

Fruit Tree Varieties at Garden for the Environment

APPLES

PLANTED PRE-2006

LIBERTY (800 hrs, Ripens Mid)
HUDSON'S GOLDEN GEM (800 - 1000 hrs)
BRAEBURN (700 hrs, Ripens Late)
ELSTAR
GALA? Cox's Orange Pippin?

PLANTED JAN. 2007

PINK PEARL (600 hrs, Ripens Early)

PLANTED JAN. 2008

WHITE WINTER PEARMAN (400 hrs, Ripens Late)
COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN (800 hrs, Ripens MidSeason)
MUTSU (600 hrs, Ripens Late)
KARMIJN DE SONNAVILLE (MidSeason)
SNOW APPLE / FAMEUSE (600 hrs, Ripens Late)

PLANTED JAN. 2009

ANNA
CAROLINA RED JUNE
WINTER BANANA
DORSETT GOLDEN
FUJI
WHITE WINTER PEARMAN

PLANTED JAN./FEB. 2010

Grimes Golden
Pettingill
Yellow Bellflower
Ein Shemer
Yellow Newton Pippin (*stolen April 2010*)

PLANTED JAN. 2011

Gravenstein
Golden Russet
Stayman Winesap
Beverly Hills

DETAILS

LIBERTY

Geneva, New York 1962

Rootstock: mm106?

Outstanding, cold hardy, disease-resistant apple; resists scab, rust, mildew, fireblight. Has crisp, rich, sprightly flavor. Skin solid red even in hot climates. Use fresh or cooked. Ripens in Sept. 800 hrs. Self-fruitful; interfruitful with Red Delicious, Empire, McIntosh. (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

Resistant to apple scab and mildew. A handsome red apple, usually school box size, of the McIntosh type with a wonderful sweet/tart balance. Crisper, keeps better and more heat tolerant than other McIntosh hybrids. (*Trees of Antiquity*)

HUDSON'S GOLDEN GEM

Oregon 1930

Rootstock: mm111

Planted 1/2006

One of the largest and best-flavored russet apples. Crisp, sugary, juicy flesh with flavor described as nutty by some and pear-like by others. Conical in shape with a very distinctive appearance: a smooth uniform grayish-gold or light yellowish-brown russet over the entire surface. In most climates where it is grown, the fruit hangs on the tree into winter. Good keeper. Resistant to scab, mildew and fireblight. Fruit tends to crack the first two or three years only. Chance seedling discovered in a fence row at Tangent, Oregon. Introduced in 1931. Estimated chilling hours 800 to 1000. Partly self-fruitful, biggest crop with cross-pollination. (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

Perhaps the finest eating russet with crisp, breaking, sugary flesh and a distinct nutty flavor that resembles the Bosc pear. Fruit is conical, elongated, yellow russet. Quite disease resistant to apple scab and other common apple diseases. (Trees of Antiquity)

BRAEBURN

New Zealand 1952

Rootstock: B9

Superb new late season apple variety from New Zealand. Green with dark red blush; very crisp and tangy, excellent keeper. Ripens Oct.-Nov. 700 hrs., estim. Self-fruitful. (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

Late season apple of very high quality. Fruit is medium to large size with orangish-red blush over a green-yellow background. Quite tart and firm, good for eating and makes a fabulous pie. Rated high in fruit trials in Oregon and Washington, Braeburn is popular for commercial coastal orchards. Very precocious in bearing. Triploid. (Trees of Antiquity)

It is believed to have been discovered as a chance seedling in New Zealand nearly fifty years ago. It is thought to be a cross between Granny Smith and Lady Hamilton. The apple itself is named after Braeburn Orchard where it was first commercially grown (WIKIPEDIA)

ELSTAR

Holland 1955

Rootstock: M26

(Golden Delicious x Ingrid Marie)

Now one of Europe's most popular apples. Red stripe over yellow, large fruit with firm flesh. Flavor increases with about 3-4 weeks of storage and is reminiscent of Cox's Orange Pippin. *(Trees of Antiquity)*

The Elstar apple is an apple cultivar that was first developed in the Netherlands in the 1950s by crossing Golden Delicious and Ingrid Marie apples. It quickly became popular, especially in Europe and was first introduced to America in 1972 [1]. It remains popular in Continental Europe, but less so in the United Kingdom. (WIKIPEDIA)

PINK PEARL

California 1944

Rootstock:

GFE: Planted 12/06

Unusual pink fleshed, highly aromatic apple. Medium sized with cream and pale green skin, sometimes blushed red. Tart to sweet-tart, depending on time of picking. Good keeper. Makes colorful, tasty applesauce. Early, profuse pink blossoms in spring. Ripens early Oct. 600 hrs. Pollenizer required. *(Bay Laurel Nursery)*

A pink-fleshed, pearly-skinned apple that is not just a novelty, but a good tasting apple with firm flesh. Tart to sweet-tart, depending on time of harvest. Blooms very attractive. Makes pink applesauce and attractive fruit tarts. An Albert Etter introduction. Our most popular variety. *(Trees of Antiquity)*

The Pink Pearl apple is an apple cultivar developed in 1944 by Albert Etter, a northern California breeder. It originated from a Sparkle seedling. (WIKIPEDIA)

WHITE WINTER PEARMAN

England 1200 A.D.

Rootstock: MM111

GFE Planted 2/26/08

Believed to be the oldest known English apple, dating back to 1200 A.D. High quality, all-purpose apple; an old favorite, especially for fresh use. Medium to large size with round to oval shape, pale yellow skin with dull red blush. Cream-colored flesh is fine-grained, crisp, juicy and aromatic with a rich, subacid to sprightly flavor. Healthy, vigorous, spreading, heavy-bearing tree is widely adapted, including to California's mild-winter coastal climates. Excellent pollinator for other apples. Ripens Sept./Oct.; good keeper. Approx. 400 hrs. Self-fruitful. *(Bay Laurel Nursery)*

Oldest known English apple. The fruit is medium in size, uniform in shape, and possesses light green skin, usually flushed red on one side. The mildy sweet and pleasantly aromatic flesh is firm, fine-grained and crisp; an excellent dessert apple. A vigorous, self-fertile variety that also serves as a great pollinizer for other apple trees. White Pearmain is a vigorous tree well adapted to coastal districts out west. *(Trees of Antiquity)*

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN

England 1825

Rootstock: MM111

GFE Planted 2/26/08

Old favorite desert apple. Flesh is firm and juicy with sweet, rich flavor and distinctive aroma. No tartness. Skin is orange-red to bright red over yellow. Prefers moderate climate. Ripens Aug-early Sept. 800 hrs. Self-fruitful. (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

Cox's Orange Pippin is a cultivar of apple. The first plant was raised from a pip (of unknown origin, possibly from a Ribston Pippin) around 1825, at Colnbrook in England by a retired brewer and horticulturist Richard Cox. The variety was introduced for sale by the 1850s by Mr Charles Turner, and grown commercially from the 1860s, particularly in the Vale of Evesham, and later in Kent. A number of crosses and sports from the Cox's have been discovered over subsequent years, and these retain "Cox" in their names e.g. Crimson Cox, King Cox, Queen Cox. (WIKIPEDIA)

MUTSU

Japan 1948 (Golden Delicious x Indo)

Rootstock: MM111

GFE Planted 2/08

A favorite of connoisseurs and apple sauce award winner. Crisp, flavorful, very large apple. Pick when green or wait until partly yellow. Good quality fruit even in hot areas. Large, vigorous tree resists powdery mildew. Ripens in Sept./Oct. 600 hrs. Pollinated by Red Delicious, Granny Smith, Fuji, Gala. (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

Vigorous hybrid with large fruit. Skin green, maturing to yellow, sometimes blushed orange. Flesh yellow-white, firm, juicy, crisp but coarse; slightly aromatic. All-purpose apple, and a favorite with the kids at our tastings. Highly resistant to frost injury. Triploid. (*Trees of Antiquity*)

KARMIJN DE SONNAVILLE

Netherlands 1949

Rootstock: MM111

GFE Planted 2/26/08

Rich, robust flavor with masses of sugar and acidity and crisp juicy flesh. One of the strongest-flavored apples comparable to Ashmead's Kernel. Apples red or with red flush and larger than either parent. Flowers are large and beautiful. Grows best in cooler summer areas. (Jonathan x Cox's Orange Pippin) (*Trees of Antiquity*)

Karmijn de Sonnaville is a variety of apple bred by Piet de Sonnaville, working in Wageningen (the Netherlands) in 1949. It is a cross of Cox's Orange Pippin and Jonathan, and was first grown commercially beginning in 1971.

It is high in both sugars (including some sucrose) and acidity. It is a triploid, and hence needs good pollination, and can be difficult to grow. It also suffers from fruit russet, which can be severe. In Manhart's book, "apples for the 21st century", Karmijn de Sonnaville is tipped as a possibility for the future, but as time passes, it seems less likely to make it to the big-time.

Piet de Sonnaville died in 1995, but was still involved in apple breeding at that time, and his son Ben, who lives in Altforst in the Netherlands, continues to grow apples and breed new varieties.

(WIKIPEDIA)

SNOW APPLE

(Fameuse) Canada prior to 1824

(600 hrs, Ripens Late)

Rootstock: MM111

GFE Planted 2/08

One of the oldest and most desirable dessert apples, a parent of the aromatic McIntosh. Flesh is tender, spicy, distinctive in flavor, and snow white in color with occasional crimson stains near the skin. Very hardy, heavy bearing tree that is excellent for home orchards. Delicious fresh off the tree, in cider, or in culinary creations. *(Trees of Antiquity)*

ESPALIER 6 in 1

(FUJI, GALA, BRAEBURN, YELLOW DELICIOUS, RED DELICIOUS, RED GRAVENSTEIN)

GFE : M7 Planted 2/26/08

WINTER BANANA

Indiana 1876

Medium to large, round, attractive, pale yellow blushed pink apple with waxy finish. Crisp, tangy, juicy flesh is highly aromatic with a mild, banana-like flavor. Longtime favorite dessert apple in Calif.'s mild-winter coastal climates. Good cider apple. Good keeper; bears at a young age. Ripens mid to late Sept. 3-400 hrs. Partly self-fruitful; biggest crops if cross-pollinated. Excellent pollinator for other apples.

(Bay Laurel Nursery)

A gorgeous apple. The fruit is large, clear pale yellow, waxy finish, one side usually blushed with a delicate pink. Flesh moderately firm, a little coarse, tender, mild, subacid, characteristically aromatic. Good quality. Better eating than cooking. Widely grown in mild winter areas on the West Coast. *(Trees of Antiquity)*

ANNA

Israel

Remarkable fruit for mild-winter climates in southern California and southern Arizona. Bears heavy crops of sweet, crisp, flavorful apples even in low desert. Use fresh or cooked. Keeps for 2 months in the refrigerator. Ripens in July. 200 hrs. Self-fruitful or pollinated by Dorsett Golden or Ein Shemer. *(Bay Laurel Nursery)*

This really low chill (200 hours) yellow variety with overlaid with red blush has a sweet, crisp flavor. Keeps two months refrigerated. Large, strong tree bears when extremely young. Can be grown even in the low desert of the southwest. Good for cooking, too. (Trees of Antiquity)

CAROLINA RED JUNE

North Carolina prior to 1848

Attractive, small, early eating apple; deep red over yellow. Flesh is brisk, juicy, white stained red with delicious subacid taste. Crop ripens over a period of time. Best in cool climates. *(Trees of Antiquity)*

DORSETT GOLDEN

Bahamas 1964

Outstanding, medium to large, firm, very flavorful sweet apple for warm winter areas. Productive throughout so. Calif. and Phoenix, Arizona; also recommended as good early season apple for central Calif. Ripens in late June/July. Good pollinizer for Anna. 100 hours. Self-fruitful. (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

Excellent yellow apple for warm southern and coastal areas, as it requires less than 100 hours of winter chill. Crisp, firm, sweet flesh. All-purpose variety. Early bearing. (Trees of Antiquity)

Pollinizer for Anna

FUJI

Japan 1962 (Ralls Janet x Delicious)

A tall, rectangular, medium size apple with yellowish-green skin and orange-red flush with darker stripes. Flesh white, firm and crunchy, with excellent fruity flavor. Some cedar apple rust resistance. Needs warm fall weather for best flavor. (*Trees of Antiquity*)

Recent introduction from Japan; now California's favorite apple. Sweet, crisp, very flavorful. Dull reddish-orange skin, sometimes russeted. Ripens in mid to late September; excellent keeper. Excellent pollinizer for other apples. 400 hrs. Self-fruitful. (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

Bloom: Midseason

USDA Zone: 6,7,8,9,10

Pollination: Self-fertile

Fruit Storage: Excellent

Mature Size: Medium

Ripens: Very Late

Uses: Fresh eating/ dessert, cooking (puree, applesauce, apple butter)

Rootstock: Semidwarf

CORAIL (FAILED)

Germany

M26

This variety (also called Pinova TM) has been top rated at many fruit tastings because of its rich, aromatic combination of sweet and tart flavors. We loved its flavor. It is a beautiful, medium to large, slightly elongated apple with pink stripes over an orange background. Introduced from Pillnitz in 1986 its parentage includes Cox Orange, Oldenburg and Golden Delicious. It is crisp and juicy, winter hardy and a good keeper. It bears heavily at a young age and often requires thinning. It ripens early to mid-October, blooms mid season, and is a good pollinizer. Though not bred for resistance it is not particularly disease susceptible and easy to grow. It particularly thrives in areas with cooler summers. (*RainTree*)

GRIMES GOLDEN

West Virginia 1832

Planted 1/2010 by BR

More complex flavor than its offspring Golden Delicious. Rich, spicy, tangy, sweet flavor with light

yellow flesh. Best grown in warmer climates. Direct marketers seek out this fruit due to its superior dessert quality. Excellent pollinizer.

Bloom: Midseason

USDA Zone: 5,6,7,8,9,10

Pollination: Self-fertile

Fruit Storage: Fair

Mature Size: Medium

Ripens: Late

Uses: Fresh eating/ dessert, cooking (puree, applesauce, apple butter), juice/hard cider

Rootstock: Semidwarf

YELLOW BELLFLOWER

New Jersey 1742

Planted 1/2010 by BR

A favorite for baked apples. This variety has fruit that's quite variable in size, with attractive lemon yellow color and pinkish-blush in sunny exposures. Flesh whitish, firm, fine-grained, rather tender, aromatic, quite acidic early in season. Ususally picked on the tart side, then mellowed in storage for several months. (Summer Bellflower)

Bloom: Midseason

USDA Zone: 6,7,8,9,10

Pollination: Required

Fruit Storage: Good

Mature Size: Large

Ripens: Late

Uses: Fresh eating/ dessert, cooking (puree, applesauce, apple butter), baking

Rootstock: Semidwarf

PETTINGILL

M111

Long Beach, CA 1949

Planted 1/2010 by BR

Chance apple seedling discovered near Long Beach, Calif., introduced in 1949. Large fruit with red over green skin; flesh is crisp and juicy with a balance of sugar and acid. Large, vigorous, productive tree. Good keeper; ripens late Sept. to mid-Oct. in coastal so. Calif. climates. Very low winter chilling requirement, about 100 hrs. Self-fruitful. Available on: M 111

EIN SHEMER

EMKA-111

Israel

Planted 2/2/10 by BR

Large, delicious type. Bear young and are productive. Ripens: Mid-June to early July. Self Fertile. Bought from Blue Sky Designs on HWY1 in HMB. Tree was in pot and pretty darn root

bound. I punctured lots of holes in the root ball and tried to spread out the roots. Perhaps this will dwarf the m-111 sized tree. Tree grown at L.E. Cooke Co in Visalia, CA.

The Ein Shemer Apple Tree is another very low chilling selection from Israel. It bears young and is very productive. Ein Shemer Apple Trees are a large, Golden Delicious type, with a crisp tart flavor and a good quality flesh. The Ein Shemer is an excellent multi-use southern apple that ripens mid-June to early July, after the Anna Apple Tree. The Ein Shemer Apple Tree is a self-fertile apple tree. 350 chill hours. Solid light green skin with white to pale yellow flesh. Heavy-bearing, very low chilling requirement of 100 hours. Sweet yellow apples in early summer (June in the low desert). Excellent pollinizer for Anna. Self- fruitful.

YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN (a.k.a. Newtown Pippin) (stolen)

M111

New York, Newtown, Long Island, 1759

Planted 3/13/10 by Matthew Sutton

Yellow-green, late, firm, crisp, slightly tart, superb flavor. Good keeper. Famous apple for cooking, excellent fresh or dried. Vigorous tree. Harvest when cheeks are yellowish-green, late Oct./early Nov. 700 hrs. Self-fruitful. - *Bay Laurel*

George Washington's favorite apple. Skin is green to yellow, often russeted, with white dots. Flesh is yellowish or tinged with green, firm, crisp, moderately fine grained, and sprightly aromatic with refreshing piney tartness. Does best in warm summer locations. The fruit develops full sugar and rich flavor after a few months of cold storage. A self-fertile variety that also serves as a pollinizer for other apple trees. - *Trees of Antiquity*

Bloom: Late

USDA Zone: 4,5,6,7,8,9,10

Pollination: Self-fertile

Fruit Storage: Excellent

Mature Size: Large

Ripens: Late

Uses: Fresh eating/ dessert, cooking (puree, applesauce, apple butter), baking, juice/hard cider

UNKNOWN

GALA

(Original Gala) Wonderful dessert apple from New Zealand. Skin is reddish-orange, striped over yellow. Crisp, dense, aromatic flesh with nice blend of sweetness and tartness, rich flavor. Good pollinizer for other apples. Ripens in August, 2-3 weeks before Red Delicious. Adapted to cold and warm winter climates. Chilling requirement apparently less than 500 hours. Self-fruitful. (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

GOLDEN DELICIOUS

Crisp, sweet, top quality apple. Long time favorite, reliable producer. Does well in many climates. Reported resistant to fireblight. Ripens in September. Pollinizer for Red Delicious, Winesap, Jonathan. 700 hrs. Self-fruitful.

APRICOTS/CHERRIES/PEARS/PLUMS

PLANTED PRE-2006

Bosc Pear (big tree)
'Santa Rosa' Plum
Little Pear (Unknown)

PLANTED 2007

Santa Rosa

PLANTED 2008

'Wurtz' Avocado

PLANTED 2009

'Royal Rainier' Cherry (*needs Lapins*)
'Seckel' Pear
'Pineapple' Pear
'Catalina' Plum (*asian*) (*self fruitful*)
'Shiro' Plum (*asian*) (*good pollinizer*)
'Bavay's Green Gage' Plum (*european*)
'French Prune' Plum (*european*) (*self fertile*)
'Osborne Prolific' Fig
'School Box' Plum (*European Plum*)
4 in 1 Plum (*Asian Plum - Beauty, Catalina, Methley, Burgundy*)
'Orcas' Pear (removed 2011 - fire blight)
'Puget Gold' Apricot (*10' height, self fertile*)
'Flavor Delight' Aprium (*Cit*)
'Lapins' Cherry (*pollinizer*)

PLANTED JANUARY 2010

'Comice' Pear
~~'White Genoa' Fig~~ *Stolen April 2010*
'Osborne Prolific' Fig

PLANTED JANUARY 2011

'Inca' Plum

Planted Jan 2013

Inca Plum (by Caroline Scanlan) 1/25/13
Howard's Miracle (by Lizzie Roeble) 1/25/13

DETAILS

CHERRIES

LAPINS

Planted Jan 2009

1983, Van x Stella

Mazzard or Colt

New self-fruitful cherry from Canada. Large, firm, dark red sweet cherry with good flavor. Fruit not prone to splitting. Ripens in early June, 4 days after Bing. 400 - 500 hrs. Self-fruitful; good pollinizer for other cherries. (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

ROYAL RAINIER

Planted Jan 2009

Modesto, CA 1997

Mazzard

Large, yellow cherry with slightly more red blush than Rainier. Excellent flavor, taste test winner. Ripens early, about 3-5 days ahead of Rainier. Pollinizer required. Lapins for low chill areas. Other areas, any sweet cherry. Moderate chill requirement, 400-500 hours estimated. (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

APRICOTS

PUGET GOLD

Planted Jan 2009

Krymsk 86

Officially named and introduced by Washington State University (WSU). It sets and sizes fruit in cool frosty spring weather where all other varieties fail. The prolific bearing tree produces large elongated fruit of very good flavor. The tree blooms in early March and the fruit ripens in early August. A natural semi-dwarf, the tree can easily be maintained at 15' height and spacing. It's self-fertile. Climate Zones: 5 to 9 (*Raintree*)

Large elongated fruit with orange skin and orange flesh with very good flavor. Sets and sizes fruit in cool, frosty, spring weather where other varieties fail. August ripening. Requires 700 hrs winter chill. (Trees of Antiquity)

FLAVOR DELIGHT APRIMUM

Planted Jan 2009

Citation

This hybrid is 3/4 apricot and 1/4 plum. The flesh is yellow and firm like an apricot but it has a combination of apricot and plum flavor. The fruit is two inches long. It ripens in mid July on a vigorous upright tree that can be maintained at about ten feet tall. It is self fertile (no boy cot is needed), but has biggest crops when pollinized by any apricot. A patented Floyd Zaiger introduction recommended for USDA Zones 6-9. Produced well at Mt. Vernon station. Less than 300 hours of chill needed. (*RainTree*)

Remarkable new apricot-plum hybrid, with more apricot parentage than plum. Resembles an apricot but with a distinctive flavor and texture all its own. Pleasant, lingering after-taste. Ripens

in early June. 200 hrs. Partly self-fruitful--heaviest crops if cross-pollinated by any apricot. Pat. No. 7090 (Zaiger). Available on: Cit.

EUROPEAN PEARS

Orcas Pear

Rootstock: OHxF333

Planted Jan 2009

Washington 1966 (Orcas Island)

Bought from Raintree

Horticulturalist Joe Long discovered this tree growing on his property on Orcas Island, Washington and it has become a regional favorite. The fruit is large, flavorful, scab resistant and loaded each year with yellow fruit with a carmine blush. The tree has a vigorous, spreading habit. The pears are great for canning, drying or eating fresh. The fruit matures in early September. Raintree has an exclusive agreement to propagate this outstanding variety. Climate Zones: 4 to 9 (*Raintree*)

Orcas is an autumn pear of unknown parentage which was found in 1966 growing on a roadside in Washington, USA. It produces large fruits with a good flavour which are recommended for home conserve production, drying and fresh consumption. Orcas shows resistance to natural infection by Venturia pyrina [V. pirina]. Flowering occurs 5 days after Bartlett, with which it is cross compatible. Harvest occurs in early September in Washington, 2 days after Bartlett

SECKEL (Sugar Pear)

Planted Jan 2009

New York

OHxF 333 (Semidwarf)

Bought from Trees of Antiquity

A must for the home orchard. Hardy and self-fertile. Hardest bloom in the spring. Resistant to fire blight; it's reported that if any trees survive, Seckels do. Fruit small, reddish-brown russet over yellow or greenish-brown. Best flavor. Flesh creamy white and sweet. Good for preserving, spicing. Thinning produces better size fruit. Tree is naturally semi-dwarf. (*Trees of Antiquity*)

Bloom: Midseason

USDA Zone: 5,6,7,8,9,10

Pollination: Self-fertile

Fruit Storage: Good

Fireblight Resistance: Good

Ripens: Midseason

Rootstock: OHxF 333 (Semidwarf)

PINEAPPLE PEAR

Planted Jan 2009

Rootstock: OHxF 333 (Semidwarf)

Bought from Trees of Antiquity

Large, yellow pear blushed with red. Crisp flesh with unusual pineapple flavor. Great for

canning, preserving, or eating fresh. Large crop at early age. Requires less than 150 hrs of chilling. (*Trees of Antiquity*)

Bloom: Early

USDA Zone: 6,7,8,9,10

Pollination: Self-fertile

Fruit Storage: Good

Fireblight Resistance: Excellent

Ripens: Very Early

Rootstock: OHxF 333 (Semidwarf) COMICE

Planted Jan 2009

Rootstock: OHxF 333

Bought from Trees of Antiquity

Fruit large, greenish-yellow when ripe. Perhaps the queen of winter pears. Flesh is buttery, sweet, tender and aromatic. Slow to bear. Its low chilling requirement makes it suitable for southern California. As with Anjou, these need a period of cold storage before ripening. Tends towards biennial bearing.

Bloom: Late

USDA Zone: 5,6,7,8,9,10

Pollination: Required

Fruit Storage: Good

Fireblight Resistance: Good

Ripens: Very Late

Rootstock: OHxF 333 (Semidwarf)

ASIAN PLUMS

BEAUTY PLUM

Planted Jan 2009

Sweet, flavorful plum, more widely adapted than Santa Rosa and more productive in cool, rainy climates. Fruit has red over yellow skin, amber flesh is streaked red. Good pollenizer. Ripens in June. 250 hrs. Self-fruitful. (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

CATALINA PLUM

Planted Jan 2009

Citation

Large, black skinned, favorite fresh market plum with very high taste test scores; one of the best plums for fresh eating. Amber flesh is sweet and juicy but still firm when fully ripe, with very little tartness at skin and pit. Ripens late July. Vigorous, productive tree; one of the best choices for home planting. 400 hrs. Self-fruitful. Available on: Cit (*Bay Laurel Nursery*)

SHIRO

Planted Jan 2009

Citation

Medium round, yellow fruit with a pink blush. Juicy, translucent flesh with a mild, sweet flavor. Excellent for fresh eating, cooking, canning and dessert. Tree is low growing, spreading, very

hardy and prolific (may need thinning). Good pollinizer, but not for self. (*Trees of Antiquity*)

EUROPEAN PLUMS

BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE

Planted Jan 2009

Belgium 1832

Myrobalan (Semidwarf)

One of the best gages, or old European plums, this is still considered the ideal dessert plum in Europe. Not to be confused with Asian plum called green gage. Meaty flesh with a rich gage flavor and incredible candy-like sweetness. Juicy, smooth-textured amber flesh is also delicious cooked, canned or preserved. Performs better than the old Green Gage in coastal California. Productive and highly recommended. (*Trees of Antiquity*)

SCHOOLHOUSE

Planted Jan 2009

Krymsk

A large oval, bright yellow plum with excellent flavor. It appears to be a prune type plum. Its bright yellow color makes it unique. It ripens in mid August and is extremely productive and reliable. It is named for the schoolhouse where it was found in Pt. Townsend Washington. It was brought to us by James Fritz. Needs a pollinizer. (*Raintree*)

FRENCH PRUNE

Planted Jan 2009

Lovell

Deemed California's leading prune. Very sweet, rich flavor with tender, fine-textured flesh. Medium-sized prune plum of red to deep purple skin over amber flesh. Delicious for eating fresh, canning and drying. Long-lived and self-fertile, needs approx. 600-800 chill hours. (*Trees of Antiquity*)

FIG

OSBORNE PROLIFIC (*Replant 2010*)

Planted Jan 2009

Bought from Bay Laurel Nursery

Yellow, striped purplish-brown skin on ribs, opalescent flesh. Medium size fruit and tree. Low heat requirement, a long-time favorite in cool coastal areas. Will even fruit in partially shady areas! Modest breba crop, good main crop. (*Trees of Antiquity*)

WHITE GENOA

Planted 2010

Bought from Bay Laurel Nursery

Old variety, a favorite fig in cool coastal areas, also excellent inland. Medium large fruit has thin greenish-yellow skin and amber flesh with distinctive flavor. Best for fresh eating; poor quality when dried. Bears twice a year. Prune to any shape. 100 hrs

ROOTSTOCKS

CITATION (Cit.)

Peaches and nectarines dwarfed to 8-14 ft.; apricots and plums dwarfed to 12-18 ft.

OLD HOME x FARMINGDALE 333 (OHxF 333)

For European and Asian pears. Trees dwarfed to 2/3 the size of standard, or about 12-18 ft.

MARIANNA 26-24 (Mari.)

Standard rootstock for apricots, plums, prunes, most almonds. Mature trees comparatively small, 15-20 ft. if unpruned; can be kept smaller with summer pruning. Shallow root system, much more tolerant of wet soils than Lovell or Nemaguard; is not tolerant of hot soils. Has tendency to sucker. Resistant to oak-root fungus, root-knot nematodes, root rot.

M 111

Excellent all-around rootstock for apples. Induces bearing at a younger age than standards. Tolerates wet soil, dry soil, poor soil, soil with high temperatures. Resists woolly apple aphids, collar rot and fireblight. Apparently resistant to oak-root fungus. Trees dwarfed to 80-90% of standard, or about 15-25 ft.; can be further controlled with summer pruning. Very cold hardy, does not promote early bud break; used in Ontario, Canada. Rarely suckers.

NEXT PURCHASE

Howard Miracle Asian Plum (Trees of A)

Wickson Asian Plum

Mariposa Plum

Golden Nectar

Beauty

Burgundy

Menthly

Asian Pear

Comice Pear

Hood Pear

Winter Nelis (700)

Flavor Grenade Pluot

Geo Pride Pluot