



Fruit Tree Varieties 2023

Where quality is always growing

Apples

Require two different varieties to cross pollinate and produce fruit.

Cortland: Bright red, crisp, slightly tart. Once cut, flesh doesn't brown rapidly. Apples ripen late September. Zone 4.

Crispin: Large, bright gold apples that produce huge crops. Crisp sweet flesh. Ripen late season. Zone 5.

Empire: Bright red skin, white interior. Flesh is crisp and juicy with the sweetness of a Red Delicious and tartness of a McIntosh. Zone 4.

Frostbite: Small, 2-3" deep red fruit. Very juicy orange-yellow flesh that's intensely sweet-tart and crisp. Very heavy yield. Super hardy to zone 3.

Ginger Gold: Pale yellow skin with slight russeting on the surface. Crisp, cream-colored flesh with a sweet, mildly tart taste. The flesh has a fine texture and does not brown right away when cut. Early to ripen in late August. Zone 5.

Honeycrisp: Light green-yellow skin with a pink-orange blush. White flesh is crisp and sweet with little acidity. Apples ripen mid-season. Developed for cold climates and is zone 3.

Macoun: Deep red fruit with a green background. Bright white, crisp and sweet flesh is excellent for eating fresh off the tree. Ripens mid-season. Zone 4.

McIntosh: Red skin with crisp, white flesh. Produces a heavy, reliable crop that ripens early to mid-season. Zone 4.

Northern Spy: One of the best storing apples and a top choice for pies. Green-yellow skin with a grainy yellow-white flesh. Wonderful tart flavor. An old apple variety developed in NY. Zone 4.

Red Delicious: Arguably the prettiest dark red apple. Its sweet with a very mild flavor. The flesh is juicy and has a light crispness. Ripens mid to late season. Zone 5.

Royal Gala: Red-orange with red speckled skin over sweet, crisp flesh. Ripens early to mid-season. Zone 4.

Yellow Delicious: Yellow skin. White, crisp flesh is sweet and juicy. Great fresh, eating apple but also great in pies. Later season harvest. Zone 5.

4 n 1 Grafted Cold Climate: Only one plant needed because the different grafts will pollinize each other.

Cherries - Sweet Cherries - Most sweet cherries require two varieties to cross pollinize for fruit. Some are self-fertile, meaning they do not need another variety for fruit. Sour cherries are self-fertile.

Bing: Needs pollinizer. Black, sweet fruit has rich flavor and is freestone. Fruit ripens early July. Zone 5.

Black Gold: Self-fertile. Darkest red almost black, sweet fruit ripens mid-season. Zone 5.

Black York: Needs pollinizer. This is an improved Bing-Type cherry that's been developed for home orchards. Black, sweet fruit ripen mid-season. Zone 5.

Lapins: Self-fertile. Dark red fruit are some of the largest and juiciest of the sweet cherry varieties. Cherries ripen in July. Zone 4.

Stella: Self-fertile. Can pollinize other sweet cherries. Dark red, sweet fruit ripens mid-July. Zone 5.

Sweetheart: Bright red, sweet cherries will ripen around the beginning of August. Turns red before its fully ripe, so leave it on the tree till it's ready. Ripens later in the season. Zone 5.

White Gold: Self-fertile. Yellow with red blush, sweet fruit ripens mid-season. Zone 5.

4 n 1 Grafted Cold Climate: Only one plant needed because the different grafts will pollinize each other.

Montmorency: Large, red sour cherries are perfect for baking and canning. Fruit ripens late July. Zone 4.

Apricots

Early bloom time makes these susceptible to late-frost damage. Planting in a protected area will help mitigate this issue.

Goldcot: Yellow skin with a red blush. Freestone and orange flesh. Fruit ripens in early July. Best production with another variety to pollinate. Zone 5.

Goldstrike: Orange skin with deep red blush. Freestone and orange flesh. One of earliest to ripen in early July. Needs another variety to pollinate. Zone 5.

Perfection: Large fruit early in the season. Orange-yellow flesh with firm texture. This variety requires another variety to pollinate. Zone 4.

Nectarines

While they are self-fertile, it does help the yield to plant multiple varieties.

Arctic Glow: Ruby-red skin covers white flesh. Semi-freestone. Fruit ripens late July to early August. Zone 5.

Independence: Gold skin with red blush. Yellow, extremely juicy and sweet flesh is great for eating fresh. Great for home orchards with a very dependable crop ripening the beginning of July. Free stone. Zone 5.

Red Gold: Skin is yellow with a red blush. Freestone. Zone 5.

Peaches

Planting multiple varieties isn't necessary for these self-fertile plants, but it can help increase the yield.

Canadian Harmony: Orange skin with red blush. Freestone with orange flesh. This is not the prettiest peach, but it is the most flavorful and juicy. Ripens mid-August. Zone 4.

Contender: Red skinned with super juicy orange flesh that resists browning when cut. Freestone. Zone 4.

Redhaven: Red with gold skin. Freestone. Peaches ripen in early August and have less fuzz. 12' tall and wide. Zone 5.

Pears

European Pears

Require two varieties for cross pollination. Some are semi-self-fertile but still perform best when cross pollinated. Fruit should not be left on the tree to ripen, but instead removed when pears are still yellow-green and hard. Allow fruit to ripen for several weeks off the tree.

Bartlett: Golden skin covers buttery, juicy fruit. The large fruit is great for both canning and eating. Ripens in late August. Zone 5.

Bosc: Russet brown fruit with very creamy white flesh. Ripens late season. Zone 5.

D'Anjou: Bright green, shiny skin with slight red blush. Creamy white flesh. Ripens late season. Zone 5.

4 n 1 Grafted Cold Climate: Only one plant needed because the different grafts will pollinize each other.

Asian Pears

Pears will ripen on the tree. Ripe pears are ready when they are easy to remove by lifting and gently twisting.

New Century (Shinseiki): Self-fertile. Japanese pear has smooth fruit with light yellow skin and firm, sweet flesh. Zone 5.

Tawara: Self-fertile. Japanese pear has crisp, juicy fruit with dark tan to light brown skin. Zone 4.

Plums & Prunes

Most Japanese plums require another Japanese variety to pollinate for fruit.

Elephant Heart (Japanese Plum): Deep purple skin covers purple-red flesh. Tastes of vanilla, honey, and berries. Freestone. Zone 5.

Santa Rosa (Japanese Plum): Self-fertile, though it will produce better when planted with another variety. Purple-red skin covers sweet-tart flesh. Ripens mid-August. Zone 5.

Shiro Plum (Japanese Plum): Needs pollinizer, use Santa Rosa. Do not use Elephant Heart. Red skin and flesh. Juicy and very sweet. Ripens in mid-July. Zone 5.

Stanley (European Prune): Self-fertile. Purple skin, yellow flesh, high sugar content. 15' x 15'. Ripens September.

NOTE: This is a list of fruit tree varieties we anticipate receiving for the current spring sales year. The best selection will be in April. As we sell through our inventory in the spring, we will sell out of some or all of our stock, so selection will decrease later in the season. We cannot special order specific varieties in the spring.