistance, its dark polished red coloring and intense spritely flavor make this medium sized, elongated apple a great favorite. Ripens early October. An annual bearer, highly productive with spreading habit.

([8]) (Called Liberty) Macoun X Perdue 54-12. Deep red, late. New variety. Juicy, fine-textured white flesh with good flavor. Resistant to scab, fireblight, cedar apple rust, and mildew.

(Northwind Nursery) A disease resistant variety that is of the very highest quality. Compares favorably with the best eating apples. Hardiness here has been somewhat questionable. Z-4, H-2, DR-3.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) Geneva, New York, 1962 Disease resistant apple, resistant to apple scab and mildew. A handsome red apple, usually school boy size, of the McIntosh type with a wonderful sweet/tart balance. Crisper keeps better and more heat tolerant than other McIntosh hybrids here. Very productive. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-10, Pollination:PARTIAL Fruit Storage: GOOD

7. Cherry Cox

Tree Apl97-1: Southmeadow, \$22.

13 July, 1997: 2'1", 4br.

6 March, 1998: Severe mouse damage. Girdled, probably killed. Will try to save top by grafting. Replace.

Tree Apl99-21: Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, dwarf, \$18.50.

23 May, 1999: Planted in Apple Garden, 165.

1 January, 2000: Burlap protection put up.

15 May, 2000: Severe vole gridling above hardware cloth protector. Resprouted just above graft.

([17]) A red striped sport, larger, a better keeper with that same special flavor

...

([10]) One of the finest tasting apples ever grown. Its flesh has a mellow aftertaste and aroma that is unsurpassed. Cherry Cox is a red and orange striped strain that is more vigorous and disease resistant than regular Cox and easier to grow. It has that famous juicy, delicious flavor. Ripens late September.

8. Cox's Orange Pippin

Tree Apl97-2: Southmeadow, \$22.

13 July, 1997: 2'7", 2br.

19 April, 1998: Moderate to severe mouse damage, may survive.

28 July, 1998: Cleared, staked, refenced and mulched.

16 September, 1998: Cleared, 2'7".

29 November, 1999: Graft is dead, rootstock vigourous!

([16]) One of the finest flavored apples ever grown. In England, where the apple is king of fruits, Cox has long been regarded as the richest in flavor. A medium-sized English variety requiring special care to grow in England, it succeeds famously here in Michigan. Of red and yellow skin it is unsurpassed in the tender juiciness of its yellow textured flesh that lingers on the tongue like ice cream. Taylor, the modern English authority on apples, says in THE APPLES OF ENGLAND, "all characters so admirably blended and balanced as to please the palate and nose as

no other apple can do ... the greatest apple of this age." Bears excellently trained as a vertical or oblique cordon. Also makes superb apple compote. Ripens end of September.

([15]) Origin: Bucks, England. Tree is medium-sized – sometimes larger – with a dense, upright growth habit. A heavy bearer of red and yellow, medium-sized fruit. Flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, and tender. Very juicy and decidedly aromatic, it is an excellent dessert apple. It also processes very well. Tree bears regularly and productively.

9. Crimson Beauty

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$10. Tree Apl98-13

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164). Third row from road, furthest from house; Summer Pearmain to W., Wodarz to N – E1.

([6]) Hardiness: Very hardy. Parentage: Fameuse family. Color: Red striped. Season: Early. One of the earliest red apples. Nice tart flavor. Good for sauce and cooking.

10. Dabinett

Tree Apl99-23: Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, dwarf on EMLA 26, \$18.50.

22 May, 1999: Planted in Apple Garden, cider section, most southerly rank, second from East.

29 November, 1999: Tree guard of hardware cloth, 49".

16 June, 2000: Has sprouted vigorously, but was deer-browsed.

28 August, 2001: Four bud grafts to full-sized rootstock in Apple Stoolbed as Graft 18(labelled 27/8/01).

(‘The Curator’) Old cider variety; small greenish yellow with strong aroma when ripe; produces sweet astringent juice.

11. Davey

Tree Apl01-7: St. Lawrence Nursery, \$16.00.

([6]) Very to moderately hardy. McIntosh open pollinated. Red. Mid to late season. High quality fruit with distinctive flavor. Keeps all winter. Resistant to scab.

(Neva’s apples) A seedling of McIntosh discovered in 1928 and introduced in 1950. Color bright red, highly colored, distinctly flavored of Baldwin texture and keeping qualities. Good, brisk taste, hint of strawberry flavor, crisp and juicy. Resistant to scab. Awarded a first-class certificate by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Ripens late September. Dessert quality. Tree of low vigor, good cropper.

12. Ellison’s Orange

Tree Apl01-3: Raintree on EMLA 26.

Planted in Cider Garden, second rank from South, most Easterly.

22 August, 2001: Lopped one branch and used to make five bud grafts on full-sized rootstock, Graft 15.

A cross of Cox's Orange Pippin and Calville Blanc d'Hiver raised by the Rev. Charles C. Ellison at his vicarage in Bracebridge, England, and introduced in 1911. Oblong, golden yellow apple with crimson stripes, a very juicy, aromatic dessert fruit, very popular in England as an earlier season Cox's Orange type.

[Stephen Hayesuk] This apple was discovered by the Reverend C.C. Ellison and his gardener Mr Wipf at Hartbourne Hall, a cross between Cox and Calville Blanche (a favoured French apple) and introduced to the public by Messrs. Pennel and sons in 1911. It's a regular heavy cropping apple that is very good in its short season but will not keep for a long time. It develops a naturally greasy skin as it ripens, this is normal and has no effect on flavour, but puts some people off as it isn't quite what one expects from the routine apples the supermarkets prefer to sell us. You either love or hate this apple, I love it for the three weeks of the year when it is in season. It is very spicy with a high aniseed flavour which develops as the apple softens into October. One of the best September apples, but never to be seen in any supermarket because of its strong flavours and short season.

13. Egremont Russet

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$14.

Did not arrive

([6]) Moderately hardy, old English, yellow russet late season apple. Small, very hardy high quality. Good for cider. Like all russets, this is a good keeper. Scab resistant.

([10]) The deep green disease resistant foliage makes an enchanting sight in English gardens speckled with thousands of round goldens brown orbs. The delicious fruit ripens in early October with a delicious nutty flavor. Eat it with a chunk of cheddar cheese.

('Tree-mendus') This is one of the most delicious English apples. The skin is usually a rich chocolate brown often with distinctive black markings or checks. J. M. S. Potter, for many years director of England's 3,000 apple variety collection, once wrote that if he needed to name a russet in his list of highest quality dessert for the home garden it would be EGREMONT RUSSET.

14. Esopus Spitzenberg

Tree Apl99-7; Miller – tag missing.

26 April, 1999: Planted in Apple Garden, 165, due to difficulty with identification!

24 May, 1999: Moved to Blackberry orchard (164), replacing St Johnsbury (which appears dead) – N4.

14 June, 1999: Fenced.

([16]) In the fall of 1790, Thomas Jefferson returned to Monticello after serving three years as Minister Plenipotentiary to France. One of his first acts was to order twelve Esopus Spitzenberg apple trees from the famous William Prince Nursery at Flushing, Long Island. Even before the Revolutionary War, Americans knew the apple and in 1824 when Michael Floy, an early pomologist, sent a group of American fruit trees to the London Horticultural Society, he described Spitzenberg "as the finest eating apple in the world when perfectly ripe." Even today its hard, crisp, juicy, yellowish flesh with a rich aromatic flavor makes it one of the best to eat out of hand. The skin is brilliant orange red with grey spots, a beautiful sight

on the tree. “Spitz” is believed to be a parent of Jonathan, itself a choice dessert apple. Ripens late in October.

([19]) Apple names ain’t what they used to be. Among such upstarts as Red Sunbo and Deli-Jon, this grand old American variety sounds venerable, even wise. It was the favorite apple of Thomas Jefferson, who grew Spitzenbergs at Monticello.

The variety was found in the late 1700s on a farm near Esopus, a town in New York’s Hudson Valley. Downriver, at Washington Irving’s restored home, Sunnyside, a couple of gnarled Spitzenbergs are thought to have produced fruit for the author’s table.

The flesh is pale yellow, firm, crisp, and tender, with an aromatic, spicy character. It ranks among the best dessert apples and is suited for baking.

Spitzenberg ripens in September or October and improves after picking. The fruit keeps well.

15. Fiesta

Tree Apl01-2: Raintree on EMLA 26.

In Cider Garden, Second rank from South, fourth from East.

10 June, 2001: Has a flower cluster at its tip!

([10]) The British have really done it this time! They have inserted the fabulous, sweet, tangy and refreshing flavor of Cox’s Orange Pippin into a heavily productive disease resistant apple and we are finally making it available to American backyard growers. Its color is 75% red over a green background. This patented, large round apple ripens in late September or early October and is a good keeper. It produces when others fail and is reportedly partially self-fertile.

16. Fireside

Tree Apl97-10: Hillcrest.

Planted 21 June, 1997.

19 July, 1997: 6’4”.

15 August, 1997: 6’7”, 12br.

15 May, 2000: Refenced.

30 July, 2000: Cleared and refenced, 10’8”.

14 April, 2001: Pruned moderately.

([15]) A late-bearing variety. Large fruit, up to 3 inches in diameter. Skin is medium red, lightly striped with darker red. Flesh is yellowish, medium-coarse, tender, and juicy. An excellent variety for dessert purposes. Tree is vigorous and hardy.

([6]) Very to extremely hardy, cross of McIntosh and Longfield. Red striped, late season. A very excellent dessert apple. A good keeper and resistant to cedar-apple rust.

([19]) Fireside is one of McIntosh’s many descendents. It was crossed with Longfield and introduced by the Minnesota Agricultural Experimental Station in 1943. The apple finds use in the North, where it stands extremely low temperatures. Look for a characteristic preening of the skin, as if the fruit had received thousands of taps from a tiny hammer.

The skin is rather chewy. The yellow-gold flesh straddles the teeter-totter of sweet and sour; although mild in taste, it carries a suggestion of pears and can be richer in flavor and texture than McIntosh. The trade-off is a greener skin, but this

is by no means an ugly apple, with its Christmasy contrast of colors. Fireside finds use in salads and baking.

Harvesttime is September and October. The apples keep exceptionally well.

(Northwind Nursery) Known as the “Minnesota Delicious”, this has an excellent, sweet flavor. A long-time favorite. Large, red over green background. Z-3b, H-2, DR-2.

17. Foxwhelp

Tree Apl99-24: Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, semidwarf on EMLA 7, \$18.50.

22 May, 1999: Planted in Apple Garden, cider section next to Medaille d’Or – most southerly rank, third from East.

29 November, 1999: Tree guard of hardware cloth, 40”.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) Dusky red skin, flesh belongs in the ”sharp” category of cider apples. This one is strictly for cider. One of the favorite varieties for blending in our hard cider test of 1987. Late season. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD (Westcott Bay Orchards)

Type Bittersharp

Origin UK

Bloom Day 1-10

Pollinate Diploid

Harvest Sept

Vigor Medium

Fruiting

Crop

Juice Vintage, musky flavor and strong aroma

Cider Favored for strength and flavor in blends

Cultivation See Red, Improved, Bulmers and Broxwood Foxwhelps

18. Freedom

Tree Apl99-2; Gurneys.

Planted 3 April, 1999, blackberry orchard (164), E1S1.

([8]) Very hardy, (Macoun X Antonovka) X NY4821-46. Red, striped. Late. A good quality fresh-eating, cider and cooking apple. Keeps well in storage. Tree vigorous and disease resistant (Plant patent #5723).

(Northwind Nursery) (PP-5723) A large apple of very good dessert quality; red color over yellow background. Flesh firm and juicy. Keeps well. Add \$1 to reg. price for royalty. Z-4, H-2, DR-3.

19. Golden Noble (Glow of the West)

Apl99-25: Bonus tree from Southmeadow Fruit Gardens.

23 May, 1999: Planted in Apple Garden, 165.

29 November, 1999: Tree guard of hardware cloth, 4’2”.

([16]) A large, round, clear bright yellow apple, sometimes with a few red spots, of great culinary value, cooking into a rich-flavored frothy puree of beautiful golden color and, as Hogg said, “baking into a clear amber.” An English variety first noticed in 1820 and recently discovered to exceed most other edible apples in

Vitamin C. It still rates, as Bunyard said, as “one of the very best cooking apples for colour and flavour.” I would not want to be without this great apple.

(Glow of the West) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England, 1820 Very handsome pure yellow fruit of excellent creamy white texture. One of the best cooking apples with high acid and an extremely good fruity flavor. Trees are upright, spreading and moderately vigorous. A special garden tree because of the clear yellow glow of the apples in green foliage. Partial tip bearer. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

20. Golden Nugget

Apl99-26: Bonus tree from Southmeadow Fruit Gardens.

23 May, 1999: Planted in Apple Garden, 165.

29 November, 1999: Tree guard of hardware cloth, 3'2".

([18]) Cox X Golden Russet from Nova Scotia, medium size but sugary sweet with mellow flavor.

21. Golden Russet

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$14.

Did not arrive!

Tree Apl99-9; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164), W1S2.

([6]) Very hardy, English Russet seedling. Yellow russet, late season. The best of the cider apples. Hard fruit with incredibly good flavor. Stores all winter.

([19]) Of all old-time sweet apples for cider, this variety was mentioned most often. It continues to be the ingredient of choice at Thompson's Cider Mill near Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

Golden Russet is an early American apple, believed to have sprouted from a seed of English Russet. It was a commercially marketed variety by the early 1800s and won a following that rated it above a similar American apple, Roxbury Russet.

The yellow flesh is crisp, fine-textured, and brightly flavorful, with a notable sweetness that made it a traditional favorite for hard cider. The apples can be used for cooking and drying.

Harvest in October. As with most russets, the apples keep well, but they need humid storage if they aren't to get soft under the skin.

([16]) One of the most famous of the old American russet apples, Golden Russet, before the turn of the century, was always voted in the first rank among dessert and keeping apples. It was recommended as a part of all plantings by the Michigan Pomological Society commencing with its first report in 1870. A medium-sized apple, its russet skin varies from grey-green to a golden bronze with a bright coppery orange cheek. The flesh is fine-grained, yellowish, crisp, with an exceedingly sugary juice that sticks to one's fingers like candy. An excellent keeper; under proper moisture conditions in common storage it will keep in sound condition until spring. Often a tip bearer. Ripe very late October hanging on the tree even after the leaves have fallen.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York, prior to 1845 An old American cider apple, also good for eating and drying, and attractive for a russet. Tree medium to large, fruit medium to above. The sugary, dense flesh of this apple is the essence

of the European reinettes. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: 4-10, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

(Northwind Nursery) Old time russet of excellent quality and flavor. Very sweet and juicy. Great for eating, cooking, drying, cider. Hardy; keeps very well. Z-3, H-2.

22. Goodland

Tree Apl96-2: Hillcrest

Planted in Old Apple Orchard, West of Melrose.

15 August, 1997: 6'10", 8br.

([3]) (Fall) Red apple from Canada. Good for storage and excellent for fresh eating. Flesh is crisp, juicy and aromatic. Good choice for very cold locations.

([6]) Very hardy. Patten Greening open pollinated. Red-yellow, ripening early to early-midseason. Flesh crisp, juicy and tender, makes delicious aromatic sauce and is also an excellent eating apple. Productive, annual bearer.

23. Grimes Golden

Tree Apl99-10; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164), W1S1.

([15]) Origin: West Virginia. Very probably a parent of 'Golden Delicious.' Tree is medium to large, with dense, spreading growth habit. Fruit has a golden yellow skin an yellow, tender, crisp, juicy flesh. Bears small fruit that is very good for eating and freezing, but poor for baking. An intermediate bearer, taking 6 to 8 years to the first crop.

24. Haralson

Tree Apl00-2: Field.

17 April, 2000: Planted in blackberry orchard (164), E2S1.

13 June, 2000: From North

([6]) Extremely hardy. Malinda X Ben Davis. Yellow and red, striped. Late-mid to late season. Vigorous and productive tree. Firm, white flesh. Mild, pleasant taste; good for cooking and cider. Moderate resistance to fireblight.

(Northwind Nursery) White, firm flesh, juicy, crisp and tart. Tree is productive and bears at a young age, but is strongly biennial and needs thinning on its heavy years. Z-4a, H-2, DR-1

25. Hazen

Tree Apl97-8: Hillcrest, \$6.

Planted June 22, 1997.

13 July, 1997: 6'2", 8br, nf.

24 May, 1999: One flower still open.

14 May, 2000: One early pink flower cluster. Tree, Flower, Closer, Closer!, Even closer, Too close

16 May, 2000: One flower open. Flower, Closer, Closer! Closest

4 August, 2000: Cleared and refenced, still one apple; tree height 5'10" from graft.

17 August, 2000: The single apple fell – not ripe but red (with wormholes).

18 May, 2001: around 20 flower clusters.

23 June, 2001: after June fall seems to have 6 apples left.

2 July, 2001: Three apples remaining.

24 August, 2001: Tried one of two remaining apples – red but still not ripe, probably around 1 Sept.

25 August, 2001: Second, and last, apple fell from tree. Not fully ripe but pleasant enough, though small and malformed!

([1]) Early. Large, dark red fruit good for all purposes. A natural semi-dwarf that bears at an early age. Developed in North Dakota. A Duchess-Delicious cross.

([6]) Very to extremely hardy. Cross of Duchess and Starking Delicious. Red, early to early-midseason. New variety, produces a naturally semi-dwarfed tree. Pleasant taste, flesh firm juicy, slightly coarse grained. Similar to Beacon.

(Foodnotes) Hazen has coarse, sweet flesh. It originated on the farm of J. Erwin Lord, of Pompanoosuc, Vermont.

26. Hidden Rose

Tree Apl97-4: Southmeadow, \$22.

13 July, 1997: 1'8", 4br; N2 in Upper Pear Orchard:(162).

15 September, 1998: Severe vole damage, very nearly girdled. Cleared, 2'3".

20 August, 2000: Cleared, composted; 3'6".

23 June, 2001: Root sprout removed and planted in Cidre Garden – presumably M26. Tree growing well at 4'4".

23 June, 2001: Cleared

([17]) Recently discovered, may be the best of all red fleshed varieties and indeed would be an outstandingly delicious apple no matter what color the flesh. A choice (chance?) seedling from Oregon, it has a beautiful yellow skin with pale whitish dots, but inside that is excels. Deep rose red flesh, juicy crisp, hard, sugary and richly flavored, ripening late and keeping throughout the winter.

27. Honeycrisp

Tree Apl96-3: Hillcrest

Planted in Old Apple Orchard, North of Mantet.

15 August, 1997: 4'9", 10br.

16 December, 1998: Cleared, guard installed, nearly girdled by voles.

([1]) (Late Fall) A sweet, crisp and juicy yellow apple with a red blush. Keeps up to five months in cold storage.

([6]) Very hardy. Cross of Macoun and Honeygold. Red/yellow, late midseason. A sweet, exceptionally crisp-textured apple rated superior to McIntosh and Delicious for fresh eating. Excellent keeper.

(Northwind Nursery) (PP-7197) Exciting new apple from the U. of Mn. that is explosively crisp and juicy. Promising variety for commercial and home orchards. Exceptional flavor and texture. We have kept this apple until July forth in our root cellar. Add \$1 to reg. price for royalty. Z-3b, H-3.

28. Jordan Russet

Tree Apl99-11; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164), E1S2.

([8]) Extremely hardy, of unknown parentage. Yellow russet with red blush. Late-midseason to late. Juicy, hard, excellent keeper. Makes delicious cider.

29. Karmijn de Sonnaville

Tree Apl95-4: Raintree on M26 (whip) Died.

\$16.95

Tree Apl97-5: Southmeadow (sm 20751), \$22.

13 July, 1997: 2'6", 3br.

8 September, 1998: Recently completely girdled – voles? Tried bridge grafting.

31 July, 1999: Dead, bridge graft broken by wind.

Tree Apl01-4: Raintree on EMLA 26.

Planted in Cider Garden, second rank from South, second from East.

([16]) A Jonathan (and Cox's Orange Pippin) cross from the Netherlands. Manhart says "biting into a crisp Karmijn" will cause you to "come up out of your chair" very rich, juicy and "one of the best liked of high flavored apples".

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) Netherland, 1949 (Jonathan x Cox Orange) Rich robust flavor with masses of sugar & acidity and crisp juicy flesh. One of the strongest flavored apples comparable to Ashmead's Kernel. Apples red or with red flush and larger than either parent. Flowers are large and beautiful. Susceptible to apple scab and grows best in cooler summer areas. Bloom Time:M+ Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:No Fruit Storage: Good

30. Keepsake

Tree Apl99-12; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164), E1N3.

([8]) Vert to moderately hardy. Malinda X Northern Spy. Red, late, very high dessert quality. Excellent keeper.

(Northwind Nursery) Malinda x N. Spy. Small, unattractive fruit, but don't let the size fool you! One of our favorites! Crisp, juicy flesh with a rich, fruity flavor. Keeps great! Z-3, H-3, DR-2.

31. Kidd's Orange Red

Tree Apl99-22; Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, dwarf, \$18.50.

23 May, 1999: Planted in Apple Garden, 165.

29 November, 1999: Tree guard of hardware cloth, 3'2".

1 January, 2000: Burlap protection put up.

([19]) This cross between Cox's Orange Pippin and Red Delicious bears the name of the man who bred it (as well as Gala and Freyberg), J.H. Kidd of New Zealand. The apple was introduced in 1924. It picks up Cox's distinctive hue and has the heft of Delicious.

The flesh is warm white, crisp, juicy, and sweetly aromatic. To some tastes, Kidd's is superior to Gala, the better-known New Zealander, but russetting has limited its commercial appeal.

Kidd's ripens in late September and stores well through January.

([16]) A 1924 cross between Cox's Orange Pippin and Red Delicious from New Zealand, this apple has the shape and size of Delicious, but its quality and coloring

are much closer to Cox's Orange. Kidd's Orange Red was on a list of 20 favorite dessert apples by Dr. Roger D. Way, Professor of Pomology at New York State Agricultural Experimental Station where exists perhaps the most extensive apple variety collection in the United States. Ripens just before Cox's Orange.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) New Zealand, 1924 Pink, crimson flush, some stripes over pale yellow skin with russet dots. Medium size, conic, slightly ribbed, hybrid of Cox's Orange Pippin, that does better in warm climates than Cox. Rich balance of sugar, acidity and aromatics, with a hint of violets. Upright, vigorous tree. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

32. King of Tompkins County

Tree Apl01-1: Raintree (instead of Kingston Black!) on EMLA 26.

Planted in Cider Garden, most southerly rank, fifth from East.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York prior to 1804 Fruit large to very large. Skin smooth, waxy, yellow washed with orange red, sometimes striped. Flesh yellowish, coarse, crisp, tender, flavor subacid. Good for cooking when green and excellent for eating when handsomely striped. One of the most underrated apples. Water core (translucent flesh) sweetens some fruit. Triploid. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: Pollination:Partial Fruit Storage: Good

(a.k.a. Tompkins King) ([10]) Known simply as King in our region and highly prized. King is a somewhat scab resistant, large yellow-green apple with red stripes. It is excellent for eating, cooking and making cider and a fine keeper. It is a tip bearer.

33. Lord's Seedling

Tree Apl97-6: Southmeadow

13 July, 1997: 2'8", 2br, nf; N3 in Upper Pear Orchard:(162).

19 July, 1997; fenced.

9 November, 1997; moderate deer damage. Refenced.

15 September, 1998: Severe vole damage, almost girdled in two places. Cleared, 4'4".

20 August, 2000: cleared, composted; 5'.

23 June, 2001: Growing strongly at 5'9" but some snow damage over winter. Had one flower this spring.

Just cleared

26 August, 2001: 2 bud grafts on full-sized stock as Graft 17.

([16]) This apple was sent in 1892 to the New York Experimental Station by James S. Lord, who found the variety as a seedling in his Baldwin orchard on the old home farm at Linden, New York. Although many thousand trees have been grown since that time at the Geneva Station to be tested and then cut down, this tree has always been spared, although admittedly of no commercial value. The late Professor George H. Howe, co-author with U.P. Hedrick of the famous "Fruits of New York" series, once wrote me of Lord's Seeding, "It is almost always an annual bearer, nothing to look at, yellow and more or less russeted but good size, ripening in late August, and one of the most aromatic, deliciously flavored apples I know. As a commercial variety it is absolutely worthless. It is only for the amateur. One of my colleagues, a New Englander like myself is always vying with me to see who

gets a good basketful of Lord's Seedling." As grown here on dwarf rootstock, Lord's Seedling fully merits this praise and is a heavy bearer. We are happy to be the first nursery ever to propagate this choice fruit.

(Foodnotes) James S. Lord of Linden, New York, found this seedling in his Baldwin apple orchard. The late summer variety was introduced in 1892.

34. McIntosh

Tree Al80ish-1: West of house, more northerly of two.

Tree Al80ish-2: West of house, more southerly of two.

24 August, 1998: Apples small this year, but seem to be ripening very early, i.e. now.

7 September, 2001: Ripe.

([1]) (Late Fall) This is a well-known reliable variety. A heavy bearer, good keeper and very hardy.

([16]) The McIntosh apple was discovered in 1811, in Ontario Canada, by one Mr. J.McIntosh.

([6]) Very hardy. Fameuse X Detroit Red. Red, striped. Midseason. The Standard for comparison. White, juicy flesh, tender skin. Large fruit.

35. Maiden Blush

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$10. Tree Apl98-2

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164), Ashmeades kernel N – W1 (164).

3 July, 1998: Fenced – moderate deer damage.

([15]) Origin unknown. A medium-sized tree with an open, spreading growth habit. Fruit is medium-sized, with pale lemon-yellow skin. Flesh is white with a very slight yellow tinge, fine to moderately crisp, and tender. Very juicy, with a sprightly flavor, it is an excellent drying apple, but not a good keeper. It bears biennially, almost annually, taking 4 to 6 years for the first crop.

([6]) Hardiness: Very hardy. Parentage: Early American. Color: Yellow with red cheek. Midseason. Good fresh or for cooking. Ripens over a long period. Annual bearer.

([19]) The yellow variety develops crimson cheeks as the season comes to completion. Because Maiden Blush is attractive and can be highly aromatic uncut, the apples have been used atop fruit baskets.

Since its discovery in New Jersey some two centuries ago, Maiden Blush has been regarded as a multipurpose apple, suited to eating fresh, baking, making cider, and particularly drying (the slices stay like and attractive). The skin is resistant to the teeth, and the pale yellow flesh is crisp and tender. Massachusetts's Nashoba Valley Winery makes a Maiden Blush wine, tinting it with elderberries so that it looks like a so-called blush wine.

Crops ripen from mid-August through mid-September and store fairly well.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York, 1817 Beautiful apple of pale lemon-yellow color with crimson blush. Flesh is white, sprightly, quality good. Tree is an excellent grower, comes into bearing young, dependable producer. Bloom Time: MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 3-9, Pollination: CROSS Fruit Storage:

36. Mandan

Tree Apl99-13; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164) S3.

14 June, 1999: Fenced.

([8]) Very hardy, Duchess X Starking Delicious. Red, midseason. Firm yellowish flesh, juicy and good eating. Tree has considerable resistance to fireblight.

(Northwind Nursery) Red with firm, juicy flesh. Good eating and extremely hardy. Z-3, H-2, DR-2.

37. Manitoba

Tree Apl99-14; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164) S4.

14 June, 1999: Fenced.

([8]) Extremely to very hardy, Duchess X Tolman Sweet. Yellow with scarlet blush, late season. Fine-grained melting white flesh with spicy flavor, very good cooking quality. A vigorous grower.

38. Mantet

Tree Apl95-7: Hillcrest, planted in Old Apple Orchard, North of Melrose.

15 August, 1997: 8'4", 16br.

16 December, 1998: Cleared, 10'.

7 June, 2001: Ten or so apples after moderate flowering.

17 August, 2001: Picked one apple – not ripe but edible, crisp with a distinct McIntosh flavour but rather acid.

20 August, 2001: One apple nearly ripe – rather nice!

21 August, 2001: Most apples definitely ripe – around 30 remaining on tree; will pick most today.

25 August, 2001: Picked last apples, just decently ripe.

([3]) (Early) Medium red apple from Manitoba, Canada. Fruit is yellow, striped with a red blush. Flesh is juicy and sweet. Tetofsky and McIntosh cross.

([6]) Very hardy. Cross of Tetofsky and McIntosh. Amber, washed and striped red. Early to early-midseason. Excellent for fresh eating, sweet and juicy with pleasant flavor. Tree upright and productive.

(Univ. N. Dakota) Susceptible to fireblight. Yellow, stripe and blushed with red. Medium size. Excellent quality. Hardy and productive. Fresh and sauce. Mature August 20. One week storage.

(Northwind Nursery) Med. to large red apple from Canada. Excellent quality for all purposes. Productive and vigorous. Juicy, tender, sweet pleasing flavor. Z-3, H-1, DR-3

39. Medaille d'Or

Tree Apl95-6: Southmeadow (SM 18526) on M26 (as 1 year tree).

In cider section of Apple Garden, most southerly rank, fourth from East.

Mouse damage winter 1996/7, not fully girdled.

13 July, 1997: 5'4", 8br.

19 April, 1998: Moderate mouse damage over winter.

16 September, 1998: Moderate deer damage, cleared and refenced; pruned to 4'5".

29 November, 1999: Tree guard of hardware cloth, 4'4".

(Westcott Bay Orchards)

Type Bittersweet

Origin FR

Bloom Day 20 +

Pollinate Diploid

Harvest Mid Nov

Vigor Medium

Fruiting

Crop

Juice Sweet, heavy astringency

Cider Full bittersweet, good quality

Cultivation Fairly common

40. Melrose

Tree Apl95-1: Raintree on M7, \$16.95; Planted in Old Apple Orchard, on East side – taken as origin.

Winter 1996/7 – fully girdled by mice, resprouted above graft.

15 August, 1997: 2'11", 2br.

29 November, 1999: Tree guard of hardware cloth, 3'11" – intend to prune back heavily in Spring.

([15]) Origin: Ohio. A cross between 'Jonathan' and 'Delicious'. Resembles the 'Jonathan' in color and shape, but is less tart. Rate it high as a home-orchard apple for eating out-of-hand, for use in sauce and pies, and for exceptional storage qualities. Fruit is large, uniform, and somewhat flat in shape. The skin is yellow with a bright red wash. Flesh is firm, tender and crisp. Fruit won't polish like a well-known 'Red Delicious'. On all counts, except color, it out-rates 'Red Delicious'. The tree is medium in height, modeartely vigorous, upright, and spreading.

([10]) It is a heavy cropping apple that ripens late October. The red, tart, flavorful apples are great for cooking or eating fresh. Top rated for reliability and keeping. Stored in the garage, it can keep until May.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) Ohio, 1944 (Jonathan x Delicious) Large, homely fruit with yellowish green skin streaked red with russet spots. The flesh is firm, coarse, sweet, juicy and creamy white. One of the best keepers of all time, whose flavor improves in storage. Very good for pie and baking. Should be grown in full sun for best quality, susceptible to scab. Official Ohio State apple. Bloom Time: MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination: NO Fruit Storage: EXC

41. Michelin

Apl01-8 from Raintree, on EMLA 9.

Planted in Cider Garden, most Southerly rank and on Eastern end.

([10]) A favorite "bittersweet" French cider apple. Mix it with other varieties to make a great hard or fresh cider. The sturdy tree will grow to 15'. It is a heavy cropper that ripens in mid-October.

(Westcott Bay Orchards)

Type Bittersweet
 Origin FR
 Bloom Day 14-16
 Pollinate Diploid
 Harvest Late Oct
 Vigor Medium
 Fruiting Precocious
 Crop
 Juice Sweet, mildly astringent
 Cider Mildly bittersweet
 Cultivation Intensive orchards, susceptible to mildew

42. Mother

Tree Apl95-5: Southmeadow (SM 18526) on M7 (as 1 year tree).

Moderate mouse damage, winter of 96/97.

13 July, 1997: 3'9", 2br.

6 March, 1998: Mouse damage.

28 July, 1998: Cleared, refenced, mulched.

16 September, 1998: Cleared, 4'.

1 January, 2000: Burlap protection put up.

([17]) .. old Massachusetts apple, which ripens late September and should be in every connoisseur's garden. The solid bright red skin covers a creamy yellow breaking juicy flesh which Bunyard said had the "flavor of pear drops" and Downing said was "unsurpassed for flavor." .. amazingly is the only non-English variety on the list of the late J.M. Potters five favorite apples (along with Cox's Orange Pippin, Ribston Pippin, St Edmunds Pippin and Ashmead's Kernel).

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) Massachusetts, 1840 Beautiful apple of good size with thin golden yellow skin nearly covered with bright, deep red; marbled and striped with carmine. Fine, tender, rich, aromatic flesh of best dessert quality. Needs to be picked at the right time, doesn't hold well on the tree. Bloom Time: MID+ Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination: CROSS Fruit Storage: POOR

43. Northern Spy

Tree Apl99-8; Miller

26 April, 1999: Planted Blackberry orchard (164) E1S5.

([16]) Another classic American apple still available occasionally at the market and roadside fruit stands. Northern Spy has fine quality, beauty, size and very juicy, crisp white flesh. Good for pies and baking as well as eating out of hand. Originated in a seedling orchard planted about 1800. A very late bearer on standard stocks (10-12 years) it can be fruited on dwarf rootstocks in 3 to 4 years.

44. Oriole

Tree Apl99-15; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164), E1S4.

([8]) Extremely to very hardy. Yellow Transparent X Liveland Raspberry. Yellow red-striped, early. An excellent dessert quality or cooking apple. Tree extremely productive.

(Northwind Nursery) Large, red over yellow background. Superb quality for both eating and cooking, but does not keep long. Vigorous, heavy annual cropper. Z-3b, H-2, DR-2.

45. Pitmaston Pineapple

Tree Apl97-3: Southmeadow on MM106, \$22.

13 July, 1997: 2'3", 2br, in Upper Pear Orchard 162.

6 March, 1998: Some mouse damage.

4 May, 1998: Sprouting between mouse damage and graft.

8 September, 1998: Cleared, 2'7".

19 August, 2000: Cleared, refenced and composted; 4'9" – seems vigourous.

23 June, 2001: Needs clearing

([16]) Old English apple variety often neglected because of its small size, but a veritable sweet-meat - a golden russet, it has juicy, sugary flesh with what Bunyard called "a most deliciously scented and honeyed flavor" - an apple to put in ones pocket and munch on as a delicious snack. No garden should be without it.

([19]) Although this variety has been overlooked for commercial use because of its modest size and russeted appearance, it once was known as the premier English dessert apple. Pitmaston dates to around 1780 and took its name from a town near Worcester, England.

The flesh is juicy and sweet and does, in fact, live up to its billing as pineapple-flavored, with the added suggestion of honey. Virginia grower Tom Burford says that if Pitmaston only were four times it size, it would be *the* russeted apple available today.

The crop is ready for harvest in mid-September and stores fairly well.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) England 1785. A small golden nugget, tall and conic in shape, with crisp, yellowish, firm flesh and rich pineapple-like flavor. Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

46. Pound Sweet (Pumpkin Sweet)

Tree Apl98-3: St. Lawrence Nurseries, \$10.

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164). Second row from road, second furthest from house; Summer Pearmain to S., Wodarz to E – N1.

14 June, 1999: Fenced – in poor shape, spouted just above graft.

([15]) Origin: Manchester, Connecticut. Tree is medium to large, with an upright, spreading growth habit. A reliable cropper of large to very large fruit. Skin color is first green – then turns clear yellow with greenish-yellow stripes. Flesh is yellow and has a peculiar, sweet flavor. Excellent for baking; poor for eating. Tree bears alternatively, taking 6 to 8 years to first crop. Plant in a wind-sheltered area as fruit is subject to windfall.

([6]) Very hardy. Aka Pumpkin Sweet, early American. Green to yellow. Late season. A very large yellow apple. Sweet with firm texture. Esteemed for baking, good keeper.

47. Quinte

Tree Apl99-16; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164), E1S3.

Fenced, 12 June, 2000: From East

([8]) Very hardy, Crimson Beauty X Red Melba. Yellow, heavy red blush, early. Earliest good eating apple. Cream colored flesh, very tender. Annual bearer of heavy crops, tree very strong grower, requires pruning.

48. Red Baron

Tree Apl97-7: Hillcrest

Planted June 22, 1997 in Old Apple Orchard, South of Apl94-1=Sweet Sixteen (61).

15 August, 1997: 6'9", 15br.

([15]) Origin: Minnesota. Cross of 'Golden Delicious' and 'Red Duchess'. Fruit is medium-sized and round in shape. The skin is cherry red, and the flesh is crisp and juicy, with a pleasant tart flavor. Quality is good eaten out-of-hand, or for making sauce and pies.

([1]) (Fall) Medium sized apple for fresh eating, pie and sauce. It is resistant to blight and rust. A golden delicious and Red Duchess cross. The red fruit is crisp and juicy.

([6]) Very hardy. Cross of Golden Delicious and Daniels Red Duchess. Yellow, red blush. Midseason. Flesh crisp and juicy, good for fresh eating, pies and sauce. Stores well. Tree is tolerant to fireblight. Bears at a young age.

(Northwind Nursery) Attractive red fruit is crisp, juicy and tasty. Good for pie, sauce, cider and fresh eating. Moderately resistant to fireblight and cedar-apple rust. One of our favorite all-purpose fall apples.

49. Red Duchess

Tree Apl96-4: Hillcrest, planted in Old Apple Orchard, South of Goodland.

15 August, 1997:5'2", 7br.

16 December, 1998: Vole damage – nearly girdled, cleared, 6'10".

([1]) (Early) Red skinned version of the old fashioned Duchess. Red Duchess is very hardy and excellent for pies and sauce.

([15]) Producer of medium-sized, red fruit. Good for sauce, quartered for pies, and for jam and jelly stock.

50. Red Esther

Tree Apl99-17; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164) S2.

14 June, 1999: Fenced.

([8]) Very hardy, unknown parentage a.k.a. Lawyer Nutmet. Red-yellow mid-season apple. An aromatic crisp apple with a unique flavor. Keeps well.

51. Red Gravenstein

Tree Apl95-2: Raintree on M7

\$16.95

June 21, 1997: 7'

15 August, 1997: 8'6", 15 br.

22 April, 2000: Refenced.

15 April, 2001: Pruned.

([16]) (Mead Selection) This is the classic dessert and cooking apple of Denmark ripening here the end of August. Bunyard in his ANATOMY OF DESSERT said, "Of Gravenstein it is hard to speak in mere prose. So distinct in flavor, Cox itself not standing more solitary, so full of juice and scented with the very attar of apple ... bringing to mind the autumnal orchard in yellow sunlight." We propagate the red sport. It is a large, ribbed apple with fine-grained, juicy flesh.

The Gravenstein apple was first found near Gravenstein (or Graasten) in Denmark.

([19]) Gravenstein has wandered around much of the world on its way to America. It is thought to have originated in either Russia or Italy, before becoming established in Schleswig-Holstein, the neck of land that has been on both sides of the German-Danish border. So you may find the apple referred to as Russian, Italian, German or Danish. Whatever its itinerary, the variety arrived in the United States in the late 1700s and continues to be grown commercially in California.

Gravenstein is thin-skinned and juicy, with sweetness and enough acid to make it interesting. It is an outstanding summer apple and an orchard antique deserving of it renewed interest. The Gravenstein personality carries through when cooked in pies and sauce and is noticeable in an all-Gravenstein cider.

The fruit is picked in late July and August. Be wary of Gravensteins still on the market in fall; their quality doesn't hold up in storage, and fruits may have become soft and mealy.

([10]) The ideal sauce and cider apple. It ripens in early September. It is known for its wonderfully tangy flavor. A vigorous grower; allow the tree some extra room. It is a biennial bearer. We offer the "Tony" strain.

(From 'Tree Fruits, Tasmania') One of the earliest varieties available in February. Medium to large dessert variety streaked with red on a yellow background when ripe. Shape round, flattened and rather angular. Does not store well: therefore only available until main crop varieties mature.

52. St. Edmunds Russet

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$14. Tree Apl98-4

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164), W1N3.

([6]) Very hardy, British of unknown origin. Orange russet, late season. Earliest russet. Very juicy and flavorful, making excellent cider. Listed among the 6 best apples grown in England.

53. St. Johnsbury

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$10. Tree Apl98-5

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164).

Died over winter 98/99. Replaced by Esopus Spitzenberg.

([6]) Very hardy. Unknown origin, old Vermont. Yellow with some red. Mid to late season. Medium-sized apple prized by early Vermonters for its sweet, yellow flesh. Holds well on tree, bears at a young age, keeps well in storage. Scab resistant.

54. St. Lawrence

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$10. Tree Apl98-6

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164). First row, closest to house. Next S. is St. Edmunds Russett, next E. St. Johnsbury – W1N4.

Tree Apl98-7 (two arrived from St. Lawrence.)

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164). Second row from road third furthest from house; Scott Winter to E., Sherry to N – N2.

14 June, 1999: Fenced.

([6]) Very hardy. Open pollinated from Fameuse. Yellow with red stripes. Midseason. Tender, fine grained white flesh stained with red, Very good for eating, has mild, pleasant flavor.

55. Sandow

Tree Apl99-18; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164) - W1S3.

14 June, 1999: Never sprouted.

([8]) Very to moderately hardy. Northern Spy open pollinated. A red midseason apple of very high quality – aromatic, juicy and crisp.

56. Scott Winter

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$10. Tree Apl98-8

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164). Third row from road, third furthest from house, St Lawrence (2) to W., Wodarz to S – E1N2.

([6]) Very hardy Vermont seedling. Red, midseason. Flesh tinged with yellow, sometimes stained red. Very juicy, somewhat tart in early part of season, becoming milder toward season's end. Tree bears at young age.

57. Sherry

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$10. Tree Apl98-9

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164). Second row from road, second from house; St. Lawrence (2) to S., St. Johnsbury to N – N3.

14 June, 1999: Fenced.

([6]) Extremely hardy, unknown origin, stone (a Blue Pearmain unknown cross) type. Red striped, very late. Fruit will hang on tree all winter. Poor quality when picked, but improves to good quality after storing for several months. Annual heavy crop.

58. Smokehouse

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$10. Tree Apl98-10

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard, (164), between Ashmeades kernel and St. Edmunds Russet, W1N2.

([15]) Origin: Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Large, dense, roundish trees bear above-medium-to-large fruit. Skin is yellow or greenish, mottled dull red. Flesh is tinged yellow, rather firm, and deliciously aromatic. Good for eating fresh and for desserts and salads. A reliable bearer.

([6]) Moderate to very hardy. Vandever open pollinated. Red, yellow late season. Pleasant mild flavor. Tree vigorous grower, requires pruning. Reliable cropper.

59. Summer Pearmain

Tree Apl98-11: St. Lawrence Nurseries. \$10.

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard. Second row from road, furthest from house, Crimson Beauty to E., Maiden Blush to W. Origin of Blackberry Orchard (164).

14 June, 1999: Fenced.

([6]) Moderately hardy, English Pearmain seedling. Red, midseason. One of two apples given "best" rating in Beach's 'Apples of New York.' Mild, rich, excellent flavor. Tree a weak grower and fireblight susceptible.

60. Sunrise

Tree Apl99-20; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164) - W1S4.

([10]) A great new patented variety from British Columbia. Each August these upright trees produce huge crops of large red over yellow apples that are very sweet crisp and juicy. A wonderful, new early season choice for the northern backyard grower. USDA Zones 3-8.

61. Sweet Sixteen

Tree Apl94-1: Gurney (0085)

Planted in Old Apple Orchard, South of Melrose.

16 December, 1998: Cleared, guard installed, 8'6".

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) Minnesota, 1978 (Malinda x Northern Spy) Aromatic, sweet, firm and crisp with moderate acid-good fresh for sauce or in pies. Vigorous spreading tree bears consistently and is very cold hardy. Blooms and ripens late and stores very well. A good example of why we carry some of the newer hybrids in addition to the old favorites. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

([3]) (Fall) Large apple with red skin that makes a wonderful applesauce and pies. Very hardy. An excellent dessert apple. Resists fire blight and is moderately resistant to scab.

([5]) Midseason producer bears loads of apples after a winter of subzero temps, introduced by the U of Minnesota. Ripens late Sept. Fruits are dark red with faint stripes and very sweet. Great for storage and pie making. Good resistance to fire blight and scab. Zones 3-8.

([6]) Very hardy. Cross of Malinda and Northern Spy. Striped red, midseason. Uniquely flavored sweet, crisp apple with good storage qualities.

(Northwind Nursery) Open-pollinated Malinda x Northern Spy. U of MN 1978. Excellent all-purpose apple. Red, med. size, aromatic, spicy flavor, crisp and juicy. Annually productive, disease-resistant and very hardy. Z-3b, H-3, DR-3.

62. Wealthy

Tree Apl95-8: Hillcrest

Planted in Old Apple Orchard. (Maybe confused with Wolf River, taken to be the more northerly of the two).

15 August, 1997: 8', 8br.

16 December, 1998: Cleaned, 10'4".

([3]) (Fall) Red high quality cooking apple. A heavy bearer that originated in Minnesota.

([15]) A hardy old variety. Good for eating and cooking. A long bloom period in midseason makes it a good pollinator for most varieties. Fruit is medium to large, uniform, rough. Flesh is white stained with pink, fine-textured, firm, tender, tart, and juicy. Eating quality is good and kitchen quality is excellent for sauce and good for pies, baking, and stewing. An alternative bearer.

([16]) Another well-known American apple continually in demand. Wealthy has refreshing crisp white flesh and a sprightly agreeable flavor with a hint of strawberry. A beautiful striped and splashed, often brilliant red apple. Very hardy, originating from a seed of Cherry Crab planted by Peter Gideon in Minnesota about 1860.

([6]) Very hardy. Cross of Cherry crab and Sops of Wine. Greenish yellow striped with bright red. Late season. Good tasting when freshly picked and well-suited to sauce and other home processing. Tree stays small and is a heavy bearer.

([19]) Wealthy is thought to be a cross between Cherry Crab and Sops of Wine and was discovered in the mid-1800s near Excelsior, Minnesota. Commercial production has slipped since the early 1900s, but this apple continues to be popular in the North Central states.

The greenish white flesh may be stained pink under the skin and is rather soft and coarse in texture. Wealthy has a lively flavour and sweet fragrance. It is an all-purpose workhorse, suite for eating fresh, making pies and sauce, pressing for cider and freezing and baking.

The apples are harvested in September and won't stay interesting if stored for long.

63. Westfield-Seek-No-Further

Tree Apl99-19; St Lawrence

26 April, 1999: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164), S1.

14 June, 1999: Fenced.

([15]) Origin: Massachusetts. A medium-to-large, slender tree, with a spreading, roundish growth habit. Bears light crops of medium-sized, deep yellow or greenish fruit, often shaded and splashed bright pink. Flesh is slightly tinged pale yellow; firm, medium grained, and crisp. Excellent eaten fresh and in desserts and salads, but does not cook well.

64. Wodarz

Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$10. Tree Apl98-12

2 May, 1998: Planted in Blackberry orchard (164), E1N1.

13 June, 2000: Fenced – has been severely set back, From North East.

([6]) Extremely hardy. Unknown origin (Wodarz 83). Green and knobbly, late season. A joint release of N. Dakota and R.L. Wodarz family, this “ugly” apple is very sweet and stores well. Somewhat tolerant to fireblight.

(Northwind Nursery) Large, sweet, yellow apple of good quality from N. Dakota. Z-3.

65. Wolf River

Tree Apl95-9: Hillcrest

Planted in Old Apple Orchard. (Maybe confused with Wealthy, taken to be the more southerly of the two).

15 August, 1997: 9', 20br.

([3]) (Fall) An old favorite. Originated in Wolf River, Wisconsin. A huge apple good for cooking, only need a couple to make a pie!

([15]) Origin: Wisconsin. A large, strong, spreading tree valued for hardiness. Bears medium crops of very large, yellow fruit, stripe red. Flesh is firm, tender, and moderately coarse. Keeping quality is very short. Fair for eating and poor for cooking. A variable bearer.

([16]) Another old American variety frequently requested. Often remembered for its amazing size and color. Very large, often enormous, Wolf River is a handsome apple, its skin almost wholly covered with bright red and crimson. The flesh is subacid. Wolf River has often been denigrated as a dessert apple and prized primarily for baking and pies. Yet in full sun on sandy soil at our farm it becomes a fine dessert apple with distinctive flavored crisp, juicy flesh. It originated in Fremont, Wisconsin near the river by that name.

([6]) Extremely hardy. Alexander open pollinated. Red striped, midseason. Very large and shapely, attractive variety. Good cooker, favored for pies.

([19]) In 1875 a seedling along the banks of the lower Wolf River near Fremont, Wisconsin, caught the eye of a person who knew apples. The tree is thought to have sprung from a Russian apple, Alexander. The variety remains popular in the upper Midwest.

Wolf River is best known as a kitchen talent, particularly for apple butter, and may be dried to good advantage. Still growers say that this big apple can yield a good out-of-hand experience if the trees receive full sun and are grown in sandy soil. The warm white flesh is soft and tends to become mealy, but the slightly tart flavor has character.

Harvest dates vary from August through October. The apples can't be stored very long, and fruits left on the tree rapidly degenerate. Unlike most varieties, Wolf River grows relatively true from seed.

(Northwind Nursery) Old cooking variety from Wis. Very large red over yellow fruit. Good for drying and apple butter. Z-3, H-3.

66. Zestar

Tree Apl00-3: Bought from Kenneth Parr, for \$15 on 20 May, 2000 at the St Johnsbury market.

12 June, 2000: Planted in Blackberry Orchard, next to Anoka Apl00-1(2), (164) E2N1. From South, From West

(University of Minnesota) This is a great tasting apple that I think has a lot of potential for West Central Minnesota. The apple is a cross between State Fair and Connell and Goodland. This cross was made in 1972 and this variety has been in testing for 25 years across the State of Minnesota. It has been grown at Morris for many years and has proven to be reliable for West Central Minnesota conditions. The Zesta! apple has a delightful flavor, and ripens in early September and will store for up to seven weeks. The apples that I've had have the characteristics of the Connell Red and are rather large in size. It has good, crisp characteristics and I would say slightly sweet in flavor. Several friends who have also tasted Zesta! agree that it has good characteristics and they would be willing to plant that variety.

(Northwind Nursery) May prove to be the best of the summer apples. Bears young.

67. Old apples

Apples that were growing around the place and of which I do not really know the identity.

Tree Apl-1-5 Old E (Yellow Transparent): Back 'lawn'.

7 August, 1997: Moderate to heavy crop, not yet ripe.

15 August, 1997: Ripe.

Tree : Near woodpile.

Tree : Towards road from Al-14: ??.

Tree : Behind Beacon.

Tree : End of horse barn foundations.

Tree Apl-1-9 Greenish, red tinge: In orchard, NE corner (more easterly)

Tree Apl-1-10 Wealthy type?: In orchard, NE corner (more westerly of two).

Tree Apl-1-7 Old G (small red striped): In orchard, West of Goodland.

Pruned late winter 1996/7.

Tree Apl-1-8 : In orchard, West of Mantet, more northerly of two.

25 September, 2000: Light crop of clear green, small apples. Nice crisp flavour, if a little acid. Worth preserving!

Tree Apl-1-6 Old F (russet): In orchard, West of Mantet, more southerly of two.

25 September, 2000: Small apples with moderate russetting – heavily affected by cutfly. Decent flavour but alkaline finish.

Tree Apl-1-3 Old C (red striped): Top of Paolo's trail.

Tree Apl-1-4 Old D (): Near N boundary, west of road at N edge of clearing.

Tree : At top of 'Iris bog trail' near plum orchard.

25 September, 2000: Rather uninteresting, some taken by Andrew Hassell to cook.

Tree : Far SW corner of back meadow. (Old H (green))

9 October, 1998: After several frosts, crisp yellow clear-fleshed apples (a couple of pounds).

Tree Apl-1-2 Old B (Bethel?): Across road opposite corner of Quince Orchard. – previously guessed to be a Baldwin

7 October, 2000: Harvested 2 dozen apples – possibly just short of fully ripe but very nice.

Tree Apl-1-1: Old A ()As previous, but next closest to house.

Apple varieties

Adams Pearmain. (Southmeadow) An old English variety brought to the notice of the London Horticultural Society in 1826 by a gentleman named Adams, whence the name, but originally from Herefordshire where it was called "Hanging Pearmain." Of true pearmain shape, yellow streaked with lively red on the sunny side and covered with a delicate brown russet. Flesh rich and sugary with what Hogg called "an agreeable and pleasantly perfumed flavor." This apple is excellent for a small tree, bearing regularly, early and profusely on slender shoots and most amenable to pruning. It's an excellent dessert apple. It ripens in September - October.

Adanac. ([9]) Extremely hardy, Battleford open pollinated. Yellow, striped, red wash. Early. Good cooking apple, will keep 2-3 months in storage.

Akane. ([10])

(Applenursery) (Tokyo Rose) Japan, 1970 (Jonathan x Worcester Pearmain) Round bright red with crisp juicy flesh and the sprightly flavor of Jonathan. Good fresh. School box size- needs thinning for good size. Precocious (early bearing) and cold hardy. Bloom Time:MID+ Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

(Southmeadow) Introduced in 1970 by the Tohoku Agricultural Experiment Station in Japan. A Jonathan type apple with bright cherry red color and crisp, white juicy flesh with a good flavor. It is a cross of Jonathan and Worcester Pearmain and will bear well in low chill areas (warmer climate zones). Ripens in September.

Åkerö. (Southmeadow) Probably the best Swedish dessert apple, commanding the highest prices in the Swedish markets. Tile red over yellow, roundish, cone-shaped, crisp, juicy, raspberry tang. A winter apple in Sweden, it ripens here over a two-week period late in August and into September. It is the best summer apple following Early Joe, but larger in size and of excellent keeping quality for a summer apple.

Alexander. (Grand Alexander) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Russia, before 1817 Very large, attractive, red or striped fruit. Primarily used for sauce, cooking to a juicy lemon puree. Eaten fresh, quite sweet, slightly scented. Good for home orchards, as it ripens continuously over a period of about four weeks. Tree is hardy, vigorous, and moderately productive. The Eberhardts in Maine helped us resurrect this old variety. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

Almata. ([10])

([9]) Very hardy. Beautiful Arcade X Fluke 38 Crab. Solid Red. Late-mid to late season. A very large redflesh apple, useful for sauce, pickling, etc. Dark pink flowers.

(Southmeadow) One of our first solid red fleshed apples. Of Russian and Canadian parentage, it was bred by Dr. Neils Hansen, of South Dakota, famous for his horticultural explorations in Siberia and North China. A small to medium apple with solid pale red skin covered with a greyish bloom. The flesh is throughout a

striking watermelon red. The flavor is tart. When fully ripe Almata is not unpleasant to eat out of hand. It makes a most beautiful and delicious cranberry red applesauce. A mix with sweeter apples makes it more palatable for the whole family. Ripens the end of August.

Ananas Reinette. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Netherlands, 1821 Russet freckles over gold skin. Crisp and juicy with intense sweet, sharp flavor developing the pineapple flavor late in the season. (Its name means pineapple russet) Good for eating fresh, cooking and juice. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:NO,PARTIAL Fruit Storage: GOOD

Anna. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) This really low chill (200 hours) yellow variety with red blush has surprisingly good flavor and crispness. Can be grown even in the low desert of the southwest. Good for cooking, too. Bloom Time:EARLY Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD M

Api Etoile. (Star Lady) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Switzerland, 1600's? Very unusual oblate (flattened) shape looking like a rounded star from the end. A little larger than the Lady apple. Excellent flavor: aromatic with sufficient acid and a sweet fruity taste. Ripens late. Bloom Time:VE Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: Good

Arkansas Black. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Arkansas, prior to 1886 Fruit medium size, skin red over yellow, deepening to purplish-red or almost black on exposed side. Very crisp flesh, coarse, greenish-white, flavor sharp, improving with age. Keeps all winter. Bloom Time:L Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:NoYellow delicious Fruit Storage: Exc

(Southmeadow) Originated in Benton County, Arkansas about 1870 and is speculated to be a seedling of Winesap. Medium in size, the color is a lively red deepening on the exposed side to a purplish red or nearly black. The yellowish flesh is very hard and crisp with an aromatic flavor. It is regularly round with smooth skin. The tree is moderately vigorous in growth with long slender branches. The bark is a dark reddish olive. Arkansas Black is pollen sterile and therefore a pollinator is required to set fruit. Varieties like Grimes Golden, Winter Banana, Ben Davis or a crabapple, all in our list, will do the job. It appears to be less subject to codling moth larvae damage because of its thick tough skin and is resistant to cedar apple rust. Storage for a few months will soften the flesh and enhance the flavor. Ripens in October.

Aroma. ([10])

Atlas. ([9]) Very hardy. Winter St.Lawrence X Duchess. Red. Mid season. Good for cooking and eating, keeps well. Tree strong grower and productive.

Autumn Arctic. ([9]) Very hardy. Arctic X Northern Spy. Red-yellow striped. Mid season. Good tasting, productive, scab-resistant.

Avenarius. ([9]) Extremely to very hardy. Of unknown origin. Greenish-yellow with rosy blush Early Small fruit ripening before Yellow Transparent. Flesh white, sweet, juicy. Vigorous grower.

Baldwin. ([19]) Few American apples have risen so high in popularity and then sunk so low. Baldwin was our first true commercial variety. For a short period in the early 1900s it was the number one apple in the United States. But Baldwin ran into a shiny competitor from Canada – McIntosh – and was bumped from the marketplace.

When New England growers got together in the 1920s to concentrate their time and marketing dollars on just seven varieties, Baldwin made the cut, but only because it was seen as a sentimental favorite of the public. The variety's fortunes slipped further in the 1930s, when a severe winter knocked out nearly half the Baldwin trees in the Northeast.

Baldwin began as a seedling in the northeastern Massachusetts town of Wilmington, sometime before 1750. The apple was named for a Colonel Baldwin, who grafted trees from the original seedling. The site of that first tree is marked with a monument topped by a stone apple.

The thick, tearing skin is on the tough side. Baldwin's yellow flesh is crisp, coarse, and juicy, with a spicy character that recommends it as a cider apple and for pies.

Harvesttime varies between late September and November. The apples keep well.

([16]) Throughout most of American history, one of the most well known, highly esteemed, and extensively cultivated of all our native apples. Discovered around 1740 in Lowell, Massachusetts, now seldom found on any markets, we supply this variety for those with childhood memories of this large red winter apple with its hard, crisp, juicy flesh so long cherished for eating out of hand and apple pie.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) Massachusetts, 1784 Fruit medium to large, sometimes very large. Skin yellow, flushed orange, striped red. Flesh firm to coarse, yellowish; flavor sweet, and crisp. Good cider base and great for pies. Often a biennial bearer. Triploid. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 4-10, Pollination:NO Fruit Storage: GOOD

Bancroft. ([9]) Extremely hardy. McIntosh X Forest. Red. Late season. Quality fair when ripe, improves with storage. Exceptionally good keeper. Tree bears at a young age.

Battleford. (Northwind Nursery)

Belle de Boskoop. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Holland, 1856 Large greenish-yellow fruit with rough skin and dark red blush on exposed fruits. Crisp, tangy, highly aromatic flesh. Outstanding, all-purpose tart apple. Heavy bearing triploid. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:NO Fruit Storage: GOOD

Belmont. (Southmeadow) An old 19th century Pennsylvania dessert and cooking apple once highly popular in Belmont County, Ohio, whence the name. Sometimes called Gate, because it was found beside the garden gate of a Mrs. Bean. Large, globular, clear bright yellow with a waxy skin, flesh yellowish, crisp, firm but tender, of excellent mild flavor.

Ben Davis. (Southmeadow) For many years following the Civil War, the leading winter eating apple in the South Central States. Hedrick said, "there are few more beautiful apples." A large, handsome, red and red-striped apple with hard, coarse white flesh and an excellent keeper, lasting until June or July. Not for the connoisseur, but we have had many requests for this once famous old variety.

Controversy still rages over this apple. Is it good? Poor? Worth growing today? (See various 1975 issues of the magazine *Country Journal*). In his revised edition (1860), Downing quotes a Kentucky fruit grower as saying that Ben Davis "is one of the finest apples he ever met with," and Downing describes it as "tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid very pleasant flavor." Yet Ben Davis' quality is more often than not widely disparaged. My belief (Robert A. Nitschke) is that the difference in view depends upon where it is grown. In the warmer apple-growing states, such as Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, etc., it succeeds while it fails in New England and other colder climates. In 1905, Beach describes it as "unquestionably the leading commercial sort and most popular apple grown south of the Baldwin region. Bears early, annually, abundantly and colors beautifully in a sunny exposed setting where it is very hardy, healthy, and vigorous." In Beach's day, Michigan-grown Ben Davis apples were so valuable a crop they were called "mortgage lifters." They were packed in barrels and shipped by the carload to West Virginia where they were used in late winter and spring. Perhaps such northern specimens were not fully ripe when picked but, like Yellow Newtown, mellowed and sweetened in storage to taste better to the eater than to the grower.

Benoni.

Bethel. ([9]) Extremely to very hardy. Blue Pearmain type from Bethel, VT. Red, striped. Late season. An excellent keeper with crisp, firm, yellowish flesh.

(Foodnotes) The red-striped Bethel, the most popular of the Vermont originations, is a large, firm, flavorful winter apple. It keeps well in storage, and some trees still bear fruit after a century.

Black Gilliflower. (Sheepnose) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) American, 1841 Large, long, conical, ribbed apple which, when highly colored, becomes almost purplish. Distinct unusual flavor, rich and sweet, with relatively dry flesh reminiscent of Spitzenburg. Hangs well on the tree, but do not allow to become overripe as flesh will be too dry. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

(Southmeadow) Also known as Sheepnose. It's an old 18th century American apple of unusual shape, color and flavor. The fruit has a long conical shape with a dark red, almost purplish black color and a greenish white flesh of a peculiarly aromatic flavor pleasing to many. The fruit is particularly suitable for drying. Ripens very late - November but hangs long on the tree and must not be allowed to become over-ripe as the flesh soon becomes dry. We have had frequent requests for this unusual old American apple.

Black Twig. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Arkansas, 1868 Fruit large to medium with green to yellow skin, flushed red. Flesh yellow, very firm, fine. The ultimate in a tart apple. Tannic juice adds kick to cider. Late to very late. Excellent keeper. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Exc

Braeburn. ([10]) This large red apple from New Zealand, with its sweet juicy flavor has become a favorite in American supermarkets. Now you can grow this very productive excellent keeper in your yard. It is a cross between Lady Hamilton and Granny Smith so it is later ripening; early November in our area. Of the three apples we are often asked about, Granny Smith, Fuji and Braeburn, this is the only one early enough to ripen in the warmer microclimates of our region.

Britemac. ([9]) Very hardy. Melba X Kildare. Red, striped. Mid-season. Flesh white, juicy and crisp. Eating quality as good or better than McIntosh.

Brown Russett. ([10])

Burgundy. ([9]) Very hardy. Monroe X NY 18491. Dark Red. Mid-season. Medium-large, very high quality dessert apple. Hangs well without premature drop. Vigorous grower; bears annually.

Bullock. ([9]) Extremely hard. Golden Russet X Unknown. Yellow, some russetting. Late season. Fruit small, flesh yellow with a mild, rich, spicy flavor. Great for cider.

Carroll. ([6]) Very hardy. Moscow Pear seedling X Melba Red. Early. Excellent eating apple, also good for cooking. Strong branching habit, annual bearer.

Calville Blanc d'Hiver. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France or Germany, 1598 Uniquely shaped medium to large size fruit, skin yellow with light red flush. Fine textured flesh tender, yellowish-white; flavor sweet, subacid, aromatic. Higher in Vitamin C than an orange. This is the gourmet culinary apple of France. Bloom Time: MID Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination: CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

Cameo. (CAROUSEL) Neva's apple varieties Formerly known as Carousel. One of the most promising, most publicized new apple varieties to hit the market. Originated as a chance seedling in a block of Red and Golden Delicious. A hardy and vigorous tree, it appears to have standard growth characteristics although it can be quite spurry. Fruit is medium to large size with a crisp, creamy white flesh and a tangy flavor that seems to get better in storage. Keeps very well.

Calville Rouge d'Automne. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Large, with characteristic ribbed Calville shape. Skin pale red with a tinge of yellow. Sweet, slight strawberry or vinous flavor; tender, juicy flesh. Good for baked apples, keeps its form with a smooth creamy texture. Not for cold, foggy climates. Bloom Time: MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination: CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

Campfield. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) 1817 New Jersey An old variety recommended by Coxe for cider. Tree large, vigorous and spreading. Fruit medium to large, yellow, blushed and striped with red, with sweet flesh. Season late and a good keeper. Hardy, has been grown in Maine Bloom Time: VE Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: Pollination: Cross Fruit Storage: Cider

Centennial. ([10])

(Northwind Nursery) Dolgo and Wealthy were crossed to produce this excellent apple-crab. Enjoying renewed popularity due to its exquisite flavor. Crisp, juicy eating. Good for sauce and jelly as well. Red over yellow background on egg shaped fruit. Abundant producer and bears young. Z-3b H-2.

(Southmeadow) (as described by well-known pomologist and our consultant Robert A. Nitschke) - Having grown several hundred varieties at Southmeadow and having tasted several hundreds from elsewhere, it is seldom that I find a new apple that excites my enthusiasm, but such is the case with CENTENNIAL. A few years ago, visiting Dr. Robert A. Norton, then Director of the Northwestern Washington Research Center in Mount Vernon, Washington, I walked past a low spreading apple tree in his backyard which contained small red and red striped fruits that caught my eye from their singular, elongated barrel shape. I asked what it was. Dr. Norton said, "It is an unknown variety which has been here for many years - try it. I did and was hooked.

I do not believe I know a sweeter, more delicious apple for eating out of hand. Centennial is fully comparable to such classic small apple sweetmeats as Pitmaston Pineapple and Kerry Pippin. Dr. Norton had been unable to discover the origin or name of the variety, although he did know that his predecessor; Dr. Martin Carstens, had received the tree sometime around 1950, since it was a sizable tree and full bearing when Dr. Norton arrived in 1962.

After growing for over 35 years, it still has a height of only about 12 feet. It fruits every year and the station employees who look upon it as an eating apple of the highest quality have raided it every year.

Recently, Dr. Norton has ascertained that this tree is the variety Centennial that originated at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Fruit Breeding Farm in Excelsior, Minnesota. It is a cross of Wealthy and Dolgo Crab, introduced in 1957, apparently after Dr. Carstens had planted it at Mount Vernon, and was named CENTENNIAL in honor of the centennial of the State of Minnesota's admission to the Union in 1858.

The fruit runs approximately two inches in length and about half as wide, sometimes with tapered ridges at the base. It is fully striped, bright and dark red, ripens late August at Mount Vernon. The flesh is yellow, tender, crisp, and juicy with a most luscious taste. No one knows why it has never become popular or, indeed, why it is today virtually unknown among lovers of fine fruit, but we are grateful to Dr. Norton for having led us to it. It is an ideal tree for the small backyard garden.

Chehalis. ([10])

A large greenish yellow apple, similar in looks to a Delicious, except for its scab resistant properties. Soft fruit, but bakes well. Early fall. Pollinates from most except for Gravenstein.

(Neva) Discovered in 1955 near Chehalis river, Oakville, WA. Introduced in 1965. Probably a Golden Delicious Seedling. Large greenish yellow apple, usually with a pink blush on exposed side. Resembles Golden Delicious in looks and flavor but larger, crisper and more elongated. Crisp, cream colored flesh. Medium-fine texture. Sweet, slightly honeyed, juicy dessert apple. Also a good baking apple.

Bears a good crop. Moderately vigorous tree is self pollinating. Highly scab resistant: Somewhat mildew resistant. Excellent apple for organic growers who like a big sweet, yellow apple. Ripens late Sept. to mid-Oct.

Chenango Strawberry. ([6]) Moderately hardy. Old American apple of unknown origin. Yellowish, red-striped. Early-mid season. Beautiful fruit with excellent dessert quality. Annual bearer, ripening over long season. Susceptible to fireblight.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York or Connecticut, 1850 Medium to large, long conical fruit with smooth, yellowish or greenish white skin striped with crimson. Firm, tender, juicy flesh; subacid and aromatic with a hint of strawberries. Pick early just when the skin develops a milky appearance as the flesh becomes dry when overripe. Early, regular bearer. Excellent for all uses. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Poor

Chestnut. (Northwind Nursery) A small apple perfect for A child's lunch box! Firm, crisp, fine-grained and juicy. Often considered the best-tasting apple grown in our area. Hangs well, ripens over a long period. Annual. Productive. Z-3, H-3, DR-1.

Cinnamon Spice. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Origin unknown Found near Bolinas CA by Jesse Schwartz; named for its cinnamon flavor, like an apple pie in a fresh apple. Medium size, wine red with some yellow background color. Tree of medium vigor, with upright shoots. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

Claygate Pearmain. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England, 1821 Medium to large oblong-conic fruit with a few red stripes and russet dots or netting. Strong nutty taste, rich and aromatic. Firm flesh with typical dense russet texture. Grown in Edwardian & Victorian country gardens and one of Edward Bunyard's indispensable dozen. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Poor

Cleopatra. (Cleo) (From Tree Fruits, Tasmania) A medium size dessert apple, oblong conical in shape, greenish yellow to yellow when ripe. Flesh white and of good flavour. A good cooking apple when green. Susceptible to 'hollow core' and associated core problems. Usually available from February to end of May because other 'green' varieties store better.

Coe's Golden Drop. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England, 1842 Small, flat, conical fruit, yellow, blushed with bright crimson. Crisp yellow flesh; very juicy, brisk, sugary and vinous. Scab resistant. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS

Connell Red. ([6]) Very hardy. McIntosh X Longfield Red. Late season. A deep red form of Fireside. Alike in all other ways.

(Northwind Nursery) A red sport of Fireside and corrects its major faults (poor color and a large percentage of small apples if not thinned) but retains the excellent, distinctive and sweet flavor. Heavy bearer, keeps well. One of the tastiest sweet apples! Z-3b, H-3, DR-3.

Cornish Gillflower. (Cornish Gillflower) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) 1800 Cornwall, England. Fruit has characteristic Calville shape with dark red flush or stripes over gold. Flesh is yellow, perfumed, rich, aromatic in the style of Pitston Pippin. Prized by Victorians

Cortland. ([6]) Very to moderately hardy. Ben Davis X McIntosh. Red. Mid to late season. Flesh white, slow to discolor on exposure to air. Good all-around apple, favored for cooking and cider. Annual bearer.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) Geneva, N.Y. 1915 a McIntosh type with sweet vinous flavor, but not as aromatic. Very white crisp flesh; one of the best salad apples because it doesn't brown quickly. Hangs on the tree better than McIntosh
Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity:

(Northwind Nursery) This apple has proven itself over a wide area of the country and has become a standard of excellence. Large, red, crisp, tart, tangy flavor. Excellent for eating, cooking, cider, and salads as the pure white flesh does not brown readily when cut. Annually productive, long lived. Z-3b, H-2.

Court Pendu Plat. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Europe 1613 (probably Roman) The name is derived from Corps Pendu, referring to the shortness of the stem. Skin is greenish yellow becoming flushed with orange-red with short broken stripes. A good cropper with rich, aromatic fruit with a good balance of sugar and acid. Suitable for areas with late spring frost because it blooms very late and is cold hardy. Bloom Time:V. LATE Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:SELF Fruit Storage: GOOD

Dakota Gold. ([6]) Extremely to very hardy. Unknown origin. ND State Univ. intro. Yellow. Early. Large fruit, good for fresh eating and culinary use. Tolerant to fireblight. Annual bearer. Does not store well.

Dakota. (Northwind Nursery) Very productive. Wealthy x Whitney. From N. Dakota. Med. size red over yellow fruit good for fresh eating and cooking and keeps two months. Z-3.

D'Arcy Spice. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England, 1785 Great flavor in a plain package -yellowish green skin, flushed red with russet patches surround fine, firm crisp flesh with rich vinous flavor. One of the favorites at our apple tasting. Bloom Time:MID+ Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

Dayton. ([10])

Ripens Aug. 20 Bright, shiny red over yellow Large Mildly tart, less acid than Jonathan Cooking, fresh 4 weeks

Delicious. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) This parent of Red Delicious has superior flavor and crispness to the red offspring in the supermarket bin. Green skin with red stripes and the familiar elongated shape and five points at the bottom. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:No Fruit Storage: Good

Democrat. (From ‘Tree Fruits, Tasmania’) Large, highly coloured flat shaped dessert variety. The colour varies from bright to dark red. The flesh is yellowish, somewhat dry and sweet. An excellent keeping apple which improves in cool storage. Available from May through February.

Dolgo. ([10])

([6]) Extremely hardy Siberian crab. Red. Mid to late season. Small, highly-flavored fruit, great for jelly. Classic “flowering crab” with early white blooms. Fireblight and scab resistant.

Dorsett Golden. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Israel (Golden Delicious hybrid) Excellent yellow apple for southern and coastal areas, as it requires less than 100 hours of winter chill. Crisp, sweet flesh. All-purpose variety. Early bearing. Bloom Time:EARLY Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:SELF Fruit Storage: POOR

Douglas Wormless. ([6]) Very hardy. Stone X Duchess. Red-yellow. Mid-season. Resistant to tent caterpillar and scab. Good eating apple, keeps well.

Duchess. (Duchess of Oldenburg) ([6]) Extremely hardy. Russian importation. Red striped, yellow blush. Early to early-mid season. Famous old apple. Good size, excellent cooking quality.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) Russia, 1700 Fruit medium to large; color pale yellow covered with splashes and stripes of pinkish red. Excellent flavor with tart overtones. Very good for cooking. Earliest apple. Bloom Time:E+ Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 3-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

Dudley. ([6]) Extremely hardy. Duchess open pollinated. Yellow with red stripes. Mid-season. Big, attractive. Makes great sauce and baked apple.

Early Cortland. ([9]) Very hardy. Cortland X Lodi. Green with red striping. Early season. Fruit similar to Cortland, but tarter. Stores well for an early apple. Tree a vigorous grower.

Early Harvest. ([6]) Extremely hardy. Unknown origin. Yellow. Early. A very early apple which is good for sauce. Known for 180 years.

Early McIntosh. ([6]) Very hardy. McIntosh X Yellow Transparent. Yellow, red striped. Early-mid season. White, tender flesh with pleasant flavor. Good for home and local markets.

Eastman Sweet. ([6]) Extremely hardy. Old native, of unknown origin. Red, striped. Late. Attractive fruit with rich, sweet, yellowish flesh. Tree bears heavily and is long-lived.

Elstar. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Holland, 1955 (Golden Delicious x Ingrid Marie) Red stripe over yellow, large fruit with firm flesh. Now one of Europe’s most popular apples. Flavor reminiscent of Cox’s Orange Pippin. Heavy bearer. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: GOOD

([10])

Bought at Charles Square market, 17 September, 2000. Lighter flavour than Cox, but not bad!

Empire. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Geneva, N.Y. 1966 (McIntosh x probably Delicious) McIntosh type apple - dark red with heavy, waxy bloom and crisp, juicy flesh with some aromatic Mac quality. Good fresh. Fruit hangs on tree longer than McIntosh. Very consistent annual producer Bloom Time:E Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

([6]) Needs protection. McIntosh X Red Delicious. Red. Late-mid season. Has recently gained favor with commercial growers. Good for cider. Quality excellent, storage qualities good. Bears at a young age, annual bearer. Not self-fruitful.

Enterprise. ([10])

Erwin Baur. (Northwind Nursery)

Evereste. ([10]) Evereste is an excellent mid season pollenizer for other apple trees.

Fameuse. (Snow Apple) ([9]) Very hardy, seed from France. Yellow and red apple ripening early to early-mid season. Known among the old-timers as the “Snow Apple”. White, juicy flesh, sometimes tinged with red streaks. Excellent for eating and for cider.

(Snow Apple) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Canada, prior to 1824 One of the oldest and most desirable dessert apples, a parent of the aromatic McIntosh. Medium sized red apple with snow-white flesh. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 3-10, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

Fearns Avenue Pippin. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) 1780 England Grown widely in Victorian gardens for its taste and the brilliant scarlet color of the fruit. Crisp, juicy, acid and sweet with an almost lemon quality. Mellow in keeping to a slight raspberry flavor. Ripe early autumn. Tree is medium sized and upright in habit. Bloom Time:VE Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Poor

Fortune. (from Applesauce) (NY 429) [Ripens at same time as Red Delicious] – A Red Spy/Empire cross from the Geneva, N.Y. Experiment Station with the size and bite-back of a Northern Spy and McIntosh aromatics. Named and introduced in '95.

Frazier Yellow. (Northwind Nursery)

Freyberg. ([16]) A small, golden, reinette-type apple, Freyberg is a cross between Cox's Orange Pippin and Golden Delicious. Georges Delbard, of the famous French nursery, has described Freyberg as “a veritable cocktail of flavors with the merest touch of anise and producing a juice that combines the taste of apple, pear and banana.” The flesh is creamy white, lightly acidulous and sugary. Specimen fruited here at Southmeadow was excellent. Ripens shortly after Cox's Orange.

(??)([10]) Bite into the firm white flesh and you will taste the most unique and wonderful combination of flavors. This is one of the best of a group of apples prized for their wonderful, subtle and unique, anise aftertaste. This Cox's Orange, Golden Delicious cross from New Zealand has yellow-green skin and some russetting. Ripens early October.

Fuji. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Japan, 1962 (Ralls Janet x Delicious)
A tall, rectangular, medium sized apple with yellowish-green skin and orange-red flush with darker stripes. Flesh white, firm and crunchy, with excellent fruity flavor. Needs warm fall weather for best flavor. Bloom Time:M+ Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: Pollination:Self Fruit Storage: Exc

Gala. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) 1965 New Zealand (Kidd's Orange Red x Golden Delicious A grandchild of Cox Orange Pippin, with some of the aromatic qualities of that famous apple, but very crisp and sweet without the tang of Cox. Heavy red striping over golden skin, a beautiful apple. Precocious bearer. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: Pollination:Self Fruit Storage: Good

Glover Goldie. ([6]) Very hardy. Unknown parentage, possibly Tolman Sweet open pollinated. Yellow. Mid-season. A large apple resembling Golden Delicious in both flavor and quality. Keeps quite well in storage.

George Webster. ([6]) Moderately hardy of unknown origin. Yellow-red. Late season. A large late-winter keeper. Good culinary apple.

Gerne's Red Acre. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Sport of Spitzenburg? 1985 One of our good customers, Mr. Gernes, discovered this gorgeous apple on the Spitzenburg branch of a 3 in 1 tree. Glossy deep red skin encloses firm yellow flesh. Good flavor and an excellent keeper. Heat resistant. Bloom Time:VE Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

Gilbert Gold. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Probably a russeted sport of Golden Delicious. Crisp, juicy, and sweet with more flavor than its parent. Hangs well on the tree. Same uses as Golden Delicious. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

Golden Delicious. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) West Virginia, 1890 This widely adaptable golden apple is an ideal pollenizer because it blooms midseason and has three different sets of blooms. The heavy crop can be picked over a period of time. Fruit off your own tree is much better than that in the store. Bloom Time:MID+ Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 5-10, Pollination:SELF Fruit Storage: GOOD

Golden Sentinel. ([10]) (columnar) A large flavorful yellow fruit that ripens in early October.

Granny Smith. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Australia, about 1850 An antique variety from Australia. Grass green, crisp and tart, and an excellent keeper. Requires a long season to fully ripen, holds well in heat. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

Gravenstein. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Germany or Denmark, 1790 Needs no introduction in Northern California where it has long been the premium variety. Fruit large to medium, skin thin, tender, greenish-yellow with broken stripes of red. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tart. Good for eating fresh, and one of the best apples for pies, sauce and juice. Bloom Time:EARLY Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:NO Fruit Storage: FAIR

Greensleeves. ([10])

Hadlock Reinette. ([6]) Moderately hardy. McIntosh X Golden Russet. Bronze. Late Juicy, flavorful. Flesh firm and fine textured. Good for eating or cider. Similar to Golden Russet.

Haralred. ([6]) Extremely hardy. Red selection of Haralson. Bright red. Mid to Late season. Fruit firm with white flesh, a bit sweeter than Haralson. Good keeper. Some resistance to fireblight.

(Northwind Nursery) (PP-4824) A beautiful red sport of Haralson which produces large, tart, crisp, juicy apples of excellent flavor. One of my favorites. Exc. keeper. Biennial and needs thinning. Add \$1 to reg. price for royalty. Z-3b, H-3, DR-2.

Harry Masters Jersey. ([10])**Hatsuaki.** ([10])

Hauer Pippin. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) California If you want a large, crisp, hard, late, juicy, tasty, tart apple that will keep practically forever either on the tree or off of it, this is your apple! Green with an orange blush and white spots. Spreading, somewhat irregular growth habit. Still grown commercially near Watsonville, CA. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

Henry Clay. ([6]) Very hardy, of unknown origin. Yellow, red fruit. Midseason. Stark offered this in the 1900's. Fruit is similar to Yellow Transparent.

Heyer 12. ([6]) Extremely hardy. Russian origin. Greenish yellow fruit. Early to early-mid season. Super-hardy. Fruit medium size, juicy, acid and moderately coarse. Quite good for sauce and pies. Tree very vigorous; does well where few other varieties survive. Bears at a young age.

Hiburnal. ([6]) Extremely hardy. Old Russian variety. Yellow, striped. Midseason. A huge, somewhat astringent apple, said to be good dried. The tree is useful for top-working as it imparts some hardiness to tender varieties

Holstein. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Germany, 1918 Late dessert apple that is a progeny of Cox's Orange Pippin. Fruit is highly aromatic with a flavor of Cox and good sugar acid balance. Trees are very vigorous with a spreading nature, and produce many fruiting spurs. Triploid. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage:

Honeygold. ([6]) Extremely to very hardy. Haralson X Golden Delicious. Yellow. Late season. The north's answer to Yellow Delicious. Flavor similar, superior storage qualities.

Hudson's Golden Gem. ([10]) Very hardy. Beautiful Arcade X Fluke 38 Crab. Solid red Late-mid to late. A very large redflesh apple, useful for sauce, pickling, etc. Dark pink flowers.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) Oregon, 1930 Fruit conical, elongated, dull yellow russet. Perhaps the finest eating russet with very crisp, breaking, sugary flesh and distinct pear flavor. Quite disease resistant to apple scab, powdery mildew and somewhat Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Exc

Idared. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Idaho, 1942 (Jonathan x Wagener) Nearly solid red apple with white, crisp, fine grained, aromatic flesh. Blooms early but ripens late. Excellent keeper, improves in storage. Bloom Time:EARLY Plant size at maturity: S-M USDA ZONES: 4-10, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

Ingrid Marie. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Denmark, 1910 Believed to be a seedling of Cox's Orange Pippin. Skin a dark red flush, some stripes against a yellow background, sometimes russeted, medium to large size. Rich, lightly aromatic flavor, juicy flesh. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS

Iowa Beauty. ([9]) Extremely to very hardy, of unknown origin. Patten introduction. Yellow and red fruit. Early ripening. A high quality culinary/dessert apple. Very juicy with a sweet tang; the core becomes pink sugar when overripe.

Irish Peach. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Ireland 1819 (Irish seedling x Yellow Transparent) Early apple ideally eaten straight from the tree. Red flush and flecks over pale yellow skin. Pale cream juicy flesh with good balance of sweetness and acidity; slightly perfumed. Popular Victorian and Edwardian variety. Bloom Time:EARLY Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: POOR

([9]) Very hardy. Irish seedling X Yellow Transparent. Yellow fruit, early ripening. Flavor similar to Yellow Transparent. Crisp, juicy, good for baking.

Jeffries. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) 1830 Pennsylvania Pretty apple striped dark red or with red flush one side. Sweet, juicy, cream colored flesh slightly aromatic. Highly regarded in (?). Heavy cropper, fruity, small. Colored flesh slightly aromatic.

Jenner Sweet. ([9]) Very hardy. Fameuse X crab. Yellow, red stripes. Early-midseason. Good flavored, sweet apple. Similar to Fameuse.

Jonagold. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Geneva, N. Y., 1953 (Golden Delicious x Jonathan). Another great dessert apple from N.Y. Fruit Testing Station. Large fruit with scarlet red over yellow-green skin. Cream colored flesh-breaking, juicy. Good for pies, sauce or fresh. Tree sturdy, spreading and productive. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:NO Fruit Storage: EXC

([10])

Jonamac. ([9]) Very hardy. Jonathan X McIntosh. Red, late season. Attractive, firm fruit with flavor similar to McIntosh; fruit hangs well on tree.

Jonathan. (Philip Rick) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York, prior to 1826 Moderate grower, bears young. Fruit medium, highly colored in sunny climates, striped red in cooler climates. Skin thin and tough; flesh fine, juicy, flavor sprightly subacid. One of the best dessert and pie apples. Bloom Time:EARLY Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:PARTIAL Fruit Storage: GOOD

Joyce. ([9]) Very hardy. McIntosh X Liveland Raspberry. Yellow, washed crimson. Mid to late-midseason. Juicy, white-fleshed, aromatic. Somewhat similar to McIntosh.

Kandil Sinap. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Turkey or Russia, early 1800s This Turkish aristocrat is tall, narrow and cylindrical with a creamy yellow porcelain-like skin blushed a brilliant red. Crisp, juicy, fine-grained flesh with good flavor. Dwarfish tree grows in narrow, pyramidal form. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination: Fruit Storage: GOOD

Kaneb Sweet. ([9]) Very hardy, Tolman Sweet X Yellow Transparent. Yellow fruit. Early. Small to medium-sized apple. Tender skinned, juicy and sweet. Excellent fresh eating and for sauce. Keeps 2-3 months in storage.

Kathryn's Favorite. ([9]) Very hardy, of unknown origin. Yellow with red wash and stripes. Midseason. A rich-flavored, sweet and spicy apple excellent for fresh eating. Keeps well.

Kerry Irish Pippin. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Ireland, 1802 Small shiny yellow fruit sometimes striped red in the sun. The crisp, crunchy, hard flesh has an intriguing flavor which, after much discussion and tasting, we can only characterize as a hint of boysenberry. Delicious! Bloom Time:EARLY Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

Keswick Codlin. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England 1790 Early mid-season sauce apple with pale green skin turning yellow as it ripens. Long and rather angular apple with ribs and some russetting on top. Prolific bearer, but may become biennial in bearing. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

King David. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Arkansas, 1893 Solid red late season apple that hangs late on the tree and should be picked when full color develops. Yellow flesh, firm, crisp and juicy. Would be handsome espaliered. Best flavor in mountains. Versatile apple for cider, pies, sauce and eating. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

King Edward VII. ([10])

Kingston Black. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Famous English cider apple Apple crimson over yellow orange ground color. Hard tree to grow. Bittersharp juice ferments to a distinctively flavored hard cider without blending. Cider only, except for the very brave. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: S-M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: CIDER

Kola Crab. ([9]) Extremely hardy. Elk River X Dutchess. Green. Late-midseason. Primarily used as an ornamental, this tree matures a large, rounded shape. It has maple-shaped leaves which turn a beautiful red in Fall, and yields a large green crabapple.

Lady. (Christmas Apple, Api) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France, 1600 Fruit small to very small, borne often in clusters, not quick to bear, but reliable. Susceptible to apple scab where springs are wet. Flesh white, firm, fine-grained; flavor aromatic, mild subacid becoming nearly sweet. Traditionally was used in Christmas decorations and stockings, hence the name Christmas Apple. Keeps all winter. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

Lady Williams. Lady Williams is a chance seedling found in Western Australia in about 1949. Its parentage is thought to be Granny Smith and Rockwood. While the variety is ideally suited to the mild winter and long growing season of Western Australia, it has never gained much acceptance elsewhere.

Lakeland. (Northwind Nursery) Open-pollinated seedling of Malinda. Mild, pleasant flavor, medium red apple. Good all-purpose apple for home orchards. Z-3, H-2.

Lamb Abbey Pearmain. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Dessert apple; small and intensely flavored with a hint of pineapple. Good balance fo sugar and acid. Firm flesh. Ripens September. Tree is medium size and spreading Bloom Time:VE Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Poor

LawFam. Via APPLESOFTHEWORLD: Joan Morgan's 'The book of apples' lists it as follows: Raised 1898 at Exp farm, Ottawa. Introd 1922. Very dark maroon flush. Sweet, light, hint of strawberry turning vinous = flavour; melting flesh; tough skin. sprd; hardy; cropping heavy pick late-sept store oct-nov. Brogdale

Leafland Greening. ([6]) Moderately hardy. Of unknown origin. Green yellow. Midseason. Green cooking apple especially nice for pies, cobblers, etc.

Liveland Raspberry. ([9]) Extremely hardy. Early Russian. Yellow with blush. Early. Large, round and tender white-fleshed fruit.

(Northwind Nursery) [Lowland raspberry] Very beautiful apple and the quality exceeds most of the early sorts. Red-striped over pale yellow. Tender, mild and pleasantly sweet. Russian variety of antiquity. Z-4.

Lobo. ([9]) Very hardy. McIntosh open pollinated. Red. Early-midseason. Large apple of good quality which sells well at roadside stands. Tree bears at a young age.

Lodi. Very hardy. Montgomery X Yellow Transparent. Yellow. Early. Very similar to Yellow Transparent, but is larger and stores better.

(Northwind Nursery) A cross of yellow transparent. Juicy, tart, and ideal for sauce and canning. Appears disease resistant so far. If picked before fully ripe, will keep a few weeks in cold storage and makes a fair early eating apple. Productive, annual and bears at young age. Z-4, H-1, DR-2

Longfield. (Northwind Nursery)

Luke.

Lyman's Large Summer. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Connecticut, 1847 Large, smooth, green, sometimes yellow fruit. Crisp, juicy, breaking flesh. Refreshing, clean, sweet-tart flavor, similar to Newtown Pippin but earlier. Eating or cooking. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Poor

MacFree. ([10])

McIntosh. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Ontario, Canada, 1798 Fruit beautiful deep red color, size variable. Flesh white, firm, tender, very juicy, flavor characteristically aromatic, perfumed, subacid. One of the best flavored apples, makes aromatic cider. Precocious, that is, bears fruit when young. Not a good keeper when grown in warmer climates. Subject to early fruit drop. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: 3-10, Pollination:Partial Fruit Storage: Fair

Macoun. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York (McIntosh x Jersey Black) A McIntosh type apple, dark red and medium in size. Flesh in white, richly flavored, aromatic with very excellent fresh eating quality. One of the best mid-season apples. Keeps well. Drops quite a few before ripe. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

(Northwind Nursery) Parent of Honeycrisp and that alone is enough to recommend this apple, but it has an excellent history of its own. Top quality all purpose dessert apple. Z-4a, H-2.

Maigold. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Switzerland, 1944 Rich, sweet-sharp taste, slightly honeyed, mellowing to a citrus taste in storage. Crisp, pale yellow flesh, slightly breaking. Very vigorous growth with somewhat weeping habit. A heavy cropper. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:NO,PARTIAL Fruit Storage: Good

Malinda. One parent of Beacon, Haralson, Keepsake, Sweet Sixteen and Lakeland.

(Northwind Nursery) Yellow with red blush. Apple receiving a lot of attention lately, and is a parent of many good varieties. Excellent eating; sweet after taste. Antique variety of distinction. Z-3b, H-2.

(Foodnotes) Malinda was valued for its large size and hardiness. It was widely grown for a short time in the upper Midwest as well as in New England, but it originated in Orange County, Vermont. The apple is yellow-skinned with a pink blush.

Mammoth Pippin. (Northwind Nursery)

Marlin Stephens. ([9]) Very hardy of unknown origin. Lawyer introduction. Montana. Red and yellow. Midseason. Large, juicy, good for dessert or culinary use.

Manatoba Spy. (Northwind Nursery)**Marlin Stevens.** (Northwind Nursery)

Melba. (Northwind Nursery) McIntosh x Liveland Raspberry. Crisp, juicy, tender high quality fruit. Red over yellow . Z-3, H-1, DR-2.

Milo Gibson. ([9]) Very hardy, of unknown origin. Red, yellow fruit in mid-season. A fine-tasting apple with unique licorice flavor.

Milton. ([9]) Very to medium hardy. McIntosh X Yellow Transparent. Pinkish red, early midseason fruit. Similar to McIntosh in flavor but more aromatic, great for sauce. Tree is annual bearer and tolerant to rust.

Milwaukee. ([9]) Extremely hardy, Russian importation. Yellow, red striped fruit late in season. Excellent keeper. Flavorful, slightly tart. Good for cooking and cider. Bears annually and produces at a young age.

Minnesota 1734. ([9]) Extremely hardy of unknown origin. Bronze russet. Late season. Fruit is hard, yellow-fleshed, and richly flavored. Makes excellent tasting cider. Annual producer of heavy crops. Keeps all winter in storage.

Montreal Beauty Crab. ([9]) Very hardy, wild crab seedling. Fruit, yellow-green splashed red in midseason. White-flowering crab with oblong fruit up to 1 inch in diameter, usable for jams and jellies.

Morgenduft. (Hoary morning) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England, 1819 Shape flat, sometimes ribbed on bottom, skin pale yellow with dull red stripes often covering most of the apple, heavy bloom. Flavor slightly acid, flesh yellowish, sometimes tinged with red. Resurrected with the help of Bob Friese of Sonoma, CA. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination: Cross Fruit Storage: Good

Muscat de Bernay. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France, Cider apple of the bittersweet type from Normandy. Originated around the commune of Bernay, the site of a Benedictine Abbey. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: Pollination: Fruit Storage:

Mutsu. (Crispin) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Japan, 1948 (Golden Delicious x Indo) Vigorous hybrid with large fruit. Skin green, maturing to yellow, sometimes blushed orange. Flesh yellow-white, firm, juicy, crisp but coarse; slightly aromatic. All purpose apple, and a favorite with the kids at our tastings. Highly resistant to frost injury. Triploid. Bloom Time: MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination: NO Fruit Storage: GOOD

Nehou. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England. Old English hard cider apple of the bittersweet class. Apples are soft, medium to small in size, easily bruised. Harvesting period ten days. Bears consistently. Bloom Time: EARLY, MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination: CROSS Fruit Storage: POOR

New Jersey 46. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New in 92 An early season delight, just before Gravenstein with a handsome, striped red over ivory skin and red splashes like strawberries in vanilla ice cream in the flesh. Hints of strawberry in the nose and taste, too. Enjoy them early, they don't keep. Bloom Time: M Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination: Fruit Storage: Poor

Newtosh. ([9]) Needs protection in our area. McIntosh X Yellow Newtown. Red striped fruit in late midseason. Tree produces a high percentage of extra-fancy fruits. Skin similar to McIntosh; flesh like Yellow Newtown, the latter given a "best" rating in Beach's Apples of New York.

Newtown Pippin. (Yellow Newtown) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York, 1759 Does well in California. Shape oblate; skin green to yellow, often russeted, with white dots. Flesh yellowish or tinged with green, firm, crisp, moderately fine grained, sprightly aromatic flavor. A good keeper. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:SELF Fruit Storage: EXC

Niagra. ([9]) Very hardy. Carlton X McIntosh. Red fruit early to midseason. Exceptionally vigorous grower. Fruit similar to McIntosh, with high dessert quality.

Nonesuch. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Hubbardton Nonesuch, Massachusetts, 1830. Among the best early mid-season eating apples. Fruit usually large with clear red skin in our climate, but color is variable. Flesh whitish, moderately firm, sweet and rich. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

Noran. ([9]) Extremely hardy cross of Columbia Crab and . Green fruit with red blush in midseason. Medium size apple with cream colored flesh. Crisp, tart, excellent for cooking. Bears early.

Norda. ([9]) Extremely hardy cross of Rosilda with Trail. Yellow fruit with red streaking in late midseason. Flesh cream colored, crisp, juicy and good for eating of culinary purposes. Bears young. Good keeper.

Norland. ([9]) Extremely hardy cross Rescue X Melba. Red striped fruit is early. A juicy, well-colored apple for fresh eating, cider, sauce and pies. The tree is smallish and produces crops at an early age. A super hardy cultivar.

(Northwind Nursery) Rescue x Melba from Canada. Good quality for cooking and eating. Reportedly a good keeper for a summer apple. Natural semi-dwarf. Z-3, H-1, DR-1

Northern Lights. ([9]) Very hardy cross Haralson X McIntosh. Fruit blushed red over yellow, some striping in midseason. New joint release of NY and ND research stations. High quality dessert apple with a tart McIntosh flavor.

Northern Spy. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York, 1800 Large vigorous tree. Best winter apple in the East, also does well in No. California. Fruit large, attractive, red and yellow, thin-skinned. Flesh yellowish, rather firm, very tender, crisp, juicy, sprightly subacid. Stores well. Good in the mouth or pie. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

North Pole. ([10]) (columnar) A crisp, juicy McIntosh type ripening in late September.

Northwestern Greening. ([9]) Extremely hardy cross Golden Russet X Alexander. Fruit yellow in late-midseason, large, crisp, firm, juicy, with slight aroma. Great pie apple.

(Northwind Nursery) Old variety from Wisconsin. Great for cooking. Large, green apple with smooth waxy skin that keeps well into winter. Good eating when fully ripe. Z-3b, H-2, DR-3.

Nova EasyGro. ([9]) Extremely to very hardy cross Spartan X Prog. 565. Red, yellow fruit in midseason. New scab-resistant variety introduced by the Canadian Dept of Agriculture. White-fleshed, good for cooking and eating; fair keeper.

Orleans Reinette. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France, about 1776 Round, flattened, greenish yellow fruit with some cinnamon russet in most cases. Flesh is creamy white, firm and fine textured and very juicy with a taste first of sweet oranges followed by a nutty flavor. Trees are vigorous and heavily spurred. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

Ortley. (White or Winter Bellflower) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New Jersey, 1825 Large, long, conical pale greenish-yellow fruit with smooth waxy skin and a bellflower shape. Crisp, tender yellowish-white flesh with sprightly subacid flavor. Good keeper. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

Pacific Rose. () Pacific Rose is the most promising of a number of Gala-Splendour crosses that have been bred in New Zealand. Before being named, it was known as GS 2085. It is a sweet, crisp apple that matures about the same time as Granny Smith. New Zealand produced about 100,000 boxes this season.

Pacific Rose is not unlike its parent Gala. Its other parent, Splendour, is a New Zealand apple that was never exported. Although it is crisp and has good storability, it bruises easily.

Bought by Jillian, 19 September, 2000. A little more substance than Gala; a fine apple.

Parkland. ([9]) Extremely hardy. Rescue X Melba. Red fruit early. Similar to Norland but keeps better. Small fruit on a compact tree. Good for fresh eating and cooking.

(Northwind Nursery) From Canada and adapted to cold short seasons. Med. size, green/yellow with red stripes. Good for fresh eating and cooking. Keeps well for summer apple. Z-3.

Paula Red. ([9]) Very hardy apple of unknown origin. Fruit solid red in early mid-season. A very white-fleshed, juicy apple of good all-purpose quality.

(Michigan Apples) The Paula Red, discovered on the Lewis Arends orchard near Sparta, Michigan, was named after Mr. Arends' wife, Pauline. Now in strong production in Michigan, the Paula Red is a late summer apple harvested in late August. It is one of the first varieties to reach the market. The all-purpose apple has a pleasingly tart flavor, light flesh, and is good for fresh eating and cooking. The skin has a yellow-green background with a solid- red blush much like a McIntosh. Since it is a short season apple, its availability lasts only for a few weeks from late August through late September.

Peace Garden. ([9]) Very hardy. Malinda X Dutchess. Red, striped fruit, late season. Juicy, excellent keeper, hangs well on tree.

Pettingill. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Long Beach, CA 1949 Large fruit with red flush over green skin. Flesh crisp and juicy with good subacid flavor. Low chill apple which ripens late September to mid October in southern CA coastal climates. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-11, Pollination: SELF Fruit Storage: GOOD

Pewaukee. ([9]) Very hardy cross Duchess X Northern Spy. Yellow fruit with red streaking in late-mid to late season. Medium to large apple with firm white flesh, coarse and juicy. Good fresh eating and cooking. Keeps well.

Pierce Pasture. ([9]) Extremely to very hardy. Bethel X Alexander. Red striped fruit in late-midseason to late. Very large apple with coarse yellowish flesh, excellent flavor. Keeps well in storage. Good for fresh eating, cider, and cooking.

Pink Lady. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Western Australia (Golden Delicious x Lady Williams) Patented New hot climate apple. Very crisp, sweet-tart, distinct flavor. Skin reddish pink over green. White flesh resists browning. Patented. Bloom Time: VE Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination: CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

Pink Princess. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Ontario, Canada, 1967. Pink Pearl x King of the Pippins Formerly Pink Lady Hybridized by Fred Janson. A medium-sized apple, light green skin turning yellow with a few faint red stripes. Pink-colored flesh similar to that of Pink Pearl, but the shape is not as elegant as Pink Pearl. Nice fruity flavor, sweeter than as Pink Pearl. Bloom Time: MID Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination: CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

Pink Pearl. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) California A pink-fleshed, pearly-skinned apple that is not just a novelty, but a good-tasting tart apple with firm flesh. Blooms very attractive, darker pink than most. Makes pink applesauce and attractive fruit tarts. An Albert Etter introduction. Our most popular variety. Bloom Time: E Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: Pollination: Cross Fruit Storage: Good

Prairie Spy. ([9]) Extremely to very hardy of unknown origin. Yellow with red wash and stripes. Late season. Large fruit, crisp & juicy with excellent flavor which develops and improves while in storage. Keeps until Spring, Tree bears very young. Some resistance to scab and cedar apple rust.

Pristine. ([10])

Porter's Perfection (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Skin striped red over a cream background. Very tart flavor. A bittershard hard cider apple that is good eating for those liking really tart apples. Bloom Time: M Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination: Cross Fruit Storage:

Puritan. ([9]) V McIntosh X Red Astrachan Red Early-mid White flesh, good flavor, somewhat tart, McIntosh-type. Tree has good structure, tends to bear biennially.

(Northwind Nursery) Red fruit with white flesh, McIntosh type with McIntosh flavor. Z-3b

Quebec Belle. ([9]) V-M Northern Spy open pollinated Red Mid Resembles Delicious in appearance and Northern Spy in quality. Keeps well.

Red Astrachan. (Applesauce) Russian, From England in 1816 Fruit medium sized, skin yellow, flushed crimson. Flesh firm, coarse, greenish white, quite tart. Makes flavorful dried apples; some old-timers rate this the best for pie. Bloom Time:EARLY Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: 4-10, Pollination:Partial Fruit Storage: Poor

([6]) Swedish importation. Fruit green with red. Early. Beautiful appearance. Can be used for cooking before fully ripe. Good quality eating when ripe. Flesh white, often tinged with red. Brisk, slightly tart flavor.

(Northwind Nursery) Large, very attractive, deep red apple of the highest rank for cooking. Productive, compact tree. Flavor is excellent when fully ripe, though tart. Z-4a

Redant. (Northwind Nursery)

Red Belle de Boskoop. ([10]) A very large, somewhat scab resistant apple that produces heavy crops each year. A superior cooking and pie apple with a rich combination of sweet and tart flavors. In Europe it is prized because it stores all winter and flavor improves in storage. It originated in Boskoop, Holland in 1856 and is still a popular commercial variety in Europe. It is a russeted apple over a red base color. It ripens in late October.

(Southmeadow) This large Reinette originated as a seedling in the Ottolander family nursery at Boskoop, Holland. The "Schone van Boskoop" as the Dutch call this apple, it is still very popular not only in its homeland, but all over Europe and even internationally. The fruit is oblate and regular in shape and the greenish yellow skin is red blushed on the sunny side. The creamy white flesh is coarse, tender, juicy and crisp and has a subacid flavor. They are very good for eating out of hand, are good keepers tasting best after the New Year. It's the perfect apple for the kitchen and industrial processing. A triploid that requires a pollinator, it bears heavily but may be slow to begin to bear. Ripens late September

Red Esther. ([9]) V Unknown, a.k.a. Lawyer Nutmeg Red-yellow Mid An aromatic crisp apple with a unique flavor. Keeps well.

Red Flesh. ([10])

Redhook. ([9]) V Carlton X McIntosh Deep red Late-mid Flesh white or cream, with outer half pink when fully ripe. Very good eating apple. Not for processing.

Red June. ([9]) V Unknown Red Early to Late A small juicy white-fleshed apple of good quality. Ripens over a long period.

(Applenursery) North Carolina, prior to 1848 Attractive, small, early eating apple; deep red over yellow; brisk, subacid taste, very good. Crop ripens over a period of time. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Poor

Redstone Canyon Gold. ([9]) Very hardy of unknown origin. Yellow fruit in midseason. A yellow apple from Colorado of very high quality for eating or cooking. Brought to our attention by Scott Skogerboe.

Redgold. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Washington, 1946 Medium, schoolboy-sized apple with gorgeous rose color overall and russet dots. Flesh tender, yellowish white with sweet flavor. Especially for those who prefer low-acid apples. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

Red Gravenstein. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) A red sport of our local favorite. It is similar to Gravenstein by less tart. The sport we offer has better color and flavor than most Red Gravensteins. Bloom Time:E Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: Pollination:No Fruit Storage: Fair

Red Regent. (Northwind Nursery) Red sport of Regent.

Redwell. ([9]) V Scott Winter open pollinated Red over yellow Late Cream-colored mild flesh; good for eating, baking and sauce. Keeps until January in storage. Tree has strong framework and bears annually.

(Northwind Nursery) Good all-purpose apple. Creamy white, crisp flesh and pleasant, mild flavor. Ranks very high on our taste tests. Very productive but slow to bear. Exc. keeper. Z-3, H-3, DR-3.

Regent. ([9]) V Red Duchess X Delicious Bright red over yellow Late Very juicy; flavor as good or better than Red Delicious. High dessert quality does not diminish in storage. Fruit hangs well, rarely dropping before harvest. Resistant to cedar apple rust.

(Northwind Nursery) One of the best apples grown in Mn and becoming more popular. Med. red fruit, juicy, crisp and delicious. Excellent keeper. Z-3b, H-3, DR-3.

Renown. (Northwind Nursery)

Rescue Crab. ([9]) E Seedling of Blushed Calville Yellow, red stripe or wash Early Very hardy Canadian apple-crab of good quality. Favorite with Alaskan growers. Flesh yellowish with sweet flavor. Blossoms white and profuse.

Rhode Island Greening. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Rhode Island, 1650 Large and vigorous tree. Fruit medium to large size. Skin moderately thick, green, waxy, flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, juicy, rich, peculiarly flavored. Among the best pie apples. Triploid. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 4-11, Pollination:No Fruit Storage: Good

Ribston Pippin. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England, 1769 Highly esteemed Victorian dessert apple. Intense, rich, aromatic flavor; very juicy, cream-colored flesh. Skin striped red over greenish yellow, with russet patches. Parent of the famous Cox's Orange Pippin. Triploid. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

Richardson. ([9]) V St. Lawrence X Duchess Red Mid Rich mellow flavor, white flesh. Vigorous grower, regularly productive.

Rome Beauty. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Ohio, 1848 Fruit medium to very large with handsomely striped to almost solid red, thick skin. Can be very large, it's a favorite baking and drying apple, good keeper on and off the tree. Tree medium sized and spreading with age. Scab resistant. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:SELF Fruit Storage: GOOD

Rosebrook Gravenstein. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) A pretty sport of Gravenstein which is more heavily red striped. We can't tell any difference in flavor. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: Pollination: Fruit Storage:

Rosilda. (Northwind Nursery)

Roxbury Russet. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Massachusetts, prior to 1649 Excellent old American cider apple, a keeper and good for eating fresh. Skin greenish to yellowish-brown russet. Tree medium to large, a good cropper on rich soils. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

Royalty. ([9]) Crab E-V From Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Red Late Ornamental with deep red leaves, flowers and fruit. Very resistant to fireblight.

Saint Edmund's Pippin. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England 1870 The best early russet. Flat uniform-sized apple covered with a smooth pale fawn colored russet in our climate. Very juicy, crisp, yellowish flesh, great for cider as well as eating. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Fair

Secor. ([9]) M Salome X Jonathan Striped red Late Keeps well until spring. Juicy, good flavor, and texture.

Seek-no-further. (WESTFIELD) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Massachusetts, 1796 Fruit medium size, uniform. Skin tough, smooth, deep yellow or greenish, shaded dull red. Flesh pale yellow, firm, medium-grained, crisp, rich, complex, sometimes astringent. Crispest mid-season apple. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: Poor

Senshu. (from Applesauce) [Ripens 2 weeks before Red Delicious] – A cross of Fuji and Toko, introduced in 1980. Senshu is an early fall Fuji-type, having a wonderful sweet flavor with a "best" crisp, juicy texture, but only so-so color. Mellows into a Jonagold-like eating experience.

Sharon. ([9]) V McIntosh X Longfield Yellow, striped red Mid High quality, similar to McIntosh, but sweeter and firmer. Tree vigorous and productive.

Shay. ([10])

Shinsei. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Japan 1930 (Golden Delicious x Early McIntosh). Medium sized, round, greenish-yellow fruit with juicy, white flesh and mild sweet flavor. Comes in early in the season when eating apples are scarce. Bloom Time:VE Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

Sierra Beauty. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) California Large, blocky, handsome apple with thin green and yellow skin, striped or blushed red. A favorite apple from Boonville, CA. Juicy, very crisp and tart. A good seller in farm markets and an excellent keeper. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:PARTIAL Fruit Storage: EXC

Skinner's Seedling. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Santa Clara, CA 1887 Tree medium vigor. Greenish-yellow apple, blushed pink sometimes, good for cooking and eating. Flesh white and fine-grained. Grown commercially on the north coast of California early in this century. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Fair

Smokehouse. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Pennsylvania, 1837 Large flat apple, flushed dull red over greenish yellow. Flesh crisp, yellowish, moderately fine and tender, flavor subacid with a fresh cider taste. Favorite apple at a tasting in the Napa Valley. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

([9]) V-M Vandevere open pollinated, Pa. origin Red, yellow Late Pleasant, mild flavor. Tree vigorous grower, requires pruning. Reliable cropper.

Sopsin Wine. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England, (Sops of Wine) 1832 Old English culinary and cider apple. Fruit medium, skin greenish-yellow flushed purple red, striped with dark carmine. Flesh soft, fine, stained pink; flavor aromatic, subacid, vinous. Season early to mid. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Poor

Spartan. ([9]) V McIntosh X Yellow Newtown Red Late-mid to late Similar to McIntosh in quality and texture. Keeps until February in storage. Tree bears regular heavy crops

(Northwind Nursery) McIntosh type but better. Excellent dessert apple. Good keeper. Large, red, productive and precocious. Z-3, H-3, DR-3.

Spencer. ([9]) V McIntosh X Golden Delicious Yellow, red blush Late Eating quality excellent, core smaller than McIntosh. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading.

Apples acre farm Modern hybrid from Golden Delicious. The taste is similar, and it is an apple good for both eating and cooking.

Spigold. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York A very large yellow apple with firm, very juicy, flesh and aromatic spicy flavor. It's hard to believe that such a large apple can taste so good. Triploid. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: Pollination:No Fruit Storage: Good

Spitzenburg. (Esopus) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York, prior to 1800 Fruit medium to large; skin tough, russet dots, red over yellow with inconspicuous stripes. Flesh tinged yellow, firm, aromatic, sprightly subacid. Unexcelled in flavor or quality. Thomas Jefferson's favorite apple. Light producer. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 5-10, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

Splendour. (Starksplendor) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New Zealand, 1948 Beautiful, often large, rose colored splendor, sweet, crisp and an excellent keeper. A favorite late season, sweet apple at our tastings. Bloom Time:MID+ Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

(Naturalhub) SPLENDOUR - Late season. A cross between Red Dougherty and Golden Delicious. A large, pinky red apple with crisp, breaking, white flesh. The apple is sweet and with very good flavor. The skin is thin and it can be fairly easily bruised, so is no longer available in food markets. Splendour stores well. The tree crops heavily and regularly. NZ, AU.

State Fair. ([9]) E Mantet X Oriole Bright Red Early White-fleshed, crisp, juicy. Excellent for fresh eating. Fruit ripens uniformly.

(Northwind Nursery) Mantet x Oriole. Med. red fruit is crisp, juicy and pleasant. All-purpose, and keeps well for a summer apple. Productive and hardy. Z-3b.

Stayman Winesap. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Kansas, 1875 Tree moderately vigorous. Fruit medium to large, dull red bloom over greenish base, striped red in less highly colored fruit. Flesh yellowish, firm, tender, juicy, pleasantly subacid. Infertile pollen, produces well in north coast with high quality apples. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:No Fruit Storage: Good

Stearns. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York, 1900 Skin pale greenish yellow, with carmine stripes and streaks. The creamy white flesh is crisp but tender and melting, with a sweet, luscious taste, exceptional for a large apple. Known for its great sauteing quality. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage:

Stone. ([9])

E Blue Pearmain X Unknown Red striped Late Locally known and esteemed variety. Tree long-lived and healthy. Tends to overbear, so fruit may have to be thinned in early season.

(Northwind Nursery) Seedling of Blue Pearmain. Vigorous, healthy, productive tree of good quality. Z-3.

Sturmer. (From Tree Fruits, Tasmania) Medium size for dessert and cooking. Greenish yellow with dull brown to reddish blush. Often russeted. Shape varies from round to conical. The flesh is yellowish, acid with a brisk flavour. Available from April to October, because not usually CA stored.

Summer Pearmain. ([9]) M English Pearmain seedling Red Mid One of two apples given "best" rating in Beach's Apples of New York. Mild, rich, excellent flavor. Tree a weak grower and fireblight susceptible.

Summer Rose. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New Jersey, 1806 Skin pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red on the exposed cheek. Flesh tender, white, fine, agreeably subacid. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Fair

Sundowner. Yet another winner from the Western Australian breeding program. A sister of PINK LADY. Very, very late to ripen, 3-4 weeks after Granny Smith. Very high quality eating apple – my Dad says better than PINK LADY, but not as pretty – sweet but tart. Crimson skin color over green background. This variety crops heavily every year, so care must be given to thin. For those of you in the South, Sundowner warrants a try.

Wildaboutfruit A Western Australian apple, the result of crossing Lady Williams with golden Delicious.

Sunrise. ([9]) V-M Unknown Yellow-red Mid Unique pear-grape flavor. Good eating apple.

Swaar. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York, 1804 Dutch settlers named this Swaar, or heavy apple. The flesh is firm, fine, creamy white, dense and aromatic. The apple is not attractive, with dull green-gold skin. Late good keeper. Quality good to best. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M-L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

Sweet Alford. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England Cider apple of the sweet type to balance the bitter-sharps. Well shaped tree, apples medium to large. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: CIDER

Sweet Coppin. ([10])

Sweet Delicious. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York, 1911 Fruit large, greenish-yellow, flushed reddish-orange with red streaks. Flesh firm, fine creamy white, flavor sweet, aromatic. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

Sweet McIntosh. Very hardy, Lawver(?) X McIntosh. Red-yellow fruit late in season. In spite of its name, does not resemble McIntosh. Large fruit, sweet, aromatic. Keeps 150 days at 30 degrees F.

Taylor's. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Somerset, England Cider apple of the sweet to mild bittersweet type. Greenish yellow skin with red flush. Moderately vigorous and a tip bearer. Bloom Time:E Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Cider

Tetovsky. (Northwind Nursery)

Tioga. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Minnesota, 1978 Large green fruit turning to gold when fully ripe. Its mild but mellow flavor has had some real fans at our tastings. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: LL USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

Tolman Sweet. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) American, prior to 1822 Fruit medium, sometimes large. Skin pale yellow, sometimes flushed, russet lines. Flesh firm, white; flavor sweet. Probably the best late sweet apple. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

Trailman Crab. Extremely hardy Trail X Osman. Green, overlaid with red, early-midseason fruit. Superhardy crab apple about 2 inches in diameter with good eating and canning quality. Flesh crisp, juicy. Tree vigorous and productive.

(Northwind Nursery) One of my favorite crabs. Egg shaped. Dark red blush over yellow background. Crisp, juicy, rich flavor. We count the days until this is ripe every year. Similar to Centennial but, in my opinion, better. Z-2, H-3, DR-3

Tsugaru. ([10])

Tumanga. (Northwind Nursery)

Twenty Ounce. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Origin unknown, about 1850 Very large, striped red over a greenish background color. Flesh white and semi-firm. Excellent midseason cooking apple also good for dessert. Medium-sized tree comes into bearing young. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

([10])

Tydeman's Late Orange. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England, 1930 (Laxton's Superb x Cox's Orange) Yellowish flesh has rich Cox-like flavor with a nice sugar-acid balance. Skin gold with green and red blush and conical shape. Late ripening. Bloom Time:M+ Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

Tydeman Red. Very hardy McIntosh X Worcester Pearmain. Red, yellow fruit early to early-mid season. Firm-fleshed with mild, pleasant flavor; good quality for fresh eating. Keeps well at 32 degrees F.

Victory. (Northwind Nursery)

Vista Bella. Very to moderately hardy Melba X Senora. Blushed red over yellow, early season. Large fruit with creamy white flesh. Good quality dessert apple. Tree upright and spreading. Tends to bear biennially.

Wagener. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New York, 1847 Tree dwarfish to medium size. Skin tough, pinkish-red over pale yellow. Flesh whitish, fine-grained, juicy; flavor subacid, aromatic high flavor when well grown. Flavor improves after frost. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: GOOD

Waltana. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) California Medium to large, variable-sized green apple with thin red striping and crisp, hard, juicy flesh. Requires a long growing season and attains its best flavor after frost. Hangs well on the tree. Excellent for cooking. An Albert Etter variety named for Albert's brother Walter and his wife. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: EXC

Wealthy. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Minnesota, 1860 Very hardy tree that is also low chill. Flesh whitish sometimes stained with red, tender, very juicy, flavor sweet subacid. Skin red, sometimes striped red. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: S-M USDA ZONES: 4-10, Pollination:PARTIAL Fruit Storage: POOR

Wedge. (Northwind Nursery)

Wellington. (Northwind Nursery)

Westland. Extremely hardy, Heyer 12 X Dr. Bill. Red striped fruit early. Originally in Brooks, Alberta, this super-hardy cultivar will fruit in the coldest climate. Fruit large, juicy, good for pies and sauce but a bit tart for eating. Not a keeper. Pendulous branching habit.

(Northwind Nursery) Heyer 12 x Dr. Bill. Large yellow fruit striped with red. Natural semi-dwarf and annual, precocious bearer. Excellent cooking apple, acceptable for fresh eating. Z-3

White Astrachan. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Russia or Sweden, 1748 Medium fruit size, skin whitish green. Flesh fine, tender, very white, sweet, subacid, perfumed. Good crisp early apple that can take heat. Regular producer. Bloom Time:EARLY Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 4-10, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Fair

White McMahon. (Northwind Nursery) Originated about 1860 in Richland Co., Wisconsin and thought to be a seedling of Alexander. We are re-introducing this variety due to its adaptability to our harsh, northern climate. It bears large, round apples of high quality for a home or specialty orchard. Z-3b.

White Pearmain. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Midwest, prior to 1858 Tree vigorous. Fruit medium to nearly large, uniform, pale greenish, usually with one side blushed red. Flesh firm, crisp. Dessert apple, mildly subacid and pleasantly aromatic. Once a very popular apple in the Napa Valley, well adapted to coastal districts of California, including Southern California. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 5-10, Pollination:PARTIAL Fruit Storage: EXC

Wickson Apple. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) California Another Albert Etter variety named after E.J. Wickson, a distinguished California pomologist. Excellent cider apple, spicy, with lots of sugar and a pronounced acid tang. Size is that of a large crab apple. Reputed to make wonderful champagne cider. Delicious for eating fresh also. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Cider+

Williams Pride. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Australia Beautiful Large dark red apple. Excellent sugar/acid balance. Good commercial variety. Resistant to apple scab and fireblight. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Fair

([10])

Wilson Juicy. Very hardy seedling of Fameuse. Fruit yellow with pink blush in midseason. Large white-fleshed, mildly tart, very juicy apple with a distinctive flavour. Good keeper.

Winesap. (Original) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) USA 1817 Round, dark red fruit with crisp juicy yellow flesh with a spicy, vinous flavor and aroma. The fruit is medium sized, smaller than Stayman Winesap. Good for cooking and juice. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 5-9, Pollination:No Fruit Storage: Good

Moderately hardy, needing protection, Old American of unknown origin. Red fruit late in season. The 'original' Winesap, a bit harder than Stayman, but best to

plant in a protected location. Medium size, good for cider and fresh eating. Good keeper.

Winter Banana. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Indiana, 1876 Fruit large, clear pale yellow, waxy finish, one side usually blushed a delicate pink. A gorgeous apple. Flesh moderately firm, a little coarse, tender, mild subacid, characteristically aromatic. Good quality. Better eating than cooking (too mild). Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:PARTIAL Fruit Storage: FAIR

Winter Redflesh. Extremely hardy, Sasha X Redflesh. Red, and red-fleshed, fruit late in season, excellent for sauce and jelly. Abundant purple flowers and dark-colored leaves.

Winter Wildlife Crab. E-V Seedling crab Red-yellow Late Crabapple with 1-inch-diameter fruit which hang all winter. It is excellent for providing winter forage for birds, deer, etc. during the late winter months.

Wodarz. E-V Unknown (Wodarz 83) Green & knobbly Late A joint release of N. Dakota and the R.L. Wodarz family, this "ugly" apple is very sweet and stores well. Somewhat tolerant to fireblight.

Wolf River. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Wisconsin, prior to 1881 Enormous fruits, often 1 lb. or more, famous for one pie from one fruit. Pale yellow skin almost covered with pale dull red. Soft, tender, creamy white flesh. Mostly used for baking and pies, but in the right climate on sandy soil it becomes a good dessert apple. Resistant to scab, mildew, fireblight and cedar-apple rust. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: FAIR

E Alexander open poll. Red striped Mid Very large and shapely, attractive variety. Good cooker, favored for pies.

Yarlington Mill. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England Sweet to bitter-sweet english cider apple. Firm, medium sized apples hang on tree well. Late season blending apple. Bears consistently. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 6-9, Pollination:CROSS Fruit Storage: CIDER

Yellow Bellflower. (Summer Bellflower) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) New Jersey, 1742 Tree medium to large, susceptible to apple scab. Fruit quite variable in size, with attractive yellow color and pinkish blush when lots of sun. Flesh whitish, firm, fine-grained, rather tender, aromatic, quite acid early season. A favorite for baked apples. Bloom Time:VE Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 6-10, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

([10]) A large elongated yellow apple with a pleasing aromatic flavor. It ripens in September and is a good keeper. Discovered before 1800 in Crosswicks, New Jersey and still a national favorite.

Yellow Transparent. (White Transparent) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Russia, (Europe 1870) Medium to large fruit with transparent pale yellow skin. Crisp, sweet and juicy, but has a very short life after ripe on or off the tree. Often picked in a greener stage for cooking. Excellent for sauce, pie and drying. Bears very young and heavily. Thin for best size. Bloom Time:VE Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Poor

E Russian importation Yellow Early Begins to ripen in July, is excellent for cooking (some people say it makes the best sauce) and good for eating. Found in many old orchards of upstate N.Y. Scab resistant.

Remarks

Hillcrest apples are apparently on hardy seedling rootstock, nothing in particular!

Of Raintree apples, those on M7 have survived, those on M26 have not. Note that Medaille d'Or on M26 from Southmeadow is doing fine as of 7 August, 1997.

St. Lawrence Nurseries apples are on Antonovka rootstock. They list ripening times as

Early: End of July through mid-August.

Mid: End of August through September.

Late: First week of October and later.

Grafting

Rootstock.

- (1) P3 rootstock from Raintree (P3).
- (2) Rootstock from deceased Red Duchess from Hillcrest (RD).
- (3) 17 April, 1998: Grafted
 - 'Medaille d'Or' (refrigerated) onto RD (failed.)
 - 'Red Gravenstein' (refrigerated) onto RD (failed.)
- (4) 20 April, 1998: Grafted two 'Mother' cuttings onto RD (failed.)
- (5) 8 September, 1998: Bridge graft on Apl 97- 5(29) – following girding.
- (6) 8 September, 1998: 6 bud grafts from Apl 97- 5(29) onto RD in apple stool bed.
- (7) 13 March, 1999: Scion cuttings with Jared Wunsch
 - (a) Next to "Baldwin" – down hill (Old A ())
 - (b) "Bethel" Apl-1-2=Old B (Bethel?) (67)
 - (c) Top of Paolo's trail Apl-1-3=Old C (red striped) (67)Old C (red striped)
 - (d) Top clearing Apl-1-4=Old D () (67)Old D ()
 - (e) Backyard "Yellow transparent" Apl-1-5=Old E (Yellow Transparent) (67)
 - (f) Southern "russet" in orchard Apl-1-6=Old F (russet) (67)(Old F (russet))
 - (g) Tree between Northern "russet" and Anoka (Old G (small red striped)) Apl-1-7=Old G (small red striped) (67)
 - (h) Tree in South West corner of meadow – unmarked in bag. (Old H (green))
- (8) Grafted Old A () as Apl 99-6
- (9) Grafted Apl-1-2=Old B (Bethel?) (67) as Apl 99-3
- (10) Grafted Old C (red striped) as Apl 99-4
- (11) Grafted Old D () as Apl 99-5
- (12) 13 June, 1999: Grafted three buds from Apl 97- 2 to full-sized roots stock in back row. Scion from break on Cox's during espalier construction (was it from above graft!?)

- (13) Fall 1999: Three bud grafts from Oriole, Apl99-15, onto wild apple across path from Cox Garden.
20 May, 2000: Only one bud survives, but seems to be growing; marked Apl-G-99-1.
- (14) Spring 2000: Six bud grafts from Cherry Cox in Apple Stoolbed.
20 May, 2000: Still survive, no buds growing.
- (15) 22 August, 2001: Five bud grafts on full-sized rootstock in Apple Stoolbed from Apl01-3=Ellison's Orange (12).
- (16) 24 August, 2001: Four bud grafts on full-sized rootstock in Apple Stoolbed from Apl-1-2=Old B (Bethel?) (67) (mistakenly dated '25/8/01').
- (17) 26 August, 2001: Two bud grafts of Apl97-6=Lord's Seedling (33) on full-sized stock in Apple Stoolbed.
- (18) 28 August, 2001: Four bud grafts of Apl99-23=Dabinett (10) on full-sized stock in Apple Stoolbed labelled 'Dabinett 27/8/01'.

Other rootstocks

From Raintree Fall 1999 catalogue.

EMLA 27, apple. Can be maintained at only four to six feet in height. It is well suited for growing in a container or a small yard. Tree grafter on EMLA 27 bear early and heavily. Since the tree is small, branching should begin a foot off the ground. Grow as a bush. Thin or remove fruit for a year or two because once the tree starts bearing it stops growing. It needs staking. It is hardy to -25° F. This rootstock is patented and it may not be reproduced without permission of the patent holder.

PAJAM 2, apple. A French introduction, similar in size to Malling 9, it induces early heavy bearing trees that are easily maintained 6 – 9' tall. They need staking. Patented. Hardy to Zone 5.

MARK, apple. It produces a very well anchored tree, from 8 – 14' tall. Trees don't require staking. It induces early flowering and good fruit set. It needs adequate soil moisture to thrive. It does very well in most climates, but must not be water stressed in dry climates. Hardy to -30° F. Patented.

EMLA 26, apple. It will produce a dwarf tree from 8 – 14' tall. Does well in most soils. It is hardy to -40° F. Production in 2 – 3 years. Can be grown free standing but needs staking on windy sites. It doesn't sucker much in the orchard.

EMLA 7, apple. Produces a semidwarf tree from 11 – 16' tall. Trees can begin bearing in 3 – 4 years. It is hardy to -35° F. and does well in wet soils. Suckers need to be removed each year.

Budagovski 118, apple. A standard or semi-standard rootstock, making trees from 20 – 25'. Hardy to -40° F or below. Induces fruit production at an early age. Wide soil adaptability.

Part 2

Pears (Pr)

European pears: *Pyrus communis*, in some cases crossed with *Pyrus ussuriensis*.

Planted 1995:

- Pr 95-1=Golden Spice (77)
- Pr 95-2=Summer Crisp (93)
- Pr 95-3=Luscious (81)

Planted 1996:

- Pr 96-1=Ure (95)
- Pr 96-2=Parker (85)
- Pr 96-3=Parker (85)

Planted 1997:

- Pr 97-1=Beurré d'Anjou (70)
- Pr 97-2=Buerré Bosc (69)
- Pr 97-3=Everbearing Collette (74)
- Pr 97-4=Red Sensation (87)
- Pr 97-5=Seckel (90)
- Pr 97-6=Clapp's favorite (72)
- Pr 97-7=Doyenné du Comice (75)

Planted 1998:

- Pr 98-1=Sauvignac (89)
- Pr 98-2=Patten (86)
- Pr 98-3=John (80)
- Pr 98-4=Clark (73)

Planted 1999:

- Pr 99-1=Nova (83)
- Pr 99-2=Tyson (94)
- Pr 99-3=Southworth (91)
- Pr 99-4=Waterville (96)
- Pr 99-5=Hudar (79)
- Pr 99-6=Aurora (68)
- Pr 99-7=Rescue (88)
- Pr 99-8=Magness (82)
- Pr 99-9=Buerré Gris (71)
- Pr 99-10=Highland (78)

Planted 2001:

- Pr 01-1=Olia (84)
- Pr 01-2=Stacey (92)
- Pr 01-3=Flemish Beauty (76)
- Pr 01-4=Nova (83)

68. Aurora

Tree Pr 99-6: Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, \$18.50.

23 May, 1999: Planted in Lower Pear Orchard (163), E1S2.

31 July, 1999: Only very slight leaf-out, poor condition – weak graft. Removed many (quince) root-sprouts.

69. BuerreBosc

Tree Pr 97-2: Miller, \$14.35

13 July, 1997: 5'2", 10br, nf; in Pear Orchard S1 (162).

20 July, 1997: fenced.

16 September, 1998: Cleared, 5'7".

20 August, 2000: Cleared, hardware cloth guard added and refenced; 6'8".

([16]) A large, smooth, brown and golden russet pear of very long calebasse form and Belgian origin. The flesh is juicy, very tender, spicy, perfumed, richly flavored, unsurpassed in quality among pears for this area (Michigan). Ripens October.

([15]) (Late midseason) A French pear. The long, narrow fruit is heavily russeted. The flesh is firm, even crisp, with a heavy perfume that makes some people consider it among the finest pears. Good fresh or canned. A fine cooking pear as well. The very large tree is highly susceptible to fire blight. Don't place the fruit in cold storage. (Late midseason).

([14]) Winter ripening, dark brown, dessert quality, aromatic fruits. Trees are subject to blight.

([10]) A firm fleshed flavorful pear with a beautiful brownish reussetted skin and a crunchy texture. Some prefer it to the smooth texture of Comice. Very sweet and juicy. Outstanding in the Pacific Northwest. Tastes best after storing a month or two. Fireblight resistant.

(Beurre Bosc) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Belgium, 1807 Large pear with cinnamon-brown russet over green or yellow. Long-necked narrow handsome shape. Flesh melting when ripe and perfumed. Ripens well at room temperature. Large vigorous tree. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 5-8, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

70. Beurré d'Anjou

Tree Pr 97-1: Miller, \$14.35

13 July, 1997: 4'6", 16br; in Pear Orchard S2 (162).

16 September, 1998: Cleared, 5'4".

20 August, 2000: Cleared, hardware cloth guard added and refenced; 6'8".

([15]) (Late midseason) A French pear from the mild area near the Loire. The fruit is large and green with a stocky neck. The flesh is of a rather mild flavor, not especially juicy, but firm. Use it for eating or canning. It stores well. The upright and vigorous tree is susceptible to fire blight. Not a tree for hot-summer areas. (Late midseason).

(Beurre d'Anjou) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France, prior to 1800 Large conical short-necked fruit, light green when ripe with some russetting. Mild, melting white flesh with delicate aroma. Best quality after cold storage. Trees are vigorous and hardy and moderately resistant to fire blight. Bloom Time:E+ Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:CrossBosc or Bartlett Fruit Storage: Good

71. Buerré Gris

Tree Pr 99-9: Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, \$18.50.

23 May, 1999: Planted in Lower Pear Orchard (163), N3.

72. Clapp's favorite

Tree Pr 97-6: Field, \$10.95

13 July, 1997: 2'1", whip, nf, planted in the Pear Orchard E1 (162).

20 July, 1997: fenced.

20 April, 1998: Not strong - in fact the weakest looking of the pears - but seems to have survived the winter.

5 September, 1998: Cleared, 16" sprouted well above graft.

([16]) An old summer pear of good quality, resembling Bartlett but early.

([15]) A large yellow fruit with red cheek, resembling 'Bartlett'. The flesh is soft and sweet, good both for eating and canning. The tree is of attractive shape and very productive, but highly susceptible to fire blight. Since it is very hardy, the variety is best in cold, late-spring zones.

([5]) Produces large fruit with red cheek, good quality for both canning and fresh eating. Fruits in early August. A fine pollinator. Zones 4-8.

From: GRIN Blight susceptible, fruit large, quality excellent.

Flemish Beauty x Bartlett. Developed. Date: 1860. From: Massachusetts, United States.

73. Clark

Tree Pr 98-4: Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$11.25.

1 May, 1998: Planted in Pear Orchard E1N3 (162).

3 May, 1998: Fenced.

4 September, 1998: Cleared, 42".

9 September, 2000: Cleared refenced, 3'8".

([6]) St. Lawrence Nurseries introduction. Extremely hardy, ripens early september. Fruit is small, good for canning, fair quality eating when ripe. Ripens all at once; not a keeper. Tree vigorous, fireblight and scab resistant.

74. Everbearing Collette

Tree Pr 97-3: Field, \$10.85

13 July, 1997: 3'9", 5br, fenced; in Pear Orchard E1S3 (162).

16 September, 1998: Cleared, 4'5".

17 August, 2000: Cleared and refenced, 4'8".

([14]) Large, excellent new pear that ripens over a long season and is well suited for home use. Good for preserves.

([5]) ('Everbearing Collette') Amazing - sets fruit 'til frost. In a class by itself! Blooms until frost forces it to quit. Fruit is about the size of a Bartlett with a rich aromatic fragrance, especially when canned. Yellow skin when ripe and firm, smooth-textured flesh. Fruit ripens in mid-to-late Sept. Zones 4-8.

75. Doyenné du Comice

Tree Pr 97-7: Southmeadow, \$22

Planted May 10; in Pear Orchard W1N1 (162).

13 July, 1997: 2'5", 5br.

8 September, 1998: Cleared, 4'1".

1 January, 2000: Burlap protection put up.

19 August, 2000: Cleared, refenced and composted; 4'6" – little growth this year beyond over-winter die back.

([16]) A large, oval, pyriform pear generally regarded as the most delicate and deliciously flavored of all. Green-yellow with a red flush and with firm, buttery yet liquid flesh. Although its tree characters fall short in Michigan climate and soil, it is worthy of trial in any location. Originated in Angers, France. Ripens late October.

([14]) Attractive pear of fine quality from France. Ripens midseason, and keeps well in storage. Tree not particularly rugged.

([10]) A large yellow pear with sweet juicy melting flesh. It provides the flavour standard by which to measure all others. Harvest early October. Tastes best after storing a month at room temperature. Fireblight resistant.

(Doyenne du Comice) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France Fruit large, greenish-yellow when ripe. Perhaps the queen of winter pears. Flesh is buttery, sweet, tender and aromatic. As with Anjou, these need a period of cold storage before ripening. Slow to bear. Its low chilling requirement makes it suitable for Southern California. Tends towards biennial bearing. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 5-7, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

GRIN

Description: The parent tree of this cultivar was grown in the garden of the Comice Horticole, Angers, Department of Maine-et-Loire, France. Its first fruit was produced in November of 1849. Because of its quality, the fruit was named Doyenne du Comice and it was rapidly placed on the market and distributed world-wide, having reached America around 1850.

Doyenne du Comice holds great quality both in taste and in beauty. The fruits are large, smooth (except for russetting markings), clear yellow when mature, melting, tender, juicy, sweet, piquant, and perfumed. Contrastingly, the trees have many faults. They grow poorly in the nursery, requiring great care. They are susceptible to blight, and vary in vigor, health, and productivity. Good traits include being resistance to frost.

76. Flemish Beauty

Tree Pr 01-3: St Lawrence, \$16 planted 28 April, 2001 in Upper pear orchard at W1N3 in place of Apl97-5=Karmijn de Sonnaville (29).

23 June, 2001: Finally broke dormancy!

(Fondante des Bois) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Belgium, 1830 Large roundish pear of uniform shape and size. Clear yellow skin dotted and marbled with red blush. Firm yellowish-white flesh, melting when ripe (ripen off the tree), aromatic with musky overtones. Good for drying because of its uniform shape. Bloom Time:LATE Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:POOR Fruit Storage: Poor

([9])V Late Sept. At one time this was a leading commercial variety. Flesh is firm, becoming melting as it ripens. Very good quality for eating. Susceptible to fireblight.

77. Golden Spice

Tree Pr 95-1: Hillcrest

13 July, 1997: 7'8", 10br; Pear Orchard W1S3 (162).

6 September, 1998: Cleared, 8'1".

17 August, 2000: Cleared and refenced, 10'.

([14]) Small, juicy, attractive fruit. Good for sauce, pickling, and canning.

([3]) Greenish yellow 2 inch fruit is good for canning and spicing. Zone 3.

([6]) Good pollinator. Vigorous grower. Sweet and aromatic. Good for eating fresh when ripe and for home processing. Not a keeper.

78. Highland

Tree Pr 99-10: Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, \$18.50.

23 May, 1999: Planted in Lower Pear Orchard (163), E1N2.

([10]) The highest quality keeper pear, it thrives throughout the nation. This large attractive dessert pear is yellow with some russetting. The flesh is very smooth in texture and rich in flavor. Trees are of moderate vigor and very productive. The fruit develops its best quality if stored about a month. Take the fruit from storage and ripen it on your counter through Christmas. Matures in early October. Very hardy, it is developed at the Geneva station in New York state.

79. Hudar

Tree Pr 99-5; St Lawrence Nurseries

24 April, 1999: Planted, Lower Pear Orchard (163), N1.

([8]) Extremely to very hardy, ripening in late July to early August. A yellow pear with sweet juicy flesh. Good eating. Size about equal to Bartlett.

80. John

Tree Pr 98-3: Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$11.25.

1 May, 1998: Planted in Pear Orchard E1N2 (162).

4 May, 1998: Fenced

4 September, 1998: Cleared, 6'.

9 September, 2000: Accidentally cut down with the big mower!! Idiot.

28 April, 2001: Replaced by Pr 01-1=Olia (84) and moved to proving bed.

([6]) Extremely hardy, ripens September. A *Pyrus ussuriensis*/P. communis cross, John is very hardy and fireblight resistant, but only fair quality eating. Quality better if grown in the far north and eaten when perfectly ripe.

81. Luscious

Tree Pr 95-3: Hillcrest

13 July, 1997: 6'8", 9br; Pear Orchard, W1S1 (162).

8 September, 1998: Cleared, 8'4".

11 November, 2000: Cleared and refenced, 10'6".

([1]) A small, juicy, sweet pear. Bright yellow fruit. Foliage turns red in fall. A dessert pear.

([2]) A high quality dessert pear for the North developed by the South Dakota State University at Brookings. Fruit is very juicy and sweet. Has a pleasant flavor, similar to but more intense, than Bartlett. Flesh is melting but firm and remains firm to the core when ripe. More resistant to fire blight. Requires a pollinator. (Zone 4)

([6]) Large, very juicy, sweet and firm yet melting pear. It ripens in storage 7-10 days after harvest and remains excellent for fresh eating for about 2 weeks. A South Dakota E31 X Ewart cross, Luscious has proven itself hardy in many northern states.

GRIN

Description: This excellent dessert pear is a cross between 'South Dakota E31' and 'Ewart'. It was developed especially for the north Great Plains at South Dakota State University. The medium size, bright yellow fruit with a red blush is juicy, pleasant, and sweet. Its sweet flavor is similar to but more intense than Bartlett. Its flesh is melting but firm and remains firm to the core when ripe.

Luscious tree is vigorous, very hardy, upright, and spreading. The glossy, green foliage turns red in the fall, at which time the pears ripen. Although the tree is resistant to fire blight, it is not immune to it. Like many other cultivars, Luscious requires other pollinators, such as Patton and Parker.

It is interesting to note that even though this is a dessert pear, it is not suitable for processing or canning. GRIN:Leaves of Luscious

82. Magness

Tree Pr 99-8: Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, \$18.50.

23 May, 1999: Planted in Lower Pear Orchard (163), S3.

GRIN

Description: Magness was developed by the USDA in Beltsville, Maryland, as a cross between a Seckel seedling and Comice. The cross resulted in a blight resistant, vigorous, spreading tree that may take up to six years to come into bearing. It becomes highly productive at the age of 10 to 12 years. Despite its productive nature, it does not produce good pollen. Therefore, it requires a nearby pollen source such as Maxine, Harrow Delight or many of the Asian cultivars.

The fruits of this cultivar are medium in size, short, oval, and greenish yellow with dark spots and light russet. The tough skin provides protection against insect damage and contributes to long storage life. The soft, juicy flesh is almost free of grit cells. Overall, it is one of the higher quality pears.

83. Nova

Tree Pr 99-1

24 April, 1999: Planted in Lower Pear Orchard (163), W1S2.

31 July, 1999: Root sprouts only, dead graft.

Tree Pr 01-4: St Lawrence, \$16 planted 28 April, 2001 in Upper Pear Orchard at W1S4 (162) closer to house than Pr 01-3=Flemish Beauty (76).

([8]) Very hardy (St Lawrence Nurseries introduction). Ripens mid september. Our best pear, named after our daughter, Nova. Large, round, melting and juicy. Can be used green or ripe. Hangs well without premature drop. Precocious and self-fertile.

84. Olia

Tree Pr 01-1: St Lawrence, \$16. Planted 28 April, 2001: in Upper Pear Orchard in place of destroyed John at E1N2 (162).

([8]) E Early Oct. Small, flavorful fruit. Tree vigorous and productive. Fireblight resistant.

85. Parker

Tree Pr 96-2: (dwarf) Hillcrest – Pear Orchard W1 (162), West of Pr96-3.

13 July, 1997: 5'10", 12br.

8 September, 1998: Cleared 7'1".

19 August, 2000: Cleared, refenced and composted; 8'2".

Tree Pr 96-3: (dwarf) Hillcrest – Origin of Pear Orchard (162), East of Pr96-2; between Bosc South and Sauvignac North.

13 July, 1997: 5'8", 10br.

16 September, 1998: Cleared, 6'5".

20 August, 2000: Cleared, hardware cloth guard added and refenced; 7'.

([14]) Good-size, yellow, sweet, juicy fine-grained fruits. Developed at University of Minnesota.

([15]) Origin: Excelsior, Minnesota. The medium-to-large fruit is yellow with red blush. The upright and vigorous tree is fairly hardy but susceptible to fire blight. (Midseason)

([2]) Large handsome fruits with fine-grained, sweet, juicy flesh. Ripens early September. Use Patten for pollinator. (Zone 4)

86. Patten

Tree Pr 98-2: Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$11.25.

1 May, 1998: Planted in Pear Orchard E1N1 (162).

4 May, 1998: Fenced

4 September, 1998: Cleared, 6'5".

11 November, 2000: Cleared and refenced, 8'.

([6]) Extremely hardy, ripens late September. Very large fruit. Should be picked about 1 week before ripe and then allowed to ripen. Good for eating, fair for canning.

87. Red Sensation

Tree Pr 97-4: Field, \$12.69

13 July, 1997: 3'10", 1br, nf; in Pear Orchard E1S2 (162).

20 July, 1997: fenced.

5 September, 1998: Cleared, 5'1".

11 November, 2000: Cleared, refenced, 7'2".

([5]) A red variation of the popular Bartlett. Bears big fruits with juicy flesh. Ripens in late summer – just a few days after Bartlett. Holds very well in the refrigerator. Needs a pollinator. Zones 4-8.

88. Rescue

Tree Pr 99-7: Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, \$18.50.

23 May, 1999: Planted in Lower Pear Orchard (163), E1.

([10]) A show stopper. Everyone who sees and tastes this huge beautiful fruit insists on buying a tree. The fruit is yellow with a bright red-orange blush and the flesh is sweet, smooth and juicy. The tree is upright and vigorous and each year loaded with fruit. The fruit matures in September and keeps until December. Its small core makes it easy to can.

89. Sauvignac

Tree Pr 98-1: Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$11.25.

1 May, 1998: Planted in Pear Orchard N1 (162).

23 May, 1998: Fenced.

15 September, 1998: Moderate vole damage, nearly girdled. Cleared, 4'.

20 August, 2000: Cleared, composted, hardware cloth guard added; 4'4".

([6]) St. Lawrence Nurseries introduction. Very hardy, ripens September. Very sweet juicy pear with few grits cells. Originated near Quebec City, Canada, in a very cold area. Brought to our attention by Henri Bernard.

90. Seckel

Tree Pr 97-5: Field, \$10.85

13 July, 1997: 4'2", 5br, nf; in Pear Orchard E1S1 (162).

20 July, 1997: fenced.

5 September, 1998: Cleared, 4'4".

11 November, 2000: Cleared and refenced, 5'4".

([16]) The fruits are small, not highly colored but of reddish brown color that is unique and distinctive. They are clean and neat in contour, and the flesh has a juicy, distinctive, spicy, aromatic flavor, much of which is in the skin, which unlike most pears, may be eaten with relish. Ripe in early October. As Hedrick said, "For the home orchard, Seckel has no rival in any part of North America." May be eaten from the tree or picked when firm and ripened later.

([14]) Small, sweet, high-quality, yellowish-brown fruits in midseason that are good for canning. Vigorous, healthy tree. Worth a trial in Zone 4.

([15]) A small, yellow-brown fruit that is not especially attractive, but has the finest aroma and flavor of any home garden pear. Eat it fresh or use the small fruit whole for spiced preserves. The highly productive tree is very fire-blight resistant, but sets fruit best with a pollinator (not 'Bartlett').

([5]) [No. 0917 Sugar Pear] Yellow-brown fruit has finest aroma and flavor of any pear. Use for fresh eating or spice preserves. Very fireblight resistant.

([10]) A small, very sweet, heavy setting variety known as the 'sugar pear.' It has yellow russeted skin and extraordinary flavor. Ripens late September. Fireblight resistant.

GRIN

Description: This European cultivar is named for Mr. Seckel who introduced it in 1717. Although this Sugar Pear is not very pretty, it is a connoisseur's delight. The small, yellowish brown fruit with pale russet and russet red cheek has fine grained, smooth, extremely sweet, and very juicy flesh. The flesh, along with the distinctive, spicy, rich, aromatic flavor of the skin make it an excellent dessert pear. Seckel is ideal for pickling, spicing, and canning whole. The pears ripen during September and require 500 to 800 hours of chilling.

The tree of Seckel is productive, slow growing, and naturally semi-dwarf (only 15 to 20 feet in height). It has the desirable trait of being widely adaptable, reliable, and heavy setting. Some are even resistant to fire blight. Even though it is self-fertile, it also benefits from cross-pollination.

GRIN:Seckel - fruit

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) A must for the home orchard. Hardy and self-fertile. Hardest bloom in the spring. Resistant to fire blight; it's reported that if any trees survive, Seckels do. Fruit small reddish-brown russet over yellow or greenish-brown. Best Flavor. Flesh creamy white and sweet. Good for preserving, spicing. Thinning produces better size fruit. Tree naturally semi-dwarf.

91. Southworth

Tree Pr 99-3:

24 April, 1999: Planted in Lower Pear Orchard (163), W1N2.

([8]) Very hardy, ripens mid to late September. Good-flavored, sweet pear with juicy flesh that is firm becoming melting. Equal in size to Bartlett. Self-fertile. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower. Originated in Northern New York. (Introduced by St Lawrence Nurseries.)

92. Stacey

Tree Pr 01-2: St Lawrence, \$16 planded 28 April, 2001 at edge of Upper pear orchard, next to Pr 95-3=Luscious (81) at W2S1 (162).

E-V Early Sept. The original tree is 108 inches in circumference 4 feet above the ground. It is at least 250 years old and is growing near Staceyville, Maine. Brought to our attention by Clarke Nattress, and with collection help from Jack Kertesz, Stacey has shown itself to grow vigorously here. The fruit is small but very sweet.

93. Summer Crisp

Tree Pr 95-2: Hillcrest

9'6", 10br; in Pear Orchard W1S2 (162).

8 September, 1998: Cleared, 9'9".

8 May, 1999: First pear to flower, 3 clusters each of 7 partly open buds.

15 April, 2000: Pruned, cleared and refenced.

([1]) A medium sized green fruit with a red blush. Fire blight resistant. Ripens in early September.

([2]) Attractive green with red blush. One of the hardest pears. Resistant to fire blight. Blooms in early May. Harvest mid August. Produces delicious 3-3½" fruit. Bears annually. Can be stored up to two months.

([6]) Introduced by the Univ. of Minnesota, this pear is best utilized as a crisp juicy fruit similar to the well known Asian pears. It is hardy in Grand Rapids, Minn., withstanding nearly -50 degrees F. This is our second earliest pear. Tree vigorous and a good pollinator for other pears.

94. Tyson

Tree Pr 99-2

24 April, 1999: Planted in Lower Pear Orchard (163), W1.

([8]) Moderately hardy, ripens in early September. Known since 1794, Tyson is a medium sized conical pear. Fruit quality very high, especially for fresh eating. Keeps only a short time in storage. Tree is large, vigorous and productive.

95. Ure

Tree Pr 96-1: Hillcrest

13 July, 1997: 6'2", 9br; in Pear Orchard S3 (162).

6 September, 1998: Cleared, 6'2".

17 August, 2000: Cleared and refenced, 7'8".

([3]) Small greenish yellow fruit, good for eating and canning. Ripens mid-August. Zone 3.

([6]) Extremely hardy, ripens September. One of the *P. communis* and *P. ussuriensis* crosses that gives hope to those aspiring to grow pears in extremely cold or fireblight-prone areas. Fruit quality is fair; can be good when perfectly ripe.

96. Waterville

Tree Pr 99-4

24 April, 1999: Planted in Lower Pear Orchard (163), S1.

([8]) Very hardy, ripens September. Large and juicy with a slightly coarse but very sweet flesh. The tree is an extremely vigorous grower. Originated in Waterville, VT. Brought to our attention by David Fried.

Other pear varieties

Amiré Joannet. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France, 1660 Takes its name from St. John's Day as it ripens about June 24th in parts of France. We pick ours about July 1. Fruit small if not thinned, deep waxen-yellow washed with pale rose when mature. Flesh white, semi-fine, tender, juicy, sugary with a musky perfume. Pick when green and still firm, but the seeds black and it is excellent for cooking, and makes a delightful pear water (similar to Mexican drinks). Bloom Time:E Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Poor

André Desportes. André Desportes [13]

Araganche. ([10])

Bartlett. (Williams Bon Cretien) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England, 1700 The classic-shaped pear; green when picked and ripens off the tree to a mellow yellow. Flesh is very juicy with a sweet buttery musky flavor that means 'pear' to us. Self-fruitful in California, but may need a pollenizer elsewhere. Better in summer heat than summer fog. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 5-7, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Fair

([10])

Bella di Guigno. ([10])

Belle Lucrative. (Fondante d'Automne) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Belgium 1825 Greenish-yellow skin with small russet dots. Fine grained melting flesh and excellent flavor. Vigorous and precocious. Good characteristics for the home orchard. Bloom Time:VE Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: M

Bennett. ([10])

Brandy. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) A pear for perry (pear cider, similar to hard apple cider but with a wonderful pear aroma.) Small pear, slightly larger than Seckel, some russet, with an attractive red blush. Makes a medium acid, low tannin, rather dark perry of bland (rather than sharp) aromatic character. Bloom Time:M+ Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Cider

Butira Precoce Morettini. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Italy (Bartlett x Coscia) Medium sized greenish-yellow fruit blushed with red. Melting, juicy, white flesh with excellent flavor. One of the best early pears, before Bartlett. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: Pollination: Fruit Storage:

([10])

Clairgeau. (Beurre Clairgeau) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France Large, smooth fruit is a rich orangish yellow when mature. Flesh is tender and melting when ripened off the tree. Excellent dessert quality, also good for cooking. Tree is very vigorous and productive. Bloom Time:VE Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

Conference. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) England, 1894 Fruit medium to large, slightly long, gourd-shaped, smooth green tinted with russet. Flesh pale yellow, with slight pink tinge, melting, very juicy, sweet and good. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

([10])

David. E Sept. Thin-skinned, with flesh that holds its firmness and is good for cooking and processing. Fireblight resistant.

Docteur Jules Guyot. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France, 1883 Compared to Bartlett, Guyot is earlier, richer in flavor, colors more and has more delicate taste and perfume. Must be picked green and ripened indoors, or else they rot at the core. Well worth planting in collections for its early, handsome, well-flavored fruits. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Poor

Duchess d'Angouleme. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France, 1808 The largest of the pears we offer can attain an enormous size. A favorite dwarf tree for home and garden and best grown as a dwarf. When well grown, the flesh is buttery and melting with a rich delicious flavor. Bears early and regularly. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

Duchesse Bronzee. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France 1870 Sport of Duchess D'Angouleme, more bronze russeting than the Angouleme, and slightly superior in dessert quality. A smaller pear than the Angouleme. Found in a garden in Dijon. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:GOOD Fruit Storage: Good

Duchess. ([15]) A French pear. The fruit is very large and greenish-yellow. The flesh is buttery, melting, and of fine flavor. The tree is symmetrical, bears early and annually.

Dumont. ([15]) [Late season] European origin. A large pear with blushed yellow skin. The flesh is firm and juicy with a sweet, rich flavor. One of the best winter pears. The tree tends to alternate bearing, especially as it grows old.

Forelle. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Germany A singularly handsome and distinctive fruit, yellow with a crimson blush and trout like speckling from which comes the name Forelle, the German name for trout (keeps better than trout). Flesh melting and aromatic with a rich vinous flavor. The tree is very productive, but not cold hardy. Bloom Time:E Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage:

See 96

GRIN

Description: The origin of Forelle is uncertain. Some claimed that it originated in northern Saxony at the beginning of the 18th Century. Then the cultivar was introduced to Flanders and from Flanders to England. In England, it was first fruited by Thomas Andrew Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London, who then sent cions to the Honorable John Lowell, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The cultivar became common in the eastern United States during the first half of the 18th Century. However, presently there are only a few that remained in cultivation. It is being gradually replaced by Vermont Beauty, in which many experts believe the two to be identical.

Forelle pears are handsome, distinctive, and are of good quality. The pears are bright in color with trout-like speckling (Forelle means 'Trout' in German). The skin is smooth, yellow, more or less overlaid with red, deepening to rich crimson next to the sun, and covered with grayish-russet dots. The flesh is white, fine-grained, melting, buttery, juicy, aromatic, and richly flavored.

The tree grows best in warm soils and fails to grow in heavy clays and cold climates.

Forelle Fruit

Giffard. (Beurre Giffard) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France, 1825 One of the few summer pears with a distinctly vinous flavor. The skin is dull greenish-yellow with a dotted red blush. Flesh crisp and tender, then melting, very juicy. Surpasses most pears in hardiness and fruitfulness. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination: Fruit Storage: Poor

Gorham. ([15]) Origin: Geneva, NY. The fruit is of excellent quality, strongly resembling 'Bartlett' but ripening later and can be stored longer. The dense and upright tree is vigorous and productive.

Hardy. (Beurre Hardy or French Butter Pear) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France, 1820 Excellent autumn pear with medium to large fruit russeted greenish-yellow. Buttery, very juicy, sweet and richly aromatic flesh with a touch of astringency. Tree hardy and productive. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Fair

Harrow Delight. ([10])

Herman Last. ([9]) Very hardy, ripens Mid-September. Medium to large size fruit ripens on the tree. Good for eating and cooking. Resistant to fireblight.

Highland. ([10])

Jubilee. ([9]) Extremely hardy, ripens in September. Small to medium size fruit. Very hardy and fireblight resistant. A *Pyrus ussuriensis*/P. *communis* cross. Good for canning, and for fresh eating when ripe. Does not keep.

Lincoln. ([15]) Called by some “The most dependable pear for the Midwest,” the variety bears large fruits abundantly every year. The tree is extremely hardy and blight resistant.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Avaranches, France 1780 Fruit medium in size, oblong pear-shaped, somewhat irregular. Skin smooth, pale yellow with some ‘trout’ spots. Flesh buttery, juicy, some grit at center. Sweet vinous flavor. Tree upright, sturdy and productive. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: Pollination: Fruit Storage:

Magness USDA. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Maryland Medium to large slightly russeted fruit, rich and ruddy yellow when ripe, with a highly perfumed flesh. Tree more spreading than most pears. Resistant to fire blight. Needs a pollinizer. Bloom Time:VE Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

Manning-Miller. V Early to Mid Sept. Firm flesh is sweet when green or ripe and stands up well to processing. One of our best pears. Tree grows strongly and yields abundant crops. Self-fertile.

Maxine. ([15]) (‘Starking Delicious’) Origin: Miami County, OH. The large and attractive fruit has firm, white flesh that is juicy and sweet. The tree is somewhat blight-resistant.

Moonglow. ([15]) Origin: Beltsville, MD. The large and attractive fruit is soft and juicy, nearly free of grit. The flavor is mild. Use it for canning or eating fresh. The very upright and vigorous tree is heavily spurred and begins bearing a good crop very young. It is resistant to fire blight, so use it where the disease is a severe problem.

Nye Russet Bartlett. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Oregon, 1937 (Sport of Bartlett) Skin deep yellow, overlaid with a smooth cinnamon russet; quite attractive for a russet. Similar to Bartlett in form, but somewhat smaller and firmer. The flavor is sweeter and a little more spicy than Bartlett. Very best dessert quality. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:GOOD Fruit Storage: Good

Passe Crasanne. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France Regarded by the French as their finest late winter pear. It has buttery flesh with high flavor. In this country it has been difficult to grow it to perfection. Needs a fertile soil and good watering. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Exc

Pepi. ([9]) Extremely hardy, ripens in September. Fruit small, good for canning. Like other *P. ussuriensis* crosses, it is very cold hardy and immune to fireblight, but lacks the eating quality of European pears.

Olia. E Early Oct. Small, flavorful fruit. Tree vigorous and productive. Fireblight resistant.

Orcas. ([10])

Red Bartlett. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Red sport of Bartlett with similar flavor. Fruit striped brownish-red, changing to bright red when picked. Smaller tree than Bartlett. Fruit ripens without cold storage, but off the tree. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 5-7, Pollination:Partial Fruit Storage: Fair

Red Clapp's Favorite. Handsome, almost clear red fruit, that would look great in espaliered form. Flesh fine, melting and juicy with a sweet, pleasing flavor. The tree is fairly vigorous with dark shoots and pleasing foliage. Bloom Time:MID Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

Reimer Red. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Oregon Cross of Red Bartlett and Comice. Buttery flesh, melting and aromatic. Swooned over at one of our tastings. More red on sunny side of fruit. Shy bearer, but worth it for the flavor. Small tree. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Fair

Rescue. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Washington Large to very large elongated fruit with yellow skin and somewhat covered with orange and red stripes. Creamy, buttery flesh with a mild, sweet flavor. Reliable bearer. Rescued in Washington State. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Good

Saint Andre. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Origin obscure, first observed 1829 Fruit small to medium, generally oblate but variable in shape. Skin greenish-yellow, waxy with some gray or green dots. Flesh fine, melting, very juicy with sweet aromatic, highly pleasing flavor. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: M USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:FAIR Fruit Storage: Fair

Sirrine. ([10])

Spadona. (Estiva) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Italy, 1700 This pear was supplied to us by Giora Stavi in Berkeley, who remembers it fondly from Europe. Medium-sized, white-fleshed fruit, ripens before Bartlett. Bloom Time: Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination: Fruit Storage:

Spalding. ([10])

Sommer Blutbirne. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Tasty red fleshed summer pear. Compact growth habit. (Not on chart, lack of technical data). Bloom Time:VE Plant size at maturity: S USDA ZONES: Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Poor

Superfin. (Beurre Superfin) (<http://www.applenursery.com>) France, 1837 Fruit medium to large, roundish oval with pointed neck like Bosc. Skin smooth, greenish-yellow, occasionally blushed. The flesh is very fine, extremely juicy, free of grit cells, and melting. Sweet with vinous spicy flavor. Among the best in dessert quality. Tree vigorous and spreading. Best grown in home orchards as it is too soft for commercial handling. Edward Bunyard, in the Anatomy of Dessert, called it one of the best half-dozen pears. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination:Cross Fruit Storage: Fair

Ubleen. ([10])

Vermont Beauty. Vermont Beauty(?) [13]

Warren. ([10])

Winter Nelis. ([15]) The fruit is small and rounded, green to yellow-green and russeted, rather unattractive, but of good flavor and it keeps well. The fairly vigorous tree is not very susceptible to fire blight. It is a good variety for hot-summer areas if there is enough winter cold. You must plant a pollinator.

(<http://www.applenursery.com>) Belgium 1818 A great fruit in an unattractive package. Aromatic, juicy, sweet, fine flavored flesh inside a dark green russeted skin. Medium size. 700 hours chill. Ripens late (off tree) and excellent keeper. Fire blight resistant.

White Doyenne. (<http://www.applenursery.com>) Italy 1559 A medium to small pear with roundish shape. Pale yellow russeted skin with a small bright red blush on the exposed cheek. Flesh is juicy and sweet with a rich aromatic flavor and melting texture when fully ripe. This world-renowned pear came from France via Italy where it was described in 1550 as the old Roman pear, Sementinum. Bloom Time:M Plant size at maturity: L USDA ZONES: 4-9, Pollination: Fruit Storage: Good

From ‘GRIN’ . Cultivar list

Part 3

Medlar (Me)

Mespilus germanica

(CFRG) Dioecious. A sometimes spiny tree, growing to about 20 ft, it makes an unusual specimen tree for the garden, often assuming a contorted shape. The wide, solitary, white-pink flushed flowers are produced at the tips of the main and side shoots in summer. The leaves are large, downy and dull green and turn colors in the fall. It grows best in areas where frost occurs, when the apple-shaped fruit are said to become better. Propagated by grafting or seed.

Planted 1999:

Me 99-1=Royal (98)

Me 99-2=Nottingham (97)

97. Nottingham

Tree Me 99-2: Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, \$18.50.

22 May, 1999: Planted in Quince Garden (171), SW corner.

98. Royal

Tree Me 99-1: Raintree Nursery (D004) on OHxF 333, \$23.50.

9 May, 1999: Planted in Quince Garden (171), NE corner, fenced.

([10]) Although little known in the U.S., medlars have been grown in Europe for thousands of years. They are attractive small, self-fertile trees to 10' with healthy foliage, white flowers and unusual 1 inch diameter round fruits that are collected in the fall, after the first frosts. When picked the fruits are much too hard to eat immediately. If allowed to ripen for a few weeks in a cool lighted place they undergo a process called 'bletting' and become soft, spicy and very rich, with a cinnamon-apple sauce like flavor. Fruit may be eaten raw or made into a delicious jelly. USDA Zone 5-9.

Part 4

Quince (Qu)

Cydonia oblonga

Planted 1999:

- Qu 99-1=Aromatnaya (99)
- Qu 99-2=Smyrna (100)
- Qu 99-3=Van Deman (101)

99. Aromatnaya

Tree Qu 99-1: Raintree Nursery (D085) on OHxF, \$24.95.

8 May, 1999: Planted in Quince Garden (171), NW corner.

([10]) For the first time in North America, gardeners can enjoy a quince that has a pineapple flavor and is sweet enough to eat fresh. The medium size, round yellow “aromatic” fruit is from southern Russia. It is among the best of thousands of varieties from the Black Sea region of Russia and Turkey. It ripens in October and needs to be stored on the window until it starts to soften. It is excellent for cooking. Like other quinces, the texture uncooked is dense but it’s nice when thinly sliced. The trees are much more disease resistant than other quinces.

100. Smyrna

Tree Qu 99-2: Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, \$18.50.

22 May, 1999: Planted in Quince garden (171), SE corner.

([15]) The fruit is rounded to oblong with bright yellow skin and a strong fragrance.

([10]) This is a large pear shaped fruit with yellow skin and a mild flavor. It is favored for desserts, preserves and jellies. Reliable producer. Great for cooking.

([16]) In my estimation the largest, most beautiful and best quince for the home garden. Its huge golden yellow furrowed pear-shaped fruits hanging from branches arched down by their weight are a sight to see. The flesh is tender, aromatic, mild and keeps excellently, ripening in late October. The trees are small but vigorous with large thick green leaves. Despite its origin in that ancient Greek (and now famous Turkish) city of Smyrna located on the eastern shores of the sunny Aegean, it is perfectly hardy here in Michigan and has proven so also in New Hampshire while at the same time it thrives in California. This versatile exotic quince was brought to this country from Smyrna in 1897 by G.C. Roeding of Fresno, California, son of Fred Roeding who introduced the Smyrna fig to this country. In addition to its superb quality for preserves and a honey-like jelly, Smyrna makes a delicious pink colored dessert baked and served with cream.

101. Van Deman

Tree Qu 99-3: Raintree Nursery

29 May, 1999: Planted in Exeter Park garden.

9 May, 2000: Flowered:

- Open flower
- Wider view
- Flower and bud
- Flower
- Flower - closeup

([10]) Very large, oblong fruit with bright yellow skin. Spicy flavor is great for cooking and jelly. Heavy bearing Burbank selection. Does well in cool summers.

Other Quince varieties

Orange. ([10]) Enjoy large, round fruit with bright yellow skin and orange tinted tender, flavorful flesh that turns red when it's cooked.

Part 5

Plums – European Plums (EP1)

Planted 1997

EP197-1=Green Gage (105)
EP197-2=Mount Royal (107)
EP197-3=Stanley (108)
EP197-4=Felleberg (103)

Planted 1998

EP198-1=Mount Royal (107)

Planted 1999

EP199-1=Golden Gage (104)
EP199-2=Ewing's Blue (102)
EP199-3=Green Gage (105)

Planted 2001

EP101-1=Hildreth (106)
EP101-2=Golden Gage (104)

102. Ewing's Blue

Tree EP199-2; St Lawrence Nurseries
24 April, 1999: Planted in Plum orchard
10 May, 1999: Fenced.

103. Felleberg

Tree EP197-4; Fields
24 April, 1999: Planted in Plum orchard.

104. Golden Gage

EP199-1; St Lawrence Nurseries
24 April, 1999: Planted in Plum orchard
10 May, 1999: Fenced.
EP101-2; St Lawrence Nurseries

105. Green Gage

Tree EP197-1; Fields
Tree EP199-3; St Lawrence Nurseries.
24 April, 1999: Planted in Plum orchard.
10 May, 1999: Fenced.

([15]) Old European variety. The greenish-yellow fruit has amber flesh and is good fresh, cooked, or preserved. Trees are medium-sized. Pollinator: self. Ripens: mid-July, later North.

106. Hildreth

EP101-1; St Lawrence Nurseries

107. Mount Royal

Tree EP197-2; Fields

Did not sprout.

Tree EP198-1: Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$14.00.

1 May, 1998: Planted in Plum Orchard, replacing EP97-2.

([15]) The deep blue fruit is freestone. The tree is among the hardiest and stands all but the most severe northern winters. Pollinator: 'Stanley'. Ripens late August.

([6]) Very hardy, *Prunus domestica*, Quebec origin. Ripens early September. Blue prune-type plum. Good for fresh eating, with firm, sweet, yellow-green flesh. Freestone. Self-fertile.

108. Stanley

Tree EP197-3; Fields

([15]) Origin: New York. The most widely planted European plum in the East, MidWest, and South. The large, dark blue fruit has firm, richly flavored yellow flesh. The trees bear heavily every year. Hardy into central Iowa. Pollinator: self. Ripens: after mid-August, into September in northern regions.

Part 6

**Plums – American-Japanese
hybrid (HP)**

Genus:

Planted 1995:

HP195-1=Superior (113)

HP195-2=Tokka (114)

HP195-3=Waneta (116)

Planted 1996:

HP196-1=La Crescent (110)

HP196-2=La Crescent (110)

HP196-3=Pipestone (111)

HP196-4=Pipestone (111)

Planted 1999:

HP199-1=Underwood (115)

HP199-2=Alderman (109)

Planted 2001:

HP101-1=Ptitsun #9 (112)

HP101-2=Waneta (116)

109. Alderman

Tree HP199-2: St Lawrence Nurseries.

24 April, 1999: Planted in Plum orchard and fenced – Iris path row, furthest from house.

19 May, 2000: Light flowering!

110. La Crescent

Tree HP196-1; Hillcrest

Second rank from north in plum orchard, closest to house.

22 August, 1997: 7'.

16 May, 1998: No flowers.

9 October, 1998: Cleared and refenced, 7'2" .

8 May, 1999: Moderate flowering, white ball stage.

16 May, 2000

Tree HP196-2; Hillcrest

Next to Iris bog trail, opposite big rocks.

22 August, 1997: 8'2", 20br.

4 May, 1998: Small number of flowers, still closed.

16 May, 1998: Light flowering.

15 November, 1998: Cleared, 8'5" .

8 May, 1999: Moderate flowering, white ball stage.

([14]) Small, sugary-sweet, yellow plum with small stone. Tree is fast-growing and vigorous.

([1]) A medium sized yellow plum with small freestone. Very sweet juicy fruit. Very fast growing tree.

111. Pipestone

Tree HP196-3; Hillcrest

Plum orchard, second rank from north, second from back lawn.

22 August, 1997: 8', 16br; fruit spurs?

4 May, 1998: Some flowers still tightly closed.
 16 May, 1998: Light flowering.
 14 November, 1998: Cleared and refenced, 8'.
 8 May, 1999: No flowers.
 14 May, 2000: Refenced. Moderate flowering – just opening.
 16 May, 2000, 16 May, 2000
 28 August, 2000: Two plums, turning red.

Tree HP196-4; Hillcrest

Plum orchard, third rank from north, (only hybrid plum).

22 August, 1997: 8'8", 20br.

4 May, 1998: Some flowers still tightly closed.

16 May, 1998: Moderate flowering.

14 November, 1998: Cleared and refenced, 9'8".

8 May, 1999: Heavy flowering, white ball stage, a few open.

16 August, 1999: One plum, not quite ripe! First plum grown at 'Melrose Folly'.

14 May, 2000: Moderate flowering – just opening.

([14]) Fairly large, juicy, high-quality fruits that ripen early.

([1]) Giant red juicy plum of outstanding quality. Ripens in August. Fruit makes superb jam.

([15]) Origin: Excelsior, MN. The large, red fruit has tough skin that is easy to peel. The flesh is yellow, of excellent quality but somewhat stringy. The tree is vigorous and hardy, of reliable performance in cold regions. Pollinator: 'Toka,' 'Superior.'

112. Ptitsun #9

Tree HP101-1: St Lawrence

113. Superior

Tree HP195-1: Gurney

Second rank from north in plum orchard, furthest hybrid plum from house.

22 August, 1997: 7'2", 20br.

16 May, 1998: No flowers.

15 November, 1998: Cleared and refenced, 7'8".

8 May, 1999: Very light flowering, white ball stage.

14 May, 2000: Moderate flowering – just opening.

20 May, 2001: Moderate to heavy flowering, almost passed.

([14]) Large, pink, high-quality fruit. Vigorous tree.

([15]) Origin: Excelsior, MN. Large, conical red fruit with russet dots and heavy bloom. The flesh is yellow and firm, excellent for eating fresh. The tree bears very young and prolifically. Pollinator: 'Toka.'

114. Toka

Tree HP195-2; Hillcrest

First rank from north in plum orchard, second tree from house.

22 August, 1997: 8', 20+br.

4 May, 1998: Many flowers just about to open.

16 May, 1998: Heavy flowering.
 9 October, 1998: Cleared and refenced, leader at 9'11'.
 8 May, 1999: Light flowering, white ball stage.
 14 May, 2000: Moderate to heavy flowering, just opening.
 16 May, 2000.

([1]) Sweet red fruit. .. a good pollinator.

([15]) Origin: Excelsior, MN. The large, pointed fruit is a medium red, often described as apricot-colored. The flesh is firm and yellow with a rich, spicy flavor. The tree is a heavy producer, spreading and medium-sized, but may be short-lived. Pollinator: 'Superior.'

115. Underwood

Tree HP199-1: St Lawrence Nurseries

24 April, 1999: Planted in plum orchard and fenced – near Iris path, third from house.

Never sprouted.

Root Sprouts, 16 May, 2000

([15]) Origin: Excelsior, MN. The very large, red, freestone plum has golden yellow flesh. Somewhat stringy but of good dessert quality. Ripening extends over a long season from July. The tree is vigorous, among the most hardy. Pollinator: 'Superior.'

116. Waneta

Tree HP195-3; Gurney

In plum orchard, second rank from north, third tree from house.

22 August, 1997: 7'3", 25br; fruit spurs?

4 May, 1998: Some flowers still closed.

16 May, 1998: Light flowering.

14 November, 1998: Cleared and refenced, 7'7".

8 May, 1999: Moderate flowering, white ball stage.

Tree HP101-2, St. Lawrence.

([14]) Small, red plum, very productive tree. Midseason. Fine for eating fresh.

([1]) Red clingstone fruit that ripens in August. Very large, sweet and juicy.

([15]) Origin: South Dakota. Large, reddish-purple fruit with yellow flesh. Bears dependably every year. Pollinator: 'Superior.'

Rootstock

4 July, 2001: Took rootsprouts from HP101-2=Waneta (116) – which should be *Prunus americana*, according to the St. Lawrence catalogue. Trying to grow in propagating hood.

Part 7

Sour Cherries (SoC)

Planted 1995:
 SoC 95-1=Montmorency (125)
 SoC 95-2=Montmorency (125)
 SoC 95-3=Northstar (126)

Planted 1996:
 SoC 96-1=Northstar (126)
 SoC 96-2=Northstar (126)

Planted 1997:
 SoC 97-1=Early Richmond (120)
 SoC 97-2=Meteor (124)
 SoC 97-3=Montmorency (125)

Planted 1998:
 SoC 98-1=Bali (118)

Planted 1999:
 SoC 99-1=Bali (118)
 SoC 99-2=Meteor (124)
 SoC 99-3=Balaton (117)
 SoC 99-4=Montmorency (125)
 SoC 99-5=Surefire (127)
 SoC 99-6=Evan's (122)
 SoC 99-7=Evan's (122)
 SoC 99-8=English Morello (121)

Planted 2001
 SoC 01-1=Danube (119)
 SoC 01-2=Mesabi (123)

117. Balaton

Tree SoC 99-3; Stark Bros
 8 May, 1999: Planted in backyard – middle rank, north of SoC 98-1(118).
 10 May, 1999: Fenced.
 22 May, 2000: 2 or 3 flowers, just opening.
 26 July, 2000: Wrapped and cleared, 6'8".
 Tree.1.22.May.2000
 Tree.2.22.May.2000
 20 May, 2001: Light to moderate flowering.

([11]) Now a pie cherry so sweet you can eat 'em fresh. This variety was selected by growers in Hungary, near the Soviet border. In U.S. trials, Balaton cherries have proven to be significantly sweeter, larger and more firm than Montmorency. Fruits ripen over an extended period so you can s-t-r-e-t-c-h your enjoyment. Juice is redder than others making it great for juices and preserves. Self-Pollinating but bears larger crops with pollination from any other cherry. Ripens in late June in Zone 5.

118. Bali

Tree SoC 98-1: Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. \$14.
 1 May, 1998: Planted in back lawn, middle rank, next to Early Richmond.
 16 May, 1998: Very light flowering.
 23 May, 1998: Fenced and grass-mulched.

2 October, 1998: Cleared, 4'4".

22 May, 2000: No flowers

Tree.1.22.May.2000

Tree.2.22.May.2000

27 July, 2000: Wrapped and cleared, 5'9".

Tree SoC 99-1: Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1999.

24 April, 1999: Planted in Cherry Garden (167), NE corner.

Died over winter, somewhat broken by snow weight – but no obvious reason for its demise.

16 July, 2001: Eventually resprouted.

16 November, 2001: Removed old stem, with one root sprout, and buried as hardwood cuttings.

([6]) Extremely to very hardy of unknown parentage. Discovered growing near Edmonton, Alberta by D. Ieuan Evans, Bali has withstood -43^{deg} F. on fruiting buds. A vigorous grower and precocious producer, yielding large (1 inch) fruit excellent for pies, sauces, jams and even fresh eating. Five-year-old trees (about 7ft tall) have produced up to 10 gallons of fruit. Ripens in late August, thus avoiding most birds pressure. Trees are from tissue culture, which means there is no graft or rootstock to worry about. Natural dwarf. Great for U-pick operations. Plants are small – about 1 ft.

119. Danube

Tree SoC 01-1: Jung, \$21.95.

Planted 18 May, 2001 on edge of meadow.

Cummins (Cummins Nursery) DANUBE (ERDI BOTERMO) An exciting red-juiced type from the breeding program in Hungary. On mahaleb stock for 2001. *NEW YORK 13242 A large, clear-juiced red tart cherry, similar to Montmorency but larger. Tree is medium vigor, not as productive as Mont, less bushy than Mont. We expect this will be a winner in PYO and farmstand operations. Self-Fertile.

Goodfruit Summit Sales of Lawrence, Michigan, has the Danube cherry, an exceptionally sweet, very large, tart cherry that originated in Hungary and has been introduced in the United States by Michigan State University. Wanda Heuser Gale said it is a niche cherry for the U-pick and fresh markets. It has a dry stem scar and can be held for several days at room temperature. It is very firm and can be mechanically harvested, although water processing is not recommended because of its high sugar content. Gale said the cherry is much sweeter and has more pulp than Montmorency, and makes an excellent pie cherry.

120. Early Richmond

Tree SoC 97-1; Fields 0571.

19 July, 1997: 4'2", 12br.

16 May, 1998: Very light flowering

2 October, 1998: Cleared, 5'8".

22 May, 1999: Light flowering, almost finished.

22 May, 2000: Light flowering, just started.

Tree.1.22.May.2000

Tree.2.22.May.2000

Tree.3.22.May.2000

29 July, 2000: Cleared and wrapped, 7' from graft.

20 May, 2001: Moderate flowering.

([14]) One of the hardiest old-time pie cherries. Fair quality. Not good in warm climates.

(From label) Ripens early. Large crops of medium-sized cherries. Good for canning. Heavy producer. Grows 15 to 18 feet.

121. English Morello

Tree SoC 99-8: Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, \$18.50.

According to the catalogue is on Montmorency or North Star rootstock.

22 May, 1999: Planted in Cherry Garden (167), SW corner.

12 November, 2000: Removed two low branches (near vole damage), planted towards SoC 99-4(125).

16 November, 2001: Some pruned shoots buried as hardwood cuttings.

([16]) [Where it is listed as a sweet cherry, but in the 1999 price and variety list as a sour cherry.] This famous English cherry, described by Parkinson in 1629 as of "fine sharpe or sower taste very delectable," is probably the latest of all cherries, its dark red fruits often hanging on the trees until the end of August. Astringent until fully ripe, it is, as Hedrick has said, "in any way prepared by cooking one of the best, culinary processes giving the fruits a rich dark wine color, very sprightly, aromatic flavor."

A beautiful, medium size, dark red, pie-cherry with a tart flavor like Montmorency. Semi-firm, tart flesh and dark colored juice. Astringent until fully ripe. Trees are naturally semi-dwarf, upright, spreading, productive, and hardy.

122. Evan's

SoC 99-6: Raintree Nursery (D545), \$8.50

8 May, 1999: Planted in Cherry Garden (167), NW corner – nearest garden.

Never sprouted.

SoC 99-7: Raintree Nursery (D545), \$8.50

8 May, 1999: Planted in Cherry Garden (167), NW corner – towards road.

16 November, 2001: Removed old main stem and buried in pieces as hardwood cuttings.

([10]) (*Prunus cerasus*) A self-fertile bright red cherry with translucent flesh from Alberta Canada. Trees grow 12' tall and produce 50 lbs. of fruit each. Plant 8' apart for an edible hedge. Fruit is tart harvested in July but can be left on the tree until September as it mellows and sweetens with time. Has six times more vitamin A than sweet cherries. Hardy to USDA Zone 2-7. 1-2" tree.

123. Mesabi

Tree SoC 01-2: Bought from Hillcrest Nursery, \$20.

9 June, 2001. Planted below Richmond, SoC 97-1(120) and closer to the vegetable garden, in line below Bali SoC 98-1(118) and at the level of the Danube, SoC 01-1(119). Tree not in great condition.

[From label] Long stemmed red fleshed fruits with sugar content halfway between sour and sweet cherries. Excellent for cooking, canning and baking. Blooms about 5/10, ripens 7/15. Self pollinating. Zone 4.

[Forest Lake Floral] Mesabi is excellent for eating as well. Mesabi is a natural selection made in the Duluth area. It has a sweeter flavor coming from a natural cross of a sweet and sour cherry.

124. Meteor

Tree SoC 97-2 (Dwarf); Fields 05-49.

19 July, 1997; 3'8", 8br.

16 May, 1998: No flowers.

3 October, 1998: Cleared, 5'0".

22 May, 2000: Light flowering.

Tree.1.22.May.2000

Tree.2.22.May.2000

Flower.1.22.May.2000

Flower.2.22.May.2000

Flower.3.22.May.2000

26 July, 2000: Wrapped, cleared and refenced, 7'.

20 May, 2001: Moderate to heavy flowering.

Tree SoC 99-2: Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1999.

24 April, 1999: Planted in back lawn, behind seat three – E. of SoC 99-5(127).

10 May, 1999: Fenced.

20 May, 2001: Light flowering.

([14]) New, extra-hardy dwarf red. Especially good for northern home gardens. Worth a trial in milder sections of zone 3.

([2]) Extra big, sparkling red pie cherries on 8 to 10 ft trees that thrive in Minnesota's severe climate! Meteor type fruits are meaty, juicy, with small free pit, ripens late July. Self fertile.

([6]) Very hardy, Montmorency crossed with Russian variety. We find this variety excellent and more vigorous than Northstar. The fruit is delicious and while not as deep red as Northstar, is fine for pies, compotes, etc. Introduced by Univ. of Minnesota in 1952. Natural dwarf, space 10-15 ft apart.

125. Montmorency

Tree SoC 95-1: Gurneys. Died.

Tree SoC 95-2: Gurneys. Died.

Tree SoC 97-3: Fields

19 July, 1997: dying?

2 May, 1998: Seems to be prospering, buds breaking.

16 May, 1998: Very light flowering

3 October, 1998: Cleared, 3'4" – very little growth this year.

30 July, 2000: Cleared, wrapped, 4'5" above graft – is it double-worked?.

Japanese beetle adult on leaves. Pruned out damaged twigs

29 July, 2000

20 May, 2001: Light flowering.

Tree SoC 99-4; Stark Bros.

8 May, 1999: Planted in Cherry Garden 167, SE corner.

16 November, 2001: Removed low branch and buried, with other trimmings, as hardwood cuttings.

([6]) Very to moderately hardy. Sweet cherry crossed with *Prunus tomentosa*. The standard for comparison in sour cherries and known since the 1600's. Montmorency has been known to grow and fruit in Morden, Manitoba, although late frosts often take the crop. The tree is long-lived (50-60 years) and a vigorous grower, becoming very large. Space 20-25 ft apart.

126. Northstar

All three Northstar cherries planted to date (29 October, 2000) have been, or become, infected with what looks like a 'bacterial canker'.

Tree SoC 95-3

Planted in back lawn West of lesser McIntosh.

16 May, 1998: Heavy flowering

4 July, 1998: Picked 8oz cherries – after netting earlier in Spring (with Gerardo Mendoza).

25 October, 1998: Cleared, refenced, wrapped, 8'.

Dead, severe borer attack.

Tree SoC 96-1

Planted at edge of lawn and plum orchard.

16 May, 1998: Light flowering

8 October, 1998: Cleared, 5'2".

22 April, 2000: Refenced.

Tree SoC 96-2 Fields

Planted in plum orchard, near path to Iris bog.

16 May, 1998: Moderate flowering

8 October, 1998: Cleared, 5'4".

16 May, 2000

16 July, 2001 – cherries close to ripe, what is left of them!

([14]) Very hardy dwarf cherry tree with red fruit. Worth a trial in zone 3.

([6]) Moderately hardy, English morello crossed with Serbian Piel. Less vigorous than Montmorency. Fruit deep red in color at maturity. Tree a natural dwarf. Introduced by Univ. of Minnesota in 1950. Space 10-15 ft apart.

127. Surefire

Tree SoC 99-5: Raintree Nursery, (C880) on GM 61, \$23.50.

8 May, 1999: Planted in backyard, between SoC 98-1(118) and SoC 99-2(124).

10 May, 1999: Fenced.

22 May, 2000: No flowers.

25 July, 2000: Cleared, 4'2", one cherry left (of two this year).

12 November, 2000: Removed root sprout – planted in Cherry Garden between SoC 99-8(121) and SoC 99-4(125).

([10]) A surefire, easy picking choice for the backyard grower and U pick marketers. Because it is very late flowering, it evades and tolerates frost and annually produces large crack resistant crops. Both skin and flesh are fire engine red. Its high sugar content make it excellent for eating fresh. It ripens a week after Montmorency. So highly regarded, it is the first sour cherry introduced by the N.Y. Geneva Experiment station in 107 years. Patent pending. On GM 61 rootstock.

(Cummins)(On mahaleb stock.) First tart cherry introduction from the Geneva station. Larger fruit than Montmorency, not quite as heavy production. Tree is more open, much easier to pick; good for the PYO trade. Matures about 2 weeks after Montmorency. It was released because of its red-fleshed fruit, high quality, and very late bloom time.

Cuttings

- 15 July, 2001: Softwood cuttings taken of SoC 97-1=Early Richmond (120)
 16 July, 2001: Softwood cuttings taken of
 SoC 99-8=English Morello (121)
 and of its rootsprout
 SoC 99-7=Evan's (122)
 SoC 99-4=Montmorency (125)
 23 August, 2001: All failed – mold but preceded by death! Mulberry cuttings done at the same time are still very much alive.
 2 November 2001: Hardwood cuttings from sour cherries and apricots buried in Cherry Garden.
 16 November, 2001: Hardwood cuttings from Cherry Garden buried – Bali, Evans, Montmorency, Morello and GM61 rootstock previously taken from Surefire.

Other tart Cherries

Carmine Jewel. Sprout nursery. This is a cross of *prunus cerasis* and *prunus fruticosa* by the University of Saskatchewan.

SK Carmine Jewel is a dwarf sour cherry (2-2.5 m tall) that ripens mid July to mid August. The fruit skin and flesh colour are dark red with bright red juice. The fruit is larger than a nickel (4.0g) with a small, round and hard pit that is easily pitted. Unlike sour cherries, which need either ladders or tree shakers to harvest fruit, dwarf cherries bear fruit within easy reach. The plants should be trained as a shrub, similar to the way Saskatoons are grown. This cultivar will be well suited to backyard growing conditions.

Rose. Sprout nursery

Galaxy. Sprout nursery

Part 8

Bush Cherries (BC)

128. Black Beauty

Bush BC97-2: Field

Fruit hedge, South end.

16 May, 1998: Dead by the looks of it.

([15]) Cultivar of Western Sand Cherry. Black fruit.

([5]) Produces big, dark red fruits. Glossy, big reddish-black cherries with mouth-watering flavor. Tart and wonderfully tasty fresh, canned or frozen. Grows to a height of 3-4 ft and forms an attractive hedge. Zones 3-8.

129. Golden Boy

Bush BC97-3: Field

Fruit hedge, fifth from South.

16 May, 1998: Light flowering

([15]) Cultivar of Western Sand Cherry. Yellow fruit.

([5]) Golden fruits with a delightfully sweet flavor. Ripens to an unusually golden bronze. Favored for baking and pies. Soft, juicy flesh. Color causes the bush to be raided less by birds than bright red berries. Grows 4-5 ft tall. Zones 3-8.

130. Giant Oka

Bush BC97-1: Field

Fruit hedge, ninth from South.

([5]) A hybrid that is known for its extra-large fruit size. Prolific hybrid with larger fruit than any other bush type. Amazing fruits that are actually plum-sized! Has purple skin and juicy flesh. Grows 4-6 ft. Zones 3-8.

131. Hansen's bush

Bush BC95-1: Gurneys item No 0926

Spring 1997, moved to 'fruit hedge'; sixth from South.

16 May, 1998: Very light flowering.

Bush BC95-2: Gurneys item No 0926 Died.

([5]) Special sand-cherry strain is famous for great flavor. Produces gigantic reddish-black to purple fruit! Compact shrubs grow just 4-5 ft tall. Very ornamental – covered with white flowers in May and silvery leaves all season long. Zones 3-8.

132. Nanking

Bush BC95-3: Gurneys

Spring 1997, moved to 'fruit hedge'; second from South.

Bush BC95-4: Gurneys

Spring 1997, moved to 'fruit hedge'; fourth from South.

Bush BC95-5: Gurneys

Spring 1997, moved to 'fruit hedge'; eighth from South.

([5]) Forms a thick hedge. Dense screen 6-8 ft. high. White flowers in May, delicious cherries in July. Dark red fruit. Great for northern growers – tolerates cold. Bears at a very early age! Zones 2-8.

([7]) *Prunus tomentosa*. Grows 8-10 ft. Very hardy variety. Showy white flowers and fine flavored red fruits. Very attractive soft green foliage. Plant two to insure pollination. Zone 3.

Part 9

Sweet Cherries (SwC)

Probably a waste of time but:

Planted 1997

SwC 97-1=Yellow Glass (138)

Planted 1999

SwC 99-1=Kristin (134)

SwC 99-2=Stella (136)

SwC 99-3=Van Sweet (137)

SwC 99-4=Stark Gold (135)

Planted 2000

SwC 00-1=Kristin (134)

SwC 00-2=Stella (136)

133. Black Gold

Raintree

We love the flavor and productivity of this large, firm, deep red sweet cherry. It is late blooming and self fertile so it sets a big crop where others fail. This is the first year this newly patented selection from New York Fruit Testing is available to gardeners. USDA Zones 4-9.

134. Kristin

Tree SwC 99-1: From Miller Nurseries

24 April, 1999: Planted near Yellow Glass, at top of Sweet Cherry row.

10 May, 1999: Fenced.

29 November, 1999: Dead, died after sprouting – planted too early?

Tree SwC 00-1: From Fields Nurseries.

16 April, 2000: Planted in place of SwC 99-1 – again too early, but with some hessian as protection.

15 May, 2000: Refenced, burlap protection for frost forecast tonight.

16 May, 2000

23 July, 2000: Cleared, trunk wrapped; height 4' from graft; 23 July, 2000.

29 October, 2000: Burlap protection installed.

([10]) The world's hardiest sweet cherry, Kristin has survived winters from windswept Norway to Montana. These big, black cherries are crack resistant and proven in our region. Ripens mid-July. Giessen 148-2.

135. Stark Gold

Tree SwC 99-4; Stark Bros.

8 May, 1999: Planted third from top of Sweet Cherry row, below SwC 99-2.

10 May, 1999: Fenced.

1 January, 2000: Burlap protection put up.

16 May, 2000

29 October, 2000: Burlap protection installed. Severe vole damage, nearly ringbarked; maybe 15% remaining.

([11]) Thomas cultivar. If your tree is Stark Gold, you'll have big, tangy cherries in June even when winter brings temperatures of thirty below. You don't have to worry about birds snatching these cherries. They won't bother this golden fruit. Pollinate with any other sweet cherry. Ripens mid-June in Zone 5.

136. Stella

Tree SwC 99-2; From Miller Nurseries

24 April, 1999: Planted second from top of Sweet Cherry row, below SwC 99-1.

10 May, 1999: Fenced.

29 November, 1999: Dead, died after sprouting – planted too early?

Tree SwC 00-2; From Fields Nurseries

16 April, 2000: Planted in place of SwC 99-2 – again too early, but with some hessian as protection and hope for the best.

16 May, 2000

29 October, 2000: Burlap protection installed.

([10]) This black, firm, juicy heart shaped cherry from Canada is ideal for a backyard grower without space for two sweet cherry trees. The tree is productive and the fruit is of excellent quality and moderately resistant to bacterial canker. On semi-dwarf Giessen 148-2 rootstock.

([5]) Star Stella.

137. Van Sweet

Tree SwC 99-3; Stark Bros.

8 May, 1999: Planted fourth from top of Sweet Cherry row, below SwC 99-4.

10 May, 1999: Fenced.

1 January, 2000: Burlap protection put up.

16 May, 2000

29 October, 2000: Burlap protection installed. Minor vole damage noted.

([11]) These great big, ruby-red cherries can be yours with no trouble, because we've bred this tree to be super-hardy and to deliver superb cherries, even where the weather is so rainy many other cherries crack. Enjoy magnificent cherry blossom every spring. Van is one of the best pollinators for an other sweet cherry tree. Pollinate with any other sweet cherry. Ripens mid-June in Zone 5.

138. Yellow Glass

Tree SwC 97-1: Green Mountain (Irasburg)

Planted (with David Carrick) 6 September, 1997. 5'6".

16 May, 1998: Very light flowering.

25 October, 1998: Cleared, wrapped, 6'6".

1 January, 2000: Wrapped and burlap protection put up.

13 May, 2000: Light flowering – half a dozen fully open flowers.

15 May, 2000: Refenced

Tree

Flower cluster

Flower closeup

Flowers

16 May, 2000

30 July, 2000: Cleared and rewrapped – definite borer problem; 9'.

([15]) Especially hardy. The clear yellow fruit is the size of a pie cherry but sweet. Pollinator: 'Black Tartarian.'

(From Don Gholston, California Rare Fruit Growers, <http://www.crfg.org/>)
Large, bright yellow fruits. Firm, juicy, sweet flesh, high quality. Heavy producer.
Extremely hardy for a sweet cherry. Grows as far north as Des Moines, Iowa. Has
withstood temperatures of -20 F.

Other sweet cherry varieties

Angela.

Bing.

Black Tartarian.

Early Burlap.

Emperor Francis.

Glacier.

Hardy Giant.

Lapins.

Sweet September. Really late ripening (Aug - Sept). Sweet Cherry from
Ohio. Zone 4-9.

Rainier.

Part 10

Goumi

Elaeagnus multiflora

139. Sweet Scarlet

Tree Go 99-1: Raintree Nursery, \$17.50.

Planted in Cox garden.

25 July, 2000: One fruit – not bad!

([10]) Each year in midsummer the 6' tall bush is covered with thousands of juicy red, pleasantly tart fruits. You can eat them out of hand, though they are usually made into sauces, pies and jellies. The full, bushy, nitrogen fixing deciduous shrub has attractive leaves with a silver color underneath. USDA Zone 4-8. Space 7' apart, 4' for a hedge. Plant in full sun. They tolerate a wide variety of soils. We offer vigorous one gallon size plant plants. This Ukrainian variety was selected from Kiev Botanic Garden.

Part 11

Blueberries – Highbush (Bb)

Vaccinum corymbosum

15 July, 1997: Mulched.

140. Bluecrop

Bush Bb95-1: Perreniel Pleasures

15 July, 1997: 8 berries.

Bush Bb96-1: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 1 berries.

Bush Bb96-6: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 0 berries.

Bush Bb97-1: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 3 berries.

([3]) A large, good flavored berry. Hardy and productive. Ripens mid-season.

([14]) Moderately hardy, reliable bush Light blue berries a bit tart.

141. Blueray

Bush Bb96-2: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 1 berry.

Bush Bb96-8: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 0 berry.

Bush Bb97-4: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 8 berries.

Bush Bb97-5: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 40 berries.

([3]) Very sweet berry with high yields. Mid-season.

([14]) Early ripening, firm, sweet fruit on fairly hardy bush.

142. Jersey

Bush Bb97-2: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 20 berries.

([14]) Popular, large, fair-quality berry. Ripens mid-season.

143. Northland

Bush Bb95-2: Perreniel Pleasures

15 July, 1997: 1 berry.

Bush Bb96-3: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 1 berry.

Bush Bb96-7: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 19 berries.

([3]) Very hardy. Small berries, similar flavor to wild blueberries. Grows to 4 feet. Mid-season.

([14]) hardy. Early ripening fruit on 4-foot, spreading bush.

144. Patriot

Bush Bb96-4: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 16 berries.

Bush Bb96-5: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 0 berries.

Bush Bb97-3: Hillcrest

15 July, 1997: 30 berries.

(**3**) Very large, dark blue berries. Very winter hardy. Adapts to heavier soils than other blueberries. Early.

(**14**) Large, early-ripening, rich-flavored fruit. Four foot bush.

Part 12

Peaches (Ph)

145. Reliance

Tree Ph97-1:Field, \$5.65

([15]) Origin: New Hampshire A.E.S. Promising home garden variety. Vrey winter hardy. Will withstand -20 to -25°F during January and February and still produce a crop the same year. Large freestone. Skin dark red over yellow ground. Flesh bright yellow, medium firm, slightly stringy. Showy flowers.

([5]) A fine choice for many northern growers. Withstands winter temps to below zero. Medium-sized fruit with gold skin and a charming red blush. Freestone fruti ripens late August. Zones 4-8.

146. Wisconsin Balmer

Tree Ph97-2:Field

([5]) Hardy, extremely reliable. Large, golden, freestone fruit with very small pits. Noted for its rich, sweet flavor. Great for snacking and canning. Flourishes further north than most peaches. Ripens in September. Zones 4-9.

Part 13

Apricots (Apr)

Planted 1999:

Apr 99-1=Sungold
Apr 99-2=Moongold
Apr 99-3=Sungold
Apr 99-4=Moongold
Apr 99-5=Moorpark
Apr 99-6=Goldcot
Apr 99-7=Sweet Pit
Apr 99-8=Sweet Pit
Apr 99-9=Sweet Pit

Planted 2001:

Apr 01-1=Sungold
Apr 01-2=Moongold
Apr 01-3=Tomcot

147. Chinese

Tree Apr 97-3; Miller

30 July, 1997: 8 br, 5'4".

25 November, 1998: Cleared, refenced, wrapped and guarded. Still 5'4".

([4]) (DF 906) Tender melting flesh, yellow to light orange. Full of flavor fresh, frozen or in preserves. Self-pollinating, but for biggest crops plant Moorpark as a pollinator.

148. Goldcot

Tree Apr 99-6: Gurneys

3 April, 1999: Planted in Apricot Orchard

([15]) Origin: South Haven, MI. The fruit is medium to large and nearly round with thick golden skin. The flesh is a medim-orange and firm. Good fresh or cooked, although it may darken when canned. The tree is strong with horizontal scaffolds. There is a tendency to overset and bear in alternate years unless thinned. Fruit ripens about July 20 in Michigan.

149. Manchu

Tree Apr 97-1; Gurney

30 July, 1997: > 15 br, 5'.

6 March, 1998: Also girdled and essentially eaten by mice. Replace.

Tree Apr 97-2; Gurney

30 July, 1997: > 15 br, 4'6".

1 March, 1998: Has been totally girdled by mice. Replace in Spring.

([15]) Origin: Brookings, SD (A Hansen introduction). This is a seedling of the native Manchurian apricot, and bears large yellow fruit that are excellent for cooking and can be eaten fresh. The tree is large and heavy-bearing.

150. Manchu Bush

Bush Apr 97-7; Gurney

Fruit hedge, third from South.

Bush Apr 97-8; Gurney
Fruit hedge, fourth from South.

151. Moongold

Tree Apr 97-4; Field
30 July, 1997: 12br, 4'.
25 November, 1998: Cleared, refenced, wrapped and guarded. Severe vole damage in Spring, 3'9".
Tree Apr 99-2: Gurney
3 April, 1999: Planted in Apricot Orchard
Tree Apr 99-4: Gurney
3 April, 1999: Planted in Apricot Orchard
Tree Apr 01-1: 28 April 2001, planted in Apricot Orchard

([15]) Origin: Excelsior, MN. A hybrid with 'Manchu' as one parent. The same cross as 'Sungold' and the two must be planted together for pollination. The fruit is orange with tough skin. The flesh is orange-yellow and of good quality. Fruit ripens in Minnesota in late July before 'Sungold.'

152. Moorpark

Tree Apr 99-5
3 April, 1999: Planted in Apricot Orchard

([15]) Origin: Hertford, England (1760). The variety is considered by many to be the standard of excellence among apricots. The large fruit is orange with a deep blush, sometimes overlaid with dots of brown and red. The flesh is orange, or excellent flavor and with a pronounced and agreeable perfume. Ripening is uneven, with half the fruit still green when the first half ripens. This is unimportant in the home garden since the gardener can wait until the second half ripens to eat the fruit fresh. For canning, half the fruit is either too firm or too soft. The tree does well in all but the most extreme climates.

153. Sungold

Tree Apr 97-5; Field
30 July, 1997: 8br, 3' 7".
19 April, 1998: Girdled by mice overwinter, replace.
25 November, 1998: Root sprouts.
Tree Apr 99-1: Gurney
3 April, 1999: Planted in Apricot Orchard
Tree Apr 99-3: Gurney
3 April, 1999: Planted in Apricot Orchard
Tree Apr 01-2: Planted , 28 April 2001 in Apricot Orchard

([15]) Origin: Excelsior, MN. A selection from the same cross as 'Moongold' and must be planted with 'Moongold' for pollination. The fruit is rounded and of medium size with tender, golden skin blushed with orange. Flavor is mild and sweet, and the fruit is good fresh or preserved. The tree is upright and vigorous, of medium size. The fruit ripens somewhat later than 'Moongold.'

154. Sweet Pit

Tree Apr 97-6: Field, \$6.49

30 July, 1997: 9br, 2'6"; fenced. Undermined by woodchuck.

Tree Apr 99-7=Sweet Pit

3 April, 1999: Planted in Apricot Orchard

Tree Apr 99-8

3 April, 1999: Planted in Apricot Orchard

Tree Apr 99-9

3 April, 1999: Planted in Apricot Orchard

([5]) Large, fuzzless, deep-orange apricots are sweet and tasty with a delicious almond-like kernel. Self-fertile, needs no pollinator. Grows 15-20 ft. tall. Zones 308.

155. Tomcot

Tree Apr 01-3, Raintree.

Planted in Cambridge.

(Washington State U.)

Origin: Tomcot was selected in 1974 from a 1970 cross Rival x P63-265 (Goldrich x Open-pollinated). It was tested as PA 7005-8.

Description Tomcot is one of the earliest-ripening selections obtained in the apricot-breeding program at Prosser. The fruit ripens in early July, 2.5 weeks before Wenatchee and 4 days before Goldstrike and Goldbar. It is medium-large, up to 5.4 cm in diameter, and slightly oval with a distinct suture. The skin is a light-orange color and slightly glossy. A trace of blush develops on the side that is exposed to the sun. The flesh is light orange, very firm, moderately juicy, sweet and of good flavor. Some acidity is associated with the skin. The pit is medium-large and free from the flesh. Tomcot is not suitable for canning.

Trees of Tomcot are large, spreading and vigorous. The flowers are self-fertile. Fruit set is heavy. Early thinning is recommended.

Mandan. (U.Minnesota) (*Prunus armeniaca mandshurica* 'Mandan'), 20 ft., is a vase-shaped tree. Fruits are 1 inches in diameter and have a red blush.

Wisconsin

Scout. (U.Minnesota) (*Prunus armeniaca mandshurica* 'Scout'), 15 ft., is a Canadian introduction of 1937. It has 1-inch fruits.

(Winnipeg) 1937 *Prunus* 'Scout' apricot - abricot

Comments. APRICOT Apricots are fast-growing small trees with a life expectancy of 20 to 30 years. They grow best on a well-drained soil in full sun. Flower buds are often killed during the winter. When this happens there is no fruit or bloom the following year. The attractive white to pink flowers open very early in May and are some times killed by spring frosts. Cool, wet weather inhibits bee pollination activities, often resulting in a small amount of fruit set. Since apricot trees require cross-pollination, plant two or more varieties to ensure fruiting. Fruits make excellent preserves or sauce. Autumn foliage is golden yellow. The apricots listed here are the hardiest available. Trial in zone 4. Manchurian Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca mandshurica*), 20 ft. This is the hardiest of the fruiting apricots. MANDAN APRICOT (*Prunus armeniaca mandshurica* 'Mandan'), 20

ft., is a vase-shaped tree. Fruits are 1 1/4 inches in diameter and have a red blush. MOONGOLD APRICOT (*Prunus armeniaca mandshurica* 'Moongold'), 15 ft., is a University of Minnesota introduction of 1961. The golden fruits are 1 inch in diameter. Moongold and Sungold apricots are often planted as a pair to ensure fruiting. SCOUT APRICOT (*Prunus armeniaca mandshurica* 'Scout'), 15 ft., is a Canadian introduction of 1937. It has 1 1/2-inch fruits. SUNGOLD APRICOT (*Prunus armeniaca mandshurica* 'Sungold'), 15 ft., is a University of Minnesota introduction of 1961. Fruits are 1 inch in diameter.

156. Manchurian Bush Apricot

Part 14

Plumcots (Pt)

157. Parfait

Tree Pt97-1: Field

30 July, 1997: fenced.

(from label) No. 0525 plum and apricot cross. Apricot-size fruit has pink-orange skin. Flesh is juicy, marbled amber and red. Self-fruitful and semi-dwarf. Requires less chilling so good for South (!)

Part 15

Mulberries (Mu)

Genus: *Morus*, Family: Moraceae

Species: White Mulberry (*Morus alba* L.), Black Mulberry (*M. nigra* L.), American Mulberry, Red Mulberry (*M. rubra* L.). Hybrid forms exist between *Morus alba* and *M. rubra*.

Related Species: Korean Mulberry (*Morus australis*), Himalayan Mulberry (*M. laevigata*).

Distant Affinity: Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*), Jackfruit (*A. heterophyllus*), Fig (*Ficus* spp.), Che (*Cudrania tricuspidata*), African Breadfruit (*Treulia africana*).

Origin: The white mulberry is native to eastern and central China. It became naturalized in Europe centuries ago. The tree was introduced into America for silkworm culture in early colonial times and naturalized and hybridized with the native red mulberry. The red or American mulberry is native to eastern United States from Massachusetts to Kansas and down to the Gulf coast. The black mulberry is native to western Asia and has been grown for its fruits in Europe since before Roman times.

Adaptation: The white mulberry, and to a lesser extent the red mulberry, are quite tolerant of drought, pollution and poor soil. The white mulberry is considered a weed tree in many parts of the country including urban areas. The black mulberry is more fastidious, faring less well in cold climates or areas with humid summers. The white mulberry is the most cold-hardy of the three species, although this varies from one clone to another. Some are damaged at 25 F, while others are unfazed at -25 F. Red mulberries are hardy to sub-zero temperatures. The black mulberry is the least cold-hardy of the three, although again cold tolerance seems to depend on the clone. In general it is limited to USDA Hardiness Zone 7 (0 to 10 F average minimum) or warmer. They have been planted only to a limited extent in America, mostly on the Pacific Coast. The mulberry makes a good town tree which will grow well in a tub.

DESCRIPTION

Growth Habit: All three mulberry species are deciduous trees of varying sizes. White mulberries can grow to 80 ft. and are the most variable in form, including drooping and pyramidal shapes. In the South on rich soils the red mulberry can reach 70 ft. in height. The black mulberry is the smallest of the three, sometimes growing to 30 ft. in height, but it tends to be a bush if not trained when it is young. The species vary greatly in longevity. Red mulberry trees rarely live more than 75 years, while black mulberries have been known to bear fruit for hundreds of years. The mulberry makes an attractive tree which will bear fruit while still small and young.

Foliage: The white mulberry is so-named for the color of its buds, rather than the color of its fruit. The thin, glossy, light green leaves are variously lobed even on the same plant. Some are unlobed while others are glove-shaped. Leaves of the red mulberry are larger and thicker, blunt toothed and often lobed. They are rough on their upper surfaces and pubescent underneath. The smaller black mulberry leaves are similar to those of the red mulberry, but with sturdier twigs and fatter buds. The species vary in the time of year they begin to leaf-out. White mulberries generally come out in early spring, almost two months before black mulberries.

Flowers: Mulberry trees are either dioecious or monoecious, and sometimes will change from one sex to another. The flowers are held on short, green, pendulous, nondescript catkins that appear in the axils of the current season's growth and on

spurs on older wood. They are wind pollinated and some cultivars will set fruit without any pollination. Cross-pollination is not necessary. In California mulberries set fruit without pollination.

Fruit: Botanically the fruit is not a berry but a collective fruit, in appearance like a swollen loganberry. When the flowers are pollinated, they and their fleshy bases begin to swell. Ultimately they become completely altered in texture and color, becoming succulent, fat and full of juice. In appearance, each tiny swollen flower roughly resembles the individual drupe of a blackberry. The color of the fruit does not identify the mulberry species. White mulberries, for example, can produce white, lavender or black fruit. White mulberry fruits are generally very sweet but often lacking in needed tartness. Red mulberry fruits are usually deep red, almost black, and in the best clones have a flavor that almost equals that of the black mulberry. Black mulberry fruits are large and juicy, with a good balance of sweetness and tartness that makes them the best flavored species of mulberry. The refreshing tart taste is in some ways reminiscent of grapefruit. Mulberries ripen over an extended period of time unlike many other fruits which seem to come all at once.

CULTURE

Location: Mulberries need full sun and also adequate space. The distance between trees should be at least 15 ft. The trees should not be planted near a sidewalk. The fallen fruit will not only stain the walkway, but are likely to be tracked indoors. The trees are quite wind-resistant with some cultivars used as windbreaks in the Great Plains region.

Soil: Mulberries like a warm, well-drained soil, preferably a deep loam. Shallow soils such as those frequently found on chalk or gravel are not recommended.

Irrigation: Although somewhat drought-resistant, mulberries need to be watered in dry seasons. If the roots become too dry during drought, the fruit is likely to drop before it has fully ripened.

Fertilization: Mulberries generally thrive with minimal fertilization. An annual application of a balanced fertilizer such as 10:10:10 NPK will maintain satisfactory growth. In California mulberries usually need only nitrogen.

Pruning: No special pruning techniques are needed after the branches have been trained to a sturdy framework, except to remove dead or overcrowded wood. A mulberry tree can be kept to a tidy form by developing a set of main branches, and then pruning laterals to 6 leaves in July in order to develop spurs near the main branches. It is not advisable to prune the trees heavily since the plant is inclined to bleed at the cuts. Cuts of more than two inches in diameter generally do not heal and should be avoided at all cost. The bleeding will be less severe if the tree is pruned while it is dormant.

Propagation: Mulberries can be grown from seed, although the plants can take 10 years or more to bear. Seed should be sown as soon as extracted from the fruit, although white mulberry seeds germinate better after stratifying one to three months before planting.

Spring budding is the most common method for grafting mulberries. A T-cut is made in the rootstock and a smooth, sloping cut is made on the lower end of the scion. The scion is then inserted into the T and wrapped and sealed. Other types of grafts are also usually successful, although there may be incompatibility between white and black mulberries. Hardwood, softwood and root cuttings also are suitable

methods for propagating mulberries. Softwood cuttings of white mulberries root easily when taken in midsummer and treated with rooting hormone. Red mulberries are less easily rooted. Black mulberries are also somewhat difficult to propagate since they tend to bleed a lot.

Pests and Diseases: Mulberries are generally free of pests and diseases, although cankers and dieback can occur. In some areas "popcorn disease" is an occasional problem, in which fruits swell to resemble popped corn. *M. alba*/*M. rubra* hybrids are particularly prone to this condition. The disease carries on from one season to the next, so collecting and burning infected fruits help control it. The ripe fruit is very attractive to birds, but there is usually enough fruit left over for harvesting.

Harvest: White and red mulberry fruits (and hybrid fruits) are ready for harvest in late spring. The fruit of black mulberries ripen in summer to late summer. The fruits of white mulberries are often harvested by spreading a sheet on the ground and shaking the limbs. A surprising quantity can be gathered from a comparatively small and young tree. Black mulberry fruits are more difficult to pick. As the berries are squeezed to pull them loose, they tend to collapse, staining the hands (and clothing) with blood red juice. Unwashed the berries will keep several days in a refrigerator in a covered container. The ripe fruits of the black mulberry contain about 9% sugar with malic and citric acid. The berries can be eaten out of hand or used in any way that other berries are used, such as in pies, tarts, puddings or sweetened and pureed as a sauce. Slightly unripe fruits are best for making pies and tarts. Mulberries blend well with other fruits, especially pears and apples. They can also be made into wine and make an excellent dried fruit, especially the black varieties.

CULTIVARS

- Black Persian *M. nigra*. Large black fruit, over an inch long and almost as wide. Juicy with a rich, subacid flavor. The tree is fairly drought-resistant once established.
- Collier *M. alba* X *M. rubra*. Medium-sized, purplish-black fruit, 1-1/8 inches long and 3/8 inch in diameter. Flavor sweet, with just a trace of tartness. Quality very good, on par with Illinois Everbearing. Ripens over a long period. Tree of medium size, spreading, relatively hardy, very productive.
- Downing The original Downing was a *M. alba* var. *multicaulis* plant grown from seed sown about 1846. The fruit was black with excellent flavor and ripened from June to September. Other varieties have subsequently been sold under the same name.
- Illinois Everbearing *M. alba* X *M. rubra*. Originated in White County, Illinois. Introduced in 1958. Black, nearly seedless fruit large and very long, averaging 12 per ounce. Flavor good to very good, very sweet, considered best by many. Matures over long season. Tree vigorous and somewhat dwarfed, extremely hardy and productive.
- Kaester *M. nigra*. Originated in Los Angeles. Introduced in 1971 by Nelson Westree. Large black or deep purple, elongated fruit, 1-1/2 inches long and 1/2 inch in diameter. Flavor very sweet, with good sweet/tart balance. Tree bears heavily.
- Pakistan Originated in Islamabad, Pakistan. Extremely large ruby-red fruit 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 inches long and 3/8 inch in diameter. Flesh firmer than

most other named cultivars. Sweet with a fine balance of flavors. Quality excellent. Tree spreading with large heart-shaped leaves. Recommended for the deep South and mild winter areas such as southern California, but usually performs satisfactorily in cooler areas.

- Riviera Originated in Vista, Calif. Elongated, deep purple-black fruits, 1 to 1-1/2 inches in length, 1/2 inch in diameter. Flesh slightly juicy and very sweet. Very good dessert quality. Ripens over a long period, from April to June.
- Russian (Tatarica) Introduced into Europe from China about 1,500 years ago. Fruit reddish-black, of good quality when completely ripe. Tree bushy, to 35 ft. tall, very hardy and drought resistant. Planted widely for windbreaks and wildlife food.
- Shangri-La Originated in Naples, Fla. Large, black fruit. Good mulberry for the Deep South and other areas. Hardy in U.S.D.A. Zones 7-9. Tree has very large, heart-shaped leaves.
- Tehama (Giant White) Originated in Tehama County, Calif. Very large, white-colored, plump fruit, 2-3/4 inches in length and 1/2 inch wide. Very sweet, succulent, melting flesh. Attractive, large-leaved tree. Probably best adapted to mild winter areas.
- Wellington Originated in Geneva, N.Y. Reddish-black medium-sized fruit, 1-1/4 inches long, 3/8 inch in diameter. Form long, slender and cylindrical. Flesh soft, of good flavor. Ripens over a period of several weeks. Tree is heavy producer. May be the old cultivar New American, which was also sold many years ago as Downing.

FURTHER READING

Everett, T. H., ed. *New Illustrated Encyclopedia of Gardening*. vol. 7. Greystone Press, 1960. p. 1190. Facciola, Stephen. *Cornucopia: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, 1990. pp. 391-392. Johns, Leslie and Violet Stevenson, *Fruit for the Home and Garden*. Angus and Robertson, 1985. pp. 173-176 Reich, Lee. *Uncommon Fruits Worthy of Attention*. Addison-Wesley, 1991. pp 173-183.

158. Northrop

Tree MU98-1: Ordered from St. Lawrence Nurseries, Spring 1998. 1-2 ft. plant \$12.

1 May, 1998: Planted rear of sumac patch.

Cleared with Gerardo Mendoza, hence Gerardo's Mulberry.

6 August, 1998: Cleared; 2'6" and doing well.

23 July, 2001: Has 3 small mulberries.

([6]) *Morus alba*. The hardiest mulberry we've found. The parent tree was planted on the Northrop farm in the 1850's. Its location is just outside Potsdam, and it is the only mulberry for 70 miles in all directions. It is now over 2.5 feet in diameter and 70 feet tall. These plants are propagated via tissue culture rather than grafting, so they are genetically identical to the "parent" from root to tip. Even though the Northrop exhibits great hardiness (it has survived -50^{deg}F), young plants may take some winter dieback due to extremely rapid growth in their first few seasons. With care, Northrop can fruit in 3-5 years.

159. Hardy

Tree

Tree

160. Russian

Tree

Tree

Tree "András's" (North of Northstar)

15 August, 1997: 5'3", 10br.

30 July, 2000: Cleared, refenced, borer probed and wrapped; 9'.

23 July, 2001: Cleared and refenced – has 7 or so mulberries, currently white.

Tree "Andrew's" (North of Fireside)

15 August, 1997: 4'6", 4br.

Part 16

Persimmons

Orders

Orders 1998

St Lawrence Nurseries

Ordered: April

Arrived: April 22 – in Cambridge until April 30.

Orders 1999

Gurneys: Arrived in Cambridge, week of March 26 (when we were in Paris).

Miller: Arrived in Cambridge, week of April 11.

St Lawrence: Arrived in Cambridge, week of April 18.

Stark Bros: Arrived April 26.

Raintree Nursery: Ordered: April. Shipped April 27, 1999. Arrived: May 4 – in Cambridge until May 6.

Southmeadow: Arrived May 8 in Cambridge, while we were in Vermont.

Orders 2000

Apples

Karmijn de Sonnaville: Raintree? Put into Cox Garden, above old Cox.

Alkemene: Raintree? Put into Cox Garden, below Kidd's.

Fiesta: Raintree? Put into Cox Garden, below Golden Nugget.

Michelin: Raintree? Add to cider garden.

Cox Orange Pippin: Miller? To replace Cox with dead graft.

Harry Masters Jersey? Add to cider garden.

Sweet Coppin? Add to cider garden.

Sweet cherries

Lapins:

Stella:

Kristin:

Apricot

Sour cherry

Pears

Douglas: Gurney's? To upper pear orchard.

Bella di Guigo: Raintree?

Araganche: Raintree?

Quince

Plum

Orders 2001

Field's: (arrived April 6, 2001)

Moongold/Sungold Dwf. Prem \$40.95

Moongold/Sungold Std \$19.99

Anoka apple \$9.25

Manchurian bush apricot (2), 2 for \$3.44, p. 87

Nanking cherry, 6 for \$6.48, p. 86

Japanese Red Quince (2), p.57 \$11.85

Total: \$108, #1141

Jung: (arrived late March)

Danube Cherry \$21.95, p4.

John Franklin Rose,\$10.95, back page.

Raintree

Black Gold cherry, p.E \$34.50
 Tomcot Apricot, P.E \$24.50
 Mason Bees, Straw \$17.50
 Karmijn de Sonnaville, p.18 EMLA 26 \$24.50
 Ellison's Orange, p. 18 EMLA 126, \$22.50
 Alkemene, p.18 EMLA 26, \$22.50
 Fiesta, p.18 EMLA 26, \$24.50
 Kingston Black, p. 23 EMLA 7, \$26.50
 Michelin, p. 23 EMLA 7 \$26.50
 Grafting bands, 10/\$1; budding strips, 20/\$10
 Kansas Sweet, p. 35 \$22.50
 Filazel (need 2) \$8.50, 5 or more, \$6 each, p.54.
 Trazel (need 2) \$12.50, 3 or more \$10, p.54.
 Total: \$298.50

St. Lawrence

Olia, p. 18, \$16
 Stacey, p. 18, \$16
 Nova, p.18, \$16
 Norther, p. 21 \$16
 Ptitsun #9, p.21 \$16
 Hildreth, p. 21 \$16
 Northern Blue, p. 21, \$16.
 Connell Red, \$16, p8
 Flemish Beauty, \$16, p18
 Total \$159.

Hillcrest

Anticipated: Currants, Gooseberries.

Moves

In Spring 2000, move Apl97-3(45), Apl97-6(33) and Apl97-4(26) to form a line from Apl97-8(25) along path from power line to Apple Garden; replace (along with dead Apl97-5(29)) with pears.

Books

Southmeadow

BLACKTWIG (Paragon) - An apple of early 19th century Tennessee origin, once very popular in the South. It is yellow, washed and striped dark red. Yellowish flesh, juicy, breaking, aromatic. An excellent keeper it must be stored to reach peak flavor. Black Twig ripens in October. It's an old favorite apple.

BLLENHEIM ORANGE - It was found at Old Woodstock about 1740 near Blenheim, Oxfordshire, England and could be found in London nurseries in 1818. Oblate in shape and somewhat lopsided, the skin of this large, yellow and red fruit is smooth and the creamy white flesh is coarse and crisp with a sharp subacid and aromatic flavor, which resembles the Roxbury Russet taste. Very high vitamin

C content. Beach in "Apples of New York" 1905, wrote: "Fruit large to very large, yellow, more or less washed and striped with red, attractive in appearance of excellent quality." It ripens in September.

BLUE PEARMAIN - Another old American variety first noted in 1833, which was once widely planted in New England. It has what the pomologists called "the true pearmain flavor"—mild, aromatic, sweet. The apple is large and most beautiful—a well colored deep red and dark purplish red with large dots and covered with a most unusual dull bluish bloom—whence its name. Ripens early October.

BRAMLEY'S SEEDLING - A very large (4 x 3") greenish yellow apple with broken brown and red stripes. In England where much care and discernment is applied to the selection of cooking apples, Bramley's is considered without a peer. According to Taylor, "APPLES OF ENGLAND", Bramley's is rated richer in vitamin C content than any other English variety tested and Taylor labeled it "the greatest cooking apple of the century." A triploid that needs a pollinator, in England Grenadier and Howgate Wonder are used Grimes Golden, Winter Banana and Spartan are also appropriate. Bramley's is a heavy bearer, ripens first of October.

CALVILLE BLANC D'HIVER or White Winter Calville is the classic dessert apple of France. Mentioned in 1627 by Le Lectir, procurer for Louis XIII, who grew it in the King's gardens at Orleans, it is still served for dessert in the finest Paris restaurants. Its tender, spicy flesh with a delicate banana-like aroma belies its high Vitamin C content, in which characteristic it exceeds not only all other eating apples, but also even the orange. It is a large flattish round apple with uneven ribs extending the whole length of the fruit and terminating in prominent unequal ridges at the base. Pale green with light red dots on the sides exposed to the sun, it turns a beautiful yellow in storage as it reaches maturity. In France it is considered unsurpassed by any other variety for its excellence of quality as a dessert apple. In examining our Calville Blanc D'Hiver trees this year, it dawned on us that the fruit always seemed to be well-spaced on the branches, as if properly thinned, perhaps a factor in its good size. It requires a sunny location to ripen fully. It does not show its true perfection for its first year or two of cropping. Season - end of October and early November. With its high vitamin C content Calville is also our absolute favorite for pies, tarts, compotes, and sauce as well as for dessert at the table with a knife and a good cheese like aged Gouda.

CANADA RED - A beautiful bright red apple with conspicuous dots, of a delicious agreeable flavor which Hedrick called "aromatic richly flavored." Fine grained, white, crisp, juicy flesh. A very old New England variety known in 1822 as Nonsuch. Once widely grown in Michigan as Steele's Winter Red. Ripens October.

CARPENTIN - Another old apple of German - French origin grown along the Rhine in 1798 and believed to have been lost to cultivation. Once grown in the United States under the name Carnation. A reinette covered with light cinnamon russet and washed with glossy red on the sunny side. The flesh is crisp, very juicy, with what Hogg called a "brisk, vinous, and peculiar aromatic flavor, slightly resembling anise" It ripens late September.

CELESTIA - On rare occasions one of the great old American apples mentioned in the early literature is rediscovered. Such is the case with CELESTIA. This variety is also found on the "Featured Fruit Trees" page. [Click here to go there for a detailed description.](#)

CHAMPLAIN - An old green-yellow conic American apple of unknown origin rediscovered by the late Conrad Gemmer of New Jersey. At the time of his death Gemmer had a collection of 500 varieties, mostly American. He was a lifelong fruit explorer (Celestia, Doctor, Golden Pippin and Perry Russet were among his findings and are all in our list)

Champlain once called Nyack, was grown in the 1850's for home use because of its fine, tender, juicy, sprightly flavor, beautiful round conic shape and pale yellow skin. Uniformly handsome of form which is satisfying both to eye and hand. It has excellent flavor for its early season. Ripens in August.

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY - An old favorite from Chenango County, New York. A most beautiful long conical apple, greenish or yellowish white with red stripes and a bright pink blush on the sunny side The shine skin is almost translucent through which the gleams like porcelain. A fine flavored juicy, tender-fleshed apple with a singularly powerful aroma. A bowl of Chenangos fills the room with its scent. However, it must be picked at exactly the proper time, usually in Michigan about the first week in September, just as the skin begins to develop a milky appearance, otherwise the overripe flesh becomes dry and tasteless.

CHERRY COX - A more or less solid red sport of Cox' s Orange Pippin from Denmark. Often shows dark red stripes and splashes on the solid red. Keeps in storage a month longer.

CLAYGATE PEARMAN - A fine old English winter apple found growing in a hedge in the hamlet Claygate in Surrey before 1820. Good sized, brown rousted with beautiful splash of crimson in the sun, with crisp, juicy, yellowish flesh of a rich sugary flavor like the Ribston Pippin. It's an excellent bearer and a good keeper. Ripens late in October. This variety each year seems to increase in stature. Bunyard put in his list of "best dozen dessert apples."

COLE'S QUINCE - An old Maine apple - large, yellow, ribbed - first described in Cole's American Fruit Book (1849), and his description is still valid. "Flesh when first ripe, firm, juicy, pleasant acid, and first-rate for cooking. When very mellow, remarkably tender of a mild, rich high quince flavor and aroma. When in perfection we have never seen its superior." Ripens in August.

COLVIS SPICE - A remarkable new russet. Colvis Spice is a russet apple discovered as a mutation or sport suddenly growing on a branch of a Golden Delicious tree, but producing fruit in russet form which holds true when propagated. It has crisper flesh and an extraordinary delicious spicier flavor by comparison with the original. Colvis Spice is a good-sized apple and has a uniform fawn color. It is a family favorite of ours and we well remember the orchardist, Mr. Colvis, who shared his find with Soutmeadow. Ripens late September.

COPPERTONE

CORNISH GILLIFLOWER - "This is the best apple that is known, if high flavor, combined with a very rich subacid saccharine juice, be the qualities we most desire in fruit." So said John Lindley in his "Pomologia Britannica" in 1841, and we do not think he would be far from the mark today. Other English pomologists also gave it first place. Maund: "The finest flavored apple known"; Knight: "without rival." The firm yellow flesh has a rich and aromatic flavor, which when cut, Lindley noted "gives out a pleasant perfume resembling the clove." (The name Gilliflower comes from the French "girofle" meaning clove.) But the fruit is an ugly duckling, usually a dull green with some dull brownish-red and webbed with a thin rough

russet. Only in a rare year do a few specimens develop a clear dark red. The shape is unique, round conical, tapering at the base to a five-pointed nose. A tip bearer on long thin shoots, the fruit hangs on until overripe and must be watched carefully at picking time. Discovered in a cottage garden in Truro, Cornwall at the end of the 18th century. Ripens in October.

COURT PENDU PLAT - An ancient apple known in the 16th century and possibly dating from the Roman days. Its more than one hundred synonyms testify to its merit and the breadth of its culture at one time throughout Europe. Its name "suspended short flat" describes a characteristic - a very flat apple with a barely perceptible stem causing it to lay tight against the branch like a peach. Its color and skin texture give it an antique appearance, much like Italian marble, bright yellow or orange flushed with rose over a fawn russet skin. The flesh is yellow, firm with a rich flavor that LeRoy, the great French pomologist, described as having an "aftertaste of musky anise deliciously perfuming the mouth. Often known in England as the "Wise Apple" because of its late budding and flowering (by far the latest in the Southmeadow collection) which enables it to escape late spring frosts. It ripens in October.

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN - One of the finest apples ever grown. In England, where the apple is king of fruits, Cox has long been regarded as the richest in flavor. A medium - sized English variety requiring special care to grow in England, it succeeds famously here in Michigan. Of red and yellow skin it is unsurpassed in the tender juiciness of its yellow textured flesh that lingers on the tongue like ice cream. Taylor, the modern English authority on apples, says in THE APPLES OF ENGLAND, "all characters so admirably blended and balanced as to please the palate and nose as no other apple can do . . . the greatest apple of this age." Bears excellently trained as vertical or oblique cordon. Also makes a superb apple compote. Ripens end of September.

With Cox's renowned quality it is not surprising that it has been bred often to get superior progeny, many of these which are in our list of apples, in alphabetical order with history and descriptions; Cherry Cox, Ellison's Orange, Freyberg, Golden Nugget, Holstein, Ingrid Marie, Karmijn de Sonnaville, Kent, Kidd,s Orange Red, Laxton,s Fortune, Schweitzer (Swiss) Orange, William Crump and the mother of Cox, Ribston Pippin, which before Cox, was the classic dessert apple of the British landed gentry.

DAVENPORT RUSSET

DAVEY - A seedling of McIntosh discovered in 1928 by S. Lothrop Davenport, Director of the Worcestershire County Horticultural Society's orchard of old American apple varieties. Highly colored, distinctively flavored, of Baldwin texture and keeping qualities. Awarded a first-class certificate in 1945 by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Resistant to scab, it ripens in September.

DEVONSHIRE QUARRENDON - A very old English variety described in THE COMPLETE PLANTER AND CYDERIST of 1690. Medium size covered with dark red skin except where a leaf shades it where it is sharply defined green; flesh white sometimes stained with red. Refreshing vinous flavor, but must be picked at exactly the right time as it ripens in the heat of August. According to Hogg, it was "relished for its fine cooling and refreshing vinous juice." The blossoms are sterile and therefore, a pollinator must be provided.

DOCTOR - A very old Germantown, Pennsylvania apple named in honor of a physician. Yellow marked with carmine splashes and crisp, mild, aromatic flesh. Believed to have been lost from cultivation but recently discovered by the late Conrad Gemmer of New Jersey (as were Celestia, Champlain, Golden Pippin, and Perry Russet) Ripens in October. Coxe, writing in 1817, thought its flesh "remarkably breaking" and "among the most admired apples of the season as a table fruit."

DR. MATTHEWS - An Indiana apple of unknown origin. Beginning in 1889 was for many years grown in the orchards of the Indiana State Agricultural Station and is still a favorite wherever known. Red and red-striped skin with fine crisp, creamy white flesh, it has a mild but sprightly aromatic flavor. It's an excellent keeper. Ripens in September.

DUCHESS (OF OLDENBURG) - One of a group of four pioneer Russian apples brought to the United States in 1935 when the London Horticultural Society sent them to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston. (The other three were Emperor Alexander, Red Astrachan and Tetofsky) A round above-medium-sized apple with pale yellow skin almost entirely covered with irregular stripes and splashes of bright red. Yellowish flesh, crisp, tender, juicy, brisk and sprightly - suitable for eating when ripe, but excellent for cooking throughout August and September. (In England it was often used for tarts in early July.) An old pie apple still widely grown in Europe where it has always been valued for its exceptional tree hardiness, its early bearing and wide adaptability. Known as Borovitski or Charlamowsky in most European countries.

EARLY HARVEST - An old American apple listed by McMahon in 1805. Downing thought it "the finest early apple" and said "the smallest collection of apples should comprise this and the Red Astrachan." Round medium in size, straw yellow when fully ripe, ripening irregularly throughout July. As with most early apples, care must be taken to pick at optimum time. Flesh white, crisp, and juicy with a sprightly flavor useful for pies and sauce becoming agreeable for dessert when fully ripe.

EARLY JOE - This small round red-striped apple has crisp, juicy flesh with the rich pear-like flavor of many of the finest apples. T. T. LYON, the great Michigan pomologist of the 19th century, called Early Joe "the standard of excellence among early apples." Although susceptible to scab, this delicious tidbit is well worth the trouble to raise properly. Early Joe came from the same seedling orchard which produced Northern Spy and Melon - planted in 1800 by Heman Chapin in East Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York. Ripens in early August.

EARLY STRAWBERRY - An early American apple known in New York City around 1800 and at one time very popular in New York markets. Small, sprightly, aromatically flavored with solid rich dark red skin and crisp yellowish flesh sometimes streaked with Red. Pick to eat in August, ripens over long period.

EDWARD VII - Regarded by some English connoisseurs as the finest winter and spring pie and sauce apple. Macer Wright called it the "immaculate cooking apple." It has the proper parentage, being a cross between Golden Noble and Blenheim Orange. Introduced in 1908. Described as large, plain shiny green or yellow with brown-red blush, flesh extremely firm, yellow, tart and juicy that Bunyard said cooked "dark red and transparent." Roy Genders regarded it as the finest of all late-keeping apples, keeping until Easter when it "possesses a rich, sweet flavor." We have imported this variety from England; it was grown in quarantine and we

are proud to have it in our collection. Royal Horticultural Society Award of Merit 1903; awarded 1st prize 1909 by Royal Horticultural Society for best new culinary variety. Picking time mid-October, Season December - April.

EGREMONT RUSSET - One of the most delicious English russets for the home garden. It's a Golden brown russet, often with black spots or checks, round shape, with greenish-yellow flesh of distinctive rich flavor. Ripening in October. Noticed about 1880 but of unknown origin.

ELSTAR - Raised in the Netherlands by T.Visser at the Instituut voor de Veredeling van Tuinbouwgewassen, Wageningen (IVT). (Ingrid Marie X Golden Delicious) introduced in 1972. Intensely flavored, very honeyed, sweet, crisp, juicy flesh. Planted extensively in Belgium, France, Germany and Holland. Also in Italy and Washington, USA. Ripens in early October. Season late October - December.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER - One of a group of four Russian apples brought to the United States in 1935 when the London Horticultural Society sent them to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston. (The other three were Duchess (of Oldenburg), Red Astrachan and Tetofsky.) Synonyms many. Large; 4 - 5 inches in diameter, beautiful, rosy red flush. Primarily for culinary use, but eaten fresh quite sweet, slightly scented, soft, juicy flesh. Cooks to juicy, lemon puree; sweet, pleasant. Renamed as compliment to Emperor Alexander I by growers around Riga on Baltic, who sent fruit every year to Russian Court. Formerly widely grown in North America; still esteemed by amateurs there and also in France and Sweden. Ripe mid-September. Season Sept - late-Oct

EMPIRE - A recent McIntosh-type New York State Agricultural Experimental Station introduction (McIntosh X Red Delicious) of excellent eating quality - ripening with Delicious. Striking, bright red flush with waxy bloom. On Dr. R. D. Way's list of 20 favorite dessert apples. Crisp, clean taste of fruit; sweet, with hint of McIntosh flavor, quite scented; tough skin. Resists bruising, stores better than McIntosh. Pick early-mid-October. Season November - Jan.-March.

ENGLISH BEAUTY - A widely grown apple in the South before 1900, is listed most often in old southern nursery catalogs under the name Dominie. The tree had the reputation of being a rapid grower and a prodigious bearer. Fruit medium-large, thick skin; smooth, greenish yellow in the shade, but striped and splashed with red and russet streaks in the sun, some bloom; flesh white or tinged yellow, very firm, breaking, almost coarse, juicy, mild subacid, aromatic. Ripe October.

ENGLISH GOLDEN RUSSET - A greenish-yellow russet of medium size or rather small, pretty uniform in size and one of the best keeping apples known. It is not so good for cooking, but has the reputation of making exceptionally good cider. It is acceptable for dessert following the season of Esopus Spitzenburg and Baldwin. Flesh yellowish-white, firm, rather crisp, fine-grained, not very juicy, rather mild subacid, good. Season January to May.

ERWIN BAUR - A good sized open-pollinated seedling of Oldenburg discovered in 1928 in Munchenberg, Germany, near Berlin, and named after the founder of The Institute of Plant Breeding in that town. A late variety, lightly striped red over yellow, it has especially hard and crisp flesh with the high flavor of Cox's Orange. We propagated this on the recommendation of H. Fred Janson of Toronto who regarded it as the best late winter apple out of a collection of over 500 principally foreign varieties. It has proven to be a fine addition to the Southmeadow collection. Pick early-Oct. Season Oct.-Jan.

ESOPUS SPITZENBERG - In the fall of 1790, Thomas Jefferson returned to Monticello after serving three years as Minister Plenipotentiary to France. One of his first acts was to order twelve Esopus Spitzenberg apple trees from the famous William Prince Nursery at Flushing, Long Island. Even before the Revolutionary War, Americans knew about the apple and in 1824 when Michael Floy, an early pomologist, sent a group of American fruit trees to the London Horticultural Society, he described Spitzenberg " as the finest eating apple in the world when perfectly ripe." Even today its hard, crisp, juicy, yellowish flesh with a rich aromatic flavor makes it one of the best to eat out of hand. The skin is brilliant orange red with gray spots, a beautiful sight on the tree. "Spitz" is believed to be a parent of Jonathan, itself a choice dessert apple. Ripens late in October. This classic American apple would hardly seem a candidate for cooking. But one winter in March we found a half dozen out of sight in our fruit room. We decided to try them in a tarte tatin. They were as good as any apple we have ever used, sufficiently tart and retaining the special richness of the fresh fruit.

FALL RUSSET - This small yellowish green and golden russet apple, often irregularly webbed with gray and dark green, was located in an old family orchard planted around 1875 in Franklin, Michigan. It was known only by the name "Fall Russet." Although its true identity remains uncertain, it is believed by some to be the Autumn Pomme Gris as described by Downing. Shortly after Mr. Robert A. Nitschke, owner and fruit explorer for Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, had cut scionwood in the winter of 1956, the tree was cut down because the "drab" appearance of the fruit made it difficult to sell. But if only his customers had stopped to taste the delicious flesh under the rusty coat! This apple has at first an exceedingly high flavor, a combination of sweetness and tartness which later mellows into pear-like richness. The tree fruits heavily in clusters. Ripens middle of September.

FALLAWATER - (Tulpehocken) many other synonyms. Large in size (fruit will grow to 6 inches in diameter) globular in form, it is usually green skinned turning a yellow green on ripening. Origin Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Hovey referred to it in 1856 as " having been known and cultivated for many years." It was described in 1842. Usually the skin is flushed a dull red to a bright red with russet dots and the white flesh is tinged green. Very mild in flavor, the flesh is coarse, crisp and tender with a slight sweetness. A triploid (needs pollinators), it is a regular bearer. The tree is a vigorous grower. Ripening takes place over a few weeks in August.

FORTUNE - (Also known as Laxton's Fortune) This cross of Cox's Orange Pippin and Wealthy was raised in 1904, by Laxton Bros. Ltd, of Bedford, England and introduced by them in 1931. Received Royal Horticultural Society, First Class Certificate in 1948. Compact tree of moderate vigor. At best, sweet, rich, lightly aromatic and juicy. Remains valued garden fruit, formerly grown commercially, but now confined to Farm Shops. The yellowish green skin is flushed and streaked red with some russetting and the creamy white flesh is tender, with a sweet rich flavor. Good. Ripens early September. Season Sept - Oct.

FRANKLIN - A mild flavored, tender, crisp-fleshed delicious dessert apple introduced by the Ohio Experiment Station. It is a cross between Delicious and McIntosh. Well colored and resembling Delicious in shape but far superior in eating quality. Ripens late September.

FREYBERG - A small, golden, reinette-type apple, Freyberg is a cross between Cox's Orange Pippin and Golden Delicious. Georges Delbard, of the famous

French nursery, has described Freyberg as "a veritable cocktail of flavors with the merest touch of anise and producing a juice that combines the taste of apple, pear and banana." The flesh is creamy white, lightly acidulous and sugary. Specimen fruited here at Southmeadow was excellent. Ripens shortly after Cox's Orange in September.

FUKUNISHIKI - A Ralls x Delicious seedling from the Aomori Apple Experiment Station in Japan. Ripens very late here (early November) and requires a long warm season to ripen to perfection when it is one of the finest late winter and early spring apples for dessert. Crisp, juicy, mild flavored, light red over green ground, with broken red stripes in the sun.

GILPIN - Many synonyms. Likely from Virginia but of unknown parentage, it is a cider apple also suitable for dessert use. It was listed by A. J. Downing in *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*, 1845. He wrote it was hardy and vigorous with "fruits of medium size, roundish oblong, skin very smooth and handsome, richly streaked with deep red and yellow. Stalk short, deeply inserted. Calix in a round rather deep basin. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich, becoming tender and sprightly in the spring." Coxe in *Cultivation of Fruit Trees*, 1817, wrote: "This apple is said to have been brought from Virginia. It obtained its name from a family in the Delaware State. It is highly esteemed for its excellence as a table apple late in the spring, and as a good cider fruit, it is a most abundant bearer, and hangs on the tree very late in the season. The tree is hardy of a handsome, open, spreading and vigorous growth...the fruit is small, the color a deep red, sometimes a little streaked with yellow...the skin of a polished smoothness. The flesh is firm, yellow and rich, not fit for eating until mid-winter when it becomes juicy, tender and finely flavored." The size is small to medium. It ripens in October. Because of its late blooming, it is suitable for frost prone areas.

GOLDEN NOBLE - A large, round, clear bright yellow apple, sometimes with a few red spots, of great culinary value, cooking into a rich-flavored frothy puree of beautiful golden color and, as Hogg said, "baking into a clear amber." An English variety first noted in 1820 and recently discovered to exceed most other edible apples in Vitamin C. It still rates, as Bunyard said, as "one of the very best cooking apples for colour and flavour." We would not want to be without this great apple. It ripens in September.

GOLDEN NUGGET - This is one of the choicest dessert apples in the Southmeadow collection and is being here propagated commercially for the first time. A 1932 cross of Golden Russet and Cox's Orange Pippin made not for breeding purposes but for a pollination investigation. Luckily some were used in a subsequent breeding program, and in 1949 Dr. C selected this seedling. J. Bishop, of the Kentville, Nova Scotia Station of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. Small, broadly conical long-stemmed apple, predominantly yellow, streaked and splashed with bright orange; sometimes netted and spotted with russet. Sugary sweet, rich, luscious, of a most delicious mellow flavor. Short keeping life. Ripens just before Cox's Orange.

GOLDEN PIPPIN - An old American early fall apple of beautiful shape and color - greenish turning to deep gold. Yellowish, tender, juicy, melting flesh valuable for cooking and dessert. Downing called it "one of our finest American fruits" with a "vinous aromatic flavor." September. Known as early as 1800 in Westchester County, New York. Rediscovered by a lifelong fruit explorer, the late Conrad

Gemmer of Susquehanna. Pa. (Celestia, Doctor, and Perry Russet were among his findings and are all in our list)

GOLDEN RUSSET - One of the most famous of the old American russet apples, Golden Russet, before the turn of the twentieth century, was always voted in the first rank among dessert and keeping apples. It was recommended as a part of all plantings by the Michigan Pomological Society commencing with its first report in 1870. A medium-sized apple, its russet skin varies from grey-green to a golden bronze with a bright coppery orange cheek. The flesh is fine-grained, yellowish, crisp, with an exceedingly sugary juice that sticks to one's fingers like candy. An excellent keeper; under proper moisture conditions in common storage it will keep in sound condition until spring. Often a tip bearer. Ripe very late October hanging on the tree even after the leaves have fallen.

GOLDEN SWEET - A famous Connecticut apple with yellow skin known as early as 1832, and probably the best of the "sweet" apples, having a rich, sweet juiciness of flavor. One of those apples which it has taken us many years to locate. Ripens over a long period in August and September.

GRANNY SMITH - The most popular Australian apple, used for both eating and cooking. The skin is a beautiful pure grass green, with a rugged shiny surface like peened metal, sometimes with a bright reddish blush and purple dots. Hard, crisp, juicy white flesh, sometimes with citron-like flavor, keeping right through the winter and refreshing eating in the spring. Ripens very late - November. Should be grown in warmer regions and not in a Northern State like Michigan where the Fall season can start early. Granny Smith arose with Mrs. Anne Smith, Ryde, New South Wales. Believed from pip of French Crab; fruiting by 1868. Mrs. Smith was born in England in 1800 and emigrated in 1838. In 1860 she found seedling tree growing in creek where she had tipped out last of some apples brought back from Sydney. She used its fruit for cooking, but boy claimed they were good to eat fresh. Tree was propagated and later family increased their orchards and marketed fruit in Sydney, where proved popular and ideal for export market. Now grown in all warmer fruit regions - Spain, Southern France and Washington, USA.

GRIMES GOLDEN - A very old (known in 1804) West Virginia apple that has long been planted for home use and highly esteemed as a dessert and cider apple. It has a clear yellow skin that will be noticed on a distance. It has a crisp yellow tender flesh and a rich aromatic and distinctive flavor. Grimes Golden is self-fertile and is an excellent pollinator for other apple varieties. Grimes ripens in late September and stores very well. Believed to be a parent of Yellow Delicious.

HAWAII - A cross of Gravenstein and Golden Delicious. Originated in Sebastopol, California and was introduced in 1945 by William Silva. The skin is a clear yellow and sometimes a light pinkish orange striping will give the fruit an orange color. The crisp textured flesh has a distinctive "pineapple" flavor. The tree is spreading in form and of moderate growth. Hawaii like its parent the Golden Delicious tends to overset with fruit. Thinning is necessary to produce large size fruit. Hawaii stores well and ripens in September.

HIDDEN ROSE - The amazing red fleshed apple. Probably nothing gives a backyard fruit grower more pleasure than to see the surprise and delight on the face of a family member or friend as they take their first bite of a red fleshed apple that you have grown in your fruit garden. The more recently discovered Hidden Rose, which may be the best of all red fleshed varieties and indeed would be an

outstandingly delicious apple no matter what color the flesh is. A choice seedling from Oregon, Hidden Rose has a beautiful yellow skin with pale whitish dots, but it is inside that it excels. Deep rose red flesh, juicy, crisp, hard, sugary and richly flavored, ripening late (October) and keeping throughout the winter. The late Conrad Gemmer, an astute observer of apples with 500 varieties in his collection, rated Hidden Rose an outstanding variety of top quality. He predicted this apple, with its delicious red flesh, to be the wave of the future, just as pink grapefruit has supplanted the white.

At Southmeadow we have always been aware of the charm of red-fleshed apples ever since Almata was first tested over 30 years ago and offered in our second catalog (1962). Next we propagated Pink Pearl the first of the red-fleshed apples with a delicious rich aromatic flesh and a delight because the red flesh barely shines through the translucent cream to pale green skin. Then there is also the little Surprise apple (parent of Pink Pearl) with green skin and sprightly flesh tinged with red that has proven to be a special delight to children. We also grow Pink Sparkle, of unknown parentage with pink and red flesh that is exceedingly juicy. (The just mentioned red-fleshed apples are all in our list).

HIGHTOP SWEET - This apple was listed as Sweet June or Yellow Sweet June in most southern nursery catalog and was sold all over the South. It is a very sweet apple, used most often for baking and drying. Hightop Sweet is one of the oldest American apples, having originated in Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts in the early 1600. Its name reflects the tendency of the tree to have a long trunk between the lowest limbs and the ground. The vigorous tree grows very upright and is heavy bearing. Fruit medium size, skin very smooth, the yellow flesh is tender, fairly juicy and very sweet. It stores only a short time and ripens in late June and early July.

HOLIDAY - A high quality, fine flavored dessert apple, raised in 1940 by F.S. Howlett and recently introduced by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. A cross between Jonathan and Macoun (McIntosh x Jersey Black), it has inherited the good eating qualities of its parents with the rich flavor of Jonathan and the white juicy flesh of Macoun. Shiny bright red over yellow skin with a prominent bloom and prominent dots. It ripens late, mid October. Season November - January. One of the best new varieties during the Christmas holidays.

HOLSTEIN - An open-pollinated seedling of Cox's Orange Pippin from Hamburg, Germany first introduced in 1950. It was rated in the 1969 National Fruit Trials Report (England) as "without doubt the most promising cultivar in this trial." At Southmeadow it is one of our all time favorites that is very scab resistant, a regular and heavy bearer and a good keeper. It is the largest seedling of the Cox's Orange Pippin wonderfully flavored in its own right a rich delectable flavor that we have found to be the best for pies and tarts with all the requisites of sharpness, juiciness and lip smacking flavor. It's wonderful to eat straight from the tree. The fruit is large, flattish, cone shaped, of deep yellow with varying red flush, sometimes lightly russeted, with creamy yellow, crisp flesh that has the most luscious aromatic flavor. Holstein is wonderful for culinary purposes, ripening late September. Holstein is a nice addition to every orchard and backyard.

HOOPLE'S ANTIQUE GOLD - A russet-skinned sport or bud mutation from a standard Golden Delicious tree in the orchards of Mr. Harry Hoople of Hoople Fruit Farm in Otway, Ohio. This is one of the most beautiful apples we have ever

seen with a russet skin of amazing antique gold coloration. The flavor is also of extraordinary merit and indeed its universally favorable reception from those who had tasted it was the reason Mr. Hoople sent it to Southmeadow for propagation. Hoople's Antique Gold varies from the original not only in beautiful skin color but in crispier flesh and intensity of flavor. We are most grateful he has enabled us to make this superb new variety available to fruit connoisseurs. Season same as Golden Delicious.

HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH - One of the great Massachusetts apples of the 19th century, this was always at the top of the list of the older pomologists. A large, rugged, mostly red apple with hard, crisp, yet fine-grained flesh. At first sprightly and rich in flavor, then it becomes mild and sweet. It regularly produces a crop of evenly sized and admirable fruit. October ripening.

HUDSON'S GOLDEN GEM - Probably the largest-sized high-quality russet, with a pronounced conical shape, smooth, uniformly dull yellow russet skin, a very long stem, and deliciously sugary, juicy, crisp flesh. We believe to most tastes this would be regarded as the finest russet apple for eating out of hand. It is a vigorous, productive annual bearer. Discovered in a fence row thicket in Oregon and introduced about 1931 by the Hudson Wholesale Nurseries of Tangent, Oregon. Highly recommended. Late October

HUNT RUSSET - Originated on the Hunt farm in Concord, Massachusetts in the 1750's. Size medium, truncate-conic to conic in shape, slightly ribbed at the eye with a yellow skin flushed bright red and nearly covered with a russet. The whitish flesh tinged yellow is fine-grained, juicy and tender with a subacid flavor. The hardy tree grows upright and spreading. Hunt Russet stores well into late spring. Ripens in October.

HYDE KING - From Beach's *The Apples of New York*, Volume 1 Hyde King appears to be one of the most valuable of the newer varieties of apples which have been tested at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. The fruit is large or very large, pretty uniform, smooth, glossy, pale green or yellow, often a little shaded with red. It is quite attractive for a green apple. Although not high-flavored it is good in quality, suitable for culinary use. The tree is vigorous and almost an annual bearer. Skin thin, smooth and glossy. Flesh whitish, firm, rather coarse, breaking, tender juicy. Ripens October. Season December - February.

INGRID MARIE - A good-sized Danish Seedling of Cox's Orange, raised at Flemlose, Westfyn Island around 1920 Very dark with large white dots and crisp refreshing sprightly white flesh. Good cropper and widely grown in Denmark and Northern Europe. Ripe late September. Season Nov. - March

IRISH PEACH - To Robert A. Nitschke's taste this is the best very early apple. It ripens in late July. Unlike most of the very early apples that are too tart for dessert, Irish Peach has a pleasantly rich flavor and a fine aroma. An ancient Irish apple, green with faint red stripes, it was first described in 1820 in *The Transactions of the London Horticultural Society*.

JACOB'S STRAWBERRY (Lady Sudeley) - A medium sized golden yellow apple covered with brilliant scarlet stripes and flush. Yellow tender flesh, juicy and rich in flavor. Raised 1849 by Mr. Jacobs at Chatham, Kent, England. Renamed and introduced 1885 by nurseryman G. Bunyard, Kent. Royal Horticultural Society, Award of Merit. 1884. Jacobs' dish of his seedling at a London show in 1884 caught Bunyard's eye and he straight away obtained grafts and renamed it after his best

customer - Sudeley estate - which had just bought over half a million trees to set up Toddington Fruit Company in Gloucester. Heavily promoted in 1890s for profit; as colourful as 'Yankee' imports and also reputedly as dresses Lady Sudeley wore at court. It's a highly decorative tree in blossom and fruit. One of the best flavored August dessert apples.

JEFFERIS - In 1888, Dr. H.E. Van Deman, U.S. Pomologist, said, "if I should be asked to select the choicest early autumn apple known to me, I should say the Jefferis. No family orchard should be without it." When one considers these are words from a man who was acquainted with more fruit varieties than any man of his time, it is certainly high praise indeed. And it is still merited today, for Jefferis is one of the truly delicious fruits of the garden. The rich pear-like flavor of the juicy, crisp yet tender and yellowish flesh is unsurpassed. The color is mostly an attractive light red with darker red stripes. The hardy tree rates as high as the fruit, bearing a heavy crop every year. It originated on the farm of Isaac Jefferis of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and in 1848 was awarded the premium by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the best seedling apple exhibited. Ripens mid - September. Season September - December.

JONAGOLD - Another superb dessert apple raised in 1943 at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station and was named and introduced in 1968. It is a cross of Jonathan and Golden Delicious. The large fruit is round conic in shape and the color is an orange-red blush on a yellow background. Attractive with a rich, honeyed, almost aromatic flavor; crisp, juicy, nearly yellow flesh. The tree is open and spreading and it is cold hardy. A heavy cropper. A triploid, which means it has three sets of 17 chromosomes. Triploids produce very little viable pollen and cannot be used as pollinators. For their own successful pollination and good crops they need two other diploids (to pollinate the triploid and each other) Most varieties are diploids like Melrose, Akane, Winter Banana, Newtown Pippin or the crabapple Snowdrift.

Jonagold ranks with Spigold in eating quality and probably surpasses it in some characteristics such as ripening more evenly. It does not have stipples, and is handsomer in appearance. We would not want to be without it. Flesh has same cracking quality of Spigold yet equally dissolves into luscious liquid in the mouth. Ripens early October.

JUBELEE - A cross of McIntosh and Grimes Golden made in 1926 by the Dominion Experiment Station in Summerland, British Columbia. A medium-sized beautiful shiny, solid bright red apple with crisp, juicy, cream colored flesh, it is one of the most agreeable flavored, attractive looking and perfect sized apples for eating out of hand. October. Drops from the tree when ripe but keeps very well.

KANDIL SINAP - An amazingly tall, narrow as a spire, cylindrical-shaped apple from Turkey, cream-yellow porcelain-like skin washed with a brilliant red blush. An apple of great beauty and striking form, it's tall as a minaret. The flesh is crisp, juicy, fine-grained and of excellent flavor. Ripens in early October. Tree also grows in a pronounced narrow pyramidal dwarfish form but is a heavy and regular bearer.

KARMIJN (pronounced carmine) DE SONNAVILLE - A new Cox's Orange Pippin cross with Jonathan from the Netherlands. The round fruit, variable in shape, is red orange over a greenish yellow background. Manhart says, "biting into

a crisp Karmijn" will cause you to "come up out of your chair", very rich, juicy and "one of the best liked of high flavored apples" Karmijn ripens in September

KENT - Raised by H. M. Tydeman at the East Malling Research Station, Kent, England in the 1960's from Cox's Orange Pippin crossed with Jonathan. It is a medium sized apple, conical in shape, light red with smooth russet radiation's from the stem end. It ripens later than Cox's Orange Pippin and keeps longer. The flesh is crisp, white with a sweeter, milder flavor than either parent, a first-rate apple for the home garden. Ripens mid-October. Season Nov. - Feb. .

KERRY PIPPIN - In Nitschke's view probably the best-flavored late August apple, and his favorite for eating out of hand in this season. He suggests every garden should have some of these little treasures or sweetmeats, which are often neglected simply because of their small size. He likes to carry them to work in a pocket and eat them as a snack. Small, shiny yellow skin sometimes striped in the sun, with crisp, crunchy, hard flesh of a fine rich flavor that Hogg called "a spicy tang." An old Irish apple first noted in 1802 in a survey by the Royal Dublin Society of County Kilkenny. A singular characteristic is the frequent pushing over of the stem by the filling in of the flesh over the cavity.

KESWICK CODLIN - Of ancient lineage, this has been the classic early tart and sauce apple of England. Large, greenish yellow, sometimes with a faint blush, oblong, conical and not uniform in shape. Of a fine tart flavor, it was once extensively grown for home culinary use in this country. As late as 1948, P. Morton Shand, one of the most discriminating writers on food, wines and fruit, said of Keswick Codlin, "No other kind makes anything like such deliciously smooth apple puree." It has survived in England better than most of the old favorite dessert apples. Ripe in late July and early August.

KIDD'S ORANGE RED - This apple came to us from such a reliable source and has created so much interest and praise that we are offering the trees. A 1924 cross between Cox's Orange Pippin and Red Delicious from New Zealand, this apple has the shape and size of Delicious, but its quality and coloring are much closer to Cox's Orange. Kidd's Orange Red was on a list of 20 favorite dessert apples by Dr. Roger D. Way, Professor of Pomology at New York State Agricultural Experiment station, where exists perhaps the most extensive apple variety collection in the United States. Ripens just before Cox's Orange.

KING DAVID - A cross between Jonathan and Arkansas Black found in a fence row in Washington County, Arkansas in 1893. A solid deep red apple of great attractiveness, uniformly round with firm, crisp, spicy and juicy yellow flesh. Mr. Nitschke once asked Ira Glackens what good apple would hang on the tree into winter with bright red fruits. This was his nominee, and it fills the bill. The fruits never seem to drop, all the while increasing in brilliance of color. Of course, for good eating they must be picked earlier when the red coloring becomes complete. Early November.

KING (Tompkins' King) - To our taste, Tompkins' King has no superior for size, beauty and flavor. It always seems to bring back boyhood memories of the way a real apple ought to taste. In addition to being of delicious flavor for eating out of hand, it is one of the finest of apples for sauce, pie and "Apfel Kuchen." It is large, often very large, red and red striped, crisp and juicy. Andrew Jackson Downing, wrote in his FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES OF AMERICA of its "rich

vinous flavor unexcelled by any other apple for home use." Ripens second week of October.

KNOBBED RUSSET- Probably the most unusual looking apple in the South-meadow collection. Green and yellow, sometimes yellow streaked in the sun, the uneven surface is overlaid with rough grey and black russet and welts and knobs worthy the name. Yet this single appearing apple has crisp, rich, sugary, highly flavored flesh of the highest quality, superb with cheese at a winter evening's dessert. First brought to notice in 1819 in Sussex, England, and rescued from oblivion when the National Fruit Trials collection was put together after World War II. Ripens mid-October.

LADY APPLE - This exquisitely beautiful little dessert apple delights the eye as much as the palate. Small flattish in shape, its shiny skin ranges from creamy yellow in the shade to a deep glossy crimson on the side next to the sun. Its flesh is tender, white, crisp, very juicy, refreshing and slightly perfumed with the best of the flavor in the skin, which should always be eaten. As Jean de la Quintinye said, "it may be eaten greedily at a chop with its coat all on." Known in Europe as "Api" or "Pomme d'Apis," the Lady Apple is of great antiquity, which some writers trace back to Appius Claudius the Roman censor who constructed the Appian Way. It was grown in the gardens of Louis XIII at Orleans in 1628 and was a favorite France dessert apple " which the ladies of France carry in their pockets by reason they yield no unpleasant scent." From the earliest days in America it has always been a fancy apple used not only for dessert at Christmas time, but also, because of its striking red and yellow skin, for Della Robia wreaths and garlands of fruit. It makes a fine dwarf tree which bears heavily. A good keeper- late October.

LADY SWEET (Ladies' Sweeting) - Probably the finest of the nonacid so-called "sweet" apples. It has a good size. The skin is red striped, sometimes marbled with white. It has fine grained, tender but crisp white flesh with a distinctive aroma. Its delicate refined sweet flavor is nonetheless refreshing. A heavy and early bearer, it must be thinned to get good fruit. A good keeper, it ripens in October.

LAMB ABBEY PEARMAN - A rare old English variety raised in the year 1804 from a seed of Newtown Pippin imported from America. Small, red striped, the flesh is yellowish white, crisp juicy, sugary with a fine flavor. It's a perfect apple for the home gardener. It makes a fine sturdy small tree on dwarf rootstocks bearing its fruits early, regularly, heavily, year after year.. Ripens the middle of September.

LATE STRAWBERRY - An old New York apple originating at Aurora and long regarded as one of the best fall dessert apples. Yellow striped and splashed with light and dark red. Flesh tender, juicy and sprightly. Ripens in September.

LIMBERTWIG - We had requests for this once well known Southern apple of medium size and deep or dull solid red color. Flesh is yellowish, hard, and aromatic. Late October. It keeps a long time. Winter apple.

LORD'S SEEDLING - This apple was sent in 1892 to the New York Experimental Station by James S. Lord, who found the variety as a seedling in his Baldwin orchard on the old home farm at Linden, New York. Although many thousand trees have been grown since that time at the Geneva Station to be tested and then cut down, this tree has always been spared, although admittedly of no commercial value. The late Professor George H. Howe, co-author with U.P. Hedrick of the famous "Fruits of New York" series, once wrote Robert A. Nitschke of Lord's

Seedling. "It is almost always an annual bearer, nothing to look at, yellow and more or less russeted but good size. It ripens in late August, and is one of the most aromatic, deliciously flavored apples I know". As a commercial variety it is absolutely worthless. It is only for the amateur. One of my colleagues, a New Englander like myself is always vying with me to see who gets a good basketful of Lord's Seedling." As grown here on dwarf rootstock, Lord's Seedling fully merits this praise and is a heavy and regular bearer. We are happy to be the first nursery ever to propagate this choice fruit.

LUBSK QUEEN - Liberty Hyde Bailey, after seeing an exhibit of Lubsk Queen at the Columbia Exposition in 1893, wrote: "This apple was the most remarkable combination of brilliant pink and white and pruinose color of which the eye can conceive. It's perhaps the most striking single variety of fruit shown at the Fair." Visitors to Southmeadow still have the same reaction, "What is that beautiful apple?" Lubsk Queen is the only apple we know with glistening white porcelain-like skin, its uniqueness heightened by splashes and blushes of brightest pink and rosy red. Lubsk Queen was one of some 350 Russian apples brought into the United States by Professor J. L. Budd of Iowa State Agricultural College and Charles Gibb of Quebec between 1879 and 1885 from various localities in Russia in an attempt to find varieties that could survive the harsh winters of Quebec and the Northern U. S. prairies. A medium to large apple, the flesh of Lubsk Queen is snow white, firm, juicy, brisk, tart to most tastes but better than other early Russian apples such as Red Astrachan or Yellow Transparent for eating out of hand. It does not have the tendency to become overripe and mealy on the tree. Also excellent for pie and sauce. Late August and early September, and a good keeper for an early apple.

LYMAN'S LARGE SUMMER - This magnificent large green, sometimes yellow, apple is decidedly the best of the early eating apples. Though ripening in early August, it has the breaking, crisp, juicy flesh and pure flavor, blending sweet and subacid, of the finest winter apples. This apple under the name Large Yellow Summer was first described in William Kenrick's *New American Orchardist* (1844) as a "large fruit of surpassing excellence" It was highly recommended by other early American pomologists. Old Michigan records show that a plate of Lyman's Large Summer was exhibited by one James Dougall of Amherstberg, Ontario, Canada on August 24, 1847, in Detroit at the Exhibition of the First Horticultural Society of Michigan. But the variety is not mentioned in any of the pomological literature since 1900 and seemed to have been lost entirely. Then it was accidentally rediscovered in 1941 by a New Hampshire collector from scionwood found in Wilton, Maine of a tree thought to be Cole's Quince, a famous Main apple rated highly by the pomologists of a century ago. But when it fruited it was recognized to be Lyman's Large Summer. Year after year we continue to rate this the very best of its season.

MACOUN - For those who like the McIntosh apple, this cross of McIntosh and Jersey Black from the Geneva Station is the best of its type, and in our opinion one of the best flavored of juicy, crisp eating apples. Macoun has a beautiful shiny dark red and red striped skin with white flesh, ripening in late September.

MAGLEMER - From Denmark; origin unknown; named after place near Maribo, Lolland. Known in the 18th century as Alfred Hayes Apple. In 1870 introduced with the present name Maglemer. A very juicy, appetizing, quite brisk flavor; flesh soft and creamy. Widely planted in Denmark and other Scandinavian countries,

where it is still valued as a dual purpose apple, formerly used in Denmark for cider. A medium sized apple and heavy bearer. Ripening early September.

MAHOGANY

MAIDENSBLUSH - One of the oldest American apples, first noted by Coxe in 1827 as "remarkably light and fitted for drying." A beautiful, flat, perfectly round apple showing a contrasting bright red cheek on a distinctly yellow ground, whence its name. The flesh is white, "tender and sprightly." Ripens in August.

MARGIL - Recommended to Robert A. Nitschke by the Director of the National Fruit Trials in England, it is one of the class of small, highly flavored old English apples, still regarded by English connoisseurs as among the best of all dessert apples. Cultivated as early as 1750 and possibly of French origin. It's medium to small, slightly conical, orange-red with dark red stripes and always russeted on one side. The flesh is firm, yellow, sugary and as Hogg said, "with a powerful and delicious aromatic flavour." Bunyard said, "of the highest possible quality. Should be in every garden." Late September.

McLELLAN - Beach properly described McLellan as "a very choice dessert apple, handsome, fragrant, tender and excellent in quality." A very old Woodstock, Connecticut apple planted from seed about 1780 and which deserves to be cultivated in amateur gardens. Always has a good crop, ripens in late fall (mid-October) and is a good keeper. Light, smooth, straw-colored skin covered with stripes and marblings of lively red. Season November - January/April.

MELON - When it is properly developed the Melon is one of the best dessert apples of its season, as Beach rated this apple. The Melon (many synonyms) besides being crisp, is tender and delicious. Melon originated in East Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York in the old seedling orchard of Heman Chapin. This orchard was planted about 1800 with seedling grown trees grown from seed brought to East Bloomfield from Connecticut. It was introduced in 1845. Fruit large, very beautiful, flushed in strawberry red over pale yellow. Crisp yet melting, juicy flesh; refreshing flavor suggesting perhaps melons or strawberries. Grown for 'fancy trade' in Western New York early 1900s. Ripening mid-October.

MELROSE - Another newer variety that should grace every home fruit garden and worthy of being included in any all-time list of choice apples. It is a Jonathan-Delicious cross by Dr. Freeman S. Howlett of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. In appearance it is a rugged, shiny red apple which feels good in the hand, as does Hubbardson Nonsuch. It has size and a fine sugary sweetness tempered with just the right amount of lip-smacking tartness that gives it first rank among hard, crisp-fleshed eating apples. In addition to its beauty and delicious eating qualities, Melrose preserves its fine qualities and crisp, juicy flesh throughout the winter into April and May in our cold storage room.

This year, the beginning of the Third Millennium, we nominated Melrose to be in our premier list, which include "The Classics" written about many times in our price lists. Ripens middle to late October.

MIO - A most delicious solid bright dessert apple of Swedish origin, a cross between Worcester Pearmain and Oranie made in 1932. Medium to small in size, perfect size for eating out of hand. Crisp, juicy, marvelously refreshing white flesh. It's one of the most beautiful of all apples. Heavy cropper. Ripening August.

MOTHER MUSTER MUTSU (Crispin) NEWELL'S ORANGE (Newell's Large Winter) NEWTOWN PIPPIN NORTHERN SPY OHIO NONPAREIL OLD NONPAREIL OPALESCENT ORENCO ORLEAN'S REINETTE ORTLEY PALMER GREEN PALOUSE PECK'S PLEASANT PERRY RUSSET PEWAUKEE PINK PEARL (red fleshed) PINK SATIN PINK SPARKLE (red fleshed) PITMASTON PINEAPPLE POMME ROYALE (Dyer) PORTER PRIESTLEY PRIMATE (S.O.) PUMPKIN SWEET RED ASTRACHAN RED GRAVENSTEIN RED JUNE REINE DE REINETTE RHODE ISLAND GREENING RIBSTON PIPPIN ROSEMARY RUSSET ROXBURY RUSSET RUSSET KING SALOME SAM YOUNG SCARLET CROFTON SCHWEITZER ORANGE (Swiss Orange) SEKAI ICHI SENATOR SIERRA BEAUTY SIGNE TILLISCH SINTA SMOKEHOUSE SNOW APPLE (Fameuse) SOMERSET OF MAINE SOPS OF WINE SPARTAN SPENCER SPIGOLD ST. EDMUND'S PIPPIN STARR STEARNS SUMMER PEARMAIN SUMMER RAMBO SUMMER ROSE SURPRISE SUTTON'S BEAUTY SWAAR SWAYZIE SWEET BOUGH SWEET RUSSET TIOGA TOHUKU 7 (Fuji) TOLMAN SWEET TWENTY OUNCE TYDEMAN'S LATE ORANGE VANDERPOOL RED VIRGINIA GOLD VON ZUCCALMAGLIO'S REINETTE WAGENER WALTANA WASHED RUSSET WEALTHY WELLINGTON BLOOMLESS WESTFIELD SEEK- NO-FURTHER WHEELER'S GOLDEN RUSSET WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN WICKSON WILLIAM CRUMP WILLIAM'S RED WILLIE SHARP WINTER BANANA WISMER'S DESSERT WOLF RIVER YELLOW BELLFLOWER ZABERGAU REINETTE

CIDER APPLES A few of the classical English "cyder" apples for fresh and hard cider. These old bittersweet varieties contain the correct balance of sugar, acid, and tannin to make vintage cider (not a blend).

Dabinett Foxwhelp Kingston Black Mdaille d'Or Tremlett's Bitter

COMMERCIAL ORCHARD APPLE VARIETIES on dwarfing rootstocks.

Blaze Burgundy Cortland Delicious (red) Early Red Fireside Geneva Early Golden Delicious Haralson Idared Jersey mac Jonamac Jonathan Lodi McIntosh Ozark Gold Paula Red TM Priscilla Red Rome Red York Stayman Winesap Summer Delicious Summer Yellow Turley Winesap Tydeman's Early Vista Bella Yellow Transparent

EXTRA HARDY APPLE VARIETIES on hardy Antonovka rootstocks.

Carroll Collett Erickson Manitoba Spy Norland Parckland Westland

PEARS - Dwarf on Angers Quince and standard rootstock.

Abb Ftel Anjou Aurora Bartlett Belle Angevine Belle Picard Beurr Bosc Beurr Dumont Beurr Giffard Beurr Gris Beurr Superfin Chapin Clapp's Favorite Dana Hovey Des Urbanistes Doyenn du Comice Doyenn Gris Duchesse Bronze Early Morettini Flemish Beauty Fondante d'Automne (Belle Lucrative) Gorham Highland Madeleine Magness Marks Maxine Mericourt Michelmas Nelis Moonglow Passe Crassane Rescue Rousselet de Rheims Santa Claus Seckel Sheldon Serrine Sucre de Montluscon Vermont Beauty Vicar of Winkfield Winter Nelis

ORIENTAL PEARS - on calleryana pear seedling.

Chojuro Japanese Golden Niji Seiki Shinseiki Tsu Li (Chinese) Yakumo

QUINCE - Smyrna

PEACHES - Connoisseur and home - garden varieties. (* White fleshed peach).

Belle of Georgia* Champion* George VII* Hardy Red J.M. Mack* Jersey Queen
Late Crawford Lola Queen* Oldmixon Free* Peregrin* Polly* Raritan Rose* Re-
liance Sunhigh Whitehale*

PEACHES - Commercial Varieties

Elberta Redhaven Redskin

APRICOTS

Alfred Curtis Farmingdale Goldcot Harcot Hargrand Harlayne Moorpark

NECTARINES

Fantasia Mericrest Morton

PLUMS - European Type

Alabaster Cambridge Gage Count Althan's Gage Early Laxton General Hand
Golden Transparent Gage Green Gage Imperial Epineuse Imperial Gage Jefferson
Middleburg Opal Reine Claude d'Oullins Pearl Prune d'Agen Sannois Stanley

PLUMS - Japanese type

Elephant Heart Santa Rosa

SWEET CHERRIES

Bing Early Rivers Lapins Stella Black Tartarian Giant Rainier Sue Early Purple
Governor Wood Saylor Gold Cherry

SOUR CHERRIES

English Morello Montmorency North Star

GRAPES (*Especially rare varieties)

Alden (black) Baco black Beaver (blue) Brilliant (red)* Buffalo (blue) Capti-
vator (red) Catawba (red)* Concord (blue) Concord Seedless (blue) Delawre (red)*
Diamond (green) (s.o.)* Fredonia (blue) Golden Muscat Himrod (seedless) (green
yellow) Interlaken seedless (yellow) Kuhlman (blue) Lakemont (seedless, white)
Niagara (green) Ontario (greenish-yellow) Reliance (seedless, red) Romulus (seed-
less, red)* Ruby (red)* Seibel 5279 (Aurora) (s.o.) Sheridan (blue) Steuben (blue)
Suffolk Red (seedless) Vanessa (seedless, pink-red)

CURRANTS (Ribes)

Jonkheer van Tets (early red) Laxton #1 (red) Red Lake Red Hollander Red
Versailles Rolan (red) Rosetta (red) Rotet (red) Rovada (red) White Dutch White
Imperial (s.o.) White Versailles

BLACK CURRANTS (Ribes)

Consort Crandall Golden Currant Jostaberry Mendip Cross Silvergieter Willoughby

GOOSEBERRIES (Ribes)

Achilles.....very large red Captivator.....pale
red Careless.....pale green with thin white stripes Catherina.....shiny
golden orange Clark.....light copper red Early Sulphur.....yellow
with light yellow stripes Hinnomaki Yellow.....greenish yellow Lepaa Red.....large
red May Duke.....bright red with pinkish stripes Oregon Champion.....whitish
green Poorman.....dark wine red with purple bloom Sylvia.....silvery
green glowing light pink Whinham's Industry.....claret red with light red stripes
Whitesmith.....very pale green with wide white stripes

CONSERVATION FRUITS (**Male and Female plants required. We propa-
gate both.) At our farm in Northern Michigan (Leelanau County) we have been
experimenting with hardy native fruits for wildlife many of which are dual purpose
- edible and useful also for human consumption. Many are little known, rarely
planted by fruit lovers and difficult to find. But they are attractive to wildlife and

man alike, give much pleasure where space is available and make excellent landscape material as well.

AMERICAN CRANBERRY BUSH (*Viburnum trilobum*) - A handsome native shrub with bright scarlet fruit that remain on the branches until spring. ARROWWOOD (*Viburnum dentatum*) - A vigorous shrub with white flowers and bluish black fruit, A favorite source of food for birds. BAYBERRY (*Myrica Pennsylvanica*)**- A shrub with aromatic leaves and waxy gray berries. BEACH PLUM (*Prunus maritima*) - A straggling thorny bush with marble-sized deep purple fruits. Flesh is sweet and juicy. Hardy, growing in sand and poor soil. BLACK HAW (*Viburnum prunifolium*) - Shrub or small tree bearing small dark blue or black fruit that is sweet and edible. BUFFALOBERRY (*Shepherdia argentea*) - A hardy large shrub with silvery-green foliage and clusters of red or yellow berries. Eaten as a sauce with Buffalo meat in the early days, hence its name. CORNELIAN CHERRY (*Cornus mas*) - Large shrub which bears brilliant shiny scarlet berries. Fruit is much like sweet cherries in its attractiveness to birds. COTONEASTER DIVARICATA - A shrub growing to six feet with arching branches covered with small cherry-red berries. RED HAW (*Crataegus mollis*) - A small tree, the most decorative of the hawthorns with showey flowers and fruit and bright green leaves. REM-RED HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera maackii*) - Developed for winter wildlife food. The red berries ripen in October much later than the many summer-ripening honeysuckles, which by August have been totally consumed. HEDGEROW ROSE (*Rosa rugosa*) - Scented red or white flowers bloom from May until October. The rose hips have a high vitamin C content. RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Eleagnus angustifolia*) - Silvery-gray foliage, small fragrant flowers, yellow coated berries with silver scales. Very hardy. SASKATOON (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) - A shrub bearing masses of white flowers in the spring with fruit in clusters, somewhat like blueberries in flavor. A favorite source of food for birds. WASHINGTON HAWTHORN (*Crataegus cordata*) - Small, shiny, bright coral-red berries, much loved by grouse and other game birds. WAYFARING TREE (*Viburnum lantana*) - White flowers in the spring. Berries are red turning into black. Favored by the birds. WESTERN SANDCHERRY (*Prunus Besseyi*) - Cherrylike fruit that is usually sweet. Hardy and grows well in poor soil. WINTERBERRY (*Ilex verticillata*)** - A deciduous holly shrub with brilliant red berries. Ripe in October, eaten by birds.

CRABAPPLES - A favorite conservation fruit as well.. There are several varieties of beautiful flowering crabs which have fruits that persist into winter and are relished by birds. Among the best are the following which we offer on standard and dwarfing rootstocks.

ALMEY - Flowers cherry-red, orange fruits hanging on most of the winter. DOLGO CRAB - Large brilliant crimson fruits producing a ruby-red jelly. Ripens in late August. Flowers are pure white and large. KATHERINE - The flowers are semi-double and large of a pinkish white color. Good for bird feeding. PROFESSOR SPRENGER - Pink flowers, yellow fruit. PROFUSION - Foliage purple fading to bronze, single deep pink flowers. RADIANT - Very compact, symmetrical grower. Blooms are red and fruit is small, bright red hanging onto the tree well. ROYALTY - Outstanding foliage. New growth reddish, turning purplish with green undercast. Very hardy. SNOWDRIFT - The branches are solid massed of flowers with tiny, shiny red-orange fruit. VAN ESELTINE - Large pendulous double rose-pink flowers of remarkable beauty. Flattened yellow fruit 3/4 inch with red

cheek. WHITE ANGEL - A profusion of hugh white flowers. The red fruits hang on throughout the winter until eaten by birds.

Part 17

Orchards, gardens and beds

161. The fruit hedge

162. The (upper) pear orchard

Pr 97-3(74)	Pr 96-1(95)	Pr 95-1(77)
Pr 97-4(87)	Pr 97-1(70)	Pr 95-2(93)
Pr 97-5(90)	Pr 97-2(69)	Pr 95-3(81)
Pr 97-6(72)	Pr 96-3(85)	Pr 96-2(85)
Pr 98-2(86)	Pr 98-1(89)	Pr 97-7(75)
Pr 98-3(80)	Apl 97- 4(26)	Apl 97- 3(45)
Pr 98-4(73)	Apl 97- 6(33)	Apl 97- 5(29)

163. The lower pear orchard

Pr 99-9(71)

Pr 99-3(91)

Pr 99-10(78)

Pr 99-5(79)

Pr 99-2(94)

Pr 99-7(88)

Pr 99-4(96)

Pr 99-1(83)

Pr 99-6(68)

Pr 99-8(82)

164. The blackberry orchard

*	*	*	
Apl 98- 6(54)	Apl 99- 7(14)	Apl 99- 1(6)	
*	*	*	
Apl 98- 4(52)	Apl 98- 9(57)	Apl 99- 12(30)	
*	*	*	
Apl 98- 10(58)	Apl 98- 7(54)	Apl 98- 8(56)	
*	*	*	*
Apl 98- 1(3)	Apl 98- 3(46)	Apl 98- 12(64)	Apl 00- 3(66)
*	*	*	*
Apl 98- 2(35)	Apl 98- 11(59)	Apl 98- 13(9)	Apl 00- 1(2)
*	*	*	*
Apl 99- 10(23)	Apl 99- 19(63)	Apl 99- 2(18)	Apl 00- 2(24)
*	*	*	
Apl 99- 9(21)	Apl 99- 17(50)	Apl 99- 11(28)	
*	*	*	
Apl 99- 18(55)	Apl 99- 13(36)	Apl 99- 16(47)	
*	*	*	
Apl 99- 20(60)	Apl 99- 14(37)	Apl 99- 15(44)	
		*	
		Apl 99- 8(43)	

165. Apple Garden
Apl99- 23(10) Apl99- 24(17) Apl95- 6(39)

Seat two

Apl95- 5(42) Apl99- 22(31)

Apl99- 25(19) Apl99- 26(20)

Apl97- 2(8) Apl99- 21(7)

166. Blueberry bed

In the lower garden:

← *N*

<i>Bb95 – 1; Bluecrop(?)</i>	<i>Bb95 – 2; Northland</i>	<i>Bb96 – 1; Bluecrop</i>
<i>Bb96 – 2; Blueray</i>	<i>Bb96 – 3; Northland</i>	<i>Bb96 – 4; Patriot</i>
<i>Bb96 – 5; Patriot</i>	<i>Bb96 – 6; Bluecrop</i>	<i>Bb96 – 7; Northland</i>
<i>Bb96 – 8; Blueray</i>	<i>Bb97 – 1; Bluecrop</i>	<i>Bb97 – 2; Jersey</i>
<i>Bb97 – 3; Patriot</i>	<i>Bb97 – 4; Blueray</i>	<i>Bb97 – 5; Blueray</i>

167. Cherry garden

*	*
SoC 99-4(125)	SoC 99-8(121)

	SoC 99-6(122)
*	* *
SoC 99-1(118)	SoC 99-7(122)

168. Back lawn (Cherry orchard)

 $\downarrow N$ *SC98* – 1 *SC97* – 1*SC97* – 2*AO* *SC95* – 3 *SC96* – 1*AO**Mu**Al97* – 10*AO**Mu**Mu**Mu*

169. Apricot Garden

*

*

*

*

170. Plum orchard

171. Quince Garden

*	*
Qu 99-1(99)	Me 99-1(98)

*	*
Me 99-2(97)	Qu 99-2(100)

172. Old Apple Orchard

*	*
---	---

*	*
---	---

Bibliography

- [1] (?), *Hillcrest nursery (catalogue)*, Cabot, VT, 1995.
- [2] ———, *Farmer seed and nursery (catalogue)*, Faribault, Minn. 55021, 1996.
- [3] ———, *Hillcrest nursery (catalogue)*, Cabot, VT, 1996.
- [4] ———, *Miller (catalogue)*, NY, 1996.
- [5] ———, *Henry field's (catalogue)*, 415, North Bunett, Shenandoah, Iowa, 51602, 1997.
- [6] ———, *St. lawrence nurseries (catalogue)*, 325 State Hwy 345, Potsdam, New York 13676, 1997.
- [7] ———, *Farmer seed and nursery (catalogue)*, Faribault, Minn. 55021, 1998.
- [8] ———, *St. lawrence nurseries, catalogue 1999*, 325 State Hwy 345, Potsdam, New York 13676, 1998.
- [9] ———, *St. lawrence nurseries (catalogue)*, 325 State Hwy 345, Potsdam, New York 13676, 1999.
- [10] Sam Benowitz, *Raintree nursery (1999 catalogue)*, Morton, WA 98356-9700, 1998.
- [11] Stark Bros, *Fruit trees and landscaping catalog*, Spring 1999.
- [12] Frank Browning, *Apples*, North Point Press, New York, 1998, ISBN 0-86547-537-7.
- [13] U. P. Hedrick, *Pears of new york*, New York Agricultural Experiment Station, 1921.
- [14] Lewis Hill, *Fruits and berries for the home garden*, Storey Communications, Schoolhouse Road, Pownal, VT 05261, 1992.
- [15] Will Kirkman, *Fruits and berries*, Ortho Books, San Francisco, 1976.
- [16] Robert A. Nitschike(?), *Southmeadow fruit gardens (catalogue)*, Birmingham, MI, 1976.
- [17] Robert A. Nitschike and Theo C.J. Grootendorst, *Southmeadow fruit gardens (1996/7 price and variety list)*, Birmingham, MI, 1996.
- [18] ———, *Southmeadow fruit gardens (1997/8 price and variety list)*, Birmingham, MI, 1997.
- [19] Roger Yepsen, *Apples*, W.W.Norton & Company, New York London, 1994, ISBN 0-393-03690-1.

Index

- Apple
- Adanac, 36
 - Akane, 36
 - Alexander, 36
 - Alkemene, 11
 - Almata, 36
 - Ananas Reinette, 37
 - Anna, 37
 - Anoka, 11
 - Api Etoile, 37
 - Arctic, 37
 - Arkansas Black, 37
 - Aroma, 37
 - Ashmeades Kernel, 12, 27
 - Ashmeades kernel, 24, 31
 - Atlas, 37
 - Autumn Arctic, 37
 - Avenarius, 37
 - Baldwin, 38
 - Bancroft, 38
 - Battleford, 36, 38
 - Beacon, 13
 - Beautiful Arcade, 36
 - Belle de Boskoop, 38
 - Bethel, 39
 - Black Gilliflower, 39
 - Black Twig, 39
 - Blue Pearmain, 39
 - Braeburn, 40
 - Bramley's Seedling, 13
 - Britemac, 40
 - Brown Russett, 40
 - Bullock, 40
 - Burgundy, 40
 - Calville Blanc d'Hiver, 40
 - Calville Rouge d'Automne, 40
 - Cameo, 40
 - Campfield, 40
 - Carefree Liberty, 13
 - Carousel, 40
 - Carroll, 40
 - Centennial, 41
 - Chehalis, 41
 - Chenango Strawberry, 42
 - Cherry Cox, 14
 - Cinnamon Spice, 42
 - Claygate Pearmain, 42
 - Coe's Golden Drop, 42
 - Connell Red, 42
 - Cornish Gilliflower, 43
 - Cortland, 43
 - Court Pendu Plat, 43
 - Cox's Orange Pippin, 11, 14
 - Crimson Beauty, 15
 - Crispin, 52
 - D'Arcy Spice, 43
 - Dabinett, 15
 - Dakota Gold, 43
 - Davey, 15
 - Dayton, 43
 - Delicious, 43
 - Dolgo, 44
 - Dorsett Golden, 44
 - Douglas Wormless, 44
 - Duchess, 12, 37, 44
 - Duchess of Oldenburg, 44
 - Dudley, 44
 - Early Cortland, 44
 - Early Harvest, 44
 - Early McIntosh, 44
 - Eastman Sweet, 44
 - Egremont Russet, 16
 - Elstar, 44
 - Empire, 45
 - Enterprise, 45
 - Esopus Spitzenberg, 16
 - Evereste, 45
 - Fameuse, 15, 45
 - Fearn's Avenue Pippin, 45
 - Fiesta, 17
 - Fireside, 17
 - Fluke 38 Crab, 36
 - Forest, 38
 - Fortune, 45
 - Foxwhelp, 18
 - Freedom, 18
 - Freyberg, 45
 - Fuji, 46

- Gala, 46
 George Webster, 46
 Gerne's Red Acre, 46
 Gilbert Gold, 46
 Glover Goldie, 46
 Glow of the West, 18, 19
 Golden Delicious, 46
 Golden Noble, 18, 19
 Golden Nugget, 19
 Golden Russet, 19
 Golden Sentinel, 46
 Goodland, 20
 Grand Alexander, 36
 Granny Smith, 46
 Gravenstein, 46
 Greensleeves, 47
 Grimes Golden, 20
 Hadlock Reinette, 47
 Haralred, 47
 Haralson, 20
 Harry Masters Jersey, 47
 Hatsuaki, 47
 Hauer Pippin, 47
 Hazen, 20
 Henry Clay, 47
 Heyer 12, 47
 Hibernial, 47
 Hidden Rose, 21
 Hoary morning, 52
 Holstein, 47
 Honeycrisp, 21
 Honeygold, 47
 Hudson's Golden Gem, 48
 Idared, 48
 Ingrid Marie, 48
 Iowa Beauty, 48
 Irish Peach, 48
 Jeffries, 48
 Jenner Sweet, 48
 Jonagold, 48
 Jonamac, 48
 Jonathan, 17, 36, 49
 Jordan Russet, 21
 Joyce, 49
 Kandil Sinap, 49
 Kaneb Sweet, 49
 Karmijn de Sonnaville, 22
 Kathryn's Favorite, 49
 Keepsake, 22
 Kerry Irish Pippin, 49
 Keswick Codlin, 49
 Kidd's Orange Red, 22, 23
 King David, 49
 King Edward VII, 49
 King of Tompkins County, 23
 Kingston Black, 49
 Kola Crab, 50
 Lady, 50
 Lamb Abbey Pearmain, 50
 Leafland Greening, 50
 Liberty, 13
 Liveland Raspberry, 50
 Lobo, 50
 Lodi, 50
 Longfield, 17, 50
 Lord's Seedling, 23
 Lyman's Large Summer, 51
 MacFree, 51
 Macoun, 14, 51
 Maiden Blush, 12, 24
 Maigold, 51
 Malinda, 13, 20, 22, 32, 51, 54
 Mandan, 25
 Manitoba, 25
 Mantet, 25
 Marlin Stephens, 51
 McIntosh, 14, 17, 24, 38
 Mcintosh, 51
 Medaille d'Or, 25
 Melrose, 26
 Mercer, 12
 Michelin, 26
 Milo Gibson, 52
 Milton, 52
 Milwaukee, 52
 Minnesota 1734, 52
 Montreal Beauty Crab, 52
 Morgenduft, 52
 Mother, 27
 Muscat de Bernay, 52
 Mutsu, 52
 Nehou, 52
 New Jersey 46, 52
 Newtown, 52
 Newtown Pippin, 53
 Niagara, 53
 Nonesuch, 53
 Noran, 53
 Norda, 53
 Norland, 53
 North Pole, 53
 Northern Lights, 53
 Northern Spy, 27, 37, 53
 Northwestern Greening, 53
 Nova EasyGro, 54
 Oriole, 27, 66
 Orleans Reinette, 54
 Ortle, 54
 Parkland, 54
 Paula Red, 54
 Peace Garden, 54
 Perdue 54-12, 14
 Pettingill, 55
 Pewaukee, 55
 Pierce Pasture, 55
 Pink Lady, 55

- Pink Pearl, 55
 Pink Princess, 55
 Pitmaston Pineapple, 28
 Pitston Pippin, 43
 Pound Sweet, 28
 Prairie Spy, 55
 Pristine, 55
 Pumpkin Sweet, 28
 Puritan, 55
 Quebec Belle, 55
 Quinte, 29
 Red Astrachan, 56
 Red Baron, 29
 Red Belle de Boskoop, 56
 Red Duchess, 29
 Red Esther, 29, 56
 Red Flesh, 56
 Red Gravenstein, 30, 57
 Red June, 56
 Redant, 53, 56
 Redgold, 57
 Redhook, 56
 Redstone Canyon Gold, 56
 Redwell, 57
 Regent, 57
 Renown, 57
 Rescue Crab, 57
 Rhode Island Greening, 57
 Ribston Pippin, 57
 Richardson, 57
 Rome Beauty, 58
 Rosebrook Gravenstein, 58
 Rosilda, 53, 58
 Roxbury Russet, 58
 Royalty, 58
 Saint Edmund's Pippin, 58
 Sandow, 31
 Scott Winter, 31
 Secor, 58
 Seek-no-further, 58
 Senshu, 58
 Sharon, 58
 Shay, 58
 Sherry, 31
 Shinsei, 58
 Sierra Beauty, 59
 Skinner's Seedling, 59
 Smokehouse, 12, 31, 59
 Sopsin Wine, 59
 Spartan, 59
 Spencer, 59
 Spigold, 59
 Spitzenburg, 59
 Splendour, 60
 St. Edmunds Russet, 30, 31
 St. Johnsbury, 30
 St. Lawrence, 31
 St. Lawrence, 37
 Star Lady, 37
 State Fair, 60
 Stayman Winesap, 60
 Stearns, 60
 Stone, 60
 Summer Bellflower, 64
 Summer Pearmain, 32, 60
 Summer Rose, 60
 Sunrise, 32, 61
 Swaar, 61
 Sweet Alford, 61
 Sweet Coppin, 61
 Sweet Delicious, 61
 Sweet McIntosh, 61
 Sweet Sixteen, 32
 Taylor's, 61
 Tetovsky, 61
 Tioga, 61
 Tokyo Rose, 36
 Tolman Sweet, 61
 Tompkins King, 23
 Trail, 53
 Trailman Crab, 62
 Tsugaru, 62
 Tumanga, 62
 Twenty Ounce, 62
 Tydeman Red, 62
 Tydeman's Late Orange, 62
 Victory, 62
 Vista Bella, 62
 Wagener, 62
 Waltana, 62
 Wealthy, 13, 33, 62
 Wedge, 62
 Wellington, 63
 Westfield-Seek-No-Further, 33
 Westland, 63
 White Astrachan, 63
 White Bellflower, 54
 White McMahan, 63
 White Pearmain, 63
 White Transparent, 64
 Wickson Apple, 63
 Williams Pride, 63
 Wilson Juicy, 63
 Winesap, 63
 Winter Banana, 64
 Winter Bellflower, 54
 Winter Redflesh, 64
 Winter Wildlife Crab, 64
 Wodarz, 33, 64
 Wolf River, 34, 64
 Worcester Pearmain, 36
 Yarlinton Mill, 64
 Yellow Bellflower, 64
 Yellow Newtown, 53
 Yellow Transparent, 64
 Zestar, 34

- Apple graft, 66
- Cider apple, 12
- Cooking apple, 13