



Fruit Tree List 2024

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, Royal Ann, 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 to six pear varieties on a single tree. Choose among Anjou, Bartlett, Bosc, Flemish Beauty, Red Bartlett, and Rescue. Pollination: self. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi Dwarf).

Combination European Plum (Dwarf) Harvest four to six different plum varieties from a single tree! Combination of Brooks, Green Gage, 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, Italian Prune, and 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 Puget Gold Apricot, Hardy Red Nectarine, Nadia Plum-Cherry, Green Gage Plum and/or Brooks 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 Espalier A two-tier espalier with 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	Akane	Amere de Berthcourt	Beni Shogun Fuji
*Gravenstein	Early Pink Lady®	*Ashmead's Kernel	*Bramley
William's Pride	Empire	Chehalis	Cosmic Crisp®
Zestar	Liberty	Cox Orange Pippin	Gala
	Lodi	Crunch a Bunch	Granny Smith
	McIntosh	Enterprise	Honeycrisp
	North Pole	Golden Sentinel	*King (Tompkin's King)
	Pristine	*Jonagold	Melrose
	Scarlet Sentinel	*Karmijn de Sonnaville	Spartan
	Wynooche Early	Lubsk Queen	Most cider apples
	Yellow Transparent	Macoun	
		Pixie Crunch	
		Red Cascade	
		Snow Sweet	
		Sunrise Magic®	
		"Urban" Columnars	
		Winecrisp	
	Crabapples:		
	Centennial, Dolgo,	Crabapples: Evereste™,	Crabapples: Adirondack,
	Firecracker, Whitney	Transcendent	Golden Raindrops,
			Indian Summer, Snowdrift

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).

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). 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 & Mini) The favorite tart green apple! Ripens mid-October. Firm, crisp, and flavorful. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf), M27 (Mini 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 & 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. M26 (Dwarf), M27 (Mini 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.

Lodi (Dwarf) Large yellow fruit. Ripens early August. Crisp, tart, excellent cooking apple, similar to Yellow Transparent. Thin the fruit when about nickel size to prevent biennial bearing. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf).

Macoun (Dwarf) Red skin, snowy white flesh. Ripens late September. One of the best apples for fresh eating: sweet, crisp, juicy, and aromatic. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). WWFRF.

Spartan (Dwarf) Medium sized dark red. Ripens mid October. Crisp, juicy, semi-tart; good keeper, excellent all-purpose apple. Similar to McIntosh. Rootstock M26 (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, actually getting sweeter in storage while retaining its crispness. It's related to Gala, so Gala will not pollinize it. 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)

Whitney Height and width about 15 feet. Red golf ball-size apples perfect for canning, preserving, pickling and spicing. Flesh is sweet, juicy and slightly yellow. 1869 . Cold-hardy and heat-tolerant. Excellent pollinizer for early to mid season apples. 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.

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

Tilton (Dwarf) Medium size golden yellow orange fruit. Firm and sweet-tart with strong flavor. Hardy variety; buds and flowers more frost-tolerant than most apricots. 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.

Early Blooming Bing (Group III) Lapins Rainier (Group IX) Royal Ann (Group III) Sweetheart Vandalay	Early Midseason Angela (Group III) Combination Tree Kristin (Group III) Lambert (Group III) Van (Group II)	Midseason Glacier Sam (Group XII) Stella, Compact Stella Tehranivee White Gold	Late Blooming Black Gold Bush Cherries: All Pie Cherries: All
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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'. 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 late July. Good for pies and canning. 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. Midseason. 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. 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.

Chicago Hardy 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.

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.

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.

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

Neveralla (AKA Osborne Prolific) Dark purple to brown skin, amber to peach flesh. Sweet rich flavor. Fast growing, excellent producer. HHR.

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.

Petite Negra Black skin, sweet red flesh. Very dwarf tree grows only to 8'—excellent for containers, small spaces. Delicious and juicy. HHR.

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 two varieties which will cross-pollinize. Give jujubes maximum heat and sun for fruit ripening.

LOQUAT

Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*) is a beautiful landscape tree. Its small (15-30 foot) size, long dark evergreen leaves, and resistance to pests and diseases make it a nice addition to the edible landscape. Its early bloom time means it may fail to set fruit in our climate.

Providing frost protection at bloom time and orchard mason bees to pollinate it may help you get a crop of crisp, sweet, juicy apricot-sized fruit.

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, mulberries will stain if they drop on pavement or wood; site your tree appropriately. The trees will reach 30 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.

Early Bird 1 ½ inch long fruit is sweet, juicy, and flavorful. Fruit turns from red to black when ripe. Earliest ripening of any variety—as early as June!

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.

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.

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.

Sevillano Spanish variety with open form and dark green, airy foliage. Large, low-oil, fruity olives are excellent brined. Needs a warm microclimate. Pollination: other olive.

PAWPAWS

Pawpaws produce exotic, huge (up to 1 pound) fruit with a soft texture and sweet banana-like flavor. Unlike most fruit trees, pawpaws will produce fruit in partial shade. The tree is a beautiful addition to your landscape—pyramidal shape, slow-growing to 10', with large tropical-looking leaves. They are pollinated by beetles and flies, not bees, and require cross-pollination with any other cultivar. Pawpaws ripen early September to late October; pick fruit when it is beginning to soften and color has changed to greenish yellow. Eat when soft and custardy.

NC-1 Early-ripening variety bred in Canada; large flavorful fruit has yellow skin and flesh.

Pennsylvania Golden Very early-ripening, good for cooler regions. Medium size fruit is very sweet and flavorful with golden flesh and yellow skin.

Prolific Early to start bearing and very productive. Medium to large, tasty fruit.

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 or 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.

Comice (Dwarf) Large, russeted greenish yellow with a blush. Thick-skinned with superb flavor and texture. Ripens early October; excellent for storing. Pollination: other pear. Rootstock Provence Quince (Dwarf). WWFRF

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).

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.

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

Fuyu Jiro Round and flat, bright orange fruit. Non-astringent type; may be eaten fresh off the tree. Sweet mild flavor. Usually seedless. Self-fertile.

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.

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. Rootstock St. Julien A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

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.

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).

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. 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. 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) European type. Large, oval, yellow. Ripens early August. Soft, sweet and juicy. Excellent variety for baking or canning. 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.

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. Pollination: self.

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