



Fruit Tree and Shrub Sale 2012

\$35.00 Apple, Cox's Orange Pippin (standard)— One of the best eating apples ever but also one of the most sought-after varieties in modern apple breeding; parent or grandparent of many other varieties. Medium-sized all-purpose aromatic fruit, perfectly balanced slightly subacid flavor and crisp juicy tender flesh improve with storage. Moderately vigorous moderately productive tree bears young and annually. Prefers cooler climates and higher pH (6.5-7.5+). Scab resistant. Blooms midseason. Zones 4–6. Maine Grown.

\$32.00 Apple, Royal Court (Bud 118 rootstock)—Considered superior to all other Cortland strains. Offered exclusively by Adams County Nursery. Blooms mid-season and will pollenize all other early blooming apple varieties, varieties blooming in the middle of the season, and also varieties blooming late in the season. Fruit maturity date September 15.

\$20.00 Apple, Zestar! (EMLA 111 rootstock)—The fruit is red, crisp and juicy, has excellent dessert quality and will keep in common storage for six to eight weeks. The tree is non-vigorous, spreading and crops annually. Maturity date August 15. Blooms in mid-season and will pollinate all other early blooming apple varieties, varieties blooming in the middle of the season, and also varieties blooming late in the season. Introduced by U of M.

\$20.00 Apricot, Harlayne (Cert Myro rootstock)—Late season apricot, maturity date is July 25. Fruit is bright yellow with a red blush. May require thinning for best size. A 1980 release from Harrow, Canada. Plant in sets of at least two different varieties.

\$20.00 Apricot, Harogem (Cert Myro rootstock)—Upright trees, productive, very cold hardy, resistant to brown rot, perennial canker and somewhat resistant to bacterial spot. Flesh is orange, firm, and freestone with good flavor. Maturity date July 20. Plant in sets of at least two different varieties. From Harrow Research Station, Canada.

\$16.00 Aronia, Black Chokeberry (12-30" transplants)— Often called Aronia to avoid using its unfortunate common name. Compact rounded native shrub with edible blueberry-sized fruit, extremely high levels of antioxidants. While fruit is barely palatable fresh, the flavor improves considerably when dried, juiced or cooked. Not particularly picky about where it grows. Will sucker over time and form colonies. Adaptable to wet or dry areas, sun or partial shade. Free of diseases and insects. An excellent alternative to the highly invasive burning bush. Native to eastern U.S. Zones 3–4. Maine grown.

\$2 Asparagus, Sweet Purple—Sweet purple asparagus has 20% higher sugar content. Because of this extra sweetness, this vegetable is often eaten raw. When cooked, the sweetness gives this asparagus a mild, nutty flavor.

\$2 Asparagus, Jersey Knight—All male hybrid variety tolerant to Fusarium crown rot and resistant to rust. Very vigorous growth. Large spears.

Blueberries do best when cross pollinated.

\$10.00 Blueberry, Chippewa—Developed in 1996 at the U of M to withstand the harsh cold as low as -40°F, the Chippewa blueberry was cultivated as a “half-high” variety, meaning that even at maturity it stands about half as high (3 feet) as the traditional blueberry bush. The fruits are medium to large and produce huge crops despite the coldest weather conditions. The berries are prized for their firmness, attractive color and delicious wild-like flavor that makes blueberries so popular. The Chippewa variety is excellent for container pot or patio plant. Zones 3–7.

\$10.00 Blueberry, Northblue—Great landscape plant and proven producer of quality fruit in cold climates. “Wild” taste makes it excellent for baking or fresh eating. Northblue has survived winter temperatures to -35°F, although production is maximized when snow protection is adequate. Zones 3–7.

\$10.00 Blueberry, Polaris—1996 release from Minnesota, cold-hardy, early ripening companion to Northblue or Chippewa. The berries are aromatic and very sweet.

\$10.00 Blueberry, Superior—Matures the majority of its fruit later in the season than other blueberry varieties that can be grown in USDA Hardiness Zones 3 and 4. Most productive cultivar in trials at Grand Rapids, MN (Zone 3) among the most productive blueberry selections in trials at Becker, MN. Height 3–5', spread 3–5'. White flowers bloom in May and maroon foliage in October.

\$32.00 Cherry, Carmine Jewel—Ripe when “black” and then they’re sweet. Dwarf bush, from Saskatchewan. Hardy to Zone 2b.

\$32.00 Cherry, Crimson Passion—A cross between the tart cherry and the Mongolian cherry produces a high sugar content which makes for excellent fresh eating, cooking, baking and making jams and jellies. This is a self-pollinating variety, so it doesn't require a second plant nearby to set fruit. This is a high maintenance tree that will require regular care and upkeep, and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. Attracts birds. Suckering and disease may warrant special consideration. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 40 years or more. This tree should only be grown in full sunlight. It does best in average to evenly moist conditions, but will not tolerate standing water. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments. Height 5', spread 5', full sun, Zone 3a.

\$25.00 Cherry, Kristin (Gisela rootstock)—Tested extensively in cold climates, very winter hardy and productive. The fruit is dark red, sweet, large, and of high quality. *Plant in sets of two or three varieties to allow for cross pollination.*

\$20.00 Cherry, Montmorency (Mazzard rootstock)—The most popular sour cherry in America for pies and preserves. Ripens early. A hybrid between sweet cherry x nanking cherry, *P. tomentosa*. The fruit is bright red, medium in size, with clear, juicy flesh. Requires no pollinizer. Winter hardy and very productive. Zones 4–7.

\$30.00 Cherry, Stella Sweet Cherry—Hardy, good quality, self-fertile, sweet cherry, large heart-shaped black-skinned fruit has juicy medium-firm black flesh. May be a disappointment to sweet cherry aficionados from the Northwest but could be like a dream come true for orchardists living in the North. Although the fruit buds are relatively tender, reports say the tree is doing well in Minnesota. Upright spreading vigorous productive tree will grow to 25–30'. Self pollinating, also pollinates other sweet cherries. Zone 4.

\$12.00 Currant, Red Lake—Considered the best red currant. Large and juicy red berries ripen in late spring through the summer months, with intense flavor ideal for making preserves. Though tart, can be eaten fresh picked. Attractive to birds. Best grown in rich, well-drained soil. Very resistant to White Pine Blister Rust. Very high in vitamin C.

\$15 Currant, Black (local)—Antonina’s Black Currant, Potted, Russian, frost resistant black currants propagated in her Duluth garden.

New! Honeyberries (Haskap)

Edible honeysuckle, originating from Siberia, can withstand winter temperatures of -47° C (-52.6 °F). Its open flowers can endure -7° C (19.4 °F). They fruit usually in mid to late June. Hardy, fast growing, high yielding, great tasting berry. In studies at the U of Saskatchewan, they were yielding 2.2 lbs. per plant in their 3rd year and 8.8 lb per plant in their 6th year. Some compare taste to blueberries, raspberries, blackberries, rhubarb, saskatoons, and black currant—flavor seems to vary with varieties; most often compared with blueberries, but without noticeable seeds. Basically anything you would do with blueberries, you could also do with haskap—eat them fresh, in baking, as jams and jellies, frozen, or whatever. We offer two varieties. These plants do not like to grow in very wet soil. Plant in areas where there is good drainage.

CORRECTION: ‘Borealis’ and ‘Tundra’ will not pollenize each other. The nursery just notified us of their research which discovered both these cultivars are from the same parentage; therefore, they will not pollenize each other. You must have two varieties for cross pollination, up to 5 plants in one variety and then at least one plant in another. ‘Cinderella’ and ‘Berry Blue’ are cultivars that will pollenize ‘Borealis’ and ‘Tundra.’ ‘Cinderella’ will be available at the Duluth Farmers Market in July from Deb Shubat. ‘Berry Blue’ is available online from nurseries. Ratio: 1 pollinator to 4–8 fruiting cultivars, depending on placement. We may have all these cultivars available next year.

\$20.00 Honeyberry, Borealis—Gallon potted. Honeyberry's taste has been compared to blueberries, blackberries, raspberries and black currants. You can eat them fresh, bake into pies or make into jams or jellies. Excellent source of antioxidants and Vitamin C. Needs 'Cinderella' (available in July from Deb Shubat at the Duluth Farmers Market) or 'Berry Blue' (available from nurseries online) for pollenization and fruit set. Height 4', spread 4', foliage gray-green, full sun. Zones 3–8.

\$20.00 Honeyberry, Tundra—Gallon potted. Tundra bushes are smaller, but the fruit is larger. Berries taste like wild blueberries with a hint of black currant. Great for fresh eating or making jams and jellies. Perfect for a backyard or full orchard. Needs 'Cinderella' (available in July from Deb Shubat at the Duluth Farmers Market) or 'Berry Blue' (available from nurseries online) for pollenization and fruit set. Drought tolerant. Height 4–5', spread 4–5', foliage gray-green, full sun. Zones 3–8.

\$32.00 Pear, Cabot (standard)—Medium size fruit. Flesh is melting, sweet, aromatic and good for fresh eating. Extremely winter hardy (-50F). Ripens in September.

\$32.00 Pear, Ely (standard)—Small, sweet, good for canning and processing. This tree has to be hardy (to -50F). The parent tree has been growing in Ely, MN for a least 100 years. Fruit ripens in October.

\$32.00 Pear, Hudar (standard)—Early and productive, good for eating pears and canning. Yellow with sweet, juicy flesh. Ripens late July, early August.

\$32.00 Pear, Patten—Very good fresh eating with sweet “high flavor.” Fine-grained soft flesh has minimal grit cells. Good canning pear. Long willowy branches very flexible, won't break even under the weight of its heavy crops. Scab resistant. A good pollinizer for other varieties. Extremely hardy. It grows at a fast rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 70 years or more. This tree should only be grown in full sunlight. It does best in average to evenly moist conditions, but will not tolerate standing water. It is not particular as to soil type or pH, and is subject to chlorosis (yellowing) of the leaves in alkaline soils. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments, and will benefit from being planted in a relatively sheltered location. Zone 3. Maine grown.

\$32.00 Pear, Summercrisp Pear— 'Summercrisp' produces medium-sized, red-blushed fruit that is mild and sweet with a crisp texture. Hardy in most of Minnesota and moderately resistant to fire blight. An early variety—harvest in mid-August. Free from fireblight. Flowers annually at the same time as Patten and Parker, two to four days earlier than Luscious. Requires cross-pollination, but because it produces abundant, viable pollen, it is useful as a hardy pollinizer for other pear cultivars. Fruit are best consumed *without having been ripened*; the eating quality is highest while the flesh is firm and crisp. *Refrigerate Summercrisp fruit immediately after they are harvested, while the flesh is still firm and before any yellow color is apparent. They should not be allowed to ripen on or off the tree or else grit cells, a browning of the flesh around the seeds, and a strong aroma will become apparent. When they are consumed without having been ripened, the fruit have a crisp, juicy texture and a sweet, mild flavor. When harvested as described above, they have been stored in good condition for six weeks under refrigeration. Summercrisp is not desirable for canning because the grit cells become more detectable when the fruit are processed.* Zone 3.

\$32.00 Plum, Mount Royal European Plum—Mount Royal plum trees produce sweet, tender fruits that can be eaten right off the tree. The flesh is greenish-yellow, juicy and firm. Also use dried, frozen, canned and in preserves. Medium-sized tree is open with good crotch angles and requires only moderate pruning. Self pollinating. Can reach height of 20 feet in zones 4 to 8. With proper maintenance, you can rely on a yearly crop of plums and a healthy tree. Zone 3.

\$4.00 Raspberry, Polka—Fall fruiting raspberry from Poland, with a very upright growth habit. The technical name for fall-bearing raspberries and other fall-bearing brambles is "primocane fruiting" raspberries. Primocanes grow up from the root crown beginning in spring; they are the youngest canes on a bramble at any time. Fall-bearing raspberries bear the majority of their fruit on their primocanes. Polka fruit is medium to large, glossy, and medium red in color, with excellent sweet flavor. Plants have a relatively low susceptibility to root rot and mosaic virus complex.

\$4.00 Raspberry, Royalty—Large, sweet, delicious without sugar, ideal for pies and jams. Fully winter hardy. Multiple” insect resistance including immunity to “raspberry aphid.” Late season bearing, avoids spring frost damage. Prolific bearer of VERY large, dusky purple raspberries. Royalty grows like a black raspberry or blackberry, from a crown, relying on

cane tip-rooting for propagation. Royalty does not spread vigorously via underground runners like summer red raspberries do, and it will usually produce a quarter more fruit per cane than summer red raspberries. Zones 4–8.

\$6.00 Raspberry, Souris—Compared to the old standard 'Boyne', 'Souris' is slightly sweeter, more productive and has better spider mite resistance. Attracts butterflies. Height 3–4', spread 3–4', full sun. From the Morden Research Station in Canada. Zones 3–7.

\$10.00 Rhubarb, Canada Red—Long lived perennial. Dependable, produces red stalks. Height –3'. Loves deep moist well-drained soils. Plant early spring for fall. Plant crowns with leaf remnants up and root mass down in the planting hole. If the root mass of the crown is planted "up", the plant won't survive. Give rhubarb plants plenty of space, at least 9 sq. ft. Takes 2 years before ready to harvest. Don't harvest stalks 1st season. Harvest freely the following seasons. Will harvest in spring, and in fall. Leaves of rhubarb are poisonous. Full sun until the middle of June. Zone 3.

\$10.00 Rose, Blanc Double de Coubert (Own Root)—From early summer until the arrival of frost, the loose, delicate blooms of purest white are intoxicatingly fragrant with sweet licorice scent, day or night. Fall colors, with large scarlet fruits. Height 5–7', spread 5–7', full sun. Zones 3–7.

\$16.00 Rose, J.P. Connell (Own Root)—This rose grows more richly colored and prolific with each passing season. Its yellow buds appear in clusters on stiff, nearly thornless canes of yellow-green and open to lemon yellow blooms with stamens of gold. As they age, the petals fade to ivory-yellow and fill the air with an intense tea fragrance. Height 3–5', spread 3', full sun. Zones 3–7.

\$15.00 Rose, Belle Poitevine (Own Root)—Dense, richly veined foliage; deep magenta-pink buds unfurl in early summer to informal warm pink blooms that continue in fragrant waves until the arrival of frost. In fall, foliage turns yellow and orange, accented by large orange-red fruit. Height 4–5', spread 4', full sun. Zones 3–7.

\$.50 each or \$5/dozen Strawberry, Sparkle—June bearing strawberry with sweet, glossy, crimson red fruit, Heirloom quality. Recommended for beginners. Great for fresh eating, freezing and preserves. Vigorous plant with many runners and a late season producer. Resistant to red stele and leaf spot diseases. Self-pollinating. Perennial, winter hardy, will thrive in full sunshine as long as the soil is fertile and well drained. Healthy plants will produce an abundance of berries for three to four years, after which they should be replaced. Strawberries can also be planted in tubs, containers and hanging baskets. NOTE: When making a strawberry bed in an established garden, be sure to locate it away from any spot where you have grown peppers, tomatoes, eggplant or potatoes. These plants can harbor verticillium wilt, which is devastating to strawberries.

Please see our easy, but important, online instructions for successfully planting fruit trees and bushes at http://www.duluthcommunitygarden.org/res_frutgrowing.html. The Duluth Community Garden Program will have limited ability to replace your tree or shrub if it fails to grow after being planted properly, and you must notify the Duluth Community Garden before June 1, 2012 of any problems. Call 722-4583.