



Fruit trees make wonderful additions to the landscape; many offer showy spring blooms followed by fruit that can be lovely to look at as well as delicious. Selected varieties perform well in containers on a patio, deck, or balcony.

Almost all fruit trees need a sunny location for best health and fruit production. For best performance, most fruit trees also need attention paid to pruning, watering, and managing possible disease or insect issues. Finally, most fruit trees, even most self-fertile ones, are pollinated by bees. Introducing orchard mason bees can therefore help assure fruit production. Sky Nursery has handouts on fruit tree care available in the store and on our website; or consult one of our sales associates with specific questions. The Seattle Tree Fruit Society, the Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation, and WSU extension services offer additional resources for home orchardists.

In general, properly trained dwarf trees may range from 8-15' when full grown; semi-dwarf trees from 12-18'; standard trees can be 25'+. Genetic dwarf and mini dwarf plants may range from 4-9' tall. In our list below, WWFRF indicates varieties particularly recommended by the Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation.

COMBINATION TREES (MULTI-GRAFT TREES) AND ESPALIERS

Combination or multi-graft trees offer two main advantages to gardeners with limited space. First, you get multiple varieties produced on a single tree, extending both the flavors available and the harvest time. For example, a combination apple tree might give you an assortment of red, green, and yellow apples ripening from early September to late October. Secondly, many fruit species require cross-pollination; apples, for instance, require a compatible pollen donor nearby. Combination trees are grafted to be self-fertile and also serve as pollinizers for neighboring singleton trees of that species. Combination trees do require some care in pruning to ensure that a more vigorous branch/variety doesn't outgrow its neighbors. "Espalier" means a tree trained flat to form a "living fence". They can be planted along a wall or in place of a fence. Sky's espaliered fruit trees this year are all self-fertile combinations.

COMBINATION REGULAR (NON-ESPALIER) TREES

Combination Apple (ONE) (Semi Dwarf) Four or five apple varieties with different flavors and harvest times. Combination of Chehalis, Cosmic Crisp® WA 38 cv, Gravenstein, Honeycrisp, and Sunrise Magic® WA 2 cv. Licensed to be grown only in Washington. Pollination: self. Rootstock MM106 (Semi dwarf).

Combination Apple (TWO) (Semi Dwarf) Four or five apple varieties with different flavors and harvest times. Combination of Akane, Chehalis, Honeycrisp, Liberty, and Spartan. Pollination: self. Rootstock MM106 (Semi dwarf).

Combination Cherry (Dwarf) Extended harvest, pollination, and four to six different delicious flavors on a single tree. Combination of Bing, Montmorency, Rainier, Stella, Sweetheart, and/or Van. Pollination: self. Rootstock Gisela 5 (Dwarf).

Combination Asian Pear (Semi Dwarf) A combination of four or five yellow and brown Asian pear varieties. Combination of Chojuro, Kosui, Nijiseiki, Shinko, and Shinseiki. Pollination: self. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf).

Combination European Pear (Semi Dwarf) Enjoy four or five pear varieties on a single tree. Choose among Bartlett, Bosc, Flemish Beauty, Red Bartlett, and Rescue. Pollination: self. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf).

Combination European Plum (Dwarf) Harvest four or five different plum varieties from a single tree! Combination of Brooks, Italian Prune, Seneca, Stanley, and Yellow Egg. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

Combination Fruit Cocktail Tree (Dwarf) Harvest four different kinds of fruit from a single tree! Combination of Puget Gold Apricot, Hardy Red Nectarine, Frost Peach, Italian Prune, Rainier and/or Lapins Cherry. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

Combination Fruit Salad Tree (Dwarf) Harvest four different kinds of fruit from a single tree! Combination of Harcot and/or Puget Gold Apricot, Hardy Red Nectarine, Frost Peach, Italian Prune and/or Shiro Plum. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

ESPALIER TREES

Combination Apple 3-Way Espalier One Three varieties in a formal 3-tier espalier. Combination of Cosmic Crisp® WA 38 cv, Honeycrisp, and Sunrise Magic® WA 2 cv. Licensed to be grown only in Washington. Pollination: self. Rootstock MM106 (Semi Dwarf).

Combination Apple 3-Way Espalier Two Three varieties in a formal 3-tier espalier. Combination of Gala, Honeycrisp, and Fuji. Pollination: self. Rootstock MM106 (Semi Dwarf).

Combination Asian Pear 3-Way Espalier A three-tier espalier with Chojuro, Nijiseiki, and Shinseiki. Pollination: self. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf).

Combination European Pear 3-Way Espalier A three-tier espalier with Bartlett, Bosc, and Red Bartlett. Pollination: self. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf).

SINGLE VARIETY TREES

APPLES

Apple trees can range in size from five to twenty feet, depending on the variety and the rootstock. Columnar varieties are also available. In the Seattle area, apple trees tend to start flowering in April. Flowers are showy, usually white, and often fragrant. Apple trees like full sun and well-drained soil. Columnar trees and mini dwarf trees do well in containers. Fruit can ripen any time between August and late October, depending on variety and weather; a combination tree will offer an extended harvest window. Even a mini dwarf tree can produce up to half a box of apples in a season.

Apples (except most crabapples) require cross-pollination with a different apple variety in order to set fruit, and the bloom times of the two trees must overlap. In the following table, trees that bloom at about the same time (in the same column) will cross-pollinize each other. They will also usually cross-pollinize with varieties whose bloom times overlap (trees in the columns on either side). Trees whose bloom times are farther apart than that are less likely to reliably cross-pollinize. For example, Akane, Chehalis, and Enterprise will all cross-pollinize; Akane and Gala, probably not. In addition, a few apple varieties, such as Gravenstein, have sterile pollen; these are marked with a star in the table. Their pollen will not pollinize other apples. (This table includes both our current selections and varieties Sky has carried in the past, for the benefit of customers looking for a pollination partner.)

In the table below, varieties which produce sterile pollen are in bold and marked with a star.

Early Blooming	Early Midseason	Midseason Blooming	Late Blooming
Alkmene *Gravenstein William's Pride Zestar	Akane Early Pink Lady® Empire Liberty Lodi McIntosh North Pole Pristine Scarlet Sentinel Wynooche Early Yellow Transparent Crabapples: Centennial, Dolgo, Firecracker, Whitney	Amere de Berthcourt *Ashmead's Kernel Chehalis Cox Orange Pippin Crunch a Bunch Enterprise Golden Sentinel *Jonagold *Karmijn de Sonnaville Lubsk Queen Macoun Pixie Crunch Red Cascade Snow Sweet Sunrise Magic® "Urban" Columnars Winecrisp Crabapples: Evereste™, Transcendent	Beni Shogun Fuji *Bramley Cosmic Crisp® Gala Granny Smith Honeycrisp *King (Tompkin's King) Melrose Spartan Most cider apples Crabapples: Adirondack, Golden Raindrops, Indian Summer, Snowdrift

Akane (Dwarf) Medium sized red. Ripens early to mid September. Scab and mildew resistant. Firm, crisp, flavorful eating and dessert apple—superior to Red Delicious. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Ashmead's Kernel (Dwarf) Green with brown russeting. A connoisseur's favorite: excellent sweet-tart flavor. Ripens mid October. Good keeper. Scab resistant. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). Not a good pollinizer for other varieties. WWFRF.

Cosmic Crisp® WA 38 cv (Dwarf & Mini) A WSU release, licensed to be grown only in Washington. The large apple is crisp, firm, and juicy, with a perfect combination of sweetness and tartness. Its beautiful red skin has white star-like markings. It is a great keeper and is slow to brown when cut. As it's a cross between Honeycrisp and Enterprise, Enterprise and Honeycrisp will not pollinize it. The tree is vigorous, productive, and disease resistant. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf), M27 (Mini dwarf). Note: may need hot summers to ripen.

Early Pink Lady® Maslin cv (Dwarf) Medium size, yellow blushed pink fruit. Very crisp with nice balance of sweetness and tartness. Ripens about three weeks earlier than Pink Lady®, in September. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

Fuji (Beni Shogun) (Dwarf) Russeted light red. Ripens early October. One of the sweetest for fresh eating. This is a special variety of Fuji which ripens earlier—better for cool-summer regions such as the Puget Sound. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Gala (Dwarf & Mini) Medium sized reddish orange. Ripens early October. Crisp, juicy, and aromatic—good fresh eating and a good keeper. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf), M27 (Mini dwarf).

Granny Smith (Dwarf) The favorite tart green apple! Ripens mid-October. Firm, crisp, and flavorful. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). Please note: may require hot summers to ripen well.

Gravenstein (Dwarf) Medium sized, yellow with red stripes. Ripens early September. Firm, crisp, tart and juicy. Considered one of the best all-around apples; great for cooking and eating. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). Not a good pollinizer for other varieties. WWFRF.

Honeycrisp (Dwarf) Medium red. Ripens mid September, but best flavor if picked mid October. Scab resistant, crisp texture, tart and sweet. Wonderful for cooking and eating. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Liberty (Dwarf) Medium sized red. Ripens early October. Scab and mildew resistant. Firm, crisp, and juicy. Excellent all-purpose apple; excellent pollinizer for other varieties. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Spartan (Dwarf & Mini) Medium sized dark red. Ripens mid October. Crisp, juicy, semi-tart; good keeper, excellent all-purpose apple. Similar to McIntosh. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf), M27 (Mini dwarf). WWFRF.

Sunrise Magic® WA 2 cv (Dwarf) A WSU release, licensed to be grown only in Washington. Medium sized apples are yellow with a lovely pinkish-red blush and yellow star-like markings. Fruit is very crisp, firm, and juicy, with a nice sweet/tart balance. It is a great keeper, getting sweeter in storage while retaining its crispness. It's related to Gala, so Gala will not pollinize it. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

Zestar (Dwarf) Large red. Ripens early August. Tart, crisp, and zesty with a hint of brown sugar flavor; crispest of the early apples. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

COLUMNAR APPLES Grow as hedge or in pots. These will reach 7-12' tall, 3-4' in diameter. Plant two different ones for cross-pollination.

Golden Sentinel Large sized golden fruit. Ripens early October. Crisp, juicy, and sweet. Disease resistant and productive.

Scarlet Sentinel Large yellow and red fruit with pure white flesh. Ripens early October. Crisp and sweet. Tree is smaller than Golden Sentinel. Disease resistant and productive.

URBAN APPLES® (SUPER COLUMNAR)

The 'Urban Apple' series combine an even narrower habit than other columnar apples (growing 8-10' tall by 2' wide) with improved disease resistance and great flavor! All these attributes make them perfect for apartment-dwellers and suburbanites alike. They sport pink fragrant blooms in the spring and abundant crops of crisp tasty full-size apples in the late summer to fall. Grow as a hedge or in pots. Plant two varieties for cross pollination, or plant near a midseason bloomer.

Blushing Delight™ Very sweet red and yellow fruit.

Golden Treat™ Golden fruit starts tart, sweetens if left on tree.

Tasty Red™ Bright red, sweet and juicy fruit.

CRABAPPLES (EDIBLE)

Dolgo Height and width 10-15 feet. Upright spreading shape. White flowers, red oval 1½" fruit. Tart and flavorful variety—great for making ruby red jelly. Great pollinizer for early and mid-season blooming apples. Pollination: self. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

Evereste™ Height and width 8-10 feet (natural dwarf). Elegant semi-weeping form. Red 1" fruit good for jellies and pickled apples in fall. Excellent pollinizer for mid to late season blooming apples. Disease resistant. Pollination: self.

APRICOTS

Apricot trees have pink to white blooms in early spring, usually March. (Late frosts or prolonged cold wet weather during blooming can cause fruit set difficulties in exposed locations.) Foliage is beautiful, bronze turning to green. Apricot trees like full sun and a light soil; they are self-fertile.

Harcot (Dwarf) Large yellow-orange fruit with a red blush. Juicy and sweet. This Canadian variety blooms late and has cold-hardy blooms, making it ideal for areas susceptible to late frosts. Freestone variety. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

Harglow (Dwarf) Medium size bright orange fruit. Firm and very sweet, freestone variety. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

Wenatchee Moorpark (Dwarf) Medium size golden fruit. Longtime favorite in Western WA. Recommended for other western climates where spring rains and frosts limit apricot culture. Rich, flavorful fruit used fresh, dried, or canned. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

CHERRIES

Fruiting cherry trees have pink to white single blooms like their ornamental cousins. They usually bloom in March/April and fruit in mid-summer. All of Sky's dwarf tree cherries are grafted on dwarf rootstock Gisela 5.

Most newer tree cherry varieties are self-fertile. Many older favorite varieties, such as Bing, require cross-pollination with a different cherry variety in order to set fruit, and the bloom times of the two trees must overlap.

In the table below, sweet cherries which need cross-pollination are in **bold**. These varieties **must** cross-pollinize with either a self-fertile sweet cherry or one belonging to a different pollen group. Plus, the other tree should overlap in bloom time (in the same or an adjacent column.)

For example, Bing and Rainier will cross-pollinize, as will Bing and a combination tree. Bing and Royal Ann are incompatible (they belong to the same pollen group), and Bing and Black Gold bloom too far apart to cross-pollinize reliably.

<p>Early Blooming Bing (Group III) Lapins Rainier (Group IX) Royal Ann (Group III) Sweetheart Vandalay</p>	<p>Early Midseason Angela (Group III) Combination Tree Kristin (Group III) Lambert (Group III) Van (Group II)</p>	<p>Midseason Glacier Sam (Group XII) Stella, Compact Stella Tehranivee White Gold</p>	<p>Late Blooming Black Gold Bush Cherries: All Pie Cherries: All</p>
--	---	--	--

Bing (Dwarf) Large, dark mahogany red. Ripens early July. Sweet, firm, and juicy; the standard for “black” cherries. Vigorous, heavy producer. Subject to cracking. Needs cross-pollination. WWFRF.

Black Gold (Dwarf) Large, firm, dark red cherries with excellent flavor. Ripens late July. Disease resistant. WWFRF.

Carmine Jewel™ Pie Bush Cherry 6-8' bush. Fruit is small with very small pits. Pick while red and tart for pies or canning, or let ripen to black for fresh eating.

Evans Pie (Dwarf) Natural dwarf trees grows about 8' on Gisela rootstock. Dark red, Morello-type fruit great for pies and canning. Very productive small tree.

Glacier (Dwarf) Large, dark red. Ripens mid July. Sweet and juicy. Developed for Western Washington by WSU.

Lapins (Dwarf) Large, black. Ripens late July. Good flavor; similar to Bing but a little softer. Resistant to cracking. Self-fertile. WWFRF.

Montmorency Pie (Dwarf) Small, bright red pie cherry. Ripens early July. Sweet-tart and juicy; good for pies and canning. Heirloom variety. WWFRF.

Morello Pie (Dwarf) Dark red pie cherry. Ripens very late. Good for pies and canning; tart aromatic flesh and dark juice. Very productive tree.

Rainier (Dwarf) Large, yellow with pink blush. Ripens early July. Sweet and firm. Good variety for the Northwest. Needs cross-pollination. WWFRF.

Royal Ann (Dwarf) Large, yellow with red blush. Ripens early July. Sweet and juicy; classic yellow cherry. Sweet, sprightly flavor. Good fresh or for canning. Needs cross-pollination.

Stella (Dwarf) Large, dark red. Ripens early July. Sweet, firm, and juicy. Resists cracking.

Sweetheart (Dwarf) Large, bright red. Ripens late July. Sweet, firm, and juicy. WWFRF.

Tehranivee (Dwarf) Dark mahogany red cherry with black-red juice. Firm, sweet, and flavorful. Ripens late July. WWFRF.

Vandalay (Dwarf) Large, black, delicious. Ripens early July. Resistant to cracking. WWFRF.

FIGS

Fig trees, though tropical looking, are cold hardy to about 10°F and thrive in the Pacific Northwest. They can reach 25'; pruning can keep them smaller. Plant figs in a sunny location where they'll get plenty of heat, such as against a south-facing wall. Some figs produce two crops each year. The first, called the breba crop, is produced on last year's growth and typically ripens July to August. The second crop is produced on the current year's growth and may not ripen in cooler summers. All figs carried by Sky Nursery are self-fertile and produce without any insect pollination. Varieties marked HHR were particularly recommended for the Puget Sound area by noted local fig expert Hildegard Hendrickson.

Brown Turkey (Aka Vern's Brown Turkey) Mahogany skin, sweet amber flesh. Will sometimes bear two crops a year. Place against south or west facing wall. HHR.

Desert King Green skin and strawberry colored flesh. Ripens in mid August. Very reliable producer; good one to try in cooler locations. Fruit is good fresh or for drying. HHR.

Hardy Chicago Purple skin, dark red flesh. Sweet rich flavor; small fruit. Once established, it can freeze to the ground and still produce a good crop the following fall.

Lattarula (AKA Italian Honey) Green skin, honey-colored flesh. Ripens in early fall. Good producer, fruit superb for fresh eating, canning or drying. HHR.

Little Miss Figgy Burgundy to dark purple skin, amber flesh. Sweet rich flavor. Very dwarf variety grows only 4-6 feet tall. Excellent in containers.

Olympian Purple skin, bright red-purple flesh. Large, sweet fruit ripens in late July/early August. Discovered by biologist Denny McGaughy in a backyard in Olympia.

Violette De Bordeaux (AKA Negronne) Striking black-purple fruit with dark red flesh. Sweet rich flavor. Smaller tree (6-10'); good choice for containers. Ripens in September.

MEDLAR

Medlars are related to apples; they are widely grown in European home orchards. The small (1") fruit is collected after the first frost and left in a cool lighted place to soften and finish ripening off the tree (like some persimmon varieties). When fully ripe, the soft flesh tastes like cinnamon applesauce and makes wonderful jam. The self-fertile ornamental trees grow about 10' tall and have white blossoms in spring.

MULBERRIES

Mulberries are nicely formed ornamental trees with lush, tropical-looking foliage. The fruit looks like a long, juicy blackberry and has a sweet distinctive flavor. Like blackberries, black mulberries will stain if they drop on pavement or wood; site your tree appropriately. The trees will reach 20 feet but can be kept smaller with pruning. Mulberries like at least a half day of sun (full sun all day is better) and well-drained soil. All Sky varieties are self-fertile.

Contorted Very ornamental dwarf tree with gnarled and twisted branches. Grows only 6-8' tall. Small crop of sweet black fruit.

Illinois Everbearing Delicious mulberries ripen continuously throughout July, August, and September. Red fruit turns black when it ripens fully. Abundant producer at an early age.

NECTARINES

Nectarines have fragrant pink blooms in early spring and glossy foliage. They like full sun and a light soil, and are best kept pruned to keep the centers open. Note: the Seattle area is prone to a fungal disease called peach leaf curl. Be prepared to spray in winter.

Hardy Red (Dwarf) Red skinned with golden blush, yellow flesh. Semi-freestone. Good variety for Seattle. Excellent flavor. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

NUTS

FILBERTS/HAZELNUTS

Filberts are handsome, rounded small trees, generally growing 10-20 feet tall; they can also be planted about four feet apart and pruned as shrubs to form a 6-10 foot tall edible hedge. Yellow catkin flowers provide interest in late winter. Filbert nuts, also called hazelnuts, are small, round to acorn-shaped, and sweet. The Northwest native hazelnut (aka beaked hazelnut) does produce nuts, but for the tastiest nuts and best resistance to Eastern filbert blight, get our named varieties, bred for both flavor and disease-resistance.

Filberts require cross pollination, and not all varieties are cross compatible, so plan on getting varieties that will pollinize each other. They are wind pollinated, so plant your filberts within fifty feet of each other with no obstructions. Commercial orchards are usually planted at a 20 foot spacing with pollinizer varieties every third tree.

Eta Cross pollinizes with Jefferson, Polly O, and Theta. Small yields of small, tasty nuts. Good pollinizer for Jefferson; used in commercial orchards for that purpose. Upright tree.

Jefferson Cross pollinizes with Eta, Polly O, and Theta. Considered the best all-round variety for the Northwest. High yields of medium-sized, round nuts with excellent flavor.

Polly O Cross pollinizes with Eta, Jefferson, Theta, Wepster, and Yamhill. High yielding producer of good quality nuts. Great for baking. Early ripening. Upright vigorous tree.

Theta Cross pollinizes with Eta, Jefferson and Polly O. Small yields of small, tasty nuts. Best pollinizer for Jefferson; widely used in commercial orchards for that purpose. Upright tree.

Wepster Cross pollinizes with Polly O and Yamhill; also pollinized by Jefferson. High yielding producer of flavorful nuts. Upright vigorous tree.

Yamhill Cross pollinizes with Polly O and Wepster; also pollinized by Jefferson. High yields of round, sweet nuts. Smaller, earlier ripening than Jefferson. Moderate spreading tree.

WALNUTS

Walnuts are great nut trees for people with a lot of space. The majestic, spreading trees grow up to 60 feet tall. Many plants have trouble growing under walnuts because of chemicals the tree exudes; read a permaculture guide's "walnut guild" for recommended underplantings. English (Persian) walnuts are the common supermarket walnuts. They are self-fertile, but will produce more nuts with two varieties for cross-pollination. A mature tree can produce up to 100 pounds of nuts.

Carpathian English Walnut Thin-shelled nuts have a mild flavor. Tree is hardy to -20°F.

Manregion English Walnut Large thin-shelled nuts, easy to crack, with good flavor. Tree is hardy to -10°F.

OLIVES

Olive trees are picturesque evergreens with attractive silvery foliage. They are hardy to about 10° F. They require full sun and well-drained soil. Olives are wind-pollinated, so plant varieties that need cross-pollination near each other. For maximum ripening, plant against a south or west wall.

Arbequina Early ripening Spanish variety with a graceful weeping habit. Starts bearing at a young age—small brown olives are good for oil or brining to eat. Pollination: self.

PEACHES

Peaches have showy, fragrant pink blooms in early spring and glossy foliage. They like full sun and a light soil; they are best kept pruned to keep the centers open. All peaches carried at Sky are self-fertile. Note: the Seattle area is prone to a fungal disease called peach leaf curl. Buy resistant varieties such as Frost or be prepared to spray.

Frost (Dwarf) Yellow-orange medium to large size fruit. Semi-freestone, yellow flesh. Good flavor for fresh eating or canning. Ripens mid August. Resistant to peach leaf curl! Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

PEARS, ASIAN

Asian pear trees can be maintained at 12-16 feet on semi-dwarf rootstock. Trees have white flowers and glossy foliage. They tend to overbear, so thinning the fruit to one per cluster is recommended. Asian pears require cross-pollination; the varieties carried by Sky will all cross-pollinize with each other. Early-blooming European pears might overlap in bloom time enough to pollinize Asian pears, but it is best not to rely on this.

Chojuro (Semi Dwarf) Medium size, flattened, light brown. Ripens mid September. Crisp, aromatic, and firm. Good keeper. Productive tree. Pollination: any other Asian pear. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf).

Hosui (Semi Dwarf) Very large, golden with russetting. Ripens early September. Crisp, juicy, and very sweet. Pollination: any other Asian pear. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf).

Kosui (Semi Dwarf) Medium size, flattened, russeted bronze. Ripens late August. Crisp, sweet, and aromatic, with tender skin. Pollination: other Asian pear. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf).

Nijiseiki (Aka 20th Century) (Semi Dwarf) Medium size, round, yellow-green. Ripens mid September. Mild flavor, firm and juicy. Most popular cultivar. Pollination: other Asian pear. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf).

Shinseiki (Semi Dwarf) Medium to large size, round, yellow. Ripens late August. Very crisp, juicy and aromatic. Stores well. Productive tree. Pollination: other Asian pear. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf). WWFRF.

PEARS, EUROPEAN

European pear trees have a strongly vertical habit and can usually be maintained at 12-15 feet on dwarf rootstock. Flowers are showy and white and usually appear in late March. Pears should be picked underripe and ripened on the counter. Fruit is ready to pick when the stem breaks if you cup the fruit; most varieties will be ready for harvest in September or October. Most European pears require cross-pollination; any two Sky varieties will cross-pollinize with each other. Late-blooming Asian pears might overlap in bloom time enough to pollinize European pears, but it is best not to rely on this.

Bartlett (Dwarf) Large yellow fruit. Ripens early to mid September. Sweet and tender, good fresh / canned. Pollination: other pear. Rootstock Provence Quince (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Bosc (Semi Dwarf) Long, narrow, dark green russeted fruit. Ripens early October. Highly rated flavor, good for eating fresh or canning. Pollination: other pear. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf). WWFRF.

Ubileen (Dwarf) Very large, early ripening pear with award-winning flavor. Green blushed red. Ripens mid August. Vigorous and disease resistant. Pollination: other pear. Rootstock Provence Quince (Dwarf).

PERSIMMONS

Persimmons (*Diospyros* species) make a beautiful addition to any landscape. Most varieties can be maintained at about 10-12'. They have ornamental foliage that turns bright yellow and orange in the fall. The brilliant reddish orange fruit can hang on the branches well into November. Persimmon trees require little pruning and tolerate wetter soil than most other fruit trees. As with all fruit trees, plant in a sunny warm location for best fruit production.

Astringent persimmon varieties should be picked when fully colored, then brought inside to finish ripening. When soft they are ready to eat. Non-astringent varieties may be eaten when still firm. Persimmons are excellent eaten fresh, made into jam, or used in baked goods. Asian persimmons carried by Sky Nursery are self-fertile.

Note: Persimmon trees break dormancy based on heat, so they may not break dormancy when expected if we have a cool spring. Their first year especially, they may not leaf out until summer or even fall.

Early Fuyu Early-ripening variety of Fuyu. Same good flavor. Non-astringent type.

Fuyu Non-astringent type with sweet mild flavor. Most popular supermarket persimmon. Bright orange fruit shaped like a beefsteak tomato.

Hachiya Acorn shaped, deep orange fruit; often found in supermarkets. Great dried. Very sweet and flavorful when fully ripe. **Astringent** type—let fruit finish ripening off the tree.

Phoenix Korean selection ('Do Geun Jo Sang') with large, orange fruit with a classic oxheart shape. Very sweet and flavorful when fully ripe. **Astringent type**—let fruit finish ripening off the tree.

Robin Korean selection ('Eun Poong Jun Si') with heavy, early yields of bright orange fruit with a beefsteak tomato shape. Very sweet and flavorful when fully ripe. **Astringent type**—let fruit finish ripening off the tree.

PLUMS, ASIAN

Asian plums are spreading ornamental trees with pink or white blooms in early spring. They like full sun and a light soil, and are best kept pruned to keep the centers open. On dwarf rootstock they can be maintained at under ten feet. Fruit is typically juicy, soft, and freestone. Most varieties need to be pollinized by another Asian variety.

Hollywood (Dwarf) Large fruit has dark red skin, deep red flesh. Ripens late August. Sweet and firm, good fresh or in jelly. Tree has showy pink flowers and purple leaves. Pollination: Methley or Satsuma. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Methley (Dwarf) Medium sized purple red fruit. Often the earliest tree fruit to ripen—as early as July. Sweet and flavorful. Tree is productive and fast-growing. Pollination: other Asian variety. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Satsuma (Dwarf) Medium sized deep red fruit. Ripens mid August. Deep red flesh, juicy, flavorful. Tree is productive and fast-growing. Pollination: other Asian variety. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

Shiro (Dwarf) Large, round yellow fruit. Ripens early August. Sweet and juicy. Good fresh or cooked. Pollination: Methley or Satsuma. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

PLUMS, EUROPEAN

European plums tend to be more upright trees than Asian varieties, and to bloom a little later. They will tolerate a heavier soil than their Asian counterparts. Their fruit tends to be freestone, firmer than Asian plums, and better for drying as prunes or fruit leather. Most varieties are self-fertile; some need to be pollinized by another European variety.

Blue Damson (Dwarf) European type. Small, blue-black plums ripen early September. Sweet and juicy, firm. Good fresh, for Damson preserves, or for canning. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

Brooks (Dwarf) Prune type. Medium-large, dark purple. Ripens early September. Sweet and juicy, very similar to Italian Prune. Good fresh, for drying, or for canning. Freestone. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

Green Gage (Dwarf) Medium size fruit has green-yellow skin with sweet amber flesh. Ripens late August. Classic English dessert plum; good fresh or for canning. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

Imperial Epineuse (Dwarf) Medium sized oval fruit, purple-blue skin with yellow flesh. Ripens mid August. Freestone. Firm, sweet flesh; excellent fresh or for drying. Pollination: other European variety. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Italian Prune (Dwarf) Prune type. Medium size, dark purple skin, yellow flesh. Ripens early September. Freestone. Sweet and juicy, firm. Seattle's favorite prune type. Good fresh, for drying, or for canning. Freestone. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Seneca (Dwarf) Very large fruit, red skin with yellow flesh. Ripens early September Freestone. Very sweet, good fresh, canned, or dried. Pollination: another European variety. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Stanley (Dwarf) Prune type. Large, dark purple. Ripens late August. Sweet and juicy, very similar to Italian Prune. Good fresh, dried, or cooked. Freestone. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Yellow Egg (Dwarf) Large, oval, yellow. Ripens early August. Soft, sweet and juicy. Excellent fresh or cooked. Freestone. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

QUINCES

Back when everyone made jelly or preserves, quince was a part of every farm's orchard for its aromatic, high-pectin fruit. A gnarled small tree or large shrub, quince is a great ornamental addition to the landscape. It is covered with fragrant white flowers in the spring and golden fruit in the fall. It is self-fertile.

Pineapple Medium size yellow aromatic fruit has pineapple flavor, great in jelly and cider. Ripens in October. 10' tree has beautiful white flowers in spring.

Smyrna Most popular variety in America for 200 years. Abundant crops of very large, aromatic lemon yellow fruit. Great in jelly and preserves. Very hardy and reliable.