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 offer additional resources for home orchardists.

In general, properly trained dwarf trees range from 8-12’ when full grown; semi-dwarf trees range from 15-20’; 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. Varieties marked with an asterisk are new to Sky this year.

**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 (SEMI DWARF)** Four or five 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 different delicious flavors on a single tree. Combination of Bing, Rainier, Royal Ann, Stella, and/or Van. Pollination: self. Rootstock Gisela 5.

**COMBINATION ASIAN PEAR (SEMI-DWARF)** A combination of four or five yellow and brown varieties. Combination of Chojuro, Kosui, Nijiseiki, Shinko, and Shinseiki. Pollination: self. Rootstock OHxF87 (Semi dwarf).


**COMBINATION ESPALIER TREES**

COMBINATION ASIAN PEAR ESPALIER  A two or three-tier espalier with Chojuro, Nijiseiki, and/or Shinseiki. Pollination: self. Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf).

COMBINATION EUROPEAN PEAR ESPALIER 3-WAY  A three-tier espalier: Bartlett, Bosc, and Red Clapp’s Favorite (Red, aromatic, large, very early; WWFRF). Pollination: self. Rootstock Province Quince (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 season; a combination tree offers 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-pollinate each other. They will also usually cross-pollinate with varieties whose bloom times largely overlap (trees in the columns on either side). Trees whose bloom times are farther apart than that will not reliably cross-pollinate in colder springs. For example, Akane, Chehalis, and Beni Shogun Fuji will all cross-pollinate; Akane and Braeburn, probably not. In addition, a few apple varieties, such as Gravenstein, have sterile pollen; these are marked with a star. They will be pollinated by other apple trees whose bloom times overlap, but they cannot pollinate them. (This table includes both this year’s offerings and some varieties Sky has carried in the past, for the benefit of customers looking for a pollination partner.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Blooming</th>
<th>Early Midseason</th>
<th>Midseason Blooming</th>
<th>Late Blooming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Gravenstein</td>
<td>Akane</td>
<td>Beni Shogun Fuji</td>
<td>Braeburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William’s Pride</td>
<td>Chehalis</td>
<td>Cox Orange Pippin</td>
<td>Cosmic Crisp®</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zestar</td>
<td>Early Pink Lady</td>
<td>Crunch a Bunch</td>
<td>Gala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>Empire</td>
<td>Granny Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pristine</td>
<td>Enterprise</td>
<td>Honeycrisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scarlet Sentinel</td>
<td>Golden Sentinel</td>
<td>*King (Tompkin’s King)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wynooche Early</td>
<td>*Jonagold</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow Transparent</td>
<td>*Karmijn de Sonnaville</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crabapples: Centennial, Dolgo, Firecracker, Whitney</td>
<td>Macoun</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Melrose</td>
<td>Melrose</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>North Pole</td>
<td>North Pole</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pixie Crunch</td>
<td>Pixie Crunch</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red Cascade</td>
<td>Red Cascade</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Snow Sweet</td>
<td>Snow Sweet</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spartan</td>
<td>Spartan</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Urban” Columnar Apples</td>
<td>“Urban” Columnar Apples</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Winecrisp</td>
<td>Winecrisp</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crabapples: Evereste, Transcendent</td>
<td>Crabapples: Adirondack, Golden Raindrops, Indian Summer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BENI SHOGUN FUJI (DWARF & MINI) 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), M27 (Mini dwarf). WWFRF.

COSMIC CRISP® (SEMI DWARF, DWARF & MINI) This red, juicy apple has a perfect combination of sweetness and tartness and is the first release from the apple breeding program at Washington State University. The plants are licensed and limited by WSU to only be sold to people growing the plants in the state of Washington. A cross between Honeycrisp and Enterprise, it is vigorous, productive, and disease resistant. (Enterprise and Honeycrisp are not good pollination partners for Cosmic Crisp®.) This apple has large size, crisp firm texture, and beautiful red skin with white star-like markings. It is a great keeper and is slow to oxidize when cut. Rootstock MM106 (Semi dwarf), M26 (Dwarf), M27 (Mini dwarf). Please note: may require hot summers to ripen well.

ENTERPRISE (SEMI DWARF) Glossy red. Ripens late October. Fire blight, scab and mildew resistant. Excellent keeper, spritely flavor. Rootstock MM106 (Semi dwarf).

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).


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), M27. 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. Rootstock M26 (Dwarf), M27 (Mini dwarf). WWFRF.

KING (AKA TOMPKINS KING) (DWARF) Large, waxy yellow with red striping. Ripens mid to late October. Crisp texture, sweet flavor. Good for eating, cider, and cooking. Heirloom pie apple! Rootstock M26 (Dwarf). Not a good pollinizer for other varieties. 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.

*RED CASCADE (DWARF) Medium sized red fruit is crisp and juicy. Very unusual tree—looks like a weeping crabapple but bears full-size, sweet and tasty fruit. Bred in Siberia to withstand cold and snow.

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.

WYNOOCH EARLY (SEMI DWARF) Medium sized fruit is yellow blushed red. Ripens early August, but keeps unusually well—until Christmas with refrigeration. Firm and crisp, with a rich full flavor, and thin skin. Delicious fresh, baked, or in sauce. Disease resistant. Rootstock M7 (Semi 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).

REACHABLES® APPLES
These apples grow as small trees, generally 6 - 10', so they can be cared for and harvested without a ladder. They are comparable in size to varieties grafted on the mini-dwarf rootstock (which this year includes Beni Shogun Fuji, Cosmic Crisp, Gala, and Honeycrisp). Pollination: other Reachable or midseason blooming apple variety.

*CRUNCH A BUNCH™  Very crunchy, full size yellow fruit. Sweet-tart flavor with a hint of pineapple.

*PIXIE CRUNCH™  Lunchbox-sized fruit on a mini tree! Small bright red fruit is sweet, tart, and very crisp. Fruit holds well on tree. Disease resistant tree.

COLUMNAR APPLES  Grow as hedge or in pots. These will reach 7-12' tall, 3-4' in diameter. Plant (at least) 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 more dwarf 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. Developed by Dr. Jaroslav Tupy in the Czech Republic. Plant at least two varieties for cross-pollination, or plant with a Reachable or midseason blooming variety.

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)
CENTENNIAL.  Height 8-10 feet—width 6-8 feet. Upright form. White flowers. Edible variety—1½” long, oval, red fruit with white fresh. Ripens early September. Excellent for jelly and cider; is also sweet and juicy enough for fresh eating. Scab resistant. Excellent pollener for early to mid season blooming apples. Pollination: other apple.

EVERESTE.  Height and width 8-10 feet (natural dwarf). Elegant semi-weeping form. Covered with fragrant white flowers in spring, red 1” fruit good for jellies and pickled apples in fall. Excellent pollener for mid to late season blooming apples. Disease resistant. Pollination: self, but crop may be heavier with cross-pollination.
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. Julian A (Dwarf).

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. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.

WENATCHEE MOORPARK (DWARF) Medium size golden orange fruit. Long time favorite in Western OR & WA. Recommended for other western climates where spring rains and frosts limit apricot culture. Rich, flavorful fruit used fresh, dried, canned. Rootstock St. Julian 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.

Bush cherries (genetic dwarves) are self-fertile and late-blooming, with ornamental pink to white single flowers in spring. These plants will start bearing at about two-three years old, and will mature at about five-six, producing up to thirty pounds of cherries.

Most newer tree cherry varieties are also 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, trees that bloom at about the same time (in the same column) will normally cross-pollinate each other. The exception is that Bing and Royal Ann have incompatible pollen; neither will pollinize the other (but both can be pollinized by another variety in that column). The later blooming cherries will often pollinize the earlier ones, but they cannot be relied upon every year. Varieties in bold require a pollinizer; the others are self-fertile. They will set fruit without a pollinizer nearby, but will often produce more fruit if cross-pollinized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early to Mid Blooming</th>
<th>Mid to Late Blooming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angela</td>
<td>Black Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bing* (incompatible with Royal Ann)</td>
<td>Bush Cherries (Carmine Jewel, Juliet, Romeo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination Tree</td>
<td>Glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapins</td>
<td>Montmorency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainier</td>
<td>Morello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Ann* (incompatible with Bing)</td>
<td>Stella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetheart</td>
<td>Surefire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalay</td>
<td>Sweet Cherry Pie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

CARMINE JEWEL™ PIE BUSH CHERRY 6-8’ bush. Fruit is small with very small pits. When fully ripe (black), the fruit is sweet enough for fresh eating, or it can be picked while red for cooking only.
GLACIER (DWARF)  
Large, dark red. Ripens mid July. Sweet and juicy. Developed for Western Washington by WSU.

JULIET™ PIE BUSH CHERRY  
7-8’ bush is extremely hardy with good disease resistance. Fruit is dark red with clear flesh. Excellent in pies or juiced; may be eaten fresh. Sweeter and tarter than Montmorency.

LAPINS (DWARF)  
Large, black. Ripens late July. Good flavor; similar to Bing but a little softer. Resistant to cracking. 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)  

RAINIER (DWARF)  

ROMEO™ PIE BUSH CHERRY  
Extremely hardy 6-’ bush. Fruit is dark red, almost black, with small pits. Excellent in pies or juiced, and may be eaten fresh.

ROYAL ANN (DWARF)  

SUREFIRE PIE (DWARF)  
Fire engine red with red flesh. Ripens mid July. A pie cherry, but sweet enough to eat fresh! Very late flowering, avoiding frost damage. Crack-resistant fruit. WWFRF.

*WHITE GOLD (DWARF)  
Large, yellow with red blush. Ripens early July. Sweet and juicy; good for fresh eating and canning. Tree is a consistent heavy cropper; fruit is crack-resistant.

FIGS  
Fig trees, though tropical looking, are actually cold hardy to about 10°F and thrive in the Pacific Northwest. They can reach 25’; pruning can keep them smaller. For best fruit production, plant figs in a sunny location where they’ll get plenty of heat, such as against a south-facing wall. Some figs can produce two crops each year. The first, called the breba crop, is produced on last year’s growth and typically ripens in July to August. The second, main 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 fig grower Hildegard Hendrickson.

CHICAGO HARDY (AKA BENSONHURST PURPLE)  
Purple skin, dark red flesh. Sweet rich flavor; small fruit. Once established, it can freeze in the winter and still produce a good crop the following fall. Excellent for containers.

DESERT KING  
Green skin and strawberry colored flesh. Ripens in mid August. Very reliable producer; good one to try in cooler areas where other varieties may not ripen. 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.
NEGRONNE (AKA VIOLETTE DE BORDEAUX) Striking dark purple, almost black fruit with dark red flesh. Sweet rich flavor. Smaller tree (6-10’); good choice for containers or small spaces. 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. Ripens in late July/early August. Discovered by biologist Denny McGaughy in a backyard in Olympia. Excellent ability to ripen large, sweet fruit in our Northwest summers.

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

VIOLETTA This Bavarian variety has been specially bred to survive temperatures down to -4°F and produce large crops in cooler-summer regions. Sweet and juicy violet fruit ripens as early as July. Great for containers.

MULBERRIES Mulberries are nicely formed ornamental trees with lush, tropical-looking foliage. The fruit is like a large, juicy, very sweet blackberry. Like blackberries, mulberries will stain if they drop; 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 varieties are self-fertile.

ILLINOIS EVERBEARING Delicious mulberries ripen continuously throughout July, August, and September. Red fruit turns black when it ripens. Abundant producer from 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. The genetic dwarfs grow like bushes rather than trees and can easily be grown in a large container. All nectarines carried at Sky are self-fertile. Note: the Northwest is prone to a fungal disease called peach leaf curl. Be prepared to spray in winter to control the disease.


NUTS

ALMONDS Almonds are great ornamental trees, growing to about 15-20 feet. They like full sun and a light soil, and have fragrant pink blooms in early spring followed by glossy foliage. They are closely related to peaches.


NIKITA’S PRIDE Thin-shelled, sweet flavored almonds. This is a true almond, not a peach-almond cross. Pollination: Oracle Almond or any peach.

*ORACLE Semi hard-shelled, sweet flavored almonds. This is a true almond, not a peach-almond cross. Late to bloom and early to ripen. Pollination: Nikita’s Pride Almond or any peach.
OLIVES  Olive trees are picturesque, stately evergreens with attractive silvery foliage. They are hardy to about 10º F. They require full sun and well-drained soil. Olives are wind-pollinated. For maximum ripening, plant against a south or west wall.

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

ARBOSANO  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.

*FRANCOIO  Classic Tuscan oil variety that is very successful in the Pacific Northwest. Will grow 20’ tall by about 10’ wide. High quality oil olives with a sweet, mild flavor. Pollination: other olive.

LECCINO  Classic Tuscan oil variety with a semi-pendulous habit. Tolerates a broader range of conditions and cooler summers. High quality oil olives with a sweet, mild flavor. Pollination: other olive.


*STAR OF CRIMEA  New variety is early-ripening and tasty. Grows 8-10’ tall. Pollination: other olive.

PAWPAWS  Pawpaws produce exotic, huge (up to 1 pound) fruit with a soft texture and sweet banana-like flavor. The tree is a beautiful addition to your landscape—pyramidal shape, slow-growing to 10’, with large tropical-looking leaves. Unlike most fruit trees, pawpaws will produce fruit in partial shade. They are pollinated by beetles and flies, not bees, and require cross-pollination with another pawpaw 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. Pawpaws are very rich in vitamins and minerals; one serving (100g, about ¼ a large fruit) has three times the vitamin C of apples and over half the RDA of iron.

MANGO  Most vigorous variety; high quality medium fruit with orange-yellow flesh. Pollination: any other pawpaw variety.

NC-1  Early-ripening variety bred in Canada; large flavorful fruit has yellow skin and flesh. Pollination: any other pawpaw variety.

PENNSYLVANIA GOLDEN  Very early-ripening, good for cooler regions. Medium size fruit is very sweet and flavorful with golden flesh and yellow skin. Pollination: any other pawpaw variety.

*PROLIFIC  Early to start bearing and very productive. Medium to large, tasty fruit. Pollination: any other pawpaw variety.

SUNFLOWER  Late-ripening; abundant, large, flavorful fruit with creamy butter-yellow flesh. Reliable producer. Pollination: any other pawpaw variety.
PEACHES

Peaches have showy, 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. The genetic dwarfs grow like bushes rather than trees and can easily be grown in a large container. All peaches carried at Sky are self-fertile. Note: the Northwest is prone to a fungal disease called peach leaf curl. Buy resistant varieties, or be prepared to spray in winter to control this.

CHARLOTTE (SEMI DWARF) Yellow-orange, large, freestone fruit. Ripens late August. Good flavor, yellow flesh. Resistant to peach leaf curl and bacterial canker. Rootstock: Lovell (Semi dwarf).


OREGON CURL FREE (SEMI DWARF) Sweet, juicy, flavorful yellow-orange fruit. Semi-freestone; large. Ripens mid August. Resistant to peach leaf curl! Rootstock: Lovell (Semi dwarf).


PEARS, ASIAN

Asian pear trees can usually be maintained at 12-15 feet on semi-dwarf rootstock. Flowers are showy and white; the foliage is glossy green tinged with purple. Trees tend to overbear; thinning the fruit to one per cluster is recommended for larger fruit. Fruit will usually ripen in September or October. Asian pears require cross-pollination; the varieties carried by Sky are all interfertile, so any two varieties will cross-pollinate with each other. The earliest-blooming European pears might overlap in bloom time enough to pollinate Asian pears, but it is best not to rely on this.


PEARS, EUROPEAN

European pear trees have a strongly vertical habit and can usually be maintained at 12-15 feet on semi-dwarf rootstock. Flowers are showy and white and usually appear in late March. Pears should be picked unripe 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. European pears require cross-pollination; the varieties carried by Sky are all interfertile, so any two varieties will cross-pollinate with each other. Late-blooming Asian pears might overlap in bloom time enough to pollinate European pears, but it is best not to rely on this.

**BARTLETT (DWARF)** Large, yellow. Ripens early to mid September. Sweet and tender, good fresh or canned. Pollination: any other pear. Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf). WWFRF.

**BOSC (DWARF)** Large, narrow shape. Dark green and russetted. Ripens early October. Highly rated flavor, good for eating fresh or canning. Pick unripe and ripen off tree. Pollination: any other pear. Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf). WWFRF.

**RESCUE (DWARF)** Large; orange-yellow skin. Ripens late August. Sweet and mild, good fresh, dried, or canned. Good producer. Pollination: other pear. Rootstock Province Quince (Dwarf). WWFRF.

**PERSIMMONS** Persimmon (Diospyros species) makes 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. Note: Persimmon trees break dormancy based on heat, so newly planted persimmon trees may not break dormancy their first season if we have a cool spring. They may not leaf out until summer or even fall their first year. Asian persimmons carried by Sky Nursery are self-fertile. We recommend planting a male pollinizer for American varieties, even for those which are reportedly self-fertile.

**Asian Persimmons:**

**FUYU** Most popular persimmon. Bright orange fruit shaped like a beefsteak tomato. Non-astringent type; may be eaten fresh off the tree. Sweet mild flavor.

**JIRO (EARLY)** Round and flat, bright orange fruit. Non-astringent type; may be eaten fresh off the tree. Sweet mild flavor. Usually seedless. Self-fertile.


**American Persimmons:**


**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. Some varieties are self-fertile; others need to be pollinated by another Asian variety. (Note: European and Asian varieties do not usually cross-pollinate.)

**HOLLYWOOD (DWARF)** Dark red, large fruit with deep red flesh. Ripens late August. Sweet and firm, good fresh or in jelly. Tree has showy pink flowers and purple leaves. Pollination: other Asian variety except Shiro. Rootstock: St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.


PLUMS, EUROPEAN    European plums tend to be more upright trees than Asian varieties, and to bloom a little later on average. They need full sun for best production, but will tolerate a heavier soil than their Asian counterparts. Their fruit tends to be freestone, firmer than Asian plums, and better for drying (making plum leather or prunes). Some varieties are self-fertile; others need to be pollinated by another European variety. (Note: European and Asian varieties do not usually cross-pollinate.)


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. Julian A (Dwarf).


SENeca (DWARF)    Very large fruit, red skin with yellow flesh. Freestone. Very sweet, good fresh, canned, or dried. Pollination: another European variety. Rootstock: St. Julian A (Dwarf). WWFRF.


POMEGRANATES    Pomegranates grow as small deciduous trees or shrubs with showy bright orange-red blooms followed by red fruit. They are hardy to about 15º F. They are ideal for container culture as they can be moved indoors if an Arctic Blast threatens. The trees grow to 15-18 feet if unpruned; plants in container will stay smaller. The fruit requires a long warm period to ripen, so moving plants indoors can also assist fruit to ripen.

ANGEL RED    Large, bright red fruit with very soft seeds. Gourmet flavor—very high in anti-oxidants. Orange-red flowers on very ornamental tree. Pollination: self.
**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 as well. It is covered with fragrant white flowers in the spring and golden fruit in the fall.

**AROMATNAYA**  
Delectable Russian variety, sweet enough for fresh eating. Large yellow aromatic fruit has almost pineapple flavor, makes excellent pies and preserves. Ripens October; best if picked and softened on windowsill. 10’ tree has beautiful white flowers in spring. Pollination: self.

**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**  