

# Fruit & Nut Trees

## Availability, Facts & Helpful Tips

Nothing can beat walking out into your own yard to pick a fresh apple, peach, plum or any of many fruits and nut that can be grown just feet away from your door. The Plant Farm has an exceptional selection of fruit trees just waiting to meet your home garden! Here's more information on different varieties of Fruit & Nut Trees you might try this season.



### APPLES

*All apples benefit from cross-pollination with another apple variety, even when they are described as partially self-fruitful. For each apple variety we list, we include a few, but not all, of the suggested cross-pollinators. The apple cultivars that are unable to pollinate any other apples are Gravenstein, King, Jonagold and Red Gravenstein. Apples are grafted on semi-dwarf MM106 rootstock, except for dwarf trees, which are grafted on mini-dwarf M27 rootstock.*

#### Semi-Dwarf Apples:

**Akane Red**, tart, crisp dessert-quality fruit, ripening late August-September. Disease resistant. Chehalis, Liberty and Braeburn are good pollinators. 14-16'.

**Beni Shogun Fuji**, Outstanding intensely sweet flavor that ripens a month before Fuji and keeps until March. 14-16'. Fuji, Akane or Liberty good pollinators. - **NOT AVAILABLE IN 2012**

**Braeburn Red**, sweet and juicy fruit from New Zealand. A favorite in the United States. Ripens in late October. Akane, Chehalis and Liberty are good pollinators. 14-16'.

**Chehalis Large**, green, crisp, tart fruit is great for cooking and fresh eating. Ripens in late Sept. Scab resistant. Liberty and Melrose are good pollinators. 14-16'.

**Fuji Yellow**, red-striped skin with white, sweet-tart flesh. Ripens in mid-to-late November. It needs a warm spot in the garden. Liberty, Granny Smith and Braeburn are good pollinators. 14-16'.

**Gala**, yellow skin with vivid, orange-red stripes and blushing. Sweet, crisp, dense, creamy yellow flesh, ripening in October. Excellent dessert quality. Lodi, Granny Smith and Yellow Transparent are good pollinators. 14-16'.

**Granny Smith Crisp**, tart flavor; great for cooking and fresh eating. It has a long season (ripening in mid-to-late November) so it needs a warm spot in the garden. Gala, Liberty and Fuji are good pollinators. 14-16'.

**Gravenstein**, The most famous cooking apple, with red-striped yellow skin and crisp, tart flesh. Ripens late August-early September. Gravenstein continued...Lodi, Yellow Transparent and Whitney Crabapple are good pollinators. 16-18'. Needs two other varieties to cross pollinate.

**Honeycrisp**, This superior quality apple has red skin and outstanding crisp, sweet-tart, juicy flesh. Ripens September-mid October. Great keeper. Liberty, Melrose & Spartan are good pollinators. 14-16'.

**Jonagold**, Great eating and storage apple with yellow, red-striped skin and dessert-quality flesh. Ripens in mid-to-late September. Akane Liberty & Braeburn are good pollinators. Needs two other varieties to cross pollinate. 14-16'.

**King (Tompkins King)**, Crisp, juicy, good-quality, creamy yellow flesh. Widely planted in old Puget Sound orchards. Ripens late September-mid October; keeps well until February. Melrose, Honeycrisp & Spartan are good pollinators. 14-16'. Needs two other varieties to cross pollinate.

**Liberty**, Dark red skin and crisp, juicy, sweet flesh. Highly disease resistant. Top-rated in Mt. Vernon trials. Flavor similar to Yellow Transparent. Ripens late September-early October. Akane, Chehalis & Fuji are good pollinators. 14-16'.

**Melrose**, Red skin with tart, crisp, flavorful flesh. Top-rated for cooking and eating in Mt. Vernon. One of the very best keeping apples. Ripens in late October. Good disease resistance. Spartan, Liberty or Beni Shogun Fuji are good pollinators. 14-16'.

**Mutsu**, A favorite of apple connoisseurs. Very large yellow-green, crisp and flavorful. Late Sept/Oct harvest. Pick when green or wait until slightly yellow. Vigorous tree resists powdery mildew. Pollenized by Red Delicious, Granny Smith, Fuji, or Gala.

**Northern Spy Large**, firm and aromatic with lively, tart flavor. Green-yellow skin with red blush. Best for dessert cooking. Excellent keeper, winter hardy and vigorous tree. Slow to begin bearing fruit. Harvest 10 days after Golden Delicious. Pollenized by Golden Delicious.

**Pink Lady**, An ideal dessert apple. Cripps Pink cv. The first bite is tart, followed by delicious sweetness. Bears medium-size fruit with rich yellow skin blushed with pink. Ripens in late October. Best pollinators: Granny Smith.

**Red Delicious**, Early fall fruit. Sweet, crisp with a fine flavor. Vigorous and productive tree. Good pollinizer for almost all other apples. Pollenized by Fuji, Gala, Granny Smith or Golden Delicious.

**Red Gravenstein**, Colorful red skin with flesh that may be a touch sweeter than Gravenstein. Ripens in late August-early September. Akane, Yellow Transparent and Whitney Crabapple are good pollinators. 14'. Needs two other varieties to cross pollinate.

**Red Jonathan**, Heavy annual bearer. High quality when grown well. Cooks well. Medium to dark red fruit. Crisp, juicy, moderately tart and flavorful. Self fertile.

**Red McIntosh**, Round bright to dark red over green fruit. Superb quality in cool climates. Crisp, aromatic and sweet. Best for dessert cooking. Early harvest. Partly self fertile or pollenized by Red Delicious, Gala or other apples.

**Red Spy**, Bright red, exceptionally juicy, yet crisp and tender. Same qualities as a Northern Spy but red.

**Spartan**, Dark red skin with sweet, crisp, juicy flesh. Scab and mildew resistant. Bears heavily, so crops need to be thinned. Ripens mid- October. Melrose, Honeycrisp & Beni Shogun Fuji are good pollinators. 14'-16'

**Yellow Transparent**, Medium-large fruit with yellow skin and tart flesh. A great variety for cooking, sauce and pies. Ripens late July-August. Lodi, Gala & Granny Smith are good pol-linators. 14'You'll enjoy an early harvest from July to August. Liberty, Gala and Granny Smith are great pollinators. 8-10'

### Dwarf Apples:

*Braeburn, Gravenstein, Jonagold, Liberty, Lodi, Melrose, Spartan 8-10'. See fruit description for all Dwarf apples under Semi-Dwarf Apple varieties, except for Lodi listed here.*

**Lodi**, This yellow/greenish apples has a great tart flavor and crisp texture. You'll enjoy an early harvest from July to August. Liberty, Gala and Granny Smith are great pol-linators. 8-10'

### Mini Dwarf Apples:

Reaching only 6-9 feet in height, these trees are perfect for the small space gardener. See other favorite and fruit details in Semi-Dwarf content.

*Braeburn, Fuji, Gravenstein, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Jonagold, Melrose, Spartan*

### Columnar Apples: *Great for growing in pots!*

**Scarlet Sentinel**, Vigorous producer of large, juicy, sweet and crisp green fruit with an overall red blush. Can be stored until Feb-ruary. 8-10' X 3-4'. Granny Smith & Gala are good pollination choices.

**Gold Sentinel**, Very productive, large, juicy, sweet, greenish-yellow fruit with a red blush. Can be stored until February. 8-10' X 3-4'. Liberty, Chehalis & Melrose are good pollinators

**Northpole**, Northpole has heavy crops of large red McIntosh-like apples. Sweet, crisp and juicy. 8-10' X 3-4'. Honeycrisp, Melrose & Spartan are good pollinators.

**Combo Espalier Apples:** *4-Way, 2-Tiers Grow against a fence, wall or create a living fence with trees!* Two tiers, includes one branch of each of the following varieties: **Jonagold, Gravenstein, Liberty and Yellow Delicious.**

**Apple 4-Way Combo Trees Semi-Dwarf:** *These trees are great for smaller gardens- 4 varieties on one trunk!* Each tree includes these varieties: **Jonagold, Yellow Delicious, Liberty, and Melrose.**

**Fruiting Crabapples:** Crabapples make good pollinators for other apples. They have very long bloom time.

**Sugar Thyme**, Upright oval form. Sugary white fragrant flowers. Early to mid season bloomer. Persistent fruit remaining throughout January. Good disease resistance.

**Transcendent**, Fruit up to 2" wide with a red blush. Excellent for jelly and pickling. A good pollinator. Self-fruitful. Ripens in Au-gust. Easily kept to 10'

**Whitney**, The best eating crabapple, this heavy producer bears early and is a good pollinator. Yellow skin color is blushed with red. Self-fruitful. Maintainable to 12-14'.



## Apple Blossom Chart

For best pollination choices, choose varieties that bloom close to the same time. Apple trees are listed in their order of bloom time. Choose apple varieties that are fairly near each other on this list. *Example:* Lodi and Gala—both are early bloomers and will pollinate each other well. Versus choosing Lodi and Honeycrisp; Lodi being an early bloomer and Honeycrisp a late bloomer, it makes their bloom times too far apart.

Varieties marked with an \* are not fertile and will not pollinate other apples and will need two other varieties to cross pollinate with.

### Early Bloomers:

Gravenstein\*

### Early Mid-Bloomers:

Scarlet Sentinel, Beni, Shogun, Fuji,  
Granny Smith, Gold Sentinel

### Mid-Bloomers:

Fuji

### Mid-Late Bloomers:

Melrose, Yellow Transparent, Liberty, Spartan,  
Lodi, Akane, Northpole, Red Gravenstein\*,  
Braeburn, Gala, Chehalis

### Late Bloomers:

Honeycrisp, Jonagold\*, King\*



## CHERRIES

*With a few exceptions, cherry trees need a second variety for cross-pollination in order to bear fruit. We list a few, but not all of the acceptable pollinators for each variety. If a certain variety will NOT work as a pollinator, we mention that, too.*

### Semi-Dwarf Cherries:

**Bing Black**, sweet, firm, juicy fruit on a heavily producing tree. Ripens in early July.

**Black Tartarian**, Medium sized, purplish-black sweet fruit. The flesh is dark red, juicy, very rich and delicious. Vigorous grower, early season harvest. The Ripens late June. Bing and Lapins are good pollinators. 12-25'

**Rainier**, Sam and Stella are good pollinators. (Royal Ann & Lambert are not) 15-20'

**Glacier Large**, very flavorful, dark red cherry that is crack resistant. Many say this has a better flavor than Bing! Self fertile 15-20'. **NOT AVAILABLE IN 2012**

**Lambert**, Very large, black firm fruit with a tangier flavor than Bing. Ripens in late July.

**Lapins**, Black, split-resistant fruit with very good flavor. Ripens in July. Self-fertile and a good pollinator for other cherries. 15-20'. Rainier and Sam are good pollinators. (Royal Ann & Bing are not.)

**Lapins Black**, split-resistant fruit with very good flavor. Ripens in July. Self-fertile and a good pollinator for other cherries. 15-20'. **NOT AVAILABLE IN 2012**

**Montmorency**, Standard pie cherry, medium to large red fruit. Very productive. Ripens mid-to-late July. Deciduous. Full sun. Self-fertile but will NOT pollinate sweet cherries. 12-15'

**Rainier**, Yellow skin with a pink blush. Deli-cious, sweet flesh is best fresh. Ripens in early July. Bing, Lapins and Sam are good pollina-tors. 15-20'. **NOT AVAILABLE IN 2012**

**Royal Ann**, Very large yellow, red-blushed fruit with sweet flesh. Great for fresh eating; good for canning. The heavy crops ripen in July. Lapins, Rainier and Sam are good polli-nators. (Bing & Lambert are not) 15-20'

**Sam**, Large, jet black, firm, good quality fruit that is also split resistant. Ripens in early July. Bing, Lambert, Lapins and Royal Ann are good pollinators. 15-20'

**Stella**, Black, firm, sweet, juicy excellent quality fruit. Ripens in July. Self-fertile. 15-20'

**Combo Semi-Dwarf 4-Way Cherry:** Includes the following varieties on one tree: **Bing, Lapins, Rainier, and Sweetheart.**

**NOT AVAILABLE IN 2012**

### Gisela Dwarf Cherries:

**Bing**, Glacier, Kristen, Montmorency, Rainier, Royal Ann, Sam, Stella, Sweetheart & Van are on Gisela rootstock. 8-10' height. Use same description for the fruit as semi-dwarf. Gisela Cherry rootstock creates shorter cherry trees that are easier to net, and produces more fruit at a younger age.

**Espalier 2-Tier**, Includes Cherry varieties: Bing, Lapin and Rainier. Alternative Fencing.

**Kristen**, Black-red, sweet and firm, this excep-tional variety rates high in taste tests. Fruit is crack resistant and is good for our climate.

## Cherry Blossom Chart

Cherries bloom more or less at the same time so usually two different varieties will work well together, but choosing. The exception to this rule is pie cherries do not pollinate sweet cherries. Also no combination of Bing, Lambert & Royal Ann will produce cherries.

### Early Bloomers:

Lapin, Rainer, Royal Ann, Stella

### Early to Mid-Bloomers:

Glacier, Kristen

### Mid-Bloomers:

Bing, Van

### Late Bloomers:

Lampert, Sam

**Lapin**, From Canada. Self fertile, dark red sweet fruit. Large, firm with good flavor. Sometimes referred to as the "self-fertile" Bing.

**Morello**, Dark red fruit. Pie cherry. Good quality and highly productive. Late July Harvest.

**Surefire**, Late flowering. in July or in early August. Strong cherry flavor and are less acidic than most sour varieties. Fire engine red color, slightly heart-shaped and large, up to an inch in diameter. Since they ripen so late, they tolerates frosts and produces crack resistant crops. 8-10'

**Sweetheart**, New variety that has performed well at WSU and Mr. Vernon. Large bright red cherry with excellent flavor. Vigorous, pro-ductive and crack resistant. 8-10'

**Van**, This older variety is still popular. Black-red fruit is shiny, firm and sweet. A good polli-nator for other cherries. **NOT AVAILABLE IN 2012**



### Get More Fruit!!!

Mason Bees are some of the hardest working pollinators in nature! Stop in, see our display and find out how to put these incredible and beneficial insects to work in your garden. If you haven't been pleased with your fruit yields on the trees you currently have, your solution could be just as easy as adding these beneficial, friendly little bees to your garden



## PEARS: European & Asian

### Semi-Dwarf Pears:

**Bartlett**, World's most popular pear. Early mid-season. High quality. Tolerates hot summers. Pollenized by Bosc, D'Anjou and Winter Nelis. Size: 14-18'

### Dwarf European Pears:

Winter pears should be picked when mature and stored for at least one month before eating. To test for maturity, the pears separate from the tree easily when lifted up-ward.

**Anjou**, Winter pear. Medium-large fruit with juicy, white, sweet flesh. Good storage qualities and a light green color. Great for canning or fresh eating. Pick mid-to-late October. 14-16'.

**Bartlett**, Same as above different size. Size: 12-16'

**Bosc**, Winter pear. An outstanding variety for the Pacific Northwest, with beautiful brown, russeted skin and sweet, crunchy, juicy flesh. Matures mid-to-late October, but tastes best after a month or two in storage. 14-16'.

**Espalier – 2 way/2 tier**, Includes the following varieties: Bartlett, Anjou, Flemish Beauty, Red Bartlett, Comice.

**Highland**, The highest quality storage pear with smooth texture, rich flavor and yellow, slightly russet skin. Pick in early October, but tastes best when stored for one month before eating. 14-16'.

**Orcas Yellow**, carmine-blushed fruit with sweet flesh that is good for fresh eating, drying or canning. A Plant Farm favorite! Good scab resistance. Pick early September, store one month before eating.

**Red Anjou Large**, short-necked and firm fruit. Stores well with excellent quality and smooth texture. Ripens around Sept 1st. Strong red color is very even.

**Red Bartlett**, One of the best canning pears, with sweet, firm, red-skinned fruit. Pick early-to-mid September. 14-16'.

**Regal Red Comice**, Winter pear. Red-dish-maroon pear with sweet tender aromatic flavor and melting flesh. Pick in early October. Store one to two months before eating for best flavor. 14-16'.

**Rescue**, A real show stopper, sweet, smooth and juicy yellow-red blushed fruit. Matures in September and keeps until December. Small core makes it a good canner.

### Combo 4-Way European Pear: *An orchard on a single tree!*

Grafted onto one tree are these varieties: **Anjou, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty & Red Bartlett.**

### Semi-Dwarf Asian Pears:

**Chojuro**, Traditional Japanese favorite, large fruit with brown skin and sweet, flavorful flesh. A real keeper. Ripens late August to mid-September. 14-16'.

**Nijiseiki**, (aka 20th Century) Japan's most popular pear, with mild, juicy & crisp, delicious flesh and yellow skin. Very cold hardy. Ripens late August-September. 14-16'.

**Shinseiki**, Heavy crops of high quality medium-to-large, sweet, yellow-skinned fruit, ripening late August-September. 14-16'.

**Combo 4-Way Dwarf Asian Pear:** The following four varieties are grafted onto one tree: **Hosui, Shin-seiki, Nijiseiki & Kikisui**

**Combo Espalier Asian Pear 2-Way:** 2-Tier Each tier offers a different Asian Pear variety: **Shinko and Shinseiki.**

## Pear Blossom Chart

Choose varieties that bloom near the same time for best pollination. Pear flowers are not very enticing to bees so overlapping bloom time is important to help set fruit! Use plants like early blooming heathers, Pieris and Oregon Grape helps keep the bees working in your garden.

#### Early Bloomers:

Shinseiki, Chojuro, Rescue, Shinko, Nijiseiki

#### Early Mid-Bloomers:

Red Bartlett, Highland

#### Mid to Late Bloomers:

Orcas, Regal Red Comice, Anjou

#### Late Bloomers:

Bosc

## PLUMS: Dwarf European & Japanese

*All plum varieties benefit from cross-pollination, even those that are self-fruitful. Japanese plums require a Japanese variety for cross-pollination; European varieties need European pollinators.*

### European Dwarf Plums:

**Green Gage**, A honeyed taste explosion! A favorite for fresh eating, cooking and canning. Ripens in early September. 10-15'.

### Dwarf Prunes:

**Prune**, Plums are often used for canning or drying but are delicious eaten fresh as well.

**Early Italian**, Dark purple, rich flavored, sweet fruit ripens two weeks ahead of the regular Italian Prune. Self-fertile, but produces more when another variety is planted. 8-12'.

**Italian Sweet**, dark purple free-stone prune, great for fresh eating and drying. Very productive and reliable. Ripens in early-mid September. Self-fertile but produces more when another variety planted.. 8-12'.

**Seneca**, Large, very sweet, crisp plum. Resists cracking and brown rot. Reddish-purple color with amber flesh. Vigorous and productive. Use any other European plum as a pollinator. 10-12'.

**Stanley Large**, sweet, purple freestone fruit (like a larger, improved Italian), that is great for cooking, drying or fresh eating. Heavy bearing. Ripens in late August-September. Self-fruitful but will do better with European plum as pollinator. 10-15'.

### Semi-Dwarf Plum Hybrids:

**Plum Cot**, Hybrid between an apricot and a plum. Medium sized, translucent golden fruit. Ripens in late May to early June. Excellent flavor with firm juicy flesh.

**Weeping Santa Rosa**, One of the most flavorful, aromatic Japanese plums when fully ripe. Beautiful 8-10' tree with weeping growth habit. Long slender limbs bow gracefully to the ground. Easily espaliered. Self-fertile.

### Japanese Dwarf Plums:

**Beauty Red**, skin with sweet, amber, richly flavored flesh. Tastes like the Santa Rosa, but performs much better in Pacific Northwest climates. Ripens late July-August. Self-fruitful. 10-15'.

**Hollywood Large**, round, dark red plum with deep red flesh. Excellent for fresh eating a makes beautiful jelly. Also a very ornamental tree with purple leaves and fragrant, showy pink spring flowers. Ripens in late August. Self-fruitful. 10-15'.

**Methley**, Reddish-purple skin and sweet, juicy red flesh. Ripens in July over 10 days. Ripens over a long period. Self fruit-ful. Best yields with Shiro. 10-15'.

**Peach Plum**, Large, attractive flavorful fruit. Fruit is rounded, golden yellow with sweet juicy flesh. Good for fresh eating and canning. Ripens in mid August. 10-15'.

**Satsuma**, Dark red fruit with sweet, solid, meaty flesh. Ripens in mid July-early August. Excellent for jams and jelly. Best yields with Beauty. 10-15'.

**Shiro**, Bears heavy crops of yellow, sweet, very juicy fruit with great flavor. Ripens late July-early August. Self-fruitful but yields better with another Japanese plum. 10-15'.



## Plum Blossom Chart

Japanese plums perform best when two or more varieties are planted. And, while European types are partially self-fertile, they always yield better with two or more varieties. Japanese, European plums and prunes can cross pollinate but the bloom times are usually earlier for the Japanese varieties.

#### Early Bloomers:

Methley, Beauty, Hollywood, Shiro, Satsuma

#### Early to Mid-Bloomers:

Early Italian, Italian

#### Mid-Bloomers:

Stanley, Seneca, Green Gage

#### Mid-Late Bloomers:

Peach Plum

**Dwarf 4-Way Japanese Plum Combo:** Includes these varieties: **Burbank, Santa Rosa, Shiro and Satsuma.**



# PEACH, APRICOTS & NECTARINES

*These trees should be pruned to an open vase shape, or trellised in a fan shape against a fence or S, W, or SW facing wall that receives full sun for warmth and best performance. We carry varieties that are most suited to our climate's mild winters.*

## Peaches:

**Frost**, Freestone variety with good flavor. Becomes peach-leaf-curl resistant with age. Ripens mid August. Self-fruitful. 12-15'.

**Peento Peaches**, These unique peaches have been grown in China for centuries! Now American gardeners can also enjoy these unique varieties of peach, fresh off the tree! Donut shaped, the white juicy flesh is sweet & delectable. We carry the following 2 varieties.

**Peento Galaxy**, Sometimes called the Bagel Peach, the Galaxy Peach is creamy-orange, large & flat with sweet, juicy white melting flesh. A fun variety to grow! Self fruitful. **NOT AVAILABLE IN 2012**

**Peento Saturn**, This little tree is covered in spring with masses of bright pink flowers giving it value as an ornamental addition to the garden. The flowers are followed by reddish-orange, delicious donut shaped fruit. Self fruitful.

## Apricots:

**Harglow Newer**, disease-resistant variety with large, tasty fruit that is wonderful fresh. Ripens mid August. Self-fruitful. 12-15'.

**Puget Gold**, Large, elongated fruit with firm, sweet, flavorful flesh. Will set fruit in cool spring weather where other varieties fail. Rip-ens in mid August. Self-fruitful. 12-15'.

## Nectarines:

**Hardy Red**, Semi-Dwarf. Great new variety with excellent flavor and pretty, red-and-yellow blushed skin. Ripens mid August. Self-fruitful. 12-15'. **NOT AVAILABLE IN 2012**

**Independence**, white-fleshed fruit with deep red skin and has an excellent tangy sweet flavor. Independence is one of the best nectarines and is hardy to winter cold. Independence ripens very early in the season. Most adaptable of all garden fruit trees.

**Flavortop**, a yellow fleshed, freestone nectarine that is firm, smooth-textured and of excellent quality. It's skin is mostly red over a bright yellow background. The tree is vigorous, productive and self-fertile with large, showy blossoms. Flavortop ripens in mid-season.

### Pollinating Peaches, Apricots & Nectarines

For the most part these types of trees are self-fertile however planting more than one will always offer better pollination, resulting in better fruit set.



# NUTS

*"Sometimes you feel like a nut..." Filberts are high in vitamins A and E, and are a good source of calcium, phosphorus, potassium and magnesium. Filberts need another filbert variety for cross-pollination. Walnuts are self-fertile, but produce nuts at a younger age if you plant a second variety.*

**All-In-One-Almond**, This almond is self-fertile, soft shelled and sweet. An almond that produces in the Pacific NW! Genetically semi-dwarf 12-15'. Pick nuts Sept.-Oct.

**Barcelona Filbert**, Long time No. 1 variety. Grown as a 15 foot bush form. Winter bloom hardy to 15 degrees. Ripens early fall. Needs constant soil moisture and afternoon shade in hot climates. Pollenized by any other filbert except Ennis.

**Butler Filbert**, Oval nuts with good flavor. Ripens late Septem-ber-mid October. Pollinated by any other filbert. To 20'.

**Du Chilly Filbert**, Slower growing with large long nuts of high quality. Ripens late September-mid October. Pollinated by any other filbert. To 18'.

**Ennis Filbert**, Ennis develops some of the largest nuts of the filberts. Large crops are produced of the tasty hazelnuts. Filbert trees make attractive additions to the landscape!

**Eta Filbert**, One of the newest introductions from Oregon State University. Produces abundant tasty medium size nuts. Pollenized by Theta or Jefferson.

**Gamma Filbert**, This is a great new variety of Filbert that bears good sized crops of medium-size rich tasty nuts.

**Theta**, Introduced by Oregon State University. Produces very flavorful medium size nuts. Immune to Filbert blight. Good pollinator for Eta, Jefferson and other compatible varieties

**Yamhill Filbert**, A new introduction from OSU, this Filbert is highly productive with large sized nuts that are wonderfully tasty.

**Carpathian English Walnut**, Round, soft-shelled, high quality nuts on a very hardy tree. Ripens late September-mid October.

**Cascade English Walnut**, Large, excellent quality nuts with great flavor. Ripens late September-mid October. To 60'.

**Manregion**, English walnut with round nuts. Soft shells. Hardy.

**Black Walnut**, Prized for the timber this large shade tree will produce crops of large tasty black walnuts. Self fertile.



# OTHER FUN FRUIT

## Quince - Dwarf:

**Pineapple**, Heavy crops of large tart fruit; best for baking, jams and jellies. Profuse ornamental blooms. Cold hardy. Self-fertile.

## Fruit Cocktail - Dwarf:

Reaches 12-15 feet tall. Combo tree of one of the following:

- Santa Rosa Plum, Plumcot, Frost Peach
- Fantasia nectarine, Puget Gold Apricot

## Your backyard orchard culture is so much different than the big commercial orchards...

Most of the information you find about growing fruit trees is aimed at big commercial operations and our backyard gardens are just not set up for such growing practices.

To maximize the length of the fruiting season you can plant trees much closer than what you previously have been taught, up to 4 trees per planting hole!

Planting trees closer together, or high density planting, gives you successive ripening opportunities and the ability to grow more fruit in a smaller space than you ever thought possible! Look for our handout for Backyard Orchard Culture.

## 2 Important Rules for Bare-Root Success

**1.** Keep the plant's roots moist while you prepare the planting site. Set the roots in a bucket of water overnight to allow them to fully re-hydrate. Remember: If the roots are allowed to dry out and wither before going into the ground, the plant will die. To prevent rot and disease, use sharp pruners to cut off any broken roots before planting.

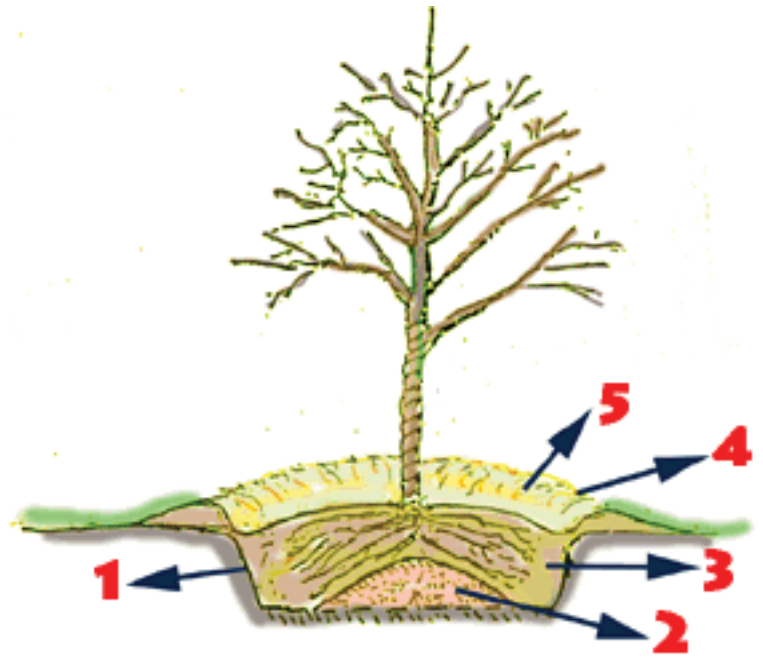
**2.** When you fill in around the roots, use roughly 2/3 soil from your garden and 1/3 Plant Farm Organic Compost mixed together. This way when your plants break dormancy, they are immediately introduced to the soil they will be growing in for the rest of their lives. This will help eliminate problems down the road.

*For complete planting information for your new bare root trees refer to the back page of this publication.*

# General Bare-Root Planting Guide

1. Dig a hole. Make it deep enough and wide enough so the roots will fit without bending them. DON'T cut the roots to fit the hole, dig the hole to fit the roots. Plan on the hole being at least twice as wide as the root system with the top of the hole wider than the bottom, like a wide 'V'.

Use Plant Farm Organic Compost mixed in with your native soil to create ideal growing conditions for the roots. Add Plant Farm Transplant fertilizer to the planting hole following the application rates recommended on the package.



2. Build up a firm cone of soil mixture/Organic Compost in the center of the planting hole. This will help support the plant's crown. Set the roots in the hole arranging them over and around the cone of soil. The planting depth should be the same depth as the tree was in the growing field. You can check the planting depth by laying a long stake or shovel handle across the planting hole and eyeballing the level of the plant's crown. Adjust the height of the soil in the hole accordingly to reach the appropriate height.

3. Fill in around the roots with your soil mixture. Be careful not to pack the soil tightly around the roots as watering will help the soil settle in.

4. Create a nice shallow moat out of the excess dirt to help hold water. A 2" layer of mulch like Organic Compost should be used over the top of the soil to conserve water.

5. Water the planting site. If the plant settles too deeply, gently pull it up and down a bit to get the soil to re-settle itself underneath and bring your tree's crown up to the appropriate planting height.

6. Water sparingly at first. In early spring, while the plant is still dormant, you will seldom need to water, if at all. When new growth begins to emerge in late spring, water the root zone only when the soil dries out. Do not overwater, as this will kill the young developing roots. Roots do need water, but they also need oxygen and too much water will squeeze all available oxygen from the soil causing the young roots to drown.

Fertilize after planting when the trees begin to leaf out. Be patient. A bare-root plant may take many weeks and quite a few warm days to break their dormancy and begin to put out new foliage.

**Remember:** If you have questions about planting, please call us, we'll be glad to answer all your questions and help you get the most from your plants!