



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 selection and care available in the store and on our website; or consult one of our sales associates with specific questions. The Seattle Tree Fruit Society, Northwest Fruit (the Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation in Mount Vernon), and WSU extension services offer additional resources for home orchardists.

In general, properly trained dwarf trees can be maintained at from 8-15' when full grown; semi-dwarf trees from 14-18'; while standard trees can be 25'+. Genetic dwarf and mini dwarf plants can be maintained at from 4-9' tall. In our list below, NWF indicates varieties particularly recommended for the Puget Sound region by Northwest Fruit.

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. Each branch on the tree has a colored tag listing that graft's variety, so you can choose a tree with the variety combination you want. 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. You can train a single-variety tree into an espalier, but Sky's pre-trained espaliered fruit trees are all self-fertile combinations.

COMBINATION REGULAR (NON-ESPALIER) TREES

Combination Apples (Semi Dwarf) Four apple varieties with different flavors, colors, and harvest times. Each tree may have a different combination of grafted branches, so look at the branch color tags to get a tree with the varieties you want. Rootstock MM106 (Semi dwarf).

Combination Apple ONE Chehalis, Cosmic Crisp® WA 38 cv, Gravenstein, Honeycrisp, or Sunrise Magic® WA 2 cv. These trees are licensed to be grown only in Washington.

Combination Apple TWO Akane, Honeycrisp, Liberty, Pink Lady, or Spartan.

Combination Apple THREE Braeburn, Fuji, Gala, Honeycrisp, or Red Macintosh.

Combination Cherry (Dwarf) Three different cherry varieties with different flavors and harvest times. Each tree may have a different combination of Bing, Montmorency, Rainier, Stella, Sweetheart, or Van, so look at the color tags to get a tree with the three you want. Rootstock Gisela 5 (Dwarf).

Combination Asian Pear (Semi Dwarf) Four Asian pear varieties with different flavors, colors, and harvest times. Each tree may have a different combination of Chojuro, Kosui, Nijiseiki, Shinko, or Shinseiki, so look at the color tags to get a tree with the varieties you want. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf).

Combination European Pear (Semi Dwarf) Four European pear varieties with different flavors, colors, and harvest times. Each tree may have a different combination of Anjou, Bartlett, Bosc, Flemish Beauty, Red Bartlett, or Rescue so look at the color tags to get a tree with the varieties you want. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf).

Combination European Plum (Semi Dwarf) Four plum varieties with different flavors, colors, and harvest times. Each tree may have a different combination of Brooks, Green Gage, Italian Prune, Seneca, Stanley, or Yellow Egg so look at the color tags to get a tree with the varieties you want. Rootstock Krymsk 1 (Semi Dwarf).

Combination Fruit Cocktail Tree (Semi Dwarf) Harvest four different kinds of fruit from a single tree! Each tree will have a different combination of Puget Gold Apricot, Hardy Red Nectarine, Frost Peach, Italian Prune, Rainier and/or Lapins Cherry so look at the color tags to get a tree with the varieties you want. Rootstock Krymsk 1 (Semi Dwarf).

Combination Fruit Salad Tree (Semi Dwarf) Harvest four different kinds of fruit from a single tree! Each tree will have a different combination of Harglow and/or Puget Gold Apricot, Hardy Red Nectarine, Frost Peach, Italian Prune and/or Shiro Plum so look at the color tags to get a tree with the varieties you want. Rootstock Krymsk 1 (Semi 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 M26 (Dwarf).

Combination Apple 3-Way Espalier Two Three varieties in a formal 3-tier espalier. Combination of Fuji, Gala, and Honeycrisp. Pollination: self. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

Combination Apple 3-Way Espalier Three Three varieties in a formal 3-tier espalier. Combination of Akane, Honeycrisp, and Spartan. Pollination: self. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

Espalier Cherry Three varieties in a formal 3-tier espalier. Combination of Bing, Rainier, and Van. Pollination: self. Rootstock Mazzard F 12-1 (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 POHxF87 (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 the variety and the 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 table on the next page, trees that bloom at about the same time (in the same column) will cross-pollinize each other. They will also generally 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 bolded and 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 bolded and marked with a star.

Early Blooming	Early Midseason	Midseason Blooming	Late Blooming
Alkmene *Gravenstein Redlove Calypso Williams' 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 Enterprise Golden Sentinel *Jonagold *Karmijn de Sonnaville Macoun Red Cascade Snow Sweet Sunrise Magic® "Urban®" Columnars 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

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

Bramley (Dwarf) Large, yellow-green with red striping. Ripens early October. Crisp texture, intense tart-sweet flavor. Classic English cooking apple; also great for fresh eating if you like tartness. Vigorous; scab and mildew resistant. Not a good pollinizer for other varieties. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

Chehalis (Dwarf) Large, yellow-green. Ripens late September. Scab and mildew resistant. Crisp and juicy, good for cooking and eating. Similar to Golden Delicious but more reliable in our cool-summer climate. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

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. The tree is vigorous, productive, and disease resistant. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf), M27 (Mini dwarf). Note: may need hot summers to ripen.

Enterprise (Dwarf) Glossy red. Ripens late October. Fire blight, scab and mildew resistant. Excellent keeper, spritely flavor. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

Fuji (Beni Shogun) (Dwarf) Russetted 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). NWF.

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

Honeycrisp (Dwarf & Mini) 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), M27 (Mini dwarf). NWF.

Liberty (Dwarf & Mini) 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), M27 (Mini dwarf). NWF.

Melrose (Dwarf) Large red. Ripens late October. Tart, crisp, and flavorful; one of the top-rated all-purpose apples for the Northwest. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). NWF.

Pristine (Dwarf) Canary yellow fruit. Ripens August. Crisp texture, tart flavor. Good for eating, cider, and cooking. Tree is resistant to scab, fire blight, powdery mildew, and rust. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). NWF.

Redlove® Calypso (Semi-Dwarf) Strawberry-red skin **and flesh**. Medium size. Ripens mid to late September. Swiss introduction; aromatic, sweet, firm and juicy. Bright red flesh has 30% more anthocyanins than typical apples. Scab resistant. Rootstock M7 (Semi-Dwarf).

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). NWF.

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. Great keeper, getting sweeter in storage while retaining its crispness. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

Williams' Pride (Dwarf) Large red. Ripens early August: the best early apple. Sweet, rich, spicy flavor. Trees are productive and disease resistant. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). NWF.

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.

North Pole Large sized bright red fruit. Ripens mid September. McIntosh type--crisp, juicy, and sweet.

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 are narrower than other columnar apples (growing 8-10' tall by 2' wide) and have great flavor and improved disease resistance. They are perfect for apartment-dwellers and suburbanites. 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.

Blushing Delight™ Very sweet red and yellow fruit.

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

Tangy Green™ Bright green, crisp and tart fruit.

Tasty Red™ Bright red, sweet and juicy fruit.

CRABAPPLES (EDIBLE)

Dolgo Height and width 12-18 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 M106 (Semi-Dwarf).

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.

Puget Gold (Dwarf) Medium size golden orange fruit. Ripens early August. Firm and very sweet, good producer for the Pacific Northwest. Developed by WSU. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). NWF.

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>
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Angela (Dwarf) Small black cherries with dark flesh. Ripens late July. Sweet, firm, and juicy. Vigorous, heavy producer; you may need to thin fruit. Crack and disease resistant. Needs cross-pollination. NWF.

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. NWF.

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

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.

Kristin (Dwarf) AKA Kirsten Large, black. Ripens mid July. Sweet, firm, and juicy with good flavor. Crack resistant—very cold hardy. Needs cross-pollination. NWF

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

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

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. NWF.

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.

Sam (Dwarf) Large, black, heart-shaped fruit. Ripens early July. Sweet and firm; crack resistant. 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. NWF.

FIGS

Fig trees, though tropical looking, are cold hardy to about 10°F and thrive in the Pacific Northwest. Non-dwarf varieties can reach 25' over time; 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.**

Fignomenal Purple skin, dark red flesh. Sweet rich flavor; small fruit. This is a super-dwarf sport of Hardy Chicago, growing as a 3' tall and wide bush. Great for containers!

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 in the fall.

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.

Little Ruby Compact variety (to ten feet if pruned), good for containers. Dark red, sweet figs; usually two crops. Discovered by biologist Dennis McGaughy in Olympia.

LSU Purple Compact variety (10-12' feet), good for containers. Very sweet fruit with dark purple skin, strawberry-colored flesh. Starts bearing very young; usually bears two crops. Bred at Louisiana State University for productivity, flavor, disease and pest resistance.

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.

JUJUBES

Jujube (*Zizyphus jujube*, AKA Chinese Date) is a fine ornamental with light gray, gnarled branches, fine lacy foliage, and profuse, fragrant white flowers in mid summer. The brownish fruit is sweet and date-like. The tree is partially self-fertile but bears better if two different varieties are planted. Sky carries several varieties (Li and Autumn Beauty) which will cross-pollinize. Give jujubes maximum heat and sun for fruit ripening.

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.

Mojo Berry Bred in Japan for high production of flavorful fruit on very dwarf tree. Grows only 5-8' tall. Extended harvest of sweet black fruit. Great for containers and small spaces.

NECTARINES

Nectarines have fragrant pink blooms in early spring and glossy foliage. They like full sun and a light soil and should be pruned to keep the centers open. Sky's nectarines are self-fertile. Note: the Seattle area is prone to a fungal disease called peach leaf curl. Be prepared to spray in winter. Covering the trees from December to February to keep the stems dry may reduce infection.

Genetic dwarf varieties generally grow to only 4-6' feet but produce full-size fruit. They are great as patio trees in containers. Their small size makes them easy to cover (or move to a garage) for the winter to reduce leaf curl infection.

Flavortop (Dwarf) Gold skinned with deep red blush, yellow flesh. Freestone. Renowned for complex delicious flavor and aroma. Sweet and juicy. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

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

Nectar Babe Genetic Dwarf Red skinned with golden blush, yellow flesh. Freestone. Sweet and juicy.

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.

Arbosana Bred for early bearing, cold and disease resistance, and good oil production. 10-12' tall. Fruit has 19-20% oil with a good fruity flavor. Pollination: self.

Manzanillo Classic Spanish variety with compact rounded form. Large round olives with small pits. High quality oil olives or excellent brined. Needs a warm microclimate. Pollination: other olive.

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. Sky's peaches are self-fertile. Note: the Seattle area is prone to a fungal disease called peach leaf curl. Buy resistant varieties such as Frost and be prepared to spray in winter as needed. Covering the trees from December to February to keep the stems dry may reduce infection.

Genetic dwarf varieties generally grow to only 5-6' feet. They are great as patio trees in containers. Their small size makes them easy to cover (or move to a garage) for the winter to reduce peach leaf curl infection.

Bonanza Genetic Dwarf Red skinned with yellow flesh. Freestone. Gorgeous showy double flowers in spring; fruit is juicy and sweet. You may need to thin fruit to prevent the tree from overbearing.

Bonfire Genetic Dwarf Gorgeous ornamental with showy double pink flowers in spring and glossy burgundy foliage. The small-sized fruit is white-fleshed with red skin. It is not choice for fresh eating but good in pies or preserves.

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). NWF.

Oregon Curl Free (Semi Dwarf) Sweet, juicy, flavorful yellow-orange fruit. Semi-freestone. Ripens mid August. Resistant to peach leaf curl! Rootstock Lovell (Semi dwarf).

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.

Ari-Rang (Aka Korean Giant) (Semi Dwarf) Very large, russeted orange-brown. If thinned, fruit can reach grapefruit size. Ripens early October. Crisp, juicy, and very sweet. 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). NWF.

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).

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.

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). NWF.

Orcas (Dwarf) Large, yellow blushed red. Ripens mid September. Sweet and mild, good fresh, dried, or canned. Scab resistant. Pollination: other pear. Rootstock Provence Quince (Dwarf). NWF.

Red Bartlett (Dwarf) Medium to large, resembles regular Bartlett in flavor and shape. Red skin, white flesh. Sweet, aromatic, & juicy. Pollination: other pear. Rootstock Provence Quince (Dwarf).

PEAR-SORBUS HYBRID (SHIPOVA)

This natural hardy hybrid has been cultivated since the 1600's for its sweet tropical-tasting fruit. The fruit is about the size of a large apricot, with a texture like Asian pear, crisp and juicy. When ripe it is yellow-orange blushed red. It is high in pectin making excellent jams and jellies, and it is delicious fresh, tasting like spiced pear with an intense fragrance described as marzipan with a hint of cinnamon. Self-fertile, but will produce better if pollinized by a European pear.

Baby Shipova A natural dwarf growing only 6-8 feet tall. Begins bearing as early as three years after planting (unlike the species, which is notoriously slow to bear.)

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. They are ready to eat when fully soft. Non-astringent varieties may be eaten while 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. Be patient with your young plant!

Cardinal Non-astringent Korean selection ('Jo Choo cv'); large orange fruit with a beefsteak tomato shape. Very sweet and flavorful; exceptionally early. Compact tree.

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

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.

Saijo Japanese astringent type. Small conical orange fruit with spicy brown flesh, excellent flavor. Ripens earlier than Fuyu; usually seedless. A good bearer. Name means "the best one" in Japanese. Self-fertile.

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.

Beauty (Dwarf) Bright red, medium size fruit similar to Santa Rosa. Ripens early August. Sweet and juicy, rich blend of flavors. Tree productive and fast growing. Pollination: other Asian variety except Shiro; partly self-fertile. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). NWF.

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; partly self-fertile. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). NWF.

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).

PLUMS, EUROPEAN

European plum trees tend to be more upright 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) Small, blue-black plums ripen early September. Sweet-tart with rich distinctive flavor, astringent skin. Good for Damson preserves or for canning. Pollination: self. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf).

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

French Prune (Dwarf) Prune type. Small to medium size, dark reddish-purple skin, yellow flesh. Freestone. Ripens early September. Good fresh, for drying, or for canning. 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).

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

Mirabelle de Metz (Dwarf) Mirabelle type. Small, golden skin with red dots, yellow flesh. Freestone. Ripens late August. Heirloom variety with meltingly sweet flesh, delicious fragrance and flavor. Pollination: self. NWF.

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

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

PLUM-CHERRY HYBRID

Nadia Plum-Cherry (Dwarf) Nadia is a hybrid between an Asian plum and a cherry. The fruit is between a cherry and a plum in both flavor and size. Skin and flesh are dark red. The fruit is sweet, firm, juicy, and high in antioxidants. Pollination: Asian plum. 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.

Orange Large round yellow-skinned fruit, orange flesh turns red when cooked. Flavorful and aromatic; makes wonderful jelly and baked goods.

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.