

Fruit & Nuts

The widths of fruit trees and shrubs are similar to their heights unless noted otherwise.

A note about hardiness in shrubs and trees

We don't list USDA hardiness zones because in our experience they can be misleading. Read the full explanation at www.FriendsSchoolPlantSale.com/zones.

However, if the catalog says a tree or shrub "needs winter protection," that means it's less likely to be hardy here, though we know gardeners who grow it successfully. If the text says "very hardy," that means the plant is known to be hardy north of the Twin Cities. If a plant has four or five stars ★★★★★ it is highly rated for success in the book *Growing Shrubs and Small Trees in Cold Climates*.



If you have questions about a particular shrub or tree, we will have more details about hardiness at the Info Desk, so stop by!

Apple *Malus domestica*

Beautiful, fragrant spring flowers and fall fruit. Apples require another variety for pollenizing, but apple or crabapple trees are usually nearby in most areas. ○☼

\$59.00—5 gal. pot:

F001 **Haralson**—Class of '22 graduate of the University of Minnesota eager for work in northern climates. Distinctive tart flavor, very crisp and juicy. Tends toward biennial fruiting, ripening in mid-October. Semi-dwarf M7 rootstock. 12–16'h

F002 **Honeycrisp**—The most popular apple developed by the U of M. Great for eating fresh or storing. Ideal for home orchards. Mid-September ripening. Geneva 890 semi-dwarf rootstock. ★★★★★ 12–15'h

F003 **Honeycrisp, Firestorm**—A strain of Honeycrisp that turns red sooner than the original. Ripens in September. Ideal for the home orchard. Dwarf Bud9 rootstock. 9–12'h

F004 **Norland**—Extremely cold-hardy and early to produce. Medium-sized apples ripen to red late summer to early fall. Interior is sweet and crisp. Good for fresh-eating and cooking, but pick before fully ripe for better storage. Resistant to apple scab, powdery mildew, and cedar apple rust. B.10 rootstock. ★★★★★ 10–12'h

F005 **Pink Lady**—Late-season apple with medium-sized sweet-tart fruit with a white interior. Originally from Australia, also known as Cripps Pink. EMLA111 rootstock. 15–20'h by 10–16'w

F006 **SnowSweet**—Ideal for salads and fruit plates. Sweet and rich, it is exceptionally slow to oxidize and turn brown. Bronze-red 3" fruits ripen in mid-October. Introduced by the U of M in 2006. Above average resistance to scab and fire blight. Standard rootstock. 25–30'h

F007 **State Fair**—Red and orange stripes on yellow background. Crisp with a tart to slightly sweet flavor. Ripens in mid- to late August. Good for eating and baking. Shelf life of two to four weeks. M7 or M106 semi-dwarf rootstock. 12–16'h

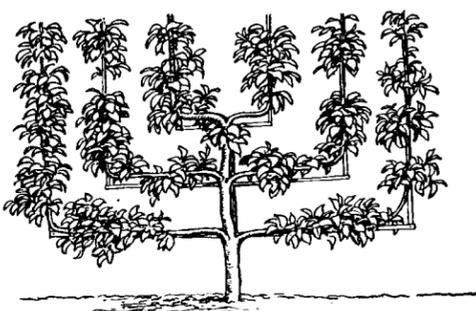
F008 **Sweet Sixteen**—Red-streaked fruits have a sweet, complex flavor of spicy cherry with a hint of vanilla. Crisp, juicy, and excellent for fresh eating or baking. Introduced by the U of M in 1977. Ripens in mid-September. May take a little longer than others to start bearing, up to five years from planting. M7 semidwarf rootstock. 12–16'h

\$79.00—7 gal. pot:

F009 **Zestar!**—Crisp white flesh is sweet, tangy, and spicy. Fruit ripens early. Excellent for snacking, baking, and sauces. U of M introduction. M7 semi-dwarf rootstock. ★★★★★ 12–20'h by 10–15'w

\$99.00—7 gal. pot:

F010 **Chestnut Crab**—Every September, do you look forward to buying these tasty 2" crabs from the farmers market? Somewhat ugly-looking red and yellow apples are not at all sour, but are crunchy with a sweet-tart flavor. Introduced by the U of M in 1949. Very productive and an excellent pollinizer. Standard rootstock. 20–30'h



An espaliered apple tree

Apple continued

\$99.00—7 gal. pot (continued):

F011 **Espalier Combo**—Three-tier espaliered tree with each tier a different variety: Gala, Honeycrisp, and Fuji. Espaliered trees (trained to grow on a two-dimensional structure) are excellent for smaller gardens and are likely to increase fruit production. EMLA 111 rootstock. Height depends on training. 15–20'h

F012 Blackberry, Thornless *Rubus Baby Cakes*

Dwarf blackberry with white flowers in spring and early summer, followed by sprays of large, juicy berries of red and purple. Summer berries grow on second-year canes (floricanes). A second smaller harvest will follow in fall on first-year canes (primocanes). Delicious for pies, cobblers, turnovers, topping ice cream, and adding to cereal. Birds love the berries. Self-fruitful. Best on a trellis or planted along a fence. Lay canes on the ground for winter protection. 3–4'h ○☼☼ \$22.00—8" pot

Blueberry *Vaccinium*

Popular for their fruit, compact size, and brilliant fall colors of orange and red. Waxy white to light pink flowers. Must have acidic soil. Plant two or more varieties with the same bloom time for best pollenization. Fruit season ranges from late June to August. Yields will start low, but increase over the first five years. More robust yields in future years if flower buds are removed the first year. ○☼☼ \$14.00—1 gal. pot:

F013 **Blue Crop** (NEW)—Light blue berries are large with great flavor. A leading mid-season highbush cultivar, with consistent high yields of 10–20 pounds at maturity. 6–8'h

F014 **Chippewa**—A 1996 U of M introduction. A good plant for the home gardener with large dark blue fruits in mid-season and good blueberry flavor. ★★★★★ 3–4'h

F015 **Northblue**—Introduced 1983. Mid-season dark blue fruit, large and attractive with good flavor. ★★★★★ 2–3'h

F016 **Northcountry**—Prolific producer of mild fruit. Mid-season. 2–3'h

F017 **Northland**—Flexible branches do not break under heavy snow loads. Mid-season fruit in long and loose clusters; nice wild berry flavor. Low stature and spreading growth habit also make it an attractive landscape plant. 3–4'h

F018 **Patriot**—Flowers in May, followed by medium blueberries in early season. Dark green leaves turn red and purple in fall. 4–6'h

F019 **Polaris**—A 1996 introduction. Popular for its long storage properties. Early-season fruit is very firm and sweet-scented. Pairs well with Patriot. ★★★★★ 3–4'h

F020 **Toro**—Northern highbush blueberry. Prolific producer, noted for its large and very sweet berries. Mid-season. 4–6'h by 3–4'w

Cherry, Bush *Prunus*

Tart cherries are good fresh or make sensational jams or pie. Cherries get sweeter as they ripen. Easy to net for foiling marauding birds. Self-fruitful. ○☼

\$28.00—2 gal. pot:

F021 **Carmine Jewel** *P. eminus*—Fruits remain on the branches past the ripe stage. Ripens from mid-July to mid-August. Vigorous, with few suckers. The North Star cherry is one of its parents. 6'h by 3'w

Cherry, Bush continued

\$28.00—2 gal. pot (continued):

F022 **Cupid** *P. × kerrasis*—Produces the largest fruit of any of the bush cherries. Ripens August–September. 5–8'h

F023 **Juliet**—Full-sized cherries, early to mid-season, with a high sugar content that make them the best dwarf cherry for fresh eating. Few suckers. 5–8'h

F024 **Romeo**—Up to 30 pounds of fruit per plant. Ripens mid- to late summer. Among the sweetest and best for juice. Few suckers. 6–12'h

F025 Cherry, Nanking *Prunus tomentosa*

Pink buds open to white flowers producing tart, half-inch dark red fruit. Used as a smaller substitute for pie cherries. Two plants needed for pollenization. A dense shrub, also known as Korean cherry, Chinese dwarf cherry, or Hansen's bush cherry. 6–10'h ○☼ \$21.00—8" pot

F027 Cherry, Pie

Prunus cerasus North Star

Very hardy and very productive U of M introduction. Great for cooking and freezing. Beautiful spring blossoms, followed by tart, full-size cherries in July. Semi-dwarf with beautiful shape and coppery bark. Excellent summer food used by over 80 species of wildlife. Self-fruitful. 12–14'h ○☼ \$68.00—5 gal. pot

F028 Chestnut, Hybrid (NEW)

Castanea Seedlings of Colossal

European-Japanese hybrid first cultivated in Nevada City, California in 1925. Bright yellow flowers in late spring yield to large, sweet nuts encased in spine-covered tan husks. Nut-bearing in three to four years. Cold hardy to –25°F. Chestnut trees were once an important part of the U.S. landscape, but they were all but wiped out by a disease in the first half of the 20th century. Years of breeding to bring back resistant trees are beginning to bear nuts. Two trees, planted in close proximity, required for pollenization. Seedlings are all on their own root. 35'h ○ \$35.00—1 gal. pot

F029 Cornelian Cherry

Cornus mas Oikos' Hungarian

This tree says "Hello, spring" by covering its branches with clusters of small yellow flowers. Leaves follow, and then midsummer bright red cherries. Sour fruit can be eaten fresh, like a blend of sour cherry and cranberry, but it's best used in jams and sauces. Slow grower with arching branches. Can be pruned to a single trunk. Upright, barrel-shaped, multi-stemmed tree related to dogwoods. Tolerates heavy clay soil. Partially self-fruitful, so plant two trees for bigger harvest. The fruit ripens after it falls from the tree. 15–25'h ○☼☼ \$14.00—3.5" deep pot

Currant *Ribes*

White flowers followed by fruits in clusters by mid-summer. The round fruit is good for jellies, wines, and preserves. For the most fruit production, remove any stems that are more than four years old. These varieties are self-fruitful and resistant to white pine blister rust. ○☼☼ \$21.00—8" pot:

F030 **Blanka White** *R. rubrum*—Large clusters of translucent white to yellowish berries. From Slovakia. 3–5'h

\$32.00—1 gal. pot:

F031 **Ben Sarek** ☼—Compact, with large dark purple to black fruit. Very high yields. 3'h ☼

F032 **Pink Champagne** ☼—Clusters of iridescent soft pink fruits. Sweet, bubbly cross of red and white currants with substantial yield for a compact plant. 4'h

F033 **Red Lake** *R. rubrum* ☼—Vigorous plant that breaks dormancy early. Dark red fruits will ripen earlier with additional moisture. 4'h ☼

F034 **Titania** *R. nigrum* ☼—Mild-flavored, glossy black berries usually ripen all at once. Appreciated for late-season blooming (good for northern gardens) and enhanced resistance to white pine blister rust. Developed in Sweden by Pal Tamas as a cross between Consort, Kayaanin Musta, and Altaskaya Dessertnaya. 3–6'h

F035 Elderberry, Black *Sambucus canadensis*

Large, flat clusters of fragrant white blossoms in early summer, followed by glossy dark purple to black berries in drooping clusters in late autumn. The elder flowers can be harvested once they are all opened. The intense fragrance is relaxing, as is tea made from them. Self-fruitful. Wait until the black fruits are fully ripened to pick and cook them; they cannot be eaten raw. Prune suckers as they appear to control spread. Pine County, Minn., source. 8–20'h ○☼☼☼ \$11.00—2.5" deep pot

Key

- Full sun
- ◐ Part sun/part shade
- Shade
- ☼ Attractive to bees
- ☼ Audubon-endorsed
- ☼ Butterfly-friendly
- ☼ Hummingbird-friendly
- ☼ Attractive foliage
- ☼ Culinary
- ☼ Edible flowers
- ☼ Ground cover
- ☼ Medicinal
- ☼ Minnesota native
- ☼ Rock garden
- ☼ Cold-sensitive: keep above 40°F
- ☼ Toxic to humans
- ☼ Saturday restock



Black currant

ROOTSTOCKS

Why are apples grafted onto rootstocks?

An apple tree grown from seed will not have the same traits as the parent tree, so desirable varieties must be propagated from cuttings. Grafting the cutting onto selected rootstocks allows us to control the size of the tree, which is good for urban gardeners.

Standard

Heights up to 30'

Bud9

Dwarf, up to 10'. May need to be staked permanently. Extra cold-tolerant.

B.10 (Bud 10)

Dwarf, up to 10–12'. May need to be staked permanently. Extra cold-tolerant.

EMLA 111

Semistandard, up to 20' (can be pruned to stay shorter)

Geneva 890

Semidwarf, up to 15'

M7

Semidwarf, up to 16'

M106

Semidwarf, up to 15'

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- 🏠 Houseplant
- 🩹 Medicinal
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- ❄️ Cold-sensitive: keep above 40°F
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- 🔄 Saturday restock

Fig *Ficus carica*

The easiest indoor fruit. Fruits in late summer until frost. Good for containers. Best outdoors for summer. Over-winter in a large pot in an attached garage or a root cellar, or bring indoors to over-winter. Can be pruned to make an even smaller tree. Fig trees moved indoors often lose all their leaves, in which case cut back on watering until new leaves sprout. Self-fruitful. ○

\$13.00—1 gal. pot:

F036 **Chicago Hardy**—Despite its name, this fig can't be considered hardy here, though it may be worth trying with heroic protection, such as a giant pile of bagged oak leaves or a box built around it. 10–12'h by 9–10'w

F037 **LSU Purple**—Dark red to purple 2" fruit with a light red interior. 1991 Louisiana State University introduction may have up to three crops per year when mature. 8–10'h

F038 **Marseilles**—Large yellow fruit with a deep pink interior. Originally from the south of France, this was Thomas Jefferson's favorite fig. Very productive. 10–12'h by 9'w

Gooseberry *Ribes*

Half-inch round fruits with a flavor all their own, often used in desserts. White blossoms in spring. Lobed foliage turns red in fall. Attracts birds and butterflies. Self-fruitful. ○🐝🦋

\$15.00—1 gal. pot:

F039 **Jeanne R. uva-crispa**—A dark-red dessert berry. Late-ripening with high yields (about three pounds per plant). Highly resistant to white pine blister rust. Very few of the pesky spines. 4–5'h

\$26.00—2 gal. pot:

F040 **Easy Pickings R. × Boughen's Thornless**—Nearly thornless, the berries ripen to a lovely coral pink. Produces heavier yields with a cross-pollenizer of a different variety or a currant. 3–5'h

Grape *Vitis*

Vigorous vines are great for covering fences, but most benefit from pruning for best fruit production. Bunches of fragrant greenish flowers in spring. Grapes mature from August into September. Self-fruitful. Climbs by tendrils. Prune to 4–6' between January and early April. ○🐝

\$8.00—3" deep pot:

F041a **Bluebell**—Blue-black seedless grape, excellent table quality similar to Concord in taste but hardier.

F041b **Somerset Seedless**—Medium-sized, seedless red grape bred in Osceola, Wisconsin. Very early and very sweet with a flavor like strawberries. Excellent for fresh eating, jelly, and juice. Good resistance to downy and powdery mildew.

\$22.00—1 gal. pot:

F042 **Brianna NEW**—White, seeded grape that matures in early fall. Semi-sweet, with hints of pineapple and grapefruit. Tasty when eaten fresh or made into wine or juice. Vigorous and hardy, with good disease resistance. Bred by Elmer Swenson in Wisconsin.

Hazelnut, American *Corylus americana*

A rounded shrub with half-inch edible nuts, two to four in a cluster. Useful among other shrubs. Suckers from the roots to form thickets. Excellent for wildlife. A second American hazelnut is needed nearby to get nuts. 8–16'h ○🐝🦋

F043 Horticultural source. \$11.00—2.5" deep pot

F044 Seed from St. Louis County, Minn. \$51.00—2 gal. pot

Hazelnut, Hybrid *Corylus*

Large shrub producing clusters of husked nuts. Hybrids combine the large nuts of the European filbert with the hardiness and blight-resistance of native American and beaked hazelnuts. Not self-fruitful, so plant at least two different varieties. Depends on wind for pollination, so plant in block formation for best production with 12–15' between to access all sides during harvest, or closer to make a nice hedge. Nut production begins at 3–4 years, peaks at 8–10 years. Provides excellent food and shelter for wildlife. From Nine Hazels Farm in Lake City, Minnesota. 8–12'h ○

\$29.00—1 gal. pot:

F045 **Mixed hybrid seedlings NEW**—Open-pollinated plants that provide genetic diversity to your grove, ensuring good pollination. The mother plants have slightly smaller yields than Harvey and Guinevere, but still above average. Because these seedlings are open-pollinated, so there is no guarantee that they will perform like their mothers.

F046 **Seedlings from Guinevere NEW**—Mother plant Guinevere produces a yield of four pounds of nuts per plant, two to four nuts per cluster. These seedlings are open-pollinated, so there is no guarantee that they will perform like their mothers.

F047 **Seedlings from Harvey NEW**—Mother plant Harvey has sweet, nickel-size nuts with easily removable husks. These seedlings are open-pollinated, so there is no guarantee that they will perform like their mothers.

Honeyberry *Lonicera caerulea* var. *edulis*

Resilient honeysuckle shrubs with edible fruit, acclimated to the winters of Russia, Japan, and Canada. Also called haskaps, meaning "many fruits on branches," by the Indigenous Ainu people of Hokkaido. Yellow flowers in early spring turn into tangy-sweet tubular blue fruit often compared to blueberries, but in pairs with crimson flesh and quadruple the level of anthocyanin and triple the antioxidants. Requires two varieties that bloom together for pollination, planted within 100'. Retains flavor fresh, frozen or dried. Accepts a wide range of soil. Protect from rabbits in winter. Good source of early food for the hungry bees. ○🐝🦋

\$11.00—4" deep pot:

F048 **Yezberry Maxie**—Olive-shaped berries are sweet and juicy. The largest we've seen. Flowers can withstand early spring frosts. Developed in the U.S. from a Japanese variety. "Yez" refers to the northern Japanese island now called Hokkaido. 5–6'h

F049 **Yezberry Solo**—Abundant yields of plump, sweet fruit. Fruits well without a pollenizer, but yields and fruit will be larger if Yezberry Maxie is planted nearby. 5–6'h

\$29.00—1 gal. pot:

F050 **Boreal Beast NEW**—Aromatic berries taste like raspberries with a hint of honey. Variety developed for increased size, yield, and flavor by the University of Saskatchewan. Pairs well with the late-blooming Boreal Blizzard or Beauty. Fruits within two years. Excellent mildew resistance. 8'h

F051 **Boreal Blizzard NEW**—Largest berries of any haskap variety. Pairs well with Boreal Beast or Beauty. Fruits within two years. Variety developed for increased size, yield, and flavor by the University of Saskatchewan. Excellent mildew resistance. 8'h

F052 Huckleberry, Black

Gaylussacia baccata

Tubular pink to possibly red flowers cover this shrub in spring, followed by edible purplish black berries. Red fall color. Prefers acid soil. Self-fruitful, but better fruit production if another is nearby. Michigan source. 1–2'h ○🐝🦋🌱 \$10.00—4" pot

F053 Jostaberry, Black

Ribes nigrum × uva-crispa

Hybrid of black currant and gooseberry, with the larger berry size and sweetness of the gooseberry and distinctive flavor of the black currant. Thornless and self-fruitful. 5–6'h ○🐝 \$14.00—1 gal. pot

Kiwi, Hardy *Actinidia arguta*

Not your fuzzy kiwis! Hardy kiwiberries have a thin, smooth, edible skin. They range in size from large blueberries to large grapes. Buds appear in late spring and may require protection from late frosts. Small, fragrant white flowers. Produces fruit in three to four years. Grow on a strong, T-shaped trellis. Mulch roots for winter protection. A pollinating plant is required. Twining. ○🐝

\$12.00—1 gal. pot:

F054 **Anna**—Fruiting plant with penny-sized green fruits and a taste similar to pineapple. Ripens early to mid-October. 8–15'h

F055 **Geneva 3**—Fruiting plant with fruits slightly smaller than those of Anna, but a prolific producer of very sweet, tropical-tasting berries. Ripens late September to early October. 15–20'h

F056 **Meador**—Pollenizer needed for Anna and Geneva 3. Can pollinate up to five fruiting plants. 10–15'h

Lingonberry *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*

This beautiful, tiny shrub has reddish new leaves the size of mouse ears that turn glossy green. Clusters of bell-shaped white to pinkish flowers in May are followed by tart red berries in July, used for the famous lingonberry preserve or syrup. A circumpolar native plant in northern North America, Europe, and Asia. Good planted in acidic soil with blueberries, rhododendrons, or azaleas. Two varieties needed for fruit. ○🐝🦋

\$11.00—1 gal. pot:

F057 **Erntesege**—High yields of very large berries. Can produce both a summer and fall crop. This variety tolerates the widest range of growing conditions and is one of the most tolerant of heat as well as bitter chills. 1–1.5'h

F058 **Red Sunset**—Vigorous with medium to large berries. 0.5–1.5'h

F059 **Ruby**—Blooms May–June and berries ripen by the beginning of September. High yields of fruit. Introduced by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. 1'h

Mulberry *Morus*

Medium-sized tree with inconspicuous catkins in spring followed by blackberry-like fruits. Self-fruitful. ○🐝

\$39.00—1 gal. pot:

F060 **Illinois Everbearing M. alba × M. rubra**—Heavy-yielding over much of the summer, with very sweet, delicious flavor. Fruits early in the tree's life. Seedless and sterile. Hybrid of the North American native mulberry and an Asian mulberry. 30'h

F061 **Red M. rubra NEW**—Sweet 1" fruit in late summer and fall. Young trees may take 10 years to begin producing fruit. Red mulberry is historically native to Southeastern Minnesota, but may no longer exist due to hybridization with *M. alba*. Host of the mourning cloak butterfly caterpillar. Michigan source. 35–50'h 🦋🌱

Pawpaw *Asimina triloba*

Large, tropical-looking leaves and purple blossoms give way to fruit that has given this tree its other common name: poor man's banana. Fruits to the size of a mango change color from yellow-green to brown, maturing from mid-August to October. Sweet, custard-like flavor. Excellent source of vitamins and minerals. Requires two trees for fruit production. Trial in Minnesota; let us know how yours do. ○

\$13.00—3.5" deep pot:

F062 **Mischenko seedlings**—Seedlings of choice trees selected in New Jersey, from the Experimental Farm Network. 15–30'h by 10–15'w

\$16.00—1 gal. pot:

F063 **Hartmann seedlings**—Propagated from selected large-fruited trees in Michigan. Pyramid-shaped tree with broad oval leaves and golden-yellow autumn foliage. 30–40'h by 25–30'w

Peach *Prunus persica*

Yes, these are edible, freestone peaches. Fragrant pink to red-purple flowers in early spring. Best in a north- or east-facing location to prevent early bloom and frost damage. Self-fruitful. ○🐝

\$63.00—5 gal. pot:

F064 **Contender**—Sweet fruits with a yellow interior ripen in late August. Cold-hardy and its later bloom time helps avoid late spring frosts. 12–15'h

F065 **Reliance**—Medium to large peaches with a bright yellow interior and yellow skin blushed with red. Ripens in August. 12–15'h by 8–10'w 🐝



Gooseberries



Grapes

Thank you, Master Gardeners, for volunteering at the plant sale!

Master Gardeners will be on hand throughout the sale to answer questions. They will be located inside the Grandstand under the center stairway.

Many are from Ramsey County:
www.co.ramsey.mn.us/mastergardener

For general Master Gardener info:
www.extension.umn.edu/mastergardener/about-master-gardener



SPACE...the final frontier

If you want to look into pollination and spacing among fruit trees and shrubs, check out mygardenlife.com/recipes-edibles/pollination-charts-for-fruit-bearing-trees-and-shrubs

Our recent winters remind us:

BARK IS TASTY

Protect your fruit trees and shrubs from rabbits and other nibblers using chicken wire, hardware cloth, or wrapping.



Peach

Fruit & Nuts

We accept checks, cash, Amex, Visa, MasterCard, Discover, and Apple Pay

Pear *Pyrus communis*

White flowers are followed by sweet and juicy fruits. Pears are most productive with a different pear tree in the neighborhood (or on the same tree). Generally European pears pollinize European pears and Asian pears pollinize Asian pears. ☉☼

\$63.00—5 gal. pot:

F066 **Summercrisp**—A U of M introduction with very early harvest in mid-August. Fruits are green with a red blush and are best eaten or refrigerated before they ripen to yellow. Crisp, juicy texture and sweet, mild flavor, they keep up to six weeks in the fridge. It is a good pollinizer for a number of other pear varieties. S-333 rootstock. ★★★ 12–18'h

\$99.00—7 gal. pot:

F067 **4-in-1 Multiway Hardy** **NEW**—Five types of pears are grafted onto one tree: Ure (small green-yellow Asian, ripens mid-August), Comice (large green-yellow European, ripens October), Golden Spice (small yellow Asian, ripens August), Flemish Beauty (medium-large blushed yellow European, ripens September–October), and Summercrisp (U of M introduction, ripens mid-August. Pollenized by Comice or Flemish Beauty). Five grafts for a 4-in-1 tree in case one of the grafts does not take, but you are most likely to get all five. Provence Quince rootstock. 12–16'h

Plum *Prunus*

Hardy and great for fresh eating or cooking. Flowers are pink or white or a mixture of the two. ☉☼

\$63.00—5 gal. pot:

F068 **Stanley** *P. domestica*—Early September fruits with deep blue-purple skin. The sweet, dry texture of its pale yellow interior makes it ideal for preserves and drying. White flower. Self-fruitful European plum. 20–25'h

F069 **Toka** *P. americana* × *simonii*—Richly flavored, exceptionally hardy hybrid plum bred (Chinese apricot plum) over 100 years ago in South Dakota. Pink flowers in May, with dark red fruit ripening mid-August to early September. Self-fruitful and one of the best pollinizers for American and Japanese plums, including Black Ice and Alderman. Also known as Bubblegum. 15–20'h by 10–12'w

\$99.00—7 gal. pot:

F070 **Multiway Hardy** **NEW**—Five varieties on one tree: American-Japanese cross Black Ice (deep purple to black skin, ripens mid-July); Waneta and Brookred (red skins, ripen mid-August to early September, pollenized by Toka); European Green Gage (green skin, ripens in mid-August, self-fruitful), and Toka. Rootstock Krymsk 1. 12–16'h

F071 Plum, Wild *Prunus americana*

White flowers in May followed by red or yellow edible fruit. Self-fruitful but more fruit with two trees. Long thorns that can be used as needles. Hardy and drought-resistant. Excellent for wildlife. Horticultural seed source. 15–20'h ☉☼☼☼ \$11.00—2.5" deep pot

F072 Quince, Common *Cydonia oblonga*

One of the most widely used fruits in the world and cultivated for centuries. The fragrant fruit can be juiced, stewed, baked, made into jellies and jams, and mixed with other fruits to help set or thicken a mixture. Self-fruitful, but produces more fruit with another quince nearby for pollinizing. The toxicity symbol refers to the leaves and seeds, not the fruit. 12'h ☉☼☼ \$12.00—3.5" deep pot

Raspberry *Rubus idaeus*

Upright, self-fruitful, usually thorny shrubs that don't require staking or support. Clusters of five-petaled white flowers with yellow anthers give way to flavorful fruit. Red or yellow raspberries spread by suckering underground; black raspberries spread when the tips reach the ground. Note: black raspberries should not be planted near any other color of raspberries nor near blackberries. ☉☼☼

\$5.00—2.5" pot:

F073 **Anne**—Hands-down the best-tasting yellow raspberry and also highly productive. Extra-large berries ripen late August–October. Few thorns. Benefits from spring pruning for summer fruit, or a complete cutback for fall fruit. 4–5'h

F074 **Caroline**—University of Maryland red variety, one of the most productive. Fall bearing. Vigorous. 4–5'h

F075 **Heritage**—Medium-sized red berries ripen in early September, plus a small July crop (considered everbearing). Vigorous and hardy. 5–6'h

F076 **Pequot Black** *R. occidentalis*—Firm black raspberries for the North. Fruiting season is about three weeks long in July. Developed by the late Jim Fruth of Pequot Lakes, Minn. 4–5'h

Raspberry continued

\$20.00—8" pot:

F077 **Latham Red**—Large, firm red berries late June–mid-July. Burgundy fall foliage for landscape interest. Very productive and cold-hardy, developed in Minnesota in 1920. 4–6'h

\$22.00—5.25" pot:

F078 **Double Gold** ☼—Tasty, medium-sized peachy gold fruit with a wash of pink in midsummer on old canes, and a larger crop September to frost on new canes. The "Double" refers to the two crops of fruit, but in cold climates like ours it may only bear fruit in fall. 2012 Cornell University introduction. 5–8'h by 4–5'w ☼

F079 **Killarney** ☼—Vigorous, cold-tolerant, summer-bearing raspberry developed in Manitoba. Medium-sized red fruit with good eating and freezing quality. Sibling variety to Boyne. 3–4'h

\$29.00—1 gal. pot:

F080 **Joan J** ☼—Absence of thorns and smaller stature make this easy to pick. Large, firm red fruit from summer to early fall. 4.5'h

Raspberry, Ground Cover

Rubus × *stellarecticus*

Low-growing plant without thorns. Spreads by rhizomes, making thick mats of bright green leaves. Small pinkish lavender flowers in late spring; red fruits in midsummer. Red and burgundy fall color. Very hardy. Also known as the Arctic raspberry or nagoonberry, with a flavor between strawberry and raspberry. Plant two varieties to get fruit. ☉☼☼☼

\$5.00—2.5" pot:

F081 **Sophia**—Pink 1" flowers in late spring and berries in July. Selected by Dr. Gunny Larsson in Sweden. 0.5'h by 1–2'w

F082 **Valentina**—Petite reddish purple fruits have a sweet-tart flavor. Plants establish quickly in all soil types. Selected by Dr. Gunny Larsson in Sweden for flavor, vigor, and extreme hardiness. .05'h by 1–2'w

Rhubarb *Rheum rhabarbarum*

Great for pies and preserves. One of the earliest perennials to emerge in spring. Large green leaf blades are toxic to humans, while the tart stalks are edible. Let the plant establish itself a couple years before harvesting. ☉☼

\$4.00—4" pot:

F083 **Victoria** ☼—Popular, medium-sized stalks with pink at the bottom and green at the top. Heavy producer. 30–42" h by 36–48" w

\$19.00—2 gal. pot:

F084 **Crimson Red**—Ruby red inside and out. Plump stalks have a nicely balanced sweet-tart taste. Very hardy. 24–36" h

\$25.00—2 gal. pot:

F085 **Chipman's Canada Red**—Bright red stalks that do not fade when cooked. One of the sweetest varieties of red rhubarb. 30–42" h by 36–48" w

F086 Serviceberry, Low **NEW**

Amelanchier humilis

Berries edible, raw or cooked, good for jams, jellies, pies. White flowers in early spring give way to showy, edible blue berries in summer and then brilliant fall color. Yellow to red foliage in fall. May sucker. May hybridize with other serviceberries. The Xerces Society says it has special value to native bees. Serviceberries are native, multi-stemmed shrubs whose fruit is important to wildlife. Self-fruitful. A xeriscape plant. Deer-resistant. Also called Juneberry. Seed from St. Louis County, Minn. 3–6'h ☉☼☼☼ \$11.00—2.5" deep pot

Serviceberry, Saskatoon

Amelanchier alnifolia

White flowers in early spring give way to showy, edible blue berries in summer and then brilliant fall color. Serviceberries are native, multi-stemmed shrubs whose fruit is important to wildlife. Self-fruitful. A xeriscape plant. Deer-resistant. Also called Juneberry. ☉☼☼☼

\$15.00—5.25" pot:

F087 **Wild Serviceberry** ☼—Can be trained into a small tree. Extremely cold-hardy, drought-tolerant, and not picky about soil condition. Mason County, Mich., source. 20'h by 10'w ☼

\$26.00—1 gal. pot:

F088 **Honeywood**—Round royal blue berries June and July, good for fresh-eating, cooking, and preserves. Compact cultivar of the Minnesota native. 8–12'h

\$28.00—2 gal. pot:

F089 **Regent** *A. alnifolia*—Red fall color and widely grown for its dark purple fruit. 4–6'h by 4–8'w ☼

Strawberry, Alpine *Fragaria vesca*

Numerous small, slender berries. Fragrant and tasty, summer to fall. Likes part shade and regular water. Nice along paths, and good in containers, too (plant in the ground in fall). The species is a plant native in Minnesota. Runnerless, but may self-seed somewhat. ☉☼☼☼

\$4.00—4 plants in a pack:

F090 **Alexandria** ☼—Red berries on productive plants. 10" h by 12–15" w

F091 **Yellow Wonder** ☼—Many prefer this white berry with yellow seeds over traditional red strawberries. Considered sweeter, too. And birds ignore them totally. 6–8" h by 12–15" w

F092 Strawberry, Day-Neutral **NEW**

Fragaria × *ananassa* Delizz

Rich, decadent sweetness makes this variety great for fresh eating. Day-neutral strawberries fruit from June through fall. Harvest frequently for best production. Compact and well-suited to containers or hanging baskets. Self-fertile. Treat as an annual. 24" h by 12" w ☉ \$5.00—4" pot

Strawberry, Ever-Bearing

Fragaria × *ananassa*

Ever-bearing strawberries fruit early and again later in the season, with berries that are smaller on average than those of June-bearing varieties. They are suited to container growing and smaller spaces, while also working well in the ground. Self-fertile. ☉☼

\$4.00—4 plants in a pack:

F093 **Ozark Beauty** ☼—Unusually vigorous plants with thick foliage and deep roots. 6–10" h by 24" w

\$5.00—4" deep pot:

F094 **Ogalalla** **NEW**—This heirloom from 1956 is a cross between a wild strawberry from the Rockies and several cultivated varieties. Large, firm fruits are sweet and aromatic like a wild strawberry. Good for freezing. Drought-resistant. Recommended by the U of M.

\$8.00—6 plants in a pack:

F095 **Eversweet** ☼—Large, sweet fruit. Plants can tolerate temperatures over 100°F without loss of fruit quality.

Strawberry, June-Bearing

Fragaria × *ananassa*

June-bearing strawberries fruit heavily for about a month. One big crop, better for canning. Lovely perennial fruits that are easy to grow. They prefer sandy soil, but can be grown almost anywhere sunny. Spread by runners. Self-fertile. ☉☼

\$4.00—4 plants in a pack:

F096 **Honeoye** ☼—Reliable producer bred for cold climates. Sweet, juicy, and firm fruit. Recommended by the U of M. 6–10" h by 24" w

\$5.00—4" deep pot:

F097 **Flavorfest** **NEW**—Large berries hold their size throughout the harvest season. Developed by the USDA, this variety is the whole package: excellent flavor, high yields, and great disease resistance.

\$8.00—6 plants in a pack:

F098 **Allstar** ☼—Red 1–2" fruits are extra sweet.

F099 Strawberry, Musk

Fragaria moschata

Small, round fruits have an intense flavor, a mix of strawberry, raspberry, and pineapple. Not self-fertile, so plant in multiples. Native to Europe and commonly grown there. Prefers moist and protected areas to have consistent temperatures. 6" h by 18" w ☉☼ \$8.00—6 plants in a pack

See also these shrubs and trees with edible fruit or nuts:

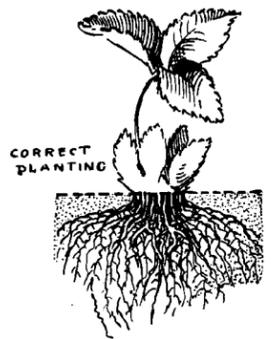
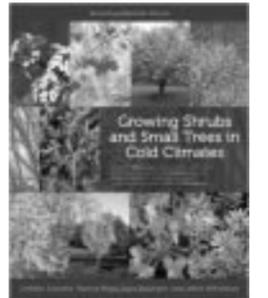
BLADDERNUT page 48, CHOKEBERRY, CHOKECHERRY, CRABAPPLE and ELDERBERRY, page 49.

And in others sections:

GOLDENBERRY, page 12, WONDERBERRY, page 16, JABUTICABA, page 42, and STRAWBERRY, WILD, page 56.

About those stars...

Throughout this section, you will notice trees and shrubs that are marked with four or five stars (★★★★). These plants have been noted by Lonnee, Rose, Selinger, and Whitman in the 2011 edition of *Growing Shrubs and Small Trees in Cold Climates* as some of the very best plants available on the market.



Strawberry



Rhubarb



BYO Crates, Boxes, Bins

Enter to win prizes*—
1 free ticket for each container

See a Welcome Ambassador or visit the Zero Waste Tent in the Garden Fair to enter.

*Details on page 29

