



Fruit Tree Varieties 2026

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.

Ginger Gold: Pale yellow skin with slight pink cheek. 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.

Granny Smith: Green-skinned, tart apples with crisp white flesh with a bit of acidity. Flesh doesn't brown once cut as fast. Great for salads and a very good baking apple. Zone 5.

Honeycrisp: Light green-yellow skin with a pink-orange blush. White flesh is crisp and sweet with little acidity. Ripens mid-season. Super hardy. 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.

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

Winesap: Old classic. Bright red apple with crisp and tart flesh. Excellent storage time. Late season. Zone 5.

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

CERRIES - 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.

Sweet Cherries

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

Black York: Needs pollinizer. Improved Bing-Type cherry developed for home orchards. Black, sweet fruit ripens 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.

Sweetheart: Self-fertile. Bright red, sweet. Ripens in August. Turns red before its fully ripe, so leave it on the tree till it's ready. Zone 5.

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

3 n 1 Grafted Cold Climate: Only one plant needed because the different grafts will pollinize each other. Grafted varieties will vary. Zone 5.

Sour Cherries

Montmorency: Large, red sour cherries are perfect for baking and canning. 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. While apricots are self-fertile, providing a different variety to cross pollinate will increase fruit harvest.

Goldbar: Light orange skin with pink cheek. Freestone with sweet, firm, orange flesh. Ripens mid-July. Zone 5.

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

Perfection: Large fruit early in the season. Orange-yellow flesh with firm texture. Zone 4.

NECTARINES

While they are self-fertile, it does increase 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.

Firebright: Red skin. Firm, juicy, sweet, yellow flesh. Semi-freestone. Great for fresh eating and preserving. Zone 5

Hardired: Firm, yellow, sweet flesh. Semi-freestone. Disease resistant. Zone 5.

Independence: Gold skin with red. 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.

PEACHES

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

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.

Elberta: Gold yellow with red blush, freestone. Ripens late August. Best canning peach. Zone 5.

Glowingstar: Large, high quality, red-orange fruit. Sweet, juicy, orange flesh. Freestone. Ripens later in the season. Super hardy to zone 4.

Glowhaven: Large fruit. Orange skin with heavy red cheek. Skin is almost fuzzless so makes a great peach to can. Freestone. Hardy to zone 5.

Madison: Bright red skin and juicy, yellow-orange flesh. One of the best for northern orchards. Zone 4.

Reliance: Green skin, red blush covers yellow flesh. Freestone. Fruit ripens late August. Zone 4.

PEARS

European Pears

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

Bartlett: Golden skin covers buttery, juicy fruit. 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: Only one plant needed because the different grafts will pollinize each other.

Asian Pears

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

Juicy Jewel: Needs pollinizer. Yellow-green skin. Juicy, crisp flesh. Stores well for months in the fridge. Early harvest in mid-August. Developed in Minnesota. Very hardy. Zone 4.

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

20th Century (Nijiseiki): Japanese pear has smooth, green-yellow skin with crisp, super-sweet flesh. Pears ripen late August. Grows 18' tall and 10' wide. Zone 5.

4 N 1 Grafted Asian Pear Combo: Only one plant needed because the different grafts will pollinize each other.

PLUMS & PRUNES

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

Green Gage Plum (European Plum): Self-fertile. Green fruit with yellow green flesh that's very sweet and juicy. Heavy fruit production. Ripens in July. Zone 4.

Italian Prune (European Plum): Self-fertile. Deep blue skin, tart yellow flesh is commonly used for drying. Ripens mid-season. Zone 5.

Santa Rosa Plum (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.

Satsuma Plum (Japanese Plum): Needs pollinizer. Red, sweet and juicy flesh. Red skin. Very flavorful. Zone 4.

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.