

**Wade & Gatton Nurseries**  
**1288 Gatton Rocks Road**  
**Bellville, Ohio 44813**

**Telephone: 419-883-3191**  
**Fax: 419-883-3677 (24 Hour)**  
**Email: wadeandgatton@yahoo.com**  
**Website: wadeandgattonnurseries.com**

**“FRUITS - BERRIES - NUTS”**  
**DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST**  
**“2017”**



**(1928 - 2017) \*\* Our 89th Year \*\***

**HOURS: 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.**  
**(MONDAY - SATURDAY)**  
**(CLOSED ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS)**



**“FRUITS - BERRIES - NUTS”**

**APPLES - APRICOTS - PEACHES - PEARS - PLUMS - NECTARINES -  
CHERRIES - RASPBERRIES - BLACKBERRIES - BLUEBERRIES - GRAPES  
CHESTNUTS - WALNUTS - HICKORY NUTS - FILBERTS - HEARTNUTS**

**Wade & Gatton Nurseries carry inventories of fruit trees and berries all year round.**

**These plants are potted in rich soil, and are either freshly potted or have been growing in #1, #2, #3, #5, #7 or #10 gallon containers and are well established plants.**

**All plants are immediately available to any home owner, garden center, landscape contractor, commercial grower, municipality or anyone wishing not to rely on bare root trees or plants.**

**Our container grown and potted plants are superior to the bare roots trees because of the following reasons:**

- 1. They are available for planting anytime! You are not tied down to a specific day to plant, as you are with bare root trees.**
- 2. They include a soil mix with each tree that includes fertilizer and a container. Trees have been properly pruned and fertilized.**
- 3. No transplant shock! Be sure soil ball from pot does not break or fall apart when planting.**
- 4. They contain a better root system because they have been transplanted and are already growing in a container. Therefore, they are further ahead in maturity.**
- 5. Plants will produce fruit sooner than bare root trees because they are older and better established.**

**SEE OUR FRUIT TREE AREA! Full of choice fruits, growing and well established. Ready to plant! Plant in Spring, Fall, or on warm Winter days.**

---

**POLLINATION OF FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS**

**APPLES:** Generally not self fertile - use two varieties to be productive, at least two varieties should be used in each apple planting to serve as a source of pollen for the other variety. Cross pollination is possible only when varieties bloom at approximately the same time. Length of bloom is usually 7 to 15 days. Early bloomers should be planted with early or mid-season bloomers. In an orchard planting, all trees should be within 100 feet of the pollinator tree. Wind does not carry pollen from one apple tree to another. Bees are indispensable in an orchard, use one good hive per acre.

**APRICOTS:** Not self fertile, use two varieties.

**BLUEBERRIES:** Self fertile, better results with two varieties.

**SWEET CHERRIES:** Not self fertile, use two varieties.

**SOUR CHERRIES:** Self-fertile.

**GOOSEBERRIES:** Self-fertile.

**GRAPES:** Most sterile, better with two varieties.

**NECTARINES:** Self-fertile.

**PEACHES:** Self-fertile.

**PEARS:** Most sterile, better with two varieties.

**PLUMS:** Most sterile, better with two varieties.

**SMALL FRUITS:** Most are self-fruitful.

**“APPLES”****AUVIL EARLY FUJI:**

**(Early).** This strain matures about six weeks ahead of standard Red Fuji. Flavor, tree structure and growth habits are identical to other Red Fuji sports. USPP#10141.

**BUCKEYE GALA:**

**(Early).** High colored Gala selection is almost solid red with deep burgundy stripe. Matures with other Gala types and is comparable in size, firmness, fruit quality and storage life. A vigorous, upright, semi-spur growth habit. U.S. PP#10840.

**CAMPBELL RED DELICIOUS:**

**(Mid Season).** America's favorite red eating apple! Ripens in early September. Skin is dark red, apples are large, and inner meat is firm, white, fine grained, crisp, juicy and mouth watering. Fruits color early, flowers are a good pollinator for other apples. Grows best in Zones 4-8.

**CANDY CRISP:**

**(Mid Season)** This apple has a very unique taste, similar to a pear, very sweet and juicy. Apples are a beautiful golden yellow with a pink blush. Very disease resistant. Exceptionally long storage life, up to 4 months after harvest! Ripens early October in Zone 5. U.S.P.P.A.F.

**CORTLAND:**

**Fruit is deep, solid red with stripes splashed on the underside. Flesh is very white and slow to brown. Trees grow large and are consistent producers. Fruit matures with or ahead of Red Delicious. Pollinate with any diploid blooming in the same season.**

**DANDEE RED:**

**(Early).** A 100% full, red, blush with pleasingly tart, crisp, creamy white flesh. Has exceptional holding ability and shelf life for an apple in this early season. Tree is very hardy and enjoys mildew and fire blight resistance similar to McIntosh.

**“APPLES”****EMPIRE:**

**(Mid-Season).** Has the flavor of McIntosh with the sweetness of Delicious. This productive tree is disease resistant to fire blight and cedar apple rust. Cold hardy.

**ENTERPRISE:**

**(Late).** Firm and crisp, with a spice aroma and mild tartness. Extremely disease resistant to apple scab, cedar apple rust and fire blight. Keep 5-6 months, if refrigerated. Cold-hardy.

**GINGER GOLD:**

**(Early).** Juicy and delicious fruit features a yellow-green skin with a golden glow. A crisp crunch and mildly tart flavor makes them perfect for fresh eating.

**GRANNY SMITH:**

Fruit is large and has a waxy, smooth green skin with small white lenticels. Flesh is firm and white. Apple has a delicious, sprightly flavor which is good for juice, wine and fresh eating. Fruit can be stored as long as 8-9 months. Tree bears heavily and early with a spreading growth habit. Mid to late blooming with very frost resistant flowers. Matures five or more weeks after Red Delicious.

**HONEYCRISP:**

**(Mid Season).** PP #7197. Sweet as honey-crisp and creamy! Measuring 3” in diameter with crisp, cream-colored flesh with a mild, sweet flavor and aroma. Fruit is mostly orange-red with a yellow background. Crisp, juicy, sweet apple has a rich flavor. Fruit averages 3” and up, matures ten days before Red Delicious. Stores well. Outstanding winter hardiness. Moderately susceptible to apple scab and fire blight.

**IDA RED:**

**(Mid-season). Shiny, bright, nearly all red skin. The white, crisp flesh inside is fragrant and juicy with a pronounced flavor. Tree is a good annual fruit producer. Fruit stores well. Ida Red was developed at the Idaho Experiment Station in Moscow, Idaho from a cross between Jonathan and Wagener in 1942.**

**JONAGOLD:**

**(Mid season). A Golden Delicious x Jonathan cross. A large red fruit with a yellow blush, excellent eating and dessert qualities. Fruits will store about three months in common storage. Tree is sturdy, vigorous, spreading, and hardy. Red Jonagold is a triploid and should not be used as a pollinator for other varieties.**

**LODI:**

**(Early). While similar to Yellow Transparent, these apples are larger and keep better. Resistant to powdery mildew. Cold-hardy.**

**NORTHERN SPY:**

**(Very late). The Northern Spy is a naturally vigorous variety which will produce a relatively large tree, however while it is a hardy grower, it can take longer than most apple varieties to come into bearing. Known for its winter hardiness, Northern Spy apples can be stored up to three months in a cool dry place lasting well into early spring. The Northern Spy is a very late season, large and stout apple with carmine red skin married with streaks of yellow and pale green. Its tender-crisp flesh is creamy yellow and juicy. It imparts a bit of tartness in its bite, but more of a cider-quality flavor with hints of pear and sweetness. Northern Spy apples are rich in dietary fiber, specifically pectin which has been shown to reduce cholesterol and slow glucose metabolism in diabetics. They also contain vitamins A and C, most of which is found in the skin.**

**PINK LADY:**

**(Mid Season). Pink Lady apples are elongated and have an asymmetrical shape. The skin is a vivid green covered in a pinkish blush which becomes a deeper shade of red where the apple was exposed to more sun. Pink Lady apples have a crunchy texture and a tart taste with a sweet finish. The white flesh is juicy and crisp, and offers a “fizz-like” burst of flavor.**

**RED JONAGOLD:**

**(Late).** A cross between Jonathan and Golden Delicious, a Jonagold is crispy, juicy with yellowish flesh that has a honey-tart flavor. Excellent eating apples and are good for sauce, pies and salads.

**ROCK ISLAND FUJI:**

**Fuji apples have it all – they're super sweet, wildly juicy, extremely crisp, and ideal for snacking. This Japanese apple has American parents, Red Delicious and Ralls Janet, an antique apple that goes back to the days of Thomas Jefferson and 1793. Very sweet, extremely juicy apples with crisp, cream colored flesh. Excellent for eating and salads, also good for sauces. Fuji applesauce needs little or no sugar.**

**RUBY JON:**

**(Early).** Completely blushed solid red in early August. Firm, crisp, juicy texture. Very hardy.

**SCHLECT SPUR RED DELICIOUS:**

**(Mid-season).** Dark mahogany color with crisp white flesh. Excellent fruit production.

**SNAPPY MAC:**

**(Mid-season).** A deep-red blushing apple. Spicy sweet flavor is perfect for eating fresh or baking. Keeps in refrigerator until January.

**STARK BRAESTAR:**

**(Late).** The best Braeburn! This modest size tree is a heavy and early bearer. Fruit stores better than most and is one of the world's best fresh-eating apples.

**STARK ULTRA GOLD:**

**(Mid-season).** The Ultra Gold Apple tree is a moderately growing fruit tree. Ultra Gold is a new variety of Golden Delicious that has a glossy-skin. It is more conical shaped than the Golden Delicious but similar in taste. Ultra Gold's fruit is russet resistant, better storage life, and is less susceptible to shriveling than other apple cultivators.

**STARK ULTRARED JONATHAN:**

**(Mid-season). Full, complete color is achieved by the time standard Jonathans have reached only a 20% blush. Fruits color early, 7-10 days ahead of most other Jonathans. Trees have a natural tendency to produce abundant amounts of both fruiting spurs and lateral side branches. Pollinate with other mid-late blooming varieties.**

**STARKSPUR DIXIE RED DELICIOUS:**

**(Mid-season). Double your harvest! Unlike tip-bearing apple trees, this tree's spur-type nature allows fruit to form along each limb — bearing from the trunk out. This means more of your favorite Red apples from one tree. May crop heavily, so thin fruit to avoid biennial bearing and fruit drop. Harvest a bounty of crisp, juicy apples with delectable sweetness and a hint of spice. Cold-hardy and heat-tolerant. One of the most dependable pollinators for other apple varieties. Ripens in late September. Self-pollinating.**

**STARKSPUR RED ROME BEAUTY APPLE:**

**(Mid-season). Our best baking apple - just tart enough. Shiny red apples just 2-3 years after planting. Taste great right off the tree, but you'll want to save plenty for the most delicious pies, crisps and cobblers you've ever tasted. Cold-hardy. Self-pollinating.**

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT:**

**(Summer). A very popular commercial and home residence apple. Usually the first to ripen. Fruits have a clear white to pale yellow skin. Flavor is very good. Fruits are fragrant, waxy appearing, are firm but juicy. Enjoyed the most for eating and cooking. A vigorous hardy tree which bears large, crisp fruit at an early age. Fruits ripens in late June. Zones 5-8.**

**ZESTAR:**

**(Early). Sweet and tangy red fruit. Fruit keeps up to two months in proper refrigeration. Cold-hardy.**

## ROOTSTOCK INFORMATION

### **M-7 EMLA (Malling 7): (12-15')**

**Semi-dwarf rootstock. The most widely planted rootstock. Grows poorly on light or sandy soils but performs well on deep fertile loam soils. Anchors well and produces a strong, sturdy tree. Tree will be 15-16' tall at maturity. Plant trees 12-15' apart in rows spaced 16-20' apart. It has exceptional winter hardiness, and disease resistance.**

### **MM-106 EMLA (Malling Merton 106):**

**Semi-dwarf rootstock. Excellent anchoring qualities with well-developed root system. Produces an early fruiting tree with heavy cropping potential, moderate vigor and with resistance to wooly apple aphids. Susceptible to collar rot, so cannot tolerate wet or poorly drained soils. Best rootstock for harsher mountain growing conditions and recommended for use over a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. Plant trees 12-15' apart in rows spaced 16-20' apart.**

### **MM-111 (Malling-Merton 111): (18-22')**

**Semi-dwarf rootstock. Productive rootstock best suited for heavy or poorly drained soils. Excellent drought resistance and also shows good resistance to wooly apple aphids. Good anchoring capability and rarely produces root suckers. Good rootstock for dry sandy soils in low rainfall areas. Average tree height will be 18-20' tall. Plant 16-18' apart in rows spaced 20' apart. It has an excellent anchorage, with no staking required.**

### **BUD 118 (Budagovsky 118):**

**80-85%. Similar in size to EMLA 106 and 111. Very winter hardy and adaptable to a wide range of soils. Resistant to collar rot. Unknown susceptibility to fire blight. Reported to be as precocious as EMLA 106.**

### **M-26:**

**Small tree. Good fruit size and quality. Good production once established. Cold hardy. Good vigor for vertical axe. Requires well drained, deep fertile soils. Requires support.**

**BUD 9 (Budagovsky 9): (8-9')**

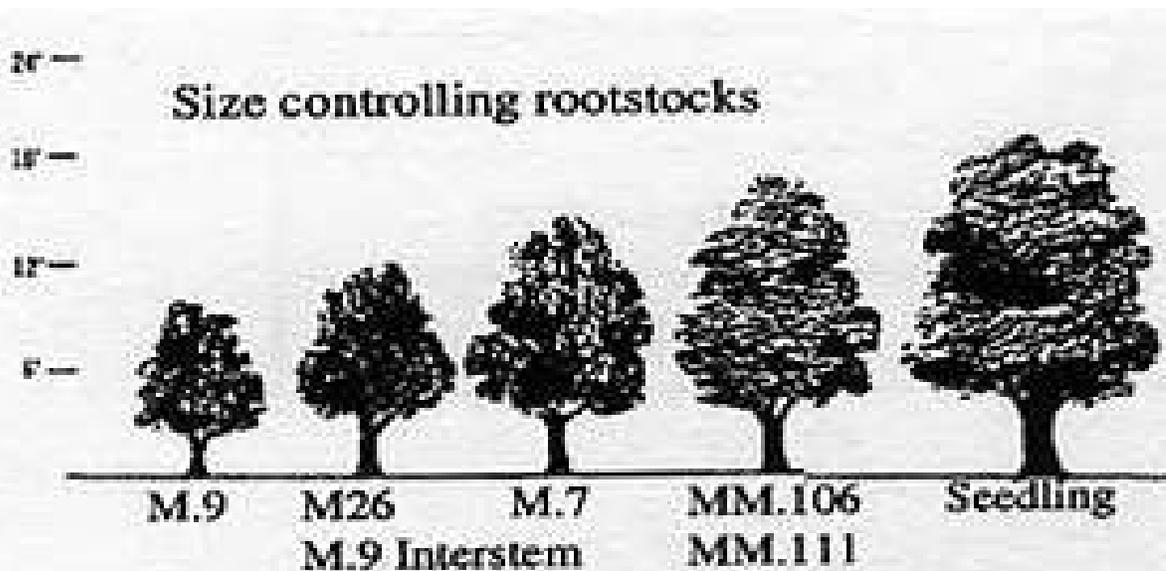
**35-40%. This is a very hardy apple rootstock that is gaining in popularity. Produces a full dwarf tree (approx. 35-40% of standard). Precocious. Requires support--staking or trellising. Reported to be resistant to collar rot, powdery mildew and apple scab. Very resistant to winter frost or damage. Does well in most soils.**

**M-9 EMLA (Malling 9): (8-10')**

**Dwarf rootstock. Zones 3-8. EMLA 9 has a dwarfing influence on all scions and trees bear early on in life. Fruit tends to be larger and ripens earlier. Trees on this rootstock can withstand heavy soils and wet conditions, but should not be planted in dry, light soils. A vigorous tree that rarely suckers, EMLA 9's root tend to be brittle and should therefore be staked. Disease resistant to collar rot, but is susceptible to mildew. Useful for high density plantings.**

**EMLA 26: (10-12')**

**Dwarf rootstock. Introduced as a virus free replacement for Malling 26. Rootstock stem piece develops large burr knots, so trees should be planted with the union a few inches above ground level. Good in areas with frequent spring freezes, due to its delay in spring bud development. EMLA 26 is considered shallow rooted and therefore subject to drought stress. It has little tolerance of heavy, excessively acid, or unusually wet or dry soils. Not resistant to collar rot and is subject to fireblight. Generally it is free standing (not require staking), but with heavy fruit set can lean in very windy areas. The advantage of this rootstock is an early, heavy production of quality fruit.**



---

## **PROPER CARE AND PLANTING OF YOUR APPLE TREES**

**Now that you will be planting your new apple trees, you should take a few moments to consider how you will plant them so they are provided with the best possible conditions for their first year of growth. A little effort now will be rewarded later with fine healthy trees.**

### **SITE SELECTION AND GROUND PREPARATION:**

**When selecting a site to plant your new trees, consider the spacing required between trees. Trees grafted on semi-dwarf rootstocks (M-7, M-106 or M-111) should be planted no closer than 16' apart.**

**Make sure the site receives 6-8 hours of sunlight daily. A site that is mostly shaded will produce thin, weak trees. Also be sure the soil in the area is well drained, as wet, heavy soil can create many problems for growing trees.**

**If you have purchased several trees to plant in a small orchard, plow or till the orchard area as thoroughly as possible mixing ten pounds of agricultural limestone and two pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer per 100 square feet. Rake or till the plowed area until smooth and mark locations for each tree, maintaining proper spacing between trees. After planting, keep the soil around each tree free of grass and weeds. A 4-6' wide area cleared of competing weeds around each tree is of great benefit to a young tree.**

**If planting just a few trees, prepare your site a few weeks before planting, if possible, by spreading three pounds of limestone and two pounds of bonemeal over the site for each tree. Bonemeal is an excellent source of phosphorous, an essential element for root development. After spreading the lime and bonemeal over the area, till or plow the site to a depth of at least six inches.**

### **PLANTING YOUR TREES:**

**For each tree, dig a hole 2' wide and 18" deep. The best transplanting method is to place the excavated soil into a wheelbarrow and then sprinkle one cup each of limestone and bonemeal over this soil. Use your shovel to thoroughly mix the lime and bonemeal into the soil in the wheelbarrow. Partially refill the hole with enough of the mixed soil to bring the tree up to the proper planting depth. The tree should be planted so the graft union is 2" above the final soil line.**

**Remove the tree from its plastic pot and gently place the tree in the hole, gently spreading the roots over the bottom of the hole. Refill the hole with the remaining soil, tamping-down the soil firmly as you refill. Water the hole thoroughly as you are refilling and tamping. A small amount of well-rotted compost can be added to the hole if available. Do not add fertilizer when transplanting as the fertilizer can burn the tender young roots. This is the single most common cause for tree loss in newly transplanted trees.**

---

## **PROPER CARE AND PLANTING OF YOUR APPLE TREES**

### **PLANTING YOUR TREES: (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)**

**Mulching your trees after planting is highly recommended. Apply a 4-6" thick layer of pine or hardwood bark, pine needles, leaf mulch, or similar weed-free material in a ring around each tree. Keep the mulch pulled a few inches away from the base of the tree to discourage mice and voles from gnawing on the lower trunk. Add more mulch over time as it decomposes and make a diligent effort to prevent weeds and grasses from becoming established around the tree for the first few years.**

### **PROTECTION FROM ANIMALS:**

**As mentioned, mice and voles can injure young trees, but they are minor pests compared to the damage inflicted by rabbits and deer. A deer or rabbit can destroy a tree in a matter of minutes, so certain precautions should be taken if you live in an area with healthy populations of these creatures.**

**Rabbits like to chew tender bark and can easily girdle a tree with their feeding. An easy preventative measure is to enclose the lower 18" of the tree in a small wire cage of hardware cloth, screen wire, or fencing material. Another possibility is the use of plastic corrugated drain pipe, cut into 18" lengths, then cup up the length of one side. The pipe can then be easily spread open and wrapped around the lower part of the tree.**

**For deer control, fencing is required. For orchard plantings, the best option is to erect an 8' high fence around the entire orchard. A combination of field fencing and barbed wire works quite well. This can be labor intensive, but is the only method to prevent deer from entering the orchard.**

**For individual tree planting, a 4-5' high woven wire fence can successfully deter deer from munching on the tree. Wrap the fencing in a 6-8' diameter around the tree and anchor well to the ground.**

**Deterrents such as soap or human hair hung in the trees can have moderate success but require constant renewal. Also, the deer and rabbits can become accustomed to the odor. Strong fencing combined with fresh deterrents should provide your young trees with the best animal protection possible.**

### **FIRST YEAR PRUNING:**

**When you receive your trees, they will be already pruned and ready for immediate transplanting. In the first spring after transplanting, when your trees have put on 3-6" of new growth, select one strong green shoot at the top of the tree to be the new central leader. Remove all new shoots for 4-5" immediately below the new leader. Removal of this growth reduces competition with the new central leader and encourages development of new shoots in a zone 6-12" below the cut tip of the tree. These new shoots will develop into the tree's first lateral branches, or scaffold limbs.**

**PROPER CARE AND PLANTING OF YOUR APPLE TREES****LIMING & FERTILIZING:**

The soil pH (level of acidity) for apples should be in the range of 6.0 to 6.5. Most soils are far too acidic for good growth and must be limed to achieve the proper pH level. Once your trees are established, applications of lime every 2-3 years will maintain the correct soil acidity. For young trees, one pound of lime applied in a broad ring around the tree will be sufficient. Spread the lime out from the trunk to just beyond the dripline of the limbs. Increase the lime applications as the tree matures up to a maximum of 10 pounds for a mature bearing-age tree.

Fertilize your apple trees three times a year beginning in March, again in early June, and finally in late August to early September. Do not fertilize in late Autumn as this will stimulate tender, late season growth which could be injured by winter's cold. When selecting a fertilizer, be sure it is a balanced type (8-8-8 or 10-10-10). The general rule-of-thumb is to apply one pound of fertilizer per year of age of your tree up to a maximum of 5 pounds for a mature tree. As with the lime applications, spread the fertilizer out to the dripline.



**To the left:  
Lodi Apple**

**Below:  
Golden Delicious Apple**



## APRICOTS

Also known botanically as *Prunus armeniaca*, or “Armenian plum”, this well-known fruit is native to the Asian regions of Himalaya, China, Armenia and is currently grown in several regions with climates ranging from subtropical to temperate and Mediterranean. A sliced apricot showing the “stone” Apricot trees are very prolific: they can reach 12-15 feet in height and yield fruit for up to 20-25 years. These trees grow with ovate leaves, about 5-10 cm in diameter and length, with a pointy tip. Flowers have light pink petals, and only reach a size of about 3-4 cm. Apricot trees produce a fruit similar to peaches, with a yellow, pale color that becomes deep orange when ripe, and it often becomes red on the region most exposed to sunlight. Apricots also contain a single seed, surrounded by a hard, woody shell called “stone”. The inner seed can be eaten and has a taste very similar to almonds, but it contains small quantities of cyanide and should therefore be consumed with caution: it can lead to cyanide poisoning.

### GOLDCOT:

Cold winters don't faze this apricot. Researchers bred this tree in Michigan's snowbelt, so you can depend on its hardiness, vigor and production consistency. Fruits offer a deep, tangy flavor—perfect for fresh eating and canning. Enjoy ripe fruit in early July.

### GOLDRICH:

Large, oval fruit with a bright shiny orange color. Harvest when color is fully developed for best quality. Flesh is deep orange, firm and finely textured. Very hardy. Requires pollination with another variety. Mid-July ripening.



## ASPARAGUS

**Asparagus is a perennial vegetable that produces edible shoots or spears which may be harvested in April-May. Plants are male or female. Males do not have to expend energy in producing flowers and fruit and typically produce better crop yields. Plants eventually grow into towering ferns in the summer and then die off after frost and are dormant during the winter. Female plants produce red berries in late summer that will drop in autumn and can cause self-seeding problems.**

### **MARY WASHINGTON:**

**A strong growing and productive strain, producing long, thick spears in May and early June. Suitable for freezing. Zones 3-7.**

### **PURPLE PASSION:**

**A cultivar which produces attractive purple spears which have a mild, nutty flavor and are reputedly sweeter than most other asparagus varieties. Provides excellent purple color if added to salads raw, but turns green when cooked.**

**Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun. Prefers organically rich soils that are evenly moist. Usually planted from roots (crowns). Roots take 2-3 years to produce a crop. May also be grown from seed, but this requires more expertise and care and takes about one year longer to produce the first crop. Plant roots or seed in early spring. Important to keep bed free of weeds.**



## BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries grow best in warmer, temperate regions and are generally considered less hardy than raspberries. The plants flower relatively late, from May onward, and bloom over a long period. Because blackberries flower late, damage to flowers from spring frosts and freezes is seldom a problem in the Piedmont and coastal plain regions. In the mountain areas where the winters are more severe, the use of hardy cultivars and planting of blackberries on hillsides will help to avoid damage to the canes from the cold. However, do not plant on south slopes. Southern slopes warm first in the spring, causing buds to open earlier and making cultivars susceptible to damage from frost.

Avoid sites where strong hot or cold winds are prevalent. Hot summer winds can dry the fruit, causing sun-scald, and increase the plants' water demand. In addition, fruit size and plant growth will be compromised. Cold winter winds can cause winter injury, which often results in cane breakage. Wind-breaks can be used to reduce air movement if you suspect it may damage your crop. However, keep in mind that good air circulation should be maintained in the field, because adequate ventilation minimizes disease problems.

Blackberries prefer full sun and a well-drained soil. The most suitable soils are high in humic or organic matter (2 to 4 percent) having a pH of 6.0 to 6.5. Sandy loam or loam soils are best. Blackberries can be grown on sandy soils, using soil amendments to increase and maintain organic matter. In general, their root systems do not tolerate wet soils. Avoid heavy, poorly drained soils in locations with high water tables or in areas prone to flooding. Use of raised beds can, in part, compensate for a periodically wet site.

### ARAPAHO (THORNLESS):

Plants are thornless and sweet to the taste, aromatic and large. Plant was developed at the horticulture department at the University of Arkansas, where it was first noticed that the seeds were extremely small. The plant is self supporting and ripens earlier than any other Thornless Blackberry, in the end of May.

### HULL:

Released by USDA and Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in 1981. Thornless, semi-erect, requires trellis. Large, oblong fruit. Highly productive, ripens late but a little before Chester. Good for processing. Appears to be resistant to double blossom.

### TRIPLE CROWN (THORNLESS):

This productive plant yields berries that offer a tasty blend of sweetness and tartness. The fruit is borne uniformly, so it is easy to pick. Thornless semi-erect canes may need support under heavy fruit load. Summer-bearing florican. Late season. Heat-tolerant. Ripens in early August. Self-pollinating.

**“BLUEBERRIES”**

The blueberry has unlimited possibilities as a fresh fruit, canned or frozen produce, or for pure ornamentation. Blueberries have a place on every farm or home garden lot.

These blueberry plants will produce big, juicy berries, 2 to 3 times as large as common blueberries. They are very easy to grow. The foliage is dark green, long and narrow, blossoms are bell-shaped and pinkish-white. During the Autumn, the leaves turn red-gold, and during the winter months, the twigs are red. Bushes will grow to the height of 8’.

Blueberries require an acid soil containing an abundance of organic material. They need a good supply of soil moisture with good drainage. Fertilize lightly each and every Spring. Good blueberry soil can be created by the use of quantities of compost or other organic materials, worked into the surface of the soil. Use aluminum sulphate or peat moss to bring the pH level down to 4.5. Additions of iron are very helpful also.

Blueberries need pollination, and at least two varieties should be planted. You can plant blueberries either in the Spring or in the Fall. Space them 4’ to 6’ apart in the row. A planting will last at least 25 to 35 years. We suggest 8 to 12 plants for a family of 5.

Blueberries ripen over several weeks, so plan to pick more than once. To spread ripening season over several months, plant both early and late varieties. Birds love blueberries too, so protect your crop with a garden net.



**Blue Crop Blueberries**



**Blue Ray Blueberries**

**“BLUEBERRIES”****BERKLEY:**

**Mid-season. Light blueberries, although mammoth are of delicious flavor and not subject to cracking. Widely planted for its fine flavor, handsome color and vigorous growth.**

**BLUE CROP:**

**A highbush type cultivar. Bush is 4-6' in height at maturity with an upright stature. Ripens in mid to late July. Yield is consistent, ranging from 10 to 20 pounds per plant at maturity depending upon cultural care. Fruit size is large with 65 berries per cup. Berry is firm, picking scar is small and berries are bright blue. Clusters are open and medium to large in size. Good for eating fresh! Good green foliage color in summer and fiery red in Fall. Very hardy and drought resistant. Ornamental value for this variety is excellent. Zones 4-7.**

**BLUE RAY:**

**A highbush type cultivar. Bush is upright growing and matures at 4-6' in height. Ripens in mid July. Yield is consistent, ranging from 10-20 pounds per plant at maturity. Fruit size is large with 60 berries per cup. Berry quality is firm, picking scar is small and color is bright blue. Great ornamental value for this bush with dark green color in summer and burgundy red fall color. Zones 4a to 7a.**

**EARLIBLUE:**

**One of the first blueberries of summer! Launch your berry season with this disease-resistant, highbush variety. First to mature, it produces large, sweet berries year after year. Pollinate with Jersey or Bluecrop for larger fruit. Our gallon blueberry containers give you larger plants with more developed root systems. Every blueberry grown in a gallon container is 2 years old, which means it will bear fruit quicker and produce larger crops sooner!**

**PATRIOT:**

**Quarter-size berries! This variety is big and bountiful — the largest early-season blueberry. The fruit has an outstanding flavor and is super-hardy. As a landscape bonus, the plant features snowy blossoms in early summer and stunning orange leaves in fall. Cold-hardy. Ripens in June. Self-pollinating, but will yield larger crops if you plant two or more.**

## “CHERRIES”

Cherry trees have at least three known advantages:

1. **Pretty pink or white blossoms in the Spring.**
2. **Bright tasty fruit for fresh eating, pies, and are relished by birds.**
3. **Will provide moderate amounts of shade, if used as a secondary tree.**

Plant standard cherry trees approximately 18' apart each way. Keep the ground around them cultivated if you can, but they do well even if surrounded by heavy soil.

Sweet Cherries will bear heavily and are have more regular crops when properly cross-pollinated. Two or more varieties should be planted together. A sweet cherry tree has a more upright habit of growth.

Sour Cherries are usually self-fruitful and will cross-pollinate Sweet Cherries to a greater or lesser degree, depending upon season bloom period variations. The Sour Cherry gets about 15-18' tall and are upright spreading.



**“SOUR CHERRIES”****MESABI (SOUR):**

**Long stemmed, red fleshed fruits with sugar content halfway between pie cherries and ‘Bing’ cherries. Pyramidal tree grows to a height of 12’. Fruit resembles ‘Meteor’ but pit is smaller. Blooms in early May. Self-fertile. Hardy to-30 degrees F.**

**MONTMORENCY (SOUR):**

**The most widely planted cherry in the U.S. and a favorite for pies! Best pie cherry in the world! Classed as a sour cherry, the bright red fruit actually has a very pleasant tangy flavor when ripe. Flesh is soft and juicy. Noted for its extreme hardiness and disease resistance. Makes a beautiful lawn tree. Self-fertile. Zones 5-7.**

**NORTH STAR CHERRY (SOUR):**

**North Star Cherry is a natural dwarf it grows just 10 feet tall. Compact size allows for easy maintenance and harvest. Produces a mouth-watering crop of plump, juicy fruit that ripens in mid- to late July. Dependably hardy, with huge harvests for pies and preserves. Excellent resistance to brown rot and leaf spot. Produces annually. Self pollinating. Cherries are an excellent choice for home gardens. The incredibly juicy, bite-size treats begin to ripen to June- earlier than other tree fruits- and the fruit can be used in so many ways! Many varieties are self-pollinating, too, so you can pick a bountiful crop even if you have room for only one tree. Zones 4-8.**

**SUDA HARDY (SOUR):**

**A flavorful, red Morello-type cherry. Good for processing and freezing. Darkest juice of all the tart cherries. Self-pollinating. Tree reaches just 10’ tall. Hardy to Zone 4.**

## **“SWEET CHERRIES”**

### **BING (SWEET):**

**Bings are one of the best all-around cherries because they combine excellent sweetness with low acidity. They ripen all at once - a plus if you like to can or freeze cherries. As for fresh eating, Bing produces large, nearly black-flesh fruits of excellent quality. Plant Bing only where cracking isn't a problem. Pollinate with any other sweet cherry except Lambert and Napoleon. Ripens mid to late June.**

### **BLACK GOLD (SWEET):**

**Beautiful, glossy and sweet! This unique hybrid of Stark Gold and Stella produces dark red cherries with all the great traits of its parents - late blooming to avoid spring frosts, frost tolerance, disease and crack resistance, and heavy crops of heart-shaped fruit. Ripens in mid-June. Self-pollinating. US PP #17301.**

### **BLACK TARTARIAN (SWEET):**

**An early bearing Cherry. This vigorous, erect grower is a prolific bearer. It has dark red, juicy, sweet flesh. Fruit color bright purplish-black. Ripens in early summer. Zones 5-7.**

### **HEDELFINGEN (SWEET):**

**Almost too pretty to eat! One of the most beautiful of all sweet cherries. It's crack resistant, glossy and ruby-red. Excellent for eating fresh, tasty in salads and deserts. Freezes and cans well. Ripens in mid to late June. Zones 5-7.**

### **REGINA (SWEET):**

**Large, dark red cherry. Firm fruit with mild sweet flavor. Holds well in storage. Crack resistant, late blooming to avoid spring frosts. Pollinate with any sweet cherry. Ripens in late June.**

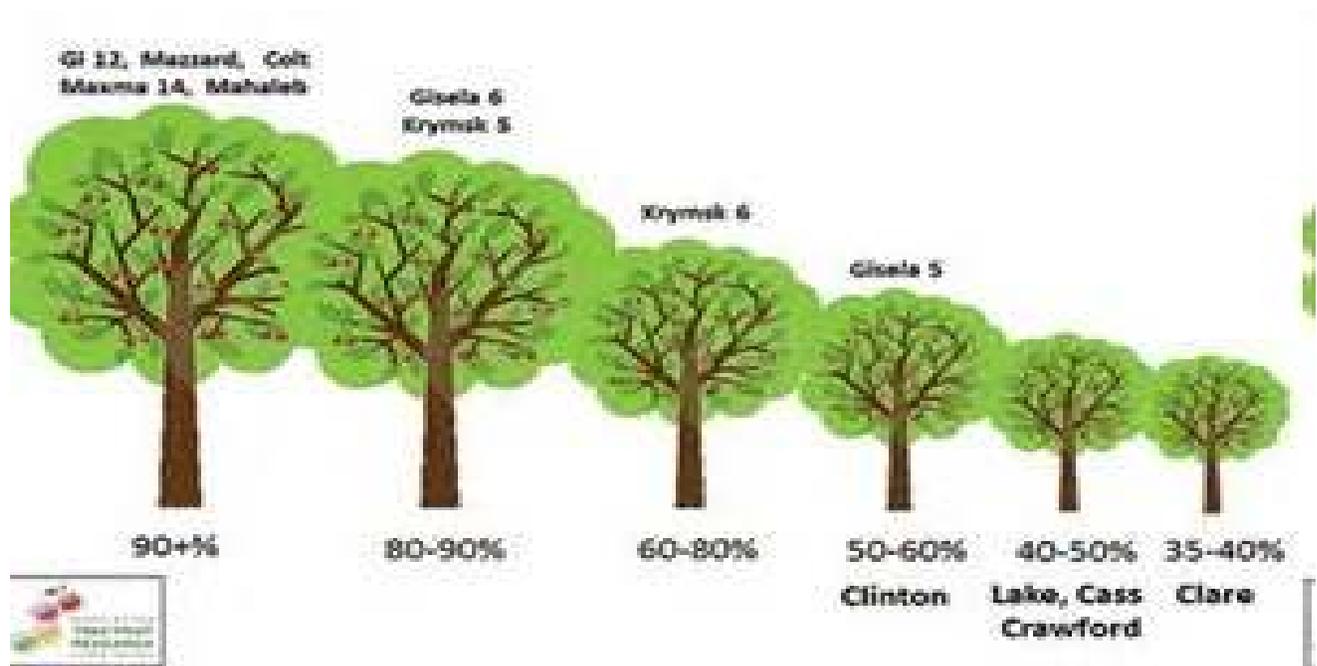
## “SWEET CHERRIES” CHERRY ROOTSTOCKS

### MAHALEB SEEDLING:

**90%.** Typically used for tart cherries and some sweet cherries. Deep rooted, drought tolerant, cold hardy and highly productive. Best for light sandy soils. The most productive rootstock for tart cherry.

### MAZZARD:

**100%.** The most common standard-size sweet cherry rootstock. Produces a very vigorous tree with good anchorage. Will grow on a wide range of soils. Very few suckers.



## “CURRANTS”

All forms of currant are deciduous shrubs, fast growing under optimum conditions. The plant is a multiple-stemmed clump, to 5' high and as broad, but is suitable for training as a standard. Annual growth is a single flush in spring. Roots are superficial, fine and easily damaged by frequent cultivation. Leaves are alternate, single, lobed and maple-like. Black currant leaves are pale green, while those of the red currant are deep blue-green. Both are easily burned by intense sunlight. Currant flowers are borne toward the bases of one-year old stems and on spurs on older stems. They appear in spring with new growth. Each flower bud opens to number of flowers (up to 20) joined together on a delicate, drooping 5-6" stem, called a strig. Pollination is by hoverflies and other insects. Black currant flowers also attract honeybees. Most currants have self-fertile flowers, but a few cultivars are partially self-sterile. Depending upon the cultivar, fruits ripen 70 to 100 days after blossoming. Fruit set strips will be a pendulous chain of small berries.

Currants like morning sun, afternoon part-shade and buoyant air circulation. Currants are not finicky about soil, but prefer heavier soils richer in clay. A thick mulch of some organic material also keeps the soil cool in summer while adding humus to the soil. Sandy soils are less suitable for currants because they dry out too fast. The plants will not tolerate alkaline or salty soil. Apply nitrogen at an annual rate of about four ounces per square yard. Annual pruning increases yields and keeps plants manageable. Prune so that most fruits are borne on spurs of two-or three year old wood.

Red currants are for culinary use such as juice, jellies and purees. Black currants have a characteristic aroma, highly esteemed by natives of northern Europe. Leaves also release scent when rubbed.

### **CONSORT BLACK:**

A self fertile variety ripening late in the season with black fruits. Medium size fruit borne in clusters. Very productive plants.

### **IMPERIAL WHITE:**

Best for fresh eating, with a delectable sweetness and pearly, translucent color, Imperial White may be one of the best currants on the market for fresh-from-the bush eating. Sweeter than others, this unique variety is also high in vitamin C, making it an ideal snack. Grows to 4 ft. tall, self-pollinating. Zones 3-5.

### **PERFECTION:**

A vigorous, upright to slightly spreading plant. Medium, bright red berries with small seeds and good quality. Early bearing and a very heavy cropper.

**“GOJI BERRY”**  
**(*Lycium barbarum*)**

The Goji Berry, also known as “Wolf Berry” has been grown in Asia for centuries. It has become very popular in the United States due to its valuable health properties. The berries, stems and leaves are very nutritious and extremely high in antioxidants. Besides the health benefits, the Goji berry tastes like a cross between a cranberry and cherry and has a great flavor. The Goji Berry plant is easy to grow and is tolerant to both cold and hot climates. The plant is self-fertile and produces a small purple flower. The stems tend to grow long and trailing so a trellis or arbor is recommended. With routine pruning you can keep the plant in more of a bush form and the pruning will help reduce the amount of thorns that appear on older stems. Yes, the Goji Berry produces thorns, but when considering that it is easy to grow, has pretty flowers, is self-fertile, grows in both cold and hot climates, tastes great and has the highest concentration of antioxidants of any fruit, it is a perfect plant for patio or garden. Zones 4-10.



## “GOOSEBERRIES”

Gooseberries are deciduous shrubs, fast growing under optimum conditions to 3' tall and 6' wide. Roots are superficial, fine and easily damaged by frequent cultivation. The buds perk up early in the spring, dotting the stems with green when most plants are still tawny. The leaves are alternate, single, deeply lobed, and glossy dark green. Flowers are inconspicuous and open in early spring. Flowers are self-fertile and pollinated by wind and insects, including bees. The fruit, borne singly or in pairs at the axils, is a berry with many minute seeds at the center. A gooseberry may be green, white (gray-green), yellow, or shades of red from pink to purple to almost black. Gooseberries like morning sun, afternoon part-shade and buoyant air circulation. Plants tolerate a wide range of soil conditions, but do not like waterlogged conditions. Gooseberries have a high requirement for potassium and a moderate need for nitrogen. Gooseberries are primarily grown in New Zealand, although small amounts are also grown in Oregon and California. Gooseberries are made into jams, pies and dessert items, and some dessert quality gooseberries can be eaten fresh. Gooseberries should be hard and dry with a lustrous sheen, and if you pick pinkish-purple berries, they are not as tart. Gooseberries will stay firm for two weeks in the refrigerator and then they will soften and turn pinkish.

### **CAPTIVATOR:**

Large tear shaped fruit on a plant that's semi-thornless, turning yellow in fall. Sweet berries are colored pink to red when ripe in late July

### **PIXWELL PINK:**

Enjoy easy harvests from nearly-thorn-free plants. Irresistible in jellies and pies. Fruit is ripe when color changes from spring green to blush pink. Carefree plants. Cold hardy. Ripens in July. Self-pollinating.



## **“GRAPES”**

**Nitrogen fertilizers are generally necessary to stimulate adequate growth of shoots. Depending upon the soil, there is often need for potassium, magnesium, boron, manganese, zinc or iron. Liming generally is not necessary.**

**Pruning of vines annually is essential to success. Fruit is borne on shoots of the present season which arises from the cane of the previous season growth. Pruning requires considerable education and self study.**

**Store bought grapes simply can't compare with delicious, homegrown grapes. Almost every yard has enough room for at least two to three vines, and they are so easy to grow.**

**Grape vines need support, so look for a sunny spot where some type of trellis could be placed.**

**New vines become established quicker if organic matter is worked into soil at planting time.**

**Grapes are self-pollinating, except for a few hybrid varieties, and therefore most do not require any special mating partners.**

**Concord Seedless Grape**



**Canadice Seedless Grape**



---

**“GRAPES”****CANADICE SEEDLESS (RED):**

**Canadice is more winter hardy than most seedless grapes, although trunk injury has occurred on some sites. It produces medium clusters with small red berries that are similar to Delaware in flavor and appearance. With cordon training systems and careful management, Canadice clusters may average 0.5 lb., and the vines can be extremely productive. Fruit rot is a problem in wet years because the clusters are excessively compact.**

**CATAWBA (RED):**

**The Catawba grape dates back to the early 1800's being found along the Catawba River in NC. The red grapes have a crisp flesh that is very sweet, and juicy. Great for fresh eating, juice and a pretty pink wine. The vine is vigorous and productive. Zones 5-8**

**CAYUGA (WHITE WINE GRAPE):**

**The most productive White Grape Available! Sweet, tasty grapes ideal for fresh eating; also good for wine, producing a fruity flavor. Ripening in September, Cayuga is notable for its hardiness and bunch rot resistance. Zones 4-8. Each vine requires about 15 ft. of growing space on a wire trellis or fence with at least 8 hours of sunlight. Zones: 4 - 8. Full sun.**

**CONCORD (BLUE):**

**America's favorite multipurpose grape! Developed in 1843. Concord is famous for its great flavor. It's in a class by itself for hardiness, vigor and disease resistance. Perfect for eating fresh, jams, jellies, juice and wine making. Zones 5-7.**

**FREDONIA (BLACK):**

**This blue-black grape has a great sweet dessert quality that is wonderful for fresh eating, jams and juice. Vines are vigorous and productive. Ripens early.**

**GLENORA SEEDLESS (BLUE):**

**This grape laughs at the cold. This extremely rugged Concord-type grape is hardy to -10 to -15° F. Deep, blue-black, juicy grapes are seedless and yield huge clusters of medium to large grapes—ready for harvest in mid-August. A licensed variety of Cornell University.**

**HIMROD SEEDLESS (WHITE):**

**Finest of the white seedless. Flavor is excellent with sweet, juicy fruit. The vine is vigorous, bearing large loose clusters that ripen early and keep well. Ripens four weeks before Concord. Grows best in Zones 5-8.**

**KING OF THE NORTH:**

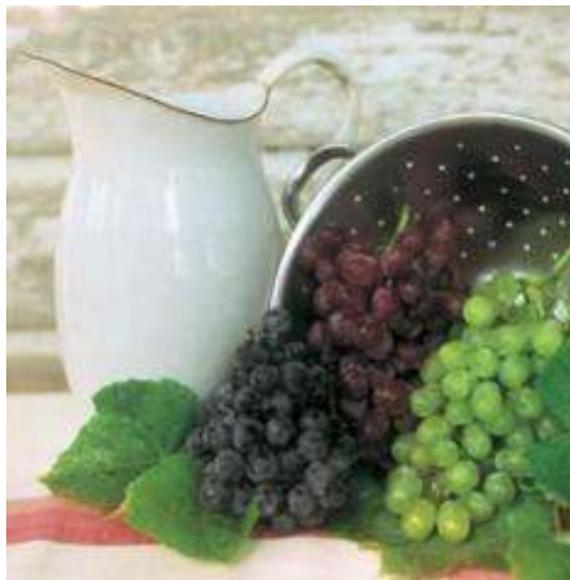
**A hardy blue grape excellent for juice, jelly and wine making. Vigorous, productive vines are resistant to common grape diseases and insects. Fruit is medium size, juicy, tart, borne on tight clusters, and ripens early September.**

**MARS (BLUE SEEDLESS):**

**U.S Pat No. 5680. The Mars Seedless Grape is delicious for fresh eating or processing, these large, tight-clustered blue grapes ripen in August. Vigorous vines with stand powdery mildew and black rot.**

**NIAGARA SEEDLESS (WHITE):**

**Amber colored grape that is very vigorous and productive. The fruit clusters are good to eat fresh or used for wine. Ripens in September.**



---

**“HASKAP”**

**(Honeysuckle) Sugar Mountain Blue Lonicera, also known as Haskap or Honeyberry, is one of the newest must-have berry plants for the garden. They are extremely cold hardy and can be grown in zones 1-6. These plants are native to North America, are deer resistant and easy to grow. Sweet and juicy blue fruit! Full sun to partial shade. Plants flower and produce fruit on old growth, so prune the plants after you harvest the fruit. Don't prune for three years after planting. Oblong blue berries.**

**“HORSERADISH”**

**Horseradish is an extremely vigorous plant and given a small amount of attention, will flourish in most any garden situation. Space plants 10-12” apart in the row with 3 feet between rows. Plant in a well prepared, weed free bed. Divide your horseradish plants every year or two if you do not harvest the roots. Horseradish is not a heavy feeder, a fertilization of 5 pounds of 10-10-10 per 100 square feet in the spring will work well. You can start to harvest horseradish roots the next spring after planting, however, if you wait until fall, your roots will be larger. Dig the plants and harvest as many roots as you like. Any roots left in the soil will resprout into new horseradish plants. The most popular use of horseradish is as a condiment.**

**“JOSTABERRIES”**

**Cross between a gooseberry and a black currant. Thorn-free, vigorous and disease resistant. High in Vitamin C. Excellent for eating fresh, for pies and jellies.**



---

**“NECTARINES”**

**Nectarines are just fuzzless peaches. They do well in most areas if given proper growing conditions. Nectarines require very well-drained soils, abundant nitrogen fertility, plenty of summer water, fruit thinning, and pest control sprays to prevent peach leaf curl and brown rot. Trees can bear the second year. Nectarines (like peaches) are self-fruitful and do not require a pollinizer tree. Tree spacing should be about 8 to 12' apart.**

**FANTASIA:**

**Freestone. Exciting, sprightly-sweet, early season, white fleshed nectarine. High scoring in taste tests with very appealing flavor. Highly recommended for home orchards. Self-fruitful.**



## **“PEACHES”**

**Peach trees make a very lovely, flowering ornamental tree. Many have very lovely light pink to almost red flowers. For the average home owner or orchardist, the ornamental value of a peach is quite substantial.**

**Care should be given in the selection of a variety of peach tree that will fit your particular soil type. Of special attention for those unaccustomed to fruit culture, soil and air drainage should be fully understood because peaches do best on high hills with a north east slope, with good soil and air drainage.**

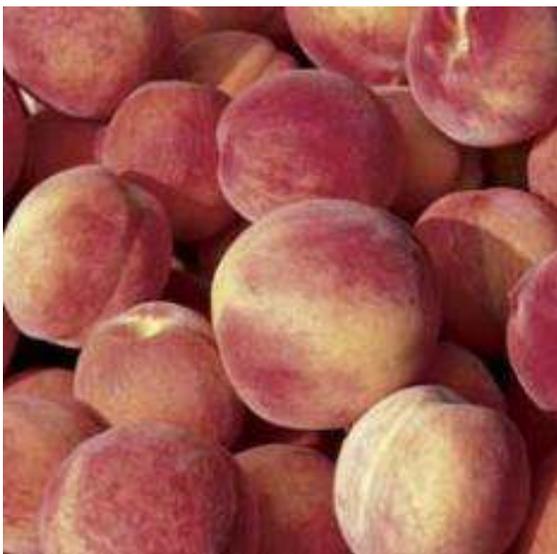
**Areas adjacent to large bodies of water or on hills, are generally warmer winter locations favorable for peaches and other fruits. Valleys are generally colder in winter, and in Spring, frosts frequently occur and sometimes take their toll by freezing flower buds.**

**In spite of the above, peaches often do well in many home orchards and many enjoy picking peaches right off their own trees.**

**Peaches are at their best if you pick them a day before they are eating ripe. Let them ripen in a cool place for 24 hours then eat them and taste the difference.**

**Peaches are fast growers and require annual fertilization, pruning and fruit thinning.**

**It is not unusual to have fruit the first year after planting. Normal planting distance for a full size fruit tree is 20' apart.**



**Contender Peach**



**Reliance Peach**

**“PEACHES”****CONTENDER:**

**Freestone. Hardest mid-season peach! Very hardy fruit buds. Has a tendency to set a high number of flower buds. Flesh is yellow and non-browning. Very firm flesh, round shape, medium to large size, and excellent skin make it a winner!**

**LORING:**

**Freestone. Excellent flavor and quality coupled with a bright red blush over a yellow background. One of the best all-around peach varieties! Tree is vigorous, but somewhat bud tender. Fruit is large and yellow.**

**MADISON:**

**Freestone. A hardy, vigorous, frost resistant variety. Fruit is medium size with bright red skin and deep yellow firm flesh. Flavor is mild and rich. Excellent for fresh use, freezing and canning. Self-fruitful.**

**REDHAVEN:**

**(Early season ripening). Redhaven is the peach by which all others are measured. Heavy bearing, cold hardy, resists leaf spot.. Almost fuzzless skin over firm, creamy yellow flesh. Fruit ripens in late July in Zone 5. Freestone.**

**PEACH ROOTSTOCKS****RED LEAF SEEDLING:**

**Semi-dwarf. 30-40%. A selection of a ‘Tennessee Natural’ type rootstock. Very compatible with the peach. Propagates sexually. Vigorous.**

## “PEARS”

Pears are usually long lived and experience less problems with insects or diseases as other fruits do. Several varieties are required for pollination. They prefer heavier types of sandy loams and clay loams with good humus and moisture holding capacity. Good drainage and a porous subsoil are essential. Maintain pears in moderate vigor. Pears are one of the most delectable fruits available, and are never better than when home grown. The long life and easy culture of the pear tree, makes it an excellent choice for any yard or orchard. Pear trees like sunny, well drained locations. Plant trees 20' apart. Plant at least 2 trees, alike or different varieties, near each other so they can cross pollinate. Both will produce more heavily together than if were alone.

### LUSCIOUS:

Very hardy, large, bright yellow pears with excellent flavor. Bright yellow flesh is juicy and sweet. Bright white flowers in late Spring produce edible fruit 2nd or 3rd year after planting. Harvest in early Fall. Foliage assumes bronze-green in Fall. A very vigorous grower.

### SECKEL:

A very small, yellowish-brown russeted pear that has one of the best flavors of any variety. Commonly called “sugar pear”, Seckel is very productive, somewhat blight resistant, and easy to grow. Ripens about 16 days after Bartlett. Sun. Zones 5-8.



## **PEAR ROOTSTOCKS**

### **OHxF 333:**

**50-70%. A superior selection to replace Province Quince as it is much more hardy. 50-70% of standard size. Resistant to fire blight and pear decline. Does not sucker. Well anchored and productive. Does well on a variety of soils.**

### **OHxF 87:**

**Makes a tree slightly smaller than Bartlett on seedling root. It is considered a semi-dwarf tree. One of the best producing rootstocks of the OHxF series and was selected for this reason. Very tolerant to blight and decline. An excellent producer.**

### **OHxF 97:**

**95-100%. This Old Home x Farmingdale selection is replacing common pear seedling. Similar in vigor and size control it will produce almost standard trees which are very productive. Well anchored.**

### **BETULAFOLIA:**

**100%. An excellent rootstock for Asian Pears on the East Coast.**

### **BARTLETT:**

**This is the most widely used rootstock for Pears. It performs well and has a good history of production. Since this rootstock comes from seed, tree size can vary. The rootstock gives no growth control, but does give good anchorage and is compatible with most pear varieties.**

### **PROVENCE QUINCE:**

**Originating from France, this is a high yielding dwarfing rootstock. It produces trees approximately 1/2-2/3 the size of a standard pear tree. Roots well and produces good quality trees.**

## **“PLUMS”**

Almost any well drained agricultural soil is suitable for some variety of plum. In general, they prefer lighter, well drained soils. Planting distance is usually 20' x 20'. Light nitrogen fertilizers, normally ammonium-sulphate in the amount of 1 or 2 ounces each Spring is sufficient. Beautiful white blossoms tightly cover the branches in Spring. These develop into colorful fruits that make delicious jams and jellies. Fruit may be bluish-purple, red or yellow and ripen in the early fall. Trees grow well in the poorest soils and are extremely hardy. Once established they will withstand prolonged drought and subzero cold and most diseases.

There are two basic types of eating plums: Japanese and European Plums. The Japanese Plums are usually round and red, while the European Plums are usually oval and blue. All Japanese Plums require another Japanese Plum as a pollinator. Most European Plums are self pollinating. Japanese Plums should be pruned somewhat like peach trees, with an open center to allow sunlight into all branches. European plums are best, if shaped like an apple tree, more semi-upright. Full sized plums attain a height of only 15-20' at maturity.

### **BLACK AMBER:**

This plum has a purplish-black skin and is ovate in shape. Flesh is amber colored and sweet when fully ripe. Tree is vigorous and spreading. Ripens in late August.

### **ELEPHANT HEART:**

Large, baseball size plums. Dark red flesh is juicy and flavorful and excellent for eating fresh or canning. Freestone. Ripens in September.

### **SATSUMA:**

(Mid-season). Long-time favorite plum. Mottled maroon over green skin, dark red eating flesh. Sweet, mild, not tart flavor. Excellent for jam.

## **“RASPBERRIES”**

**Fresh picked Raspberries have the wonderful, tangy, sweet flavor, they are delicious for eating fresh or made into ice cream, jams, jellies, pies, on cereals, with milk or cream, in shortcakes. Easily frozen. Needless to say, there are not enough Raspberries to fill everyone up. They are high in demand, relished by everyone, and command high prices on the open market. Raspberries are easy to grow. They will grow almost anywhere, plant them 3-4' apart in 6-8' rows. You will find them hardy and fruitful!**

### **BLACK HAWK: (BLACK)**

**Fruit is medium to large, firm, nearly round and of good quality and flavor. The plants are vigorous, resistant to anthracnose. A good yielding and the hardiest black raspberry around. (Iowa State University-1955)**

### **BRANDYWINE: (PURPLE)**

**The canes are vigorous, fairly erect, strong, heavy and form large hill-system plants. They do not sucker like red raspberries. Berries are reddish-purple, large, round-conical, firm, tart and of good quality. Unsurpassed for jams, jellies, and pies. Out produces most reds by 25%. Space plants 30" apart in row as they will not fill in.**

### **BRISTOL: (BLACK)**

**Bristol has been one of the heaviest producers! Fruit are medium to large, well formed, glossy, and very attractive; they are very flavorful and their quality is excellent. Bristol ripens early in the season.**

### **CUMBERLAND: (BLACK)**

**Cumberland is hardy and reliable! Glossy fruits ripen in July, shows desirable firmness and excellent flavor. Good yields in shade and just about any soil type. 1-year. These are the perfect addition to your orchard, yard or garden! Raspberries take little space, live for years and produce crops the second season after planting. They're covered with clusters of fragrant, white blossoms in June, quickly followed by a mouth-watering crop of fruit that's excellent fresh and a longtime favorite for preserves**

---

**“RASPBERRIES”****FALL GOLD: (GOLD)**

A sweet berry with a large yellow-gold color. Bush is everbearing and very winter hardy.

**HERITAGE: (RED)**

Sets big, bright red berries on 1-year stems! Simply mow canes after frost—they'll be back next year with extra-sweet, juicy fruit. Tasty fresh, canned or frozen. Self-pollinating. Zones 4-8.

**JEWEL: (BLACK)**

Jewel has Bristol as one of its parents. Its fruit size is larger than Bristol's and it has more disease resistance than other black raspberry cultivars. The berries are large, with glossy skin, firm, and of superior quality and excellent flavor. Plants are vigorous and very winter hardy. It is considered better than Bristol and is recommended for commercial production.

**LATHAM: (RED)**

Large, round, unusually firm red fruits are exceptionally well suited for shipping. They store very well. Fruits ripen evenly over a long period in late July. Latham is the best red, unsurpassed in productiveness and is absolutely hardy. Fruits set every year, no need to worry about location in regard to frosts. Prefers well drained soils, but not choosy as to soil types. Prefers sun to partial shade.

**RED MAMMOTH:**

Easy-pick, easy-prune crops with no pesky thorns to get in the way. Record-size, richly red berries ripen late June to mid July. Super-sweet eating! Self-pollinating. Zones 4-8.

**RED THORNLESS:**

Huge berries on thornless canes! Sets delicious crimson fruits of record size and top-notch quality. So big, just a few make a mouth watering snack. Ripens from early June to mid-July, a lengthy 3-4 week harvest. Provides an ample supply for processing into jams and jellies.

**SEPTEMBER: (RED)**

An everbearing producer with medium, rose-red colored fruit that have a tart flavor. Plants are vigorous, hardy and productive up to Zone 3. They are also mosaic resistant and a good choice for colder climates, bearing lightly in June and heavily in September. Zones 3-8.

**“RHUBARB”****CANADA RED: (2-3' Tall)**

A pie plant which should be in every garden as it's the earliest produce in the spring. Use it in mouth-watering pies, sauce and baked goods. This variety produces long, thick stalks that have a dark red color with a light interior. Cooks up to a nice strawberry-red colored sauce. Its natural sweetness requires less sugar than most varieties. A fine northern variety developed in Winnipeg, Canada.

**CRIMSON RED: (2-3' Tall)**

Simmer, boil or bake the tall, plump, brilliantly red stalks—nothing fades the rich color and intense flavor! Excellent yields, plenty for processing. Zones 3-8 (2 with some winter protection).

**Set divisions 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart**  
**Depth: Plant divisions 3-4 inches below the soil surface. Plant early spring for fall, don't harvest stalks 1st season. Harvest freely the following season.**

**Comments: Large stalks, yields 4-12 lbs. per crown. Color won't fade during cooking. Sweetest of all, needs less sugar when baking than others. Harvest well into fall, seldom goes to seed. Rhubarb is a long lived perennial. Dependable producers red stalks. Simmer, boil or bake. Perfect for preserves. Takes 2 years before ready to harvest. Apply winter mulch in late fall. Separate them into several small sections; each section should have at least 3 leaf buds & plenty of roots. Each fall top dress soil with 3 inches layer of well rotted manure or compost; apply along side and directly over the roots. Leaves of rhubarb are poisonous.**



## “NUT TREES”

### SHAGBARK HICKORY (*Carya ovata*)

(40' in 30 years). Sometimes called Shellbark Hickory. Edible pecan-like nuts, are highly treasured by many. Slow growing. Strong branches. A round topped tree that makes an excellent individual specimen tree. Rough gray-brown bark is shaggy and very rough. Prefers moist soils, but requires good drainage. Distinguished from the pignut by its bark. Pignut bark is close, but not shaggy. Large specimen trees grow to 120', however trees this tall approach 200 years of age. Zone 5.

### CHINESE CHESTNUT (*Castanea mollissima*)

(60'). Noted for its large, edible, early-bearing nuts. Usually 2-3 brown nuts enclosed in a prickly, dehiscent involucre, or burr. Trees often bear nuts 2-3 years after planting. Plant several trees for best pollination. Chinese Chestnuts are naturally resistant to the blight of the American Chestnut. Leaves up to 6" long are coarsely toothed, pubescent beneath. Clean foliage, green, looks quite well when used as a secondary shade tree. Native to China and Korea. Semierect, round topped, fairly compact growing tree. Usually grown as single stem or multiple stemmed trees. Gold brown fall foliage color. They are naturally tolerant to acid soils and present no special cultural difficulties on well drained soils. Trees planted on higher elevations are usually preferred as late Spring frosts are not so apt to freeze the following catkins in early May. Zone 5.

### AMERICAN FILBERT (*Corylus americana*)

Choice nuts are borne in mid-Autumn. A nice landscape shrub of medium to coarse texture. Naturalizes well. Prefers well drained loamy soil. Full sun or light shade. pH 6.5 to 7.5. Zone 4.



**American Butternut**



**Heartnut**



**Chinese Chestnut**

---

**“NUT TREES”****AMERICAN BUTTERNUT (*Juglans cinerea*)**

(30'). A white-meated, buttery flavored nut used in confections, baking and eating fresh. Tree is hardy, fast growing and will bear nuts at an early age. Foliage is attractive and tree reaches a maximum height of about 30'. Kernel of nut is rich, spicy and very high in oil content. Plant 2 or more trees for better nut production. Tree prefers rich, deep soils, should be well drained, porous, and of good fertility for best nut production. pH 5.9 to 6.5. Sun or partial shade. Zone 4.

**HEARTNUT (*Juglans cordiformis*)**

Hardy and ornamental, one of the most attractive of all nut trees! Foliage is abundant and luxurious, almost tropical. It produces dense shade yet grass grows well beneath it. Extremely hardy. Heartnuts grow well in either heavy or light soils. They grow rapidly, probably faster than any other nut tree. This tree produces nuts in clusters, sometimes as many as ten to one cluster. They are known as the sweetest of the walnuts and are free of any bitterness. High protein. Meats come out easily whole or in halves. Trees bear early, usually within 3 to 5 years.

**AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra*)**

(100'). A very large growing tree. Very useful for veneer work. Lumber is very valuable. A strong limbed tree, seldom breaks up in high winds. Almost black bark. Excellent, very tasty meats, used in cookies and cakes. One of the most sought after nuts for baking. Nut meats are very expensive. Prefers well drained, deep top soil areas along rivers or streams. Zone 4.

**THOMAS BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra* 'Thomas')**

A large thin shelled nut that cracks easily and yields light plump quarters. Very good rich walnut flavor. Tree grows rapidly and produces in 4-5 years. Needs pollination by other black walnut species.

**CARPATHIAN ENGLISH WALNUT (*Juglans regia* 'Carpathian')**

(40-60'). Thin-shelled nuts have very choice edible nut meats. This variety was brought to Canada from the mountains of Poland and supposedly bears heavy crops of nuts even when winter temperatures drop to 40 degrees below zero F.

# **FRUIT TREE & SMALL FRUIT PRICES**

**“2017”**

- APPLES- \$24.95**
- APRICOTS - \$24.95**
- ASPARAGUS - \$4.95**
- BLACKBERRIES - \$9.95**
- BLUEBERRIES - \$19.95**
- CHERRIES (SWEET & SOUR) - \$24.95**
- CURRANTS - \$9.95**
- GOOSEBERRIES - \$9.95**
- GRAPES - SEEDED - \$9.95**
- GRAPES - SEEDLESS - \$12.95**
- HORSERADISH - \$9.95**
- JOSTABERRIES - \$12.95**
- NECTARINES - \$24.95**
- NUT TREES - PRICED INDIVIDUALLY!**
- PEACHES - \$24.95**
- PEARS - \$24.95**
- PLUMS - \$24.95**
- RASPBERRIES - \$9.95**
- RHUBARB - \$9.95**

**All trees are in #4-5 Containers and  
small fruits are in  
#2, #3, #4, or #5 Containers.**



