

Cultivar Guide

162 profiles: 104 for plants on hand, 9 for purchased plants that are not tagged yet, 25 for cultivars planned for 2027 but not bought yet, 6 for plants reported dead, 18 for species on your seed list only. Reviewed 2026-10-17.

What this is: short, plain-language profiles of the plants in the inventory, the purchase list, your seed list, and the cultivars planned for the open 2027 spots: fruit, nut, and berry plants, windbreak and shade trees, perennials, and the ungrafted apple rootstocks. Tap a tree anywhere on this site to land on its profile, or search by name, alias, or metal tag.

Ripening is relative to each fruit type's own harvest window (Early, Mid, Late, Very late), with the actual timing noted. **Basis** says whether every claim is backed by the listed sources or partly comes from general knowledge. Bloom group, ploidy, and fertility come from your purchase sheet, not from these sources.

Habit, bark, and leaves appear only where a source describes that specific cultivar or species. The box at the top of each fruit group describes the type in general. Where a profile has nothing of its own, compare your tree with the tagged trees of the same type and write down what you see (see the ID log sheet and the data guide).

Apples, crabapples, and rootstocks (53)

How to tell apple trees by habit, bark, and leaves

Habit	Full-size apples often have twisting trunks and branches that start low, with many short fruiting spurs and, if unpruned, suckers along the trunk and in the crown. Crabapples mostly stay 6-25 ft, bear fruit up to 2 inches across, and some sucker heavily; Dolgo is listed near 40 ft. Columnar Urban apples are only 7-8 ft tall and 2-3 ft wide, with spurs along the trunk and no long side limbs.
Bark and twigs	Smooth when young, then thin and scaly; color varies. Crabapple bark is gray to brown, with narrow ridges that are scaly, and may peel. Fast-growing twigs are brown to gray and usually hairy, with plenty of spur shoots and plump buds covered in gray hairs.
Leaves	Alternate, oval to elliptical, 1.5-3 inches long, finely toothed, green above, with a paler underside and leaf stalk covered in white hairs; some leaves sit on spur shoots. Crabapple foliage is deep green, lighter below, and turns brown in fall.

Typical of the type, not of every cultivar; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Virginia Tech Dendrology: Apple (Malus spp.) fact sheet · University of Minnesota UFOR Nursery: Crabapple (Malus spp.) · University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension: Columnar Apples

Akane Apple EARLY PLANNED 2027

Early; bright red; sweet-tart with strawberry notes

Ripens:	Early (Ripens late August to early September in upstate New York, per Cummins Nursery; Intermountain lists August harvest for Utah.) · Hardiness: Cold hardy for Utah per Intermountain; no USDA zone given. · Uses: Fresh eating, Cooking and baking
Appearance	Small to medium, bright red apple, flattened like its Worcester Pearmain parent, with crisp, slightly chewy, creamy to off-white, medium-grained flesh.
Flavor and use	Sweet-tart flavor with strawberry and floral notes; flesh holds its shape, so it suits baking as well as fresh eating. Purdue BP-132-W rates it scab resistant, fire blight and cedar-apple rust moderately resistant, powdery mildew resistant. Bloom group 4, diploid, not self-fertile, per Cummins.
How to recognize it	Akane's flattened, Worcester Pearmain-type shape and bright red color are its cues; it ripens in August per Cummins and Intermountain, well before Gala's September harvest (Intermountain). No source compares its shape or timing with Zestar! or Williams' Pride.
Habit	Hardy and precocious tree, bearing early in its life, per Cummins Nursery.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not grafted).
Planned for 2027	2 grafted trees at R1-C6, R1-C7. Early red apple, ripe from late August into early September; precocious. Graft onto: Your M-111 rootstock. Sources disagree on use: Intermountain calls it a baking apple that does not store, Orange Pippin a fresh-eating apple.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Akane Apple Scionwood · Intermountainfruit.org: Apple variety table for Utah · Purdue Extension: BP-132-W apple disease table Note: Intermountain recommends it mainly for baking and says it does not store; Cummins lists fresh eating too. No source rates it a poor fit for zone 5a, a short season, or cedar-apple rust (Purdue: Moderately Resistant).

Arkansas Black Apple **VERY LATE**

Very late; dark red-black; tart, firm, long keeper

Ripens: Very late (Early Nov per Raintree; about Oct 20 near Madison, Wisconsin per Lapacek's Orchard) · Hardiness: Zone 5 per Raintree · Uses: Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider, Long keeper	
Appearance	Medium, round to slightly conical fruit. Glossy yellow skin is washed red, deepening to dark purple-red on the sunny side and darker still in storage, when it turns waxy. Small pale dots. Flesh yellowish, fine-grained, very firm.
Flavor and use	Firm and sharp straight off the tree; after months in cold storage it turns softer, sweeter and spicier (Raintree suggests about 90 days). Eaten fresh once aged and used for pies, sauce and cider. Keeps around 5 months.
How to recognize it	Medium, round-conic fruit with glossy yellow skin mostly washed deep red to purple-black, darkening and turning waxy in storage; small pale dots. Late harvest. Vigorous, upright-spreading tree with long, slender branches. Color is weaker on shaded fruit.
Habit	Moderately vigorous to vigorous, medium-sized, stocky tree; upright-spreading and rather open, with long slender branches. Old orchard books call it a shy bearer, while one nursery calls it a reliable producer.
Bark and twigs	Twigs short and stout with short internodes; twig bark dark red-brown, blotched with scarf-skin and downy. Lenticels small, round, scattered; buds large, broad, pointed, pressed to the twig. Wood described as dark.
Leaves	Leaves described as medium in size in an old pomology account; shape, color and gloss are not described.
Also listed as	Arkansas Black Spur (FT015); Arkansas Black Spur
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Ark B1k Planned spots and status: R2-C10 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Arkansas Black Spur (FT015) (Fruit row 2); rootstock M-111; bloom group 3; Triploid; Not self-fertile; poor pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Arkansas Black apple · Raintree Nursery: Arkansas Black Apple · Lapacek's Orchard: Apple varieties and approximate ripening dates · Heritage Apple Corps: Arkansas Black apple Note: Bought as a spur-type strain; notes cover Arkansas Black in general. Pomiferous lists it as triploid with sterile pollen, so it cannot pollinate other apples and needs pollen from nearby trees. It suits long growing seasons.

Auvil Early Fuji Apple **MID**

Mid; red, gold-touched; sweet, low-acid Fuji sport

Ripens: Mid (About mid-Sept per nurseries; 3 weeks (Pomiferous) to 5-6 weeks (nurseries) ahead of regular Fuji) · Hardiness: Zone 4 per Pomiferous; nursery lists zones 5-9 · Uses: Fresh eating, Cooking and baking	
Appearance	Big, round fruit that is mostly red with some gold showing through; the flesh inside is cream-white and crisp. Grandpa's Orchard says it shares the traits of regular Fuji except for timing.
Flavor and use	Gentle, sweet flavor with little acid and a honey-and-citrus edge. Mostly fresh eating, also good baked. Best eaten soon after picking, since it does not store especially well.
How to recognize it	Fruit is described as much like regular Fuji (mostly red, round, white flesh), so ripening date is the main cue: ripe in Sept, weeks before Fuji. Spreading, weeping habit with strong limbs; heavy crops every other year unless thinned; not self-fertile.
Habit	Spreading tree with moderate branching, wide branch angles and good productivity; a nursery adds a weeping habit and strong limbs. Vigor is rated low in its patent but moderate by one nursery. Heavy crops alternate with light ones unless thinned early.
Bark and twigs	Smooth, thick-set trunk colored gray-green to pale brown. Branches spread at wide angles, are medium in thickness, and carry medium-sized, scattered lenticels that range from white to pale brown.
Leaves	Broad dark-green leaves, shiny on top and moderately hairy underneath, about 80-100 mm long and 50-65 mm wide, with toothed edges, a moderately pointed tip and a short, thin, hairy stalk.
Also listed as	Fuji, Early; Early Fuji
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Fuji Planned spots and status: R4-C11 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Auvil Early Fuji (Fruit row 3); rootstock M-111; bloom group 4; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Fuji 216 (marketed as Auvil Early Fuji) · Grandpa's Orchard (archived page): Fuji-Auvil Early Fuji Apple · Planting Justice: Auvil Early Fuji Apple · Google Patents: US PP10141 Apple tree Fuji 216 (Auvil Early Fuji) · Rainbow Grove: Fuji 216 (Early Fuji) apple scion cuttings Note: Also called Fuji 216 or Early Fuji. Shares the AL-Fuji tag with regular Fuji, so check the label. Sources differ on how much earlier it ripens (3 vs 5-6 weeks) and on keeping quality.

Aztec Fuji Apple **VERY LATE** **POSSIBLE AL-UNKN IDENTITY**

Very late; deep pink-red; very sweet, long keeper

Ripens: Very late (Late October) · Hardiness: Reliable in zones 5 to 8 · Uses: Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Long keeper	
Appearance	Round, large (about 3 inches across) and thin-skinned. Deep reddish-pink skin, more even than most Fujis, over smooth pale yellow flesh.
Flavor and use	Crisp, juicy and very sweet with hardly any acid; firm enough to hold up in baking. Keeps a long time, well into winter.
How to recognize it	Evenly deep reddish-pink skin over pale yellow flesh, ripening very late; standard Fuji is paler and less uniformly red.
Habit	Strongly vigorous Fuji strain, best on a dwarfing rootstock. Comes into bearing quickly with good yields, but heavy crops can lead to alternate-year bearing and fruit thinning is difficult. Early-to-mid bloom. One nursery guide gives 12-15 ft tall and wide at maturity.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Fuji Aztec
On hand	2 on hand · tag AL-Az Fuji Planned spots and status: R3-C6 (planted), R3-C9 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Aztec Fuji (Fruit row 4); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group 4; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen Aztec Fuji (Fruit row 5); rootstock Dwarf; bloom group 4; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Aztec Fuji · Minnetonka Orchards: Aztec Fuji · Dalival: Fuji Zhen Aztec apple variety sheet · Tsesmelis Nursery: Fuji Aztec apple variety

Blushing Delight (Urban columnar) Apple MID

Mid; red blush on green; sweet; columnar tree

Ripens: Mid (Mid-September per Raintree and Evergreen Botany; Raintree also calls it early midseason) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-9 (Raintree); Evergreen Botany says hardy to zone 4 · **Uses:** Fresh eating

Appearance	Large, crisp fruit with a crimson to red blush over green skin. The sources do not describe flesh color or shape. The tree is a narrow upright pillar, 8-10 ft tall, bearing fruit on short spurs along the main stem.
Flavor and use	Sweet and crisp. The sources describe flavor only and give no cooking uses, so treat it as a fresh-eating apple; one nursery says it stores up to four months. Needs a second apple cultivar nearby; most Urban apples bloom mid-season and pollinate each other.
How to recognize it	Narrow columnar pillar with fruit on short spurs along the trunk. Fruit is green with a red blush, not golden; a fully golden fruit would point to Golden Treat, the golden Urban apple. All Urban apples share the columnar habit.
Habit	Columnar, erect and dense, with no conventional side branches and very short internodes; fruit mainly on spurs, very precocious. Patent tree was 3.4 m tall and 0.5 m wide at 10 years; nurseries list 8-10 ft. Patent rates vigor weak; Greenleaf lists the series as vigorous.
Bark and twigs	Trunk smooth to slightly rough and brown (RHS 174A), with small lenticels about 3 per square cm. One-year shoots smooth, straight, dark purplish-grey (RHS 183A) with dense small oval lenticels; crotch angle about 45 degrees.
Leaves	Oblong leaves about 100-130 mm long and 50-70 mm wide, moderately thick, smooth but wavy, with bicrenate (doubly scalloped) edges; hairless above, fine hairs on veins beneath. Yellow-green when young, deeper green when mature.
Also listed as	Urban Gold; Blushing Delight Urban Columnar
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-UrbGld
Purchase sheet	Planned spots and status: outside the orchard (location pending) Blushing Delight Urban Columnar (Fruit row 6); rootstock 10x3; bloom group not numbered; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Blushing Delight Urban Columnar Apple · Evergreen Botany: Blushing Delight Urban Columnar Apple · Raintree Nursery: Golden Treat Urban Columnar Apple · Google Patents: US PP21511 columnar apple named Moonlight · Greenleaf Nursery: Urban Apple series (Garden Debut) Note: Identity unconfirmed: inventory says 'Urban Gold', but nurseries describe Blushing Delight as red-blushed green and Golden Treat as the golden Urban apple. Check fruit color to confirm the label.

Braeburn Apple LATE POSSIBLE AL-UNKN IDENTITY

Late; red-orange streaks; crisp, tangy-sweet

Ripens: Late (Typically October) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Long keeper

Appearance	Medium to large, taller than wide. Red-orange streaks over a green-yellow ground, a bi-colored apple.
Flavor and use	Crisp without being hard, very juicy, with a sharp, refreshing flavor balanced by sweetness and never sugary. Snaps cleanly when bitten; stores well.
How to recognize it	Bi-colored fruit with red-orange streaks over green-yellow that ripens late in the season. Cut one open: very juicy with a clean snap.
Habit	Growth is strong until it starts cropping, then slows to moderate. Spreading, spur-bearing, early and heavy cropper. The central leader throws many branches and needs top thinning to stay dominant. May bear biennially unless thinned. Said to stay smaller than Gala or Fuji on the same rootstock.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Braeburn Dwarf
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Brae Dwf
Purchase sheet	Planned spots and status: R2-C2 (planted) Braeburn (Fruit row 7); rootstock M-111; bloom group 4; Diploid; Self-fertile; average pollen Braeburn (Fruit row 8); rootstock not recorded; bloom group 4; Diploid; Self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: partly general knowledge; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Braeburn · Albemarle CiderWorks: Braeburn · Silver Creek Nursery: Braeburn apple tree
Note: Fruit size and ripening timing come from general descriptions; the listed page covers bi-coloring, flavor and storage.

Campfield Apple VERY LATE

Very late; red-striped; bittersweet Newark cider apple

Ripens: Very late (Early Nov per Raintree; Raintree and Cummins both say it ripens late) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 per Raintree · **Uses:** Cider

Appearance	Medium to large and round, somewhat flattened. Greenish-yellow skin with a red blush and brick-red stripes, denser on the sunny side, with small pale or russet dots. Flesh white, firm and fine-grained.
Flavor and use	Flesh tastes rich and very sweet with a dry finish. The juice is low in acid and high in tannin (bittersweet), pressed alone or blended, traditionally with Harrison crab. Not recommended for fresh eating. Keeps about 2 months.
How to recognize it	Flattened, medium-large fruit, greenish-yellow with a red blush and brick-red stripes, small pale dots. Large, usually closed calyx in a shallow basin; short stout stem in a deep, narrow cavity. Very late ripening on a large, vigorous tree. Stripes alone are a weak cue.
Habit	Large, vigorous to very vigorous tree with straight limbs, called spreading or upright-spreading. Hardy and healthy but prone to overbear and slip into biennial bearing, so it needs careful thinning and pruning.
Bark and twigs	Twigs are long, fairly thin and pale in color; wood described as hard. Trunk bark is not described in the sources.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Campfield Cide; Campfield Cider Apple
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Campfield
Purchase sheet	Planned spots and status: R5-C1 (planted) Campfield Cider Apple (Fruit row 9); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group 3; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Campfield apple · Raintree Nursery: Campfield Cider Apple · Cummins Nursery: Campfield apple · Heritage Apple Corps: Campfield apple · Trees of Antiquity: Campfield apple tree Note: Pomiferous warns that not every tree sold as Campfield is true to type, and says two strains are grown in North America. It is self-sterile and needs a different mid-season-blooming apple nearby.

Chestnut crabapple Apple EARLY PLANNED 2027

Early Sept; bronzed-red russet; rich nutty-caramel flavor

Ripens: Early (UMN and Stark Bro's both say early September; Cummins notes picking spans several weeks into mid-September.) · **Hardiness:** No zone from UMN or Cummins; Stark Bro's says zone 3, a retailer's figure. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider, Jelly, Pollinizer

Appearance	Large for a crabapple, about 2 inches across, with finely russeted bronze-red skin over a yellow background; flesh is yellowish, finely grained and crisp.
Flavor and use	Rich, nutty flavor with caramel, nutmeg or vanilla notes and high sugar (Cummins); used fresh, in cider, sauce and jelly. Purdue rates it scab moderately resistant, fire blight, cedar rust and mildew resistant. Diploid, bloom group 3, not self-fertile; keeps 4-5 weeks (UMN) to 1-3 months (Cummins).
How to recognize it	At about 2 inches it is larger than Dolgo (about 1 inch), Kerr (about 1.75 inches) and the very small Wickson. Its nutty-caramel flavor is mild enough for fresh eating, and it ripens in early September, earlier than Kerr (late September to early October) and Wickson (late October).
Habit	Semi-compact, slightly weeping, moderately vigorous tree (Cummins); blooms early and over a long period, which nursery sources tie to spring frost risk for the crop.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Chestnut Crab
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not grafted).
Planned for 2027	2 grafted trees at R1-C1, R1-C2. Crabapple you eat fresh: crisp and nutty, about 2 inches, ripe in early September. Graft onto: Your M-111 rootstock. The orchard already has three crabapples (Kerr, Dolgo, Wickson); this one is larger, about 2 inches, with a nutty flavor mild enough for fresh eating. Cummins says it blooms early over a long period, so a spring frost can cost a crop.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: University of Minnesota: All Apple Varieties page · Cummins Nursery: Chestnut Crab Apple on G.890 product page · Stark Bro's: Chestnut Crabapple · Purdue Extension: Disease Susceptibility of Common Apple Cultivars Note: Cummins says its early, long bloom risks spring frost, a concern for this site's short season. Origin year differs (1946 per Stark Bro's, 1949 per Cummins), and only Stark Bro's gives a hardiness zone (3).

Cortland Apple MID POSSIBLE AL-UNKN IDENTITY

Mid; red-streaked; white flesh slow to brown

Ripens: Mid (Late September to early October, after McIntosh) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking

Appearance	Medium to large, larger than McIntosh. Typically deep red streaks and flush over a green-yellow ground, with thin skin and paper-white flesh.
Flavor and use	Juicy, tart-sweet but not sharp, in the McIntosh style, and best soon after picking because flavor and crispness fade. Slices stay white, so it suits salads; also pies and sauce.
How to recognize it	Looks like a larger, brighter McIntosh. Cut one open: the flesh stays white far longer than most apples. Ripens a week or two after McIntosh.
Habit	Vigorous, tall tree that is upright and spreading. Bears young and annually, with heavy crops, so early fruit is removed to protect growth. Fruit hangs well on the tree after ripening.
Bark and twigs	Old wood is described as having dark red bark (one orchard account).
Leaves	Leaves are flat with the midrib curving the reverse way; the same orchard account describes the tips as light green and the surface as dull and rough.
On hand	3 on hand · tag AL-Cort/ AL-Cortland Planned spots and status: R2-C6 (planted), R3-C2 (planted), R5-C6 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Cortland (Fruit row 10); rootstock M-111; bloom group 3; Diploid; Partly self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: partly general knowledge; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Cortland · UMass Center for Agriculture, Food, and the Environment: Cortland · Fedco Trees: Cortland apple · Albemarle CiderWorks: Cortland Note: Skin color and ripening timing come from general descriptions; the listed pages cover the flesh, flavor and McIntosh heritage.

Cox's Orange Pippin Apple MID

Mid; orange-red flush; aromatic, sweet-tart; fussy

Ripens: Mid (Mid Sept to mid Oct per Cummins Nursery) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-8 per Stark Bro's · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider

Appearance	Medium, round to slightly conical. Yellow-green to golden skin with an orange-red blush and broken red stripes; stem cavity russeted, with rays onto the shoulder. Flesh cream, fine-grained and firm.
Flavor and use	Juicy and aromatic, sweet-tart at picking and sweeter after storage, with pear, melon and orange flavors. Mainly for fresh eating; also used in pies, preserves and cider. Keeps up to about 3 months while flavor improves, then crispness fades.
How to recognize it	Orange-red flush with broken stripes over yellow-green on a medium, slightly conical fruit. Russeted stem cavity with rays, often a fleshy bump beside the stem; seeds rattle in a fully ripe fruit. Blooms late.
Habit	Medium-sized, moderately vigorous tree with dense, slender branching; form called upright, upright-spreading, or often wider than tall. Tends toward biennial bearing and sun scald; old accounts favor dwarfing rootstock.
Bark and twigs	Twigs long to medium, slender, irregularly crooked; twig bark olive-green with reddish-brown blotches and light down. Many raised, oblong lenticels; buds small to medium, rounded, hairy. One nursery lists papery bark disease.
Leaves	Leaves small to medium and tend to be narrow; described as rather pale, wavy, folded upward and round-toothed.
Also listed as	Cox Orange Pippin
On hand	2 on hand · tag AL-0 Pip Planned spots and status: R2-C11 (planted), R4-C1 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Cox's Orange Pippin (Fruit row 11); rootstock M-7; bloom group 3; Diploid; Self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Cox's Orange Pippin apple · Cummins Nursery: Cox's Orange Pippin apple · Stark Bro's: Cox's Orange Pippin antique apple tree · Heritage Apple Corps: Cox Orange apple Note: Pomiferous and Cummins both call it hard to grow: disease-prone (scab, mildew, canker) and fussy about site and climate.

Crimson Crisp Apple MID

Mid; bright crimson; very crisp, honeyed; scab-immune

Ripens: Mid (Mid-Sept per Roots to Fruits; fruit holds on the tree for up to about 4 weeks) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4-9 per Roots to Fruits · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Juice, Long keeper

Appearance	Medium, round and slightly conical, sometimes slightly flat. Skin is bright crimson over yellow, purplish in the sun, thick and glossy, with many small dots. Flesh pale yellow, crisp and a little coarse.
Flavor and use	Very crisp and juicy, honey-like and aromatic with a caramel hint. Used mostly fresh and for juice; firm enough for baking. Keeps 3 months or more in a fridge or cold garage, though flavor fades somewhat.
How to recognize it	Uniform bright crimson, purplish in sun, over yellow on a medium, slightly conical fruit with many small dots and glossy, non-waxy skin. Hangs on the tree for weeks. Red color is shared with many apples, so it is a weak cue alone.
Habit	Upright, moderately vigorous tree with a rounded canopy; nurseries agree on this shape. Flower buds open deep purple before the bloom turns white. One nursery lists steady yields year after year.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	CrimsonCrisp
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Crimson Planned spots and status: R5-C12 (planted)
Purchase sheet	CrimsonCrisp (Fruit row 12); rootstock M-111; bloom group 3; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Roots to Fruits Nursery: CrimsonCrisp Apple Tree · Cummins Nursery: CrimsonCrisp apple · Orange Pippin Trees: CrimsonCrisp apple trees · Stark Bro's: CrimsonCrisp apple tree Note: Patented and trademarked (CrimsonCrisp, Co-op 39). Bloom group differs by source: 3 per Cummins and Orange Pippin Trees, 5 per Roots to Fruits, so confirm bloom timing before choosing a pollinizer.

Crispin (Mutsu) Apple LATE

Late; big yellow-green; crisp, honeyed; triploid

Ripens: Late (October in Utah per USU; Cummins Nursery calls it the last major crop on its U-pick farm) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-8 per Utah State Univ. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Juice, Long keeper

Appearance	Very large, round-conical to oblong, often ribbed and lopsided. Smooth, waxy skin goes from green to golden yellow, often with a coppery blush on the sunny side. Flesh creamy white, dense, coarse and crisp.
Flavor and use	Crisp and very juicy with a sweet, honey-like taste and occasional anise notes. Used fresh, in pies and sauce (holds its shape when baked) and for juice. Keeps about 4 months cold, with flavor improving over the first month or two.
How to recognize it	Distinctly big, ribbed, often lopsided fruit with waxy green-to-gold skin, a coppery blush in sun and some russet around the stem cavity.
Habit	Vigorous, large tree. Japanese bagged fruit turns yellow or pink; Red Mutsu is a separate red sport. Vigorous, large triploid tree that needs extra space; crotches wide and strong. Bears young and heavily, more annually than Golden Delicious, but needs thinning; may need scoring to push low scaffold limbs.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Crispin; Mutsu Crispin; Mutsu
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Crisp Planned spots and status: R3-C4 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Mutsu Crispin (Fruit row 37); rootstock M-111; bloom group 3; Triploid; Not self-fertile; poor pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Mutsu apple (Crispin) · Cummins Nursery: Mutsu apple · Utah State University: Fruit table - Apple (Varieties for Utah) · Heritage Apple Corps: Mutsu apple Note: Crispin and Mutsu are the same apple. Triploid: its pollen is sterile, so it cannot pollinate other apples and needs pollen from nearby trees.

Dayton Apple MID PLANNED 2027

Mid-season; glossy solid red; crisp sweet-tart, Honeycrisp-like

Ripens: Mid (Raintree puts harvest in late September, but Cummins's scionwood page calls it early-ripening) · **Hardiness:** USDA zone 4 to 9 (Raintree Nursery). · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking

Appearance	Large fruit with glossy solid red skin over a yellow background; flesh is cream colored, crisp and juicy.
Flavor and use	Crisp, juicy flesh with a sweet-tart flavor in the style of Honeycrisp; for fresh eating and baking. Purdue rates scab Very Resistant, fire blight Resistant, cedar rust and mildew Moderately Resistant. Bloom group 3, diploid, not self-fertile; needs a pollinizer. Keeps under a month; eat soon after picking.
How to recognize it	Ripens Mid season with glossy, fairly uniform red skin over yellow, unlike Honeycrisp's patchier red-over-green blush; lacks Red Delicious's elongated, ribbed shape. Similar size and timing to Freedom make that pairing a weak cue.
Habit	Vigorous, upright tree with strong branch angles; a productive, reliable annual cropper.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Co-op 21
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	2 trees at R6-C4, R6-C11. Large crisp sweet-tart apple for mid to late September. Rootstock: Semi-dwarf wanted; nurseries list EMLA 27 or M.26 dwarfs, too small for 18 x 20 ft spacing. Cummins lists bloom group 3 and diploid. Raintree puts harvest in late September but Cummins calls it early-ripening, so its timing here is uncertain.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Dayton Apple product page · Purdue Extension: Disease Susceptibility of Common Apple Cultivars · Cummins Nursery: Dayton Apple Scionwood product page Note: Raintree calls it resistant to cedar-apple rust, but Purdue's university table rates cedar rust and mildew only Moderately Resistant.

Dolgo crabapple Crabapple EARLY POSSIBLE AL-UNKN IDENTITY

Early crab; crimson, oblong; tart, white bloom

Ripens: Early (About September; Montana State lists a mid-season harvest) · **Hardiness:** Hardy to zone 3 · **Uses:** Jelly, Cider, Cooking and baking

Appearance Small crabapple, about 1 inch. Crimson to purple-red skin, round-conical to oblong (Dolgo means long), sometimes with a waxy bloom; cream to yellow flesh.

Flavor and use Tart, juicy and acidic, tasting like candied cranberry when eaten fresh. Used for jelly and sauce, and adds a bitter-sharp note to cider; stores poorly.

How to recognize it Oblong, olive-shaped crimson crab about an inch long on a vigorous, very hardy tree, with a heavy white bloom early in spring (bloom group 2).

Habit Vigorous, large, very hardy crabapple of upright, spreading form; size reports vary but are often 25-30 ft tall by 30-40 ft wide. Blooms early to mid season with large white flowers. One nursery calls cropping steady, while a Utah arboretum says it flowers well mainly in alternate years.

Leaves Green, alternate, elliptical leaves with toothed edges, roughly 2-4 in long.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for apple trees above.

Also listed as Crabapple, Dolgo; Dolgo

On hand 1 on hand · tag AL-Dolgo

Planned spots and status: R4-C13 (planted)

Purchase sheet Dolgo Crabapple (Fruit row 13); rootstock not recorded; bloom group 2; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Dolgo Crabapple · Montana State University WARC: Dolgo identification · Fedco Trees: Dolgo crabapple · Utah State University Botanical Center: Dolgo Crabapple Note: Sources differ slightly on harvest time (Raintree early, Montana State mid).

EMLA 7 rootstock (ungrafted) Apple rootstock (ungrafted rootstock)

Semi-dwarf rootstock; heavy suckering; avoid heavy clay

Hardiness: Semi-hardy (Intermountain table); moderate winter hardiness (NMSU) · **Uses:** Rootstock for grafting

Appearance A grafted tree on M.7 EMLA stays semi-dwarf, about 60% of a full-size tree (NMSU figure for M.7A). It stands without support, though some cultivars lean, and it bears early and heavily. The sources give no mature height.

Uses and care Used as the root system under a grafted apple. It does well on most soils except heavy clay and is moderately winter hardy. Suckering is heavy, and it is susceptible to collar rot; like other EM stocks it is not woolly apple aphid resistant.

How to recognize it An ungrafted whip is all rootstock, and no source gives bark or leaf traits that separate EMLA 7 from other rootstocks, so trust the tag (AL-Rtsk-EMLA7). Many shoots from the base of a grafted tree suggest a sucker-prone stock like this, and their leaves usually differ from the cultivar's.

Habit Semi-dwarf and free-standing, though some cultivars lean. Suckering is rated high in the Intermountain table and NMSU calls it a known sucker producer; sucker shoots are rootstock growth that usually differ from the grafted cultivar.

Leaves No source describes EMLA 7 leaves specifically. Rootstock leaves in general differ from the cultivar's in size, shape, color, tooth edges, hairiness, stalk thickness and length, and stipules at the stalk base, and may be flat or cupped.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for apple trees above.

Also listed as EMLA7 Apple Rootstock; M.7 EMLA; M.7

On hand 2 on hand · tag AL-Rtsk-EMLA7

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: USU Intermountain Fruit Guide: Apple Rootstock table · New Mexico State Univ.: Rootstocks for Size Control in Apple Trees (H-307) · eXtension Apples (Penn State): What do apple rootstock leaves look like? Note: Ungrafted stock: uses lists what a grafted apple would be for. The tables list M.7A/M.7a (an improved M.7), not EMLA 7 by name. NMSU says susceptible to collar rot; the Intermountain table rates root rot moderately resistant.

Empire Apple MID POSSIBLE AL-UNKN IDENTITY

Mid; deep maroon-red; crisp white flesh

Ripens: Mid (Typically late September to early October, just after McIntosh) · **Uses:** Fresh eating

Appearance Intense maroon-red over a light green background, with bright white flesh.

Flavor and use Sweet with a crisp texture and the vinous McIntosh flavor, sometimes with a hint of melon or pineapple. Best fresh from the tree; it stores only a short time.

How to recognize it Very dark maroon-red fruit over light green, firmer than McIntosh, with bright white flesh. The tree is strong and well shaped and crops heavily every year.

Habit Moderately vigorous to vigorous, precocious tree with a spreading habit and sturdy, well-formed structure. Bears on spurs and crops heavily every year, so thinning is advised for fruit size.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.

On hand None yet (purchased, not tagged).

Purchase sheet Empire (Fruit row 14); rootstock M-111; bloom group 3; Diploid; Self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: partly general knowledge; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Empire · Cummins Nursery: Empire apple · Silver Creek Nursery: Empire apple tree Note: Ripening timing is a general figure; the listed page covers color, flesh, flavor and bearing.

Foxwhelp Apple LATE

Late; crimson-striped; bittersharp cider apple

Ripens: Late (Early to mid Oct for Raintree's US type; English type is picked over several weeks (Pomiferous)) · **Hardiness:** Zone 5 per Raintree (US type) ·

Uses: Cider

Appearance	English type: small to medium, round to flattened, irregularly ribbed. Yellowish skin washed bright crimson with dense red stripes, plus distinctive scab-like patches. Flesh yellowish with red staining, tender.
Flavor and use	Sharp, strongly bitter and very aromatic, with a musky note in the golden juice. Used only for hard cider, usually blended. Keeps about a month. Raintree's US look-alike gives amber, low-tannin, high-acid, fairly sweet juice.
How to recognize it	English Foxwhelp: small to medium, ribbed, bright crimson with dense red stripes and scab-like patches, tightly closed calyx. Raintree's US 'Foxwhelp' is larger, about 3.5-4 in wide; fruit that big points to the look-alike, not the English apple.
Habit	English Foxwhelp, per old accounts: upright when young, becoming gnarled with age; slow growing and hardy, a shy, erratic bearer. US trees sold as Foxwhelp may be a different apple.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Foxwhelp Cider; Foxwhelp Cider Apple
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Foxwhelp Planned spots and status: R2-C1 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Foxwhelp Cider Apple (Fruit row 15); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group 3; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Foxwhelp apple · Raintree Nursery: Foxwhelp Cider Apple · Heritage Apple Corps: Foxwhelp apple Note: Raintree says its 'Foxwhelp' was DNA-tested and found misidentified (known as Sonoma or Geneva Foxwhelp, or Fauxwhelp), so your tree is probably that look-alike, not true English Foxwhelp.

Franklin Cider Apple LATE

Late; russeted green-yellow; bittersharp cider apple

Ripens: Late (Early to mid Oct per Stark Bro's (Zones 3B-7)) · **Hardiness:** Zones 3B-7; cold hardy to -32 F per Stark Bro's · **Uses:** Cider, Fresh eating

Appearance	Small to medium, round to round-conical. Greenish-yellow skin heavily russeted, often with some red blush on the sunny side. Flesh white, crisp and juicy.
Flavor and use	Sweet with high acid and high tannin (bittersharp), making structured hard cider alone or in blends; sweet enough to eat fresh. Keeps under a month in cold storage, so press soon after picking.
How to recognize it	Small to medium, heavily russeted greenish-yellow apple, sometimes with a red blush; long slender stem and small closed calyx. Russet is common, so it is a weak cue. Vigorous, upright-spreading tree that blooms mid-season and bears annually.
Habit	Vigorous, upright-spreading tree of manageable size; blooms mid-season and is described as a reliable annual bearer. Very cold hardy.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Frank C Planned spots and status: R2-C12 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Franklin Cider (Fruit row 16); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group 4; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Franklin Cider apple tree · Pomiferous: Mayo apple (Franklin Cider) · Cummins Nursery: Franklin apple · Fruit Tree Guy: Franklin apple tree (Franklin Cider) · Roots to Fruits Nursery: Franklin Apple Tree Note: Name clash: Pomiferous mentions a different Ohio-bred apple also called Franklin Cider Apple (2017), and says Stark Bro's sold the Vermont (Mayo) seedling. Sources differ on whether ripe fruit hangs (Stark) or drops (Pomiferous).

Freedom Apple LATE PLANNED 2027

Early Oct; red-striped on yellow; crisp, subacid, scab-resistant

Ripens: Late (Ripens about Oct 5 at Geneva NY, same time as Delicious (Cornell 1983); Trees of Antiquity lists it as a Late harvest.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4 to 9 (Trees of Antiquity) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider, Juice, Long keeper, Pollinizer

Appearance	Large, oblate apple (about 2.7 by 3.3 inches) with bright red stripes covering most of a yellow background; flesh is cream colored, firm, medium-fine and juicy (Cornell 1983).
Flavor and use	Sprightly subacid flavor; dual-purpose for fresh eating, sauce and juice (Cornell 1983), also cider (Trees of Antiquity). Purdue rates scab and fire blight very resistant, cedar-apple rust and powdery mildew resistant. Needs a same-midseason pollinizer; keeps in storage into winter.
How to recognize it	Ripens in early October, well after McIntosh's mid-September harvest; red stripes over a yellow ground rather than Cortland's deeper solid red. Most resembles Liberty, another Geneva, scab-resistant release, but blooms and disease-rating details differ between sources.
Habit	Vigorous, spreading tree reaching about 12 to 16 ft at maturity (Trees of Antiquity); buds on one-year wood form spurs that stay productive two to three years (Cornell 1983).
Bark and twigs	Young shoots are reddish, nearly hairless at the base and downy near the tip, with scattered oval lenticels along the shoot (Cornell 1983).
Leaves	Leaves are large, thick and leathery, elliptic with an acuminate tip and coarsely serrate edge; upper side dark green and hairless, underside grayish green and downy (Cornell 1983).
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	3 trees at R6-C5, R6-C6, R6-C13. Large striped-red apple for early October; very disease resistant. Rootstock: Size-controlling semi-dwarf wanted; nurseries often ship it on MM.111, which stays large. Ripens with Delicious (about Oct 5 at Geneva, NY), so it is a gamble in a short season. Vigorous, spreading tree. No source gave its flowering group, so group 3 is assumed.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cornell NYSAES: Freedom, A New Disease-Resistant Apple (1983) · Purdue Extension: Disease Susceptibility of Common Apple Cultivars BP-132-W · Trees of Antiquity: Freedom Apple Tree Note: Cross made in 1958, named and introduced in 1983 (Cornell), which explains differing origin years on nursery pages. Trees of Antiquity's own text says fruit stores to January but its spec table says 1 to 2 months.

Frequin Rouge Apple MID

Mid; small red-striped; bittersweet French cider apple

Ripens: Mid (Midseason (mid-fall) per Raintree Nursery) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 per Raintree · **Uses:** Cider

Appearance	Small to medium, round-flattened to round-conical. Light green or yellow skin with broken red stripes over most of it, though some nurseries describe it as bright to dark red all over. Flesh white, dry and soft.
Flavor and use	Not for eating: dry, soft and very bitter. The deep golden juice is tannic, smoky and leathery with clove and nutmeg notes, and it darkens fast once pressed. Used for hard cider; fruit keeps only a few weeks.
How to recognize it	Small to medium red-striped fruit with a long slender stem in a russeted, funnel-shaped cavity and a small, partly open calyx. Color is described differently by different sources, so it is a weak cue. Slow to start bearing, then heavy crops every other year.
Habit	High-vigor tree with an easy-to-manage shape and long, sweeping branches; a French supplier calls it upright. Slow to start bearing, then strongly biennial; tends to overbear, so thin hard when young and prune diligently.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Frequin Rouge Cider Apple
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Frequin Planned spots and status: R2-C13 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Frequin Rouge Cider Apple (Fruit row 17); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group 4; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Frequin Rouge apple · Cummins Nursery: Frequin Rouge apple scionwood · Raintree Nursery: Frequin Rouge Cider Apple · Western Cider: Frequin Rouge · Arborverse: Frequin Rouge cider apple tree Note: Sources disagree on origin (Brittany vs Normandy) and fruit color (striped vs all red), and several French strains share the name, so the exact type sold in North America is unclear.

Fuji Apple VERY LATE

Very late; pink-red stripes; sweet, crisp, long keeper

Ripens: Very late (Oct to Nov; one of the last apples. Needs a very long season, so it may not fully ripen in cold, short-season sites.) · **Hardiness:** Zone 5 per Orange Pippin Trees; needs a long, warm season · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Long keeper

Appearance	Yellow-green skin with pink to red stripes and speckling; red covers from about a fifth to most of the surface. Flesh is dull white, crisp and juicy, and breaks cleanly when bitten.
Flavor and use	Mostly sweet with little tartness, juicy and medium firm; refreshing when chilled. Eaten fresh. A long keeper: WSU rates 12 months in cold storage, and Orange Pippin Trees says 3 months or more in a home fridge.
How to recognize it	Pink-red stripes and speckles over yellow-green are common among apples, so timing is the best clue: Fuji ripens in late Oct to Nov. Many Fuji sports ripen much earlier than the original. Not self-fertile.
Habit	Strong-growing, productive tree with a spreading, fairly bushy form. Prone to alternate-year cropping, so early fruit thinning and careful yearly pruning help.
Bark and twigs	One campus tree record describes gray and brown bark that scales and flakes off in thin plates, with gray-brown twigs bearing small side buds.
Leaves	Oval leaves arranged alternately, with gray fuzz or hairs on the underside; they turn yellow in fall.
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Fuji Planned spots and status: R2-C4 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Fuji (Fruit row 18); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group 4; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Fuji apple variety · Washington State University Tree Fruit: Fuji · Orange Pippin Trees: Fuji apple trees · Cummins Nursery: Fuji Apple on G.210 · Yale Nature Walk: Fuji Apple (campus tree record) Note: Shares the AL-Fuji tag with Auvil Early Fuji (an early-ripening sport); check the vendor label or harvest date to tell them apart. Keeping time varies by source.

Gala Apple EARLY POSSIBLE AL-UNKN IDENTITY

Early; orange-red streaks; mild, sweet

Ripens: Early (Late August through September, later in cool climates) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Long keeper

Appearance	Small to medium and round. Orange streaks over a yellow ground when young, turning a stronger red as the fruit matures.
Flavor and use	Sweet, mild and undemanding rather than complex. Fresh eating; keeps well in storage.
How to recognize it	Small to medium round fruit with orange streaks over yellow that deepen to red with ripeness; ripens early in the season.
Habit	Medium-small, low, round-topped, spreading tree; the 1974 patent calls it vigorous yet only medium-slow growing, hardy, productive and a regular bearer. A nursery lists it as moderately vigorous, precocious and spur-bearing, tending to crop every other year.
Bark and twigs	Trunk smooth and moderately stocky; branches of medium thickness, smooth and heavily branched, brown, with many medium-to-large lenticels (from the 1974 patent for the original selection).
Leaves	Oval leaves of fairly large size, abruptly pointed at the tip, smooth, of medium thickness, roughly 4 in long, olive green, with scalloped to finely toothed margins and long, medium-slender stalks (1974 plant patent).
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Gala Planned spots and status: R2-C9 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Gala (Fruit row 19); rootstock M-111; bloom group 4; Diploid; Self-fertile; average pollen Gala (Fruit row 20); rootstock M-111; bloom group 4; Diploid; Self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: partly general knowledge; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Gala · Google Patents: US Plant Patent 3,637, Gala apple (Kidd's D-8) · Silver Creek Nursery: Gala Original apple tree Note: Fruit size and ripening timing come from general descriptions; the listed page covers color, parentage, flavor and keeping.

Golden Delicious Apple LATE

Late; golden-green; sweet, mild honey; keeps well

Ripens: Late (About Oct 11 near Madison, Wisconsin (Lapacek's Orchard); Sept-Oct in Utah per USU) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-8 per Utah State Univ. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Long keeper

Appearance	Medium to large, round-conical, sometimes oblong or slightly ribbed. Smooth skin greenish-yellow, turning golden as it ripens, with small russet dots and sometimes a faint red blush. Flesh creamy white, tender and crisp.
Flavor and use	Sweet, juicy and floral with a mild honey taste; pick fully ripe, since early-picked fruit does not show its flavor. Used fresh and in sauce and baking; slow to brown when cut. Keeps up to about 5 months in cold storage.
How to recognize it	Greenish-yellow turning gold, medium to large and round-conical, with raised russet dots, a long slender stem in a deep cavity and sometimes a faint red blush. Many yellow apples look alike, so these are weak cues; the tree is spreading, frost-tolerant and a heavy bearer.
Habit	Hardy, productive tree of medium to good vigor with sturdy crotches at wide angles; form called upright-roundish in one source, spreading in another. Bears young and heavily, from the trunk outward; thin to avoid biennial bearing.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Delicious, Golden
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-GoId D Planned spots and status: R4-C4 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Golden Delicious (Fruit row 21); rootstock M-111; bloom group 4; Diploid; Partly Self-fertile; good pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Golden Delicious apple · Utah State University: Fruit table - Apple (Varieties for Utah) · Lapacek's Orchard: Apple varieties and approximate ripening dates · Heritage Apple Corps: Golden Delicious apple · NC State Extension: Golden Delicious apple Note: Pomiferous lists it as self-fertile, though crops improve with a pollinizer. Thin heavily after fruit set or it can slip into biennial bearing; humid sites bring russet.

Golden Russet Apple VERY LATE POSSIBLE AL-UNKN IDENTITY

Very late; russeted bronze skin; dense, rich

Ripens: Very late (Mid to late October in the Northeast; among the last apples picked) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider, Long keeper

Appearance	Small and slightly flattened. Rough russeted skin in golden-yellow to bronze, sometimes with an orange blush on the sunny side.
Flavor and use	Dense, intensely flavored russet-type flesh. Versatile for fresh eating, cooking and juice, and valued for hard cider; keeps well.
How to recognize it	Rough russet over most of the skin is the giveaway, on small, slightly squat fruit. It ripens very late, so it is still on the tree after most others are picked.
Habit	1905 New York account: medium-to-large tree of moderate to strong vigor; rounded and upright when young, later spreading and dense, with long limbs whose slender side shoots sag after heavy crops. Fruit on branch ends; usually biennial, sometimes nearly annual. Other apples share this name.
Bark and twigs	1905 account: young branches smooth and olive-yellow; new shoots olive-green to muted reddish-brown with gray mottling and fine hairs toward the tips. Many small, pale lenticels give a speckled look. One orchard says dark reddish-olive bark.
Leaves	Leaves are described as dull, dark green with sharply toothed margins (one orchard account).
On hand	None yet (purchased, not tagged).
Purchase sheet	Golden Russet (Fruit row 22); rootstock M-111; bloom group 2; Diploid; Partly self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: partly general knowledge; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Golden Russet · Internet Archive: The Apples of New York vol. 1 (Beach, 1905), Golden Russet pp. 143-144 · Albemarle CiderWorks: Golden Russet Note: Skin color and ripening timing come from general descriptions; the listed page covers size, shape, flavor and keeping.

GoldRush Apple VERY LATE

Very late; yellow, russet; tart-sweet, keeps 6 months

Ripens: Very late (Late Oct to early Nov in upstate New York; fruit hangs on well after it is ripe) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 per Pomiferous; zone 5 per Orange Pippin Trees · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider, Long keeper

Appearance	Medium, round to slightly conical fruit. Thin skin starts greenish and ripens to yellow, in places deep saffron, with a bronzy orange blush on the sunny side in warm climates; rough russet patches are common. Flesh is cream-colored, firm, crisp and a bit coarse.
Flavor and use	Fairly tart but high in sugar, with a spicy, full flavor that develops after roughly four weeks of storage. Eaten fresh, cooked, or pressed for juice and cider. Flesh resists browning; keeps up to about six months cold.
How to recognize it	Yellow to saffron, medium, round-conic fruit with russet patches and russeted dots; color alone is a weak cue among yellow apples. Blooms late and ripens very late. Compact, tidy tree that needs hard thinning to avoid biennial bearing.
Habit	Medium-vigor tree, slightly upright but spreading, with sturdy branches and a semi-spur bearing habit. Strong central leader and 70-90 degree branch angles that rarely trap bark, so little pruning is needed, but fruit needs thinning; some biennial tendency.
Bark and twigs	New stems are maroon where sunlit and green beneath. Lenticels on one-year wood are raised, round to oblong, apricot-colored and about 1-1.3 mm long; on 5-year-old trunks they are rough, roundish and typically 3 mm.
Leaves	Ovate to oval, with toothed to doubly toothed edges and a sharp to long-pointed tip, about 1.9 times longer than wide. Leaf stalks carry anthocyanin pigment, sometimes strongly where sun hits them.
Also listed as	Gold Rush
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-GId Rsh Planned spots and status: R3-C10 (planted)
Purchase sheet	GoldRush (Fruit row 24); rootstock B-118; bloom group 4; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: GoldRush apple variety · Pomiferous: Co-op 38 (GoldRush) · Orange Pippin Trees: GoldRush apple trees · Google Patents: US PP9392 Apple tree Co-op 38 (GoldRush) · NC State Extension Plants Toolbox: Malus domestica GoldRush Note: Pomiferous notes a different Goldrush that is a Golden Delicious sport; this entry is Co-op 38. Skin is called smooth by Orange Pippin but partly russeted by Pomiferous.

Granny Smith Apple VERY LATE

Very late; bright green; very tart, long keeper

Ripens: Very late (Very late per Orange Pippin Trees; needs a long, warm season. WSU lists it as mid-season for Washington.) · **Hardiness:** Prefers zone 6 and warmer per Orange Pippin Trees; zone 5 is a stretch · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Long keeper, Pollinizer

Appearance Skin is a mid to deep green that often carries a faint blush, and it is tough. Where nights are cool it may blush red instead of staying green. Fruit often hangs inside the leafy canopy rather than at the outside of the tree.

Flavor and use Crisp and hard, sharply acidic, and refreshing when chilled; it is less sour after storage. Holds its shape in pies and resists browning in salads. Pick slightly underripe for cooking. Keeps for many months in cold storage.

How to recognize it Uniform green, tough-skinned fruit that stays hard and very sour late into fall; a red blush appears only where nights are cold. Fruit tends to sit deep inside the canopy and the tree fruits partly on branch tips. Other green apples exist, so use late ripening and taste.

Habit Strong, vigorous, very productive tree with an upright-spreading habit. It is partly tip-bearing, so prune with care, and fruit tends to sit inside the canopy. Thinning helps keep crops annual.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.

On hand 1 on hand · tag AL-Gran S

Planned spots and status: R6-C2 (planted)

Purchase sheet Granny Smith (Fruit row 25); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group 3; Diploid; Self-fertile; good pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Granny Smith apple variety · Orange Pippin Trees: Granny Smith apple trees · Washington State University Tree Fruit: Granny Smith · Dave Wilson Nursery: Granny Smith Apple · Cummins Nursery: Granny Smith Apple on G.210 Note: Brief hint says standard Granny Smith. Sources differ on harvest timing (WSU mid-season vs Orange Pippin very late) and on keeping time (3+ months in a fridge vs WSU 12 months).

Haralson Apple LATE PLANNED 2027

Oct; nearly solid red; firm, tart, good pie apple

Ripens: Late (Harvest in October per Fedco; Roots to Fruits Nursery lists mid-October specifically.) · **Hardiness:** Zone 3 (Fedco) or 3 to 8 (Roots to Fruits Nursery) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider, Long keeper

Appearance Medium to large, roundish-conic apple, nearly solid bright red with moderately conspicuous dots and some russetting; flesh is firm, crisp and juicy, described as white (Fedco) or yellow-gold (Roots to Fruits).

Flavor and use Sprightly, tart, subacid flavor; good fresh, and especially for pies, baking, sauce and cider (Fedco); keeps in storage into March. Purdue rates scab, cedar-apple rust and powdery mildew moderately resistant and fire blight resistant. Needs a pollinizer; blooms late, which helps it avoid spring frost.

How to recognize it Nearly solid red, unlike yellow-green Golden Delicious. Idared is also red but, per Purdue, far more susceptible to scab and fire blight than Haralson. Harrison is a different, little-grown cider apple; no source gives a cue to tell them apart.

Habit Extremely hardy, naturally small tree with a strong central leader and wide-angled branching (Fedco); sets fruit heavily and needs thinning to encourage annual cropping.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.

On hand None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).

Planned for 2027 2 trees at R4-C9, R6-C10. October pie and cider apple; zone 3, late bloom.

Rootstock: M.7 semi-dwarf; B.9 dwarf is also offered but too small here.

Bloom group 4 comes from a single nursery page (Roots to Fruits). Ripens in mid-October, the latest of the new apples, and is tart rather than a fresh-eating favorite.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Fedco Trees: Haralson Apple · Roots to Fruits Nursery: Haralson Apple Trees · Purdue Extension: Disease Susceptibility of Common Apple Cultivars BP-132-W Note: Roots to Fruits lists Bloom Group 4, the only source found for it. Parentage differs: Malinda x open-pollinated (Fedco) vs Malinda x Wealthy (Roots to Fruits). Flesh color also differs: white vs yellow-gold.

Harrison Apple LATE

Late; small yellow; sweet, rich cider apple

Ripens: Late (Late Oct in western Washington; Raintree says Nov. Fruit tends to drop as it ripens.) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 per Pomiferous and Raintree · **Uses:** Cider, Cooking and baking

Appearance Small to medium, round-conic to somewhat elongated. Yellow skin that sometimes takes on a rusty red tinge on the sun-facing side, with large dark dots scattered over it; stem fairly long. Flesh is yellow, dense, coarse and dry.

Flavor and use Strongly sweet with a mild tart edge and a smooth, rich body; hints of peach and smoke, and a faint dry astringency at the end. Pressed for cider, alone or blended, and good baked. Does not store well.

How to recognize it Small yellow apple with big dark dots, round-conic to elongated, with a fairly long stem; yellow cider apples are not unique, so confirm by the late drop. Vigorous, upright-spreading tree, slow to first fruit, heaviest crops every other year.

Habit Strong, vigorous tree, but young plants start slowly with thin, nearly vertical shoots and need branches spread. An 1817 account notes many suckers along the limbs. Early fruit thinning helps avoid alternate-year crops.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.

Also listed as Harrison Cider Apple

On hand 2 on hand · tag AL-Harrison

Planned spots and status: R4-C12 (planted), R5-C11 (planted)

Purchase sheet Harrison (Fruit row 26); rootstock M-111; bloom group 3; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Harrison Cider Apple (Fruit row 27); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group 3; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Harrison Crab (Harrison) · Raintree Nursery: Harrison Cider Apple · NW Fruit (Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation): Cider Apple Varieties · Western Cider: Harrison · Wikipedia: Harrison Cider Apple Note: Harrison and Harrison Cider are one cultivar (also Harrison Crab). Sources disagree: Raintree says rust resistant and bittersweet; Pomiferous says rust susceptible and sharp.

Honeycrisp Apple MID POSSIBLE AL-UNKN IDENTITY

Mid; red-orange flush; very crisp, sweet

Ripens: Mid (Relatively early in September in the northern hemisphere) · **Hardiness:** Bred for cold hardiness; grows across a wide climate range · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Long keeper

Appearance Medium to large. Light green-yellow skin largely covered with a red-orange flush (pinker in good sun), sometimes flecked with russet dots; white flesh.

Flavor and use Sweet with very little acidity and a light, crisp crunch that is soft rather than hard. Bruises easily. Keeps until about April in cold storage.

How to recognize it Large, red-orange flushed fruit with white flesh that is crisp but not hard; the fruit bruises easily. Ripens relatively early in September.

Habit Breeder's patent: moderately vigorous, slightly upright, annual bearing. Minnesota's page: somewhat spreading, low to moderate vigor, good precocity on dwarfing rootstock; early heavy bearing may call for staking the leader or removing some fruit.

Bark and twigs Bark is smooth and bronze-toned, with conspicuous lenticels (breeder's plant patent).

Leaves Ovate, toothed leaves about 8-10.5 cm long and 5-8 cm wide on 3-3.5 cm stalks. Green and glossy above with a smooth surface, hairy beneath; margins sometimes tinge yellow in late summer.

On hand 2 on hand · tag AL-Hon Cris
Planned spots and status: R2-C5 (planted), R3-C8 (planted)

Purchase sheet Honeycrisp (Fruit row 28); rootstock M-111; bloom group 4; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Honeycrisp · Google Patents: US Plant Patent 7,197, Honeycrisp apple tree · Minnesota Hardy (University of Minnesota): Honeycrisp

Honeycrisp (Super Red) Apple MID

Mid; red over yellow; very crisp, sweet-tart

Ripens: Mid (About Sept 15 to Oct 5 in Minnesota; Grandpa's Orchard says mid-Sept. Fruit holds well on the tree.) · **Hardiness:** USDA Zone 4 (-25 to -30 F) per Univ. of Minnesota · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Long keeper

Appearance Large, flattened-round to round apple, roughly 2.75 to 4 inches across. Dappled or striped red over a yellow ground, with more red in this strain; small russet dots are possible. Flesh is cream colored, coarse and light.

Flavor and use Very crisp and juicy with a balanced, mildly aromatic sweet-tart flavor, though it can taste mild if picked early or in warm sites. Mostly eaten fresh; also used in salads and cooking. Stores about 7 months cold but bruises easily.

How to recognize it Large flattened-round fruit, red-striped or dappled over yellow, with pale russet dots and coarse cream flesh. Summer leaves often look blotchy or mottled, which is normal for it. Low to moderate vigor, somewhat spreading, early bearing. Red strains look alike, so color alone will not separate them.

Habit Low to moderate vigor and early bearing; described as somewhat spreading, though a patent says slightly upright. The leader may need staking, and some growers strip fruit in the first years so growth does not stall.

Bark and twigs Smooth, bronze-colored bark with prominent lenticels, as described for the original Honeycrisp (Super Red is a red sport of it).

Leaves Ovate, toothed leaves about 8-10.5 cm long and 5-8 cm wide. In summer they often look mottled, which is normal for this variety and easily mistaken for insect damage.

Also listed as Honeycrisp, Super Red; Super Red Honeycrisp

On hand 1 on hand · tag AL-Hny Crisp
Planned spots and status: R4-C3 (planted)

Purchase sheet Honeycrisp (Super Red) (Fruit row 29); rootstock M-7; bloom group 4; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: University of Minnesota Minnesota Hardy: Honeycrisp · Grandpa's Orchard (archived page): Honeycrisp-Super Red Apple · Orange Pippin: Honeycrisp apple variety · Google Patents: US PP7197 Apple tree Honeycrisp · Cummins Nursery: Honeycrisp Apple on G.11
Note: 'Super Red' is a nursery label for a redder Honeycrisp sport; the exact patented strain is not named, so treat it as Honeycrisp.

Hudson's Golden Gem Apple LATE

Late; large russet, pear-shaped; sweet, nutty

Ripens: Late (Late Oct per Raintree; fruit hangs well into winter, though it can crack on young trees) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 per Raintree and Pomiferous; one nursery lists zone 3 · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider, Juice

Appearance Large, tall cone shape with slight angles and a lopsided look, so it is easily taken for a pear. Skin is dull yellow under a coarse, mostly complete russet layer, with many small russet dots most numerous near the blossom end. Flesh is yellow, crisp and juicy.

Flavor and use Juicy and high in sugar, with a nutty taste that recalls a pear. Overripe fruit softens to a grainy, pear-like texture, and cut flesh browns quickly. Good fresh, baked or in sweet cider. Keeps about 1 to 3 months and gets sweeter in storage.

How to recognize it Pear-shaped russet apple: large, tall-conic and lopsided, dull yellow under a full rough russet, with russet dots thickest near the eye and a long stem in a deep cavity. Vigorous, upright-spreading tree; fruit may split on young trees. Shape plus full russet is the best cue.

Habit Productive tree with a spreading to upright-spreading habit. Sources differ on size (one nursery says small, others large and vigorous) and on bearing (annual in one, an alternate-year tendency in another).

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.

Also listed as Hudsons Golden Gem

On hand 1 on hand · tag AL-Gold Gem
Planned spots and status: R5-C3 (planted)

Purchase sheet Hudson's Golden Gem (Fruit row 30); rootstock M-111; bloom group 3; Diploid; Partly self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Hudson's Golden Gem · Raintree Nursery: Hudson's Golden Gem Apple · Orange Pippin Trees: Hudson's Golden Gem apple trees · Cummins Nursery: Hudson's Golden Gem Apple on G.11 · Tooley's Trees: Hudson's Golden Gem Note: Sources differ on keeping time (1 to 3 months) and on skin base color (dull yellow vs pale green under the russet).

Idared Apple LATE

Late; smooth red; mild sweet-tart; keeps 6 months

Ripens: Late (Sept to Oct in Utah; about 160-170 days after petal fall; fruit hangs well on the tree) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4-8 per Utah State Univ.; Pomiferous lists zone 3 · **Uses:** Cooking and baking, Fresh eating, Long keeper, Pollinizer

Appearance	Round, medium-to-large fruit with slight ribs. Green-yellow ground color with bright red covering as much as three quarters of it; the skin is glossy, smooth and tough. Flesh is firm and fine in texture, pale yellow and occasionally blushed pink.
Flavor and use	Juicy with a mild sweet-tart taste that turns bland if the fruit is picked early. Holds its shape baked, so it suits pies, sauce, strudel and baked apples; cooking with the skins on gives pink sauce. Keeps about 4 to 6 months in cold storage.
How to recognize it	Smooth, shiny red over green-yellow, round with slight ribs, a small closed eye sitting in a narrow, deep pit, and a short stem; the stem end may russet in humid years. Blooms early; moderately vigorous, spreading, precocious spur-bearing tree. Red color alone is shared with many apples.
Habit	Smallish tree whose open crown grows upright but spreads outward. It bears young and is a reliable, often heavy cropper; it blooms early.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL - Idared Planned spots and status: R5-C2 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Idared (Fruit row 31); rootstock M-111; bloom group 2; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Idared · Orange Pippin Trees: Idared apple trees · Utah State University Intermountain Fruit: Varieties for Utah - Apple · Cummins Nursery: Idared Apple on G.210 Note: Also sold as Ida Red. Sources differ on keeping time: about 4 months if picked early (Pomiferous) vs 6 months (Orange Pippin Trees, Utah State).

Jonagold Apple LATE

Late; large red-over-gold; honeyed sweet-tart; triploid

Ripens: Late (Mid-Sept into Oct (NC State); mid-late season in NY (Cummins); 140-160 days after petal drop (Pomiferous)) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 (Pomiferous); Cummins calls it cold hardy · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider

Appearance	Large, round-conic fruit on a yellow background with a wide red flush and faint streaks, plus many tan freckles. The thin skin bruises easily. Flesh creamy yellow and crisp. Russet can creep out from the stem cavity in humid climates.
Flavor and use	Crisp, juicy and honeyed sweet-tart. Good fresh and in pies or baking, and used for cider. Holds about 2 months in cold storage, then turns soft and grainy. Needs several pickings.
How to recognize it	Large round-conic apple: yellow background, wide red flush with faint streaks, tan freckles thickest near the blossom end, slight ribbing and a faint five-pointed crown. Spreading tree with drooping limbs. Redder sports exist, so color alone is weak.
Habit	Moderately vigorous (Cornell) to vigorous (Cummins) semi-spur tree with a spreading habit and wide-angled shoots. Very precocious and a heavy cropper that turns biennial unless thinned early. About 10-15 ft on semi-dwarf stock.
Leaves	Leaves are large and boat-shaped, per German Wikipedia.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for apple trees above.
On hand	2 on hand · tag AL - Jon G Planned spots and status: R2-C3 (planted), R2-C8 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Jonagold (Fruit row 32); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group 4; Triploid; Not self-fertile; poor pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Jonagold apple entry · Cummins Nursery: Jonagold apple · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: Malus domestica Jonagold · Cornell NYSAES: Jonagold fruit variety bulletin 150 · Wikipedia (German): Jonagold apple variety Note: Over 70 sports are recorded, many redder, so a bought tree may look redder than described. Golden Delicious cannot pollinate it, and Jonagold pollen is sterile.

Kerr crabapple Crabapple MID

Mid; crimson-maroon crab; crisp, tart-sweet; keeps

Ripens: Mid (Late Sept to early Oct per University of Saskatchewan fruit program) · **Hardiness:** Very cold hardy; about -50 F per Cummins · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning, Jelly, Juice, Long keeper

Appearance	Fruit about 1.75 in (4-4.5 cm), oblong and slightly flattened, on a long stem. Cream-yellow skin nearly covered in crimson, later maroon, with a bluish bloom. Flesh yellow, often tinged red, very firm and crisp. White spring bloom is profuse.
Flavor and use	Tart but sweet with a rose-like scent, milder than Dolgo and better after some storage. Good fresh, cooked, canned, juiced or as jelly. Keeps 4 to 6 months cold and can hang on the tree into winter.
How to recognize it	Named Kerr: crab-size fruit (about 1.75 in), oblong, deep crimson to maroon with a bluish bloom, long stem, yellow flesh tinged red; white spring bloom; fruit hangs into winter. Seedlings may look different, so these are not firm cues for your trees.
Habit	Moderately vigorous to vigorous tree with a broad, upright, rounded crown and sturdy branches set at wide angles; one nursery says upright and moderately spreading. Productive every year; fruit hangs late into winter.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Crabapple, Kerr; Kerr Crab Seedling; Kerr Crab
On hand	3 on hand · tag AL - Kerr Crab Planned spots and status: R3-C1 (planted), R5-C13 (planted), R6-C1 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Kerr Crab Seedling (Fruit row 33); rootstock not recorded; bloom group 2; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: University of Saskatchewan Fruit Program: Kerr apple sheet · Cummins Nursery: Kerr apple · eXtension (Penn State): Why can't I plant seeds from my apple? · T&T Seeds: Kerr crab apple tree Note: Your trees are seed-grown (Montana Fruit 'Kerr Crab Seedling'), not the named Kerr. Apple seedlings do not come true, so fruit size, color, flavor and bloom time may vary. Sources differ on how sweet Kerr is.

Kingston Black Apple LATE

Late; dark red, russeted; bittersharp cider apple

Ripens: Late (Late Sept to Oct per Raintree, with early Oct typical; Fedco lists it as a fall apple) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 (Raintree, Fedco); Pomiferous says zones 4-8 · **Uses:** Cider, Juice

Appearance	Small to medium, squat and often lopsided. Mostly dark red with deeper stripes over a green-yellow base, the shaded cheek yellow to orange, with small russet dots and sometimes a russet patch at the base. Flesh yellowish, often tinted red beneath the skin.
Flavor and use	Tart and tannic, with sweetness and fruit underneath. Makes full-bodied single-variety cider and a dark, rich juice; fresh eating is poor to fair. Let it rest about 10 days after picking, then press, since quality fades quickly in storage.
How to recognize it	Squat, often lopsided fruit, mostly dark red with deeper stripes over green-yellow, a yellow-orange shaded cheek, russet dots, and a short thick stem in a deep cavity. Tree is gangly and slow to bear. Irregular shape makes shape alone a weak cue.
Habit	Medium-sized tree of moderate vigor with a spreading to upright-spreading habit, bearing on spurs. Fedco calls it gangly, so careful pruning matters; Raintree says it stays smaller with mild vigor, about 13-15 ft on semi-dwarf stock.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-G Orch-7 Planned spots and status: R3-C3 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Kingston Black (Fruit row 34); rootstock M-7; bloom group 4; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Kingston Black apple entry · Raintree Nursery: Kingston Black Cider Apple · Fedco Trees: Kingston Black cider apple (scionwood) · National Fruit Collection: Kingston Black apple · Keepers Nursery: Kingston Black apple trees Note: Sources differ on cropping (light with off years vs reliable) and on fresh eating (poor vs fairly decent). Raintree says it needs good growing conditions to do well and stays a smaller, mild-vigor tree.

Liberty Apple MID

Mid; bright red Mac-type; scab-resistant; sweet-tart

Ripens: Mid (Mid to late September per One Green World; Pomiferous: ready from the start of its fifth harvest period) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-8; hardy to -30 F or below (One Green World) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider

Appearance	Medium to large, round to conic fruit with a gold-yellow background mostly covered in bright red with deeper red streaks; a silvery bloom appears when ripe. The stem is very short and thick. Flesh white to pale yellow, crisp and juicy.
Flavor and use	Balanced sweet-tart with a McIntosh-like wine note, a little sharper than many Mac types. Used fresh, for sauce and pies, and for cider. Keeps about 2 months cold (one nursery says to January) and improves in storage; overripe fruit tastes off.
How to recognize it	Mac-type red apple, but the ground color under the bright red is gold-yellow with deeper streaks, a silvery bloom shows when ripe, and the stem is very short and thick. Scab-resistant, so scab spots are unlikely even in wet years. Vigorous, upright-spreading tree with heavy yearly crops.
Habit	Cornell: vigorous, round and spreading, bears annually; flower buds often form on tips and sides of current-year shoots, plus many spurs that stay fruitful for years. Heavy sets need thinning. Orange Pippin notes it lacks the extra size and vigor often seen in triploids.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Liberty Planned spots and status: R5-C4 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Liberty (Fruit row 35); rootstock M-111; bloom group 2; Triploid; Not self-fertile; poor pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Liberty apple · Pomiferous: NY 55140-19 (Liberty) apple entry · One Green World: Liberty Apple Tree · Cornell NYSAES: LIBERTY, a new disease resistant apple · Cummins Nursery: Liberty apple scionwood Note: Pomiferous files Liberty under its Geneva number, NY 55140-19. Sources differ on size (medium-large vs large), flesh color (white vs yellowish) and keeping time (2 months to January).

M-111 rootstock (ungrafted) Apple rootstock (ungrafted rootstock)

Large-tree rootstock; well anchored; tolerates dry soil

Hardiness: Semi-hardy (Intermountain table); moderately winter hardy (NMSU) · **Uses:** Rootstock for grafting

Appearance	A grafted tree on M-111 gets large: about 75% of full size per NMSU, and listed as standard size in the Intermountain table. Vigorous cultivars tend to grow upright. The sources give no mature height or spread.
Uses and care	Used as the root system under a grafted apple. It tolerates drought, suits a wide range of moist soils and resists woolly apple aphid. Fire blight and root rot resistance are only moderate, replant disease can hurt it, and it bears at a medium age and yield.
How to recognize it	An ungrafted whip is all rootstock, and no source gives bark or leaf traits that separate M-111 from other apple rootstocks, so trust the tag (AL-Rstk M111). On a grafted tree, rootstock shoots usually have leaves unlike the cultivar's in size, shape, color, hairiness and stalks.
Habit	Trees grow upright if the cultivar is vigorous. Suckering is moderate in the Intermountain table, so shoots from the roots or low on the trunk are rootstock growth and usually differ from the grafted cultivar.
Leaves	No source describes M-111 leaves specifically. Rootstock leaves in general differ from the cultivar's in size, shape, color, tooth edges, hairiness, stalk thickness and length, and stipules at the stalk base, and may be flat or cupped.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	M 111 Rootstock; M.111; MM.111; Malling-Merton 111
On hand	12 on hand · tag AL-Rstk M111 Planned spots and status: R6-C3 (planted)

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: USU Intermountain Fruit Guide: Apple Rootstock table · New Mexico State Univ.: Rootstocks for Size Control in Apple Trees (H-307) · eXtension Apples (Penn State): What do apple rootstock leaves look like? Note: Ungrafted stock, not a cultivar: uses lists what a grafted apple would be for. NMSU gives about 75% of full size, while the Intermountain table classes it as standard. No source describes bark.

McIntosh Apple MID

Mid; red over green; crisp, wine-like, white flesh

Ripens: Mid (Mid-September in upstate NY, the benchmark for other apples at Cummins; fruit can drop before harvest) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 (Fedco, Pomiferous); fruit quality peaks in zones 4-5 (Cummins) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Juice, Cider

Appearance	Medium to large, round to slightly flattened, green underneath but mostly overlaid with dark red (less red on some strains). A light waxy bloom and tiny pale dots are common. Flesh bright white, sometimes tinted red just under the skin.
Flavor and use	Crisp, mildly tart-sweet, aromatic and spicy with a wine-like edge, at its peak soon after picking. Makes good sauce (turns soupy in pies), juice and cider. Cold storage holds about 3 months at most, with flavor fading and flesh turning mealy.
How to recognize it	Round to slightly flat apple, dark red over green with a light bloom and tiny pale dots; bright white flesh with a wine-like flavor; the stem drops off when overripe. Cortland, Macoun, Spartan and other descendants share the flavor, so taste alone is not decisive.
Habit	Medium-large to large, vigorous tree with a rounded, spreading form and many small slender laterals; Fedco calls it easy to manage. Heavy cropper, but sources differ on bearing: annual (Fedco), biennial unless thinned (Cummins), biennial or sometimes annual (Beach, 1905).
Bark and twigs	Young twig bark is bright reddish-brown, lightly streaked with scarf-skin and slightly hairy, with many small raised lenticels; buds plump, set deep in the bark and slightly hairy. Mature trunk bark not described.
Leaves	Oval leaves with a dull, rough surface and only shallow, faint teeth along the edges (one orchard description).
Also listed as	Macintosh
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-Mc In Planned spots and status: R5-C7 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Macintosh (Fruit row 36); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group 2; Diploid; semi-self fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: McIntosh apple entry · Cummins Nursery: McIntosh apple · Fedco Trees: McIntosh apple · Internet Archive: Beach, The Apples of New York vol 2 (1905) · Albemarle CiderWorks: McIntosh apple Note: McIntosh strains vary in color. Sources differ on cropping (Fedco: annual; Pomiferous and Cummins: alternate-year if unthinned) and on cooking (good sauce vs not well suited).

Newtown Pippin Apple VERY LATE

Very late; dull green-yellow; tart, aromatic winter apple

Ripens: Very late (Late October in the eastern US (Orange Pippin); ripens poorly without a hot summer and autumn) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 (Cummins, Pomiferous); needs a warm summer and autumn to ripen · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider, Juice, Long keeper

Appearance	Medium to large, round to flattish or round-conic fruit. Matte pale-green skin that ripens toward greenish-yellow, sometimes with a faint brownish blush, large dark dots, and a little russet in the stem cavity. Flesh yellowish, firm and fine-grained.
Flavor and use	Tangy, tart and crisp with pineapple or tangerine notes; sweetens and mellows in storage. Used fresh, in sauce and pies (flesh browns fast) and for cider and juice. Orange Pippin finds it hard at harvest and stores it 1-2 months first; Pomiferous says it tastes good just picked.
How to recognize it	Matte pale-green to greenish-yellow, medium-large, round to flattish fruit with large dark dots, a little russet in the stem cavity and an open calyx. Upright-spreading, tip-bearing tree that is slow to start. Green and yellow strains look almost identical.
Habit	Moderately vigorous, partly tip-bearing, slow to start fruiting even on dwarfing stock, and biennial if overcropped. Beach (1905): Green strain is rounded and spreading with drooping laterals; Yellow strain is more vigorous and more erect.
Bark and twigs	Beach (1905), Green strain: twig bark dark brownish-red with light scarf-skin streaks; twigs hairy near the tips; many medium or smaller raised lenticels that stand out; buds broad, plump and slightly hairy.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Newton Yellow Pippin; Newtown Pippen
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-G Orch-111 Planned spots and status: R3-C13 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Newtown Pippin (Fruit row 38); rootstock M-111; bloom group 3; Diploid; Self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Newtown Pippin apple · Cummins Nursery: Newtown Pippin apple · Pomiferous: Newtown Pippin apple entry · Internet Archive: Beach, The Apples of New York vol 1 (1905) · Silver Creek Nursery: Newtown Pippin apple scionwood Note: Inventory 'Newton Yellow Pippin' is the yellow Newtown strain. Pomiferous lists it (as Albemarle Pippin) separately; Cummins and Orange Pippin treat Albemarle as the same apple. Strains look alike.

Novamac Apple MID PLANNED 2027

Early-Mid; deep red; wine-tart Mac flavor, very disease resistant

Ripens: Mid (Walden Heights (Vermont) says mid to late September; Silver Creek (Canada) says early September; Orange Pippin, a bit ahead of McIntosh.) · **Hardiness:** Canadian Hardiness Zone 4 (Silver Creek); no USDA zone number in these sources. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Cider

Appearance	Medium apple with deep red to red-washed skin over a pale background; flesh is white, crisp and juicy, turning creamy in storage.
Flavor and use	Crisp, juicy, wine-tart McIntosh-style flavor for fresh eating, cooking and cider. Purdue rates it Very Resistant for scab, fire blight, cedar-apple rust and mildew, the strongest four-disease score in that table; Silver Creek Nursery also calls it canker resistant. Not self-fertile; keeps a few months.
How to recognize it	Ripens a bit ahead of its parent McIntosh (Orange Pippin) and shares its wine-tart Mac flavor, so taste is a weak cue; Cortland ripens later, in late September to early October. Purdue rates Novamac's scab resistance Very Resistant, far above McIntosh and Cortland (both Very Susceptible) and equal to Liberty's.
Habit	Moderately vigorous, upright and spreading growth, with reliable spur-borne crops (Silver Creek Nursery); needs a different apple variety nearby for pollination.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not grafted).
Planned for 2027	2 grafted trees at R1-C10, R1-C11. McIntosh-type apple, ripe a little ahead of McIntosh; very resistant to all four common diseases (Purdue). Graft onto: Your M-111 rootstock. Hardiness (Canadian zone 4) and bloom group come from nursery pages, not a university. Scionwood was found at Walden Heights Nursery, not at Cummins.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Novamac apple variety page · Silver Creek Nursery: Novamac Apple Tree product page · Walden Heights Nursery: Novamac Apple · Purdue Extension: Disease Susceptibility of Common Apple Cultivars Note: Hardiness is given only as Canadian zone 4, with no USDA figure. Silver Creek and Orange Pippin place its origin at Kentville, Nova Scotia; Silver Creek and Walden Heights give 1978 (Walden Heights spells it Kentfield).

Pink Lady (Cripps Pink) Apple VERY LATE

Very late; pink blush on yellow; crisp, sweet-tart

Ripens: Very late (Late October in Willis's listing; needs roughly 150 frost-free days (Pomiferous)) · **Hardiness:** Zones 6-9 (Willis); Pomiferous rates zone 6; needs a long warm season · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Long keeper

Appearance	Medium to large, round-conic fruit taller than wide, about 2.75 to 3.5 inches across. Yellow skin overlaid with a pink to orange-pink flush and broken streaks; the skin is thin and nearly free of russet. Flesh firm, dense and fine-grained.
Flavor and use	Crisp, juicy and sweet-tart with good acidity; flesh resists browning. Used fresh, in salads, cooking and baking. Stores up to about 4 months and peaks after roughly 4 weeks in storage.
How to recognize it	Round-conic fruit taller than wide, yellow with a pink to orange-pink flush and broken streaks, thin skin, almost no russet, and a deep, wide calyx basin. Vigorous, upright-spreading tree that holds its leaves late. Pink color needs strong autumn sun.
Habit	Strongly upright; young limbs benefit from spreading (Cummins). Vigor is called vigorous and prolific there but moderate by Orange Pippin. Young trees give inferior fruit that improves with age.
Leaves	Holds its leaves late, well into winter. Growers may strip the top leaves so autumn sun can color the fruit.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Pink Lady; Cripps Pink
On hand	2 on hand · tag AL-Pink/ AL-Pink Lady
Purchase sheet	Planned spots and status: R2-C7 (planted), R3-C5 (planted) Pink Lady (Cripps Pink) (Fruit row 39); rootstock not recorded; bloom group 3; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Orange Pippin: Pink Lady apple · Pomiferous: Cripps Pink apple entry · Willis Orchard Company: Pink Lady Apple Tree · Cummins Nursery: Pink Lady Cripps Pink apple tree Note: Marginal for a zone 4-5 short-season site: sources say it needs a very long, hot season (about 150 frost-free days) and strong autumn sun for color, and rate it zones 6-9. Fruit may not ripen well.

Pixie Crunch Apple MID PLANNED 2027

Mid-Sept; small deep red; sweet-spicy Honeycrisp-like crunch

Ripens: Mid (Cummins places harvest in mid-September; Roots to Fruits says about a week before Delicious.) · **Hardiness:** USDA zone 3-9 per Roots to Fruits; other retail pages instead say zone 4-8. · **Uses:** Fresh eating

Appearance	Small to medium fruit, green-based skin blushing to deep red, with crisp yellow flesh (Cummins, Roots to Fruits).
Flavor and use	Sweet, spicy flavor, exceptionally crisp and breaking, compared to Honeycrisp; mainly fresh eating, keeps one to three months. Cummins rates it scab field immune, fire blight fairly resistant, but susceptible to cedar rust and mildew, a concern with nearby junipers. Not self-fertile; thin or it bears biennially.
How to recognize it	Far smaller than Honeycrisp despite a similar crisp texture, and ripens later than the early Zestar!. Closest in timing to Priscilla, which is a bit larger, tastes milder with a licorice note, and is rated Resistant to cedar-apple rust by Purdue, where Cummins calls Pixie Crunch susceptible.
Habit	Small, spreading tree with a spindly habit needing careful pruning; fruit must be thinned or it bears only every other year (Cummins Nursery).
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Co-op 33
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not grafted).
Planned for 2027	2 grafted trees at R1-C12, R1-C13. Small, crunchy, kid-sized apple for mid-September, sold for U-pick. Graft onto: Your M-111 rootstock (a low-vigor scion). Cummins rates it susceptible to cedar-apple rust and powdery mildew (Purdue's table does not list it), and junipers grow near the orchard. Thin the crop or it turns biennial.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Pixie Crunch Apple on G.214 product page · Purdue Extension: Disease Susceptibility of Common Apple Cultivars · Roots to Fruits Nursery: Pixie Crunch Apple Trees product page Note: Purdue's table omits Pixie Crunch and Co-op 33, so the cedar-apple rust and mildew susceptibility above comes from Cummins Nursery only, not a university rating.

Priscilla Apple MID PLANNED 2027

Mid-Sept; red over yellow; mild subacid, licorice note

Ripens: Mid (SLN Nursery says early to mid September; no source names a benchmark cultivar) · **Hardiness:** To about -50 F per SLN Nursery; no USDA zone number stated in these sources. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking

Appearance	Medium-sized fruit blushed bright red over a yellow background; flesh is white, coarse textured and juicy.
Flavor and use	White, crisp flesh; mild subacid flavor with a licorice note; fresh eating or baking. Purdue: scab Very Resistant, fire blight and cedar rust Resistant, mildew Moderately Resistant. Diploid, group 3, not self-fertile; bears heavily, can overbear if not thinned. Keeps 1 to 3 months chilled.
How to recognize it	Ripens early-mid September, overlapping Honeycrisp and McIntosh. Medium fruit blushed red over a yellow background, with a licorice note in the flavor; McIntosh is more solidly bright red, but season overlap makes timing alone a weak cue.
Habit	Productive, spreading, vigorous tree; bears consistently as an annual cropper and can overbear if the fruit is not thinned.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Co-op 4
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	2 trees at R5-C10, R6-C12. Early-to-mid September apple; hardy to about -50 F. Rootstock: Semi-dwarf wanted; G.890 (about 60 percent of standard) is offered. Medium fruit with a mild flavor and a licorice note; bears heavily, so thin the crop.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: SLN Nursery: Priscilla Apple product page · Cummins Nursery: Priscilla Apple on G.890 product page · Purdue Extension: Disease Susceptibility of Common Apple Cultivars Note: SLN calls it immune to scab; Purdue's university table rates scab Very Resistant (not immune) and mildew only Moderately Resistant.

Pristine Apple EARLY PLANNED 2027

Mid-Jul to Aug; yellow with pink blush; crisp, sweet-tart

Ripens: Early (Stark Bro's: ripens mid-July, about 1.5 weeks after Lodi. Raintree: ripens in August. Both call it an early apple.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5 to 8 (Stark Bro's) or 4 to 9 (Raintree) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Long keeper

Appearance Medium-sized apple with canary-yellow skin and a light pink blush; crisp, juicy flesh; borne in large early-season crops (Raintree).
Flavor and use Crisp, juicy, sweet-tart flavor; good fresh, in pies and applesauce; keeps refrigerated up to six weeks (Stark Bro's). Purdue rates scab very resistant and fire blight and powdery mildew resistant, but cedar-apple rust susceptible; Stark Bro's and Raintree instead claim rust resistance. Needs a pollinizer (Raintree).
How to recognize it Ripens weeks before Williams' Pride, Zestar! or Gala; canary-yellow with a pink blush is far less red than those cultivars. Purdue rates Williams' Pride very resistant to cedar-apple rust, while Pristine is rated susceptible.
Habit Vigorous grower that establishes quickly and bears fruit reliably within a few years (Stark Bro's).
Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
On hand None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027 1 tree at R6-C9. One-tree test of a very early yellow apple.
Rootstock: Semi-dwarf wanted; nurseries list M.27 or EMLA 26 dwarfs, too small here.
Sources disagree on ripening (mid-July or August) and zone (4 to 9 or 5 to 8), and Purdue rates it susceptible to cedar-apple rust, with junipers on site.
No source gave its flowering group, so group 2 is assumed.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Pristine Apple Tree · Raintree Nursery: Pristine Apple · Purdue Extension: Disease Susceptibility of Common Apple Cultivars BP-132-W Note: Sources disagree on ripening month (Stark Bro's mid-July vs Raintree August) and zone (5-8 vs 4-9). Purdue rates cedar-apple rust susceptible; both nurseries claim resistance; this entry keeps the university rating.

Red Delicious Apple LATE

Late; tall dark red; sweet, mild, crisp; five bumps

Ripens: Late (About Oct 16, after a decent frost, near Madison, Wisconsin (Lapacek's Orchard)) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 per Pomiferous · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Long keeper

Appearance Medium to large, round to tall conical, with five well-defined bumps at the blossom end. Smooth skin washed red to dark crimson and fairly tough. Flesh cream-colored, fine-textured, crisp and juicy.
Flavor and use Sweet and juicy with a light crunch and a mild flavor with a faint melon note. Eaten fresh. Keeps up to about 4 months in cold storage.
How to recognize it Tall conical shape, five distinct bumps around the blossom end and smooth dark red skin. Many red sports (Starking, Red Chief, Red Spur and others) vary in color and in how conical they are, so color alone is a weak cue.
Habit Vigorous, upright-growing tree; weak, narrow crotch angles are fairly typical (Oregon bulletin). The original Delicious it descends from is described as large and spreading, so strains may differ.
Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as Delicious, Red
On hand 1 on hand · tag AL-Red Del
Planned spots and status: R3-C11 (planted)
Purchase sheet Red Delicious (Fruit row 40); rootstock M-111; bloom group 4; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Red Delicious apple · Orange Pippin: Red Delicious apple · Lapacek's Orchard: Apple varieties and approximate ripening dates · Heritage Apple Corps: Red Delicious apple · Heritage Apple Corps: Delicious apple (original) Note: Bought as plain Red Delicious at Lowe's; many red sports are sold under this name, so exact color and shape may differ from the typical description.

Redfree Apple EARLY PLANNED 2027

Early; glossy red over yellow; mild subacid flavor

Ripens: Early (Ripens toward the end of August in upstate New York, per Cummins Nursery; picking spreads over several weeks.) · **Hardiness:** USDA zone 4 (-34C) per Orange Pippin Trees; Cummins tags it only Cold-Hardy. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Pollinizer

Appearance Medium-sized apple with glossy red skin over a yellow background and crisp, cream-colored flesh.
Flavor and use Mild, subacid flavor, crisp cream flesh; fresh eating only. Holds on the tree about two weeks, keeps one to three months. Purdue: scab resistant, fire blight moderately resistant, cedar-apple rust very resistant, mildew moderately resistant. Bloom group 3, diploid, not self-fertile; a good pollinizer.
How to recognize it Glossy red over yellow, ripening toward the end of August over several weeks, so it is picked in stages. No source gives a direct visual comparison with Williams' Pride, Zestar! or Gala.
Habit Upright and vigorous; bears reliable annual crops that ripen over several weeks, per Cummins Nursery.
Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
On hand None yet (planned for 2027, not grafted).
Planned for 2027 3 grafted trees at R1-C3, R1-C4, R1-C5. Earliest graft: ripe toward the end of August, with a very good cedar-apple rust rating (Purdue).
Graft onto: Your EMLA 7 rootstocks (it is a vigorous scion), then M-111.
Ripens over several weeks, so plan on picking in stages, and keeps only 1 to 3 months. Scionwood showed sold out at Cummins in mid-October while another nursery had stock, so order early.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Redfree Apple Scionwood · Purdue Extension: BP-132-W apple disease table · Orange Pippin Trees: Redfree apple trees Note: Purdue rates scab Resistant, milder than Cummins' field immune and Orange Pippin's very resistant claims; kept the university figure. No source shows a poor fit for zone 5a, a short season, or cedar-apple rust.

Sansa Apple EARLY PLANNED 2027

Early; pink-orange-red, gold russet; sweet-tart; low vigor

Ripens: Early (Early per Orange Pippin Trees and Cummins; growers in Orange Pippin's tree register picked from late August to mid-September) · **Hardiness:** USDA zone 4 (-34C) per Orange Pippin Trees; Raintree lists zone 4-9. · **Uses:** Fresh eating

Appearance	Medium to medium-large, conical fruit with a pink to orange-red blush lightly flecked with gold russet over a creamy white background; flesh is creamy white.
Flavor and use	Sweet, Gala-like flavor balanced by Akane's acidity; firm, almost woody flesh. For fresh eating: keeps under a month or a week refrigerated, though Raintree calls it a good keeper. Some resistance to scab, fire blight and mildew; very resistant to cedar-apple rust. Bloom group 4, not self-fertile.
How to recognize it	Firm, almost woody flesh contrasts with Honeycrisp's crisp bite, per Cummins Nursery. Its conical shape and pink-orange-red, gold-russeted skin (Raintree, Cummins) are its clearest visual cues; no source describes Akane's or Gala's shape.
Habit	Productive tree; Cummins calls its vigor low while Orange Pippin Trees calls it average and a good cropper.
Leaves	Leaves show a genetic chlorosis (yellowing) that is not caused by disease, per Cummins Nursery.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for apple trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not grafted).
Planned for 2027	2 grafted trees at R1-C8, R1-C9. Early Gala-type dessert apple, picked from late August to mid-September in Orange Pippin growers' records, with a very good cedar-apple rust rating. Graft onto: Your M-111 rootstock. Orange Pippin Trees and Raintree rate it zone 4. Sources disagree on vigor (low at Cummins, average at Orange Pippin) and on storage (under a month, or a good keeper).

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Sansa Apple Scionwood · Orange Pippin Trees: Sansa apple trees · Raintree Nursery: Sansa Apple product page · Orange Pippin: Sansa apple variety page Note: Zone ratings of 4 (Orange Pippin Trees) and 4-9 (Raintree) are well inside zone 5a. Sources disagree on vigor (low vs average) and on storage life (under a month vs a good keeper).

Sweet Sixteen Apple MID POSSIBLE AL-UNKN IDENTITY

Mid; pink-red stripes; yellow flesh, candy-sweet

Ripens: Mid (Typically mid to late September) · **Hardiness:** Hardy to zone 3 · **Uses:** Fresh eating

Appearance	Medium-large, blushed and striped rose-red over yellow and speckled with pale lenticels. The crisp flesh is distinctly yellow, almost golden.
Flavor and use	Sweet but balanced by enough acid, with candy-like flavors often compared to cherry and bubblegum. Best eaten fresh off the tree; stores passably for about six weeks.
How to recognize it	Yellow flesh and a candy-like flavor set it apart from other red-striped apples. The tree is vigorous with a very upright habit that benefits from spreading.
Habit	Vigorous, moderate-sized, vase-shaped tree growing upright; slender branches carry heavy crops without breaking. Very upright, so spreading the branches helps (one nursery says moderately spreading). Easy to manage; annual bearer if thinned. Blooms mid to late season.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL- S Six Planned spots and status: R5-C5 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Sweet Sixteen (Fruit row 41); rootstock M-7; bloom group 3; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: partly general knowledge; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Sweet Sixteen · Fedco Trees: Sweet Sixteen apple · Tooley's Trees: Sweet 16 apple tree Note: Ripening timing is a general figure; the listed page covers appearance, flavor, storage, hardiness and tree habit.

Tangy Green (Urban columnar) Apple MID

Mid; lime green; crisp, tart; columnar tree

Ripens: Mid (Midseason per Raintree; Restoring Eden says typically mid-September) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-9 (Raintree); Gurney's lists zones 4-8 · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking

Appearance	Medium-sized, lime-green apples, sometimes with a hint of red, with crisp flesh. Flesh color and shape are not described by the sources. Narrow tree about 8-10 ft tall and 2 ft wide, fruiting on spurs along the main stem.
Flavor and use	Crisp with a sweet-tart, tangy bite; the extra acidity slows browning once cut. Suited to fresh eating, salads and pies. The sources do not state how long it keeps.
How to recognize it	Narrow columnar tree with fruit on spurs along the trunk; apples stay lime green with at most a hint of red and taste tart. Blushing Delight is also green with a red tinge but is described as sweeter, so color alone can mislead; taste is a better check.
Habit	Narrow columnar tree about 8-10 ft tall and 2-3 ft wide, fruiting on short spurs along the main leader, with short upright branches. Bears 1-3 years after planting; pruning can hold height down. Growth rate rated vigorous by Greenleaf, slow to moderate by Gurney's.
Leaves	Apple-green leaves in summer with negligible fall color (stated for the whole Urban Apple series).
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for apple trees above.
Also listed as	Urban Green; Tandgy green Urban Columnar; Tandgy green
On hand	1 on hand · tag AL-UrbGrn Planned spots and status: outside the orchard (location pending)
Purchase sheet	Tandgy green Urban Columnar (Fruit row 42); rootstock 10x3; bloom group not numbered; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Tangy Green Urban Columnar Apple · Gurney's: Tangy Green Urban Apple · Restoring Eden: Columnar Apple Tree (Tangy Green) · Greenleaf Nursery: Urban Apple series (Garden Debut) Note: Purchase sheet spells it 'Tandgy green'. Raintree lists the selection as AK-98. Sources differ slightly on color (Raintree: lime green; Gurney's: green with hints of red).

Tasty Red (Urban columnar) Apple MID

Mid; bright red; sweet, firm, juicy; columnar tree

Ripens: Mid (Mid-September per Stark Bro's and Gurney's; Raintree calls it early midseason) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-9 (Raintree); Gurney's lists zones 4-8 ·

Uses: Fresh eating, Cooking and baking

Appearance Bright red, medium-sized, firm apples on a narrow columnar tree that grows 8-10 ft tall and stays under about 2 ft wide, with fruit on spurs along the main stem. Flesh color and shape are not described by the sources.

Flavor and use Firm, sweet and juicy flesh; marketed for fresh eating, baking and preserving. The sources do not state how long it keeps.

How to recognize it Narrow columnar tree with fruit on spurs along the trunk; the apples are bright red, medium-sized and firm, ripening mid-September. Many red apples look alike, so rely on the columnar habit and the label rather than fruit color alone.

Habit Narrow columnar tree, 8-10 ft tall and under about 2 ft wide, with short upright branches and full-size fruit on spurs along the central leader. Fruits within the first couple of years. Growth rate rated vigorous by Greenleaf, slow to moderate by Gurney's.

Leaves Apple-green leaves in summer with negligible fall color (stated for the whole Urban Apple series).

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for apple trees above.

Also listed as Urban Red; Tasty Red Urban Columnar

On hand 1 on hand · tag AL-UrbR
Planned spots and status: outside the orchard (location pending)

Purchase sheet Tasty Red Urban Columnar (Fruit row 43); rootstock 10x3 (MM106); bloom group not numbered; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Tasty Red Urban Columnar Apple · Stark Bro's: Tasty Red Urban Apple Tree · Gurney's: Tasty Red Urban Apple · Greenleaf Nursery: Urban Apple series (Garden Debut) Note: Raintree calls it early midseason, while Stark Bro's and Gurney's say mid-September. The sources do not describe flesh color, fruit shape or keeping time.

Wickson crabapple Crabapple LATE

Late; golf-ball red crab; very sweet, sharp; early bloom

Ripens: Late (Late season, usually late Oct per Salt Spring Apple Co.; hangs well but is sensitive to rain) · **Hardiness:** Zone 3 (-40 C) per Orange Pippin Trees ·

Uses: Fresh eating, Jelly, Cider, Juice, Pollinizer

Appearance Very small to small, round to slightly conical. Yellow skin washed red on the sunny side with many pale dots; stem long and slender, reaching past the shoulders. Flesh pale, firm and juicy. Bloom is dense and white.

Flavor and use Both sugary and sharp, with an intense, spicy flavor (tarter in cooler climates). Eaten fresh in small amounts, made into jelly (high in pectin), and pressed for juice or cider blends, where it adds sugar and acid. Keeps a few weeks to about 2 months.

How to recognize it Golf-ball-size yellow-and-red crab with a slender stem longer than the shoulders and an open calyx; heavy white bloom comes early. Often mislabeled as Crimson Gold, a look-alike with a larger, flatter, brighter-colored fruit.

Habit Small, vigorous, cold-hardy tree that bears every year, with heavy white spring bloom and fruit carried in clusters. Nursery heights of about 6-12 ft after 10 years apply to dwarf and semi-dwarf rootstocks.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.

Also listed as Crabapple, Wickson; Wickson Crab

On hand 1 on hand · tag AL-Wickson cr
Planned spots and status: R4-C7 (planted)

Purchase sheet Wickson Crab (Fruit row 44); rootstock B-9; bloom group 2; Diploid; Not self-fertile; good pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Pomiferous: Wickson Crab apple · Orange Pippin Trees: Wickson Crab crab apple trees · Salt Spring Apple Company: Wickson · Cummins Nursery: Wickson Crab apple Note: Parentage is unclear: Etter's patent names two crabs that are not known varieties. Sources differ on storage life (2-3 weeks to about 2 months). Not self-fertile.

Williams' Pride Apple EARLY PLANNED 2027

Very early; dark red-purple; rich, pear-like tart-sweet

Ripens: Early (Ripens about Aug 18 per Cummins Nursery's listing, about 4 weeks before their Sep 15 Honeycrisp date.) · **Hardiness:** USDA zone 4 and colder (Cummins Nursery). · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Pollinizer

Appearance Medium to medium-large fruit ripening dark red-purple, dotted with small white lenticels; flesh is cream to white, crisp and firm.

Flavor and use Crisp, firm, rich pear-like tart-sweet flavor; mainly fresh eating. Purdue rates scab and cedar rust Very Resistant, fire blight and mildew Resistant. Not self-fertile; long early bloom makes it a useful pollinizer. Ripens unevenly over about a week; keeps six weeks refrigerated.

How to recognize it Ripens mid-to-late August: after the very early Pristine but before Zestar! and Gala. Fruit is dark red-purple, sometimes marbled, and ripens unevenly over about a week; all four can bloom early, so flower timing alone is a weak cue.

Habit Vigorous, spreading tree with sturdy, well-angled branches; blooms early and over a long period, making it a useful pollinizer for other apple varieties.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apple trees above.

Also listed as Williams Pride; Co-op 23

On hand None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).

Planned for 2027 3 trees at R6-C7, R6-C8, R5-C9. Early block: the first apples of the season.

Rootstock: Semi-dwarf wanted; G.214 is cold-hardy and fire-blight resistant.
Ripens unevenly over about a week, so plan on more than one picking; keeps about six weeks in the fridge. Sources put its bloom early, in group 1 to 2, so group 2 is a planning value.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Williams' Pride apple tree product page · Purdue Extension: Disease Susceptibility of Common Apple Cultivars · Cummins Nursery: All Apple Trees listing with ripening dates Note: Cummins calls it field immune to scab; Purdue's university table rates scab Very Resistant.

Zestar! Apple EARLY POSSIBLE AL-UNKN IDENTITY

Earliest; rosy red blush; sweet-tart, brown sugar

Ripens: Early (Late August to early September in Minnesota, about with Paula Red) · **Uses:** Fresh eating

Appearance	Round, about 3 inches across. Rosy red blush covers 60 to 85 percent of the skin depending on sun exposure, with creamy yellow on the shaded side.
Flavor and use	Sprightly sweet-tart with a hint of brown sugar, juicy, with a light and crisp texture. Eaten fresh; keeps about 2 months refrigerated.
How to recognize it	Among the earliest apples to ripen. Round, medium-large fruit that is mostly rosy red over creamy yellow, with the most red on the sunny side.
Habit	Somewhat upright to spreading. Vigorous in the early years, then settles into a spur-type habit with moderate vigor (one nursery says low-moderate). Very early bloom and annual bearing. The original own-rooted seedling was about 14 ft tall and 9 ft wide.
Bark and twigs	One-year shoots are hairless and moderately shiny, grayed orange on the sunny side, with a medium number of medium-sized lenticels. Lateral buds are medium to large, round-tipped and held flat against the twig (plant patent).
Leaves	Expanded leaves are medium green above and lighter below with moderate down, weak to medium gloss, scalloped margins and a short pointed tip, about 9 cm long and 4 cm wide. Leaves at growing shoot tips are densely hairy and whitish (plant patent).
Also listed as	Zestar
On hand	2 on hand · tag AL-Zestar
Purchase sheet	Planned spots and status: R4-C6 (planted), R5-C8 (planted) Zestar (Fruit row 45); rootstock M-111; bloom group 1; Diploid; Not self-fertile; average pollen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Minnesota Hardy (University of Minnesota): Zestar! · Google Patents: US Plant Patent 11,367, apple tree Minnewashta (Zestar!) · Cummins Nursery: Zestar! apple

Pears (21)

How to tell pear trees by habit, bark, and leaves

Habit	Usually upright and cone-shaped, with branches leaving the trunk at tight angles, about 30-40 ft tall. Branches are stubby and crowded with fruiting spurs that often carry thorns. Perry pears can grow into big, long-lived trees; those in England's perry country can live over 300 years.
Bark and twigs	Gray-brown to reddish-brown, smooth at first, later cracking into shallow furrows with scaly ridges. Twigs are glossy and smooth to faintly downy, brown to yellow-green, with plenty of spur shoots; buds are sharp-pointed cones, smooth to lightly hairy.
Leaves	Oval with fine teeth, about 1-4 inches long, glossy dark green on top and paler and duller underneath. Pear leaves are glossier, with thinner blades and fewer hairs than apple leaves, though young leaves may carry long white hairs. Fall color ranges from dull yellow through red to maroon.

Typical of the type, not of every cultivar; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Virginia Tech Dendrology: Common pear (Pyrus communis) fact sheet · Utah State University Extension TreeBrowser: Pear, Common · Three Counties Agricultural Society: National Collection of Perry Pears

Barnet (perry pear) Perry pear LATE

Late; small, russeted all over; light perry

Ripens:	Late (October per Raintree and Orange Pippin; early to mid October in England (Walcot Nursery)) · Hardiness: Zones 4-9 (Raintree) · Uses: Perry
Appearance	Small turbinate (top-shaped) pears with greenish-yellow skin flushed orange-red and russeted all over, which is unusual for perry pears. Windfalls are said to resemble little hedgehogs.
Flavor and use	Grown for juice, pressed alone or blended to make a light, low-tannin, low-acid perry. The fruit is astringent yet edible, passable fresh or cooked. Shake the pears down when ripe and press within 1 to 3 weeks.
How to recognize it	Whole fruit is russeted, which is rare in perry pears, with a faint orange-red flush; windfalls resemble hedgehogs. Blooms late (Raintree). Tree shape is a weak cue: a UK nursery says spreading head, Raintree says upright and compact.
Habit	Moderately vigorous, medium to large tree; precocious and heavy but prone to biennial crops. Shape sources differ: compact and upright with narrow branch angles and distinct spurs (Raintree, Brooks and Olmo) versus a spreading head (Walcot).
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for pear trees above.
Also listed as	Barnet Euro; Barnett European Perry Pear; Barnett
On hand	1 on hand · tag PR-Barnet
Purchase sheet	Planned spots and status: R7-C7 (planted) Barnett European Perry Pear (Fruit row 90); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Barnett European Perry Pear · Walcot Organic Nursery: Barnet · Orange Pippin: Barnet pear · Flowering Plant Nursery: Perry Pear Barnet (Brooks and Olmo notes) Note: Raintree spells it Barnett. Other names: Hedgehog Pear, Barn Pear, Brown Thorn Pear. Raintree says biennial bearing and upright habit; the UK nursery says heavy early cropping and a spreading head.

Bartlett Pear MID

Mid; green turning yellow; sweet, juicy, aromatic

Ripens: Mid (About Aug 20 in upstate New York (Cummins); early Sept in New Hampshire (UNH)) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-8 (Stark Bro's); lows seldom below -25 F (UNH) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning

Appearance	Classic pear outline: broad bottom half tapering to a slim neck. Thin skin dotted with fine speckles, green at first and clear yellow when ripe, sometimes with faint red behind it. Flesh is fine-grained and very juicy.
Flavor and use	Sweet and aromatic with a light spiciness. Keeps its form when baked or canned and is also good fresh. Pick while still green and let it finish ripening off the tree; the skin turns yellow as it ripens.
How to recognize it	Bell-shaped pear with thin, speckled skin that changes from green to clear yellow as it ripens, sometimes with faint red behind it. Vigorous tree with white spring bloom. Ready late Aug to early Sept. Yellow color alone is shared with other pears.
Habit	Vigorous to very vigorous, upright tree that grows fast; medium to large, with a tall, pear-shaped crown as it ages, though one old source calls growth moderate. Long-lived, easy to manage, bears young. Blooms white in spring.
Bark and twigs	Branches stocky and smooth, reddish brown under a thin ash-gray outer skin; lenticels few. Twigs short-jointed, reddish brown, glossy and hairless with conspicuous lenticels. Shoots yellowish to yellow-brown; leaf scars prominent.
Leaves	Oval, leathery leaves with a tapered tip and fine teeth topped with tiny dark red glands; roughly 2.5 by 1.5 in, often folded. One old source says the leaves persist late and turn deep crimson in fall.
On hand	2 on hand · tag PR-Bart Planned spots and status: R8-C5 (planted), R8-C11 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Bartlett (Fruit row 91); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile Bartlett (Fruit row 92); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Bartlett Pear on OHxF 87 · Stark Bro's: Bartlett Pear Tree · Univ. of New Hampshire Extension: Growing pears in the home orchard · Heritage Apple Corps: Bartlett pear (compiled old pomology records) Note: Two trees from different vendors; confirm both by fruit. Known as Williams in Europe. Hardiness is marginal where winters drop below about -25 F.

Butt (perry pear) Perry pear LATE

Late; small lemon-yellow; astringent perry pear

Ripens: Late (October per Raintree; late season (November) per England's National Perry Pear Centre) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-9 (Raintree) · **Uses:** Perry

Appearance	Small globular fruit in lemon yellow, flecked with russet spots; the flesh is off-white. Raintree describes it as small, yellow and slightly russeted.
Flavor and use	Perry only. The juice is astringent and fruity and slow to ferment. The fruit is unusually durable and can sit on the ground without rotting; it can be milled 4 to 10 weeks after harvest.
How to recognize it	Small round lemon-yellow pears flecked with russet that stay sound for weeks on the ground. Vigorous tree with narrow-angled crotches; slow to begin bearing, then heavy, with biennial swings. Late blooming, with late-season fruit.
Habit	Vigorous tree that grows large. Raintree and Cummins describe narrow crotch angles, while Walcot (UK) says the limbs spread and may droop. Slow to begin bearing, then heavy crops with a biennial tendency.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for pear trees above.
Also listed as	Butt Euro Perry; Butt European Perry Pear
On hand	1 on hand · tag PR-Butt Euro Planned spots and status: R7-C13 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Butt European Perry Pear (Fruit row 93); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Butt European Perry Pear · Cummins Nursery: Butt Pear · National Perry Pear Centre: Butt · Walcot Organic Nursery: Butt Note: Tannin level differs: Cummins says high, Raintree says moderate. Ripening is October per Raintree but November in England.

Comice Pear LATE

Late; squat, green-yellow, red blush; buttery, aromatic

Ripens: Late (Late Sept to early Oct per Bemis Tree Farm; Trees of Antiquity calls it a very late harvest) · **Hardiness:** Zones 6-10 per Trees of Antiquity · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Long keeper

Appearance	Large, squat, rounded body, green turning greenish-yellow when ripe. Patches of red blush are common, and a few newer strains are mostly red.
Flavor and use	Sweet and aromatic, with tender, buttery flesh; mainly a fresh-eating pear. Must spend time in cold storage before it ripens fully and keeps about 3 months or more. Picking later builds flavor; picking earlier extends storage life.
How to recognize it	Large, squat, round-bodied fruit, green to greenish-yellow when ripe, often red-blushed (a few strains mostly red). Blooms mid to late season; tree is compact and upright (12-18 ft) with glossy leaves turning red and yellow. Color alone is shared with other pears.
Habit	Upright, dense tree whose vigor is rated moderate to high; one old source says growth is moderate and upright-spreading. Young nursery trees start slowly. Compact form listed at 12-18 ft tall and wide. Blooms mid to late season; bears fairly freely but not always reliably.
Bark and twigs	Smooth branches in dull gray with greenish brown mixed in, carrying large lenticels. Young wood reddish yellow-brown; branchlets long, hairless, brown tinged red, with many small raised lenticels. Buds large, conical and pointed, with prominent leaf scars.
Leaves	Glossy green, medium-sized, oval to somewhat elongated and leathery, folded upward and curving down, with finely and evenly toothed shallow edges; roughly 3.5 by 1.5 in. Fall color red and yellow per one nursery.
Also listed as	Doyenne du Comice
On hand	3 on hand · tag PR-Comice Planned spots and status: R7-C6 (planted), R7-C11 (planted), R8-C12 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Comice (Fruit row 94); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Washington State Univ. Tree Fruit: Comice · Bemis Tree Farm: Comice Pear Tree · Trees of Antiquity: Comice Pear Tree · Heritage Apple Corps: Doyenne du Comice pear (compiled old pomology records) Note: Proper name is Doyenne du Comice. Trees of Antiquity rates it zones 6-10, so winter hardiness at a zone 4-5 site is a risk.

D'Anjou Pear LATE

Late; green skin, blunt shape; mild, buttery; long keeper

Ripens: Late (Harvest late Sept per Stark Bro's; ripe Oct to Jan in old pomology records) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-8 per Stark Bro's · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Long keeper

Appearance	Medium to large, about 3.5 in. long in old records, with a blunt egg-like pear shape that tapers only slightly to the stem. Thin, smooth, dull skin is green to yellow-green, with fine russet dots and russet at the stem and eye ends. Flesh is whitish.
Flavor and use	Fine, smooth, juicy flesh with mild sweetness and a light aroma; firm enough to hold its shape when baked or poached. Pick hard and ripen off the tree. Refrigerated, it keeps for months (up to 7 per Stark Bro's).
How to recognize it	Blunt, egg-like pear that tapers only slightly to the stem. Thin, smooth, dull skin stays mostly green, paling or taking a faint yellow tinge when ripe, with fine russet dots and russet at both ends. Late harvest. Green color alone is a weak cue.
Habit	Vigorous, hardy, fast-growing tree, large and spreading by one account (another says moderate growth). Young shoots go out horizontal, then turn upright; branches spread under fruit weight. Bears early, fruit on shoot tips; cropping reports differ, some call it erratic.
Bark and twigs	Smooth trunk. Branches slightly zigzag; thin gray skin covers reddish-brown wood and small lenticels are few. Older wood is grayish olive. Young shoots are yellowish olive, yellowish brown, light green or reddish brown, depending on the source.
Leaves	Large, thin but leathery leaves, oblong to narrow oval with a rounded base, narrowing to a pointed tip; light green, wavy, folded upward. Margin almost smooth to shallowly scalloped (one source says toothed). About 3.5 in long. Fall color pale yellow, sometimes red.
Also listed as	Anjou Stan. Supreme; Anjou
On hand	3 on hand · tag PR-Anjou / PR-D'an Planned spots and status: R7-C5 (planted), R8-C7 (planted), R8-C10 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Anjou (Fruit row 89); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Anjou Pear Tree · Heritage Apple Corps: Beurre d'Anjou (compiled old pomology records) · Oregon State Univ. Extension: Picking and storing apples and pears Note: Two inventory lines (Anjou Stan. Supreme and D'Anjou) are the same cultivar: 3 trees on hand vs 2 bought. This profile covers the standard green d'Anjou.

Harrow Delight Pear EARLY PLANNED 2027

Early; buttery Bartlett style; fire blight and scab resistant

Ripens: Early (About 2 weeks before Bartlett per Cummins; Orange Pippin calls it early season, but Raintree's PNW listing shows September instead.) ·

Hardiness: Zone 4, roughly -30F (Raintree; Orange Pippin Trees). · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning

Appearance	Medium, Bartlett-shaped pear; greenish-yellow skin with a red blush; cream-colored flesh.
Flavor and use	Buttery, melting, Bartlett-style flesh, good sweet flavor; used fresh, baked, or canned. Diploid, not self-fertile; needs a mid-bloom partner such as Bartlett. Very resistant to fire blight and scab; one nursery notes moderate pseudomonas and psylla risk. Picked green; drops fast, loses shelf life if left on tree.
How to recognize it	Ripens about 2 weeks before Bartlett and drops quickly if left on the tree; skin is greenish-yellow with a red blush, a pattern shared with other Bartlett-type pears, so timing is the stronger cue than color.
Habit	Reaches about 15 ft on OHxF87 semi-dwarf rootstock; very precocious, often blooming and fruiting the year after planting, and crops heavily.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for pear trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	1 tree at R8-C1. Fire-blight-resistant European pear that ripens early. Rootstock: OHxF 87 (semi-dwarf, cold-hardy, fire-blight resistant). Not self-fertile. Only one pollination partner counts within 50 ft (Red Bartlett at 49 ft), so fruit set may be light. A fifth Asian pear would have Hosui and Hardy Giant beside it.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Harrow Delight European Pear · Orange Pippin Trees: Harrow Delight pear trees · Cummins Nursery: Harrow Delight Pear Scionwood Note: Sources disagree on ripening month: about 2 weeks before Bartlett (Cummins) versus a September listing from a Pacific Northwest nursery.

Hendre Huffcap (perry pear) Perry pear LATE

Late; small elliptical; light low-tannin perry

Ripens: Late (October per Raintree; Cummins calls it midseason) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-9 (Raintree) · **Uses:** Perry

Appearance	Small oval-elongated (elliptical) fruit; the green-yellow skin carries a faint orange blush, with a little russet at both the stem and eye ends. Off-white flesh, with grit clustered at the core and eye end.
Flavor and use	Perry only; the juice is light, low in tannin and rated good quality. Mill within about two weeks of harvest. The tree crops very heavily, so thin the fruit to prevent limb breakage.
How to recognize it	Small elliptical green-yellow pears with a faint orange blush and russet at stem and eye. Raintree calls the tree extremely upright and pairs it with an early-blooming pollinizer; Cummins notes wide crotch angles and early, heavy bearing. Related to, but distinct from, Yellow Huffcap.
Habit	Large, precocious, very productive tree. Branches are upright (Raintree: extremely upright) though Cummins reports typically wide crotch angles. Heavy crops can break limbs, so fruit needs thinning.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for pear trees above.
Also listed as	Hendre Huffcap; Hendre Huffcapp European Perry Pear; Hendre Huffcapp
On hand	2 on hand · tag PR-Hendre Planned spots and status: R8-C4 (planted), R8-C8 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Hendre Huffcapp European Perry Pear (Fruit row 95); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Hendre Huffcapp European Perry Pear · Cummins Nursery: Hendre Huffcap Pear · Raintree Nursery: Thorn European Perry Pear · Frank P Matthews: Hendre Huffcap Note: Inventory has 2 Hendre trees but 1 was bought; a Thorn perry pear was bought but not found, so one may be Thorn (small yellow fruit, orange flush, upright tree, ripe Sept per Raintree). Compare ripening dates. The National Perry Pear Centre lists Yellow Huffcap as a synonym of this pear, so the Hendre and Yellow Huffcap trees may be the same cultivar.

Hosui (Asian pear) Asian pear MID

Mid; round golden-russet; sweet-tart, very juicy

Ripens: Mid (Late August in zones 5-9 (Stark Bro's); Cummins calls it early to midseason) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-9 (Stark Bro's) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning

Appearance	Round fruit, medium to large, in golden russet with lots of small lenticel dots. The flesh is creamy off-white, fine-grained, delicate yet crisp.
Flavor and use	Crisp and juicy, sweet with a bit more acid than most Asian pears, so it reads sweet-tart. Best fresh; the firm flesh also holds up in pies and desserts and can be canned. Cummins says it stores only about four weeks.
How to recognize it	Round, golden-russet fruit with many pale lenticel dots, ripe in late August. Vigorous, willowy, spreading tree. Russet skin alone does not single it out among Asian pears, so check the late-August ripening and the dotted golden skin together.
Habit	Vigorous, spreading tree with willowy growth; among the most vigorous Asian pears in a Polish trial. Crops heavily, so fruit must be thinned to protect fruit size, yearly cropping and the limbs.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for pear trees above.
Also listed as	Asian Hosui; Hosui - Asian; Hosui
On hand	1 on hand · tag PR-Asian H Planned spots and status: R8-C2 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Hosui - Asian (Fruit row 96); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Not self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Hosui Asian Pear · Cummins Nursery: Hosui Pear · Gardenia: Pyrus pyrifolia Hosui (Asian Pear) · Acta Scientiarum Polonorum Hortorum Cultus: Asian pear cultivars in Lower Silesia Note: Sources differ: Stark calls it self-pollinating and better than many European pears for fire blight; Cummins says partly self-fertile and susceptible. Cummins storage is 4 weeks in text, 1-3 months in its table.

Kieffer Pear LATE

Late; yellow, crimson blush; crisp, coarse; canning pear

Ripens: Late (Late Sept to Oct per Arbor Day Foundation; Cummins calls it very late) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-9 per Food Forest Nursery · **Uses:** Cooking and baking, Canning, Long keeper

Appearance	Yellow to golden-yellow fruit, often with a crimson blush, and white flesh that is crisp, coarse and a bit gritty, a trait that comes from the Asian pear side of its ancestry.
Flavor and use	Firm, coarse and gritty when raw, so it is usually cooked: canned, baked, or made into preserves and pear butter. Pick hard and ripen off the tree; it stores three months or more.
How to recognize it	Golden-yellow fruit often blushed crimson, with crisp, coarse, gritty flesh. Heavy crops, self-fertile and very resistant to fire blight. Picked hard in late Sept to Oct. The coarse texture and late timing are better cues than color.
Habit	Very vigorous, medium-sized, upright, dense-topped tree; fast-growing and long-lived. Bears early and very heavily, though an old account says it may set fruit sparingly in large single-variety blocks. Listed at 12-16 ft on semi-dwarf rootstock.
Bark and twigs	Slender branches, almost smooth and reddish-brown, with only a few small lenticels.
Leaves	Large, thick, leathery leaves, dark green and glossy, oval with a tapered tip and often finely toothed edges; roughly 3.75 by 1.75 in.
Also listed as	Keiffer
On hand	1 on hand · tag PR-Kief Planned spots and status: R7-C12 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Keiffer (Fruit row 97); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Kieffer Pear on OHxF 87 · Arbor Day Foundation: Kieffer Pear tree guide · Food Forest Nursery: Kieffer Pear · Heritage Apple Corps: Kieffer pear (compiled old pomology records) Note: Purchase sheet spells it Keiffer; the usual spelling is Kieffer (named for breeder Peter Kieffer).

Moonglow Pear MID

Mid; yellow, pink blush; soft, juicy, mild

Ripens: Mid (Early Aug, about 2 wk before Bartlett, per Gurney's; Stark Bro's says Sept) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-8 per Gurney's (same page also lists 7-9) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning, Juice, Pollinizer

Appearance	Medium to large fruit, green-yellow to golden-yellow or yellow-tan, blushed pink to red and similar in look to Bartlett. White flesh, soft and juicy with almost no grit.
Flavor and use	Mild to rich, aromatic flavor (sources differ) and soft, juicy flesh. Used fresh, baked, canned and as juice. Fruit may need 6-8 weeks of storage for full flavor; fresh-picked fruit is acidic enough for baking.
How to recognize it	Very upright, vigorous, heavily spurred tree. Fruit looks Bartlett-like but is blushed pink or red and soft with almost no grit. Fire blight resistance is a useful but weak cue. Not self-fertile, so it sets fruit only with another pear nearby.
Habit	Strongly upright, vigorous tree carrying many fruiting spurs; bears young and heavily. Mature height is given as 15-20 ft for a standard tree by one source and 25 ft by another, which rates growth as medium.
Leaves	Leaves elliptic in shape, glossy and green, with red and yellow fall color, per one plant-encyclopedia listing.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for pear trees above.
On hand	1 on hand · tag PR-Moon Planned spots and status: R8-C6 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Moonglow (Fruit row 98); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Moonglow Pear on OHxF 87 · Stark Bro's: Moonglow Pear Tree · Gurney's: Moonglow Pear Tree · Gardenia: Pyrus communis Moonglow (European pear) Note: Sources disagree on ripening (early Aug, 2 weeks before Bartlett, vs Sept) and on flavor (rich and aromatic vs mild and subacid).

Olympic Giant (Asian pear) Asian pear **LATE**

Late; huge brown russet; sweet, crisp, long keeper

Ripens: Late (About mid-October (Loen) to mid or late October (Ison's)) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-9 (Ison's) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Long keeper

Appearance Very large round fruit, up to a pound or more (about grapefruit size), with dark brown to bronze russeted skin. The flesh is white, juicy and crisp.

Flavor and use Sweet and high in sugar, crisp and juicy, with an unusual earthy note. Eaten fresh; a good keeper, with nurseries quoting about 5 to 6 months in storage.

How to recognize it Giant, round, dark-brown russet Asian pear ripening mid to late October. Starking Hardy Giant (Stark Bro's) has a very similar description: round, brown russet, picked in October, long keeper, so fruit alone may not separate the two.

Habit Vigorous, upright tree that blooms early and begins bearing about its third year. One nursery lists 10-12 ft at maturity; another says 20 ft or more on standard rootstock.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for pear trees above.

Also listed as Olympic Giant; Olympic Giant - Asian

On hand 1 on hand · tag PR-Olympic

Planned spots and status: R7-C3 (planted)

Purchase sheet Olympic Giant - Asian (Fruit row 99); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Loen Nursery: Asian Pear 'Olympic' (aka Korean Giant) · Ison's Nursery: Korean Giant Asian Pear Tree · Stark Bro's: Starking Hardy Giant Asian Pear · Planting Justice: Korean Giant Asian Pear · Blue Hill Wildlife Nursery: Korean Giant Pear Note: Olympic and Korean Giant are the same pear per these nurseries. Starking Hardy Giant may be the same variety under another name; no page found confirms it.

Parker Pear **MID**

Mid; yellow-bronze, red blush; hardy, tender-juicy

Ripens: Mid (Sept per UMN Hardy and Johnson's Nursery; one UMN Extension table says mid Aug) · **Hardiness:** UMN rates it good to poor; may not be hardy north of Twin Cities · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Juice

Appearance Medium to large, somewhat round fruit, yellow-bronze with a red blush on the side that gets the most sun. White flesh with a fine grain, tender and juicy.

Flavor and use UMN compares it to Bartlett for size, taste and texture. Best fresh; also used for baking and juice, though one nursery calls it too soft for canning. UMN advises picking before it is ripe; Johnson's says tree-ripe also works.

How to recognize it Upright, vigorous, vase-shaped tree about 18 ft tall with white blossoms in mid-May (Wisconsin). Medium-large yellow-bronze fruit with a red blush in Sept. Fruit is Bartlett-like, so tree shape and extra hardiness are better cues.

Habit Upright, vigorous, compact tree with a dense vase-shaped or upright-spreading crown. About 15-20 ft tall and 15-18 ft wide; pruning on semi-dwarf rootstock can hold it near 15 ft.

Bark and twigs Furrowed brown bark, described as plain rather than ornamental.

Leaves Dark green all season, glossy and pointed, turning deep purple in fall. Leaves can yellow (chlorosis) on alkaline soils.

On hand 1 on hand · tag PR-Parker

Planned spots and status: R7-C9 (planted)

Purchase sheet Parker (Fruit row 100); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Univ. of Minnesota: Minnesota Hardy pears · Univ. of Minnesota Extension: Growing pears · Johnson's Nursery: Parker Pear · Univ. of Minnesota UFOR Nursery and Lab: Parker pear Note: Sources disagree on harvest (mid Aug vs Sept) and on tree-ripe picking. It may set a little fruit alone, but plant a second pear nearby. Fire blight is the main risk.

Pineapple Pear **MID**

Mid; golden russet, crisp; sweet-tart, pineapple note

Ripens: Mid (Aug to Sept per Willis Orchards and Chestnut Hill; no northern timing found) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-9 per Willis Orchards and Chestnut Hill · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning

Appearance Large fruit with golden skin and russet, firm and crisp (nurseries call it a hard pear), holding its shape when cooked.

Flavor and use Sweet-tart with a hint of pineapple; crisp and firm, so it suits cooking, canning, baking and preserves. Nurseries say it can be eaten fresh once fully ripe. They list an August harvest.

How to recognize it Large golden-russet fruit that stays firm and crisp, on a vigorous tree (20-30 ft) that is self-fertile and bears young. A low-chill type that can bloom very early. These cues are weak without a tag, as few sources describe the fruit in detail.

Habit Vigorous, fast-growing, long-lived tree with a dense upright-oval to upright-spreading crown; starts bearing in 2-3 years. Most sources list 15-20 ft tall and 12-15 ft wide; one nursery says 20-30 ft by 10-20 ft.

Leaves Forest-green leaves, listed as glossy and pointed; fall color is yellow to red (plant-database listing).

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for pear trees above.

On hand 0 on hand (1 reported dead) · tag PR-Pineap

Purchase sheet Pineapple (Fruit row 101); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Willis Orchard Company: Pineapple Pear Tree · Chestnut Hill Tree Farm: Pineapple Pear Tree · LSU AgCenter: Choose a pear variety suited to our climate · Franz Witte plant finder: Pineapple Pear · Ison's Nursery: Pineapple Pear Tree Note: Died in 2026. Sources are nursery pages and a Louisiana extension article; no cold-climate trial found. Low-chill trees can bloom early and lose flowers to frost (LSU).

Red Bartlett Pear MID

Mid; red-skinned Bartlett sport; sweet, juicy

Ripens: Mid (Late Aug to early Sept in the Pacific Northwest (USA Pears)) · **Hardiness:** Not stated; Bartlett is reasonably hardy where lows seldom pass -25 F (UNH) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning

Appearance	Bartlett shape: full rounded lower half that steps in at the shoulders to a narrower neck. Skin is deep red, sometimes with pale lengthwise stripes over green, turning a brighter red as the fruit ripens. The red stays in the skin only.
Flavor and use	Sweet, aromatic, juicy and smooth, much like yellow Bartlett. Good fresh, baked and canned; peeling removes the red, so color does not matter for preserving. Pick mature but still firm and ripen off the tree.
How to recognize it	Bartlett outline in red: deep red, sometimes lightly striped, getting brighter as it ripens, which most pears do not do. Other red pears exist (Starkrimson, Red Anjou), so use the Bartlett shape and late Aug to early Sept timing.
Habit	Bud sport of Bartlett. One nursery calls the tree vigorous and nearly identical to Bartlett apart from red fruit skin; another calls it very vigorous and easy to grow, starting to bear 2-3 years after it is planted. Listed at 10-12 ft on a dwarfing rootstock.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for pear trees above.
Also listed as	Bartlett, Red
On hand	1 on hand · tag PR-R Bart Planned spots and status: R7-C4 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Red Bartlett (Fruit row 102); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Washington State Univ. Tree Fruit: Red Bartlett · USA Pears: Red Bartlett pear · Univ. of New Hampshire Extension: Growing pears in the home orchard · One Green World: Red Bartlett Pear · Tree Top Nursery: Pear Red Bartlett Note: Bud sport of Bartlett, also sold as Max Red. Lowes tree with unknown rootstock; confirm by fruit color and shape.

Seckel Pear MID PLANNED 2027

Sept; small russet sugar pear; fire blight resistant

Ripens: Mid (Ripens in September per Stark Bros, a few weeks after Bartlett's late August harvest on the Intermountain guide.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-8 per Stark Bros; NC State says cold hardy but gives no zone number. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning, Cooking and baking

Appearance	Small, russeted yellow-brown fruit per Stark Bros and the Intermountain guide; NC State calls it a smaller version of the common pear.
Flavor and use	Sweet, honeyed and spicy with a fine, buttery texture per Stark Bros; stores only 1 to 3 months per the Intermountain guide, the shortest keeper on that table. Resists fire blight per all three sources. NC State says it needs another cultivar though it is partly self-fertile; not a Bartlett pollinator per Stark Bros.
How to recognize it	Much smaller and more russeted than Bartlett or Anjou; ripens weeks after Bartlett; resists fire blight while the Intermountain guide rates Bartlett and Anjou susceptible. No source compares it with Comice or Moonglow.
Habit	NC State calls it a vigorous, easily grown tree; on dwarfing rootstock it reaches about 15 feet with good disease resistance.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for pear trees above.
Also listed as	Sugar pear
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	1 tree at R8-C13. Small, very sweet, fire-blight-resistant 'sugar pear', ripe in September. Rootstock: Semi-dwarf; ask for OHxF 87 or another fire-blight-resistant stock. Only partly self-fertile. Stark Bro's says Seckel is not a suitable pollinator for Bartlett, so the two Bartlett trees are not counted as its partners; it relies on Comice at 18 ft and, a little farther off, Anjou and Starking Delicious.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bros: Seckel Pear Tree · NC State Extension: Seckel Pear Plant Profile · Intermountain Tree Fruit Guide: Pear Variety Table Note: Stark Bros' bloom chart puts Seckel in Early-Mid bloom, with Bartlett and Anjou. NC State says it needs another cultivar though it is partly self-fertile, and Stark Bros says it is not a suitable pollinator for Bartlett.

Shinseiki (Asian pear) Asian pear MID

Mid; yellow skin; crisp, sweet, slightly tart

Ripens: Mid (Late summer per Raintree; Cummins calls it early-season, ripening about with Hosui) · **Hardiness:** Cold hardy to zone 5 (Raintree) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning

Appearance	Medium-size round fruit with thin, smooth, bright yellow skin marked by faint pale dots. The flesh is cream to white, crisp and very juicy.
Flavor and use	Sweet with a slight tartness, crisp and very juicy; good fresh or sliced into salads, and listed for canning. Fruit hangs well on the tree and stores about two months. Thin the crop to prevent broken limbs and skipped years.
How to recognize it	Bright yellow, smooth-skinned round Asian pear with faint pale speckling, ripe in late summer about when Hosui is. Self-fertile tree that starts bearing in two to three years and sets heavy crops that need thinning.
Habit	Medium size and vigor, spreading and medium dense (UC Extension); smallest of six Asian pears in a Polish trial. Flower buds form at the tips of short spurs on 2-3 year wood. Bears from 2-3 years; heavy crops need thinning to avoid limb breakage.
Bark and twigs	Trunk bark is a little rough, dark brown beneath a scaly grayish-white corky layer. Branch bark is smooth and brown, shedding in patches, with large raised tan or grayish-white lenticels. Twigs greenish brown to brown, new tips whitish-hairy.
Leaves	Ovate, stiff, leathery leaves about 4 in long and 3 in wide, pointed tip, rounded base; most fold upward along the midrib. Dark green above, light green and nearly hairless beneath; sharply toothed. Young leaves are light green and hairy.
Also listed as	Asian, Shinseiki; Shinseiki - Asian; Shinseiki
On hand	1 on hand · tag PR-Shin Asian Planned spots and status: R7-C2 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Shinseiki - Asian (Fruit row 103); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Shinseiki Pear · Raintree Nursery: Shinseiki Asian Pear · J. Frank Schmidt & Son: Shinseiki Asian Pear · University of California Cooperative Extension: Asian Pear Varieties in California · Acta Scientiarum Polonorum Hortorum Cultus: Asian pear cultivars in Lower Silesia Note: Sources differ on fire blight: Cummins calls it susceptible, Raintree says moderate resistance. Also sold as New Century (the English meaning of the name).

Starking Delicious Pear MID

Mid; large yellow-green; sweet, juicy, easy to peel

Ripens: Mid (Aug per Stark Bro's; end of Aug, a bit after Bartlett, per Orange Pippin Trees) · **Hardiness:** Zone 5 per Orange Pippin Trees; 5-8 per 39th Parallel ·

Uses: Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning, Pollinizer

Appearance	Large (one nursery says medium), smooth yellow-green fruit, often covered in light russet. The skin peels easily; flesh is firm and juicy.
Flavor and use	Sweet, juicy, Bartlett-style flavor with firm flesh. Used fresh, canned and preserved. Fridge life is about 1-2 months per Orange Pippin Trees. Needs aggressive fruitlet thinning in late May because it over-sets.
How to recognize it	Smooth, large yellow-green pear, often with light russet and an easy-peel skin. Ripens near or just after Bartlett. Sets heavy crops (needs thinning) and strongly resists fire blight. Fruit size reports differ, so size is a weak cue.
Habit	Vigorous, upright tree (dense and upright-spreading in one listing); Maxine and Starking Delicious are treated as one pear. About 20 ft tall and wide, or 10-16 ft after 10 years semi-standard. Heavy bearer that over-sets fruit and needs hard thinning.
Leaves	Dark green leaves, listed as glossy and pointed, turning coppery-bronze in fall (one Stark-branded plant listing).
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for pear trees above.
Also listed as	Delicious
On hand	1 on hand · tag PR-De ~~l~~ ic Planned spots and status: R8-C9 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Starking Delicious (Fruit row 104); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Starking Delicious Pear Tree · Orange Pippin Fruit Trees: Maxine pear (same as Starking Delicious) · 39th Parallel Nursery: Maxine pear · Cummins Nursery: Maxine Pear on OHxF 87 (same as Starking Delicious) · Franz Witte plant finder: Starking Delicious Pear Note: Inventory lists it as plain 'Delicious'; this is the pear, not the apple of that name. Orange Pippin Trees says it is now considered identical to the older Maxine pear.

Starking Hardy Giant (Asian pear) Asian pear LATE

Late; huge round brown russet; crisp, long keeper

Ripens: Late (October harvest per Stark Bro's; Planting Justice gives early to mid October for the similar Korean Giant) · **Hardiness:** Hardy to zone 4 (Stark Bro's) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Long keeper

Appearance	Very large round fruit, 12 to 15 ounces each, with russeted fawn-brown skin and crisp, juicy flesh.
Flavor and use	Clean, sweet, crisp and juicy, and it needs no ripening time after picking. Stark Bro's claims storage of up to nine months in refrigeration, so one October harvest can supply fresh pears into the following summer.
How to recognize it	Huge round brown-russet Asian pear picked in October, with early bloom. Olympic/Korean Giant is described very similarly (Korea, 1969, about a pound, brown russet, October, 9-month keeper), so fruit alone may not tell them apart.
Habit	Stark Bro's describes early bloom and consistent heavy cropping, and lists a mature size of about 12-15 ft tall by 9-11 ft wide.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for pear trees above.
Also listed as	Asian, Hardy Giant; Starking Hardy Giant - Asian; Hardy Giant Asian pear
On hand	1 on hand · tag PR-As ~~i~~ an Planned spots and status: R8-C3 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Starking Hardy Giant - Asian (Fruit row 105); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Not self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Starking Hardy Giant Asian Pear · Planting Justice: Korean Giant Asian Pear Note: Stark's description closely matches Olympic/Korean Giant, but no page found says they are the same variety. If they are, the Hardy Giant and Olympic Giant trees could be one cultivar sold under two names.

Summercrisp Pear EARLY

Early; green, red blush; crisp, mild-sweet

Ripens: Early (Mid-August (Aug 10-15 at Excelsior, Minnesota), about five weeks before Parker, Patten and Luscious) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4; hardiest of the University of Minnesota pears · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Pollinizer

Appearance	Classic pear-shaped fruit about 3 to 4 inches long and 2.5 to 3.5 inches wide, green overall with a red blush and noticeable red lenticel dots; borne on many short spurs.
Flavor and use	Sweet and mild with a crisp, juicy bite when eaten unripened. Chill it right after picking; it keeps about six weeks in the fridge. Do not let it ripen: soft, yellowing fruit turns gritty, brown near the seeds and strongly scented.
How to recognize it	Ripens mid-August, weeks ahead of Parker, Patten and Luscious, and is picked while still green with a red blush and red dots. Pear-shaped, not round. Conical tree 18 to 25 feet tall; leaves glossy dark green above, gray beneath; blooms with Parker and Patten.
Habit	Mature tree is conical and 18 to 25 ft tall. It flowers every year and carries its fruit on numerous spurs.
Bark and twigs	Wood at one year old is deep reddish brown and dotted with tan lenticels; it fades to gray as it ages.
Leaves	Leaves are 2.5 to 3.5 in long and 1.5 to 2 in wide with serrate margins; the upper side is shiny deep green and the underside dull gray.
On hand	2 on hand · tag PR-Sum Cris Planned spots and status: R7-C8 (planted), R7-C10 (planted)
Purchase sheet	SummerCrisp (Fruit row 106); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Univ. of Minnesota: Summercrisp Pear (Luby et al. release notice) · Univ. of Minnesota Extension: Growing pears · Univ. of Minnesota: Minnesota Hardy - Pears Note: Needs another pear for cross-pollination but makes plenty of pollen. Release year is 1985 on the Extension page and 1986 on Minnesota Hardy; parentage is unknown.

Thorn (perry pear) Perry pear MID

Mid; small yellow, some russet; medium-acid perry

Ripens: Mid (September per Raintree; mid to late Sept (early mid-season) at the UK National Perry Pear Centre) · Hardiness: Zones 5 to 9 (Raintree) · Uses: Perry, Cooking and baking

Appearance	Small yellow pears, faintly flushed orange and patchily russeted. The pages read do not describe fruit shape or flesh color.
Flavor and use	Grown for perry: Raintree rates the juice average to good (medium acid, low tannin), and the National Perry Pear Centre calls it good quality and also culinary and dessert. Needs a pollinizer pear.
How to recognize it	Best check against Hendre Huffcap is timing: Raintree lists Thorn for September with mid-season bloom, and Hendre Huffcap for October with an early-blooming pollinizer. Both trees are called upright, so shape is a weak cue. Thorn fruit: small, yellow, faint orange flush, some russet.
Habit	Small tree with an upright habit, about 15 ft tall on the semi-dwarf OHxF87 rootstock Raintree lists; bears abundant crops.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for pear trees above.
Also listed as	Thorn European Perry Pear; Thorn perry
On hand	None yet (purchased, not tagged).
Purchase sheet	Thorn European Perry Pear (Fruit row 107); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Thorn European Perry Pear · National Perry Pear Centre: Thorn · Raintree Nursery: Hendre Huffcapp European Perry Pear Note: Pages cover fruit, perry and timing but give no leaf or bark traits. One of the 2 trees tagged Hendre Huffcap may be this Thorn, so compare harvest month and fruit.

Yellow Huffcap (perry pear) Perry pear MID

Mid; small elliptical yellow-green; sharp perry

Ripens: Mid (Mid to late September in Western Oregon (Raintree); Cummins calls it midseason) · Hardiness: Zones 5-9 (Raintree) · Uses: Perry

Appearance	Small elliptical pear with green-yellow skin that is russeted around the stem. The flesh is yellowish and a bit gritty.
Flavor and use	Used only for perry, giving a medium-sharp, full-flavored juice that is higher in acid and low in tannin. Pick slightly underripe because fruit clings to the tree and rots; mill within a week of harvest.
How to recognize it	Small elliptical green-yellow pears with russet at the stem that hang on the tree and over-ripen rather than dropping. Large tree with spreading limbs, slow to start bearing, then heavy with biennial swings. Huffcap is a name shared by several perry pears.
Habit	Large, vigorous tree whose limbs spread outward. Slow to begin bearing, then very productive, with a tendency to biennial crops; thinning fruit in June helps keep annual cropping.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for pear trees above.
Also listed as	Yellow Huffcapp; Yellow Huffcapp European Perry Pear
On hand	1 on hand · tag PR- Yw Huffcapp
	Planned spots and status: R7-C1 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Yellow Huffcapp European Perry Pear (Fruit row 108); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Yellow Huffcapp European Perry Pear · Cummins Nursery: Yellow Huffcap Pear · Orange Pippin: Yellow Huffcap pear · National Perry Pear Centre: Yellow Huffcap Note: Raintree's text says mid-to-late September in Western Oregon but its table says October; band set to Mid. Several different perry pears carry the Huffcap name. The National Perry Pear Centre lists Yellow Huffcap as a synonym of Hendre Huffcap, while Cummins treats them as separate trees.

Cherries (17)

How to tell cherry trees by habit, bark, and leaves

Habit	Sweet cherry grows into a small-to-medium tree up to about 50 ft, its crown wide and rounded, with fruit clustered on spurs. Tart cherry (Montmorency) is smaller, usually to 30 ft, also rounded. Nanking cherry clearly differs: a wide-spreading, bushy shrub with dense fine twigs, only 6-8 ft high and wide.
Bark and twigs	Sweet cherry bark is gray-brown and smooth, with bold long horizontal lenticels, and tends to peel; twigs are gray-brown with large reddish-brown buds and clustered terminal buds on spurs. Tart cherry bark runs red to gray-brown, closely fitting and a little rough, with horizontal lenticels. Nanking cherry bark is glossy reddish-brown and peels away.
Leaves	Sweet cherry leaves run 2-5 inches in length, oval but broadest above the middle, with rounded teeth and obvious dark glands on the leaf stalk; they usually show over 8 vein pairs, tart cherry fewer than 8. Nanking cherry leaves are shorter (2-3 inches), toothed and roughly veined.

Typical of the type, not of every cultivar; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Virginia Tech Dendrology: Sweet cherry (Prunus avium) fact sheet · Virginia Tech Dendrology: Sour cherry (Prunus cerasus) fact sheet · The Morton Arboretum: Nanking cherry

Bing Cherry MID

Mid; mahogany to near-black heart; very sweet, firm

Ripens: Mid (Mid-season; WSU rates it early to mid-season and USU gives mid June in Utah.) · **Hardiness:** USDA zones 5-8 (USU); Dave Wilson lists 5-9 · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning

Appearance	Heart-shaped fruit, large (sources range from moderate to very large); skin dark red to mahogany, almost black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, firm and crunchy. Large, vigorous tree.
Flavor and use	Sweet with a little acidity, juicy and crunchy. Mainly eaten fresh; also canned or made into preserves. Rated as susceptible to fruit cracking.
How to recognize it	Dark mahogany, heart-shaped cherries on a large, vigorous tree that sets little fruit without another sweet cherry nearby. Fruit alone is a weak cue: Stella, Lapins and Black Tartarian look similar. Ripens mid June in Utah, ahead of Stella and Lapins (USU).
Habit	Large, vigorous tree, erect at first and becoming upright-spreading and fairly open; productive. Hedrick (1915) found NY station trees less vigorous and productive than expected, perhaps due to site.
Bark and twigs	Stout, smooth trunk and limbs; limbs brownish and speckled with lots of little lenticels. Shoots stout and widely spaced between buds, greenish-brown and finely downy, bearing small raised lenticels that are easy to see.
Leaves	Many large leaves, ovate to obovate, blades folded upward; smooth and dark green on top, paler and downy beneath; shallowly toothed, glandular margin; long, thickish, downy, red-tinged leafstalk bearing 1-3 big reddish glands.
On hand	2 on hand · tag CR-Bing Planned spots and status: R9-C1 (planted), R9-C3 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Bing (Fruit row 53); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile Bing (Fruit row 54); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Washington State Univ. Tree Fruit: Bing sweet cherry variety profile · Utah State Univ. Extension: Intermountain Fruit table, cherry varieties for Utah · Dave Wilson Nursery: Bing cherry · Project Gutenberg: The Cherries of New York by U. P. Hedrick (1915) Note: Sources disagree on fruit size (moderate to very large). USU says it will not pollinate Lambert or Royal Ann; Dave Wilson lists Black Tartarian, Van, Rainier and Lapins as pollinizers.

Black Gold Cherry MID PLANNED 2027

Very late bloom; near-black firm fruit; self-fertile, canker-tolerant

Ripens: Mid (Cummins says fruit matures early to mid cherry season; no source gives a date relative to Bing, only its much later bloom.) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4; undamaged near -30F (Cummins) to -33F (Fedco) in Minnesota plantings. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning, Jelly

Appearance	Large, glossy, heart-shaped sweet cherry; skin and flesh both deep red to near black.
Flavor and use	Firm, juicy fruit for fresh eating, preserves and canning; keeps under a month. Self-fertile, diploid; stands alone or pollinizes other mid to late cherries. Cummins reports considerable bacterial canker resistance with only moderate crack tolerance; Fedco calls it disease and crack resistant instead.
How to recognize it	OSU's bloom chart places Black Gold in Period IV, later than Bing and Stella (Period II) and Lapins (Period I); its near-black skin is common among dark sweet cherries generally, so bloom timing is the stronger, more specific cue.
Habit	Upright, spreading growth habit; late blooming and very hardy, reported undamaged near -30F in Minnesota plantings.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for cherry trees above.
Also listed as	Blackgold; NY 13791
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	1 tree at R9-C2. Hardy, late-blooming, canker-resistant dark sweet cherry. Rootstock: Mazzard or another canker-tolerant stock; avoid Gisela 6, the most canker-susceptible (Intermountain Fruit). Blooms later than Bing, so it adds no pollen for the Bing or Black Tartarian trees, which still depend on Lapins at R10-C2. Birds need netting.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: BlackGold Cherry on Mahaleb · Fedco Seeds: BlackGold sweet cherry · OSU Extension: Sweet cherry compatibility and bloom timing chart Note: Sources differ on release year (about 2000 per Cummins vs 2001 per Fedco) and on crack tolerance (moderate vs resistant).

Black Tartarian Cherry EARLY POSSIBLE CR-SWEET IDENTITY

Early; purple-black, medium; sweet, rich; pollinizer

Ripens: Early (Among the first sweet cherries in June (Stark Bro's); June in Utah (USU).) · **Hardiness:** USDA zones 5-8 (USU) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning, Juice, Cooking and baking, Pollinizer

Appearance	Medium to large fruit; skin deep cherry-red to purplish-black, nearly black when ripe; flesh firm, crisp and juicy. Vigorous pyramid-shaped tree, typically 12 to 30 ft tall and wide.
Flavor and use	Sweet, rich and juicy; best eaten fresh off the tree. Also canned, preserved, juiced or baked. USU rates the fruit as susceptible to cracking.
How to recognize it	Purplish-black, medium-sized cherries on a vigorous pyramid-shaped tree that blooms early and ripens before most sweet cherries. Dark fruit alone is a weak cue (Bing and Stella are similar); early bloom and early ripening are the best clues.
Habit	Upright, vigorous, productive tree, 12-30 ft tall and wide; long-lived and can grow very big with age. Arbor Day lists medium growth speed and a pyramidal shape, while Hedrick (1915) calls the form vase-like.
Bark and twigs	Smooth trunk of moderate thickness. Limbs smooth and reddish-brown with a faint ash-gray wash and large lenticels. Shoots fairly long, brown but nearly covered by gray, smooth and hairless, with faint, slightly raised lenticels.
Leaves	Plentiful thin leaves about 5.5 in by 2.5 in, obovate to elliptical and folded upward; puckered and dark green on top, paler and slightly downy below; edge toothed to scalloped; thick red-tinged leafstalk about 2 in with 1-3 glands.
On hand	2 on hand · tag CR-Black T Planned spots and status: R10-C1 (planted), R10-C3 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Black Tartarian (Fruit row 55); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile Black Tartarian (Fruit row 56); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State Univ. Extension: Intermountain Fruit table, cherry varieties for Utah · Stark Bro's: Black Tartarian sweet cherry · Arbor Day Foundation: Black Tartarian cherry tree guide · Project Gutenberg: The Cherries of New York by U. P. Hedrick (1915) Note: Also called Ronald's Large Black Heart (Arbor Day). Sources call the fruit medium, medium to large, or large.

Carmine Jewel Cherry LATE PLANNED 2027

Late; dwarf bush cherry; dark red, sweet-tart, heavy bearer

Ripens: Late (St. Lawrence Nurseries: ripens in late July; One Green World gives only a vague mid-summer window.) · **Hardiness:** Zone 2 (USask) to zone 3 (OGW); -40F to -50F with injury, sources vary. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Jelly

Appearance	Small to medium, round, dark red cherry, called quarter-sized by St. Lawrence Nurseries, with juicy, sweet-tart flesh that darkens and sweetens further as it fully ripens.
Flavor and use	Sweet-tart flesh eaten fresh or made into jam; self-fertile, so one plant fruits alone, though a second plant nearby can raise yields. One Green World states plainly that bacterial canker can still damage branches despite the plant's hardiness; no brown rot rating was found.
How to recognize it	Grows as a multi-stemmed shrub, not a standard tree like Montmorency or Surefire, usually sold own-root. Fruit darkens toward near-black red at full ripeness, later than Montmorency; Nanking cherry is a different, non-dwarf species with smaller, single-seeded fruit, a weak cue in young plants.
Habit	Own-root, multi-stemmed shrub pruned as a bush rather than trained as a tree; mature height is given as about 6 ft (USask), 6 to 12 ft (One Green World) or 8 to 10 ft (St. Lawrence).
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for cherry trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	2 trees at R10-C12, R10-C13. Very hardy tart bush cherry (zone 2 to 3), a multi-stemmed shrub of about 6 to 12 ft. Rootstock: Usually sold on its own roots (it is a bush of 6 to 12 ft, not a tree). One Green World warns that bacterial canker can still damage it. It is a shrub, so it stands lower than the cherry trees beside it.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Univ. of Saskatchewan: Sour cherry varieties · One Green World: Carmine Jewel Bush Cherry · St. Lawrence Nurseries: Carmine Jewel dwarf sour cherry Note: One Green World plainly warns bacterial canker can still damage this plant, a real caution for a canker-prone site. Mature height and hardiness zone (2 vs 3) also vary by source; all give it far more cold tolerance than zone 5a needs.

Craig's Crimson Cherry MID

Mid; dark red heart; sweet, firm; natural semi-dwarf

Ripens: Mid (Dave Wilson: midseason, listed May 12 to June 2; Bay Laurel: mid to late May. Both are warm-climate dates.) · **Hardiness:** USDA zones 4-9 per all three nursery pages · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning

Appearance	Rounded to heart-shaped fruit, medium to large; skin dark red to nearly black; flesh firm and juicy. Natural semi-dwarf tree, about two-thirds the size of a standard cherry and smaller on Colt or Mahaleb rootstock.
Flavor and use	Intense sweetness with a spicy edge, juicy and very firm. Used for fresh eating, desserts and preserves. Bird protection is advised as the fruit ripens.
How to recognize it	Dark red to nearly black, rounded to heart-shaped, very firm cherries on a naturally small tree (about two-thirds of standard size). Other dark sweet cherries look alike, so the small tree and spicy flavor are the main clues. Partly self-fruitful, so it may set some fruit alone.
Habit	Natural semi-dwarf, about 10-14 ft tall per the plant patent, with a semi-spreading canopy of medium to high density; semi-vigorous, productive, regular bearer. Nurseries say about two-thirds of standard size; the patent says one-third to one-half.
Bark and twigs	Medium-sized trunk, medium-rough, gray-brown to brown, with a medium number of large lenticels. Branches medium-stocky and medium-rough, gray-brown to red-brown, with medium-to-large lenticels (plant patent, Modesto, CA trees).
Leaves	Medium leaves about 5.5 in long and 2 in across, ovate to obovate, medium thickness, toothed edge; upper side green shading to dark green, underside grayish shading to deep green; petiole about 1.25 in with 1-3 (usually 2) kidney-shaped glands near the top.
Also listed as	Craigs Crimson
On hand	1 on hand · tag CR-Crimson Planned spots and status: still in Boise
Purchase sheet	Craig's Crimson (Fruit row 57); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Dave Wilson Nursery: Craig's Crimson cherry · Grow Organic: Craig's Crimson cherry tree · Bay Laurel Nursery: Craig's Crimson cherry, semi-dwarf · Google Patents: US PP7320, cherry tree named Craig's Crimson Note: Nurseries differ on pollination: Dave Wilson and Grow Organic say partly self-fruitful and suggest Stella or Black Tartarian nearby; Bay Laurel says self-fruitful.

Hardy Giant Cherry MID

Mid; mahogany skin, dark red flesh; heavy clusters

Ripens: Mid (June per Stark Bro's. The page does not compare it with Bing, so the band is an estimate.) · **Hardiness:** USDA zones 5-9 (Stark Bro's) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning

Appearance	Large, firm cherries carried in heavy bunches; skin mahogany, flesh dark red. The pit is partly freestone, so it separates fairly easily from the flesh.
Flavor and use	Sweet and firm. Eaten fresh and good for canning, since the pit separates readily and the color and sweetness hold up in jars. The harvest is described as generous and falls in June.
How to recognize it	Heavy bunches of firm cherries with mahogany skin, dark red flesh and a pit that partly lets go of the flesh; needs a second sweet cherry for pollination. These traits overlap with other dark sweet cherries, so identification by fruit alone is weak.
Habit	Vigorous tree with a wide, open, semi-spreading crown and strong scaffold limbs; Stark gives about 15-18 ft tall and wide. Young shoots reportedly need bending to widen branch angles. Blooms pink and white in spring.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for cherry trees above.
Also listed as	Hardy Giant Antique; Hardy Giant Antique Sweet
On hand	1 on hand · tag CR-Hardy Antq Planned spots and status: R9-C7 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Hardy Giant Antique Sweet (Fruit row 58); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: partly general knowledge; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Starking Hardy Giant antique sweet cherry · DLV Agrar Trade: Stark Hardy Giant sweet cherry · Excelentes Precios: Starking cherry (Stark Hardy Giant) Note: Only Stark Bro's, its exclusive seller, describes it; no independent source found. The purchase sheet name 'Hardy Giant Antque Sweet' matches Stark's Starking Hardy Giant Antique Sweet Cherry.

Lapins Cherry LATE

Late; self-fertile; large mahogany, Bing-shaped

Ripens: Late (WSU: 10-14 days after Bing. Dave Wilson says only 4 days after Bing; Stark Bro's says July.) · **Hardiness:** USDA zones 5-9 (Stark Bro's, Dave Wilson) · **Uses:** Fresh eating

Appearance	Large, round heart-shaped fruit close to Bing in outline; skin dark red turning mahogany when ripe; flesh red to purple-red and firm.
Flavor and use	Sweet (about 17-19% sugar), firm and well flavored; best for fresh eating. Reported to resist cracking and to handle late spring frost better than most early-blooming sweet cherries.
How to recognize it	Big Bing-shaped, dark red to mahogany cherries on a tree that sets fruit alone. Blooms 2-4 days before Bing and ripens after it. Fruit looks like Bing, so self-fertility and late ripening are the clues.
Habit	Vigorous, upright tree; limbs rise at narrow angles with few side shoots, so unpruned trees go bare inside. Described as an early, heavy bearer. Height depends on rootstock (Stark: 18-25 ft standard, 15-18 ft semi-dwarf).
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for cherry trees above.
Also listed as	Lapins Sweet
On hand	1 on hand · tag CR-Lapins
	Planned spots and status: R10-C2 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Lapins (Fruit row 59); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Washington State Univ. Tree Fruit: Lapins sweet cherry variety profile · Stark Bro's: Lapins sweet cherry · Dave Wilson Nursery: Lapins cherry · UC Davis Foundation Plant Services: Prunus cultivar Lapins · DLV Agrar Trade: Lapins sweet cherry Note: Sometimes sold as Self-fertile Bing (Dave Wilson). Sources differ on ripening: 4 days after Bing (Dave Wilson) versus 10-14 days (WSU).

Meteor Cherry EARLY PLANNED 2027

Early; amarelle red and yellow; ultra-hardy dwarf

Ripens: Early (Sources disagree: Cummins and UMN, its own breeder, put it about 1 week after Montmorency, early July; Intermountain lists late July.) ·

Hardiness: Zone 4-7 (Intermountain); to -50F dormant (Cummins). · **Uses:** Cooking and baking, Canning, Jelly

Appearance	Large, round cherry with bright red skin and pale yellow flesh (an Amarelle type) that presses to clear juice; medium-firm, medium-juicy texture per Intermountain.
Flavor and use	Clear-juiced, yellow-fleshed fruit used for pies and sauce rather than fresh eating; keeps under a month. Self-fertile, no pollenizer needed. Cummins rates it resistant to leaf spot and brown rot; none of these sources give it a bacterial canker rating.
How to recognize it	Yellow flesh matches Montmorency, a shared, weak cue; ripens about a week after Montmorency per Cummins and UMN, though Intermountain says much later. Its dwarf, 10 to 14 ft size is shared with North Star, but North Star has red, not yellow, flesh.
Habit	Naturally dwarf tree, about 10 to 14 ft tall, upright-spreading with a rounded, dense crown that helps hide fruit from birds.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for cherry trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	2 trees at R9-C12, R9-C13. Dwarf Minnesota tart cherry that you can pick without a ladder. Rootstock: Mahaleb (the dwarf size, 10 to 12 ft, is genetic). Sources disagree on ripening: about a week after Montmorency, in early July (Cummins and the University of Minnesota), or late July (Intermountain's table). No source gives it a bacterial canker rating.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Meteor Cherry on Mahaleb · Intermountain Fruit: Cherry variety table · Univ. of Minnesota Extension: Growing stone fruits in the home garden Note: Ripening claims conflict by weeks: Cummins and its own breeder, UMN, say early July, but Intermountain says late July; I favored the breeder. No poor fit found for zone 5a, season length, or canker; no canker rating at all was located.

Montmorency Cherry LATE

Late; bright red tart pie cherry; self-fertile

Ripens: Late (About 2 weeks after sweet cherries (USU); Stark Bro's says June, Arbor Day says early in the season.) · **Hardiness:** Cold hardy to zone 4 (Stark Bro's) · **Uses:** Cooking and baking, Canning, Drying, Fresh eating

Appearance	Medium-large fruit with bright red skin, firm yellow flesh and clear juice. Rounded tree, about 8 to 18 ft tall and 10 to 20 ft wide, with white spring blossoms.
Flavor and use	Tart, tangy flavor with firm flesh; made into pies, cobblers and preserves and can be dried. Stark Bro's also calls it good fresh. Blooms later than sweet cherries, so it escapes more spring frosts.
How to recognize it	Bright red, tart cherries with firm yellow flesh on a rounded tree 8-18 ft tall; sets fruit alone and blooms later than sweet cherries. Bright red skin, yellow flesh and a sour taste set it apart from the dark sweet cherries here; other pie cherries can look alike.
Habit	Medium-sized, vigorous, round-topped tree, about 8-18 ft tall and 10-20 ft wide, growing at a medium pace. The crown spreads widely with many branches, lower limbs tend to droop, and fruit is carried in clusters throughout the crown.
Bark and twigs	Smooth trunk and limbs. Limbs reddish-brown with a light ash-gray tinge and scattered medium lenticels. Shoots slender, red-brown, partly overlaid with gray, smooth, and marked by tiny, hard-to-see lenticels, few in number.
Leaves	Leathery, oval to obovate leaves about 3 in by 1.5 in, flat or folded; smooth and dark green above, paler green below with scattered hairs; double-scalloped glandular edge; red-tinged leafstalk about 1 in, glands few or none.
On hand	2 on hand · tag CR-Mont
	Planned spots and status: R10-C5 (planted), R10-C8 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Montmorency (Fruit row 60); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Arbor Day Foundation: Montmorency cherry tree guide · Stark Bro's: Stark Montmorency sour cherry · Utah State Univ. Extension: How to Preserve Cherries (Utah varieties) · Project Gutenberg: The Cherries of New York by U. P. Hedrick (1915) · UC Davis Foundation Plant Services: Prunus cultivar Montmorency Note: Timing sources differ: USU says sour cherries ripen about 2 weeks after sweet ones, Arbor Day says early season, Stark says June. USU also calls the flesh red; others say yellow.

Nanking cherry Mid

Mid; small tart-sweet cherries; very hardy bush

Ripens: Mid (Fruit ripens in June in Utah (USU).) · **Hardiness:** Species zone 2 (NDSU); Ian and Jules zones 3-7 · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Jelly, Cooking and baking, Windbreak, Ornamental, Wildlife

Appearance	Multi-stemmed, twiggy shrub, upright to broad-spreading, usually 8-12 ft (4-8 ft for the white selections), with downy leaves. Fruit is cherry-shaped, about 1/2 inch across, with a large pit: red in ordinary seedlings, white in Ian and Jules.
Flavor and use	Sweet to tart, varying by plant. Red seedlings are tart enough for pies, wine and jelly; Ian is described as the sweetest Nanking and the white selections as best for fresh eating. The pit is large.
How to recognize it	Upright, multi-stemmed bush with white downy fuzz on the leaves; pink buds open white before the leaves, about when apricots bloom, then tiny cherries follow. Fruit color is the clue: red on ordinary seedlings, white on Ian and Jules.
Habit	Upright to semi-spreading, multi-stemmed, densely twiggy, thornless shrub, usually 6-12 ft tall and wide (some to 15 ft); opens up with age. Seedling plants vary in size. Blooms on bare wood in early spring, about when apricots do.
Bark and twigs	Mature bark is shiny brown and peels (exfoliates) with age. Young stems are coated in fine down, like the leaves. Buds are small (about 1/8 in), brown and alternate.
Leaves	Simple, alternate, elliptical to oval leaves, 2-3 in long and 1-1.5 in wide, wrinkled and rough-veined with uneven teeth; dark or medium green above, covered in white hairs below; fall color yellow.
Also listed as	Nanking, Ian; Nanking, Jules; Nanking (bush)
On hand	3 on hand · tag CR-Ian Nan / CR-Jules Nan
Purchase sheet	Planned spots and status: R9-C5 (planted), R9-C8 (planted), R10-C6 (planted) Nanking (bush) (Fruit row 61); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State Univ. Extension: How to Grow Nanking Cherries in Your Garden · NDSU Extension: Nanking Cherry (F2141) · Edible Landscaping: Ian Nanking Cherry White · NDSU Extension: Tree Handbook, Nanking Cherry (Prunus tomentosa) · NC State Extension: Prunus tomentosa (Downy Cherry, Nanking Cherry) Note: Ian and Jules are named white-fruited Nanking selections (Edible Landscaping), but the purchase sheet only says Nanking (bush); confirm fruit color. Pair with a different selection or a red seedling.

Regina Cherry Late Possible CR-Sweet Identity

Late; very large, dark, very firm; crack resistant

Ripens: Late (14-17 days after Bing (WSU), 10-12 days (Dave Wilson); Stark Bro's gives only late June.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-8 (Stark Bro's); Dave Wilson: very winter hardy · **Uses:** Fresh eating

Appearance	Very large heart-shaped cherries with squared shoulders; skin dark red to nearly black, flesh slightly paler than the skin, very firm and crunchy. Stark Bro's says the stone clings to the flesh (clingstone).
Flavor and use	Sweet and mild with balanced acid (WSU gives 19-22% sugar); Stark Bro's finds it sweet-tart when red and sweeter when deep purple. Fresh eating; reported to store up to five weeks. Stark says any other sweet cherry except Van will pollinate it.
How to recognize it	Late: ripens about 2 weeks after Bing and blooms 7-9 days after it (WSU), so an early-blooming or early-fruited tree is not Regina. Fruit is very large, very firm, crunchy, clingstone. Owner's notes call Black Tartarian early and soft, and Sam mid-season.
Habit	Vigorous, about 15-18 ft tall and wide (Stark Bro's); wide branch angles and strong central-leader habit make it easy to train (Dave Wilson). Productivity problems are reported; several late pollenizers and extra bees help.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for cherry trees above.
Also listed as	Regina sweet cherry; RA
On hand	None yet (purchased, not tagged).
Purchase sheet	Regina (Fruit row 62); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Not self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Washington State Univ. Tree Fruit: Regina cherry variety profile · Dave Wilson Nursery: Regina cherry (variety finder) · Stark Bro's: Regina sweet cherry tree Note: Sources differ on timing (WSU 14-17 days after Bing, Dave Wilson 10-12), acidity (low-acid vs sweet-tart) and origin year (WSU 1981, Stark 1998). Stark lists Sam Sweet Cherry as a pollination partner.

Royalton Cherry Mid

Mid; very large dark purple, crack-resistant; slow to bear

Ripens: Mid (June, about 60 days after mid-season bloom (Stark Bro's); bloom overlaps Bing's (patent), so about midseason.) · **Hardiness:** USDA zones 5-8 (Stark Bro's) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Pollinizer

Appearance	Round, slightly flattened fruit about 1 1/4 in across (over 10 g), skin dark purple-red to grayish purple, flesh slightly lighter, crisp, with a large pit. Vigorous, upright, leggy pyramid tree with few side branches, 20 ft and rising on Mazzard roots.
Flavor and use	Rich, strong cherry flavor, firm and crisp, with sugars usually above 19% in Geneva, New York. Mainly fresh eating. Resists cracking and bacterial canker, but is sensitive to a disorder called blast.
How to recognize it	Very large (about 1 1/4 in), slightly flattened round, grayish-purple cherries on a tall, upright tree with few side branches and large, dark green, coarsely toothed leaves. Slow to start bearing (about year 7 on Mazzard in New York).
Habit	Vigorous, upright, leggy tall pyramid with sparse side branching; about 20 ft and still rising on Mazzard roots, about 14 ft on Gisela 5 or Inmil. Fewer fruit-bearing spurs on wood over 3 years old; slow to bear (first bloom about 7 years after grafting on Mazzard, NY).
Bark and twigs	Shoots long and lightly branched, carrying numerous big lenticels. Autumn shoot bark is grayish-orange on the sun-exposed side and grayish-brown on the opposite side. New shoots often show grooves running back from the tip bud.
Leaves	Large, mostly symmetrical leaves with smooth, hairless blades; dark green above, yellow-green below; coarsely toothed margin with 3-4 teeth per cm; kidney-shaped glands; petiole 4-4.5 cm; stipules fall before harvest.
Also listed as	Royalton Sweet
On hand	0 on hand (1 reported dead) · tag CR-Royalton
Purchase sheet	Royalton Sweet (Fruit row 63); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Royalton sweet cherry (discontinued listing) · Google Patents: US PP11107, sweet cherry cultivar named Royalton · Cornell eCommons: Royalton Black Sweet Cherry, NYSAES bulletin 140 Note: Stark Bro's no longer lists it. Bearing age differs: the patent says first bloom about year 7 on Mazzard in New York; Stark says 4 to 7 years.

Sam Sweet Cherry EARLY POSSIBLE CR-SWEET IDENTITY

Early; large mahogany, firm; late bloom, hardy

Ripens: Early (About 1 week before Bing (UC Davis); June per Stark Bro's.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-9 (Stark Bro's, UC Davis) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning, Pollinizer

Appearance	Large, conic to heart-shaped cherries (Stark Bro's says medium to large) with dark mahogany to nearly black skin and firm flesh. The fruit hangs in fairly tight clusters.
Flavor and use	Sweet but fairly low in sugar and acid; tastes poor if picked before it is fully dark. Eaten fresh or canned (syrup as dark as Bing's but milder); Stark adds freezing. Resists rain cracking; tight clusters favor brown rot. Needs another sweet cherry as pollinizer.
How to recognize it	Blooms in the latest pollination period, same as Regina, while Black Tartarian blooms in the earliest (OSU): bloom separates it from Black Tartarian, not Regina, so compare ripening against Bing too (Sam is about a week ahead). Large, firm, mahogany fruit in tight clusters; poor flavor if picked early.
Habit	Hardy, vigorous, upright-spreading tree with a good branch framework, hardier than Bing; it ranked just behind Van in a 1955 Washington freeze. Blooms later than most sweet cherries, which can help it miss late frosts.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for cherry trees above.
Also listed as	Sam; Sam cherry; SS
On hand	None yet (purchased, not tagged).
Purchase sheet	Sam Sweet (Fruit row 64); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Partly self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: UC Davis Foundation Plant Services: Sam cherry · Stark Bro's: Sam Sweet cherry tree · Oregon State Univ. Extension: EM 9484 sweet cherry compatibility and bloom timing chart Note: Almost certainly Sam: Stark titles its cherries '[Name] Sweet Cherry' and its text says Sam. Sheet says partly self-fertile; sources say a pollinizer is needed. OSU lists Sam and Royalton in the same group (S2S4): cross-incompatible.

Skeena Cherry LATE PLANNED 2027

Late; self-fertile; very large, near-black, firm

Ripens: Late (WSU: ripens 12-15 days after Bing and blooms 4-5 days after Bing; WSU's own tag for this timing is Late.) · **Hardiness:** Zone 5-9, to about -10F (Brighter Blooms); WSU's page gives no number. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Juice, Jelly

Appearance	Very large, round to kidney-shaped fruit. Skin dark red, deepening to nearly black at full ripeness; flesh dark red, firm and crunchy.
Flavor and use	Sweet, about 18-19 percent sugar, firm and crunchy; mainly fresh eating, also pies, juice and jam. Self-fertile. Brighter Blooms calls the fruit crack-resistant, a retail claim, not an independent trial. No university trial names Skeena as canker-susceptible or canker-resistant.
How to recognize it	Self-fertile like Lapins, Stella and Black Gold, so that trait does not separate them (Bing needs a second tree). Fruit color overlaps too, dark red to near black in all, so color and size are weak cues. The better cue is ripening, 12-15 days after Bing per WSU, about with Lapins (10-14 days).
Habit	Moderate-growing tree reaching about 12-18 ft tall and 12-15 ft wide at maturity, per Brighter Blooms.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for cherry trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	2 trees at R9-C10, R9-C11. Very large, very firm dark sweet cherry; ripe 12 to 15 days after Bing. Rootstock: Mazzard, the least canker-susceptible; avoid Gisela 6. Hardiness is the thinnest margin in the cherry block: the only figure found is a retailer's zone 5 to 9 (about -10 F), milder than zone 5a's usual low, and WSU gives none. No trial rates its bacterial canker resistance. Birds need netting.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Washington State Univ. Tree Fruit: Skeena sweet cherry variety profile · Washington State Univ. Extension: Bacterial canker in Washington sweet cherries · Brighter Blooms: Skeena Cherry Tree Note: WSU's canker-susceptibility list does not name Skeena at all; its only numeric hardiness claim, -10F, is milder than zone 5a's usual minimum.

Stella Cherry MID

Mid; self-fertile; large dark heart-shaped, firm

Ripens: Mid (After Bing: late June into July in Utah (USU); Dave Wilson calls it a late harvest; Stark Bro's says June.) · **Hardiness:** USDA zones 5-8 (USU, Stark Bro's); Dave Wilson says 5-9 · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning, Drying, Pollinizer

Appearance	Large heart-shaped fruit; skin dark red to nearly black (Stark Bro's calls it bold red); flesh firm, sweet and dark red. Fruit closely resembles its parent Lambert.
Flavor and use	Firm, sweet and well flavored; good fresh, canned, frozen or dried. Rated crack-resistant. The tree starts bearing young.
How to recognize it	Large, heart-shaped, dark red to nearly black cherries on a tree that sets fruit alone and bears young. Looks much like Lambert and other dark sweet cherries, so fruit is a weak cue; it ripens somewhat after Bing.
Habit	Vigorous, productive tree with an upright-spreading habit that begins fruiting while young. Size depends on rootstock: Stark lists 18-25 ft standard and 15-18 ft semi-dwarf; Fedco says it will reach 25-30 ft.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for cherry trees above.
Also listed as	Sweet Stella
On hand	1 on hand · tag CR-Stella Planned spots and status: R9-C4 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Stella (Fruit row 65); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State Univ. Extension: Intermountain Fruit table, cherry varieties for Utah · Stark Bro's: Stella sweet cherry · Dave Wilson Nursery: Stella cherry · UC Davis Foundation Plant Services: Prunus cultivar Stella · Fedco Seeds: Stella sweet cherry Note: Sources differ on skin color (bold red vs nearly black) and timing (June vs late June to July). Dave Wilson says it pollinates Bing except in mild-winter climates.

Surefire Cherry MID PLANNED 2027

Mid; late-blooming; firm red Morello type; dodges frost

Ripens: Mid (Cummins: fruit ripens about 2 weeks after Montmorency, later than Meteor's 1-week gap; blooms 4-7 days after Montmorency.) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 (Cummins). · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning, Jelly

Appearance Round cherry with red skin and red flesh (a Morello type), firmer-textured than most tart cherries; Cummins does not give an exact fruit size for this cultivar.

Flavor and use Tart, firm, juicy fruit for pies, sauce, jelly, canning and fresh eating; keeps under a month. Self-fertile, and like other tart cherries it does not share pollen with sweet cherries. Cummins calls it somewhat resistant to canker and brown rot; that rating is a nursery claim, not a university trial.

How to recognize it Ripens about 2 weeks after Montmorency and later than Meteor, so it is the latest of Montmorency, Meteor and Surefire. Red flesh separates it from yellow-fleshed Montmorency and Meteor, but English Morello is also red-fleshed and July-ripening, so that cue is weak; later bloom and firmer texture are more reliable.

Habit Medium-vigor tree, upright and open with wide branch angles on a half-standard rootstock framework; becomes productive by its third year.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for cherry trees above.

On hand None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).

Planned for 2027 3 trees at R10-C9, R10-C10, R10-C11. Late-blooming tart pie cherry; ripe about two weeks after Montmorency.

Rootstock: Mahaleb, as nurseries sell it.

Cummins calls it somewhat resistant to canker and brown rot, which is a nursery claim and not a trial. Tart cherries do not pollinate sweet cherries.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Surefire Cherry on Mahaleb · Intermountain Fruit: Cherry variety table · WSU Tree Fruit: Bacterial canker in Washington sweet cherries Note: Canker and brown rot resistance is Cummins' nursery claim, not a university trial; WSU material covers sweet cherry but names tart cherry as another host of the same bacterium. No poor fit found for zone 5a, season length, or canker.

WhiteGold Cherry MID PLANNED 2027

Mid; self-fertile; yellow blushed red, white flesh

Ripens: Mid (Cummins: ripens about 10 days after Bing; Stark Bro's describes it as a June, mid-season ripener.) · **Hardiness:** Zone 5-7 per Stark Bro's; Cummins calls it cold-hardy, no zone given. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning, Jelly, Pollinizer

Appearance Medium to large, round fruit. Skin yellow with a red blush; flesh white and firm, unlike the all-red to near-black look-alikes in this group.

Flavor and use Sweet and firm, said to resist cracking per Cummins and Stark. Self-fertile, diploid; Cummins says it can pollinize other early to mid-blooming cherries. Cummins and Stark both call it very resistant to bacterial canker, Stark adds brown rot, but WSU's canker list does not include WhiteGold among tested cultivars.

How to recognize it Yellow skin with a red blush and white flesh set WhiteGold apart at a glance from the all-red to near-black Bing, Stella, Skeena and Black Gold; color is the strongest cue, since its ripening, about 10 days after Bing per Cummins, is close to Lapins (10-14 days per WSU).

Habit, bark, leaves No source checked describes this plant's habit, bark and twigs, or leaves; see the notes for cherry trees above.

Also listed as White Gold

On hand None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).

Planned for 2027 1 tree at R9-C9. Cold-hardy yellow sweet cherry from Cornell.

Rootstock: Mazzard, the least canker-susceptible; Cummins sells it on Mahaleb.

Cummins and Stark call it very resistant to bacterial canker, a nursery claim that WSU's trial list does not confirm. Cummins showed it sold out for spring 2027 in mid-October, so confirm stock elsewhere (Stark Bro's lists it). Birds need netting.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: WhiteGold Cherry on Mahaleb · Stark Bro's: WhiteGold Sweet Cherry · Washington State Univ. Extension: Bacterial canker in Washington sweet cherries Note: Cummins and Stark call WhiteGold canker-resistant, but WSU's trial-based list does not name it; Cummins gives 2001 as introduction year, Stark says circa 2003.

Peaches (11)

How to tell peach trees by habit, bark, and leaves

Habit Small, quick-growing tree, roughly 15-25 ft high and as broad, with a spreading, rounded crown whose branches angle upward. It tends to form several trunks unless trained to one, and needs pruning to keep a strong framework.

Bark and twigs Young bark is dark gray, smooth and marked with elongated lenticels; with age it splits and flakes unevenly. New twigs are red and green, aging to gray-brown, hairless with conspicuous lenticels, and bear short spur shoots.

Leaves Long, narrow and lance-shaped, 3-6 inches by about 1 inch, finely toothed and hairless, glossy deep green on top and lighter underneath, often curving along the midrib. The short leaf stalk bears glands. Leaves usually turn yellow in fall.

Typical of the type, not of every cultivar; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Virginia Tech Dendrology: Peach (*Prunus persica*) fact sheet · Utah State University Extension TreeBrowser: Peach · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: *Prunus persica* (peach)

Blazingstar Peach **EARLY**

Early; bright red skin; firm, non-browning freestone

Ripens: Early (About 4 days after Redhaven (IPM); mid August per Kraus Nurseries.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-8 per Kraus; bud and blossom hardy per IPM · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning

Appearance	Skin is about 90 percent bright red over a yellow ground color. Flesh is yellow, firm and slow to brown, with a small pit that pulls away cleanly. The cited pages give no fruit size or shape.
Flavor and use	Called a good-tasting peach, but no detailed flavor notes were found. Used fresh, canned or preserved. Firm flesh keeps a few days to a week in the fridge, and fruit ripens evenly, often in two pickings.
How to recognize it	Nearly solid bright red skin (about 90 percent) over yellow, with yellow flesh that resists browning, ripening within a week of Redhaven. Other red-blushed freestone peaches can look similar, so these cues are weak.
Habit	Medium-large, high-vigor tree, upright and spreading with an open canopy and a central leader; main scaffolds sit at a 50-60 degree angle. Unpruned at age 7 it measured about 16 ft tall by 18 ft wide. Bears every year.
Bark and twigs	Trunk is medium-small, smooth and gray, with small lenticels.
Leaves	Lanceolate with a pointed tip and base, about 6 in long by 1.6 in wide, medium thickness, with rounded (crenate) teeth. Green above, paler below; 2-4 round glands on the upper leaf stalk and lower blade.
Also listed as	Blazing Star
On hand	0 on hand (1 reported dead) · tag PC-Blaz Star
Purchase sheet	BlazingStar (Fruit row 77); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Kraus Nurseries: Blazingstar peach · International Plant Management: Blazingstar peach · Google Patents: US PP10555 'FA 12' peach (sold as Blazingstar) Note: Some retail pages mix up Blazingstar with the white-fleshed Blushingstar; the Kraus page lists yellow flesh. Fruit size and shape were not stated on the pages used. Its plant patent (US PP10555) is titled 'FA 12'.

Canadian Harmony Peach **MID**

Mid; large, red-blushed; non-browning freestone

Ripens: Mid (Mid to late August (Utah State and Stark Bro's).) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-8 · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning

Appearance	Large, round fruit with crimson blush over 80 to 85 percent of the yellow skin when fully ripe. Flesh is yellow, moderately firm and slow to brown, and the stone comes free. Utah State rates the size medium to large.
Flavor and use	Sweet, juicy flavor with a moderately firm texture. Used fresh (including fruit salads), canned, frozen or preserved because cut slices stay bright. Keeps longer on the shelf than most peaches, per Utah State.
How to recognize it	Large peach with crimson over 80 to 85 percent of yellow skin and slow-browning yellow flesh, ripening mid to late Aug, around Contender's time. Vigorous, upright tree. Non-browning flesh is shared with other modern peaches, so it is a weak cue.
Habit	Large, very vigorous tree with an upright to upright-spreading habit; very productive and late blooming. Stark Bro's and Silver Creek Nursery also describe vigorous, upright growth.
Leaves	Leaf glands are globose (round), according to the cultivar register entry.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for peach trees above.
On hand	0 on hand (1 reported dead) · tag PC-Can Harm
Purchase sheet	Canadian Harmony (Fruit row 78); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Canadian Harmony Peach Tree · Utah State University Extension: Varieties for Utah - Peach · Fruit and Nut Cultivars Database: Canadian Harmony peach · Silver Creek Nursery: Canadian Harmony Peach Tree (Bareroot) Note: Stark says up to 85 percent blush and large fruit; Utah State says about 80 percent blush and medium to large fruit. Treat both as ranges.

Contender Peach **MID** **PLANNED 2027** **POSSIBLE PC-UNK IDENTITY**

Mid; red-orange skin; very hardy; non-browning flesh

Ripens: Mid (Mid to late Aug (Utah State, Stark); about 3 weeks after Redhaven (Dave Wilson).) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-8; survives well below zero; late buds resist frost · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning

Appearance	Medium to large, firm fruit with mostly red to red-orange skin over yellow flesh that resists browning; the stone comes free. The tree has pink spring blossoms.
Flavor and use	Sweet, juicy and fragrant, with firm flesh that keeps its color and shape for fresh slices, canning and freezing. Harvest runs mid to late August, about three weeks after Redhaven (Dave Wilson).
How to recognize it	Mostly red-orange skin over yellow flesh that stays bright when cut, ripening about three weeks after Redhaven. Frost-tolerant late buds and a very hardy tree are real traits but hard to see; season is close to Canadian Harmony.
Habit	Vigorous tree, rated more vigorous than Redhaven but with a similar growth habit. Carries many flower buds that are unusually cold hardy and bloom late. Starts bearing in 2-4 years.
Leaves	Leaf glands are kidney-shaped (reniform), according to the cultivar register entry.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for peach trees above.
On hand	1 on hand · tag PC-Contender Planned spots and status: R11-C8 (planted)
Planned for 2027	1 tree at R11-C12. Very cold-hardy, late-blooming yellow freestone with excellent flavor, ripe 16 to 20 days after Redhaven. Rootstock: Lovell or Bailey peach seedling stock (best survival in the NC-140 trials, per Penn State). A second Contender, so you can compare it with the tree you already have. Utah State lists it as very cold hardy and tolerant of spring frost, but it ripens a few weeks after Redhaven, so it is a mid-season peach in a short season. Peaches here carry bacterial canker (untreated positives): prune only in dry weather, use dormant copper, and buy clean certified stock.
Purchase sheet	Contender (Fruit row 79); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Contender Peach Tree · Utah State University Extension: Varieties for Utah - Peach · Dave Wilson Nursery: Contender Peach (variety finder) · Fruit and Nut Cultivars Database: Contender peach Note: Introduction year differs by source (1988 at Stark Bro's, 1989 at Dave Wilson). Dave Wilson lists a Summercrest x Redhaven cross.

Elberta Peach LATE POSSIBLE PC-UNK IDENTITY

Late; large golden-yellow; sweet, firm freestone

Ripens: Late (Sept in Utah; Dave Wilson: late July in central CA, up to 3-4 weeks later in colder climates.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-8 · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning, Cooking and baking

Appearance	Large, golden-yellow fruit with a red blush. Flesh is firm, sweet and yellow, and the stone comes free. Pink blossoms open in early to mid spring.
Flavor and use	Full, sweet peach flavor with firm, juicy flesh that holds its shape when canned or baked in pies. Used fresh, canned or frozen; a September peach in Utah.
How to recognize it	Large golden-yellow peach with a red blush, ripening late (about September), well after the early red peaches. Early Elberta, a separate variety, ripens sooner and has little or no blush, so an early or unblushed 'Elberta' may be that one.
Habit	Large, vigorous, upright-spreading tree with a dense top; bears early, heavily and for many years. Hedrick (1917) judged wood and flower buds less hardy than ideal and bloom a bit early in New York.
Bark and twigs	Thick trunk; stocky smooth branches reddish-brown mixed with pale ash-gray. Twigs olive-green flushed dark red, glossy and hairless, with many conspicuous lenticels. Flower buds large, hairy, plump, blunt to conical.
Leaves	About 6.75 in long by 1.75 in wide, oval to obovate-lanceolate; dull dark olive-green and somewhat wrinkled above, grayish-green below. Fine to coarse teeth, often double, tipped with reddish-brown glands; 1-6 kidney-shaped glands on the stalk.
On hand	1 on hand · tag PC-Elberta Planned spots and status: R12-C13 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Elberta (Fruit row 80); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Elberta Peach Tree · Utah State University Extension: Varieties for Utah - Peach · Dave Wilson Nursery: Elberta Peach (variety finder) · Project Gutenberg: Hedrick, The Peaches of New York (1917), Elberta Note: Utah State lists Early Elberta as its own midseason variety, so a store-bought tree sold as Elberta could be either one.

Frost Peach MID

Mid; leaf curl resistant; yellow-green skin, pink bloom

Ripens: Mid (Midseason (Raintree, Dave Wilson); July in central California; no northern date found.) · **Hardiness:** Zone 5 (Raintree); blooms late per Dave Wilson · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning, Cooking and baking, Ornamental

Appearance	Greenish-yellow to yellow skin with only a slight red blush, and yellow flesh. Flowers are rose-pink, full and close to double. Stone is free or partly free, depending on the source. Mature height about 14 ft (Raintree, semi-dwarf).
Flavor and use	Both sources call it tasty, and trees bear heavily. Used fresh, canned and in baking. No keeping time or detailed flavor notes were found.
How to recognize it	In spring the leaves should stay mostly clean while other peaches nearby get leaf curl. Flowers are rose-pink, full and close to double. Fruit is yellow-green to yellow with only a slight red blush, so it is not one of the red peaches.
Habit	Self-fertile, heavy-bearing tree that overbears unless the fruit is thinned. Nurseries give a mature height of about 10-14 ft. Flowers are rose-pink, fully petaled and nearly double.
Leaves	Highly resistant to peach leaf curl in WSU trials, so spring leaves stay mostly clean; young trees may show some curl but outgrow it.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for peach trees above.
On hand	1 on hand · tag PC-Frost Planned spots and status: R11-C11 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Frost (Fruit row 81); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Dave Wilson Nursery: Frost Peach (variety finder) · Raintree Nursery: Frost Peach · Regeneration Farm NW: Frost peach tree Note: Dave Wilson says freestone, Raintree says semi-freestone. Leaf curl resistance comes from 10-year trials at WSU; none of the pages covers Idaho.

Harrow Diamond Peach EARLY PLANNED 2027

Early; showy pink bloom; red-blushed yellow skin, sweet-juicy

Ripens: Early (Kentucky: about 11 days before Redhaven. Stark says early July; the Harrow, Ontario trial July 25. None is a Prairie date.) · **Hardiness:** Survived -26C and -28C winters at Harrow; 43% flower bud loss at -26C (breeder) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning

Appearance	Medium freestone peach, about 6 cm across when thinned; skin shows a bright red blush over 60 to 70 percent of a yellow background, with light, sparse fuzz; flesh is yellow, melting, and medium-firm to firm.
Flavor and use	Yellow flesh is melting, medium-firm to firm, moderately sweet and juicy; sources call the flavor fully acceptable to excellent for an early peach. Self-fertile. Rated resistant to bacterial spot and brown rot with few split pits, but no source rates bacterial canker, which is this site's main stone fruit problem.
How to recognize it	Ripens earliest of the four: about 11 days before Redhaven, while Reliance ripens 3 days before to 5 after Redhaven and Contender 16 to 20 days after (Kentucky). Showy pink blossoms contrast with the small red or non-showy flowers of the others, and its 60 to 70 percent bright red blush is lighter than Redhaven's.
Habit	Breeder record: a moderately vigorous tree, open and spreading in form, with branch crotch angles described as medium to wide.
Leaves	Breeder record: lance-shaped, wavy leaves with finely toothed edges, about 15 cm long and 3.7 cm wide, usually with 2 rounded glands where the blade meets the leaf stalk.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for peach trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	1 tree at R12-C11. Early yellow freestone, ripe about 11 days before Redhaven, with good hardiness and bacterial spot resistance (University of Kentucky). Rootstock: Lovell or Bailey peach seedling stock (best survival in the NC-140 trials, per Penn State). The breeder's trial winters were -26 and -28 C, with 43 percent flower bud loss at -26 C, so zone 5a is a test. It sets a heavy crop that needs early thinning. No source rates bacterial canker (the breeder gives only moderate tolerance to the fungal perennial canker), and peaches here carry bacterial canker (untreated positives): prune only in dry weather, use dormant copper, and buy clean certified stock.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Univ. of Kentucky: HO-6 Peach Cultivar Performance table · Stark Bro's: Harrow Diamond Peach product page · HortScience 1985 (Layne): Harrow Diamond cultivar release Note: No source rates bacterial canker, this site's main stone fruit problem; the breeder record rates only moderate tolerance to a different fungal canker (Leucostoma). No trial matches this zone 5a-5b, 70-110 day site.

Intrepid Peach MID PLANNED 2027

Mid; yellow freestone; very cold-hardy flower buds

Ripens: Mid (About 2 weeks after Redhaven in NC trials (average July 7 there); one Wisconsin nursery lists mid-July) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 to 8 (Roots to Fruits); flower buds very cold-hardy per NC State trials. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning

Appearance	Medium to large, round peach, about 6.6 cm; red skin over a yellow ground color; firm yellow freestone flesh.
Flavor and use	Firm yellow freestone flesh, normal peach acidity, used fresh and for canning; self-fertile. Patent record rates foliage and buds highly resistant to bacterial spot, better than Redhaven; buds survived 6 freezing nights that killed commercial checks in 1996. No source reports bacterial canker for this cultivar.
How to recognize it	Ripens about 2 weeks after Redhaven and Reliance per NC trial records; no source gives an exact date for Contender or Canadian Harmony, and red-over-yellow skin is shared across this group, so the Redhaven and Reliance timing gap is the clearest cue.
Habit	Vigorous, semi-upright growth with roughly 75 degree branch angles; young trees grow about 2 to 3 ft a year and often first flower in their third year.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for peach trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	1 tree at R11-C10. Bud-hardy, self-fertile mid-season freestone. Rootstock: Lovell or Bailey peach seedling stock (best survival in the NC-140 trials, per Penn State); a hybrid stock such as Krymsk 86, suggested earlier, had more cold injury and canker in those trials. Peaches here carry bacterial canker (untreated positives). Prune only in dry weather, use dormant copper, and buy clean certified stock.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Clemson Extension: Intrepid peach variety record · Cummins Nursery: Intrepid Peach Tree · Roots to Fruits Nursery: Intrepid Peach Trees Note: Ripening timing differs by source: NC trial records average July 7 (about 2 weeks after Redhaven), but a Wisconsin nursery lists mid-July instead.

J.H. Hale Peach LATE

Late; extra large, red-blushed; needs another peach

Ripens: Late (Same time as Elberta (UC Davis); Utah State lists mid to late season.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-9 (Utah State); Dave Wilson: excellent frost hardiness · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning

Appearance	Very large, round, even-sized fruit with smooth skin that has very little fuzz, golden but heavily covered in red. Flesh is deep yellow, firm, with a fine grain and no strings, and the stone comes free.
Flavor and use	Sweet, firm flesh with good peach flavor. Chiefly a canning peach, also used fresh and frozen. The fruit handles and ships well.
How to recognize it	Very large, round, red-covered golden peach with very little fuzz, ripening with Elberta in the late group. A lone tree sets little fruit, so a tree that stays barren while nearby peaches crop is a clue. The tree is less vigorous than most peaches.
Habit	Sources differ on vigor: Hedrick (1917) calls it vigorous, upright-spreading and open-topped, while UC Davis FPS says it is less vigorous than most peaches. Productive, but needs another peach or nectarine for pollination.
Bark and twigs	Trunk medium thick and smooth; branches smooth, ash-gray overlaid with dark reddish-brown. Twigs medium in thickness, long between buds, olive-green flushed red, smooth and hairless.
Leaves	About 6.75 in long by 1.75 in wide, lanceolate, thin but leathery, folded upward with a recurved tip. Dark green and smooth above (wrinkled along the midrib), olive-green below; single or double teeth; 1-5 dark brown kidney-shaped glands on the stalk.
Also listed as	Hale; JH Hale
On hand	0 on hand (1 reported dead) · tag PC-Hale
Purchase sheet	JH Hale (Fruit row 83); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: UC Davis Foundation Plant Services: J.H. Hale peach · Utah State University Extension: Varieties for Utah - Peach · Dave Wilson Nursery: J.H. Hale Peach (variety finder) · Project Gutenberg: Hedrick, The Peaches of New York (1917), J. H. Hale Note: UC Davis says almost any other peach or nectarine with matching bloom pollinates it, but not Elberta or close relatives. Dave Wilson lists bloom as late. Prone to leaf curl and brown rot. Hale Early and Halehaven are different peaches, so the bare name Hale is ambiguous.

Redhaven Peach EARLY

Early; red-blushed, little fuzz; sweet yellow flesh

Ripens: Early (Late July in Utah and per Stark; early July in central California (Dave Wilson).) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-8; frost hardy per Dave Wilson · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning

Appearance	Medium, round fruit with golden-yellow skin and a red blush; the skin has very little fuzz. Flesh is yellow, firm, creamy and smooth. Pink spring blossoms are fragrant.
Flavor and use	Sweet, firm yellow flesh that Utah State calls non-browning. Used fresh, canned and frozen; harvest centers on late July.
How to recognize it	Medium, red-blushed golden peach with very little fuzz, ripening first (late July in Utah) well before Contender and Canadian Harmony (mid to late Aug). Many yellow red-blushed peaches look alike, so season is the main clue.
Habit	Vigorous, spreading tree that bears early and heavily and almost always needs fruit thinning. Stark Bro's and Utah State both call it vigorous; the cultivar register calls it spreading.
Leaves	Leaf glands are kidney-shaped (reniform). Stark Bro's and Utah State list it as resistant to leaf spot.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for peach trees above.
On hand	1 on hand · tag PC-Rd Haven Planned spots and status: R11-C9 (planted)
Purchase sheet	Redhaven (Fruit row 84); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Redhaven Peach Tree · Utah State University Extension: Varieties for Utah - Peach · Dave Wilson Nursery: Redhaven Peach (variety finder) · Fruit and Nut Cultivars Database: Redhaven peach Note: Stark and Dave Wilson say freestone; Utah State says semi-freestone. Stark gives its origin as South Haven, Michigan (1930), released 1940.

Reliance Peach **EARLY** **PLANNED 2027** **POSSIBLE PC-UNK IDENTITY**

Early; very hardy, late bloom; soft, sweet, juicy

Ripens: Early (Mid-late July (Gurney's); mid Aug in SE Wisconsin (Johnson's); 2-3 weeks before Elberta (Dave Wilson).) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-8; very cold and frost hardy, blooms late · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning, Cooking and baking

Appearance	Medium, well-filled fruit with golden skin and a red cheek, yellow flesh and a free stone. Showy flowers open late. The flesh is soft and bruises easily.
Flavor and use	Sweet and very juicy but soft, so it bruises and does not ship well. Used for canning, cooking and fresh eating. Gurney's says newer hardy peaches such as Contender taste better.
How to recognize it	Medium golden peach with a red blush and soft, easily bruised flesh, on a late-blooming tree that ripens well ahead of Elberta. Fruiting after a hard winter is the best hint, but the fruit looks like many other yellow peaches.
Habit	Productive because its fruit buds are very hardy; blooms late with showy flowers. Mature height is listed around 12-20 ft depending on rootstock, and sources differ on vigor (medium at Gurney's, vigorous at Holdridge Garden).
Leaves	Leaf glands are globose (round), according to the cultivar register entry.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for peach trees above.
On hand	2 on hand · tag PC-Reliance Planned spots and status: R11-C13 (planted), R12-C9 (planted)
Planned for 2027	1 tree at R12-C8. Very cold-hardy early peach (zone 4 to 8) with very hardy fruit buds and late bloom, the safe early tree. Rootstock: Lovell or Bailey peach seedling stock (best survival in the NC-140 trials, per Penn State). A third Reliance, next to the one at R12-C9, so the same cultivar sits together for easy picking and comparison. The fruit is sweet and very juicy but soft, so it bruises and does not ship well, and Gurney's says newer hardy peaches such as Contender taste better. Ripening dates vary a lot by region (July to mid August in the sources), so track your own first harvest. Peaches here carry bacterial canker (untreated positives): prune only in dry weather, use dormant copper, and buy clean certified stock.
Purchase sheet	Reliance (Fruit row 85); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile Reliance (Fruit row 86); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile Reliance (Fruit row 87); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Gurney's: Reliance Peach Tree · Johnson's Nursery: Reliance Peach plant profile · Dave Wilson Nursery: Reliance Peach (variety finder) · Fruit and Nut Cultivars Database: Reliance peach · Holdridge Garden: Reliance Peach Tree Note: Ripening date varies a lot by region (July at Gurney's, mid August in Wisconsin), so track your own first harvest. Johnson's credits Dr. Elwyn Meader of New Hampshire.

Veteran Peach **MID** **POSSIBLE PC-UNK IDENTITY**

Mid; yellow-orange, red-splashed; hardy, late bloom

Ripens: Mid (About 1 week before Elberta (UC Davis), which Maine lists as late Sept; Raintree calls it mid-season.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-9 (Raintree, its hardiest peach); UC Davis: winter hardy · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning, Drying

Appearance	Medium to large, round-oblate (flattened round) fruit with yellow to yellow-orange skin splashed or blushed red. Flesh is yellow, soft and melting, a little coarse, and the stone comes free when fully ripe.
Flavor and use	Richly flavored, good quality when fully ripe; the flesh peels easily and suits fresh eating, canning, drying and freezing. Self-fertile; needs 900 to 1000 chill hours. Raintree says Pacific Northwest growers spray for peach leaf curl.
How to recognize it	Maine's table: Reliance mid Aug (small fruit), Contender mid Sept (medium), Elberta late Sept (large). Veteran runs a week ahead of Elberta (UC Davis), likely between Contender and Elberta. Size only rules out small Reliance; look for soft flesh, red-splashed yellow-orange skin, small pale pink late blossoms.
Habit	Vigorous, highly productive, about 14 ft tall (Raintree). Hardy through winter and late to bloom, so it is among the more dependable peaches for cold climates; blossoms are small and not showy (UC Davis).
Leaves	Leaf glands are kidney-shaped (reniform); no other leaf details found.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for peach trees above.
Also listed as	Veteran peach; VT
On hand	None yet (purchased, not tagged).
Purchase sheet	Veteran (Fruit row 88); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: UC Davis Foundation Plant Services: Veteran peach · Raintree Nursery: Veteran peach · Univ. of Maine Extension (Highmoor Farm): peach varieties table Note: UC Davis says 900 chill hours, Raintree 900-1000. Maine's table does not list Veteran; it is used only for the comparison peaches. Nothing in the listed pages mentions J.H. Hale, so the owner's note about it is not repeated.

Apricots (5)

How to tell apricot trees by habit, bark, and leaves

Habit	Small to medium tree, about 15-40 ft high and as broad, with a dense, wide canopy and branches that begin near the ground. It also throws up suckers. Flowers open very early and are prone to frost damage, and the tree needs regular pruning.
Bark and twigs	Bark color varies widely: reddish-brown, dark brown, gray or nearly black, with fissures developing with age. Twigs and thin branches are reddish-brown, with conspicuous lenticels lined up in rows.
Leaves	Broadly oval, clearly wider than a peach leaf, about 2-3.5 inches long and 1.5-3 inches wide; base rounded, tip pointed, edges finely toothed.

Typical of the type, not of every cultivar; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension TreeBrowser: Apricot · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: Prunus armeniaca (apricot) · Yale Nature Walk: Apricot (Prunus armeniaca)

Chinese (Mormon) Apricot EARLY PLANNED 2027

Early; late bloom; yellow-orange; sweet edible pit kernel

Ripens: Early (Late June to July (Utah State); early July (Stark), among the earliest apricots.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-7 (Utah State) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning, Drying, Cooking and baking, Pollinizer

Appearance Medium to large fruit with yellow to medium-orange skin and soft yellow to pale orange flesh, usually freestone. The stone can be dried and cracked to reach a sweet kernel that is edible.

Flavor and use Good flavor and texture; Stark rates the quality very high. Eaten fresh, canned, dried or baked, and trees crop heavily. No keeping time given.

How to recognize it Blooms late yet ripens early (late June to early July). Skin and flesh are yellow to medium orange, and the pit holds a sweet edible kernel. Fruit color alone is shared with many apricots, so bloom and ripening timing matter most.

Habit Rounded tree that bears early and heavily and blooms late. Nursery sizes disagree: about 15-20 ft tall and wide at one, around 30 ft at another.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apricot trees above.

Also listed as Mormon; Chinese Mormon

On hand 1 on hand · tag AT-Chinese
Planned spots and status: still in Boise

Planned for 2027 1 tree at R11-C4. Hardy apricot (zone 4 to 7) that blooms late, which avoids some late frost, and ripens in late June to July; a heavy producer with good flavor and texture (Utah State).
Rootstock: Semi-dwarf tree (your purchase sheet lists it as a semi-dwarf); ask the nursery which rootstock it uses.
Apricots lose the most to spring frost: Utah State's frost table puts 10 percent bloom kill at 27 F and 90 percent at 22 F, and at the Prairie station a 28 F night still comes after the middle of May in most years, so expect only some crops (see the site climate page). The Chinese (Mormon) on your inventory is the one noted as girdled and kept in Boise, so this tree would be a second or replacement tree; if the Boise tree recovers, plant it here and skip this purchase. The apricots here carry bacterial canker (untreated positives); buy clean certified stock, prune only in dry weather, and use dormant copper.
Purchase sheet Chinese (Mormon) (Fruit row 46); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: Varieties for Utah - Apricot · Stark Bro's: Chinese Apricot Tree · Glover Nursery: Apricot, Chinese (Mormon) · Mill Creek Gardens: Chinese Apricot plant page Note: Stark's Chinese Apricot page (URL says chinese-mormon) and Utah State's Chinese (Mormon) entry read as the same cultivar, so they are combined here.

Giant Tilton Apricot MID

Mid; large golden-orange; fresh, canning, drying

Ripens: Mid (July for Tilton (Utah State); mid to late summer (Stark Bro's).) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-9 (Utah State, Tilton); resists late frost · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning, Drying

Appearance Large, rounded fruit about 2 3/4 inches across with fairly tough, thick skin and yellow-orange freestone flesh. Plain Tilton is described as golden-yellow with a red blush, medium to large.

Flavor and use Firm golden flesh with a rich, distinctive flavor. Good fresh, in desserts, canned, frozen or dried; Tilton is long considered a top apricot for canning and drying.

How to recognize it Large, rounded, thick-skinned golden-orange apricot with yellow-orange flesh that frees from the stone, ripening in July. Plain Tilton shows a red blush. Hard to separate from other orange apricots by sight; use the purchase record and ripening date.

Habit Described as a vigorous, robust, hardy tree with ample yields. Tilton (an alias) is also called a vigorous tree that bears a large crop, very hardy and resistant to late frost (Utah State).

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apricot trees above.

Also listed as Tilton

On hand 1 on hand · tag AT-Tilton
Planned spots and status: R11-C3 (planted)

Purchase sheet Giant Tilton (Fruit row 47); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Giant Tilton Apricot Tree · Stark Bro's: Tilton Apricot Tree · Utah State University Extension: Varieties for Utah - Apricot Note: Stark sells Giant Tilton and Tilton as separate items with similar traits; Giant Tilton may be a large-fruited selection or a renamed Tilton. This profile blends both.

Harcot Apricot MID PLANNED 2027

Mid; orange, red blush; late bloom, canker resistant

Ripens: Mid (Mid July in Utah; June to July per Stark; early to mid June in central California.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-7 (Utah State); Dave Wilson lists 4-9 · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning

Appearance Medium to large orange fruit with a red blush and firm, freestone flesh. Leaves are shiny dark green and the spring flowers are white to pale pink.

Flavor and use Rich, sweet flavor with plenty of juice. Used fresh, canned and baked into desserts. No drying or keeping information was found.

How to recognize it Orange fruit with a red blush that ripens around mid July, on a late-blooming tree with shiny dark green leaves. It resembles many orange apricots, so no single trait is unique; bloom timing helps.

Habit Large, vigorous tree, upright to spreading, cold hardy and late blooming; flowers are white to pale pink.

Leaves Stark Bro's describes the leaves as shiny and dark green.

Not described No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs; see the notes for apricot trees above.

On hand 1 on hand · tag AT-Harcot
Planned spots and status: R12-C1 (planted)

Planned for 2027 1 tree at R11-C5. Late-blooming, frost-hardy, self-pollinating apricot (zone 5 to 7) with sweet, juicy, rich fruit, ripe in mid July; Stark Bro's reports good tolerance to bacterial spot and perennial canker.
Rootstock: Semi-dwarf tree (your purchase sheet lists it as a semi-dwarf); ask the nursery which rootstock it uses.
A second Harcot, so you can compare it with the tree at R12-C1. Sources disagree on its hardiness (zone 5 to 7 at Utah State, 4 to 9 at Dave Wilson). Tolerance to bacterial spot and to perennial canker, a fungus, is not tolerance to bacterial canker, which the apricots here carry (untreated positives). The same frost and clean-stock cautions as the Chinese (Mormon) apply.

Purchase sheet Harcot (Fruit row 48); rootstock Semi Dwarf; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: Varieties for Utah - Apricot · Stark Bro's: Harcot Apricot Tree · Dave Wilson Nursery: Harcot Apricot (variety finder) · Fruit and Nut Cultivars Database: Harcot apricot Note: Sources disagree on hardiness zones (5-7 versus 4-9) and on timing (June to mid July). Only a Canadian origin is documented.

Moorpark Apricot MID

Mid; large orange, red-speckled; rich flavor; fresh, dried

Ripens: Mid (Mid July in Utah (Utah State); about 2 weeks after Blenheim (UC Davis).) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-9 per Utah State; UC Davis lists zone 7 · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning, Drying, Pollinizer

Appearance	Large, oval, freestone fruit with smooth, fuzz-free skin in yellow-orange, with an orange-red cheek blush and scattered brownish-red dots. Flesh is yellow and juicy.
Flavor and use	Rich, fragrant, sweet flavor with a plum-like note and juicy flesh. Used fresh, in preserves and pies, and for drying; canning is also listed.
How to recognize it	Large oval apricot, yellow-orange with an orange-red blush and brownish-red specks. A medium-sized, very firm fruit may be Patterson instead (Dave Wilson's description of it). Moorpark ripens about 2 weeks after Blenheim.
Habit	Large tree: UC Davis FPS gives about 20 ft tall and 20-25 ft wide. Hedrick (1922) describes very large trees with long, strong shoots that are somewhat cold-tender and can be shy or uneven croppers.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apricot trees above.
Also listed as	Moore Park
On hand	2 on hand · tag AT-moorpark
Purchase sheet	Planned spots and status: R11-C1 (planted), R12-C2 (planted) Moorpark (Fruit row 49); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: UC Davis Foundation Plant Services: Moorpark apricot · Utah State University Extension: Varieties for Utah - Apricot · Dave Wilson Nursery: Patterson Apricot (variety finder) · Internet Archive: Hedrick, Cyclopedia of Hardy Fruits (1922), Moorpark Note: Inventory has 2 trees but only 1 Moorpark was bought; the other may be Patterson. Compare fruit size, firmness and speckling once both fruit.

Patterson Apricot EARLY POSSIBLE AT-UNK IDENTITY

Early; firm, red-streaked yellow; self-fertile; canning

Ripens: Early (About 1 week after Blenheim and 1 week before Moorpark (UC Davis); June 20-30 in California (Dave Wilson).) · **Hardiness:** Zones 6-9 (Dave Wilson Nursery) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Canning, Drying

Appearance	Fairly round freestone fruit, called large by UC Davis but medium-sized by Dave Wilson. Yellow skin streaked with red; flesh is bright orange and very firm.
Flavor and use	Mild flavor rated fair to good, with little juice. Used for canning, freezing, drying and fresh eating; UC Davis rates its canning qualities very high. Self-fertile, so one tree fruits alone. Needs about 600 chill hours.
How to recognize it	Vs Moorpark: Patterson ripens about a week earlier, is firm with little juice, and has yellow skin streaked with red. Moorpark is juicy and rich, with an orange-red blush and brownish-red speckles. UC Davis calls both large, so size is a weak cue.
Habit	Heavy, consistent bearer that holds its fruit even under a big crop; self-fertile. The sources used give no mature size or shape.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for apricot trees above.
Also listed as	Patterson apricot; PN
On hand	None yet (purchased, not tagged).
Purchase sheet	Patterson (Fruit row 50); rootstock Standard; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Self-fertile

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: UC Davis Foundation Plant Services: Patterson apricot · UC Davis Foundation Plant Services: Moorpark apricot · Dave Wilson Nursery: Patterson apricot Note: Dave Wilson rates it zones 6-9, not the 4-9 on the purchase sheet; none of the listed pages give frost or winter data for zones 4-5. It ripens before Moorpark, so season length matters less than cold.

Plums (4)

How to tell plum trees by habit, bark, and leaves

Habit	Grows as a big shrub or a small tree, typically up to 10-20 ft tall, and may carry some spines. Italian prune is a European plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), the latest-blooming type of plum.
Bark and twigs	Bark ranges from shiny silver-gray to dark brown and shows conspicuous horizontal lenticels. Twigs are shiny and purplish, ridged, turning brown with age, and carry small buds covered in overlapping scales.
Leaves	Oval or teardrop-shaped, about 2 inches long, with a blunt or short-pointed tip and small teeth; smooth on top, sometimes downy underneath. The hairy leaf stalk often carries two yellow-green glands.

Typical of the type, not of every cultivar; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension TreeBrowser: Plum, Common · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: *Prunus domestica* (common plum) · Woodland Trust: Plum (*Prunus domestica*)

Damson Plum MID PLANNED 2027

Sept; small tart blue plum; self-fertile; disputed knot rating

Ripens: Mid (Intermountain guide says it ripens in September; Cummins says about 10 days before Stanley, so the two timings do not fully agree.) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4-8 (Intermountain guide); NC State says cold hardy, no zone given. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Jelly, Canning

Appearance	Small, oval fruit with dark blue to purple skin over golden yellow flesh, tarter than the other plums in the Intermountain guide's table.
Flavor and use	Tart, high in sugar, best for jam, baking and canning; self-fertile. Cummins calls it black knot resistant, NC State calls its Shropshire Prune Damson susceptible, and Penn State lists Damson as somewhat resistant but Shropshire as very susceptible.
How to recognize it	Smallest and most tart of the four plums; Cummins says it ripens before Stanley, though the Intermountain guide puts both in a similar window; dark skin is a weak cue shared with Stanley and Italian Prune.
Habit	NC State says it has a moderate growth rate of 13 to 24 inches a year and can be grown as a hedge or windbreak; a UC Davis note on the Cummins page puts mature height near six meters.
Bark and twigs	That UC Davis note, quoted on the Cummins page, describes Damson as having dark bark.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's leaves; see the notes for plum trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	1 tree at R12-C4. Tart blue jam and baking plum (zone 4 to 8), ripe in September. Rootstock: Semi-dwarf tree. Sources disagree on its black knot resistance and on whether it ripens before or after Stanley.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Cummins Nursery: Damson Plum on Myrobalan · NC State Extension: Shropshire Prune Damson Plum · Intermountain Tree Fruit Guide: Plum Variety Table Note: Black knot rating is disputed: Cummins calls Damson resistant, Penn State calls Damson partly resistant but Shropshire very susceptible, NC State calls its Shropshire Damson susceptible. Damson may be a type, not one clone.

Italian plum Plum MID

Mid; dark blue prune plum; sweet, freestone, dries well

Ripens: Mid (Mid to late August (Utah State); August or September (Stark Bro's).) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-9 · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning, Drying

Appearance	Small to medium plum, oval to oblong with slightly tapered ends, smooth dark purple skin and a blue-white bloom. Flesh is semi-firm and golden-yellow to green-yellow; the pit separates easily. Utah State lists the fruit as large.
Flavor and use	Sweet with a light lemony tang and dense, low-juice flesh that holds its shape when baked. Eaten fresh, baked in cakes and tarts, canned, made into jam or dried as prunes.
How to recognize it	Oval to oblong dark blue-purple plums with a blue-white bloom and golden-yellow flesh that frees from the pit, ripening mid August to September; flowers are pinkish-white in spring. Shape and season are weak cues, as many dark prune plums look alike.
Habit	Medium to large, rather vigorous, hardy tree, spreading or upright with a low top; usually productive, though it can be fussy about soil and suffers in dry or hot weather. Often kept small, about 10-13 ft.
Bark and twigs	Branches ash-gray and smooth with small raised lenticels. Twigs short, greenish-red turning brownish-drab, hairy, with small lenticels. Leaf buds medium, conical and pressed to the twig; leaf scars large.
Leaves	Folded upward, obovate to oval, about 4.5 in long by 2 in wide; dark green and hairy above, silvery-green and heavily hairy below. Edges doubly scalloped with small dark glands; stalk red-tinged and hairy with 1-3 round glands.
Also listed as	Italian Lovell; Italian Seedling; Italian prune plum
On hand	3 on hand · tag PM- It Lov
Purchase sheet	Planned spots and status: R11-C6 (planted), R12-C6 (planted), R12-C5 (planted) Italian Plum (Fruit row 109); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded Italian Seedling (Fruit row 110); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bro's: Italian Plum Tree · Utah State University Extension: Varieties for Utah - Plum · Specialty Produce: Italian Prune Plums · Project Gutenberg: Hedrick, The Plums of New York (1911), Italian Prune Note: Italian Plum, Italian Prune and Fellenberg are one variety (Stark). 'Italian Seedling' may be grown from seed and vary in fruit; 'Lovell' is normally a peach rootstock name, so the tag may refer to rootstock.

Mount Royal Plum EARLY PLANNED 2027

August; small blue freestone; self-fertile; very hardy

Ripens: Early (Ripens in August per Raintree and Stark Bros, ahead of Italian Prune's mid to late August window.) · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 (Raintree) to Zones 4-7 (Stark Bros), both above this site's zone 5a. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Jelly, Cooking and baking, Canning, Drying

Appearance	Small to medium, round plums with deep blue skin over yellow, freestone flesh, borne in heavy clusters each August.
Flavor and use	Sweet and juicy, good fresh and for jam, baking, canning, drying or freezing per Stark Bros. Self-fertile, so one tree can bear alone. Neither opened source rates this cultivar for black knot, brown rot or bacterial canker.
How to recognize it	Ripens earlier than Italian Prune and well ahead of Stanley; fruit runs small to medium, against the large Italian Prune and Stanley. Blue skin alone is a weak cue, since these plums share it.
Habit	Raintree lists a mature height of about 12 feet; neither opened source describes shape, vigor or bearing habit further.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves; see the notes for plum trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	2 trees at R11-C7, R12-C7. Hardy blue European plum (zone 4 to 7) that ripens in August, before Italian plum. Rootstock: Semi-dwarf tree (Raintree sells it as a semi-dwarf). Bloom timing and black knot rating were not documented (Penn State's black knot list does not name it). The two trees stand side by side at the east end of the plum block, in the highest plum spots. The peaches and apricots nearby carry bacterial canker, so buy clean stock.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Mount Royal European Plum · Stark Bros: Mount Royal Plum Tree · Intermountain Tree Fruit Guide: Plum Variety Table Note: Raintree says Mount Royal was bred in Quebec; Stark Bros calls it a chance seedling near Montreal. Penn State's black knot list does not name it; no opened source rates it for bacterial canker.

Stanley Plum MID PLANNED 2027

Early Sept; blue-purple freestone; high sugar; black knot risk

Ripens: Mid (Ripens late Aug to early Sept per the Intermountain guide, about a week after Italian Prune's mid to late Aug window.) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-7 per Stark Bros and Intermountain guide; 5a is this range's cold edge. · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Canning, Drying

Appearance	Large, oval fruit with deep blue-purple skin over firm, sweet yellow-green freestone flesh, per Stark Bros and the Intermountain guide.
Flavor and use	High in natural sugar, firm and freestone, so it dries into true prunes and holds up in baking per Stark Bros. Self-pollinating with late bloom that Stark Bros says avoids spring frost. Penn State Extension rates Stanley very susceptible to black knot.
How to recognize it	Ripens about a week after Italian Prune and weeks after Mount Royal's August crop; fruit is large, bigger than Mount Royal's small to medium size; dark blue-purple skin is a weak cue shared with Italian Prune.
Habit, bark, leaves	No source checked describes this plant's habit, bark and twigs, or leaves; see the notes for plum trees above.
On hand	None yet (planned for 2027, not bought).
Planned for 2027	1 tree at R12-C3. Late-blooming prune plum (zone 5 to 7) that eats fresh and dries; ripe in early September. Rootstock: Semi-dwarf tree. Penn State rates Stanley very susceptible to black knot, so prune knots out in winter; that is why the plan has one Stanley, not three. It goes in the lowest plum spot because its late bloom (Stark Bro's) helps it miss spring frost. Early September ripening is close to the limit in a short season.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Stark Bros: Stanley Prune-Plum Tree · Intermountain Tree Fruit Guide: Plum Variety Table · Penn State Extension: Black Knot of Stone Fruit Note: Penn State rates Stanley very susceptible to black knot. Zones 5-7 puts this zone 5a site at the cold edge, and neither source confirms it suits a 70 to 110 day season.

Berries and bush fruit (13)

Blackberry

Blackberry (described at species level)

LATE

Late; black berries; erect types hardiest

Ripens: Late (Idaho bulletin: recommended cultivars ripen from mid-summer into fall, most from late summer on) · Hardiness: Recommended erect types -10 to -25F; trailing types hurt at 0 to 5F (Idaho) · Uses: Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Jelly, Juice

Appearance

Each berry is a tight cluster of tiny one-seeded drupelets that colors from red to black, and the core stays inside when picked. Canes may be thorny or thornless; erect canes stand upright, while semi-erect and trailing canes need a trellis.

Flavor and use

Flavor ranges from tart to sweet by type. Eat fresh, or cook into jam, jelly, syrup, pastries or juice. Ripe berries are soft, bruise easily and keep only about 3 to 4 days chilled, so freeze extras spread on a tray first.

How to recognize it

Picked fruit keeps its core, while a black raspberry is hollow because its core stays on the plant. Canes fruit in their second year, then die. Upright canes suggest an erect type, sprawling canes a trailing type. Fruit alone does not show cultivar.

Habit

Perennial crown sending up biennial canes: first-year primocanes, then fruiting floricanes that die after cropping. Types are erect (upright, self-supporting, hardiest), semi-erect (some support) or trailing (trellis, least hardy). Cultivars may be thorny or thornless.

Stems and bark

Wild Allegheny blackberry canes are thick, sharply ridged and dull reddish-brown, armed with big hooked prickles, and darken with age. Cultivated blackberries range from thorny to thornless, so prickles depend on the cultivar.

Leaves

Alternate compound leaves. Allegheny blackberry has 3 to 7 toothed leaflets (mostly 5), prickles on the leaf stalk, and leaves green above and noticeably lighter beneath. Primocane leaves tend to carry five leaflets, floricanes leaves three.

Also listed as

various

On hand

3 on hand

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Univ. of Idaho Extension: Growing Raspberries and Blackberries in the Inland Northwest · Iowa State Univ. Extension: Growing Blackberries in the Home Garden · NC State Extension: Blackberries for the Home Garden · Virginia Tech Dendrology: Alleghany blackberry (Rubus allegheniensis) · Clemson Cooperative Extension: Blackberry (Home and Garden Information Center) Note: Cultivars and cane types on hand are unrecorded ('various'). The Idaho bulletin calls trailing types risky for the Inland Northwest and Intermountain West; erect types are hardier. Sources differ on whether erect canes need support.

Currant

Currant (described at species level)

EARLY

Early; red, white or black; tart, jam and jelly

Ripens: Early (Late June or July in Pennsylvania; each planting ripens over 2 to 3 weeks) · Hardiness: Tolerates -22 to -31F (Penn State) · Uses: Jelly, Cooking and baking, Ornamental

Appearance

Upright shrub 3 to 6 feet tall. Red types carry long clusters of large bright red berries, white types are pale with a pink blush, and black types are soft and black. The berries are picked by the cluster.

Flavor and use

Tart, so seldom eaten fresh; 'White Imperial' is a low-acid white. Red and white currants make good jam and jelly, while black 'Consort' is sweet and musky. Pick slightly underripe for jelly (more pectin). Keeps about 2 weeks chilled.

How to recognize it

Berries hang in strings and are picked by the cluster. Fruit color separates the kinds: bright red, pale white with a pink blush, or black with a musky taste. Currants and gooseberries are both 3 to 6 foot shrubs, so rely on the fruit or tags.

Habit

Deciduous shrub about 3 to 6 ft tall with several stems from the base; red currant is unarmed. Upright in some varieties, spreading in others. Red types fruit mainly on spurs of 2- and 3-year wood and black types on 1-year wood, so old canes are thinned out.

Stems and bark

Bark of adult red currant is thin and smooth; winter twigs are brown to gray, and buds are covered by several overlapping scales.

Leaves

Simple, alternate, roundish leaves with 3 or 5 lobes and coarse teeth, 2 to 4 in across, heart-shaped to flat at the base; downy beneath, nearly hairless above, and fragrant.

Also listed as

Red Berry

On hand

7 on hand · tag Currant

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Penn State Extension: Home Fruit Plantings: Gooseberries and Currants · Iowa State Univ. Extension: Growing Currants and Gooseberries in the Home Garden · Penn State Extension: Home Fruit Plantings: Gooseberry and Currant Variety Selection · Native Plant Trust Go Botany: Ribes rubrum (garden red currant) · Trees and Shrubs Online: Ribes rubrum Note: Inventory lists 7 'Red Berry' currants but the purchase sheet shows 5 (1 red, 3 black, 1 white), so colors on hand are unconfirmed. Some areas ban black currants (white pine blister rust).

Eastern serviceberry (Amelanchier canadensis)

Serviceberry (described at species level)

EARLY

Early; multi-stem shrub; sweet purple-black berries

Ripens: Early (May to June in North Carolina (NC State); expect later at a cold, high site) · Hardiness: Zones 3a to 8a (NC State Plant Toolbox) · Uses: Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Jelly, Ornamental, Wildlife

Appearance

Berry-like pomes under 1 in across that turn from green to red to deep purple-black. Showy white flowers open before the leaves. The plant is a multi-stem shrub or small tree.

Flavor and use

Sweet and blueberry-like, eaten fresh or in jams, jellies and pies; birds often get there first. In full sun it wants moister soil, and NC State says the genus does not tolerate wind and yellows in alkaline soil, so a dry windy site is a stretch.

How to recognize it

Multi-stem, suckering clump or thicket that blooms a bit later than downy serviceberry (A. arborea), the usual nursery mix-up. One main trunk points to arborea; 2-3 trunks and bronzed purple new leaves point to laevis. Leaves oblong, finely toothed, 1-3 in long; compare with the Saskatoon entry.

Habit

Large multi-stem shrub or small tree that suckers into clumps and thickets; 15 to 25 ft tall and 15 to 20 ft wide per NC State, 5 to 15 ft per JC Raulston. Wild plants grow in bogs, swamps and wet lowlands. Medium growth rate.

Stems and bark

Smooth when young, developing long rough ridges and furrows with age. Twigs are hairy at first, reddish-brown in winter, with long, pointed reddish-purple buds.

Leaves

Alternate, oblong, finely toothed, 1 to 3 in long and under 1 in wide, rounded at base and tip with a small sharp point. Hairy when young, turning orange-red in fall.

Also listed as

Amelanchier canadensis; Shadbush; Juneberry

On hand

None yet (purchased, not tagged).

Purchase sheet

Amelanchier canadensis (Fruit row 117); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NC State Extension: Amelanchier canadensis (Plant Toolbox) · JC Raulston Arboretum: Amelanchier (serviceberry) plant profile · NC State Extension: Amelanchier (serviceberry) genus Note: Much nursery stock sold as canadensis is really A. arborea (JC Raulston), and hybrids blur the names, so the 25 plants may be mixed. Sources give different heights (5-15 vs 15-25 ft).

Elderberry (American) Elderberry (described at species level) LATE

Late; dark purple clusters; cook before eating

Ripens: Late (August to September (Penn State)); named cultivars differ by 1 to 2 weeks (Missouri)) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4 to 9 (Penn State) · **Uses:** Cooking and baking, Juice, Jelly, Wildlife

Appearance	Multi-stemmed shrub 5 to 12 feet tall that spreads by suckers into thickets. Leaves are divided into 5 to 10 toothed leaflets, flowers are creamy flat-topped heads, and the berries are rounded, dark purple-black and hang in heavy clusters.
Flavor and use	Tart, earthy flavor. Raw berries, stems, leaves and seeds can cause nausea, vomiting and, in large amounts, serious poisoning, so cook the fruit first for jelly, jam, syrup, juice or wine. Birds take much of the crop, so netting helps.
How to recognize it	Opposite compound leaves with 5 to 10 sharply toothed leaflets, hollow stems with wart-like pores, flat creamy flower heads in June-July, then drooping dark purple fruit in Aug-Sept. Suckers form thickets and the leaves turn red in fall.
Habit	Deciduous multi-stemmed shrub or small tree, usually 5 to 12 ft tall, with spreading or arching stems and a short trunk. Root suckers build thickets, and fresh shoots come up every year at the base and from the roots.
Stems and bark	Twigs are thick and pale silvery-gray to yellow-gray, with big white pith centers and raised, wart-like pores. Bark is brown and smooth at first, then roughens and develops shallow grooves. Buds are tiny, red-brown and pointed; no terminal bud.
Leaves	Opposite compound leaves 6 to 11 in long with about 5 to 11 pointed, sharply toothed leaflets; the lowest leaflets are often three-lobed. Deep green on top, lighter beneath; foliage turns red in fall.
Also listed as	Sambucus canadensis
On hand	19 on hand
Purchase sheet	Sambucus canadensis (Fruit row 115); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded
Seed list	American Elderberry (Trees sheet row 29); zones 3 to 9, size H 12, W 6, Deciduous

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Penn State Extension: Rain Garden Plants: Elderberry · Univ. of Missouri Center for Agroforestry: Growing and Marketing Elderberries in Missouri · UMN Extension: Elderberries the safe way · Virginia Tech Dendrology: American elderberry fact sheet Note: The 19 in the hedge are not identified by cultivar and may mix unnamed Sambucus canadensis stock with named types (Bob Gordon, Wyldewood, York and others). Seedlings vary in yield and fruit quality.

Gooseberry Gooseberry (described at species level) EARLY

Early; spiny bush; green to pink tart berries

Ripens: Early (Late June or July in Pennsylvania; pick berries as they color) · **Hardiness:** Tolerates -22 to -31F (Penn State) · **Uses:** Cooking and baking, Jelly, Fresh eating

Appearance	Shrub 3 to 6 feet tall. Fruit color differs by cultivar: Captivator is big and pink-red on a plant with few thorns, Invicta is large and pale green on a very spiny plant, Pixwell is medium and rosy pink when ripe, Hinnonmaki Red is red.
Flavor and use	Skins are tart and the flesh sweetens as berries color. Captivator and Hinnonmaki Red are the sweeter, aromatic types, Invicta is milder, and Pixwell is fair and picked a little underripe. Used for pie, jam and jelly; keeps about 2 weeks chilled.
How to recognize it	Spiny shrub; thorn load and fruit separate the purchased cultivars: Captivator has few thorns and pink-red fruit, Invicta is very spiny with large pale-green fruit, Pixwell ripens rosy pink, Hinnonmaki Red bears red fruit. Cultivars on hand are not recorded.
Habit	Arching, spreading, rounded deciduous shrub roughly 4 to 6 ft tall and wide. Thorn load depends on the cultivar, from few (Captivator, Poorman) to many (Invicta). Fruit forms at the base of 1-year wood and on spurs of 2- and 3-year wood.
Stems and bark	Stems carry sporadic single spines at the nodes (none to about 2 each) and prickles on some stems. Winter buds are alternate and egg-shaped, and the crescent-shaped leaf scars each show three bundle scars.
Leaves	Alternate, simple leaves, round to egg-shaped, about 2 to 3 in long and wide, with 3 to 5 lobes, toothed edges and a flat-cut base. Soft, glossy and hairy; fall color is green-yellow.
On hand	3 on hand · tag GooseBerry

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Penn State Extension: Gooseberry and Currant Variety Selection · Iowa State Univ. Extension: Growing Currants and Gooseberries in the Home Garden · Penn State Extension: Home Fruit Plantings: Gooseberries and Currants · Kwantlen Polytechnic Univ. Plant Database: Ribes uva-crispa (gooseberry) Note: Bought: Captivator, Hinnonmaki Red x2, Invicta, Pixwell. Only 3 are on hand and which ones is unrecorded, so this is a species-level profile.

Hardy kiwi Hardy kiwi (described at species level) LATE

Late; grape-size smooth kiwi; needs male and female

Ripens: Late (From mid-September in Oregon's Willamette Valley ('Ananasnaya'); Geneva ripens earlier) · **Hardiness:** Zones 4 or 5 to 9; dormant vines to -30F, new shoots frost-tender · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Ornamental

Appearance	Vigorous woody vine with sharply toothed leaves 3 to 5 inches long and greenish-white flowers in June. Fruit is about the size of a large grape, smooth, green and sometimes blushed purple-red in sun. It needs a sturdy trellis.
Flavor and use	Sweet and aromatic, with hints of kiwi, banana, strawberry, mint or pear depending on variety; no peeling needed. Fruit can be picked underripe and finished in storage; refrigerated, it keeps up to about 2 months.
How to recognize it	Twining vine with toothed leaves 3 to 5 inches long. Only female vines fruit, and sex shows at bloom: male flowers have pollen only, female flowers a branched central pistil. Male Arctic kiwi (kolomikta) is grown for pink-variegated leaves.
Habit	Vigorous, twining woody vine that can add about 30 ft in one year and reach 100 ft in the wild, so it needs a sturdy trellis or pergola. Flowers form on new shoots from 1-year canes, and heavy winter pruning is routine.
Stems and bark	Young twigs twine and are hairy, with white to brown pith; buds sit hidden in a thickened zone just over each leaf scar, and the terminal bud is missing. Mature bark is gray and flaky.
Leaves	Alternate, simple, ovate leaves about 3 to 5 in long with sharply toothed edges and rounded to slightly heart-shaped bases; soft and flexible, on red leaf stalks.
On hand	4 on hand · tag Hrdy Kiwi

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Penn State Extension: Hardy Kiwi in the Home Fruit Planting · Oregon State Univ. Extension: Growing kiwifruit in your home garden (EM 9322) · NC State Extension: Actinidia arguta (hardy kiwi vine) plant toolbox · Kwantlen Polytechnic Univ. Plant Database: Actinidia arguta (hardy kiwi) · Mass Audubon: Hardy kiwi (Actinidia arguta) Note: Species and sex of the 4 on hand are unrecorded (arguta or kolomikta; male or female). Fruit needs a male of the same species near the females, unless a self-fertile type like Issai. Vines may take 5 to 9 years to fruit.

Honeyberry Honeyberry (described at species level) EARLY

Early; blue oblong berries; needs two cultivars

Ripens: Early (Early to mid June in Utah, just ahead of strawberries; Boreal-series types ripen later) · **Hardiness:** Zones 1 to 8 (Wisconsin); scorch and leaf drop in heat above zone 6 (Utah) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Juice

Appearance	Thornless, non-suckering shrub 3 to 6 feet tall; leaf shape and plant form vary by cultivar. Berries are dark blue, irregular, round to oblong, from half an inch to over 2 inches long, with thin skin and tiny seeds.
Flavor and use	Tart to sweet by cultivar, tasting somewhere between blueberry, raspberry and currant. Eaten fresh or made into jam, juice, wine, syrup and baked goods. Birds are the main pest, so net plants before the berries color.
How to recognize it	Dark blue, elongated or irregular berries in June ahead of strawberries on a thornless, non-suckering bush up to about 6 feet. Cream-yellow flowers open very early and tolerate frost to about 19-20F. Leaf shape varies a lot by cultivar, so tags matter.
Habit	Deciduous, long-lived shrub (up to about 30 years), 3 to 6 ft tall and wide; the form varies by variety, from low mounds to upright bushes.
Stems and bark	Thornless and non-suckering, needing little pruning. Branches are light to pale brown, smooth when new and rougher with age; on older wood the outer bark splits into shreds. Branchlets are stiff and hairless, with hair just on young growth.
Leaves	Opposite, oval to oblong leaves, about 1 to 4 in long, with shape varying a lot by variety; dull grayish-green, some with slightly wavy edges, and sometimes hairy on the underside, mostly along the main veins.
Also listed as	Haskap
On hand	11 on hand · tag Hny Bry

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State Univ. Extension: Haskap in the Garden · Univ. of Wisconsin Crops and Soils: Honeyberries crop profile · Edible Wild Food: Haskap (*Lonicera caerulea*) identification · Trees and Shrubs Online: *Lonicera caerulea* Note: 12 bought (Blue Diamond, Blue Palm, Indigo Treat, Cinderella, Maxine, Sunrise), 11 on hand; which remain is unrecorded. Individual cultivar traits and bloom overlap were not researched.

Josta (jostaberry) Josta (described at species level) MID

Mid; thornless; big dark berries, sweet-tart

Ripens: Mid (Midsummer, usually July; berries ripen unevenly, so pick in several passes) · **Hardiness:** Zones 3 to 8; hardy to -40F (Raintree) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Jelly, Juice

Appearance	Vigorous, upright, thornless shrub 5 to 8 feet tall and wide. Berries are gooseberry-sized, bigger than black currants, and ripen through red to purple-black. 'Red Jostaberry' is a selection that looks a bit redder when mature.
Flavor and use	Sweet-tart, with gooseberry tang and a darker black-currant tone; good fresh and in jam, jelly, pie or juice. Ripe berries keep 1 to 2 weeks chilled and freeze well. Birds strip the crop fast without netting.
How to recognize it	No thorns (the gooseberry parents are spiny), upright bush, very early frost-tender bloom, and berries bigger than black currant that go green, red, then near-black in July. Nursery notes: Red colors up redder, Giant is said to bear larger clusters; no other differences are documented.
Habit	Vigorous, thornless shrub about 4 to 8 ft tall and wide; most sources call it upright, one nursery calls it sprawling. Leafs out early and drops leaves late. Fruits on wood 1 year old and older, so a mix of 1- to 3-year canes is kept.
Leaves	Large, dark green leaves that open early in spring, hang on late, and turn yellow in fall.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's stems and bark.
Also listed as	Giant; Red; Regular; Jostaberry
On hand	18 on hand · tag JstB-G / JstB-R / JstB

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Raintree Nursery: Jostaberry growing guide · Raintree Nursery: Red Jostaberry · Raintree Nursery: Giant Jostaberry · Edible Landscaping: Josta Berry Black aka Jostaberry · Burnt Ridge Nursery: Jostaberry (black currant x gooseberry) Note: Inventory lines Giant, Red and Regular may match Raintree's 'Giant' and 'Red' selections plus standard josta; their differences come only from nursery text. 18 on hand vs 7 bought (6 black, 1 red).

Raspberry (identity unconfirmed) Raspberry (described at genus level; species not recorded)

Hollow fruit slips off core; 2-year prickly canes; suckers

Ripens: Summer-bearing types fruit early to mid summer; fall-bearing types also fruit late summer to early fall (Idaho bulletin) · **Hardiness:** Red types: many hardy to -20F, a few to -25 to -30F (Idaho) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Juice, Jelly

Appearance	Perennial roots send up arching canes about 3 to 6 ft tall that tangle into thickets. Berries are clusters of tiny seeded drupelets, usually red but also yellow, black or purple. Summer-bearing types fruit on 2nd-year canes; fall-bearing types also fruit on first-year cane tips.
Flavor and use	Eaten fresh, or cooked, juiced and made into jam and pastries. Ripe berries soften and bruise quickly. Avoid windy spots or add a windbreak. Do not plant where tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, eggplant or strawberries grew in the past 5 years (<i>Verticillium</i> wilt).
How to recognize it	Fruit test: a ripe raspberry pulls off its white core (plug) and is hollow; a blackberry keeps the core inside. Red raspberry leaves have 3 to 7 toothed leaflets, nearly white below, on arching reddish-green, bristly canes. Wild blackcaps have purple canes. Other <i>Rubus</i> overlap, so trust the fruit.
Habit	Perennial crown and roots with biennial canes: first-year primocanes bear leaves only (except fall-bearing types), second-year floricanes fruit and then die. Red types spread by root suckers into thickets; black and most purple types spread less.
Stems and bark	Canes are round and arching, reddish green and bristly to slightly prickly, with brown, scaly bark on the oldest canes. Red raspberry canes do not root at the tips, and wild blackcap raspberry canes are purple.
Leaves	Leaves alternate, divided into 3 to 7 saw-toothed leaflets (5 to 8 in. overall), green above with nearly white undersides; leaf stalks carry very fine prickles or glandular hairs.
Also listed as	Rasberry?; <i>Rubus idaeus</i>
On hand	1 on hand

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Univ. of Idaho Extension: Growing Raspberries and Blackberries in the Inland Northwest · Oregon State Univ. Extension: Growing Raspberries in Your Home Garden (EC 1306) · Virginia Tech Dendrology: Raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) Note: Entered as 'Rasberry?' and not confirmed. Check the fruit (hollow cap or core inside), cane color and leaflets when it fruits; it could be a blackberry, hybrid berry, black raspberry or wild *Rubus*.

Red mulberry Mulberry (described at species level) MID

Mid; tall tree; sweet purple blackberry-like fruit

Ripens: Mid (Fruit fully developed June to August across its range (USDA Silvics)) · **Hardiness:** USDA zones 4 to 9 (NC State) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Jelly, Wildlife

Appearance	Tree 25 to 60 feet tall with a short trunk that branches low and gray-brown bark in scaly ridges. Leaves are 3 to 5 inches long. Fruit is a blackberry-like cluster about 1 to 1.25 inches long, reddish at first and dark purple when ripe.
Flavor and use	Sweet and juicy, eaten fresh or made into jelly, jam and wine. The fruit ships and keeps poorly. Trees are slow to start bearing, from about 4 to 10 years, and since most trees are single-sex, some seedlings may never fruit.
How to recognize it	Alternate toothed leaves 3 to 5 inches long, from unlobed to deeply lobed; usually rough on top and soft and hairy below, though the top can be nearly smooth, so texture is a weak cue. All parts ooze milky sap. White mulberry is a look-alike.
Habit	Deciduous small tree, about 30 to 60 ft tall depending on the source, with a stubby trunk that forks low and a dense, spreading crown. Grows fast on rich, moist soil; self-seeds freely and can turn weedy.
Stems and bark	Bark is gray-brown and irregular, with long ridges that have a scaly surface; young trees can look orange-tinged, most noticeably when wet. Twigs are thin and zigzag, green at first and aging to red-brown, sometimes hairy.
Leaves	Alternate, thin, broadly egg-shaped to nearly round leaves 3 to 5 in long with toothed margins; lobing is highly variable, from none to deeply cut. Rough above, lighter and downy below.
Also listed as	Red; Morus rubra
On hand	25 on hand
Purchase sheet	Morus rubra (Fruit row 116); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded
Seed list	Red Mulberry (Trees sheet row 27); size H 40 - 60, W 30-40, Deciduous

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NC State Extension: Morus rubra (red mulberry) plant toolbox · Virginia Tech Dendrology: Red mulberry fact sheet · USDA Forest Service: Silvics of North America, Red Mulberry (VT reprint) Note: These sources treat it as a fruit and wildlife tree and do not mention windbreak use. Its native range is the eastern and central US (west to Kansas and Texas), so performance in Idaho is unconfirmed.

Sea buckthorn (sea berry) Sea berry (described at species level) VERY LATE

Late fall; orange berries hang on; very sour

Ripens: Very late (Ripe Sept to Oct and hangs on through winter; harvest runs late fall to early spring) · **Hardiness:** To at least -40F; USDA zone 3 (NDSU) · **Uses:** Juice, Wildlife, Ornamental, Windbreak

Appearance	Shrub or small tree 10 to 15 feet tall with narrow silvery-green leaves and sharp thorns. Small yellow flowers open before the leaves. Pea-sized bright orange berries, about 1/4 to 1/3 inch long, crowd the twigs from September through winter.
Flavor and use	Sharply sour and astringent, with no sweetness in North Dakota trials, but rich in vitamin C; used for juice, jam and cordial. Berries do not release from the twig, so pickers cut whole branches, freeze them, then shake the fruit off.
How to recognize it	Narrow silver-scaled leaves 1 to 3 inches long, sharp thorns (some hidden among leaves), yellow flowers before leaf-out, and bright orange berries packed along the twigs into winter. Suckers freely. Plants are dioecious, so only females bear fruit.
Habit	Deciduous large shrub or small tree, 10 to 15 ft tall and 8 to 10 ft wide, spreading and loosely rounded with an open, irregular crown. Suckers freely from the roots into thickets, and stems are armed with numerous stout thorns. Sometimes short-lived.
Stems and bark	Bark is grayish-brown. Twigs are brittle and bear numerous sharp thorns, some hidden among the leaves; buds are silvery to light brown and about 1/8 to 1/4 in long.
Leaves	Alternate, simple, narrow leaves 1 to 3 in long and only 1/8 to 1/4 in wide, with smooth edges. Silvery-white scales mostly wear off with age; silvery-green through summer, turning gray-green by fall.
Also listed as	Sea Berry; Seaberry
On hand	11 on hand · tag Sea Berry

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NDSU Extension: Tree Handbook, Sea-buckthorn (III-47) · NDSU Carrington REC: Seaberry, Northern Hardy Fruit Evaluation Project · USDA Forest Service: Woody Plant Seed Manual, Hippophae rhamnoides Note: 11 on hand; the male-to-female mix is not recorded. NDSU removed its planting over slow picking, suckering and invasiveness worries, though Canadian researchers called it only locally invasive.

Viking aronia Aronia (described at species level) LATE

Late; blue-black berries; astringent, self-fertile

Ripens: Late (From late August in Wisconsin; about 2 weeks after berries turn blue-black) · **Hardiness:** USDA zone 3 (NDSU) · **Uses:** Juice, Jelly, Cooking and baking, Ornamental

Appearance	Upright shrub about 4 to 8 feet tall that spreads slowly from the crown and by mild suckers, with white flower clusters in early May and red fall color. Berries are blue-black to dark purple, about the size of a large blueberry, in clusters of 10 to 20.
Flavor and use	Puckery and mouth-drying more than bitter, though Viking is among the relatively sweet cultivars. Freeze first, then make juice, jelly, syrup or wine, or add to quick breads, yogurt and smoothies.
How to recognize it	Black-fruited aronia: shiny dark green leaves, white flower clusters in early May, blue-black berries in clusters of 10 to 20, bright red fall color. Red-fruited aronia is a different, ornamental type. Viking cannot be told from Nero or seedlings by looks in these sources.
Habit	Deciduous, often multi-stemmed shrub about 4 to 8 ft tall (to 10 ft in wild black chokeberry). Grows outward from the crown with modest suckering, though wild plants sucker readily. Old canes need periodic removal.
Stems and bark	Stems are reddish-brown and smooth with small pores (lenticels), later developing diamond-shaped splits. Twigs are slender, reddish brown and hairless, with long narrow buds about 1/3 to 1/2 in long, like serviceberry.
Leaves	Alternate, simple, elliptical to egg-shaped leaves 1 to 3 in long with fine teeth; glossy, deep green above and hairless beneath, with small dark glands along the top of the midrib. Fall color is bright red to orange-red.
Also listed as	Viking
On hand	2 on hand · tag Viking

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NDSU Carrington REC: Aronia, Northern Hardy Fruit Evaluation Project · Univ. of Wisconsin Crops and Soils: Aronia berries crop profile · Univ. of Maryland Extension: Aronia, an alternative crop · Virginia Tech Dendrology: Black chokeberry fact sheet Note: Sources describe aronia in general; only the Wisconsin page names Viking (a main berry cultivar, with Nero). Matches the 2 Viking on the purchase list.

Western serviceberry (Saskatoon) Serviceberry (described at species level) MID

Mid; sweet purple-black berries; suckering thickets

Ripens: Mid (July to August across its range (NRCS); July 10 to Aug 19 in Montana east of the Divide (USFS)) · **Hardiness:** Cold hardy to zone 3 (Utah State Extension) · **Uses:** Fresh eating, Cooking and baking, Jelly, Drying, Windbreak, Wildlife

Appearance	Berry-like pomes 6 to 11 mm long, purple-black with a faint blue-gray waxy bloom, sweet and fleshy with 4 to 10 small seeds, in terminal clusters. Shrub or small tree 3 to 26 ft tall, rounded when grown alone.
Flavor and use	Sweet berries eaten fresh or dried, or cooked into pies, jam, jelly, syrup and wine. Self-fruitful, and irrigation raises yield (USU). Wild stands may give a good crop only every 3 to 5 years (drought, spring frost, juniper rust).
How to recognize it	Rounded to oval leaves with coarse teeth, short upright clusters of white flowers, purple-black berries with a blue-gray bloom, and rhizome sprouting into thickets. Native from the Pacific coast to the Rockies and northern plains. Compare leaf shape with the <i>A. canadensis</i> entry.
Habit	Often forms thickets, mats or clumps by sprouting from the root crown and rhizomes; a lone plant is rounded. Cultivars sucker from minimal (Honeywood) to many (Northline). Seedlings may need up to 5 years to bear. Relatively short-lived: sampled Montana plants averaged about 18 years old.
Stems and bark	Thin, light brown tinged with red, smooth or shallowly fissured.
Leaves	Simple, alternate, deciduous, ovate to nearly round, coarsely toothed to below the middle (sometimes nearly entire), with 8 to 13 pairs of parallel side veins.
Also listed as	Western Serviceberry; Amelanchier alnifolia; Saskatoon; WS
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Western Serviceberry (Trees sheet row 30); size H 12, W 6 to 12, Deciduous

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: USDA NRCS: Plant Guide, Saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) · USDA Forest Service FEIS: *Amelanchier alnifolia* · Utah State Univ. Extension: How to Grow Serviceberries in Your Garden Note: Drought: USU says established plants survive on little water, but USFS says it does not tolerate prolonged drought (absent below 14 in/yr in Montana). NRCS warns that cultivars sold as *alnifolia* may be hybrids.

Nuts (6)

English walnut Walnut (described at species level) MID

Mid; thin shell, mild nuts; use hardy Carpathian types

Ripens: Mid (October per a nursery; earliest types need 140-150 days without hard freeze (Utah)) · **Hardiness:** Carpathian types to about -10 to -20 F (zone 5-9); others need warmer sites · **Uses:** Nuts, Fresh eating, Cooking and baking

Appearance	Nuts ripen inside a smooth green hull that darkens and dries by harvest; the shell itself is thin and wrinkled. Tree reaches 40 to 60 ft tall and as wide, with a rounded crown.
Flavor and use	Mild, sweet kernel from a shell that cracks easily; good fresh or baked. Dry nuts at 95-105 F for a few days; they keep 3 to 6 months at room temperature and about a year below freezing.
How to recognize it	Compound leaves a foot or more long, with 5 to 11 oblong leaflets that give off a citrus scent when crushed. Young bark is smooth and gray; old bark forms diamond-shaped ridges. Seed-grown trees may not be hardy Carpathian types.
Habit	Spreading tree with a rounded to open crown, 40-60 ft tall and about as wide; train to a central or modified leader. Deep taproot makes transplanting hard. Nuts begin at 4-6 years, with good crops after 15-20 years. Intolerant of shade.
Bark and twigs	Young bark is smooth and gray; with age it forms diamond-shaped ridges. Stem pith is chambered, and the end bud is 2-3 times larger than the side buds.
Leaves	Leaves 12-18 in long with 5-11 (often 5-9) oblong leaflets about 2-6 in long; the end leaflet is largest and the lowest are smallest. Crushed leaves smell of citrus.
Also listed as	English; Persian walnut
On hand	4 on hand · tag WL-Enligsh
Seed list	English Walnut (Trees sheet row 23); zones 5 to 9, growth Fast 24+, size H 40 - 60, W 40 - 60, Deciduous; your note: drought tolerant

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: How to Grow Walnuts in Your Yard · NC State Extension: *Juglans regia* (English walnut) Plant Toolbox · One Green World: Carpathian English Walnut · Oregon State University: *Juglans regia* (English walnut) Landscape Plants Note: Probably seed-grown, so strain and hardiness are unknown; only Carpathian types are advised for cold Intermountain sites. Roots make juglone, which harms blueberries, tomatoes and some other plants.

Hazelnut (filbert) Hazelnut (described at species level) **EARLY**

Early; shrub row; small hybrid nuts, larger Jefferson

Ripens: Early (Jefferson ripens about September per a nursery listing; seedlings vary) · **Hardiness:** Arbor Day hybrids zones 4-8; Jefferson zone 5, flowers hardy to -15F · **Uses:** Nuts, Windbreak, Wildlife, Pollinizer

Appearance	Shrubby plants; Jefferson stays near 8 to 12 ft. Jefferson nuts are round, with kernels near 1.7 g (45% of nut weight). Hybrid seedling nuts are smaller, thicker-shelled and differ plant to plant. Long, yellow pollen catkins show by late fall.
Flavor and use	Kernels suit roasting and baking; Jefferson is mainly sold in the shell. Seedling hybrids yield modestly and vary, so they work best as backyard trees, wildlife plantings, windbreak shrubs and pollen sources for named cultivars.
How to recognize it	Expect plant-to-plant differences in the seedling hybrids. Small nuts in thick, fleshy husks point to the American side; larger round nuts that drop free of the husk point to Jefferson or another European type. Winter bloom is shared by all hazelnuts, so it does not help.
Habit	Multi-stemmed, suckering shrub, typically 8-15 ft tall (Jefferson about 8-12 ft), though unpruned European hazel can top 25 ft. European types can be trained to a single-trunk tree. Crown suckers need thinning or a thicket forms. Long yellow male catkins form in late fall.
Bark and twigs	Bark smooth and gray-brown, starting to peel on older European hazel stems; American hazelnut, a hybrid parent, is also gray-brown and smooth with a netted pattern. Young shoots are flexible and hairy; buds are blunt, oval and downy.
Leaves	Leaves round to oval or heart-shaped, with a short point and double-toothed edges; soft and downy underneath, paler than the top; leaves turn yellow before falling.
Also listed as	Jefferson Filbert; Hybrid Hazelnut; Jefferson Filbert Hazelnut; Theta Filbert Hazelnut; Hybrid Hazelnut (controlled-cross); Hazlenut
On hand	34 on hand
Purchase sheet	Hybrid Hazelnut (Fruit row 70); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Not self-fertile Jefferson Filbert Hazelnut (Fruit row 71); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Not self-fertile Theta Filbert Hazelnut (Fruit row 76); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; Not self-fertile Hybrid Hazelnut (controlled-cross) (Fruit row 118); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Rutgers NJAES: Choosing Plants for a Hazelnut Orchard in New Jersey · One Green World: Jefferson Hazelnut Tree · Arbor Day Foundation: The Hybrid Hazelnut Consortium · Woodland Trust: Hazel (Corylus avellana) · NC State Extension: Corylus americana (American hazelnut) Plant Toolbox Note: Row is labelled Jefferson, but the buys were 75 Forestag hybrid seedlings plus 1 Jefferson and 1 Theta, so most shrubs are likely hybrids. Jefferson resists filbert blight in Oregon but not in New Jersey.

Heartnut (Japanese walnut) Walnut (described at species level) **EARLY**

Early; heart-shaped nuts crack easily; huge leaves

Ripens: Early (September per a nursery listing; seedlings may differ) · **Hardiness:** Best in zones 5-6, some types to 4; one nursery rates seedlings 4b (-25F) ·

Uses: Nuts, Fresh eating, Cooking and baking

Appearance	Nut is flattened and heart-shaped, splitting into two heart-shaped halves; in the best forms the kernel drops out whole. Compound leaves reach 2 to 3 ft long, and stout twigs are roughly broom-handle thick; old trees can stay low and spreading, about 20 to 30 ft tall.
Flavor and use	Mild, sweet kernel; the Rhodes seedling line is described as smooth and creamy with little bitterness. Shell is thin and splits along the seam. A grower reports good keeping at room temperature, with flavor improving in storage.
How to recognize it	Oversized compound leaves with a tropical look, 2 to 3 ft long, on stout twigs; wide, low crown. Nuts hang in clusters and are flattened hearts, unlike the thick, rough, cylindrical nuts of wild Japanese walnut, which seedlings can revert to.
Habit	Fast, vigorous tree (6-8 ft a year in Iowa) with a strong central leader and broad canopy that is often low and wide-spreading; old trees may be 100 ft across yet only 20-30 ft tall. Quoted sizes differ: 20-30 ft, 35-40 ft, up to 65 ft for wild Japanese walnut.
Bark and twigs	Light gray trunk bark (described for Japanese walnut); texture not given. Twigs are notably thick, roughly like a broom handle.
Leaves	Very large compound leaves, 2-3 ft long, with 11-17 serrated leaflets about 3-7 in long; bright yellowish green, downy underneath and on the midrib, giving a tropical look.
Also listed as	Heartnut Japanese; Heartnut
On hand	2 on hand · tag WL-Heart J
Purchase sheet	Heartnut (Fruit row 68); rootstock not recorded; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Red Fern Farm: Heartnuts (Tom Wahl) · Montana Fruit Trees: Rhodes Heartnut Seedling (Bundle of 2) · Stark Bro's: Heartnut Tree (Japanese walnut) · Oregon State University: Juglans ailantifolia (Japanese walnut, heartnut) · Wikipedia: Juglans ailantifolia (Japanese walnut) Note: Montana Fruit Trees sells heartnut seedlings (Rhodes line) in pairs; if that is what was bought, each tree is genetically unique and some may bear thick-shelled wild-type nuts. Plant two or more for pollination; mature size is uncertain.

Hican Hican (described at species level) **MID**

Mid; pecan x hickory cross; variable seedlings, slow to bear

Ripens: Mid (Fruit recorded about mid Sept to mid Oct at Purdue (Indiana); seedlings may differ) · **Hardiness:** Nursery says zone 4b and up (-30C); not guaranteed, verify locally · **Uses:** Nuts

Appearance	Nut looks like a medium pecan with a slightly thicker shell, in a husk that splits open at maturity. Mature trees are about 49 to 65 ft tall, growing slowly to moderately, with a large taproot.
Flavor and use	Distinct flavor that leans toward hickory with a pecan note (one nursery says roughly 80/20). Shell is a little thicker than pecan. The wood is also used for smoking meat and woodworking.
How to recognize it	Looks much like a medium pecan tree, so leaves and bark are weak clues. Check the nut: pecan-like but with a slightly thicker shell, in a husk that splits at maturity. Seedlings vary, so expect differences between trees.
Habit	Pecan-hickory hybrid that grows into a large tree, about 50-70 ft tall with a round, spreading crown (another nursery says 49-65 ft); said to look much like a medium pecan. Big taproot makes transplanting hard; dropped nuts and leaves are litter. Seedlings vary and may resemble either parent.
Not described	No source checked describes this plant's bark and twigs or leaves.
On hand	10 on hand · tag hican
Purchase sheet	Hican (Fruit row 69); rootstock seedlings; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Food Forest Nursery: Hican Tree Growing Guide · Nutcracker Nursery: Hican, Carya illinoensis x Carya ovata · Purdue Arboretum Explorer: Carya x nussbaumeri (Hican) · Nolin River Nut Tree Nursery: Hican (archived 2009 page) · Rock Bridge Trees: Hicans Note: Seedlings of unknown parentage (the hickory species is not stated), so nut traits and cold-hardiness are unpredictable. Some hicans fill poorly or bear little; compatible pecan or hickory pollen nearby helps.

Pecan (hardy native) Pecan (described at species level) LATE

Late; thin-shelled buttery nuts; needs long warm season

Ripens: Late (Oct to Nov per the nursery; needs 180+ frost-free days and summer heat) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-9 or 5-10 as sources state; warm sites do best · **Uses:** Nuts

Appearance	Oblong brown nut with black streaks, about 1 to 2 in long, in a green husk that splits into four parts. Tree can reach 50 to 70 ft tall and 50 to 60 ft wide, with leaves 12 to 20 in long carrying 9 to 17 narrow leaflets.
Flavor and use	Sweet kernel with a rich, buttery taste and a soft, smooth bite, held in a thin to medium-thick shell.
How to recognize it	Big tree with long feather-like leaves of 9 to 17 narrow, toothed leaflets; bark smooth when young, later scaly ridges. Husk is thin, green turning brown, and splits in four. Leaves and bark alone may not separate it from hickories, so check the nut.
Habit	Large broad tree: 50-70 ft tall and 50-60 ft wide for a northern seedling, while another source gives 70-100 ft. Evenly balanced, broadly oval crown with main limbs angled upward and outward; old trees droop low branches. Brittle branches break in wind; deep taproot hinders transplanting.
Bark and twigs	Gray-brown to light brown bark, smooth while young, later splitting into scaly ridges. Twigs fairly stout and reddish-brown; the end bud is yellow-brown and 1/4 to 1/2 in long.
Leaves	Compound leaves 12-20 in long with 9-17 narrow, toothed leaflets 4-7 in long, often sickle-curved; end leaflet present. Leaves stay on the tree until late fall.
Also listed as	Pecan (Native Hardy)
On hand	4 on hand
Purchase sheet	Pecan (Native Hardy) (Fruit row 74); rootstock seedlings; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: Pecan (TreeBrowser) · Willis Orchard Company: Pecan (Native Hardy Seedling) · Rock Bridge Trees: Northern Pecan Varieties for the Mid-South · NC State Extension: Carya illinoensis (pecan) Plant Toolbox Note: Seedlings are unnamed, so nut size, ripening and hardiness vary. Sources start at zone 5 and ask for 180+ frost-free days; USU notes one tree fruiting in Logan, Utah, but a zone 4 or short-season site may not ripen nuts.

Shellbark hickory Hickory (described at species level) MID

Mid; large nuts, thick husk; slow, deep taproot

Ripens: Mid (September to October per USDA NRCS, some fruit hanging to December; Willis lists September to November) · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-9 (Willis); -15 F average minimum in northern native range (USDA) · **Uses:** Nuts, Wildlife, Timber

Appearance	Fruit is tan to brown, about 1.8 to 2.4 in long, in a husk 1/4 to 1/2 in thick that splits to the base in four parts. The cream-colored nut is 4-angled with a thick shell; about 25 to 35 cleaned nuts weigh a pound.
Flavor and use	Sweet, buttery kernel in a thick shell; many rate it below shagbark. Hickories are mostly self-fertile but crop better with cross-pollination (Willis lists a pollinator as needed), so plant several. Pecan weevil and hickory shuckworm can cut yields.
How to recognize it	Versus shagbark: usually 7 to 9 leaflets (shagbark 5) with no hair tufts on the leaf-tooth tips, heavier branches, and much bigger nuts. Bark plates are straighter, but both are shaggy, so bark is a weak cue. Hybrids with shagbark and pecan occur.
Habit	Large, slow-growing, long-lived tree, roughly 65 to 100 ft tall, with an open round-to-oblong crown. The seedling puts down a long taproot fast while the shoot grows slowly, so it transplants poorly; it resprouts after cutting. Leafs out late, in late May to June.
Bark and twigs	Smooth light gray with shallow ridges when young, later long broad plates that peel up from the trunk for a shaggy look. Twigs are thick, orange-brown and rusty-hairy when young, with a large, elongated terminal bud.
Leaves	Alternate, compound, roughly 1 to 3 ft long, usually with 7 to 9 leaflets 3.5 to 8 in long. Leaflets are coarsely toothed, shiny dark green above, paler and soft-hairy below, with no hair tufts on the teeth.
Also listed as	Shellbark Hickory; Carya laciniosa; HS
On hand	None yet (purchased, not tagged).
Purchase sheet	Shellbark Hickory (Fruit row 75); rootstock seedlings; bloom group not numbered; ploidy not recorded; fertility not recorded

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: USDA NRCS: Plant Guide, Shellbark hickory (Carya laciniosa) · USDA Forest Service: Silvics of North America, Shellbark Hickory · Willis Orchard Company: Shellbark Hickory Tree Note: Native to deep moist bottomland with 150-210 frost-free days; only occasionally on dry sandy soil (USDA). A short-season, dry, windy site is likely a poor fit; no page I read rates wind. Bearing: 10-20 yrs (Willis) vs 40-yr minimum (USDA).

Evergreen trees (12)

Austrian pine Pine (described at species level)

Dense young pine; 2 stiff needles; silvery buds

Hardiness: Zones 4-7 (Utah State); zones 3-7 (Virginia Tech) · **Uses:** Windbreak, Ornamental

Appearance	Mid-sized to large pine, about 50 ft tall and 30 ft wide. Densely conical for its first 20 years or so, then it loses lower branches and turns irregular and flat-topped. Yellow-green to blue-green foliage all year.
Uses and care	Useful in groups, border rows and windbreaks, mainly while young, since the canopy thins with age. Takes poor dry soil, salt spray and city conditions. Prevent drought stress to limit Sphaeropsis (Diplodia) tip blight; nematodes may kill a tree within a year.
How to recognize it	Always 2 stiff, sharp needles per bundle, 3-6 in long. Buds are silvery with stripes; cones 2-3 in with non-pointed (not prickly) scales; bark dark and platy. Ponderosa has 2 and 3 needles per bundle (length overlaps), cinnamon resinous buds, prickly 3-6 in cones and orange-cinnamon plates.
Habit	Dense for roughly the first 20 years, then sheds lower branches and becomes irregular and flat-topped. About the same size and build as native ponderosa pine. Tolerates poor, dry soil; shade intolerant.
Bark and twigs	Rough, plated bark that starts dark brown and fades to gray with age. Twigs orange-brown and hairless; buds silvery with stripes, about 1/2 to 3/4 in long.
Leaves	Needles come in pairs, 3-6 in long (about 5 in typical); slim, rigid and sharp-pointed, in shades from yellow-green to blue-green; they persist 3-4 years.
Also listed as	Austrian Black Pine; Pinus nigra
On hand	7 on hand
Seed list	Austrian Black Pine (Trees sheet row 22); zones 4 to 7, growth Med 12 to 18, size H 30 -50, W 20 - 25, Evergreen; your note: some drought tolerance

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State Univ. Extension TreeBrowser: Pine, Austrian · Utah State Univ. Extension TreeBrowser: Pine, Ponderosa · Virginia Tech Extension: Austrian Pine, Pinus nigra Note: Workbook lists 30-50 ft; Virginia Tech gives about 50 ft. Utah State found it mostly pest-free in Utah but notes Dothistroma and tip blight problems elsewhere.

Blue spruce Spruce (described at species level)

Dense pyramid; sharp square needles; hanging cones

Hardiness: Zone 2 (NDSU); zones 2-7 (Utah State) · **Uses:** Windbreak, Ornamental, Wildlife

Appearance	Broad, dense pyramid with stiff branches held level and reaching the ground; about 30-65 ft tall and 15-25 ft wide, eventually quite large. Foliage runs from dull green through blue-green to silvery blue; in the wild it is about as often green as blue.
Uses and care	Windbreak, screen or specimen evergreen. More drought tolerant than other spruces, yet may struggle in extreme heat and hot dry winds and may blow over; chronic under-watering invites spruce ips beetle. Watch for Cytospora canker, needle cast and gall adelgid galls. Full sun, no flooding.
How to recognize it	Single, sharp, four-sided needles on small woody pegs, so twigs feel rough; cones hang down and are papery. Pines bundle their needles; true firs such as white fir have flat needles and upright cones. Bark is gray and scaly. Blue color is unreliable; many are green.
Habit	Slow growing and shallow-rooted, with branches to the ground if left alone. Trees can be toppled by wind. Needs full sun; no shade, no flooding.
Bark and twigs	Pale to dark gray or ash-brown, thin and scaly on young trees, with broad heavy ridges forming on older trunks. Buds yellowish-brown, blunt and not sticky.
Leaves	Stiff, sharply pointed, four-sided needles about 0.75 to 1.25 in long, attached one at a time on pegs and standing out all around the twig; dull green to blue-green to silvery blue; fragrant when crushed.
Also listed as	Colorado blue spruce; <i>Picea pungens</i> ; Blue
On hand	4 on hand
Seed list	Blue Spruce (Trees sheet row 26); zones 1 to 7, growth 12 to 24, size H 50 - 75, W 10-20, Evergreen

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State Univ. Extension TreeBrowser: Spruce, Blue or Colorado Blue · NDSU Tree Handbook: Colorado (Blue) Spruce (III-177) · NDSU Tree Handbook: White or Concolor Fir (true fir contrast) Note: Workbook says zones 1-7 and 50-75 ft; extension sources say zone 2 and about 30-65 ft. Inventory 'Blue' may be a green-needled seedling; color varies.

Cedar of Lebanon Cedar (described at species level)

Slow big cedar; needle tufts, barrel cones; zone 5+

Season: Cones mature in fall, about every other year; seeds drop from ripening until spring · **Hardiness:** 5a-7b (NC State); stenocoma strain zone 5; older stock zone 7 south (Purdue) · **Uses:** Ornamental, Shade

Appearance	Pyramidal when young; with age the crown thickens and flattens on top, branches spread level and the lowest ones touch the ground. Typically 40-60 ft tall and 30-50 ft wide; 120 ft has been recorded. Foliage stays green to blue-green all year.
Uses and care	Specimen, screen or shade tree for a large open lot. Needs full sun and good drainage; tolerates dry soil and a range of soil pH, but not shade or air pollution. Slow and hard to transplant. Highly flammable, so keep it away from buildings.
How to recognize it	Stiff needles in tufts of about 30-40 (single on new growth), three- to four-sided in section, dark green with silver-blue stripes. Barrel-shaped woody cones stand upright on branches. Other true cedars share the needle pattern; Taurus-type sizes reportedly sit between Lebanon and Atlas cedar, so size is a weak cue.
Habit	Slow, especially for the first 20 years. Left alone it can form several leaders, so train one if wanted. The Taurus (stenocoma) form is more columnar, with slightly nodding branch tips. Suckering is not described.
Bark and twigs	Dark gray, fissured and fragrant on older trunks. Sources do not describe young bark, twig color or buds.
Leaves	Short, stiff, prickly needles about 3/4 to 1.5 in long, dark green to blue-green with silver-blue stripes and fragrant, in tufts (single on new shoots). Evergreen.
Also listed as	<i>Cedrus libani</i>
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Cedar of Lebanon (Trees sheet row 6); zones 5b to 9, growth Slow 12 to 15, size H 40 - 70, W 30 - 60, Evergreen; sowing: Soak 24 hr, Cold Stratify none; your note: moderately drought-tolerant,

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NC State Extension: *Cedrus libani* (Cedar of Lebanon), Plant Toolbox · Oregon State Univ. Landscape Plants: *Cedrus libani* 'Stenocoma' · Purdue Arboretum: *Cedrus libani* ssp. *stenocoma* 'Purdue Hardy' Note: Sheet says 5b to 9. Sources: zones 5a-7b; hardier Taurus (stenocoma) strains are documented to zone 5 only, never zone 4. Purdue: most saplings from one Middle East seed collection died in zone 5a winters, so seed source matters.

Douglas-fir Douglas-fir (described at species level)

Native conifer; 3-pointed cone bracts; flat needles

Season: Evergreen all year; cones mature to brown in late summer. · **Hardiness:** Zone 3 for the Rocky Mountain form (NDSU) · **Uses:** Windbreak, Wildlife, Timber

Appearance	Tall, straight-stemmed pyramid, dense when young and more open with age. Wild interior trees reach roughly 100-130 ft; landscape-size trees are listed at 40-70 ft tall and 20-30 ft wide. Evergreen, blue-green all year.
Uses and care	Mid-size to tall windbreak conifer; seeds feed birds and small mammals, and deer and elk browse the twigs. Wants moist, well-drained loam and full sun and will not take standing water. Seed source affects hardiness, so interior stock is the safer choice.
How to recognize it	Hanging cones with a three-pointed bract sticking out past each scale (true firs and spruces lack these). Needles single and flat, without the pegs of spruce or the suction-cup bases of firs; buds long, sharp, red-brown. Thick corky bark develops around age 40.
Habit	Cone-shaped crown of firm, straight branches that sag low on the tree and angle upward near the top; full while young, thinning with age. Open-grown trees keep branches low on the trunk, crowded ones shed them. Slower growing and hardier than the coastal form.
Bark and twigs	Smooth gray with resin blisters on young stems; around age 40 it turns thick, corky and red-brown, split into ridges by deep furrows. Twigs are thin and reddish-brown, carrying long, pointed, sharp-tipped buds.
Leaves	Flat needles about 1 in long (0.6-1.4 in), single and spiraled around the twig, blunt-tipped; yellow-green to blue-green above with two white bands beneath. Fragrant when crushed. Evergreen.
Also listed as	Douglas Fir; Dg. Fir
On hand	2 on hand · tag Dg. Fir

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Virginia Tech Dendrology: Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) · USDA Forest Service FEIS: Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (var. *glauca*) · NDSU Tree Handbook: Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir (III-153) Note: Interior form (var. *glauca*) assumed; inventory records only Douglas-fir. Sources differ on cone length (about 1.6-2.8 in vs 2-4 in) and needle length.

Eastern red cedar Juniper (described at species level)

Hardy evergreen; shreddy bark; cedar-apple rust host

Season: Blue berry-like cones ripen within one season, on female trees. · **Hardiness:** Zones 2-9 (Utah State); zone 2 (NDSU) · **Uses:** Windbreak, Wildlife, Timber

Appearance	Mid-sized evergreen about 30-45 ft tall and 15-30 ft wide, on a short trunk. Compact pyramid in youth that loosens and sags a little with age. Blue-green in summer, red-brown to purplish in winter; female trees bear dusty blue berries.
Uses and care	Windbreak and hedge tree; takes drought, alkaline and salty soil, and the berries feed birds. Heartwood resists rot, so it suits fence posts. Host of cedar-apple rust: keep a few hundred yards from apples, crabapples and hawthorns, or choose resistant varieties.
How to recognize it	Tiny scale leaves in overlapping pairs plus prickly, spiny-tipped juvenile leaves, often both on one tree; turns red-brown or purplish in winter. Gray to red-brown bark shreds in long strips. Rocky Mountain juniper is similar but does not turn red-brown in winter (see its entry).
Habit	Grows at a moderate-to-slow pace, lives a long time and is hardy; deep taproot. Male and female cones usually grow on separate trees. Needs full sun; only young trees put up with shade.
Bark and twigs	Gray-brown to red-brown, thin and fibrous, shedding in long narrow strips and often leaving gray patches beneath. Twigs are green at first, then brown; buds are tiny and hidden under leaves of the same color.
Leaves	Scale-like and awl-shaped leaves, often both on one tree, with scale leaves in overlapping pairs; juvenile leaves are prickly with spiny tips. Blue-green in summer, red-brown to purplish in winter.
Also listed as	Eastern Red Cedar; Juniperus virginiana
On hand	7 on hand
Seed list	Eastern Red Cedar (Trees sheet row 12); zones 2 to 9, growth Med 13 to 24, size H 40 - 50, W 8 - 25, Evergreen; sowing: Soak 2 hr, Cold Stratify 90 days; your note: Deep roots wind blocks

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NDSU Tree Handbook: Eastern Red-cedar (III-173) · Utah State Univ. Extension TreeBrowser: Redcedar, Eastern · Univ. of Minnesota Extension: Cedar-apple rust Note: Workbook lists 40-50 ft; NDSU gives 30-45 ft. If the 7 trees south of the orchard sit a few hundred yards or less from apples, expect rust (UMN says spores can travel over a mile).

Fraser fir Fir (described at species level)

Christmas-tree fir; cool, moist, acid soil; heat-shy

Season: Good cone crops come about every other year, starting near age 15 · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 (Gymnosperm Database) · **Uses:** Ornamental

Appearance	Narrow cone to spire-shaped crown with branches at right angles to the trunk. About 30-55 ft tall in garden references and 50-60 ft in the wild; an 87 ft tree is on record. Evergreen.
Uses and care	Christmas tree and ornamental. Sources call for cool, damp but well-drained acidic loam; heat is a problem, the roots are very shallow and windthrow is a known risk. Balsam woolly adelgid seriously threatens wild stands; root rots occur. Hot, dry, windy ground is a poor fit.
How to recognize it	Flat, flexible needles with a notched or rounded tip, shiny dark green above. Dark purple cones whose long bracts curl down over the scales; balsam fir, the look-alike, has short bracts that stay tucked under the scales. Smooth gray bark with resin blisters.
Habit	Very shallow rooted and prone to windthrow. Shade tolerant, but does best with full sun: about 8 ft after 11 years in the open, only 2-3 ft in 20 years under dense shade. Seeds are wind-dispersed; layering from low branches is minor.
Bark and twigs	Thin gray bark, smooth when young apart from resin blisters; old trunks grow small reddish scales that later turn gray. Twigs pale yellow-brown with reddish fuzz; buds small, conical, light brown and resinous.
Leaves	Flat, flexible needles about 1/2 to 1 in long, in two ranks on lower branches and spiraled elsewhere. Tip slightly notched or rounded; shiny dark green above, stomatal rows beneath; strong turpentine-like scent.
Also listed as	Fraser Fir; Abies fraseri
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Fraser Fir (Trees sheet row 17); zones 4 to 7, growth 6 to 12, size H 30 - 50, W 25 - 30, Evergreen; sowing: Soak cold water 24 hr, Cold Stratify 60 days

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NC State Extension: Abies fraseri (Fraser fir), Plant Toolbox · USDA Forest Service: Fire Effects Information System, Abies fraseri · Gymnosperm Database: Abies fraseri Note: Sheet says zones 4 to 7; Gymnosperm Database agrees (zone 4). Wild stands get about 33-100 in of rain a year in cool, foggy, acid-soil mountains and NC State says heat is not tolerated, so a hot, dry site is a poor fit.

Grand fir Fir (described at species level)

Fast tall fir; flat notched needles, orange scent

Season: Cones fall apart on the tree as the seeds ripen · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 (Oregon State) · **Uses:** Ornamental, Timber

Appearance	Conical, with slightly drooping branches and a long, narrow crown of dense foliage that can turn rounded or flat-topped with age. Often 130-165 ft inland and 140-200 ft on the coast, with a trunk 3-4 ft thick.
Uses and care	Grown for Christmas trees and as an ornamental; a timber tree in the wild. Does best on moist, deep soils and is only moderately drought tolerant, so a dry site likely needs watering. Prone to heart and root rot fungi, budworm, tussock moth and bark beetles.
How to recognize it	Flat needles in two ranks, of alternating lengths, tips notched, orange-scented when crushed. Upright cones break apart on the tree. Young bark is gray-green with resin blisters; buds are large and pitchy. Look-alikes include subalpine, Pacific silver and noble firs.
Habit	Fast for a fir: seedlings have added up to 3 ft a year, and 140 ft in about 50 years is reported on coastal sites. Crown width varies from narrow to wide. Deep taproot plus wide-spreading roots; grows from seed only, with no sprouting.
Bark and twigs	Young bark gray-green with resin blisters. Older bark is 2-3 in thick, mottled brown-gray and grooved into flat ridges; the layer beneath is purple-red. Twigs are stiff and olive to red-brown; buds are big, rounded and coated in pitch, usually in groups of 3 or more at the tip.
Leaves	Needles are flat, 3/4 to 2 in long, set in two flat rows with long and short ones alternating; glossy dark yellow-green on top with two white bands underneath; tips notched or blunt. Crushed needles smell of citrus.
Also listed as	Grand Fir; Abies grandis
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Grand Fir (Trees sheet row 16); zones 6, growth Fast 24 to 48, size H 140, W 30 - 50, Evergreen; sowing: Soak cold water 24 hr, Cold Stratify 60 days; your note: mid root

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Oregon State Univ. Landscape Plants: Abies grandis (Grand Fir) · Virginia Tech Dendrology: grand fir (Abies grandis) · USDA Forest Service: Fire Effects Information System, Abies grandis Note: Sheet says zone 6; Oregon State says zone 4. FEIS: inland it is most common where rainfall is 25+ in a year and does best on moist valley bottoms, so a dry site likely needs irrigation. No page I read covers wind.

Hinoki cypress Cypress (described at species level)

Large cypress; flat scale-leaf fans; red shreddy bark

Hardiness: Zone 5 (UConn); zone 6 (Gymnosperm Database) · **Uses:** Ornamental

Appearance	Cone-shaped, broad or narrow, with horizontal spreading branches whose tips droop. About 50-75 ft tall and 10-25 ft wide in gardens; up to 120 ft in native forest. Dark green, with no fall color, and it can turn brown in winter.
Uses and care	Ornamental specimen; seedlings grow into the full-size tree, not the dwarf garden forms. Wants wind shelter and moist, well-drained soil, and does poorly in alkaline soil. Transplants badly. Juniper blight, bagworms and root rot are listed problems.
How to recognize it	Flat, fan-shaped sprays of scale leaves, with white X or Y marks underneath and blunt tips; two scale sizes. Shreddy reddish bark. Small round orange-brown cones, about 1/3 to 1/2 in wide, with 8-10 scales.
Habit	Medium growth rate. Cone-shaped crown with branchlets held in flat horizontal layers and drooping branch tips. Resents transplanting, so plant small and leave it. Suckering is not described.
Bark and twigs	Red-brown, fibrous bark that splits and peels away in thin strips. Sources do not describe young-trunk bark, twig color or buds.
Leaves	Tiny scale leaves pressed flat to the twig in two sizes (larger pair boat-shaped, smaller pair triangular), dark green above with white X or Y marks below, tips blunt. Seedlings start with awl-shaped leaves.
Also listed as	Hinoki Cypress; Chamaecyparis obtusa
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Hinoki Cypress (Trees sheet row 4); zones 4 to 8, germination 2 years; sowing: Cold Stratify 90 days

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NC State Extension: Chamaecyparis obtusa (Hinoki cypress), Plant Toolbox · UConn Plant Database: Chamaecyparis obtusa, Hinoki Falsecypress · Gymnosperm Database: Chamaecyparis obtusa Note: Sheet says zones 4 to 8, but sources give zone 5 or 6, so zone 4 is marginal. NC State says it needs wind protection; UConn says it browns in winter and does poorly in alkaline soil.

Juniper (variety not recorded) Juniper (described at genus level; species not recorded)

Blue-green juniper; tight scale leaves; 2-year berries

Season: Berry-like cones take two years to ripen, on female trees. · **Hardiness:** Zone 3 (NDSU); zones 3-7 (Utah State) · **Uses:** Windbreak, Wildlife, Ornamental

Appearance	Smallish to mid-sized evergreen, usually 20-40 ft tall and 12-20 ft wide, narrow to pyramidal with upward-reaching branches. Foliage runs from deep to pale bluish-green, sometimes plain light green, and keeps its color through winter; female trees carry blue berries.
Uses and care	Windbreak and screen tree that holds its lower branches; needs little water once settled in, and full sun. Berries and cover help wildlife. Susceptible to cedar-apple rust: keep away from apples, crabapples, juneberries and hawthorns.
How to recognize it	Leaves hug the twig instead of overlapping in pairs, and stay blue-green in winter; berries are bright blue and need 2 years to ripen. Bark shreds on both junipers, a weak cue. Eastern red cedar browns in winter, ripens berries in 1 year and opens up and droops with age.
Habit	Crown shape varies from pyramid to narrow column, usually with lots of long branches angled upward; seedling trees vary in form and cultivars range from low spreaders to narrow columns. Holds its lower branches. Male and female cones usually grow on separate trees; shade intolerant.
Bark and twigs	Brown to gray or reddish-brown and fibrous, peeling in narrow strips; older bark cracks into a web of shallow furrows between flat ridges. Twigs slender and red-brown with age; buds tiny and hard to see among the leaves.
Leaves	Awl-shaped or scale-like leaves, about 0.25-0.33 in long, pressed against the twig rather than in overlapping pairs. Light to dark bluish-green, often with a waxy bloom, with little winter color change.
Also listed as	Juniper Variety; Rocky Mountain juniper
On hand	8 on hand

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NDSU Tree Handbook: Rocky Mountain Juniper (III-157) · NDSU Tree Handbook: Eastern Red-cedar (III-173) · Utah State Univ. Extension TreeBrowser: Juniper, Rocky Mountain Note: Inventory says only 'Variety'; the workbook lists Rocky Mountain juniper, so that is described. Cultivars vary widely in shape and color. Workbook says 20-30 ft; NDSU gives 20-40 ft. The Rocky Mountain juniper species profile describes that species in full.

Ponderosa pine Pine (described at species level)

Tall native pine; orange plated bark; long needles

Hardiness: Zones 3-7 (Utah State); zone 3 (NDSU) · **Uses:** Windbreak, Timber, Wildlife

Appearance	Large pine that can reach 60-125 ft tall and 25-30 ft wide. Narrow pyramid when young; old trees have an irregular, open crown and a trunk bare of branches for over half its height. Long-lived, up to about 600 years. Green year-round.
Uses and care	Tall windbreak and timber pine; tolerates drought and alkaline or salty soil; seeds are squirrel food and birds nest in it. Needs full sun and well-drained ground. Porcupines gnaw bark and small trees; needle cast diseases and bark beetles are known problems.
How to recognize it	Orange-cinnamon bark plates split by deep furrows, with a vanilla or turpentine smell. Long needles in 2s and 3s, stout orange-brown twigs, resin-coated cinnamon buds, and 3-6 in cones with a prickle on each scale. Austrian pine is a look-alike with sharper needles.
Habit	Slow growing and long-lived; its deep taproot makes it wind-firm. Sheds lower branches as it ages. Does poorly in shade, standing water or poorly drained soil.
Bark and twigs	Young trunks are blackish brown; mature trunks wear broad flat slabs in orange-brown to rusty red, with deep grooves between them (the puzzle-piece look). Thick bark resists fire. Crushed bark and twigs smell resinous; inner bark smells of vanilla.
Leaves	Long, stiff needles, 2 or 3 per bundle, roughly 3-10 in long, dark to yellowish green, with sharp tips and a slight twist; each needle lasts 3-6 years. The interior form has shorter needles, often 2 per bundle.
Also listed as	Ponderosa; Pinus ponderosa
On hand	18 on hand
Seed list	Ponderosa Pine (Trees sheet row 15); zones 3 to 7, growth Med 13 to 24, size H 60 - 100, W 25 - 30, Evergreen, germination 15 days; sowing: Soak cold water 48 hr, Cold Stratify 60 days; your note: Deep root, wind breck, highly drought tolerant

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State Univ. Extension TreeBrowser: Pine, Ponderosa · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: Pinus ponderosa · NDSU Tree Handbook: Ponderosa Pine (III-169) Note: Interior form (var. scopulorum) assumed; inventory gives species only. Sources differ on needles per bundle (2 vs 2-3, mostly 3) and length. Workbook says 60-100 ft; NC State says 60-125 ft.

Rocky Mountain juniper Juniper (described at species level)

Slow native juniper; scale leaves, blue berries; apple-rust host

Season: Berry-like cones need two seasons; ripe by Nov-Dec of the second year, then stay on until spring · **Hardiness:** Zone 3 (Gymnosperm Database); tolerates about -35 F (FEIS) · **Uses:** Windbreak, Wildlife, Ornamental

Appearance	Usually one trunk, sometimes forked low, under a conical to irregular crown; up to about 45 ft in the wild. Foliage runs light to dark green and often looks silvery-blue from a waxy coat.
Uses and care	Windbreak, wildlife cover and bird food on dry sites; prefers somewhat alkaline soil. Hosts cedar-apple rust, which spots apple leaves and fruit: keep it away from the orchard and cut out galls in early spring. Winter wind can burn the foliage.
How to recognize it	Tiny scale leaves lie close to the twig; waxy blue cones (1/4 to 1/3 in) ripen in the second year. Eastern redcedar is very similar and hybridizes: its fruit ripens the first autumn and its bark peels as thin narrow scales, while this one splits into flat ridges with shreddy scales.
Habit	Slow: wild trees average about 1 ft at 8 years, 13-14 ft at 40 and 18 ft at 80. Sexes are mostly on separate trees, so only females bear berries. It does not resprout after top-kill. Dense branches suit windbreaks.
Bark and twigs	Brown and thin, peeling in narrow strips. Small branchlets are smooth; larger ones shed bark in plates. Trunk bark splits into narrow flat ridges that break into shreddy scales. Buds are not described.
Leaves	Scale leaves 1-3 mm long in opposite pairs, tight to the twig or slightly spreading; light to dark green, from plain green to silvery-blue between trees. Young plants have longer whip leaves, 3-6 mm.
Also listed as	Rocky Mountain Juniper; Juniperus scopulorum
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Rocky Mountain Juniper (Trees sheet row 13); zones 3b, growth Slow 12, size H 20 - 30, W 8 - 12, Evergreen; sowing: Soak cold water 48 hr, Cold Stratify 90 days; your note: extremely drought tolerant

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: USDA Forest Service: Fire Effects Information System, Juniperus scopulorum · Gymnosperm Database: Juniperus scopulorum (Rocky Mountain juniper) · Montana State Univ. Extension: Cedar-apple rust Note: Wild trees grow slower than the sheet's 12 in/yr: FEIS gives about 13-14 ft at age 40. The inventory line 'Juniper (variety)' is not confirmed to be this species.

White pine (western white pine) Pine (described at species level)

Idaho state tree; 5 soft needles; long hanging cones

Hardiness: Zones 5-8 (Utah State, which queries 3-4) · **Uses:** Timber, Ornamental

Appearance	Tall, fairly narrow pine with slender drooping branches and a long clean trunk; crown can be symmetrical or one-sided. About 60-100 ft in cultivation and up to around 175 ft in northern Idaho forests, growing fast on deep, moist soil.
Uses and care	Timber pine, rarely planted in yards. Prefers moist, rich, deep soil but can manage dry sandy sites. Five-needle pines get white pine blister rust; currants and gooseberries are the alternate hosts, so keep them apart. Rust-resistant seedlings exist.
How to recognize it	Five soft, bluish-green needles per bundle and very long (4-15 in), slender hanging cones with unarmed scales. Mature bark breaks into small dark blocks. Five needles are shared with other white pines; eastern white pine has shorter cones and needles that last fewer years.
Habit	Grows fast on deep, porous, moist soil. Crown is usually slim but may spread wide, and can be symmetrical or lopsided, with drooping slender branches; forest trees often have a bare trunk for the lower two-thirds. Moderately shade tolerant; prefers sun.
Bark and twigs	Thin, smooth and pale gray to gray-green when young; later dark gray to nearly black, thick and divided into small rectangular plates by furrows and cross-cracks. Twigs begin rusty and hairy, later reddish-brown to purplish-brown and smooth.
Leaves	Five needles per bundle, each about 2-5 in long, thin, straight, supple and soft; bluish-green with faint white lines and finely saw-toothed edges. The bundle sheath drops off, and needles last 3-4 years.
Also listed as	Western White Pine; Wht. Pine; WWP; Pinus monticola
On hand	0 on hand (2 reported dead) · tag Wht. Pine
Seed list	Western White Pine (Trees sheet row 19); zones 4 to 8, growth Fast 18 to 36, size H 60 - 80, W 25 - 30, Evergreen, germination 2 to 6 weeks; sowing: Soak cold water 24 hr, Cold Stratify 60 days

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State Univ. Extension TreeBrowser: Pine, Western White · Idaho Forest Products Commission: Western White Pine · Washington State Univ. HortSense: White pine blister rust Note: Both trees died (owner report; cause not recorded). Inventory says only 'White'; the workbook names western white pine, so that is described. Needle length: 2-4.5 in (Utah State) vs 3-5 in (Idaho).

Shade trees (17)

American beech Beech (described at species level)

Smooth gray bark; slim sharp buds; holds winter leaves

Season: Flowers open with the leaves in spring; nuts ripen in fall; leaves turn golden bronze and many hang on into winter. · **Hardiness:** Zones 3-9 (Utah State and NC State) · **Uses:** Shade, Nuts, Wildlife

Appearance	Large, low-branched tree, often 50 to 80 ft tall and 40 to 80 ft wide, with a dense, rounded to oval crown of wide-spreading limbs. Summer foliage is dark green and fall color is golden bronze.
Uses and care	Shade or woodland tree; wildlife eat the nuts, and people can eat small amounts (NC State: large servings may upset the stomach). Wants moist, acid, well-drained soil; Utah State rates drought and alkaline tolerance only medium. Beech bark disease (scale plus fungus) has killed millions of beeches in New England.
How to recognize it	Smooth gray trunk, slim sharp brown buds 3/4 to 1 in long, sharply toothed leaves with 11 to 15 pairs of straight parallel veins, and dead leaves clinging all winter. Nuts sit in prickly husks. European beech has smaller leaves with fewer veins.
Habit	Slow to moderately slow growth, faster when young. Dense, low-branched, shade-tolerant crown. Sends up root suckers from its surface roots, so a whole grove can grow from one tree. Can be hard to transplant; fails in wet or compacted soil.
Bark and twigs	Thin, smooth, silvery to pale blue-gray bark that darkens and may mottle with age but stays smooth. Twigs are slender, shiny and slightly zigzag; buds are brown, narrow, sharp-pointed and 3/4 to 1 in long.
Leaves	Simple, alternate, egg-shaped to elongated, 2 to 5 in long, coarsely and sharply toothed with a tapering tip. Dark green and shiny above, paler below, turning golden bronze in fall; some dead leaves hang on over winter.
Also listed as	American Beech; Fagus grandifolia
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	American Beech (Trees sheet row 8); zones 4 to 9, growth Mid 12 to 24, size H 50 - 70, W 40, Deciduous; sowing: Soak worm water 24 hr, Cold Stratify 90 days

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: American Beech (TreeBrowser) · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: Fagus grandifolia · UMass Extension: Beech Bark Disease (landscape fact sheet) Note: Sheet says zones 4-9 and 12-24 in per year; sources say zones 3-9 and slow to moderately slow growth. The beech bark disease source covers New England; Idaho status was not checked.

American elm Elm (described at species level)

Vase-shaped shade tree; lopsided leaves; Dutch elm risk

Season: Small flowers open before the leaves in late winter to early spring; winged seeds ripen in spring; leaves turn yellow in fall. · **Hardiness:** Zones 2-9 (Utah State); NC State lists 3-9 · **Uses:** Shade, Wildlife

Appearance	Large vase- or urn-shaped tree, 60 to 80 ft tall and 30 to 60 ft wide, with arching limbs. In the open the trunk often forks low; in a dense stand the crown is narrow on a long clear trunk. Fall color is soft yellow.
Uses and care	Dense-shade tree for large sites, with food and nesting value for wildlife; Utah State rates drought and alkaline tolerance high, and Morton says it copes with heat and wind. Dutch elm disease is fatal with no cure; elm yellows and Verticillium wilt also occur.
How to recognize it	Doubly toothed leaves with a lopsided base on zigzag twigs with no end bud; vase-shaped crown; dark gray bark with flat braided ridges, and broken bark shows light and dark layers. Hybrid elms can look alike, so no single cue is certain.
Habit	Rapid growth into a vase shape, but short-lived in practice because of disease (Utah State rates longevity low). Fibrous roots transplant easily. Roots of nearby elms can graft together and pass Dutch elm disease between trees.
Bark and twigs	Ash-gray to dark gray, mixed with black on old trees, with flat braided ridges and diamond-shaped furrows; very old bark can turn rough and patternless. Twigs are slender, smooth, brown and zigzag; buds are oval, chestnut-brown, about 1/4 in.
Leaves	Alternate, simple, oval to elliptic, 4 to 6 in long and 1 to 3 in wide, with doubly toothed edges, a pointed tip and an uneven base. Dark green and slightly rough above, paler and sometimes hairy below; soft yellow in fall.
Also listed as	American Elm; <i>Ulmus americana</i>
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	American Elm (Trees sheet row 10); zones 4 to 9, growth Fast 36 to 48+, size H 60 to 80, W 60, Deciduous; sowing: Soak worm water 24 hr, Cold Stratify 90 days; your note: highly drought tolerant

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: American or White Elm (TreeBrowser) · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: *Ulmus americana* · Morton Arboretum: American elm (*Ulmus americana*) Note: Sheet says zones 4-9; sources say 2-9 or 3-9. Plain seedlings are not named cultivars, so assume Dutch elm risk. Morton rates Valley Forge and New Harmony strongly resistant, Princeton good; Utah State doubts long-term proof.

Common hackberry Hackberry (described at species level)

Tough shade tree; warty corky bark; 3-vein uneven leaves

Season: Fruit ripens in September to October and may hang on into winter; fall color is a plain yellow. · **Hardiness:** Zones 2-9 (Utah State); NC State lists 3-9 · **Uses:** Shade, Windbreak, Wildlife, Fresh eating

Appearance	Medium to large tree, usually 40 to 60 ft tall and wide (NC State says up to 130 ft in ideal conditions), with a straight trunk, arching branches and a broad, spreading crown. Fall color is a plain yellow.
Uses and care	Shade, street and windbreak tree for dry, windy sites; it also tolerates high pH. Birds eat the dark fruit and people can eat the thin, sweet flesh. Witches' broom and leaf nipple galls look untidy but do little harm. NC State lists it as immune to Dutch elm disease.
How to recognize it	Gray bark with corky warts and ridges; leaves with three distinct veins from an uneven base and coarse teeth from mid-leaf to the tip; zigzag twigs with no end bud; round purple fruit; nipple galls. Look-alikes are sugarberry and elms.
Habit	Medium-fast to rapid growth, long-lived. Straight central trunk, arching branches, wide crown. Transplants easily and takes many soils and wind, but not maritime exposure. Wood is heavy but soft and weak, and decays quickly when wet.
Bark and twigs	Smooth gray-brown when young, soon forming corky warts that grow into rough corky ridges; smooth limbs can resemble beech. Twigs slender, zigzag, green to reddish-brown with pale dots (lenticels); side buds small and pressed to the twig.
Leaves	Alternate, simple, egg- to lance-shaped, 2 to 5 in long, with a long pointed tip, coarse teeth from mid-leaf to tip, an uneven base and three main veins from the base. Green, sometimes rough above; plain yellow in fall; may carry nipple galls.
Also listed as	Common Hackberry; <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Common Hackberry (Trees sheet row 11); zones 3 to 9, growth Med 13 to 24, size H 40 - 60, W 40 - 60, Deciduous; sowing: Soak worm water 24 hr, Cold Stratify 90 days; your note: drought tolerant

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: Common Hackberry (TreeBrowser) · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: *Celtis occidentalis* · Virginia Tech Dendrology: Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) fact sheet Note: Sheet says zones 3-9; Utah State says 2-9, NC State 3-9. Growth is medium-fast (Utah State) to rapid (NC State). NC State mentions Asian woolly hackberry aphid and frequent mix-ups with sugarberry.

Dawn redwood Deciduous conifer (described at species level)

Deciduous conifer; red fluted bark; wants moist soil

Season: Foliage turns russet to bronze and drops, twiglets and all, in fall; cones mature late fall · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 (UConn Plant Database) · **Uses:** Shade, Ornamental

Appearance	Conical, uniform crown about 70 to 100 ft tall and 25 ft wide, and old trees can pass 100 ft. Foliage is light green in spring, darker in summer, then russet to pinkish bronze in fall; the tree is leafless in winter.
Uses and care	Specimen or lawn shade tree for big spaces; transplants easily. UConn warns it struggles in dry soil or soil with a high pH, and spider mites show up when it is dry, so it needs steady moisture. Early fall frosts hurt late growth, so avoid frost pockets. Japanese beetles feed on the leaves.
How to recognize it	Flat needles in opposite pairs on feathery twiglets that drop whole in fall; buds are opposite on the persistent twigs; trunk is buttressed and fluted with shredded red-brown bark. Baldcypress looks similar, but UConn says the opposite buds tell them apart.
Habit	Very fast, with a straight single trunk and a narrow cone-shaped crown; branches spread out horizontally. Wants full sun and moist, well-drained soil on the acid side. It grows late into fall, so early frosts can injure new growth.
Bark and twigs	Reddish brown and stringy, shedding in long rope-like strips and forming an irregular fluted pattern; the trunk base flares into buttresses and looks braided. Persistent twigs are thin and pale reddish brown with small paired buds.
Leaves	Flat, linear needles about 1/2 to 1 in long, opposite and in two ranks along branchlets that look like small feathery compound leaves. Light to bright green; branchlets and needles fall together in autumn.
Also listed as	Dawn Redwood; <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Dawn Redwood (Trees sheet row 5); zones 4b to 8, growth Fast 24" year, size H 70 - 100, W 25, Deciduous Conifer, germination 7 to 14; sowing: None

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: University of Connecticut: Plant Database - *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (Dawn Redwood) · Virginia Tech Dendrology: dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) · The Morton Arboretum: Dawn redwood Note: Sheet says zones 4b to 8; UConn gives zone 4 only. UConn and Morton both favor moist, slightly acid soil, and UConn warns it struggles in dry soil or soil with a high pH. This site is dry, but its soil pH is about 6.2, near the range it prefers.

Green ash (ash) Ash (described at species level)

Tough shade tree; paired compound leaves; diamond bark

Season: Flowers open as leaves expand in spring; seed clusters hang on female trees into winter · **Hardiness:** Zones 3-9 (Utah State Extension) · **Uses:** Shade, Windbreak, Wildlife

Appearance	Mature size is 50 to 70 ft high with a 35 to 50 ft spread. Pyramidal when young, becoming a rounded, irregular crown with age. Leaflets are bright green and go yellow in autumn.
Uses and care	Shade and windbreak tree that tolerates drought, wind and soils with a high pH; seeds feed wildlife. Watch for emerald ash borer, lilac borer on stressed trees, brittle limbs in wind or ice, and messy seed drop from female trees.
How to recognize it	Paired (opposite) leaves with 7 to 9 toothed leaflets, plus gray bark whose crossing ridges outline diamonds. Diamonds are clearest on older trees. Hairiness of leaves and twigs varies between trees, so hairiness alone is a weak cue.
Habit	Pyramidal when young, rounder and irregular with age. Transplants easily and adapts to many soils. Male and female flowers grow on separate trees, so only females make winged seeds. Sun-loving but accepts some shade.
Bark and twigs	Gray, with an orangey cast on some young trees. Older bark has crossing ridges that outline diamonds. Twigs are fairly stout and gray to brown; the end bud is rust-brown, cone-shaped and fuzzy.
Leaves	Paired and once-compound, about 10 to 12 in long, with 7 to 9 short-stalked, finely toothed leaflets 4 to 6 in long. Bright green, going yellow in autumn.
Also listed as	Ash; Green Ash; Fraxinus pennsylvanica
On hand	3 on hand · tag ash
Seed list	Green Ash (Trees sheet row 7); zones 2 to 9, growth Fast 24, size H 50 - 70, W 25 - 30, Deciduous; sowing: Warm stratification for 2 months at 68 F; your note: slight drought tolerance.

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: Fraxinus pennsylvanica · Utah State University Extension: Green Ash (TreeBrowser) · University of Idaho Extension: Emerald Ash Borer bulletin 1077 Note: UI Extension says Idaho had no reported emerald ash borer sightings (page undated; confirm current status). NC State: the borer can kill ash in 3-5 years, and it advises against adding new green ash.

Japanese maple Maple (described at species level)

Small maple; 5-9 cut lobes; zone 5+, needs shelter

Season: Fall color runs yellow to red; winged seeds are ripe by early fall · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-8 (Utah State); Oregon State says hardy to zone 5 · **Uses:** Ornamental

Appearance	Usually 15 to 25 ft tall and often multi-stemmed, with a compact, rounded, layered crown of spreading branches. Leaves are green to red or purple in summer depending on the cultivar, then turn yellow, orange, bronze, purple or scarlet in fall.
Uses and care	Ornamental or specimen tree, also used for bonsai. Wants afternoon shade, shelter from drying wind and even moisture; young leaves are frost-tender, and too much sun, wind or dry weather can scorch them. Seeds itself freely and is rated invasive in Virginia and D.C.; only mildly deer resistant.
How to recognize it	Opposite leaves cut into 5 to 9 pointed, toothed lobes; thin hairless twigs, green to red and often with a pale bloom; tiny buds tucked under the leaf-stalk base, often paired at the tip; winged seeds curve inward. Leaf color varies by cultivar, so color is a weak cue.
Habit	Small multi-stemmed tree or large shrub, slow to moderate growth, form very variable. Named forms are mostly grafted and plain seedlings differ from them, so seed-grown trees vary and do not reliably match a cultivar.
Bark and twigs	Young bark is green to reddish-purple, turning gray with age. Twigs are thin, hairless and green to bright red, often with a pale bloom. Buds are small, green or red, and hidden beneath the leaf-stalk base.
Leaves	Opposite, simple, 2 to 5 in long, cut into 5 to 9 pointed lobes (usually 5 to 7) with double-toothed edges and some hairs in the vein angles beneath. Green in the typical form, red or purple in some cultivars; fall color yellow, orange, scarlet or bronze.
Also listed as	Acer Japanese Maple; Acer palmatum
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Acer Japanese Maple (Trees sheet row 2); Deciduous; sowing: Soak worm water 2 D, Cold Stratify 120 days; your note: bonsai

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: Japanese Maple (TreeBrowser) · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: Acer palmatum · Oregon State University Landscape Plants: Acer palmatum Note: Rated zone 5 and up by USU and OSU, so zone 4 is outside the range. NC State says not drought tolerant; OSU, quoting Sunset, says plain seedlings take more sun, wind and drought than named forms. No page covers alkaline soil.

Kentucky coffeetree Coffeetree (described at species level)

Late-leaving shade tree; very large compound leaves; toxic

Season: Leaf-out comes in late spring and leaf drop by early fall; pods are showing by fall and stay on female trees through winter · **Hardiness:** Zones 3-8 (Utah State TreeBrowser) · **Uses:** Shade, Ornamental

Appearance	Reaches roughly 60 to 80 ft in height and 40 to 55 ft across; the crown is oval and open, sometimes irregular. Leaves come out late in spring, pinkish bronze at first, then blue-green, and turn yellow in fall. The bare winter tree looks coarse, and female trees keep dark pods into winter.
Uses and care	Shade tree for large lawns and parks that tolerates drought, pollution and occasional flooding. NC State rates the leaves, seeds and pulp as toxic to livestock, people and pets, so keep animals and children away from pods and fallen leaves. Male trees are seedless, which avoids pod litter.
How to recognize it	Very large twice-compound leaves up to 3 ft long, appearing late; very stout zigzag twigs with no terminal bud and sunken side buds; deeply furrowed bark with scaly ridges; flat leathery pods on female trees. Compound leaves alone are not unique, so use twigs and pods too.
Habit	Male and female flowers grow on separate trees, and only females make pods. Fast when young, then moderate to slow. Needs full sun (shade intolerant); tolerates many soils but prefers deep, moist ones.
Bark and twigs	Dull gray-brown, split by deep furrows into scaly ridges; older trunks show curved scales, young branches are smoother and brown to gray. Twigs are very thick, brown and zigzag, with a broad salmon-pink pith and sunken buds.
Leaves	Alternate and twice-compound, to about 3 ft by 2 ft, with 5-9 leaflet pairs; each oval leaflet is untoothed, blue-green and about 1.5 in long. Emerges pinkish bronze in late spring and turns a mild yellow in fall.
Also listed as	Kentucky Coffee Tree; Gymnocladus dioicus
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Kentucky Coffee Tree (Trees sheet row 21); zones 3 to 8, growth Med 12 to 24, size H 60 - 75, W 40 - 50, Deciduous; sowing: Soak cold water 24 hr, Cold Stratify 60 days; your note: drought resistant, leaves, seeds and pulp are poisonous and are toxic to livestock, humans, and pets

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: Gymnocladus dioicus · Utah State University Extension: Kentucky Coffeetree (TreeBrowser) · The Morton Arboretum: Kentucky coffeetree Note: NC State flags leaves, seeds and pulp as toxic to livestock, people and pets; Morton names leaves and seeds. Roasted-seed coffee is mentioned, but treat every part as unsafe to eat. Sheet growth is 12-24 in/yr; NC State: fast when young.

Maple (species not recorded) Maple (described at genus level; species not recorded)

Unknown maple; count leaf lobes, check bark and size

Season: Fall color: sugar bright red to yellow, Japanese varies by cultivar, trident turns very late · **Hardiness:** Sugar maple zones 4-8; Japanese 5-8; trident 5-9 (Utah State TreeBrowser) · **Uses:** Ornamental, Shade, Syrup

Appearance	Size is a quick clue: Japanese maple stays a small tree, trident is small to medium, and sugar maple grows large. Fall color: sugar bright red, orange or yellow; Japanese yellow to red or purple; trident very late.
Uses and care	Mostly ornamental or shade trees; sugar maple sap makes syrup. Japanese maple dislikes cold and intense heat and wants shade in the afternoon plus shelter from wind. Keep sugar maple off scorching, dry spots and strongly alkaline soil.
How to recognize it	These maples all have paired (opposite) leaves. Trident: 3 forward-pointing lobes. Japanese: deeply 5-9 lobed, fine double teeth. Sugar: 5 rounded lobes, smooth edges. Norway: 5 pointed lobes, milky sap in a snapped leaf stalk. Red: usually 3 toothed lobes, red twigs. Size and bark help too.
Habit	Japanese maple is a small tree that wants shade in the afternoon and shelter from wind. Trident is a small to medium tree, fairly drought resistant but shade intolerant. Sugar maple is a large, shade-tolerant tree with a well-formed canopy.
Bark and twigs	Sugar: gray, deeply furrowed into long uneven plates on older trees. Trident: scaly in gray, orange and brown once the tree is a few years old. Japanese: green to purplish-red when young, grayish later. Norway: smooth gray-brown, furrowed with age. Red: smooth light gray, then long scaly plates.
Leaves	Sugar: 3 to 5 in across, 5 lobes with rounded tips, edges smooth or wavy. Trident: 1.5 to 3 in wide, 3 shiny forward-pointing lobes with a few tiny teeth. Japanese: 2 to 5 in long, 5 to 9 deep lobes, doubly toothed, green to purplish-red by cultivar.
Also listed as	Maple
On hand	1 on hand

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: Sugar Maple (TreeBrowser) · Utah State University Extension: Japanese Maple (TreeBrowser) · Utah State University Extension: Trident Maple (TreeBrowser) · Utah State University Extension: Norway Maple (TreeBrowser) · Utah State University Extension: Red Maple (TreeBrowser) Note: Species not recorded. Japanese and trident maple are rated zone 5 and warmer, sugar maple zone 4 and warmer. Norway maple's milky leaf-stalk sap can fade late in summer. Species profiles for sugar, Japanese, and trident maple describe each in full.

Monumental planetree (London planetree) Planetree (described at species level)

Pyramidal planetree; peeling bark; maple-like leaves

Season: Flowers open in early spring as the leaves emerge; leaves turn yellow in fall; seed balls break up over winter · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 for this selection (NVK); species 5-8 (Illinois Extension) · **Uses:** Shade, Ornamental

Appearance	Listed at about 50 to 70 ft tall and 33 to 49 ft wide (NVK gives metres), with a strong central leader and dense, broad pyramidal crown. The plain species reaches 70 to 100 ft and is more open and wide-spreading. Leaves are green in summer and turn yellow in fall.
Uses and care	Shade or specimen tree for a large yard; NVK names the peeling bark as its main feature. Morton says the species tolerates drought and high pH but needs watering in its first years, and young trees can frost-crack. Messy: drops leaves, twigs and seed balls. Canker stain and anthracnose can occur.
How to recognize it	Alternate, maple-like leaves with 3 to 5 lobes; bark flakes off in patches to show cream, green and gray; round seed balls hang in pairs or threes, while American sycamore holds them singly. Leaf shape alone is a weak cue, since it mimics a maple's.
Habit	Strong central leader with a dense, broad pyramidal crown; listed as fast growing. The plain species develops a looser, uneven crown that spreads wide with age. Male and female flowers are separate balls on the same tree.
Bark and twigs	Gray-brown to tan outer bark flakes off in scales, leaving blotches of cream, white, gray and green beneath; the upper trunk looks nearly white, and NVK lists white winter bark.
Leaves	Simple, alternate and leathery, with 3 to 5 maple-like lobes and a width of 6 to 7 in; edges are nearly smooth. Bright green above, paler below. NVK calls the leaves coarse and deeply lobed. They turn yellow to yellow-brown in fall.
Also listed as	Monumental Planetree; Platanus x acerifolia; MP
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Monumental Planetree (Trees sheet row 25); zones 4 to 8, size H 50 - 70, W 40, Deciduous; your note: Platanus x acerfolia Morton Naper Tree

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NVK Nurseries: Platanus x acerifolia 'Monumental' (Morton Naper) · The Morton Arboretum: London planetree (Platanus x acerifolia) · University of Illinois Extension: Selecting Trees - London Planetree Note: NVK lists Monumental with 'Morton Naper' in brackets, matching the sheet note, so it looks like a trade name for that selection. Morton's page names 'Morton Circle' and 'Morton Euclid' but not Naper, so the breeder is unconfirmed.

Northern red oak Oak (described at species level)

Large oak; bristle-tipped lobes; acorns take 2 years

Season: Acorns take two seasons to ripen; leaves turn reddish-brown to deep red in fall · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-8 (Utah State Extension) · **Uses:** Shade, Wildlife, Timber

Appearance	Typically 50 to 75 ft tall and about as wide, though it can reach 90 ft in height, with a rounded, broad crown that branches low in the open. Leaves are green above, paler below, and turn reddish-brown to deep red in fall.
Uses and care	Shade and specimen tree; acorns feed birds, deer and squirrels, and the wood is used for flooring and furniture. Prefers well-drained, fertile, acidic soil and has higher water needs than bur oak. Oak wilt is a risk and gypsy moth is its worst insect pest. Acorn drop is a nuisance.
How to recognize it	Leaves have 7 to 11 pointed, bristle-tipped lobes cut a third to half way to the midvein; acorns sit in a flat, shallow, beret-like cap and take two seasons; older bark has wide, flat-topped ridges with pale streaks. Black, scarlet and Shumard oaks look similar, so check acorns and bark too.
Habit	Moderate to fast growing for an oak, with a rounded crown carrying low branches in the open. Transplants easily. First acorns come at about 20 to 25 years and heavy crops at 40 to 50. Shade tolerance is intermediate.
Bark and twigs	Young trunks are smooth; older ones develop broad, flat-topped ridges with shallow grooves between, brown to almost black, with light gray lengthwise lines giving a ski-track look. Twigs are stout and red-brown; buds are clustered, pointed, red-brown and about 1/4 in long.
Leaves	Alternate, simple, large (5 to 8 in long per USU and VT; NC State says 8 to 12), with 7 to 11 pointed, bristle-tipped lobes. Dull to dark green above, paler or grayish beneath with small hair tufts where veins meet. Fall color reddish-brown to deep red.
Also listed as	Northern Red Oak; Quercus rubra; RO
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Northern Red Oak (Trees sheet row 20); zones 3 to 8, growth Fast 24+, size H 60 - 70, W 40 - 60, Deciduous; sowing: Soak cold water 24 hr, Cold Stratify 60 days; your note: some drought tolerance

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: Northern Red Oak (TreeBrowser) · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: Quercus rubra · Virginia Tech Dendrology: Northern red oak (Quercus rubra) Note: Sheet says zones 3-8 and fast growth; USU says zones 4-8 and medium growth. USU and NC State both flag chlorosis in high-pH soil. USU puts its water needs above bur oak's; NC State calls it drought tolerant once established.

Oak (various) Oak (described at genus level; species not recorded)

Pointed lobes = red oak; rounded = white or bur oak

Season: Acorns mature in one season on white and bur oak but take two seasons on northern red oak · **Hardiness:** Bur oak zones 2-8; white oak zones 3-9 (Utah State TreeBrowser) · **Uses:** Shade, Wildlife, Timber

Appearance	Large, broad-crowned shade trees. Northern red oak reaches 50 to 75 ft tall and as wide; white and bur oak also get fairly large with wide canopies. Fall color: red oak reddish-brown, white oak brown to dark red, bur oak yellow to brown.
Uses and care	Shade and wildlife trees; acorns feed deer, squirrels and birds, though the drop is a nuisance for some. Wood is used for lumber and furniture. Bur oak copes with high soil pH, dry spells, heat, cold and wind; red oak yellows (chlorosis) in soil that is not acidic enough and can get oak wilt.
How to recognize it	Check lobes first: pointed, bristle-tipped lobes mean red oak type; rounded lobes mean white type (white oak, bur oak). Acorns mature in 2 seasons on red oak, 1 on white and bur; bur oak cups are fringed and cover half or more of the nut. Bark is a weaker clue: bur oak is furrowed like red oak.
Habit	Large trees with broad crowns; white and bur oak are long-lived with a medium growth rate, northern red oak moderate to fast. Bur oak grows on dry uplands and is drought tolerant; red oak prefers acidic, well-drained soil.
Bark and twigs	Red oak: smooth when young, later broad flat-topped ridges separated by shallow furrows. White oak: light ash-gray, chunky vertical blocks on young trees, scaly plates on old ones. Bur oak: thick, gray-brown bark with deep furrows and ridges; twigs often have corky ridges.
Leaves	All alternate and simple. Red oak: 8 to 12 in long, with 7 to 11 pointed, bristle-tipped lobes; green above, grayish-white below. White oak: 5 to 9 in, with 7 to 9 smoothly rounded lobes. Bur oak: 6 to 10 in, with 5 to 9 smoothly rounded lobes, dark green above and paler, finely hairy below.
Also listed as	Oak various; Quercus; Northern red oak; White oak
On hand	8 on hand

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: Quercus rubra (northern red oak) · Utah State University Extension: Bur Oak (TreeBrowser) · Utah State University Extension: White Oak (TreeBrowser) Note: Owner's sheet lists northern red oak at zones 3-8; the listed pages give no zone for it. Utah State rates bur oak a good fit for most of Utah (high pH, drought, cold, wind); no Idaho-specific page was checked. Species profiles for northern red oak and white oak describe each in full.

Quaking aspen (trembling aspen) Aspen (described at species level)

White bark; quaking leaves; suckers; short-lived stems

Season: Fall leaves range from yellow to orange · **Hardiness:** Zones 3-7 (Utah State Extension) · **Uses:** Shade, Ornamental

Appearance	About 50 ft tall with a spread near 30 ft; pyramidal when young, narrowing to a rounded crown. Whitish trunk, yellow-green summer leaves and yellow-to-orange autumn color.
Uses and care	Grown for white bark and fall color; fast for 10 to 20 years, then slower. Suckers can become a nuisance, and heat or drought stress invites leaf spots, cankers and borers, so it suits cool, moist sites. Very shade intolerant.
How to recognize it	Smooth cream to greenish-white bark, round leaves on long flattened stalks that flutter, and many stems rising in a clump from one root system. Old trunks turn furrowed, so check the leaves on big trees.
Habit	Stems in a grove are usually genetically identical, joined by one root system and spreading by suckers after disturbance. Single stems live about 50 years, though the root system can last far longer. Strongly pyramidal when young.
Bark and twigs	Smooth and cream to greenish-white, turning furrowed on old trunks. Twigs are slender, red-brown and hairless; terminal buds are pointed, 1/4 to 1/2 in long, sometimes sticky with resin, with overlapping red-brown scales.
Leaves	Alternate, nearly round to broad-oval, 1.5 to 3 in across, finely toothed with a short point. The long leaf stalk is flattened sideways, so the blade flutters. Yellow-green in summer, yellow to orange in autumn.
Also listed as	Trembling; Quaking Aspen; Populus tremuloides; QA
On hand	15 on hand
Seed list	Quaking Aspen (Trees sheet row 18); zones 1 to 7, growth Fast 24+, size H 40 to 50, W 20 to 30, Deciduous; sowing: Soak cold water 24 hr, Cold Stratify 60 days

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: Quaking Aspen (Forestry tree ID) · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: Populus tremuloides Note: Utah State says aspen struggles in hot, dry lower valleys and should rarely be planted there. Clumps are all one sex (NC State). Owner's sheet says zones 1-7; Utah State says 3-7.

Sugar maple Maple (described at species level)

Big maple; 5 rounded lobes; syrup; dislikes high pH

Season: Sap flows when nights fall to the 20s F and days reach the 40s F; tap only trees 12 in or more across · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-8 (Utah State TreeBrowser) · **Uses:** Shade, Syrup, Ornamental

Appearance	Medium-sized to tall, reaching about 100 ft, with a very dense, oval crown. Bright yellow-green summer leaves turn bright red, orange or yellow in fall. Paired, horseshoe-shaped winged seeds hang in clusters and ripen in fall.
Uses and care	Shade and ornamental tree, noted for syrup: most maple sap needs about 43 gal boiled down per gal of syrup. Utah State says to keep it off scorching, dry spots and strongly alkaline soil.
How to recognize it	Paired leaves with 5 rounded lobes and smooth to wavy edges; sharp brown buds on brown, shiny twigs; gray bark furrowed into long irregular plates on older trees. Red maple has round red buds and red twigs; black and Norway maples also resemble it.
Habit	Shade tolerant, with a very dense, oval crown. Small yellow-green flowers dangle in clusters as the leaves emerge, or a little earlier, in early spring. Trees under 12 in across are too small to tap.
Bark and twigs	Gray to brown. Older trunks split into long, thick, uneven plates or ridges that may curl outward and can look scaly. Twigs are slender, brown to red-brown and shiny; buds are brown and sharp-pointed.
Leaves	Paired and simple, roughly 3 to 6 in across, palmately 5-lobed with rounded lobe tips and edges smooth or sometimes wavy-toothed. Yellow-green on top, lighter underneath; leaf stalk usually shorter than the blade. Fall color bright red, orange or yellow.
Also listed as	Sugar; Sgr Mpl; Acer saccharum
On hand	10 on hand · tag Sgr Mp1

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: Sugar Maple (TreeBrowser) · Virginia Tech Dendrology: Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) · University of New Hampshire Extension: Maple Sugaring Tips for Beginners Note: Sources differ on bark color (gray vs brown). Utah State says it can work in Utah if scorching, dry spots and strongly alkaline soil are avoided. Soil pH here is about 6.2, so the scorching, dry spots are the larger risk.

Trident maple Maple (described at species level)

Small maple; 3 forward lobes; flaking orange bark

Season: Fall color comes very late; winged seeds mature in fall · **Hardiness:** Zones 5-9 (Utah State); Oregon State says hardy to zone 5 · **Uses:** Shade, Ornamental

Appearance	Roughly 20 to 35 ft tall and somewhat narrower, with an oval to rounded crown; often multi-stemmed and low-branched unless pruned to one trunk. Fall color varies from yellow to red and orange and arrives late in the season.
Uses and care	Small street, shade or bonsai tree. Tolerates drought, wind and salt but wants full sun and well-drained acid soil; no page states how it handles alkaline soil. Watch for verticillium wilt and limb breakage under snow or ice.
How to recognize it	Opposite leaves with three forward-pointing triangular lobes and 3 main veins, glossy above; gray, orange and brown flaking bark on older stems; rich brown, pyramid-shaped, 4-angled buds; winged seeds with parallel wings. Flaking takes some years, so young trees lack it.
Habit	Grows at a slow to medium pace into a rounded tree that is often multi-stemmed and low-branched; it can be trained to a single trunk. Transplants easily. Shade intolerant, so it needs full sun.
Bark and twigs	Within several years it turns gray, orange and brown and flakes into scales, showing orange-brown inner bark. Twigs are thin; new growth is gray-brown and hairy, turning darker and smooth in the second year. Buds are deep brown, four-angled and pyramid-shaped.
Leaves	Opposite, simple, 3-lobed with forward-pointing lobes and 3 main veins; about 1.5 to 3.5 in wide, edges entire or slightly toothed. Glossy dark green above. Fall tones run from yellow through orange to red, mostly red and orange.
Also listed as	Trident Maple; <i>Acer buergerianum</i>
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Trident Maple (Trees sheet row 3); sowing: Soak worm water 24 hr, Cold Stratify 90 days

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: Trident Maple (TreeBrowser) · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: *Acer buergerianum* · Oregon State University Landscape Plants: *Acer buergerianum* Note: USU rates zones 5-9 and OSU hardy to zone 5, so zone 4 is a risk. NC State and OSU both call for well-drained, acid soil. Drought and wind tolerance are reported, but none of the pages covers a dry, windy inland site like this one (soil pH here is about 6.2, near the acid soil it wants).

Western larch Larch (deciduous conifer) (described at species level)

Deciduous conifer; needle tufts; gold fall; plated bark

Season: Needles open yellow-green in spring, turn gold by autumn, then drop · **Hardiness:** Zone 4 (Oregon State Landscape Plants) · **Uses:** Shade, Ornamental

Appearance	Typically 100 to 180 ft tall, some over 200 ft, on a very straight trunk often bare of branches for much of its length, topped by a short, airy, pyramid-shaped crown. Golden in fall, then bare. Spread is not given in the sources (sheet: 25 to 30 ft).
Uses and care	Large tree for deep soil in full sun; Oregon State says it soon outgrows a typical garden. Roots anchor well against wind, but branches are brittle. Low rainfall limits its native range at the low end, so on a dry site plan to irrigate (inference). No salt tolerance.
How to recognize it	A conifer that drops its needles: soft needles in tufts of 15 to 30 on short spur shoots, golden in fall; thick, plated, reddish bark with age; cone bracts stick out past the scales. Virginia Tech lists tamarack, subalpine larch and Dunkeld larch as look-alikes, so tufts alone are a weak cue.
Habit	Fast-growing and long-lived, and very shade-intolerant, so it needs open sun. Roots are deep and spreading. In a stand the lower third to half of the trunk is bare; open-grown trees keep branches low. Limbs are thick yet brittle.
Bark and twigs	Young trees have thin, scaly, gray-brown bark; old trunks develop very thick bark with deep furrows and big flaky plates, coloring from yellowish to red-brown. Twigs are yellow-brown and crowded with short spur shoots; buds are tiny, rounded and smooth.
Leaves	Soft, slender needles about 1 to 2 in long, flat to triangular in cross-section, borne alone on the current year's growth but bundled 15 to 30 together on the short spur shoots of older wood. Light yellow-green in spring, glossy pale green in summer, gold by autumn.
Also listed as	Western Larch; <i>Larix occidentalis</i>
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Western Larch (Trees sheet row 14); zones 4, growth Med 12, size H 100 - 180, W 25 - 30, Deciduous Conifer; sowing: Soak cold water 48 hr, Cold Stratify 45 days; your note: Mid drought tolerant

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Virginia Tech Dendrology: western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) · Oregon State University Landscape Plants: *Larix occidentalis* · USDA Forest Service: Fire Effects Information System, *Larix occidentalis* Note: Sheet says medium growth (12 in/yr); FEIS and Oregon State call it fast. FEIS: low rainfall limits its range and soil pH 6 to 7 suits it. This site's pH is about 6.2, so the dry climate is the uncertainty (inference).

White oak Oak (described at species level)

Slow big oak; rounded lobes; light scaly bark

Season: Acorns ripen within one season, in fall; autumn leaves are brown to dark red · **Hardiness:** Zones 3-9 (Utah State Extension) · **Uses:** Shade, Wildlife, Timber, Nuts

Appearance	Can reach 135 ft with an 80 ft spread but usually stops at 80 to 100 ft. Pyramidal when young, becoming a broad, rounded crown with age. Leaves are green in summer, then turn brown to dark red in fall.
Uses and care	Long-lived shade and wildlife tree; wood goes to lumber, furniture, floors and barrels. Acorns are edible to people only once the tannins are washed out, and NC State lists the tree as toxic to horses. Avoid wet or compacted ground and sites near paving; it is hard to transplant.
How to recognize it	Leaves have 7 to 9 rounded, finger-like lobes with no bristles; bark is light ash-gray, chunky blocks on younger trees and scaly plates on old; acorn cap is warty and covers about a quarter of the nut; twigs lack corky ridges. Bur oak leaves can look similar, but its acorn cap is fringed and covers half or more.
Habit	Slow growing per NC State (USU says medium) and long-lived; pyramidal when young, broad and rounded with age. Its taproot goes deep, so it is hard to move; it dislikes soil compaction and can suffer wind damage.
Bark and twigs	Light ash-gray. Young and middle-aged trees have chunky, upright blocks; old trees have scaly plates fixed along one edge. Twigs are purple-gray to reddish-green and lack corky ridges; buds are small, round to oval, red-brown and clustered at the tip.
Leaves	Alternate, simple, 5 to 9 in long and 2 to 4 in wide, with 7 to 9 rounded, finger-like lobes and no bristles. Bright green above, paler and waxy beneath. Autumn color brown to dark red.
Also listed as	White oak; <i>Quercus alba</i> ; WO
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	White oak (Trees sheet row 24); growth Med 12 to 24, size H 50 - 80, W 50-80, Deciduous

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State University Extension: White Oak (TreeBrowser) · NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: *Quercus alba* · Utah State University Extension: Bur Oak (TreeBrowser) Note: USU: zones 3-9, medium growth, tolerates moderately high pH. NC State: slow growth, usually 80-100 ft (sheet: 50-80), chlorosis if pH too high. USU rates bur oak hardier (zone 2) and suited to high pH, drought, wind.

Yellow poplar (tulip tree) Tulip tree (described at species level)

Very tall fast tree; 4-lobed leaves; needs steady moisture

Season: Flowers open in late spring; seed clusters turn brown by October and last through winter; leaves turn golden yellow in fall. · **Hardiness:** Zones 4-9 (NC State); Virginia Extension says 5-9 · **Uses:** Shade, Ornamental, Wildlife

Appearance	Very large, straight-trunked tree listed at 80 to 120 ft tall and 30 to 60 ft wide (NC State), or about 90 by 50 ft (Virginia Extension), with a pyramidal to oval crown. Leaves turn golden yellow in fall.
Uses and care	Shade or specimen tree for large open sites; flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Sensitive to heat and drought, shallow-rooted, and weak-wooded in wind or ice, so a poor fit for dry, windy ground unless it gets steady water. Aphids, scale and Verticillium wilt can occur.
How to recognize it	Four-lobed leaves with a flat-cut tip, like a tulip outline; duck-bill-shaped buds; twigs that smell spicy when broken; bark with pale furrows in a diamond pattern; upright, cone-like seed heads that last into winter.
Habit	Fast once established, with a straight trunk that may stay limb-free to 80 ft up. Shallow roots, weak wood, and hard to transplant (move small balled plants in spring). Can be coppiced; rabbits chew young buds and bark.
Bark and twigs	Smooth, light gray-green on young trees; older bark is gray-brown with flat-topped ridges and pale furrows in a diamond pattern. Twigs are green to reddish-brown with ring-like stipule scars; buds are flattened, duck-bill shaped, up to 1/2 in.
Leaves	Alternate, simple, 3 to 8 in across, with four main lobes, smooth edges and a broad, flat-cut tip; leaf stalk 2 to 4 in. Glossy green above, paler below, golden yellow in fall; may yellow and drop early in drought.
Also listed as	Yellow Poplar; Tulip poplar; Tuliptree; Liriodendron tulipifera; YP
On hand	None. This species is on your seed list but is not in the inventory.
Seed list	Yellow Poplar (Trees sheet row 9); zones 4 to 9, growth Fast 24+, size H 70 to 90, W 40, Deciduous; sowing: Soak worm water 24 hr, Cold Stratify 90 days; your note: Shallow root, 30-50 year life

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: NC State Extension Plant Toolbox: Liriodendron tulipifera · Morton Arboretum: Tuliptree (Liriodendron tulipifera) · Virginia Cooperative Extension: Tuliptree (Liriodendron tulipifera) Note: Sheet says zones 4-9 and a 30-50 year life; the pages I opened give no lifespan. Sources differ on alkaline soil: Morton says it tolerates some, Virginia Extension lists soil pH 3.7 to 6.8.

Perennial plants (3)

Comfrey (variety not recorded) Comfrey (described at genus level; species not recorded)

Coarse hairy leaves; deep roots; mulch and bees; do not eat

Season: Leaves grow from late May to hard frost in the upper Midwest; flowering starts late May or June and runs to fall · **Hardiness:** Crowns and roots very winter hardy in northern Midwest; no zone given · **Uses:** Mulch and compost, Wildlife

Appearance	Clump of upright leafy stems that pass 3 ft before flowering. Bocking types then collapse into a thick mat and regrow from the base. Drooping bell flowers open from early summer into fall: usually cream on common comfrey, blue to red-purple on Russian or Bocking types.
Uses and care	Do not eat or brew it: comfrey carries pyrrolizidine alkaloids that can injure the liver, and oral products are banned or restricted in most countries. In the garden the leaf mat smothers weeds and adds organic matter, and the long bloom draws pollinators. Roots resprout, so removal is hard.
How to recognize it	Large, coarsely hairy, lance-shaped leaves, long-stalked at the base and stalkless or running down the stem higher up; drooping bell flowers in one-sided clusters. Flower color is a weak cue: common comfrey is usually cream, Bocking blue to red-purple. Self-sown seedlings suggest common comfrey.
Habit	Herbaceous perennial from a deep, thick root system. Shoots start early in spring, keep adding stems all season and regrow fast after cutting. Bocking types stay in a clump and spread only from disturbed roots; common comfrey also spreads by seed.
Stems	Erect, leafy, fast-growing stems over 3 ft tall. Leaves on the flowering stems sit directly on the stem or run down it, and the stems end in one-sided clusters of drooping flowers.
Leaves	Basal leaves large, lance-shaped, long-stalked and coarsely hairy; stem leaves get smaller toward the top and are nearly stalkless or run down the stem.
Also listed as	Comfrey; Symphytum; Bocking 14
On hand	25 on hand

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: UW-Madison and UMN Extension: Comfrey (Alternative Field Crops Manual) · UMN Extension: Bocking comfrey orchard understory cover · NIH LiverTox (NCBI Bookshelf): Comfrey Note: Variety not recorded: could be common comfrey or sterile Bocking 14. Sources disagree on seed set of common comfrey (UMN: heavy; Wisconsin bulletin: rare). The Wisconsin page dates from 1992.

Mint (various) Mint (described at genus level; species not recorded)

Square stems, paired scented leaves; spreads fast by runners

Season: Pick leaves any time while growing; cut stems for drying just as the first flowers appear · **Uses:** Herb and tea, Fresh eating, Drying, Cooking and baking

Appearance	Upright, leafy stems about 1 to 3 ft tall that knit into a spreading patch. Small pink, white or purple flowers form dense spikes in summer. Spearmint looks lighter green overall and peppermint darker green.
Uses and care	Spearmint smells sweet and flavors tea, cold drinks and mint sauce; peppermint has a warmer, spicier scent and also goes in tea and flavoring. Plant in a 12 to 16 inch pot, or a bottomless pot sunk in the ground, and trim runners before they root.
How to recognize it	Square stems, opposite pairs of toothed leaves and a minty smell when crushed. Spearmint: nearly hairless, nearly stalkless leaves and a sweet scent. Peppermint: dark leaves on short stalks, reddish stems, spicier scent. Hybrids and other mints vary a lot, so treat these as rough guides.
Habit	Perennial that spreads by runners (stolons) and underground rhizomes, rooting at the nodes, and forms dense patches that can crowd out a bed. Prefers moist soil in sun to part shade; peppermint adapts to most conditions.
Stems	Square (4-angled) stems, upright to ascending, light green or tinged red, smooth or nearly so. They root at the nodes where they touch the soil.
Leaves	Opposite, simple, toothed leaves up to about 3.5 inches long. Spearmint: lighter green, pointed, slightly crinkled, nearly hairless and nearly stalkless. Peppermint: darker green, sharply toothed, on short leaf stalks. Crushed leaves smell strongly minty.
Also listed as	Mint various; Mentha
On hand	18 on hand

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Univ. of Maryland Extension: Growing Mint in a Home Garden · FloraFinder: Spearmint (Mentha spicata) · MissouriPlants.com: Peppermint (Mentha piperita) Note: Inventory says 'various', so the 18 plants may include other mints or hybrids; the sources cover only spearmint and peppermint. Mints cross readily, so look and scent can blur.

Rhubarb Rhubarb (described at species level)

Spring stalk crop; big leaves; leaf blades poisonous

Season: Stalks ready in spring at 10 to 15 in.; pick 6 to 10 weeks, to end of June (MN) or early July (OR); none in first 2 years · **Hardiness:** Hardy in USDA zone 4, worth trying in zone 3 (UMN) · **Uses:** Cooking and baking, Canning, Jelly

Appearance Clump roughly 3 ft tall and 3 to 3.5 ft wide with big leaves on thick stalks that run from green to red by variety. Tall white-flowered seed stalks may form. A planting can last 10 to 15 years or more.

Uses and care Very sour raw, so cook the stalks with sugar into pies, sauces, jams and breads, or freeze or can them. Cut off and discard the leaf blades: they are toxic (oxalic acid) and can cause serious illness. Do not feed them to livestock.

How to recognize it Big leaves on long, thick leaf stalks, green to red with the skin usually reddish, rising from a woody crown in early spring. Tall white-flowered seed stalks may form. Ornamental rhubarb (*Rheum palmatum*) has red foliage and inedible stalks, so confirm what you have before eating.

Habit Clumping perennial from a thick woody crown with fibrous roots. Leaf stalks rise from crown buds each spring and the plant goes dormant in late summer and fall. Divide every 5 to 10 years, keep the soil well drained and moist, and cut off seed stalks as they appear.

Stems The edible part is the leaf stalk (petiole), not a stem: thick, 10 to 15 inches long when ready, skin green to red and flesh pale to green. A separate tall seed stalk with white flowers can rise from the crown.

Leaves Very large leaf blades on the long stalks, emerging from the crown in spring. The blades hold high levels of oxalic acid and are toxic to people and animals, so never eat them.

Also listed as *Rheum rhabarbarum*; Rhubarb

On hand 15 on hand

Basis: claims backed by the sources below; reviewed 2026-10-17. Sources: Utah State Univ. Extension: How to Grow Rhubarb in Your Garden · UMN Extension: Growing rhubarb in home gardens · Oregon State Univ. Extension: Grow your own rhubarb (EC 797) Note: Variety not recorded; the workbook lists it on the Berry sheet though it is a vegetable. Sources differ on stalk oxalic acid (USU: almost none; UMN: high) and on when to start picking (year 2 or 3).