RAINTREE NURSERY
2020

The Finest Fruit Cultivars from Around the World
Hello to all our amazing customers!

My name is James Owen, I am the new owner of Raintree Nursery. I couldn’t be more proud of this business, it’s employees, and the mission we are fulfilling. We believe that teaching people how to grow their own food and live a more self-sufficient lifestyle is important, and fun!

Have fun looking through our catalog, and remember we have more products and growing information on our website.

Remember, when you plant a tree you are not just planting a tree, you are leaving a gift for those who follow you.

Thanks,

James and Comet

CELEBRATING 47 YEARS!

FLAVORFUL, DISEASE RESISTANT VARIETIES FOR HOME GARDENS OUR SPECIALTY

For those of you who are new to Raintree Nursery, we select fruit varieties for flavor and ease of growing, with you the backyard gardener in mind. We have chosen many of our varieties because they are also rated among the highest tested for their nutritional content. We work with important fruit research organizations to search the world to collect the best backyard fruit varieties, as you will see as you enjoy our catalog. Raintree customers love our larger, well-rooted fruit trees and superior dwarfing rootstocks. Raintree now offers you about 800 cultivars from around the world, and we have many customers in every state.

GO TO RAITREENURSERY.COM & SAVE

Visit our website for pricing and special sales on surplus items. We also offer home orchard and berry packages not included in this catalog. Look for our Home Orchard Packages, Berry Patches and Buy a Bundle/Save a Bundle online features. We have dozens of additional sought after varieties listed online.

USDA ZONE MAP

This is the Arbor Day Foundation map. It uses the information used to compile the USDA hardiness zones map. These are the zones listed for each variety throughout the catalog. The average minimum yearly low temperatures are listed, not the coldest temperatures ever recorded. A plant not fully dormant can be damaged at much warmer temperatures. Other factors, including chilling requirements and heat units, are critical to plant performance. Our website also has useful Northwest Zone Maps.

RAINTREE PLANT GUARANTEE

We supply quality plants. Our plants are guaranteed to arrive alive and well and be true to name as labeled. When given proper care, they will leaf out and grow. We are proud of our 99% success rate.

Claims for unsatisfactory plants or shortages must be made within seven days of receipt of the order to get a full refund.

Call us immediately, and we will work with you to correct any problem. If any plant fails to leaf out and grow, and you believe the plant was defective, notify us by July 1st, and we will place a credit for the cost of the item in our system towards future purchases.

Sale items are guaranteed at the sale price. Bonus items and seconds are not guaranteed.

LARGE QUALITY FRUIT TREES

While many nurseries offer smaller fruit trees to save on shipping, we give you the option to choose between our 3-4’ trees and our Extra Large (XL) 4-5’ trees. It costs more for us to ship the larger trees, but our customers appreciate the superior quality. A large modern cold storage facility here at Raintree means all our bare root plants remain fully dormant through May and are ready to dig in and grow for you.

GROW YOUR OWN FOOD

Thank you to our wonderful customers. Many of you now have children and grandchildren who are now customers and they are also planting trees. Together we have planted more than a million edible plants and helped to make our own yards, neighborhoods and the planet more sustainable. We are all proud of this wonderful legacy. If you don’t have your own land to grow food on, consider contacting your county about a community pea patch in your area. Raintree has for years supported these community growing areas.
Save 20% or more online on Home Orchard Packages and Berry Patches!

At raintreenursery.com we have selected home orchard packages and berry patches that will work for your home site and your climate. Don't miss out. We keep updating the packages so keep checking our website.

Packages listed below are for USDA Zones 5-9 but we also have packages especially for Northern and Southern gardeners. Here are some examples of the many packages you will find online.

Packages of each of the following: Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches and Cherries. We also offer packages that include many different types of fruits to make a complete Home Orchard.

We also offer lots of different types of Berry Patches! We pick varieties that will give you delicious fruit for several months.

Check out the current packages and patches we offer at our website www.raintreenursery.com

VISIT US ONLINE!

RaintreeNursery.com
Visit our website for pricing, many varieties not listed in the catalog and online-only specials and sales.

Facebook.com/RaintreeNursery
Like us on Facebook for special announcements, events and ways to save on edible plants.

ON THE COVER  Frost Peach, page 52.

VISIT US ONLINE OR IN PERSON FOR OUR LATEST SALES AND DISCOUNTS

Due to high propagation success, we have some great varieties of edible plants on sale this year.

We also have trees that have grown too large to ship, and are being sold at a discount at our nursery in Morton, Washington!

www.raintreenursery.com
BLUEBERRIES

(Vaccinium species)

Blueberry bushes are easy to grow and provide home gardeners with delicious fruit and year-round beauty. Raintree’s collection of blueberries are fantastic edible ornamentals for your yard and garden. We offer you varieties that ripen early and late so you can pick ripe fruit for months. We offer dwarf plants for a pot or rock garden that only get a foot tall and varieties for an edible hedge that grow to eight feet tall. You can select cultivars with delicious fruit that have pink berries when ripe or have intensely beautiful foliage. We’ve selected cultivars for their intense flavors that are particularly high in anti-oxidants. Choose from old time favorites and the most flavorful and productive of the new cultivars.

Raintree provides you with large 18-30” plants unless otherwise noted. We have the Bluecrop, Jersey and Olympia varieties in an even-larger 2’-3’+ size. At our garden center we also offer mature bearing plants too big to ship.

BEAUTIFUL, EDIBLE & THEN SOME
CABERNET SPLASH™ NEW!
Find a place for this beautiful edible bush. Cabernet Splash™ takes the beauty of blueberry bushes to a new level. The new spring foliage emerges a deep cabernet color and then each leaf becomes a different shade of pink and red as the leaves turn to green in the summer. Enjoy an abundant crop of medium size flavorful mid-season berries in summer. It is excellent in a mass planting or as a specimen plant growing about 4’ tall and wide. USDA Zones 4-8. One gallon pot. E214

THIS BUSH FRUITS IN SUMMER AND AGAIN IN FALL
BUSHEL AND BERRY™ PERPETUA™
Enjoy an endless summer and fall of delicious blueberries each year. Eat a tasty crop of blueberries each July and then be mesmerized when flowers appear on the tips of branches each summer and yield a delicious second crop in September through fall frosts. The bush grows to about 4’ tall with dark green foliage with red tips. Foliage stays deep green into the fall when it turns a pretty reddish purple. Perpetua is hardy in USDA Zones 4-8 and is self fertile. E269 (18-30” size)

OLDE TIME FAVORITES
BLUECROP
The berries are light blue, very large and flavorful. The plant is extremely productive with an upright habit to 4-6’ tall. Wood color is red as is the fall foliage. Fruit ripens mid-July and bears for a month. Bluecrop is widely adaptable and a success in the Midwest and much of the nation. USDA Zones 4-8. E200 (18-30” size)

JERSEY
A consistent and heavy producer of spicy berries with a distinctive old-time blueberry flavor. The fruit ripens from mid-August until the first frost. Bright yellow fall leaf color and yellow winter wood on this vigorous upright, 5-6’ tall bush, makes it a unique landscape and hedge plant. USDA Zones 4-8. E240 (18-30” size): E240M (3’+ size)
For Your Health

There is evidence that eating lots of blueberries can reduce memory loss and possibly reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease. Cooked blueberries have even greater levels of antioxidants than fresh berries. Among varieties testing very high in antioxidants are Bluegold, Chandler, Darrow, Rubel, Elliott and Maine Wild Blueberries.

UNIQUE EVERGREEN EDIBLES

SUNSHINE BLUE
A unique evergreen selection with attractive year round foliage and hot pink spring flowers! The bush grows 4’ tall and produces up to 10 pounds of delicious, light blue, mediumsized berries. They ripen over a very long season from early August through early September. Hardiness to 0°F, a very low chilling requirement of only 150 hours and a tolerance for higher pH soils makes this a perfect choice for the Pacific NW, the South or California. USDA Zones 7-10. E285 (18-30” size)

MISTY
A perfect compliment to Sunshine Blue. This southern highbush variety thrives as a beautiful, 5’ tall evergreen bush, not only in the South but along the west coast to the Canadian border. The bright blue-green foliage provides a perfect contrast to the hot pink spring flowers and the sky blue, very flavorful fruit. It yields best when planted with another variety. Hardiness to 0°F, Misty has a very low chilling requirement of 150 hours and a tolerance for higher pH soils. USDA Zones 7-10. E250 (18-30” size)

FOR THE SOUTH & PACIFIC NORTHWEST

EMERALD™
Emerald™ is an excellent choice for warmer areas, because the Southern Highbush plants require only 250 chilling hours to produce record-setting quantities of very large blueberries. Attractive bushes need little pruning to maintain good form and moderate size (4-5’ tall and wide). Berries with excellent flavor ripen early (May or June) in the South and California, later (mid-July to early September) in the Northwest. USDA Zones 8-10. E224 (18-30” size)

START YOUR BLUEBERRY SEASON EARLY

EARLIBLUE
Earliblue is ripe a couple of weeks before any other variety. Enjoy the sweet juicy large berries. The bush has an upright habit and grows to 4-6’ with bright red fall color. USDA Zones 5-8. E220 (18-30” size)

REKA
Enjoy bountiful crops of early season, mediumsize, flavor-packed blueberries on this vigorous, fast growing variety. Developed in New Zealand, it adapts well to a wide range of northern climates and soil types. This plant has spectacular burgundy color in the fall. USDA Zones 4-8. E275 (18-30” size)

OLLYMPIA
Lots of gardeners clamor for this rarely available regional favorite. Where others are less successful, this berry thrives. The fruit is large with a superb flavor. It ripens in late July. The vigorous and highly productive bush is spreading, 4-6’ tall and has light red wood and red leaves in fall. Developed in Olympia, WA. USDA Zones 6-8. E270 (18-30” size); E270M (2-3’ size)

BLUERA Y
Select Blueray for its very large blueberries of superior flavor. Blueray performs well in many climates. It works in cold winters as well as areas with hot summers. This upright open bush grows to 4-6’ tall with bright red and yellow fall color. USDA Zones 3-8. E211 (18-30” size)

HARDIBLUE
Select Hardiblue for its sweet, excellent flavor. Heavy crops of medium size dark blue fruit ripen in mid season. This old New Jersey cultivar is a vigorous upright bush, adaptable to heavier clay soils. The dark red wood is striking in a winter landscape. It is also a favorite in the Pacific Northwest. USDA Zones 4-8. E226 (18-30” size)

LIBERTY
Heavy production of big berries with a nicely balanced, robust-juicy flavor make Liberty the most popular new blueberry. Fruit ripens late season, and the upright bushes, which grow to 8’ tall, make a stunning hedge in fall when the foliage turns bright red/orange. USDA Zones 4-8. E246 (18-30” size)

Try a Blueberry Hedge!
Liberty grows to 8 feet tall and makes a beautiful edible hedge. For a hedge, space the plants 3 to 4 feet apart. Our other varieties will make a shorter hedge.

EXTEND YOUR HARVEST BY AT LEAST A MONTH

AURORA
Selected for its late ripening, Aurora extends the blueberry harvest into early autumn. Three to four pickings produce an extremely high yield of flavorful fruit. Aurora grows to 6’ tall and develops deep red fall color. USDA Zones 4-8. E201 (18-30” size)

ELLIOTT
Elliott can extend your blueberry season into September. Pick it for 5 weeks. The berries are medium size and flavorful and particularly healthful. Elliott is very productive and is rated among the highest of all varieties in antioxidants. The 4-6’ bush has burgundy colored leaves and wood. USDA Zones 4-8. E221 (18-30” size)
Blueberry plants have amazingly beautiful fall foliage with leaves, often on the same bush ranging from reds and pinks to oranges and yellows.

**WORLD’S LARGEST BLUEBERRIES & TASTY, TOO!**

**CHANDLER**
Introducing one of the world’s largest blueberries. Chandler has a very long ripening season providing more than a month of sweet, firm, delicious, quarter-size fruit. These vigorous, upright bushes grow 5-6’ tall and provide consistently high yields. A high chill (700 hours) variety from the New Jersey testing program, named for Jim Chandler, a Corvallis, OR, grower. USDA Zones 6-9. **E209 (18-30” size)**

**DARROW**
Produces huge berries, the size of a quarter. The bush grows 5-6’ tall, vigorous and upright. A consistent heavy producer of firm, light blue, tart flavorful berries. A good choice in the Pacific NW. Ripens throughout the month of August. USDA Zones 5-8. **E210 (18-30” size)**

**IN THE PINK**

**PINK LEMONADE**
This new blueberry isn’t blue when ripe but instead a beautiful reddish pink. The berries are medium size, sweet and productive. The 4-5’ tall bushes ripen fruit in mid to late season followed by leaves turning a pretty yellow/orange in fall. Spring blooms are pinkish and winter twig color is red, providing color in your edible landscape in all seasons. USDA Zones 5-9. **E272 (18-30” size)**

**PINK POPCORN®**
From early in the season to mid-season, pick an abundance of medium size, crisp, very sweet and delicious berries that are various shades of pink when ripe. In the fall the bush dazzles with vibrant red fall leaf color. Enjoy the beauty and the flavor of this hardy 4-5’ vase shaped bush. From the U. of Minnesota this bush grows in USDA Zones 3-8. One gallon pot. **E223 (18-30” size)**

**GREAT FOR NORTHERN GARDENS**

**NOCTURNE™**
In spring, abundant white flowers become sweet flavorful medium size berries that are a stunning orange in color before they turn dark blue and ripen in late season, extending your harvest. This newly released cross of Northern Highbush and Rabbiteye blueberries is very cold hardy, USDA Zones 3-8, and thrives in much of the nation. Healthy, vigorous plants grow to 5-6’ tall. One gallon pot. **E263 (18-30” size)**

**RAZZ™**
Now you can grow blueberries that have a delicious sweet Raspberry flavor. Razz™ was bred in 1934 by USDA’s first blueberry breeder, Frederick Coville. For 75 years, it was a USDA numbered selection that was never named because it was too soft for large scale commercial shipping. It was cherished in researchers home gardens for its amazing flavor and finally named and introduced in 2011. Vigorous bushes grow to 5-6’ tall and are productive with sweet medium size fruit that ripens quickly from green to blue in mid-season. Pick it as it ripens for the most intense raspberry flavors. Fall foliage is an attractive red/orange. USDA Zones 4-9. One gallon pot. **E274 (18-30” size)**

**PATRIOT**
If you require a cold hardy variety that bears consistent crops of large fruit, you will want this University of Maine selection. The dark blue berries are highly flavored and the 4-5’ tall bush spreads to 4’. It performs well in many soil types including wet soils. Its showy white spring blossoms, dark green summer and fiery orange fall colors make it a winner in the northern landscape. USDA Zones 3-8. **E278 (18-30” size)**

**Choose Early Through Late Ripeners and Harvest for Up to 90 Days!**

**EARLY SEASON RIPENERS:** Earliblue, Bluecrop, Brunswick, Burgundy, Top Hat, Patriot, Misty, Reka, and Pink Popcorn

**MID-SEASON RIPENERS:** Perpetua, Emerald, Olympia, Rubel, Chippewa, Blu-ray, Toro, Cabernet Splash, Razz, Mini-Blues, Chandler, Hardiblue, and Northblue

**LATE-SEASON RIPENERS:** Pink Lemonade, Darrow, Jersey, Sunshine Blue, Liberty, Nocturne, Aurora, and Elliott

For the Midwest & East

Some blueberries have proven themselves in the Midwest and East. Bluecrop leads the way and Blu-ray, Chandler, Jersey, Patriot, Hardiblue, Elliott, Aurora and Liberty have also shown adaptability.
**HARDY DWARF BLUEBERRIES**

Our winter-hardy dwarf blueberries grow great in a pot or planted in the ground.

**NORTHBLUE**

Northblue is a great landscape plant and proven producer of quality fruit in cold climates. The fruit has a "wild" taste that is excellent for baking or fresh eating. Northblue has survived winter temperatures to -35°F, although production is maximized when snow protection is adequate. Northblue is recommended for those desiring a higher yielding, cold-hardy variety. USDA Zones 3-8. 

**CHIPPEWA**

This blueberry makes a great compact edible ornamental. This release from the U of Minnesota grows to 3-4 feet tall and wide. A mature plant produces 4-7 pounds of large, light blue, excellent flavored berries. The foliage turns a fiery red each fall. USDA Zones 3-8. 

**TOP HAT**

The most dwarfing blueberry plant, it grows up to 18" wide and high with many branches. The berries are medium size with excellent flavor. It is great as a border, rock garden or container plant for those with limited space. Its small leaves, gnarly trunk and slow growth make it the best edible bonsai plant. It needs sun to ripen the fruit. USDA Zones 3-8. In 1 gallon pot. 

**WILD BLUEBERRIES**

**FULL OF ANTIOXIDENTS**

**MINI BLUES™**

MINI Blues™ is a new cultivar that bears huge crops of small firm violet/blue berries in mid-season that have a delicious sweet/tart flavor. The 6' tall bush is covered with blossoms and fruit, bearing two to three times as much as the popular small fruited variety Rubel. The prolific crop is easy to pick by hand or with a picking machine. USDA Zones 4-9. One gallon pot. 

**MINI BLUES™**

(Vaccinium angustifolium) Often called Maine Wild Blueberries, the deciduous bushes have waxy foliage that turns fiery orange each fall. It is the copious amounts of delicious wild-flavored blueberries that make this the lobster of the wild plant world. They thrive in USDA Zones 3-8 in both maritime and colder climates and do well in sandy or clayey soils. Plants spread out via underground runners to become an edible mat. Each is self fertile with deliciously tart, light blue fruit.

**BRUNSWICK MAINE**

Pictured above. From Nova Scotia, it grows only 1' tall and has glossy green foliage and delicious, pea-size blueberries. 

**BURGUNDY MAINE**

This variety also produces small delicious tart blueberries. New growth is coppery burgundy, unshaded foliage retains color, fall color deepens to more burgundy with copper overtones. 

**BLUEBERRY SUPPLIES AND BOOKS**

**BLUEBERRY RAKE**

This blueberry rake is handmade in Maine and designed for the most efficient blueberry harvesting. It is extremely strong, made of sturdy lightweight aluminum with spring steel teeth. 

**GROW THE BEST BLUEBERRIES**

Story Books, 32 pages, by V. Shutak and R. Gough. Learn to grow, prune and propagate blueberries in this backyard gardeners “how to” booklet. 

**BIRD NETTING**

Birds love to eat the fruit from blueberry bushes, cherry trees and grape vines. Get your share by putting netting over your plants. 14' x 25' piece of netting, enough to cover two dwarf cherry trees or lots of bushes. Black netting with 2” mesh. 

**HEAVY DUTY BIRD NETTING BY THE FOOT**

We have long rolls of bird netting. Use it over grapes or build a structure over blueberries or dwarf cherry trees. Secure with clothespins at the bottom. (Cut to order at 5’ intervals, 25’ minimum length per piece. This ½” mesh, nylon, white netting is 22 feet wide. It lasts for 10 years if taken in for the winter. It is commercially used by grape and berry growers and has proven to be highly effective. (Cut to order 5’ intervals, 25’ minimum length per piece.) 

**POT IT FOR GREAT BEAUTY & BERRIES**

**BUSHEL AND BERRY™ PINK ICING™**

Pink Icing™ is ideal to grow in a pot on the patio or in the ground as a year-round edible landscape stunner. Grow it for an abundant crop of large sweet blueberries and for the intense pink spring and iridescent blue fall foliage. It grows only 3-4' tall and fruit ripens in mid-season. A Bushel and Berry™ selection. USDA Zones 5-10. One gallon pot. 

**NEW!**

**MINI BLUES™**

MINI Blues™ is a new cultivar that bears huge crops of small firm violet/blue berries in mid-season that have a delicious sweet/tart flavor. The 6' tall bush is covered with blossoms and fruit, bearing two to three times as much as the popular small fruited variety Rubel. The prolific crop is easy to pick by hand or with a picking machine. USDA Zones 4-9. One gallon pot. 

**E262 (18-30" size)**

**CHIPPEWA**

This blueberry makes a great compact edible ornamental. This release from the U of Minnesota grows to 3-4 feet tall and wide. A mature plant produces 4-7 pounds of large, light blue, excellent flavored berries. The foliage turns a fiery red each fall. USDA Zones 3-8. 

**E255 (18-30" size)**

**TOP HAT**

The most dwarfing blueberry plant, it grows up to 18" wide and high with many branches. The berries are medium size with excellent flavor. It is great as a border, rock garden or container plant for those with limited space. Its small leaves, gnarly trunk and slow growth make it the best edible bonsai plant. It needs sun to ripen the fruit. USDA Zones 3-8. In 1 gallon pot. 

**E290 (18-30" size)**

**NEW!**

**BLUEBERRY RAKE**

This blueberry rake is handmade in Maine and designed for the most efficient blueberry harvesting. It is extremely strong, made of sturdy lightweight aluminum with spring steel teeth. 

**T310**

**GROW THE BEST BLUEBERRIES**

Story Books, 32 pages, by V. Shutak and R. Gough. Learn to grow, prune and propagate blueberries in this backyard gardeners “how to” booklet. 

**S095**

**BIRD NETTING**

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**T430**

**HEAVY DUTY BIRD NETTING BY THE FOOT**

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**T431**

**WILD BLUEBERRIES**

(Vaccinium angustifolium) Often called Maine Wild Blueberries, the deciduous bushes have waxy foliage that turns fiery orange each fall. It is the copious amounts of delicious wild-flavored blueberries that make this the lobster of the wild plant world. They thrive in USDA Zones 3-8 in both maritime and colder climates and do well in sandy or clayey soils. Plants spread out via underground runners to become an edible mat. Each is self fertile with deliciously tart, light blue fruit.

**BRUNSWICK MAINE**

Pictured above. From Nova Scotia, it grows only 1' tall and has glossy green foliage and delicious, pea-size blueberries. 

**E205G (Gal Pot)**

**BURGUNDY MAINE**

This variety also produces small delicious tart blueberries. New growth is coppery burgundy, unshaded foliage retains color, fall color deepens to more burgundy with copper overtones. 

**E204G (Gal Pot)**
HUCKLEBERRIES

**EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY**  
(*Vaccinium ovatum*)

The best fruiting plant for the shade.  
A native of the Pacific Northwest, this evergreen bush is beautiful throughout the year. In the spring and fall, the foliage turns from green to a striking bronze color. The late summer ripening berries are dark blue, tart, flavorful and a little smaller than a blueberry. The shrub grows best in the shade where it can reach 6-8’ without pruning. In the sun, it only grows to 3’ tall. It has a compact, full growth habit, and spaced about 3’ apart makes a beautiful evergreen hedge. USDA Zones 7-9. **E180**

**SCARLET OVATION HUCKLEBERRY**

This gorgeous edible ornamental is a selection of the native Evergreen Huckleberry chosen for its flashy bronzy red spring growth that turns to dark green in summer and its carefree compact habit. Also enjoy the flavorful dark blue huckleberries each August. It is a small shrub about 3’ tall and wide and is beautiful in mass plantings. USDA Zones 7-9. One gallon pot. **E183**

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Plants are particularly well suited to edible landscaping because of their varied and beautiful appearance. Bronze new growth in spring is followed by pink white bell-shaped flowers. In summer, the green leaves contrast with the blue berries, and in the fall, the leaves turn red or yellow. When the leaves drop, yellow or red branches appear. Bushes can be used for hedges, screens, foundation plantings, accent shrubs, and espaliers. Any blueberries will thrive in a container. Try an 80% bark, 10% pumice, 10% peat mix.

**Note:** We offer dwarf selections Top Hat, Northblue, Chippewa, Pink Icing, Perpetua and Blueberry Glaze for gardeners with limited space or a landscape niche.

**Useful Facts**

**ORIGIN:** Blueberries have been part of the American culinary tradition long before the white man came to these shores.

**POLLENATION:** Two varieties are best, however blueberry farmers get large crops in a single variety block.

**HARDINESS:** Depends on variety, USDA Zones 3-10.

**SUN OR SHADE:** Full sun.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY:** 80+ years

**PLANT SPACING:** Spacing, same distance as the height of the plant.

**METHOD OF PROPAGATION:** Softwood cuttings (hard to root)

**YIELD:** 5 to 15 pounds per plant depending on variety.

**How to Grow**

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Acid soil, pH of 4 to 5.5, well drained, but can tolerate wet feet in winter. If pH is high, water with 2 tbsp. vinegar to 1 gallon of water.

**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** Blueberries are shallow rooted. Do not cultivate deeply around the plants. Peat is an excellent addition to the soil. They need to be well watered the first summer and thereafter will need some moisture in arid summers. A light surface application of organic fertilizer or ammonium sulfate in the spring is beneficial. If you live in areas with alkaline or neutral soils; besides adding peat in the hole when you plant try adding a foot deep of pine shavings about three feet across and planting your blueberries higher. If you keep them well watered, the blueberries fibrous roots will grow in your amended area. Mulch of more than 2-4” thick can suffocate the roots.

**PRUNING:** Renew older branches to new shoots. See owner’s manual that comes with your order or find it at RaintreeNursery.com.
STRAWBERRIES
(Fragaria species)

Raintree offers the most flavorful strawberries that are also easy to grow and disease resistant. Don’t expect to find the flavorless commercial varieties here. Instead, choose among luscious June-bearing types and incredibly productive “day neutral” varieties that begin bearing in June and bear heavily from July until fall frosts. We also offer Musk strawberries from Italy that have an amazingly intense strawberry flavor. Also Alpine strawberries that make great ground covers and have a unique pineapple after taste. All the varieties we offer are proven in the Pacific Northwest and most of the nation.

THE BEST DAY NEUTRALS

Everbearing Strawberries are also called “day neutral” varieties because they do not depend on day length to initiate flowering. They produce fruit non-stop from June, through summer and fall, all the way up until frost. These incredible producers will reward you with high yields of beautiful, scrumptious strawberries longer than any other types.

TRI STAR

This delicious, heavily productive berry is favored as the top variety through much of the nation both for fresh eating and for freezing. Tri Star bears fruit the first season and produces excellent crops from June until frost. It is so popular that we sell more Tri-Stars than any other berry plants in the catalog. USDA Zones 4-10.

SEASCAPE

Each cluster of this highly productive, day neutral variety produces an impressive center berry that is ideal for dipping in chocolate. All up and down the West Coast, backyard strawberry aficionados are raving about its excellent flavor, large size and disease resistance. Plants don’t need much chill to set fruit, so berries ripen early and continue to appear non-stop over a long season, from June to October. Proven successful in California and the Pacific Northwest, it is sure to entice gardeners in other parts of the nation too. USDA Zones 7-10. E415: Bundle of 25

ALBION

Albion has large, firm conical fruit with a sweet delicious flavor. Enjoy large harvests of these delectable strawberries for many months in the summer and fall. Albion also resists verticillium wilt, phytophthora crown rot and has some resistance to anthracnose crown rot. It is versatile, doing well in dry and hot or cooler summer areas. USDA Zones 4-10. E401 Bundle of 25

EVERSWEET

With outstanding flavor and adaptability, this new cultivar is unique in its ability to produce prolific crops of large, intensely delicious berries, even when others fail because of high humidity and scorching temperatures. An ideal selection for the South or for growing in a greenhouse. Drawing rave reviews, Eversweet will defy expectations with non-stop crops of sweet, luscious berries from spring through fall. Zone 6-10. E417 Bundle of 25

MARA DES BOIS

Unmatched sweet delicious flavor, melting texture and intense aroma have made this day neutral everbearing strawberry from France highly prized. Abundant small to medium size glossy red berries are produced from June through frosts. Mara Des Bois is a favorite of organic growers, thriving grown in a pot on the deck or in the garden. You’ll love it for fresh eating tarts and shortcake. USDA Zones 4-9 E407 Bundle of 25

Day Neutral Requirements

Plant by April 15 to get a good crop the first year. Keep mulched with compost or manure. Plant one foot apart. One method is by poking plants through black plastic. Remove the first blossoms from the day neutrals. Remove the runners during the first season. Pruning off runners will give you larger berries.

Keep plants well watered if the summer is dry. Add soil amendments before planting. If the foliage turns light green in late July and August, this probably means your day neutral plants need a small addition of nitrogen to support their continuous-bearing habit.

The June crop from the day neutrals will be light with small fruit. Expect heavy production from July through the summer and early fall.

PLANT A BIG STRAWBERRY PATCH & SAVE!

Seascape, Eversweet, Jewel, Earliglo, Shuksan, P. Crimson, Albion or Benton.

Mix & match for great savings! See pricing online Raintreenursery.com
THE BEST BACKYARD JUNE BEARERS

BENTON
Super easy to grow, this variety tolerates wetter conditions and scoffs at disease problems. In late June, large, flavorful, bright red strawberries offer both wonderful fresh eating and good results for freezing. USDA Zones 6-10. E400 Bundle of 25

SHUKSAN
Tops for both freezing and fresh eating, this flavorful variety performs consistently in the Northwest, and its winter hardiness makes it a good choice for most of the nation. Plants bear large crops of medium to large, firm, dark red berries in late June every year. A delicious choice for award-winning strawberry shortcake. USDA Zones 6-10. E410 Bundle of 25

WE’VE BROUGHT BACK THESE DELICIOUS OLD TimERS

MARSHALL
Famous food connoisseur James Beard called the June-bearing Marshall the most delicious strawberry ever grown. Discovered in Massachusetts before 1900, it was grown commercially in the Pacific Northwest until the 1960’s when after being infected with viruses it was replaced by modern varieties. Our plants are grown from virus-free stock from the USDA germplasm repository in Corvallis, OR. USDA Zones 5-9. 4-inch Pot. E470

HOLIDAY
Long-time gardeners have asked us to bring back Holiday for its firmness and outstanding flavor. It was popular after its introduction in 1972 and is a parent of Honeoye. Holiday is an early season vigorous grower that ripens in June and has large fruit, bright red skin and light red flesh and was rot resistant and prized for freezing and fresh eating. 4 inch pot. USDA Zones 5-9. E475

PUGET CRIMSON
This late season cultivar has outstanding flavor, is productive, disease resistant and maintains large berries. Puget Crimson is a proven winner for Northwest backyard and market gardeners. USDA Zones 6-10. E406 Bundle of 25

BEST FOR EAST AND MIDWEST

EARLIGLO
Enjoy success with this highly flavorful, disease resistant, early season strawberry that is particularly useful in the Northeast and upper Midwest where red stele root rot can be a problem. Deep red berries are medium size and very sweet, either eaten fresh or frozen. USDA Zones 5-9. E402 Bundle of 25

JEWEL
Follow up an early season harvest from Earliglo with this highly productive, mid-late season strawberry that succeeds reliably in the Northeast and upper Midwest. Plants are hardy and drought tolerant with large, glossy, red berries that boast both fine flavor and firmness. From Geneva N.Y. PP5897. USDA Zones 5-9. E404 Bundle of 25

PROFUMATA DI TORTONA
Berries are slightly larger than those of Capron. 4” pots. E430

CAPRON
Plants are slightly more productive than Profumata plants, and they also produce a small fall crop. 4” pots. E435

MALE MUSK
Planting one male plant for up to five females will increase fruit harvest substantially. 4” pot. E432

RUSSIAN MALE MUSK
A repeat bloomer that will pollinize Capron’s fall crop. 4” pot. E433

MUSK STRAWBERRY PACKAGE
Two Capron, two Profumata and one each of the Male and Russian Male pollinizers. E434

ALPINE STRAWBERRIES
(Fragaria vesca)

MUSK STRAWBERRIES
(Fragaria moscata)

Astonishingly delicious and highly fragrant, these heirloom strawberries from Italy have fantastic flavor with hints of raspberry and pineapple. The sweet, soft fruits are rounder and smaller than more familiar strawberries, but they send out runners and make a very effective groundcover. Plants produce lightly for the first 2-3 years, then become very productive, cropping heavily, though briefly, in June. Raintree offers American gardeners male musk strawberries that should increase production of Profumata and Capron, which generate mostly female flowers. Plant 18” apart. Zones 5-10. 4” pots.

RUGEN
Beautiful, upright plants, about 8” tall, are exceptional additions to the edible landscape, in rockeries, border plantings and other sites where they will fill in and cover an area quickly. The everbearing plants produce ¾”, elongated, red berries with sweet flavor. First cultivated 250 years ago in France, these Alpine natives thrive in either sun or shade. Space one foot apart. 4” pots. E440

THE BEST BACKYARD JUNE BEARERS

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**How To Use Strawberries**

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** Use in planters, hanging baskets, borders, ground covers, raised beds. Easy to grow for the beginner.

**Useful Facts**

**POLLINATION:** Self-fertile unless noted.

**HARDINESS:** Our June bearers are hardy to -15°F. Tri Star, Lipstick and Alpine strawberries are hardy to at least -30°F.

**SUN OR SHADE:** Full sun unless noted.

**YIELD:** ½-1lb. per plant.

**SPACING:** 12” apart; in rows 18” apart.

**RIPENING:** “June” bearers in June through July; day neutrals from June though early fall.

**PROPAGATION:** Seeds or runners.

**FRUITING LIFE OF THE PLANT:** 2-3 years (Best to replant day neutrals after 2 years.) Alpines, musks and Lipstick last many years.

**How to Grow**

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Rich, well drained, high in organic matter, pH of 5-6. If drainage is poor, plant on mounds.

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**CRANBERRIES**

*(Vaccinium macrocarpon)*

You don’t need a bog to grow American cranberries. Just make a well drained bed. If you don’t have good drainage you can add peat or sand. Cranberries need a very acidic soil and need to be well watered, like their relatives the blueberries. If temperatures drop below 10°F, plants need a heavy mulch to protect next year’s fruiting wood. Plant one foot apart in rows two feet apart. The evergreen foliage has a reddish cast. The small profuse flowers are reddish pink. A beautiful, self-fertile ground cover. USDA Zones 3-9.

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**STEVENS CRANBERRY**

A productive self-fertile cultivar, selected for its large deep red berries, and luscious green foliage. Cranberries are very high in antioxidants. It is a great edible ornamental groundcover. Plant it in the ground; or in hanging baskets or planters for a delicate cascading effect. 4” pot.

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**STRAWBERRIES FOR YOUR LANDSCAPE**

**PINK PANDA**

Makes a thick, attractive ornamental spreading groundcover strawberry with lush green foliage and bright pink repeating flowers throughout the spring and summer. Plants produce a few small tasty red strawberries. It is also beautiful in pots and window boxes. From England, a Potentilla palustris, strawberry cross. USDA Zones 4-8. 4” pots. **E445**

**LIPSTICK**

Similar to Pink Panda, this beautiful edible ornamental has lovely bright pink flowers from spring through fall. Hardy to USDA Zones 4-10, Lipstick thrives in sun or shade, spreading rapidly by runners. Space 1’ to 1 ½’ apart. 4” pots. **E463**

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**MIGNONETTE**

These exceptionally productive plants bear intensely sweet fruit that is large for an alpine type, up to an inch long. You will get plenty for fresh eating, for making delicious pastries as they do in France, or for dropping into glasses of champagne. 4” pots. **E440**

**YELLOW ALPINE**

The fruity fragrance and sweet flavor of these delicious berries is a scrumptious mixture of strawberry and pineapple. Similar in size and growth habit to red Alpine varieties, these beauties are yellow with brownish seeds when ripe. 4” pots. **E440**

**WHITE ALPINE**

*(Fragaria vesca var. albocarpa)*

Unlike other Alpines, this variety produces runners and makes an excellent groundcover or container plant in sun or dappled shade. The 8” tall plants bear a light crop of small, sweet, creamy-white berries from spring till frost. Native to mountainous regions, it is not the best choice for areas with hot, humid summers. USDA Zones 5-10. 4” pots. **E444**

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**ALPINE STRAWBERRY PACKAGE**

Two Rugen, one Yellow, one Mignonette and two Whites. **EALPINE**

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**MIX OR MATCH ANY 18 4-INCH POTS AND SAVE $18!**

Flats of 18 are less expensive to ship, and we pass that savings on to you! When ordering online, please note the 18-pack savings in the Order Comments box. The discount will NOT automatically show on your order! **We will deduct your discount when we confirm your order by email.**

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**STRAWBERRY SUPPLIES**

**GROW THE BEST STRAWBERRIES**

By Louise Riotte, 31 pages. Learn when, how and where to plant and care for your strawberry plants from this Garden Way booklet. **S200**

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**How To Use Strawberries**

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**PROPAGATION:** Seeds or runners.

**FRUITING LIFE OF THE PLANT:** 2-3 years (Best to replant day neutrals after 2 years.) Alpines, musks and Lipstick last many years.

**How to Grow**

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Rich, well drained, high in organic matter, pH of 5-6. If drainage is poor, plant on mounds.
RASPBERRIES
(Rubus idaeus)
The best way to have an abundance of raspberries is to grow them yourself. Raspberries are easy to grow, and the rewards of growing them at home range from enormous cost savings to improved health. Freshly picked, ripe raspberries are among the most delicious culinary treats available. USDA Zones 5-9 unless noted. We offer stocky, well-rooted, virus-free plants.

GROW DWARF RASPBERRIES IN A POT
BUCHSEL AND BERRY™ RASPBERRY SHORTCAKE™

These unique plants are from “Bushel and Berry™” For those of you with limited space, this dwarf raspberry plant is ideal for container growing. It grows only 2-3’ tall with a compact growth habit. It is thornless and produces an abundance of full-size sweet, flavorful red raspberries each summer. Your family will love harvesting healthful fruit right from your patio and no trellising or staking is needed. It will spread to fill any pot no matter the shape. Like other floricanne summer raspberries, once fruiting is finished, prune out canes at the base that have fruited leaving new canes to fruit the next season. USDA Zones 5-9. One quart pot. E360

JULY BEARERS WITH GREAT FLAVOR
TULAMEEN
This extraordinary introduction from British Columbia produces enormous, light red, aromatic fruit with a wonderful flavor. Besides berries that are 25% bigger than Meeker, Tulameen uniquely extends the summer raspberry season through July and August, producing for up to 50 days. It is a great find for backyard growers who can provide well drained soil. USDA Zones 6-9. E391

MEEKER
For many years, this very productive, easy-to-grow, late season variety has set the standard in our region for raspberry flavor that is equally good for fresh eating, freezing and juice. Plants produce manageable canes and a bountiful harvest each July. Eat plenty for high quantities of cancer-fighting Ellagitannin. Botrytis resistant. USDA Zones 6-9. E381

CASCADE DELIGHT
Because Cascade Delight shows outstanding resistance to root rot, it will thrive in wetter gardens where other varieties might fail. Expect a good yield of berries with an intense, traditional raspberry flavor, beginning in July and continuing for a month or more. USDA Zones 6-9. E360

EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES NEED NO TRELLIS
Everbearing raspberries, also called primocanes, produce fruit on one and two year old canes, so instead of trellising, cut canes a few inches above the ground each winter. Starting the following August and continuing until frost, plants will produce crops of delicious fruit each year, even the first season.

AUTUMN BRITTEN
A very flavorful and early everbearing raspberry, Autumn Britten thrives in all regions and is rated as one of the best. Plants begin bearing in early July and continue into August. It is both Northern cold hardy and tolerant of heat in the South.

Caroline and Meeker Raspberries Rated Highest for Health
Raspberries (as well as blueberries and black currants) contain especially high levels of antioxidants, which are known cancer-fighting agents. Caroline contains about 50% more antioxidants than other raspberry varieties. Meeker was also found to be 20-44% higher in beta-carotene, 27-43% higher in vitamin A, 16-77% higher in vitamin E and 25-48% higher in vitamin C according to Ohio State University studies.

Recent clinical tests conducted at Medical University of South Carolina and dozens of other prestigious research centers, have shown that ellagitannin, a phytochemical found naturally in high quantities in raspberries, can help prevent cancer and inhibit the growth of cancer cells. Meeker was found to be the best source of this element.
**CAROLINE**

Vigorous and full of healthful nutrients and antioxidants, this heavy yielding, red raspberry produces loads of delicious fruit on primocanes from late August until fall. Proven successful from coast to coast, Caroline responds well to warm summer temperatures by ripening earlier. The delicious fruit is large, red and firm. (PP# 10412) E320

**POLKA**

This everbearer red raspberry from Poland is famous for its excellent sweet flavor, heavy yields, firmness, disease resistance and vigorous, and upright growing habit, which makes it successful over a wide range of climates in Europe and the U.S. Its fall crop ripens early, substantially extending the harvest season. Favored for fresh eating and freezing. It is one of the best raspberry introductions in recent years! E367

**ROSANNA**

Unavailable elsewhere, the sweet, superb flavor of this raspberry from Italy has been compared to candy and has generated tremendous excitement. Expect an abundant harvest of big, bright red berries ripens on 5’ tall canes in July. In warm climates, prune plants as everbearers, cutting canes a few inches above ground in late fall and primocanes set a fall crop. USDA Zones 5-9. E3614

**ENCORE**

This brand new large, flavor packed red raspberry from Cornell in New York ripens in late July and August filling the gap between the July and fall bearers. Encore is very productive, vigorous, sturdy, upright, nearly spineless and has excellent winter hardiness. It has commercial growers applauding in the Northeast and raspberry aficionados elsewhere wanting a home performance. USDA Zones 4-8. E345

**GOLDEN RASPBERRY**

**ANNE GOLDEN**

A New Golden Prize! The exquisite flavor of this beautiful, golden fruit has hints of apricot, making this first year/primocane raspberry a special treat. Fruit ripens from August through frost. USDA Zones 5-9. E355

**ROOTING FOR THE PURPLE AND BLACK**

**ROYALTY PURPLE**

The large fruit of this highly vigorous, productive purple raspberry from New York state offers a unique, sweet, delicious flavor and aroma. When ripe, berries turn from red to purple. USDA Zones 4-8. E397 PROHIBITED TO Oregon & California.

**JEWEL BLACK**

Large, glossy black raspberries boast a flavor that is richer than that of the red and yellow types, so they are delicious eaten out of hand and they make outstanding preserves and pies. Bushes are larger than other types too, as well as vigorous and highly productive. Each will grow to 7’ tall and will bend over and root at the tips. To prevent this, pinch or prune the tips each summer when they reach 5’ tall. Although many blacks are considered more disease prone than reds, Jewel is quite disease resistant. Space plants about 3’ apart. USDA Zones 4-8. E364R PROHIBITED TO Oregon & California.

**Black Raspberries**

Black raspberries are rated 11% higher in antioxidants than blueberries. They rate very high in anthocyanin and vitamins A, C, E and folic acid.

**How To Grow**

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Lots of organic matter and good drainage. They cannot take wet feet. If you have wet ground, plant them on a mound, 18” above the water table. Cascade Delight, Anne and Autumn Britten do better than the others on wetter sites.

**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** Plant with well rotted manure and fertilize the following spring with more manure. Provide adequate moisture during the growing season.

**PRUNING JULY BEARERS:** Prune out second-year canes in the fall after they are through fruiting. Don’t prune out new shoots since they will produce fruit the following year. Raspberries make excellent hedges or fence rows and benefit from trellising.

**PRUNING EVERBEARERS:** Caroline, Autumn Britten, Anne, Polka and Rosanna bear on one and two year old wood. Prune or mow the canes each winter to get a free standing fall crop without using a trellis. Or prune like a July bearer and get both a July and a fall crop.

**Useful Facts**

**POLLINATION:** Self-pollinating.

**SIZE AT MATURITY:** 4-6 ft. Bushel and Berry™ Raspberry Shortcake™ 2-3 ft.

**HARDINESS:** Hardy to at least -20°F; depending on variety. Everbearers are hardy in most of the nation if cut to the ground each fall and mulched. USDA Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted.

**SUN:** Full sun.

**SPACING:** 20” between plants in rows 5 feet apart.

**PROPAGATION:** Cutting or digging up plants that come up from the roots outside of the established rows.

**FRUITFUL LIFE:** Replace every 10-15 years as they decline in productivity.

**YIELD:** Up to 2 lbs. per foot of row.

**BEARING AGE:** 1-2 years.

**How To Use Raspberries**

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** Use for hedges or fence rows. The colorful berries beautify your landscape and fruit salads. Try three everbearing plants in a large pot on your deck or plant a pot with the dwarf Bushel and Berry™ Raspberry Shortcake™ variety.
THIMBLEBERRY
(Rubus parviflorus)
This Northwest native, related to the raspberry, produces small, bright red fruit shaped like the top of a thimble. In spring, white, 1" fragrant flowers appear on the erect, thornless 4-6' bush, and in summer the harvest of rich, tangy fruit arrives. Plants thrive in full or partial shade. USDA Zones 4-9. E305

SALMONBERRY
(Rubus spectabilis)
Loads of beautiful pink flowers ripen into golden fruit earlier than any other berries in Pacific Northwest forests. The fruit, which resembles raspberries, is very mild, but passing hikers and birds enjoy it. Grow the 6' tall and wide bushes (not canes) in partial shade or full sun. Watch out for prickly stems. Hardy to USDA Zones 4-9. E310

NATIVE BERRY BUSHES

BLACKBERRIES
(Rubus species)
Why grow blackberries when they grow wild along roadways and paths? The cultivated varieties we offer are easy to grow, they produce reliably huge loads of fruit and they have delicious differences in flavor. Not only that, but we have many varieties without thorns! Raintree offers one-year, well-rooted vines that will grow rapidly. Unless stated, they may be bare root or potted plants. BLACKBERRIES ARE PROHIBITED TO HI.

GROW DWARF BLACKBERRY PLANTS IN A POT

BUSHEL AND BERRY™ BABY CAKES™ THORNLESS BLACKBERRY
Finally you can grow flavorful thornless blackberries in a pot without a trellis. Baby Cakes™, a new introduction from Bushel and Berry™, is a dwarf, thornless blackberry perfect for container gardening. It grows to only 3-4' tall with a pleasing rounded compact habit. In summer, large, sweet blackberries ripen on top of the plant. In regions without very high prolonged summer heat, this blackberry will also produce a flavorful fall primocane crop. USDA Zones 4-8. One quart pot. E512

HUGE SIZE, GREAT FLAVOR

COLUMBIA GIANT THORNLESS
Enjoy bountiful crops of the largest ever thornless blackberries. The delicious fruit is firm and easy to pick. The plants are trailing and vigorous. The conical shaped fruit is sweet with a pleasing touch of tartness and a hint of raspberry flavor. This giant is a heralded new introduction from Oregon State U. and the USDA Zones 6-9. 4" pot. E528

FREESTANDING! NO SUPPORT NEEDED

ARAPAHO THORNLESS
This upright, thornless selection produces a heavy load of large, flavorful sweet fruit that ripens in July and August. Because the canes are vigorous and erect you can grow them freestanding, without wires or a trellis. Space plants about five feet apart in the row. Starting the second season, each summer tip new canes back. Many people cut back to about four feet in height. This will increase lateral growth. In the winter cut the laterals back on your one year canes to about eighteen inches and they will be ready to give you a crop the following summer. In the fall, after the two year old canes have fruited, prune them out. USDA Zones 6-9. Arapaho produces large crops of sweet, flavorful fruit for a month beginning in mid-June. 2 YR Bareroot. E500R

HARVEST THE FIRST YEAR!

PRIME ARK® TRAVELER THORNLESS
Now grow thornless blackberries like you do primocane raspberries. Prime Ark® Traveler produces prolific delicious harvests of sweet blackberries on first year canes that don’t require a trellis.

Here’s how you do it. Plant the thornless cane and let it establish for a year. It will grow to six feet tall or more and produce a crop in August. Cut it to the ground each late fall. In
late spring when it reaches 3 to 4 feet in height, cut 6 inches off the tip of each cane. The cane will produce branches and then flowers which in August and September in the Northwest will give you loads of delicious medium to large firm sweet berries. After the side branches reach about 15 inches you can pinch them back for even more production. Plant them 2-3’ apart and you will have a fruiting wall of easy to manage delicious thornless blackberries just like you can do with raspberries. USDA Zones 6-9. Traveler requires only 300 chilling hours. It is new from the U. of Arkansas. 4” pot. E565

**CHESSTER THORNLESS**

To extend the harvest, plant Chester, which starts its huge production when Triple Crown leaves off. Black Diamond berries start ripening early, very heavy production. Chester is a very sturdy. Grow and prune like Triple Crown. Some on vigorous semi-erect canes, up to 2” in diameter and 15’ long, thrive in areas of the country too cold for other blackberries and produce huge crops in July and early August. Grow it as a vining blackberry. Cut new canes the first summer when they reach 6’ tall and snap the laterals back to 2’ long in winter. With this method, use as close as 3’ spacing and a top wire to tie the upright canes. USDA Zones 5-9. 4” pot. E588

**ENJOY DELICIOUS MARIONBERRY FLAVOR**

**COLUMBIA STAR THORNLESS** NEW!

A star for flavor. New from Oregon State University, it has large firm berries and is very productive. The flavor is rated as good or better than Marionberry. This vigorous growing thornless trailer ripens early mid season, in mid July in Oregon’s Willamette Valley. It is hardy to 10º F. and highly recommended for home gardens as well as for machine picking by commercial growers. Patent pending. USDA Zones 7-9. 4” pot. E530

**BLACK DIAMOND THORNLESS** (NZ9128-R) This thornless selection was bred in New Zealand and introduced by Oregon State University in 2005. It is disease resistant, easy to grow, very productive and firm and is prized for making jams. It has Marionberry like flavor but with larger, firmer and of course thornless berries. Harvest for up to a month each July. USDA Zones 6-9. 4”pot. E573

**WILD TREASURY THORNLESS**

An incredible find from Oregon State University researchers: the wild meets the thornless. This cross between the wild Cascade trailing blackberry and the thornless Waldo blackberry combines the best qualities of both. Berries, which are smaller than Waldos but bigger than Cascades, are so sweet, delicious and numerous that they have amazed and won every tasting panel. The self-fertile, early ripening plants are vigorous, disease tolerant and thornless. Wild Treasure will make a winning addition to the garden, its fruit prized for fresh eating and baking. Wild Treasure retains excellent flavor of the wild berry and has the highest nutritional content of all the blackberries we offer. USDA Zones 7-9. 4” pot. E545

**FOR YOUR HEALTH**

Many varieties of blackberries have more anthocyanins than blueberries. They are also high in fiber. Wild Treasure, Chester, Logan, Boysenberries and Marionberries are among those rated highest in nutritive values.

**TIME OF RIPENING**

**EARLY SEASON**

Loganberry, Arapaho, Wild Treasure

**MID SEASON**

Boysenberry, Marionberry, Columbia Star, Triple Crown, Black Diamond, Columbia Giant, Tayberry

**LATE SEASON**

Loch Ness, Chester, Prime Ark® Traveler

**WILD BERRIES TAMM**

Wild Treasure Thornless

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How To Use Blackberries

IN THE KITCHEN: Make cobblers, pancakes, pies, mousses, sauces and of course, jams, jellies and wine.

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Use as a barrier hedge or trellised on a fence. Grow the dwarf Babycakes™ or other freestanding cultivars in a pot.

Useful Facts

POLLINATION: Self-pollinating, except for Cascade Trailing.

HARDINESS: (See varietal descriptions) In very cold winter areas, a way to make all varieties much harder is to lay the canes on the ground and cover them in late fall with soil, snow or a thick mulch. Uncover them in the early spring.

HARVEST TIME: August through September, Chester through October.

PROPAGATION: Cuttings, tip layering.

LIFE EXPECTANCY: 6 to 25 years

BEARING AGE: 2 years; Prime Ark 1 year.

PLANT SPACING: Each variety differs in vigor. Plant 6-8’ apart unless otherwise noted. Boysenberry 5’; Tayberry 5’. All vines can be tied to a trellis. All except Tayberry can also be wrapped around a wire.

GROWTH HABIT: Prime Ark Traveler, Apache and Loch Ness are the most erect and can be grown free-standing. Semi erect varieties like Triple Crown and Chester can be more easily grown using wires or a trellis. The trailing varieties require growing on wires or a trellis.

EXPOSURE: Sun or partial shade.

YIELD: 10-30 pounds per plant.

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Wide range of soils. Will tolerate some poor drainage.

PESTS AND DISEASES: Few.

CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS: Prune out all canes in the autumn after they bear fruit. Blackberries, except Prime Ark bears only on last year’s growth. Train on wires or fences, except the free standing cultivars.

TRAINING: Keep the canes off the ground to make care easier. Keep the new vines and the two year old bearing vines separate so you can prune off and remove them after they bear. See owner’s manual that comes with each order.

GREAT SCOTS!
Some of the most productive and delicious blackberries were developed in the cool climate of the Scottish Crops Research Institute in Invergowrie. They have proven widely adaptable in the U.S.

LOCH NESS
Try this new, richly tart, thornless Scottish blackberry for its monstrously large, shiny black fruit. Semi-erect canes are highly productive and can be grown like raspberries, with little support. Space canes 6’ apart. Expect a big crop of fruit that ripens late for a blackberry, in August and September, complementing the earlier varieties. USDA Zones 5-9.

TAYBERRY
This heavybearing backyard winner, a cross between blackberry and raspberry, was developed in Scotland. Vigorous, arcing, thorny canes produce large, flavorful berries that are very long, narrow and reddish black when ripe. Tayberry can be grown in a sprawling clump, like a black raspberry. USDA Zones 5-9. E585R (2 yr Bareroot)

DELICIOUS RASPBERRY/BLACKBERRY CROSSES

BOYSENBERRY
A distinctly tart, juicy cross between blackberry and red raspberry, these large, red-black berries mature at up to 2” long. The harvest of delicious, aromatic fruit continues to ripen for up to two months. Try eating them fresh with cream or baking into a spectacular pie—exceptional. Trellis the trailing, vigorous canes. USDA Zones 6-10. 4” pot. E510

THORNLESS LOGANBERRY
The thornless Logan is thought to be a wild cross between a blackberry and a red raspberry. Plants are only about half as productive as either Marionberry or Tayberry. The large, flavorful fruit has a unique quality that is highly prized. Many people prefer the flavor to all others. USDA Zones 6-10. 4” pot. E560R (2 yr bareroot)

CANEBERRY SUPPLIES
BERRIES, RASP & BLACK
31 pages. Learn how to grow and prune them. S040

LINGONBERRY SUPPLIES
SWEDISH LINGONBERRY RAKE
A very well made red plastic rake that makes picking lingonberries, huckleberries, currants and other small fruit easy. Rake it over the branch and the berries fall into the container. It will save you hours of picking. Imported from Sweden. T300

CHILDREN’S BERRY PICKER RAKE
Just like the Swedish Lingonberry rake but about half size. It will enable a half pint to pick a half pint or more. T307

LEAF & STEM SHAKING TRAY
Place lingon, blue or other berries in this sturdy plastic 13” round, 2” high red sieve with slotted bottom. Then shake. Most of the leaves and stems shake out the bottom. Imported from Sweden. T305

IN THE KITCHEN:
Make cobblers, pancakes, pies, mousses, sauces and of course, jams, jellies and wine.

IN THE LANDSCAPE:
Use as a barrier hedge or trellised on a fence. Grow the dwarf Babycakes™ or other freestanding cultivars in a pot.

Useful Facts

POLLINATION:
Self-pollinating, except for Cascade Trailing.

HARDINESS:
(See varietal descriptions) In very cold winter areas, a way to make all varieties much harder is to lay the canes on the ground and cover them in late fall with soil, snow or a thick mulch. Uncover them in the early spring.

HARVEST TIME:
August through September, Chester through October.

PROPAGATION:
Cuttings, tip layering.

LIFE EXPECTANCY:
6 to 25 years

BEARING AGE:
2 years; Prime Ark 1 year.

PLANT SPACING:
Each variety differs in vigor. Plant 6-8’ apart unless otherwise noted. Boysenberry 5’; Tayberry 5’. All vines can be tied to a trellis. All except Tayberry can also be wrapped around a wire.

GROWTH HABIT:
Prime Ark Traveler, Apache and Loch Ness are the most erect and can be grown free-standing. Semi erect varieties like Triple Crown and Chester can be more easily grown using wires or a trellis. The trailing varieties require growing on wires or a trellis.

EXPOSURE:
Sun or partial shade.

YIELD:
10-30 pounds per plant.

SOIL REQUIREMENTS:
Wide range of soils. Will tolerate some poor drainage.

PESTS AND DISEASES:
Few.

CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:
Prune out all canes in the autumn after they bear fruit. Blackberries, except Prime Ark bears only on last year’s growth. Train on wires or fences, except the free standing cultivars.

TRAINING:
Keep the canes off the ground to make care easier. Keep the new vines and the two year old bearing vines separate so you can prune off and remove them after they bear. See owner’s manual that comes with each order.
LINGONBERRIES

(Vaccinium vitis-idaea)

We have the best European cultivars!
Scandinavians love these fantastic edible evergreen ground covers that produce delicious cranberry-like berries great for sauces, jellies and cooking. They are attractive, easy-to-grow in your garden with bright red fruits the size of a small blueberry. They grow well in all but the hottest parts of the U.S. These beautiful and incredibly productive groundcover plants are under utilized and a must for American gardeners. They are also great grown in a pot. Lingonberries are very high in antioxidants. All are in 4 inch pots. USDA Zones 3-8.

ERNTESEGEN

Erntesegen is one of the most productive European cultivars. It produces both a summer and fall crop of highly flavored sweet/tart large berries on the abundant branch tips. The vigorous plant with dark green leaves grows 12 to 15 inches tall and will spread from the roots to form a large clump. Select a second cultivar as a pollinator. G145

KORALLE

Most popular and productive lingonberry in Europe. It produces pea sized fruit along the length of the stem and even fruits the first year. Its growth habit is upright and bushy. G150

IDA

Ida sports large flavorful berries and produces two crops a year, one in mid summer and again in late fall. It is a vigorous growing compact bush that grows to only 8” tall. G136

SCARLET

Scarlet is an easy to grow beautiful edible and ornamental groundcover that grows to only 4-8 inches tall Scarlet produces large quantities of medium size, tasty red berries on its branch tips and is also a great pollinator for other cultivars. G138

RED PEARL

Red Pearl is productive and very easy to grow! This variety is selected in Holland for its tasty fruit, vigorous growth and brilliant green foliage. It is a great pollinator. Grows to 16” tall. G130

How to Use Lingonberries

POLLINATION: Partially self-fertile. Two varieties improve pollination.

SIZE & PLANT SPACING: Average one foot height and spacing.

HARDINESS: Lingonberries can withstand arctic temperatures. In very severe climates they can be covered with peat or sawdust in the winter USDA Zones 3-8.

HARVEST TIME: Late fall. Some varieties also have a summer crop.

SUN OR SHADE: Semi-shade, full sun in cool summer areas.

FIRST FRUIT: 2 years.

YIELD: 1/2 to 1 pound per plant.

How To Grow


CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS: Plant in soil well mixed with peat. Mulch with 3 to 4 inches of sawdust. Don’t over water. Don’t cultivate as the roots are just below the surface.

LINGONBERRY SIX PACK

Save a bunch when you try out the different varieties to see which to feature in your garden or landscape. You will receive two Erntesegen and one each of Koralle, Ida, Scarlet and Red Pearl. GLING

BALSGARD

This heavy bearing commercial variety from the Swedish University of Agriculture has large fruit which is very flavorful.

REGAL NEW!

A vigorous ornamental upright plant that grows up to 15 inches tall with a two foot spread. It produces both an abundant summer and a late fall crop of bright red fruit that gets quite sweet when fully ripe. Developed by the U. of Wisconsin from open pollinated seed from Finland. G137

DWARF LINGONBERRY

(V. vitis idaea minus)

It grows only about 6” tall but densely covers the ground with lush foliage, a small crop of pea size fruit and bright pink blooms. G1404
EDIBLE EUROPEAN ELDERS
(Sambucus nigra)

Each S. Nigra variety listed will pollinate and must be pollinated by another S. nigra cultivar to produce fruit. These sprawling bushes have been used in Europe, western Asia, and North Africa for millennia. They can grow to 15’ or more but are easily pruned and kept at about 8’ tall. They are beautiful in all seasons. Creamy, usually white, scented flowers grow in large, flat-topped clusters in June and are used in cooking and cosmetics. Both the European and American Elders have outstanding medicinal qualities. Each is in a 1 gallon pot.

SAMPO
(Sambucus nigra)

This lush Danish variety is being planted commercially in Sweden and Germany. It bears large crops of flavorful, healthful fruit among the dark green foliage. Grows to about 10’ in sun or partial shade. E023: $19.95 each, 3+: $17.50 each

SAMDAL
(Sambucus nigra)

This Danish cultivar produces large clusters of flavorful, black elderberries that ripen in August and make luscious jam or wine. Each year, long shoots sprout from the ground; the following season, they bear fruit high in antioxidants. USDA Zones 5-8. E020

SAMYL
(Sambucus nigra)

This productive, commercial cultivar from Denmark has a vigorous, bushy habit that is similar to Samdal, but not as dense. Plants are partially self fruitful, but planting two cultivars will assure better fruit production. E025

ALESSO
(Sambucus nigra)

This lush Danish variety is being planted commercially in Europe. It bears large crops of flavorful, healthful fruit among the dark green foliage. Grows to about 10’ in sun or partial shade. USDA Zones 5-9. E052

ELDERBERRIES
(Sambucus species)

Elderberries are the easiest to grow and care for of all the fruits and probably the most consistently productive. Elderberries are great for your health. Used for centuries in folk medicines, Elderberries — both the Sambucus nigra and the Sambucus canadensis varieties — are high in anthrocyanins and Vitamin A and C. Elderberry syrup is used to treat colds and flu and to boost the immune system. Plant beautiful elderberry bushes and you plant a pharmacy.

CULTIVARS FOR FRUIT PRODUCTION

HASCHBERG
(Sambucus nigra)

We found this heavy bearing Austrian variety in Switzerland. The black berries form in very large clusters on long stems. The bush is vigorous and spreading, growing to about 10’ tall. It combines the flavor and medicinal qualities of the wild European black elder with heavy production and larger fruit. E053

KORSOR
(Sambucus nigra)

Top rated commercial variety in Europe prized for its nutraceutical (medicinal) qualities. Very similar to Haschberg and Allesso. Korsor will grow to about 8’ tall and produces masses of dark blue berries. E033

Make your own elderberry syrup, a remedy commonly used to avoid and to treat colds.
BEAUTIFUL EDIBLE ORNAMENTALS

BLACK BEAUTY™
(Sambucus nigra)
A spectacular ornamental bush for your yard, Black Beauty ™ grows about 10’ tall with deep, purple-black foliage. Lemon-scented, pink flowers cover the bush in June and July, contrasting perfectly with the foliage. Black Beauty bears clusters of edible black berries in fall when pollinated by another S. nigra variety. From the East Malling Research Station in England. P.P. 12,305. E065

BLACK LACE™
(Sambucus nigra)
Black Lace has beautiful dark red/purple foliage that is finely cut like a Japanese maple. Enjoy the pink blooms and edible black fruit. Plant it as a dramatic accent. E067

VARIEGATED
(Sambucus nigra)
This bush grows to 8’ tall with an equal spread. Leaf variegation is a cream color against a dark green background. Enjoy black fruit in September. E051

GOLDBEERE
(Sambucus nigra)
This unique German selection grows very upright and bears abundant clusters of striking, large, golden berries, which are accented by attractive light green foliage. E031

PULVERULENTA
(Sambucus nigra)
Enjoy the delicious fruit of the European elder on a gorgeous bush. Pulverulenta is a beauty, with white striped and mottled leaves, white flowers and blackberries. Place it as a focal point in your yard to highlight its charms. E037:

LACE-LEAFED BEAUTY
SUTHERLAND
(Sambucus racemosa)
Lovely yellow foliage and a graceful habit set this elderberry apart. Each lace leaf is growing in a graceful fern-like fashion when grown in bright shade or partial sun. New spring growth is a beautiful coppery-red turning bright yellow. As the season progresses, leaves take on shades of limey green. Its dynamic presence brightens a shady corner. Not a pollinizer. It produces red berries which should not be eaten raw.

AMERICAN ELDERS ARE INCREDIBLY HEALTHFUL AND PRODUCTIVE
(Sambucus canadensis)
These similar varieties are selected seedlings or hybrids of the eastern North American Elderberry selected for sweeter, larger, tastier berries. “American” elders have proven to have all the wonderful healthful properties of their S. nigra European brethren. Each needs another S. canadensis for pollination. These ornamental compact shrubs grow 6-10’ tall and need 8’ spacing. The large clusters of fruit ripen in August and make great pies, wine and jam. We offer well rooted plants. Zones 4-9. PROHIBITED TO CA.

ADAMS
Produces the largest fruit. Sweet, purple and productive. E030

JOHNS
Very productive. Large sweet berries. E035

NOVA
A vigorous grower with huge clusters of large sweet purple berries. E032

SUPER PRODUCTIVE NEW INTRODUCTION FROM THE MID WEST
The American Elderberry has become a big commercial crop in Missouri and other parts of the Mid West. However they grow well in much of the nation.

WYLDEWOOD
Enjoy large clusters of sweet purple berries on a 8’ tall bush. Discovered is Eufaula Oklahoma in 1995, it forms a staple of a regional Elderberry industry. It harvests in late July in Missouri a couple weeks after Bob Gordon and produces for a month. It thrives throughout most of the nation. It can be cut back to the ground each year if desired and will produce fruit on new wood. One gallon size. E038: $19.95 each

NORTHWEST NATIVE BLUE ELDER
(Sambucus caerulea)
This NW native is beautiful in all seasons. In the spring enjoy the many white flower clusters. In the fall the bush is covered with large clusters of small powder-blue berries that are prized for cooking, jelly and wine. We have an old “tree” of the native blue elderberry here at the nursery that is very old and more than 30 feet tall. If you plant one and keep it pruned it is easily manageable as 10’ tall shrub. Self fertile. USDA Zones 5-9. E015
**Using Elderberries**

**HOW TO GROW:** Shrubs prefer full sun or partial shade and soil with good organic content and drainage. They are prolific, heavy bearing and easy to grow.

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** They make great hedges or accent plants. The hollow stems have many uses including making flutes, popguns and fences. The berries are used in dyes. Birds love them. Two plants provide lots of fruit for a family.

**IN THE KITCHEN:** The fruit is higher in vitamin C than oranges. Do not eat raw, but it is prized for pies, jellies, tea, soft drinks, champagne and of course wine. Leaves are used in ointments to ease swelling. Elderberry pulp is a natural food coloring. The fruit is an anti-oxidant and anti-carcinogen because of its high content of polyphenols and flavonoids.

**HARDINESS:** USDA Zones 4-9 unless otherwise noted.

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**GOOSEBERRIES**

*(Ribes hirtellum)*

Gooseberries, highly prized in Europe as an important part of a well-rounded garden, have been sadly neglected in America, perhaps because people remember gooseberries as tart and mouth puckering. **But sweet varieties are wonderful for fresh eating,** and Raintree offers outstanding Canadian and European cultivars not usually available in the U.S. Gooseberries generally ripen in July. They grow slowly at the nursery. We offer well-rooted, one-year bushes. USDA Zones 3-8 unless otherwise noted.

**NEW FROM ENGLAND**

**BLACK VELVET**

This new gooseberry cultivar produces large crops of sweet dark red fruit with an interesting hint of blueberry flavor. The hardy, disease resistant bushes are very easy to grow and tremendously productive in even the coldest parts of the nation. 

**INVICTA**

A new mildew resistant selection from the East Malling Research Station. An easy to grow winner for the organic garden. It produces heavy yields early in its life of flavorful large green fruit that hang in heavy clusters down the length of the branch. A well-shaped bush. Excellent for pies, jam or freezing.

**HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY**

**BEAUTIFUL IN ALL SEASONS**

**UKRAINE** *(Viburnum opulus)*

We selected this seedling because it has a similar beautiful habit, fall color and massive red berry production as the Viburnum trilobum high bush cranberry but with better, somewhat less astringent fruit quality. USDA Zone 5-9. One quart pot.

**POORMAN**

This is a highly flavored, sweet table variety which can be eaten out of hand. The berries are green but turn red when ripe. One of the best American gooseberries.

**COLOSSAL**

The egg-shaped 6-8 mm in diameter with translucent green skin. The flesh is sweet and mild. It ripens in mid July and is a reliable bearer. Originated in Mankato Minn. by Frank Schwab and introduced in 1974, it is very vigorous and hardy.

**FIRST PLACE FINNISH**

**HINNOMAKI YELLOW**

Outstanding aromatic flavor distinguishes this variety. The medium size, sweet yellow-green berry has a luscious aftertaste reminiscent of apricot. The bush is low growing with a spreading habit. Fruit ripens in mid-July. It is somewhat mildew resistant.

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Outstanding aromatic flavor distinguishes this variety. The medium size, sweet yellow-green berry has a luscious aftertaste reminiscent of apricot. The bush is low growing with a spreading habit. Fruit ripens in mid-July. It is somewhat mildew resistant.
**HINNOMAKI RED**  
Of Finnish origin, it has outstanding flavor. The skin is tangy while the flesh is very sweet. Plants are productive with dark red medium-sized fruit on an upright plant. It begins fruiting in the planting year and has good mildew resistance. A favorite with home gardeners. E639

**LEEPARED**  
This very heavy bearing Finnish variety is very mildew resistant and therefore makes an easy to grow, carefree attractive plant. The medium size berries have a rich tart flavor. It is favored for pies and jams.

**OLD-TIME ENGLISH CULTIVAR**  
**WHITESMITH**  
Introduced in England about 1824, this is a vigorous, tremendously productive upright bush. The green oval fruit ripens mid-July and is sweet with a hint of grape flavor. It is delicious eaten fresh or cooked. E634

**MILDWE-RESISTANT CULTIVARS**  
**TIXIA**  
Easy pickins! While most gooseberries are hard to pick because of their sharp thorns Tixia is unique in having soft thorns on one year branches. Tixia produces large red berries on a healthy vigorous mildew resistant bush. Developed in Switzerland. E683

**JAHN’S PRARIE**  
An easy to grow, mildew resistant, highly productive bush with large red berries. Tasty sweet/tart flavor. Selected in Canada from the wild. E665

**SABINE**  
(Also known as Canada 0273) This medium size red skinned pear shaped gooseberry has very good flavor. The bush is less thorny than others and mildew resistant. It is from Ottawa. E607

**How to Use Gooseberries**

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** Use in foundation plantings, under spreading trees, borders or short barrier hedges. (Gooseberries have thorns!)

**Useful Facts**

**POLLINATION:** Self-pollinating.  
**SIZE & SPACING:** 3-4 ft.  
**HARDINESS:** USDA Zones 3-8.  
**SUN:** Full sun or semi-shade.  
**PRODUCTION:** Cuttings taken in the fall.  
**LIFE EXPECTANCY:** 15-30 years  
**YEARS TO FIRST FRUIT:** 2 years  
**YIELD:** Up to 8 to 10 pounds per bush.

**CAPTIVATOR**  
Enjoy large teardrop shaped fruit, that is pink and sweet when ripe. Foliage turns yellow in the fall. Mildew resistant and very hardy. A cross of European and American species that is nearly thornless and easy to pick and grow. Bred in Ottawa in 1935. E610

**BEST FOR THE SOUTH**  
**GLENDALE**  
Bred by the USDA in 1932 for growers at the Southern limit of gooseberry culture. An American x European, it is mildew resistant and tolerates heat and humidity better than other cultivars. A vigorous upright bush produces quantities of small tasty dark red berries. USDA Zones 4-9. E643

**ORUS 8**  
Another cross between a black currant and a gooseberry. Mildew and aphid resistant bushes are very productive, upright with some thorns. Fruit is round, medium size, dark purple and very flavorful. Great eaten fresh, or used to make jelly or wine. E775

**How To Grow**

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Good loam, can tolerate sandy or heavy soils, but must be well drained.  
**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** Plant with peat, mulch well and water during arid summers. Mildew can be a problem on susceptible varieties. Sulfur can defoliate the plants. Baking soda mixed with spray oil sprayed every two weeks can work. Currant worms can defoliate bushes. Use BT or Safer soap. Gooseberries grow best in cool summer areas.  
**PRUNING:** Prune annually to maintain large berry size. Cut out wood more than 3 years old; leave 6-8 canes. You can also train any currants or gooseberries to an attractive fan shape or cordon.

**CURRANTS CROSS GOOSEBERRIES**

**JOSTABERRY**  
A thornless cross between a black currant and a gooseberry. Jostaberries have the vigorous growth habit, the high vitamin C content and the disease resistance of the black currant. The leaves are gooseberry-like and the fruit, until it is ripe, looks like a gooseberry. As it ripens in late June, the elongated berries turn almost black. The flavor is sweet like a ripe gooseberry with just a pleasing hint of the stronger currant flavor. Jostaberries are ornamental, thornless and easy to grow. They are resistant to both powdery mildew and white pine blister rust. Bushes should be pruned like a gooseberry. Jostaberries make a great tasting jam. E770

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Another cross between a black currant and a gooseberry. Mildew and aphid resistant bushes are very productive, upright with some thorns. Fruit is round, medium size, dark purple and very flavorful. Great eaten fresh, or used to make jelly or wine. E775
**Currants**

(Ribes species)

Although not well known to American gardeners, the pleasant, sweet-tart taste of currants has been cherished for many years in Europe, often used for jam, strudel and syrup. Deciduous currant bushes add upright structure (4-5’ tall) with fine texture to naturalistic plantings or mixed hedges, and they blend nicely with evergreen shrubs. The dense plants attract nesting birds, the flowers are favored by hummingbirds, and the fruit draws robins and thrushes. We offer well-rooted bushes. USDA Zones 3-8.

**Red Currants**

Red currants are among the most beautiful of edible ornamentals. With their full complement of gorgeous red currant clusters, these bushes are stunningly beautiful ornamentals. The attractive fruit and foliage and resistance to mildew and leaf spot make our red currant selections favorites for the edible landscape. Bright, shiny, red clusters of fruit are striking in the garden and they enhance any dish to which they are added. High quality fruit is excellent for jams, jellies and sauces, and it has considerable health benefits, including high quantities of vitamin C and potassium. Red currants are self-fertile.

**Rolam**

Enjoy large red berries on long trusses. Rolam’s excellent fruit quality is highly prized by home garden and commercial growers. It is very heavy yielding and mildew and leaf spot resistant. It ripens in mid-season, beginning in the middle of July. A cross of Jhonkeer Van Tets and Rosetta from the Netherlands. **E769**

**Rosetta**

Jhonkeer is a parent of this extremely productive new Dutch variety. Fruit is excellent for cooking. The large fruit covers the bush, hanging in huge, glowing red clusters. **E765**

**Jonkheer Van Tets**

This red currant selection from Holland is a heavy producer of large dark red, fine flavored fruit. It is mildew and aphid resistant. Considered by many to be the best flavored red currant variety in the world, it is not at its best in a cool maritime climate. **E760**

**Cascade**

A consistent, easy to grow, proven winner in the Northwest. Because of its bumper crops of large sweet, beautiful red fruit, it may need to be staked. **E785**

**ROVADA**

This Dutch red currant bears loads of large, attractive dark fruit that is excellent quality and ripens 3 to 4 weeks later than Jonkheer. Resistance to mildew and leaf spot make this and other red currant selections favorites for the edible landscape. **E764**

**Tatran**

A very productive late season red currant from the former Czechoslovakia. Fruit grows in large clusters and is excellent for cooking. **E761**

**Black Currants**

Raintree offers the best selection of black current cultivars for American gardeners. Black currants have outstanding health benefits, including high Vitamin C content, up to 5 times that of oranges by weight. They have twice the potassium of bananas and twice the antioxidants of blueberries. The antioxidants, essential fatty acids and potassium in black currants have anti-inflammatory impact, reducing the effects of arthritis. Its antioxidant action has been shown to help prevent cancer. The strong flavor of Black Currants is highly prized in Europe, even fresh, but most Americans prefer them made into jam, syrup or dried as raisins. Partially self fertile plants produce best with another variety for cross-pollination. Bushes will grow to 4-5’ tall. We offer well rooted 1-year bushes. USDA Zones 3-8.

**Minaj Smyriou**

A very cold hardy highly productive early season mildew and white pine blister rust resistant cultivar. It grows quickly to 5’ tall and produces bountiful clusters of large black currants good dried or for cooking. **E725**
**TITANIA**
A highly productive, mildew and white pine blister rust resistant cultivar. It grows quickly to 6’ tall and produces bountiful clusters of large black currants. PP11439 (unauthorized propagation prohibited). E735

**KIROVCHANKA**
A compact moderately productive rust resistant bush from Russia, noted for its excellent rich flavor. We got it from noted horticulturist and author Lee Reich who loves its flavor. E721:

**RISAGER**
A very promising flavorful, high yielding rust, mildew and leaf spot resistant cultivar from the Netherlands. E736

**PRINCE CONSORT**
Space these easy-to-grow rust resistant plants 3’ apart to create a bushy, 5’ tall hedge, and be ready to harvest loads of large fruit. Consort has a very strong flavor. It was developed in Ottawa, Canada about 1950. E730

**OUTSTANDING CULTIVARS FROM EASTERN EUROPE**

**HILL’S KIEV SELECT**
A seedling selection of the Ukrainian cultivar “Cheryeshnava”. A heavily productive bush with large berries of excellent flavor. It is a cross of several currant species and produces the best tasting juice and jelly. Raintree brought seeds from Kiev. We sent seedlings to the late famed horticulturist and garden writer Lewis Hill in Vermont who selected this plant as his favorite. E717

**BELARUSKAJA**
An exciting cultivar from Belarus recommended by horticulturist Lee Reich from New York. It’s a cross of R. nigrum x ridikuscha. It’s productive and easy to grow, with sweet flavorful fruit. E720

**GROWER FRIENDLY SCOTTISH VARIETIES**

**BEN SAREK**
The Scottish Crop Research Institute has created this compact, frost resistant cultivar for the backyard grower. The highly mildew and somewhat rust resistant bush is easily maintained at 3’ tall with 3’ spacing. It is consistently so loaded with large, flavorful shiny fruit that branches may need support and can be shaken to harvest the crop. Self fertile. E716

**BEN MORE**
Strong upright branches support the very large crops. Large fruit of excellent flavor, ripens evenly. It’s late flowering often avoids spring frosts. Mildew resistant. E715

**How To Use Currants**

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** Use as a foundation planting, in containers, espaliers, in the perennial borders or in hedges.

**IN THE KITCHEN:** Red and white currants are prized in jams, jellies and streudels. Black currants, in juices, syrups, jellies and liqueurs. Currants are not usually eaten fresh!

**Useful Facts**

**POLLINATION:** Red and white currants are self-fertile, black currants partially self-fertile.

**PLANT SPACING:** 4 feet apart.

**SIZE AT MATURITY:** 3-5 feet tall.

**HARDINESS:** USDA Zones 3-8

**EXPOSURE:** Sun or partial shade.

**ORIGIN:** Europe.

**YEARS TO FIRST FRUIT:** Two.

**RIpenING:** Late June, early July.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY:** 15 to 30 years.

**How To Grow**

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** pH of 5 to 7, prefers good garden loam but will tolerate heavy or sandy soils.

**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** Mulch with manure or compost, apply nitrogen sparingly. Requires annual pruning of old canes. Fruit is born on new wood. Currants grow best in cool summer areas.

**PRUNING:** When planting black currants, cut each shoot back to three buds. Each winter, prune out old shoots. See the “Plant Owners Manual” that comes with your order. Prune red and white currants like gooseberries. weak branches.

**BEN LOMOND**
The most popular commercial variety in Scotland. It is a very heavy producer with the traditional strong pungent flavor. The “Ben” series, named after the mountains of Scotland are among the easiest to grow and highest quality black currants in the world. This bush is compact, upright to 5’ tall and easy to grow and prune. Rated very high in both vitamin C and anthocyanins. Ripens mid-July. E714

**ENGLISH WINNERS FROM ACROSS THE POND**

**BLACKDOWN**
Large, jet-black berries, very juicy and flavorful with a distinctive musky taste. Excellent in jams, jellies and juice. Vigorous bush with an upright growth habit. Resistant to white pine blister rust and mildew. E710:

**WELLINGTON XXX**
Enjoy large, jet black currants. Upright, vigorous bushes to 3 to 4 feet tall. A strong producer and very hardy.

**HILLTOP BALDWIN**
Rated the best variety for making jelly from 70 varieties tested at the WSU experiment station in Puyallup, WA. **Hilltop Baldwin is a legendary English favorite.** It bears a heavy crop of fruit with a sweet, black currant flavor and has the highest vitamin C content. E750

**DUTCH HORTICULTURISTS FANCY THESE**

**BOSKOOP GIANT**
Originating in Holland before 1885, the very large, sweet fruits are first to ripen. Vigorous bushes are moderate croppers, resist mildew but aren’t frost resistant in frost pocket areas. E705
**YELLOW FLOWERED CLOVE CURRANT**

**CRANDALL**
(Ribes odoratum)

The most ornamental and the sweetest in flavor of all the black currants. It has deliciously clove scented yellow flowers early in spring on a spreading 3-4’ bush. It makes a beautiful edible hedge. The gooseberry shaped leaves turn brilliant red and yellow in the late summer and fall. The fruit is large for a currant and round. It has a nice sweet flavor without the black currant aftertaste. It makes a milder jam, syrup or raisin than other black currants. The plant is rust resistant and easy to grow. E700

**WHITE AND PINK CURRANTS**

White and pink currants are rarely available. Their hardiness and growth habit is like their red cousins. They are very productive and high in Vitamin C. Bushes grow to 5’ tall. USDA Zones 3-8.

**PRIMUS WHITE**
This cultivar from Slovakia is grown for its sweeter flavor and frost and mildew resistance. This compact bush produces large strings of fruit in midseason, used for cooking, wine and juice. E795

**BLANCA WHITE**
Blanca is very productive and is used for winemaking, juice, and for fresh eating. It has a vigorous, spreading growth habit and produces large strings of fruit at midseason. E792

**PINK CHAMPAGNE**
A cross of red and white currants. Clusters of beautiful translucent pink berries make delicious jellies, syrups and juices. E787

**GLOIRE DE SABLONS**
Long clusters of pink, sweet fruit adorn this compact 4’ tall bush. A productive, disease resistant, upright grower with heavy crops in July. Use like a red currant. E788

**CHOCOLATE BERRY**
(Leycestria formosa)

This amazing edible ornamental shrub, native to lower altitudes in Tibet, is also called Chocolate berry.

**HIMALAYAN HONEYSUCKLE**
Himalayan Honeysuckle has heart-shaped leaves, reddish new growth and pendulous white and burgundy flowers that attract butterflies and bees. In late summer and early fall, the plant produces lots of small, round, green berries that turn dark purple when ripe and have a flavor akin to bitter chocolate. In the South, the 6’ upright shrub stays beautiful year round, but in the North, it dies back to the ground each winter and resprouts the following spring. Hardy to Zone 6 if mulched, it likes well-drained soil. Zones 6-10. 1 quart pot. D605

**GOUMIS**
(Eleagnus multiflora)

A Goumi bush grows to about 6-8’ tall and is an ideal edible shrub for a backyard edible landscape. Goumis have attractive leaves with silvery undersides. Each August they bear thousands of pretty, red, juicy, pleasingly tart fruits, each with a small pit. Good for eating out of hand, they are more typically made into sauces, pies, and jellies. Goumi’s tolerate a wide range of soils, fix nitrogen and begin producing fruit in a year or two. They are self fertile but may produce more with a pollinizer. Plant in full sun, 7’ apart or 4’ for a hedge. USDA Zones 6-9.

**SWEET SCARLET™**
This outstanding Ukrainian Goumi variety was selected for sweetness and fruit production by the Kiev Botanic Garden. D561

**RAINTREE SELECT**
This seedling stood out at Raintree for its uniquely heavy production. A good pollinator for Sweet Scarlet. D560

**GOUMI SEEDLING**
A producer of tasty goumis and a pollinizer for the Sweet Scarlet™. One gallon pot.

**CURRENT & GOOSEBERRY RESTRICTIONS**
State laws prohibit our shipping red and white Currants or Gooseberries to (DE, ME, NC, NH & WV, and by permit only to MA and NJ). Black Currants may not be sent to the states mentioned above, as well as Rhode Island. Only-rust resistant varieties may go to OH & MI. If you live in one of these states and believe your area may be exempt, please send us documentation from your state Dept. of Agriculture with your order.
HONEYBERRIES

*(Lonicera caerulea edulis)*

This attractive, arching bush grows quickly to about 4’ tall. Small, white, funnel shaped flowers appear in February or March and develop into delicious, teardrop-shaped, light blue fruit that ripens in May with high amounts of ascorbic acid and bioactive flavonoides. New to America, but widely grown in Russia, China and Northern Japan where it is called Haskap. The blueberry-like fruit may become a valuable new fruit for Northern growers. **Raintree offers late blooming cultivars that perform well in both cold climates and in the moderate Pacific NW.** Plants prefer sun and well drained soil. Little pruning is required: just remove overlapping and Space about 6’ apart or 3-4’ for a hedge. Select two varieties for pollination. USDA Zones 2-8.

**FOR MARITIME & COLD CLIMATES**

**BLUE PACIFIC™**
A late blooming cultivar from the east coast of Russia with a compact spreading form, that produces flavorful light blue fruit. D730

**FOR COLD CLIMATES**

**BERRY BLUE™**
A productive tasty variety with an abundance of light blue fruit. It blooms early and is best suited to cold climates with late springs. D726

**BLACK**
*(Lycium ruthenicum)*
The rare Black Goji, or Black Wolfberry, originates in the Himalayan mountains of Central Asia where it is revered for its health benefits. The fruit may be eaten fresh, dried or made into a tea, and just a few dried fruits added to water will turn it vivid purple. Black Goji fruit contains vitamins A, C and E, and includes some essential fatty acids which are unusual in fruits. They also have large amounts of proanthocyanidins, a powerful antioxidant that removes free radicals from the body. Black goji is a shrub that reaches 4-6’ tall. The leaves are light gray to greenish and the fruit is rounded. It is self-fertile and fruits ripen in summer to early fall. 4” pot.

GOJI BERRIES

*(Lycium barbarum)*

Also known as Wolfberry, these sweet and nutritious berries are eaten fresh, juiced or dried like raisins. The berries are a popular medicinal herb. Among the highest in protein and antioxidants, they have more carotene than carrots and contain all the essential amino acids and many minerals. Grow this attractive Chinese native on a trellis to more than 10’ tall or trim it as a bush and keep at 4-6’ tall. Light purple, bell-shaped flowers bloom in May and continue throughout the summer. The third year and thereafter, flowers are followed by orange-red berries, drought resistant, and likes a half to full day of sun and well-drained soil. It prefers warm summer days and cool nights, and prefers neutral or somewhat alkaline soil. Our plants are grown from cuttings from superior cultivars. The plants are self-fertile. USDA Zones 5-9.

**PHOENIX TEARS**
A superior hardy variety selected for its fruit production and nutritive value. Enjoy its flavorful red berries. 4” pot H2024

**CRIMSON STAR**
This productive Northern Chinese cultivar has large, tasty bright red berries. One gallon pot.

**BLACK**
*(Lycium ruthenicum)*
The rare Black Goji, or Black Wolfberry, originates in the Himalayan mountains of Central Asia where it is revered for its health benefits. The fruit may be eaten fresh, dried or made into a tea, and just a few dried fruits added to water will turn it vivid purple. Black Goji fruit contains vitamins A, C and E, and includes some essential fatty acids which are unusual in fruits. They also have large amounts of proanthocyanidins, a powerful antioxidant that removes free radicals from the body. Black goji is a shrub that reaches 4-6’ tall. The leaves are light gray to greenish and the fruit is rounded. It is self-fertile and fruits ripen in summer to early fall. 4” pot.
**ARONIAS**

*Aronia melanocarpa*

**MOVE OVER CRANBERRY... HERE COMES ARONIA**

Beautiful, very productive and easy to grow, this shrub is bound to become a staple in American backyards, as it has in Eastern Europe, where it is widely used in delicious juices, soft drinks, jams and wine. The handsome, disease resistant bushes have dark green, oval foliage and grow about 5’-6’ tall with an equal spread. Charming white spring flowers develop into clusters of glossy, round, violet-black berries with a strong, tart flavor that comes from high flavonoid/ anti-oxidant content. Fruit is naturally high in vital vitamins and minerals, and in fall, the foliage changes to striking red. Although Aronia is native to the eastern U.S, the best varieties were bred in Europe. Plants are self-fertile and can be spaced 4-6’ apart, or 3’ for a hedge. It’s not an “aronia’s conclusion“ that this, Goumi and Sea Buckthorn are the most productive fruiting bushes available. USDA Zones 3-8.

**VIKING**

Bred in Scandinavia. Very flavorful, incredibly productive. D703S (1 quart)

**NERO**

Bred in the Soviet Union. Almost identical to Viking. Both are loaded with flavorful fruit each year. D705S (1 quart)

**RAINTREE SELECT**

We started about 25 seeds from productive Russian Aronia plants and all of them produced huge amounts of fruit. We selected this one as a winner among the resulting plants for its slightly more compact, bushy habit and good flavor. D706S (1 quart)

**ARONIA SEEDLING**

Aronias are native American bushes which were bred for production and flavor in Eastern Europe. Though seedling plants vary somewhat in growth habit and fruit production, the bushes will be loaded with tasty black fruit. The seed source is in the Ukraine. USDA Zones 4-9. D701 (Bareroot 12-18 inch)

**SERVICEBERRIES**

*Amelanchier alnifolia*

These very winter hardy plants — also known as Saskatoons — make attractive ornamental shrubs or hedges and produce delicious edible fruit. Developed in Alberta and grown commercially in Canada, this tasty blueberry-size fruit is high in Vitamin C and great for eating fresh or making pies. Plants are pretty in all seasons, with attractive white flowers in spring and bright yellow foliage in fall. Train them as single-stemmed trees or let them sucker and become multi-stemmed bushes or edible hedges. Plants tolerate a variety of soils, but prefer a neutral or slightly acid pH. They are self fertile and long-lived. USDA Zones 3-9 unless otherwise noted. We offer healthy, well-rooted bushes.

**THIESSEN**

The largest fruiting cultivar available, with excellent flavor and productivity. It’s a consistent producer and great commercial choice. Grows to 10 to 12’ tall. D474

**NORTHLINE**

This variety grows only 5-7’ tall and suckers profusely making a great winter hardy fruiting hedge. It produces loads of large, flavorful fruit at an early age. It was selected in 1960 at Beaverlodge, Alberta. D472

**SMOKEY**

The 3/4 inch blue black fruit is sweet and considered the most highly flavored serviceberry. The very productive plant can be trained as a multi-stemmed bush or small 12’ tree. Plant it 10’ apart, or 4’ apart in a hedge. D470

**YEAR ROUND BRILLIANCE**

**AUTUMN BRILLIANCE SERVICEBERRY**

*Amelanchier grandiflora*

Grow this stunning edible ornamental as a single or multi-stemmed 15-20’ tree. In the spring, the pink buds open to a mass of large white flowers. Then the new bronze-purple leaves appear followed in July by large red berries favored by birds and people. In the autumn the then green leaves turn a brilliant orange-red. USDA Zones 4-8. 18-24” size. D460
Seaberrys (Hippophae rhamnoides)

Always loaded with fruit, seaberrys are widely used for healing in Asia and Europe, where they are valued as a potent anti-oxidant, a source for vitamins C and E and a healing oil. The attractive small tree or shrub -- also called Sea Buckthorn -- is likely the most widely grown, northern hardy, fruiting plant in the world, but most Americans have never heard of it! In Europe, the sour, flavorful fruit is sweetened and its orange passion-fruit-like flavor makes fine sauces, jellies and a base for liqueurs. Blended with other fruits, it makes a delicious juice. The plants, native to the Russian Far East, are incredibly productive and a great choice for backyard fruit production! Narrow silver leaves and plentiful round, yellow-orange fruit cover the 6-10’ tall, narrow, upright female forms. Give plants full sun and good drainage, and space them about 7’ apart or 3-5’ for a hedge. They are extremely hardy, to -50°F, disease resistant and easy to grow. Branches are used in floral displays, and commercial crops are harvested by cutting off entire fruit-laden branches. Female plants need a male pollinizer, with one male for up to 8 females. USDA Zones 3-9.

Cultivars from Germany

These cultivars ripen later and are more vigorous growers than the Russian cultivars

**LEIKORA FEMALE**

Bright, tart orange berries cover the branches. This German variety, pictured above, grows to 10’ tall. Fruit ripens in September and remains on the plant until heavy frosts. The gorgeous fruit laden branches are used for juice and in floral arrangements. D742

**ASKOLA™ FEMALE**

Selected in the former East Germany for an exceptionally high Vitamin C and E content, Askola™ fruit ripens in late August and makes delicious, very nutritious juice. D738

**ORANGE ENERGY® FEMALE**

Orange Energy® is a German cultivar prized for its prolific crops of flavorful large bright orange vitamin rich berries. The heavy crops turn the whole plant a bright orange when they are ripe in September. D755

Cultivars from Russia

The Russian cultivars are more compact plants and are good choices for smaller spaces.

**GARDEN’S GIFT™ FEMALE** NEW!

An early season late August ripening Russian variety which produces abundant crops of large, dark orange, aromatic fruit, great for juice and preserves. D748

**RUSSIAN ORANGE™ FEMALE**

An attractive, vigorous and productive medium-sized shrub. Russian Orange bears abundant crops of very large, flavorful, deep orange berries. Russian Orange also features unusually lush grayish-green foliage. D750

**TITAN™ FEMALE**

Named for its large, bright orange berries, which are tart, flavorful and aromatic and make excellent juice or preserves. This productive bush, from Belarus, grows to 10’ with darker green foliage. D743

Visit us online!

RaintreeNursery.com

Visit our website for pricing and many varieties not listed in the catalog and online-only specials and sales.

Like us on Facebook for special announcements, events and ways to save on edible plants.

DripWorks

Quality Drip Irrigation

Spend $99+ Get 5% OFF Promo Code RTPOST19 Retail & Wholesale dripworks.com

800.522.3747
Raintree Nursery specializes in offering superior, disease-resistant apples for the backyard grower. We select varieties from around the world for their exceptional flavor and ease of growing, each with unique qualities to recommend it. Gardeners can have apples off their trees from August through November, and they can enjoy the harvest until March or April, since many apple varieties keep for long periods without refrigeration.

Ever since early American settlers took their favorite varieties of apples to their new homesteads, apples have been important in family meals. The harvest from apple trees provides fresh and hard cider, classic American apple pies, stores of sauces, butters and other delicacies.

We indicate, with this apple carrying a shield symbol, those varieties that are disease resistant and easiest to grow organically. Even if varieties are not completely scab resistant, many are still acceptable for the organic grower who doesn’t demand picture perfect fruit for cider or other uses. Also, even though some great selections might require more care, the result is worth the effort. We offer sturdy, well-rooted, 3-4’ and 4-5’ grafted trees on the best dwarfing rootstocks. Because shipping costs we pay are based on the height of the boxes, it costs significantly more to ship our taller and bigger caliper 4-5’ trees. Responding to requests, we also offer mini-dwarfs (2-3’ trees) and full size apple trees. USDA Zones 4-9 unless noted.

**OUR RUSSETS HAVE INCREDIBLE FLAVOR**

Russetting develops naturally on the skin of some apple varieties. Many of the russets possess incredible combinations of flavors that make them among the finest flavored apples in the world. Try these classic apple trees in your yard.

**HUDSON’S GOLDEN GEM**

It was discovered as a fence row seedling at the Hudson Nursery in Tangent, Oregon about 1931. Because of its brownish color and elongated shape, it was originally marketed as a pear. One of the tastiest russetted apples, the flesh is crisp and sweet and the flavor is nutty and refreshing. It is productive, annual bearing and somewhat scab and mildew resistant. The large fruit will hang on the tree well into winter. Hudson’s is a good keeper. It ripens late October. A400D (EMLA 26); A400T (EMLA 27)

**ASHMEAD’S KERNEL**

The incredible sweet-tart flavor of this superb heirloom apple has made it a connoisseur’s favorite. Discovered in Gloucester about 1750, these scab resistant trees are easy to grow and are grown commercially in England today. The medium size fruit with brown russetting keeps extremely well. A090D (EMLA 26); A090F (Antonovka)

**EGREMONT RUSSET**

The deep green disease resistant foliage makes an enchanting sight in English gardens speckled with thousands of round golden brown orbs. The fruit ripens in early October with a delicious nutty flavor. Eat it with a chunk of cheddar cheese. A250D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

**ROXBURY RUSSET**

A fine cider or dessert apple with great flavor. Roxbury is supposed to be the first American variety, originated near Boston in the early 17th century. Enjoy the beautiful large golden brown, orange blushed fruit each October. A250D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

**BROWN RUSSET**

This variety is scab and mildew resistant and a great choice for the organic grower. The fruit, which ripens in October, is a pleasing brown color and has an excellent, sweet flavor. Enjoy it fresh, made into a wonderful cider, or kept in a box until spring. A110D (EMLA 26 dwarf)
**GREAT KEEPER**

**RED BELLE DE BOSKOOP**

This heirloom keeper apple originated in Boskoop, Holland, in 1856, and is still prized in Europe where it is a popular commercial variety. Trees produce heavy crops of very large apples that are superior for cooking and baking into pies, with a rich combination of sweet and tart flavors. The apples, russetted over a red base, ripen in late October and store well all winter with flavors improving in storage. Trees have some resistance to scab. Boskoop is rated among the highest in phytonutrients. A161D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A090F (Antonovka); A161T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf)

**DISEASE RESISTANT YELLOW CULTIVARS**

**CHEHALIS**

An excellent choice for organic growers who like a very large, sweet yellow apple. This old favorite was discovered north of Chehalis, WA, in 1937. Fruit resembles Golden Delicious in looks and flavor, but it is larger and crisper. Reliable, highly productive trees are very resistant to scab and partly resistant to mildew. Fruit ripens late in September. A200D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A200T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf)

**GREENSLEEVES**

Organic growers in England rave about this large, beautiful, yellow apple. Bred at East Malling for its scab and mildew resistance, the cross between Golden Delicious and James Grieve produces heavy crops of crisp, juicy, delicious apples in September after a long, mid-season bloom. A compact spur habit adds to its winning nature. A385D (ELMA 26 dwarf); A385T (ELMA 27 mini-dwarf)

**RESISTANT CULTIVARS PRESENTED WITH [PRI]DE**

For years, researchers at the Purdue, Rutgers and Illinois fruit breeding program (PRI) have been developing delicious tasting disease resistant apples. Notice that they put the letters “pri” in many of their patented selections. Try these wonderful new disease-resistant selections in your yard. Williams Pride, Dayton and Enterprise are PRI selections. They have been proven to thrive in backyards throughout the nation.

**BEST EARLY RIPERNERS**

**WILLIAM’S PRIDE**

Highly rated for its sweet, rich, spicy flavor, the large, red fruit ripens in early August and is the best of the early apples. Trees are very productive with strong, well-angled branches. An early season bloomer with unusually long lasting blossoms, the tree is immune to scab and resistant to cedar rust and fireblight. A700D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A700F (Antonovka); A700T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf); 3 Tier Espalier A700E

**PRISTINE®**

This PRI selection produces large crops of beautiful yellow apples that are crisp and tasty. Fruit ripens in August. Mildly tart, they are excellent for eating fresh, for baking and for cooking into applesauce. Trees are highly resistant to scab and cedar apple rust and partly resistant to powdery mildew and fireblight. A570D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A570F (Antonovka); A570T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf)

**WYNOOCE EARLY**

A flavorful large red and yellow apple that ripens in mid August and is highly scab resistant. It has proven to thrive in maritime and even coastal areas. Despite ripening early it keeps for months. A sweet and tart mixture of flavors makes it good for fresh eating, pies, or sauce. The tree is spreading and a vigorous grower. It blooms in early season. It was a numbered selection from New York that was named in Southwest Washington state because it does so well here. A745D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

**SUNRISE**

A great new patented variety from British Columbia. Each August these upright trees produce huge crops of large red over yellow apples that are very sweet crisp and juicy. A wonderful, new early season choice for the northern backyard grower. A665D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

**IN MID-SEASON FORM**

**DAYTON**

The large, beautiful, brilliant red fruit is crisp and juicy with a great sweet-tart flavor. Very productive trees have an upright form and strong branch angles, and they are immune to scab and resistant to both mildew and cedar rust. Fruit on this superior PRI selection ripens in late September. A240D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

**DISEASE RESISTANT KEEPERS**

Belmac, which is listed with McIntosh type apples is also a great disease resistant keeper apple.

**ENTERPRISE**

Glossy red apples with an excellent sprightly flavor ripen in late October and keep well, with flavor improving in storage. The productive, vigorous, spreading tree is immune to scab and resistant to fire blight, cedar apple rust and mildew. It is proven in much of the nation. A300D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A300T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf)
Apples Sorted by Flavor

Apple breeders often use Cox’s Orange Pippin and the McIntosh apples as parent cultivars to capture their unique and delicious flavors when they breed outstanding new varieties. These new varieties combine reliable production, disease resistance and often earlier ripening with outstanding complex flavors.

COX’S CORNER
Some of the world’s finest tasting apples have the English legend Cox’s Orange Pippin as a parent.

REZISTA®
Enjoy these outstanding resistant cultivars from Eastern Europe. Each is resistant to scab, mildew, fireblight, cedar apple rust, and red mite. They were developed by the German Dresden-Pillnitz program that has combined disease resistance with the flavor of Cox’s Orange Pippin and other highly flavored apples.

RELEIKA™ NEW!
The tree is loaded with medium size flavorful, dark red apples that are firm and juicy. Fruit ripens early October. Releika is a reliable producer at Raintree and a good keeper. A615D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

BELLA™
This crisp large, bright red apple has a pleasing combination of sweet and tart flavors. It ripens in late September and October. It has a medium sized growth habit. (PPAF) A605D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

KARMIJN De SONNAVILLE
This intensely flavored red partially russetted apple from Holland measures the highest in both sugars and acids. A triploid cross of Cox’s Orange and Jonathan, it is the favorite of many, however, it is so highly flavored and aromatic that it overwhelms some tastes when just off the tree. Put this excellent winter keeper in a box when it ripens in mid October and wait about a month for the complex mellow flavors to start shining through. A vigorous grower and somewhat scab resistant, it has proven to thrive in our region and is becoming an American favorite. A420D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A420T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf)

ALKEMENE
This Cox’s Orange cross from Germany has become a favorite at the WSU Mt. Vernon fruit testing station for its many superior qualities. It has a wonderful flavor that combines sweet and tart flavors. It bears heavy crops of red-orange, conical fruit annually in September, and it has good resistance to scab. Since it has an upright growth habit, it fits in smaller gardens. A080D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

QUEEN COX (SELF-FERTILE)
This self-fertile clone has the flavor, mellow aftertaste and aroma of the famed Cox’s Orange Pippin. Queen Cox sets bumper crops of delicious fruit each year, without a pollinizer, even when fruit set is poor on other apples, including other Cox type apples. The fruit of Queen Cox is larger and the tree more disease resistant than Cox’s Orange Pippin. The tree is 15% less vigorous than other Cox varieties. Fruit ripens in early September. The only reliably self-fertile apple. A581D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A581F (Antonovka); 3 Tier Espalier A581E

CHERRY COX
A medium size, round, deep red apple that is consistently productive. It is a sport of Cox’s Orange Pippin from Denmark. It is easy to grow and very flavorful, with a compact growth habit. Fruit ripens in October and is a reliable favorite at Raintree. A185D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

ELLISON’S ORANGE
A favorite of English organic growers since 1904, this Cox’s Orange x Calville Blanc cross, bred in Lincolnshire, England, combines an outstanding aromatic flavor with heavy cropping and resistance to scab. The complex flavor is at once sweet and tart with a hint of anise, and the flesh is crisp and juicy. A wonderful choice for the organic orchard, but these apples do not keep well. Ripens mid-September. USDA Zones 4-9. A252D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

RUBINETTE
Rubinette is loved for its delicious sweet/tart flavor. Loads of incredibly delicious, small medium, attractive orange colored apples ripen in early October. It is Golden Delicious X Cox’s Orange Pippin from Switzerland and a favorite of European growers. A625D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

THE McINTOSH CLAN
Northeastern growers have long loved the unique sweet/tart flavors of the MacIntosh apple. Now most of the nation can enjoy that flavor. We offer a number of delicious disease resistant off-spring of MacIntosh.

BELMAC™
A new, productive, all-purpose Canadian cultivar that combines flavor and keeping ability with cold and disease resistance. The sweet, medium to large, deep red apples ripen in late September or early October and keep three months or more. A delicious, sweet/tart MacIntosh flavor suggests parent Spartan. Belmac resists scab, mildew, and cedar apple rust, thrives in eastern Canada, and has proven a winner in western Washington. It was bred by Dr. Shahrokh Khanizadeh in Quebec and introduced in 1996. Offered under agreement with Ag. Canada, Quebec. Includes $1.20 royalty per tree. (Ask us for a quote. We can custom grow commercial quantities!) A100D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A100T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf); A100F (Antonovka)
**HISTORIC APPLE TREES**

**FLOWER OF KENT**

Liberty has dark, polished red skin and intense, sprightly flavor. This medium size, elongated apple is a long-standing favorite. Bred in New York for high scab, cedar apple rust, fireblight and mildew resistance, Liberty thrives in the Pacific NW and throughout most of the nation. It is among the highest rated cultivars in antioxidants. Every year, a large crop ripens on this spreading tree in early October. A520D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A520T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf); A520F (Antonovka); 3 Tier Espalier A520E

**SPARTAN**

A beautiful dark red medium size McIntosh dessert quality apple. Spartan is both scab and mildew resistant. Trees bear early and regularly. Fruit ripens mid-October. It is an excellent keeper and a long time reliable favorite of organic growers. A660D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

**NY 75414-1**

This beautiful dark red apple has an excellent combination of sweet and tart flavors and is resistant to apple scab, mildew and fireblight. Bred at the New York Fruit Testing program, it has been extremely productive and of superior flavor at fruit tasting trials at Mt. Vernon, Washington. It ripens in early October. A555D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

**SHAY**

The scab immune and mildew resistant apple provides a heavy crop each year at Raintree in late September on a sturdy, well-branched tree. The red, elongated fruit is crisp, sweet and great for fresh eating. Developed by the late Dr. Ralph Shay at Oregon State University from a planting at Purdue. A650D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

**NEWTOWN PIPPIN**

Newtown Pippin was the workhorse of the Washington, Jefferson and other colonial American’s orchards. Also known as Albemarle Pippin and Yellow Newtown, it is a large yellow green deliciously sweet/tart aromatic apple with white dots on the skin. A large crop of fruit ripens in mid October but keeps for many months and tastes best after a month or more of storage. It blooms mid season with Rubinette and Spartan. It originated in Newtown on Long Island New York in 1759. A475D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

As the story goes, Sir Isaac Newton’s laws of gravity were inspired by an apple that fell from the Flower of Kent tree at Woolsthorpe Manor in Lincolnshire, England. The original tree, now long gone, lives on from grafts taken in the 1800’s. The tree produces green, oval, sub acid apples used for cooking. They flower and ripen late. A249S (MM106 semi-dwarf)

**FORT VANCOUVER**

Located at Old Apple Tree Park in Vancouver Washington, this living tree, planted between 1826 and 1830 is believed to be the oldest apple tree in the Pacific Northwest. The small green apples ripen in September and are used for pie or cider. People have planted from it a bit of history. The community celebrates the Old Apple Tree Festival each year on the first Saturday in October to commemorate this historic Fort Vancouver tree.

**JOHNNY APPLESEED**

In the 1830’s, thousands of apple trees were planted in Ohio by one John Chapman, who earned the nickname Johnny Appleseed for his work. Nearly two centuries later, it is extremely rare to find a tree documented to be a graft from one of Johnny’s trees, but Raintree acquired one. It was tracked down by Scott Scogerboe, who found an old newspaper article that told of an Ohio homestead where Johnny Appleseed had planted a tree. Early in the 20th century, a student who visited the homestead took a cutting, grafted a new tree and planted it in his family’s yard. The child who planted the grafted tree, now elderly, retired from the same school where Scott found the ancient tree. This tree is productive with medium to large red apples over yellow background. The flesh is sweet and the texture is a little mealy. However, it is surprisingly good for a seedling and was probably kept all these years for its flavor and ease of growing. A465SA (MM106 semi-dwarf); A465F (Antonovka)

**BARDSEY**

This amazing unique apple comes from the windswept Bardsey Island off the coast of Wales and is available for the first time to American gardeners. The fruit is pink striped over a yellow base and is picked in Wales in late September and stores until November. The tree flowers early in the season. The fruit also appears to be scab free. For the history see our website raintreenursery.com. A105D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A105F (Antonovka); A105T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf)
MORE HERITAGE APPLES

For hundreds of years, Americans have enjoyed these great old cultivars!

TOMPKINS KING
Known as King, the large yellow-green apples with red stripes are excellent for eating fresh, for cooking and for cider making. They also keep well. This highly prized apple is a tip bearer. (Tip bearer pruning note: Wait to prune until two inches of new growth has begun in spring. Then prune back to 6-8” of last years growth!) A480D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

NORTHERN SPY
Among the best keepers, Northern Spy has thin skin and very crisp, delicious flesh with a sweet/tart flavor that is prized for cooking and eating fresh. Although very hardy, trees bloom late in spring and fruit ripens in November, making full ripening in cooler parts of the Pacific Northwest a challenge. The outstanding fruit convinces many people throughout the U.S. to grow it, even though it is biennial and takes a few years to come into production. A277D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A277F (Antonovka)

WOLF RIVER
This beautiful, red apple from Wisconsin, with a mild pleasant flavor, gets bigger than any others we offer. Just one is enough to make almost a whole pie. Wear a hard hat while picking or it may make a big impression on you! Trees are resistant to scab and mildew and very winter hardy. A720S (MM106 semi-dwarf)

FAMEUSE
Called the snow apple for its bright white flesh that is sometimes streaked red, this small orange-red apple has been an American favorite for more than 250 years. Tender, juicy apples that ripen in September have a great sweet/tart flavor that is prized for fresh eating, cooking and making an aromatic bitter/sweet cider. A658D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

GRAVENSTEIN STRAINS
The old-fashioned Gravenstein, known for its wonderful, tangy flavor, is the ideal sauce, pie and cider apple. Allow the vigorous tree some extra room. Fruit ripens in early September, but is biennial, bearing a heavy crop every other year. There are many old time “strains”. Each tastes the same but looks different. Some have skin that is solid red, some are mainly green and others striped. The tart, delicious flavor of a Gravenstein has been unrivaled for several hundred years.

FRED GRAVENSTEIN
Selected for its large size, productivity and beautiful red and yellow color. A383D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A383T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf)

SURPRISE YOUR FRIENDS WITH RED-FLESHED APPLES

Apples with red flesh are very high in phytonutrients. They are also beautiful, some having pink flowers. Use them to make a nutritious and beautiful pink apple sauce or cider. The fun of surprising your friends who bite unsuspectingly into the fruit is an added benefit.

ALMATA
For beautiful apple sauce and jelly, few compare with this flavorful, large red apple with bright pink flesh. Red leaves and bright pink spring blossoms make it a great edible ornamental. It is very winter hardy, with fruit ripening in October. A085S (MM106 semi-dwarf)

PINK PEARL
Take one bite of this flavorful, aromatic yellow apple and discover that the flesh inside is BRIGHT PINK. Use it to make a beautiful pink applesauce or to add color to fruit salads. It was developed in California by noted horticulturist Albert Etter. It ripens in late September. A575D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

Bramley Apple Pie
Recipe This is the best we've tasted! Enjoy Raintree horticulturist Theresa Knutsen's recipe:

FILLING
6 cups Bramley apples, peeled and sliced
½ cup sugar
1 tbsp corn starch
1 tsp cinnamon
⅔ tsp allspice

Instructions
Mix dry ingredients, blend with apples, let stand 10 minutes and then put in pie crust. Dot with 1 tsp butter or margarine. Top with lattice pie crust. Bake at 450°F for 10 minutes, then 350°F for 45 minutes.

CRUST
2 cups flour
½ tsp salt
¾ cup shortening
5 tbsp water

Instructions
Sift flour and salt. Cut shortening into flour until thoroughly blended, gently cut in water until dough clumps together. Makes one 8- to 10-inch pie with top and bottom crust.

MOTT PINK
This crisp, juicy variety makes a delicious pink applesauce from loads of medium-size, yellow fruit with pink flesh. Fruit ripens on the productive tree in early to mid-September. A553D (EMLA 26 dwarf)
HANSEN’S RED FLESH
A beautiful tree with copper colored leaves and red flowers. The elongated, deep red, flavorful, September apples are 2 inches long. The pink flesh makes a delicious red jelly. It is a great landscape tree, beautiful in all seasons. A600D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

WORLD’S BEST COOKING APPLES

BRAMLEY
The English are particular about their cooking apples, and this large, round, green-yellow apple with red stripes is the most widely used. Apples are firm and juicy and they cook to perfection. When ripe, they are good for fresh eating, too. Spreading trees bear heavily and regularly and resist scab and mildew. Enjoy ripe fruit in early October Bramley is rated among the highest in phytonutrients. A140S (MM106 semi-dwarf); A140F (Antonovka)

KING EDWARD VII
This large, yellow-green apple, named in 1902, has been popular in English gardens as an outstanding fresh eating and cooking apple. The scab resistant tree flowers very late and misses early frosts. Fruit ripens in early October and cooks to a firm, flavorful, translucent puree. A485D (EMLA 26 dwarf):

ENJOY THE BEST JAPAN HAS TO OFFER
The Japanese, in general, love their apples large, sweet and juicy!

AKANE
Pronounced "ah-kah-nay," this firm, crisp and fully flavored red eating apple produces good crops every year, no matter how bad the spring pollinating weather. The scab and mildew resistant apple from Japan is an excellent variety for the organic grower. It ripens in early September. A020S (MM106 semi-dwarf); A020T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf)

SANSA
Extra early, ripening in late August, this juicy, crisp, sweet fruit from Japan has the best qualities of both parents, Akane and Gala. A pretty red blush covers the yellow, medium-large, conical fruit. Sansa has resistance to both fireblight and scab and also keeps well for an early apple. A635D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

BENI SHOGUN FUJI
Many fruit connoisseurs love the crisp, juicy, very sweet flavor of the Japanese apple Fuji, however the regular Fuji requires a long ripening season, making it hard to grow in the Pacific Northwest and other areas with relatively cool summers. After testing many types of Fuji apples in the Pacific Northwest, researchers recommend Beni Shogun, which has excellent flavor and ripens almost a month earlier than the standard Fuji. This selection blooms in mid-season and will thrive in much of USDA Zones 5-9. Patent 7997. A120D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

SHIZUKA
From Japan comes this Golden Delicious x Indo cross, leaving smiles in its wake. The beautiful, very large, firm, yellow with pink blushed fruit is very sweet with low acidity, and will ripen about mid October. It is also an excellent keeper. A655D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

MINNESOTA MARVELS VERY VERSATILE

ZESTAR
This patented, superior winter hardy, early season apple thrives in the Northern half of the nation! Zestar ripens in late August and has a delicious crunchy flavor. It will keep nicely for a month and a half. The tree is a reliable producer of large red apples. USDA Zones 3-8. A740D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

HONEYCRISP
(Macoun x Honeygold) Pick this superior red apple with a crunchy crisp texture and juicy sweet tart flavors in September or let it develop its full aromatic flavor by leaving it on the tree until mid-October. From the U of Minnesota, it is among the most winter hardy of apple trees, showing little damage at -40°F. It resists scab and has shown no problems with fireblight. Enjoy it great fresh or in pies, crisps and apple sauce. Honeycrisp is among the most nutrient-rich of supermarket available varieties. USDA Zones 3-8. A410D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A410T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf); A410F (Antonovka); 3 Tier Espalier A410E

TOP RATED IN MOST OF THE NATION

MELROSE
This flavorful red apple is top rated for reliability & keeping. Properly stored in the garage, it can keep until May. A heavy crop of tart apples, great for cooking or eating fresh, ripens in late October. Melrose is the official Ohio state apple. A540D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

JONAGOLD
Firm, crisp, and highly flavored, this sweet, large, red and yellow apple scores on top in taste tests. A generous load of apples ripen early to mid-October and keep well. Many orchards in the Northwest grow Jonagold commercially. A460D (EMLA 26 dwarf)
APPLE ACCESSORIES

APPLE MAGGOT CONTROL BAGS
Protect your Apples and Pears from Apple Maggot infestations. While thinning to one per cluster, usually in May or early June, slip the opening of the nylon bag, with your two index fingers, just enough to completely cover the new, ideally nickel size fruitlet. The bag will fill with the growing fruit and protect it. This product has been used successfully here at Raintree and by many fruit hobbyists. They are quick and easy to use! Includes Instructions! These new heavier weave bags provide extra codling moth protection. Contains 144 bags. T167

FRUIT PICKING BAG
The Deluxe Smith Bag holds a bushel of fruit. The handsome bag is 30” long and is made of Rip-Stop polyester material which has a water resistant coating on the inside. It is Ultra Violet and mildew resistant, lightweight, durable, and easy to clean. The bottom conveniently folds up and releases to gently drop the picked fruit into a box. This leaves both hands free to pick. It will last a lifetime. The bag has a steel hoop and is completely leather bound to protect all the areas of heaviest wear, and the shoulder straps are a heavy 1-3/4 inch webbing. T025

APPLE PEST CONTROL

CODLING MOTH TRAPS
Contains two sticky traps with lures which draw codling moths to their doom. Hang these 6-inch-long, non-toxic tents in your apples trees when they begin to bloom. Use two traps per mature tree. T161

APPLE MAGGOT TRAPS
Each kit is designed to protect one mature fruit tree. Kit includes three red spheres and hangers, three pheromone lures, instructions and a large tube of glue. Set traps out in mid-April. Non-toxic. Kit. T163

APPLE MAGGOT LURES
The three lures, offered in a kit above, are each in a tiny plastic container. You can twist tie them to red spheres like the ones we sell to further trap apple maggot males. Three lures. T164

Go to raintreenursery.com for books and DVD’s about apples

COMBINATION APPLES

COMBO APPLES
Enjoy apples for months on one amazing self-fertile semi-dwarf tree. Pick apples from August through October. On MM106 semi-dwarf rootstock it will grow to 15’ tall.

4x1 Disease Resistant Combo A8504S
Four of the following five: Ashmead’s Kernel, Dayton, Liberty, Pristine, BelMac

4x1 Cider Maker Combo A8504SC
Four of the following five: Kingston Black, Harrison, Granniwinkle, Hewe’s Virginia Crabapple, Medaille D’Or

4x1 Heritage Combo A8504SH
Four of the following five: Arkansas Black, Newtown Pippin, Wolf River, Roxbury Russet, Johnny Appleseed

Sorry! Because of difficulty tracking the possible combinations, we cannot tell you ahead which variety is missing on the combos. They are labeled from bottom to top, and you will know when the labeled tree arrives.

NEW FROM WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

COSMIC CRISP™
This new 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 residing and growing the plants in the state of Washington.

It is a cross between Honeycrisp and excellent keeper and scab resistant variety Enterprise. This apple has large size, crisp texture, great productivity and beautiful red color with white lenticels that sparkle like stars, thus the name Cosmic Crisp™. It blooms in mid to late season and ripens in September. Washington state apple growers are predicted to plant 11 million Cosmic Crisp™ and it is expected to become very popular with consumers. Cosmic Crisp™ has also ripened well in Western Washington. USDA Zones 5-9. A220D (EMLA 26 dwarf); A220T (EMLA 27 mini-dwarf); 3 Tier Espalier A520E

Hints on Growing Your Combo Tree

To keep the varieties in balance grow your “combo” tree as an “open center” taking out secondary branches that grow into the middle. If one variety starts overgrowing the others it can be slowed down by spreading the branch or tying it down. Through proper pruning your varieties will stay balanced.

The tree owners manual that comes with each order tells you how! On the label, the varieties are identified from the bottom of the tree up.

Spreading the branches is important when growing a “Combo” fruit tree.
URBAN APPLES®

Urban Apples® are NEW columnar trees that produce their fruit on spurs along the main stem. Each combines disease resistance, flavor and ease of growing in small spaces. Each has a narrow upright habit, ideally suited to grow in a container on a patio or as a small tree in the ground. Like other apples you need two cultivars for pollination and each blooms mid season and is a good pollinizer for the others and for other mid season blooming apples. They are each highly scab and mildew resistant selections from Dr. Jaroslav Tupy of the Czech Republic. USDA Zones 4-9. Trees grow about 8’ tall on MM106 rootstock.

BLUSHING DELIGHT™

Blushing Delight™ has sweet flavor and a pretty red blush over a green background. It ripens mid-September. A750S

TANGY GREEN™

Tangy Green™ has a crisp texture, lime green color and a sweet/tart flavor. It ripens mid-September. A755S

GOLDEN TREAT™

Golden Treat™ is a beautiful golden apple with a sweet delicious flavor. It ripens in mid-September. A765S

TASTY RED™

Tasty Red™ is a bright red, firm sweet juicy apple that ripens in mid-September. A760S

“Espalier” refers to special practices for training trees onto trellises. There are many ways to make your trees into works of art, and the trees we offer have already been trained along the same plane in a 3-tier, T-shape, horizontal cordon. As you continue the training, you can shape trees into any of the designs seen in the drawing. They are beautiful when grown against a wall, a building or on existing fence or wires. Trees should be spaced an average of 8-10’ apart. 3 Tier-Branches are at about 1-1/2’, 2-1/2’ and 3-1/2’. 2 Tier-have the top two sets of branches. Trees are shipped in special protective boxes. Apples are on EMLA 26 rootstock. The 3-TIERED espalier combos have a different variety on each tier.

Note: Shipped espalier branches may each be cut back to fit in boxes. Come to the nursery and get full-length branches. Because of the expense of shipping espaliers, our at-nursery prices are $15 per tree less plus you save shipping. Because of their size, we can not ship espaliers to AK, HI, or PR.

APPLE ESPALIERS

A8403E — 3 Varieties 3-tier Combo — Enterprise, Pristine, Liberty
A700E — 3-tier William’s Pride
A520E — 3-tier Liberty
A410E — 3-tier Honeycrisp
A581E — 3-tier Queen Cox Self Fertile
A220E — 3-tier Cosmic Crisp (Available to Washington customers only)

PERFECT FOR A SMALL YARD

Ashmead's Cosmic
Akane Crisp™
Belmac Enterprise
Boskoop Everest
Chehalis Gravenstein
Cosmic Honeycrisp
Hudson Karmijn
Liberty Liberty
Pristine Pristine
Q. Cox Q. Cox
W. Pride W. Pride

Mini-Dwarfs

We offer ‘mini-dwarf’ apple trees grown on special EMLA 27 rootstock. They are easily maintained at only four to six feet tall. These highly productive, compact trees are perfect to grow in a small backyard. You can space them as close as 4’ apart. Or place the tree in a fifteen gallon pot on the patio. You can train them to branch low (at 1’-2’) to maximize fruit production. Remove fruit for a year or two because once the tree starts bearing heavily, it stops growing. They begin bearing in the second year and each tree can produce a half box of fruit a season. The tree is not a gimmick. It is used extensively in Europe in commercial apple orchards and the per acre yields exceed American yields. Caring for the mini-dwarfs is a great project for kids. We offer 2’-4’ grafted mini-dwarf trees. See each variety for price.
Apple Ripening Order

**AUGUST**
- Dolgo Crab
- Centennial
- Williams Pride
- Zestar

**EARLY SEPTEMBER**
- Akane
- Ellison’s Orange
- Gravenstein

**MID-LATE SEPTEMBER**
- Alkemene
- Chehalis
- Dayton
- North Pole
- Wolf River
- Beni Shogun
- Pink Pearl
- Bella
- Tasty Red

**EARLY-MID OCTOBER**
- Bramley
- Hansen’s Red Flesh
- Belmac
- G. Sentinel
- Honeycrisp
- King Edward
- Liberty
- Early Pink Lady
- King
- WineCrisp
- Releika

**MID-LATE OCTOBER**
- Kingston
- Foxwelp
- Flower of Kent
- Arkansas B
- Everest
- Melrose
- Roxbury
- Newtown Pippin

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**CRABAPPLES**

The crabapple is a wonderful multi-purpose tree. Lovely in the landscape, most of our varieties provide tasty tart apples that are prized for making jelly. Dolgo and Evereste will enhance cider with their bittersharp and Hews with bittersweet qualities. Commercial orchardists often use crabapple trees for pollinizers because of their compact size and profuse blossoming. Researchers have found that white flowered varieties are most attractive to bees. Dolgo is used as a great early season pollinizer. Evereste is an excellent mid season pollinizer. **We offer sturdy, well-rooted, 3-4’ and 4-5’ grafted trees on the best dwarfing rootstocks.** Because shipping costs we pay are based on the height of the boxes, it costs significantly more to ship our taller and bigger caliper 4-5’ trees. What makes an apple a crab is not its personality but its smaller size.

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**THE BEST CRABS FOR COOKING AND EATING**

**WSU PUGET SPICE™**

This cross between Prima and Alkmene is scab immune, has a beautiful upright shape and is covered with fragrant white flowers. In the fall it is loaded with tart small fruit great for making jelly, pickled fruit or blending in cider. It is a great mid season pollinizer. **A725S (MM106 semi dwarf)**

**DOLGO**

One of the best all purpose crab apples. Its large 1-1/2 inch tart crimson fruit make a rich, ruby red jelly. The leaves are green and scab and mildew resistant. The profuse flowers are white. The name means ‘long’ in Russian, and refers to the shape of the fruit. The fruit is so bright in color and abundant that the tree looks like a decorated Christmas tree when viewed from a distance. Dolgo adds a bittersharp flavor to ciders. The fruit ripens in early September. The tree will grow to about 15’ tall. USDA Zones 3-9. **A260D (EMLA 26 dwarf)**

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**MAKE A TOAST TO GEORGE AND TOM**

**HEWES VIRGINIA**

George Washington's and Thomas Jefferson's favorite cider apple and the backbone of the colonial Virginia cider industry. Also called Jefferson’s favorite Virginia Crab, it is a small, flattened, bittersweet, dull red apple ripe in September that makes a clear dry cinnamon flavored cider. It has a long bloom period and is a good pollinizer. It can be a biennial bearer. **A186S (MM106 semi-dwarf)**

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**Disease Resistance of Apple Tree Varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>SCAB</th>
<th>CAR</th>
<th>FIREBLIGHT</th>
<th>MILDEW</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dayton</td>
<td>VR</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>Enterprise</td>
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<td>Liberty</td>
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<td>R</td>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>Belmac</td>
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<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akane</td>
<td>VR</td>
<td>UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>WineCrisp</td>
<td>VR</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VR = Very Resistant; M = Moderate Resistance; UK = unknown. CAR is Cedar Apple Rust. Other CAR-resistant apples include Rebella, Arkansas Black. Fireblight resistant are Akane, Centennial, Rebella, Empire.

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for heavy crops of 1-1/2 inch oval fruit with a sweet flavor. Use the crisp, juicy white fleshed fruit for canning, making jelly or just popping in your mouth. The fruit is a bright orange-red. It ripens in mid-August. Compact and great as a child’s tree, it produces an abundance of red flower buds that open to a showy white. The tree is highly scab resistant. Its mid-season bloom makes it an excellent pollinizer. A natural dwarf, it grows to only 8’ tall on semi dwarf and 15’ on standard rootstock. USDA Zones 3-9. A180S (MM106 semi-dwarf)

BEAUTIFUL IN ALL SEASONS & EDIBLE

EVERESTE™

Enjoy this fantastic new edible ornamental throughout the year. Each spring, this highly disease resistant tree from France is covered from base to summit with fragrant, beautiful long lasting white flowers. Every summer the tree is a spectacle in red, covered with thousands of round tart 1” diameter fruit. Use the fruit to make jelly, pickled apples, cider or gorgeous branch wreaths. The tree grows to 10’ tall with branches arched out from the weight of the fruit. The fruit hangs until mid winter, so birds can eat what you don’t. Of dozens of varieties in the disease resistant crab apple trials, Evereste was the most resistant, easiest to care for and most beautiful. A280S (MM106 semi-dwarf)

GORGEOUS ORNAMENTALS

PINK CLOUD

Having Pink Cloud is like having a tree covered with roses. Discovered by Ed Lewis of Bellevue WA, Pink Cloud’s buds are very large, rounded, magenta pink, on long stems. Fragrant, profuse fully double flowers open to light pink, like miniature roses. Pink Cloud has a vase like shape and bronze-green leaves and is loaded with one inch red crab apples that persist into winter. They can be used to make a tart jelly, if you get them before the birds. A532D (EMLA 26 dwarf)

To Grow Apples You Need Proper Pollination

EARLY SEASON

Gravenstein
Alkemene
Zestar
Brown Russet

William’s Pride
Pink Pearl
Wynooche
Sunrise

EARLY-MID SEASON

Grannawinkle
Pink Cloud
NY 75414-1
Chehalis
Mott Pink
Pristine
Scarlet Sentinel
Egremont Russet
Bardsey

Dolgo
Liberty
Centennial
Sansa
Akane
Puget Spice
Hewes
Cherry Cox
WineCrisp

MID SEASON

Enterprise
Jonagold
Almata
Golden Sentinel
Belmac
Spartan
North Pole
Blushing Delight
Tasty Red
Golden Treat
Bella
Red Boskoop
Shizuka
Greensleeves

Fameuse
Beni Shogun
Dayton
Ashmead’s
Hudson’s
Newtown Pippin
Releika
Evereste
Rubinette
Karmijn
Hansen’s Red Flesh
Campfield
Roxbury Russet
Johnny Appleseed

MID-LATE SEASON

Honeycrisp
Cosmic Crisp
Shay
Pink Lady
Foxwelp
Melrose
Harrison
Frequin Rouge
Queen Rouge
Queen Cox

Wolf River
Ellison’s Orange
Dabinet
King Edward VII
Michelin
Kingston Black
Arkansas Black
Ft. Vancouver

LATE SEASON

Northern Spy
Flower of Kent

King
Bramley

• For pollination you need to have two different apple varieties! Apples with the exception of the Queen Cox self fertile don’t pollinize themselves. Apples also don’t pollinize other fruits!

• Please note that there are some cultivars that are new to us and we don’t know their relative bloom time. To be safe choose a mid season pollinizer for those varieties.

• All the apples listed in red are triploids. These will not pollinate other varieties or themselves. However they are pollinized by other apple varieties. So Gravenstein which is a triploid won’t pollinize any other variety. However it can be pollinized by another non-triploid variety that blooms near the same time.

• How to read the lists! We have listed the apple varieties we offer from the earliest bloomer which is Gravenstein, to the latest bloomer which is Bramley.

• The EARLY SEASON bloomers and the LATE SEASON bloomers won’t cross pollinate because their bloom time is too far apart and the early varieties will be done blooming before the late ones start.

• It is best to pick a pollinizer in the same half of the total list. The closer the two varieties are in bloom time, the more their bloom will overlap and the more likely you will get pollination and therefore fruit set.

• What is important is to choose a pollinizer that is not too far in bloom time from your variety. For instance Liberty and Dayton are close enough to count on for pollination whereas Liberty and Melrose are far enough away to often work but not always. Zestar and Bramley would rarely if ever overlap in bloom. While the bloom order stays generally similar in different parts of the nation and in different years, the actual bloom dates change year to year depending on the weather.

- Not a pollinizer  ■ Self fertile

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CIDER APPLES

The cider apple and Perry pear varieties we offer are prized for making hard, alcoholic cider. These varieties, when blended with both sweet and tart eating apple varieties, also brighten the flavor of sweet cider or apple juice. A quality hard cider is often made using about 60% sweet, 20% tart or sharp and 5 to 20% bitter apples. It is recommended to add up to 20% of particularly aromatic apples. Many of the (non-cider) apples we offer are aromatic and can be the sweet component of a quality cider. It is not only the malic acid and tannin and sugar that allow these cider apples to make great ciders, it is also each cultivar's combination of complex flavors. You can make a good cider at home by blending our cider cultivars. To consistently make great ciders read books and take courses from experts. Thriving in colonial America and killed by the temperance movement and by effective methods of preserving other beverages, the cider industry is now growing rapidly in the Pacific Northwest and in other parts of the nation. Join in the fun. The following cider apples are among the best varieties used by commercial cider makers.

Classification | Acid (%) | Tannin (%)
--- | --- | ---
Bittersharp | > 0.45 | > 0.2
Bittersweet | < 0.45 | > 0.2
Sharp | > 0.45 | < 0.2
Sweet | < 0.45 | < 0.2

Bitter Sweets
- Harrison
- Campfield
- Dabinett
- Frequin Rouge
- Medaille d Or
- Hewes
- Limona

Sweet Sharp
- Granniwinkle

Bitter Sharps
- Kingston Black
- Foxwhelp
- Dolgo

European Cider Apples

Kingston Black
The flavor of Kingston Black is such a fine, complex combination of sweet, sharp and bitter qualities that it makes a wonderful hard cider even without blending with other varieties. Classified a "bittersharp" apple, the English consider it to be the standard cultivar for making a high quality, single variety cider. A very large harvest of medium-size, red apples ripens mid-October. Don't eat it; cider it! Trees will grow 15' tall.

A430SA (MM106 semi-dwarf)

Dabinett
An annual, heavy bearer of medium to large size, round red apples. Harvest this traditional French "bittersweet" cider variety in late October. Makes a beautiful 15-20' spreading tree.

A243S (MM106 semi-dwarf)

Frequin Rouge
A bittersweet cider apple from Normandy. The tree is precocious and productive and moderately vigorous. Fruit matures in mid season. It is favored for making a high quality cider despite being scab and fire blight susceptible.

A325S (MM106 semi-dwarf)

Foxwhelp
Although the original Foxwhelp is described as a small yellow apple with red stripes, ours from the Mt. Vernon, WA, Station is a larger red apple. Classified as a "bittersharp" it makes a full bodied, aromatic, prized cider. It stores well for holiday cider making parties! It blooms mid
season and ripens in mid October. Tree habit is upright. A320SA (MM106 semi-dwarf)

**MEDAILLE D’OR**
A classic European cider apple. It is a bittersweet apple, very high in both sugars and tannin. It makes a sweet cider with a high alcohol content and a delicious, fruity flavor. It is somewhat scab resistant. The fruit is oblate in shape and yellow with russetting. It blooms very late in the season and ripens in late October. Named for the Gold Medal it won in France in 1873. A435S (MM106 semi-dwarf)

**MICHELIN**
A favorite “bittersweet” French cider apple, from the 1880s. Mix it with other varieties to make a great hard or fresh cider. The sturdy upright tree will grow to 15 feet. Fruit is small to medium sized, green with a bit of russeting and blush. It is a reliable, heavy cropper that ripens in mid-October. Needs a pollenizer. A550S (MM106 semi-dwarf)

**OLD AMERICAN CULTIVARS**

**CAMPFIELD**
A medium size cider apple, greenish yellow with a red blush. The flesh is white, firm, sweet and rich. Makes a great cider mixed with the variety Harrison. It is considered a “bittersweet”. The tree is vigorous and productive. Origin: New Jersey 1817. A165S (MM106 semi-dwarf)

**GRANNIWINKLE**
An old American sharp cider apple high in sugar and acids and low in tannin. Named for the grower who first cultivated it in New Jersey in the early 1800’s it is green/yellow with red stripes. It is a vigorous upright tree and a prolific cropper that ripens in September. It’s often mixed with Harrison. Prized for fresh eating or cider. A379S (MM106 semi-dwarf): 3-4’ $28.50 each; 4-5’ $34.50 each

**HARRISON**
Originated in Essex County New Jersey before the American revolution and highly prized. The apple is yellow and elongated with rich yellow flesh. It produces a superior sweet cider by itself and was famed in colonial America mixed with Campfield and Granniwinkle. It is a “bittersweet”. Fruits are often picked when they fall in November. Trees are strong and vigorous. A387S (MM106 semi-dwarf)

**CIDER APPLE FROM CHILE**

**LIMONA DE VALDIVIA**
A bright yellow, sweet flavorful slightly elongated apple from Southern Chile that blooms in mid season and produces well at Raintree and ripens in early September. It is a traditional variety used to make acidic, sweet and juicy historically highly prized sparkling cider. USDA Zones 5-9.

**STAFF PICKS**

**For Your Health**
Many of the apples we offer have tested among the highest in polyphenols. An unpeeled apple can give you 50% more phyto nutrients than one that is peeled. Among our old time varieties Belle de Boskoop, Northen Spy, Bramley Seedling and the Golden Russet and the newer Liberty and Spartan have topped the charts for phytonutrients.

**CORRELL CIDER PRESSES**
- Can be picked up or shipped directly from Correll including FedEx
- Several sizes and models
- Handmade since 1973, no assembly line
- The best, pure and simple

**CONTACT:**
Write or call for price list: Correll Cider Presses, PO Box 400, Elmira OR 97437
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Phone: (541) 935 3500
Email: ciderdan@correllciderpresses.com
Website: correllciderpresses.com

**VISIT US ONLINE!**
RaintreeNursery.com
Visit our website for pricing and many varieties not listed in the catalog and online-only specials and sales.

facebook.com/RaintreeNursery
Like us on Facebook for special announcements, events and ways to save on edible plants.
We chose this interesting collection of pears for their wonderful fruit quality and because they are among the easiest for backyard gardeners to grow. Pears have been considered the King of Fruits by French and Italian chefs for centuries and they are wonderful when served with aromatic cheeses. We bring you the finest European cultivars that have also proven to thrive here. We use the superior winter hardy, semi-dwarf Old Home x Farmingdale OHxF87 rootstock. USDA Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted.

**ORCAS™**

Horticulturist Joe Long discovered this tree growing on his property on Orcas Island, Washington and it has become a regional favorite. The fruit is large, flavorful and loaded each year with yellow fruit with a carmine blush. The tree has a vigorous, spreading habit. The pears are great for canning, drying or eating fresh. The fruit matures in early September. **B180A**

**SIRRINE**

A medium size elongated fruit with yellow, russetted skin and a rich buttery flavor. Fruit ripens here in early September and blooms in early mid season. Even in dry, sunny years, retaining its sweet, buttery flavor. Introduced in 1969, this variety is a hybrid Bartlett seedling with a spreading habit, from Long Island NY has proven a winner in New York and Western Washington fruit trials. **B175A**

**RESCUE**

This pear is a show stopper. Everyone who sees and tastes this huge beautiful fruit insists on buying a tree. The fruit is yellow with a bright red-orange blush and the flesh is sweet, smooth and juicy. The scab-resistant tree is upright and vigorous and each year loaded with fruit. The fruit matures in September and keeps until December. A small core makes it easy to can. This variety was rescued by horticulturist Knox Nomura when a shopping center was established in British Columbia and it has proven for years to be the top quality pear in the Pacific Northwest. Gardeners throughout the nation have since discovered it. **B200A**

**HERITAGE PEARS: FLAVORS FOR THE AGES**

**WHITE DOYENNE**

This very old French cultivar is highly prized for its melt-in-your-mouth texture and superb flavor, both fresh and cooked. The taste has evoked poetic descriptions: ‘like a buttery chardonnay, sweet yet tart, with musky undertones and a strong perfume.’ The favorite pear of famous chef Alice Waters, it blooms early and ripens in late September. **B130**

**ATLANTIC QUEEN**

NEW!

This old time pear cultivar earns its royal appellation for the huge, up to 1-1/2 lb. each, yellow-green fruit it produces in abundance. Enjoy the melting, juicy, aromatic flesh even when grown under adverse conditions. It shows resistance to fireblight. Fruit ripens in September. It needs a mid season pollinizer. **B035A**

**BEURRE SUPER FIN**

NEW!

A sweet, buttery, spicy dessert quality Pear originated in France in 1837. The yellow, medium to large fruit ripens in mid season on a tree with a spreading habit. A top connoisseur’s choice for flavor. **B041**

**ONWARD**

English organic gardeners love Onward for its ease of growing and reliability of production even in years with untimely spring frosts. The medium size fruit is yellow when ripe in early September and sometimes russetted. It’s a heavy, precocious cropper with a rich sweet juicy flavor. It blooms mid season with Comice but it will not pollinize or be pollinized by Comice. **B175A**
**ABBE FETEL**

Named for the French Abbot who developed the cultivar in 1866, it is today the leading pear variety in Italy. Italians and tourists rave about its wonderful flavor. It ripens mid season and is large and elongated with yellow skin and a red blush. The flesh is white, melting, juicy, sugary and aromatic and it is fabulous eaten with a low salt cheese. It can be fireblight and scab susceptible. **B025**

**DUCHESS D’ANGOULEME**

Dating to 1808, this russetted French heritage pear is prized for huge fruit and rich, juicy flavor. The upright, vigorous, hardy tree blooms with Conference and ripens in early October. **B100A**

**COMICE**

A large yellow pear with sweet juicy melting flesh. It provides the flavor standard by which to measure all others. Harvest early October. Tastes best after storing a month and then ripening at room temperature. **B080A**

**BARTLETT AND BUDDIES**

**BARTLETT**

The most popular pear in the U.S. and also in Europe where it is called Williams. Fruit ripens in early September. The large pears turn yellow with a pink blush as they ripen. A favorite for early September. The large pears turn yellow after storing a month and then ripening at room temperature.

**DAVE’S DELIGHT**

A very attractive, high quality early to mid season ripening dessert pear bred in Nova Scotia Canada. It has also proven a winner in the Pacific Northwest. The aromatic fruit is yellow with a red blush and is fine textured and buttery like its parent Bartlett. Released in 1986 from the Kentville Ag Canada station. It’s parents are Beierschmidt x Bartlett. **B105**

**CASCADE** **NEW!**

Cascade is a red skinned pear that is a cross of Red Bartlett and Comice bred at the Oregon State U. Medford station. It has good flavor and ripens in late September. It does well in the Pacific Northwest. It blooms with Conference and is pollinized by early and mid season blooming pears. **B070**

**BROWN PEAR**

**BOSC**

A firm fleshed flavorful pear with a beautiful brownish russetted skin and a crunchy texture. Some prefer it to the smooth texture of Comice. Very sweet and juicy. Outstanding in the Pacific Northwest. Tastes best after storing a month or two. **B060**

**RUSSET COMICE**

Enjoy the sweet buttery flavor of Comice in a pear with a beautiful golden russetted skin. It thrives in the maritime Pacific Northwest and will do well where Comice thrives. It is grown commercially for its beauty and great flavor. It blooms late season with Comice and ripens mid season. **B084**

**A UNIQUE RED FLESHED PEAR**

**SUMMER BLOOD BIRNE**

A red flesh or “blood” pear that is scab resistant and produces fruit with a pleasing cinnamon like flavor. It is an ancient cultivar thought to have originated in Germany. A favorite in the National Pear collection. **B128**

**Using European Pears**

**IN THE KITCHEN:** Great for fresh eating. Dried, they taste like candy. Use for canning, jams or preserves. As desserts, they can be poached and served with flavorful sauces. Great sliced with cheeses. In France it is the king of fruits, prized by chefs.

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** The shape of a pear tree is strongly vertical. They can be trained as espaliers.

**Useful Facts**

**HARDINESS:** On our OHxF rootstocks, USDA Zones 4-9.

**SUN OR SHADE:** Full sun.

**PLANT SPACING:** 15’ on OHxF.

**HARVEST TIME:** July-October.

**ORIGIN:** Caucasus mountains.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY:** 60 to 150 years.

**YEARS TO FIRST FRUIT:** 3

**YIELD:** 50 to 100 pounds per tree.

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** A well drained, slightly acidic loam soil but tolerates a wide range of soils.

**PRUNING:** See Tree Owners Manual that comes with each order.

**POLLINATION:** Each variety needs a pollinator unless otherwise noted. Because pear blossoms are relatively unattractive to bees, plant pears next to each other and keep weeds down at blossom time. European pears start blooming in late March. Oriental pears start blooming before Europeans; but late blooming Asians overlap with and will cross pollinate early blooming Europeans.

**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** Pear branches grow upright and need spreading. Most Pears should be picked before they are fully ripe and ripened off the tree. Using the maturity dates offered with each variety as an estimate, cup your hand under the pear and lift up. If the pear stem breaks, the pear is ready to pick. The earlier pears only need a few days on the counter to ripen. The later pears need to be stored in a dark cool place for a month or more then put on the counter to fully ripen.
**START PEAR SEASON TWO MONTHS EARLY**

**UBILEEN**
A large, sweet, aromatic pear from Bulgaria. The skin is yellow with a pretty red blush. The flavorful flesh is fine textured and buttery. It is harvested in early August and top rated among thousands of pears from around the world at the Germplasm Repository. **B260**

**BELLA DI GUIGNO**
While others wait until August for a ripe pear, you can enjoy this rich, buttery Italian delight in late June and July. Red blushed three inch long fruit cover this sturdy, easy to care for tree. This variety is a consistent bearer and an early season favorite at the nursery. **B045A**

**ARGANCHE**
Among the most flavorful early ripening pears at the national Pear repository in Corvallis OR. This round yellow pear from Yugoslavia ripens in mid July. **B030**

**DOYENNE DE JUILLET**
Be among the few Americans privileged to enjoy this rarely seen, sweet, early highly productive summer pear from Belgium. Small, round fruit, about 2” in diameter, boasts a rich, juicy, buttery flavor and ripens in mid-July. **B132**

**RED CLAPPS FAVORITE**
Also called “Red Kalle”. This large pear from Michigan is beautiful with amazing reddish purple skinned fruit hanging like jewels from the tree. The fruit is sweet and flavorful. It thrives in the Pacific Northwest and in much of the nation. It ripens in early September. **B205**

**BUTIRRA PRECOCE MORETTINI**
An amazing find. This sweet, spicy pear is large in size, yellow-green with a beautiful red blush. It ripens and sets large crops in early August. The flavor is unmatched; rich and buttery. The vigorous tree is a heavy and regular cropper. **B160**

**WARREN**
Adapted throughout the nation and among the best backyard choices. The fruit is juicy and sweet with buttery texture and very good keeping abilities. Warren is resistant to fireblight, and quite cold hardy (to -20°F). It was discovered in Hattiesburg, MS, by noted horticulturist T. O. Warren. The fruits are medium to large and have a teardrop shape and green skin. **B240A**

**WARREN**
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**SPALDING**
If you like the crunchy, juicy, sweetness of an Asian pear and the mellow complex flavor of a European pear, you’ll love Spalding. A healthy, vigorous tree produces loads of medium size, round, light green fruit in early September. Originally from the South, it thrives in the Pacific Northwest. This European pear is partially self fertile and fireblight resistant. **B230**

**OUTSTANDING KEEPER PEARS**
Pick these pears while they are rock hard in late October and November and store them cool but unfrozen. Place them on your counter at room temperature when it says in the descriptions below and they will soften and be ready to eat or cook with.

**SUJ**
Pronounced “sigh”, this is a pear that you pick while its rock hard in October or November, store it in a root cellar and eat it fresh through March. This type of pear was popular for hundreds of years in Europe.
where people used it as a staple food through the winter. It has gone out of fashion in the last 100 years however self-reliance is making a comeback. Suij is one of the best keeper pears. It makes a delicious and beautiful pink pear sauce. It is a cross of Comice and the winter keeper St. Remi. We got it from the Bullock pear sauce. It is a cross of Comice and the winter pears. It makes a delicious and beautiful pink

**JOHANTORP**

A very late ripening, flavorful and cold hardy pear widely grown in Sweden for winter storage. Johantorp will hang on the tree late into the winter. They can be picked in very late fall and stored. In areas with mild winters, they are eaten directly off the tree at Christmas time. B231

**POUND**

One of the largest winter pears, weighing a pound or sometimes two. It is a heavy bearer. Pound was a favorite for hundreds of years in America, England and France where it is called Belle Angevine. Pound possibly dates back to Roman times. We got our start from a National Park orchard Raintree helped to restore on San Juan Island WA, that was planted in 1870. The green pear has firm flesh that turns yellow and is delicious when stored and cooked in the winter. Historically it was sometimes baked whole, wrapped in pastry crust. B187

**SMALL PEAR WITH BIG FLAVOR**

**STUTTGARTER GIESHIRTLE**

Recommended by a customer who loved it in her home town in Germany. This sweet two inch diameter russetted pear will hang on the tree, ready to eat during August. It's a very heavy annual bearer of delicious lunch size fruit. The name means 'little goat herder' it needs a mid- season pollinizer. B232A

**HIGHLAND**

Highland thrives throughout the nation. This large attractive dessert pear is yellow with some russetting. The flesh is very smooth in texture and rich in flavor. Trees are very hardy, of moderate vigor and very productive. The fruit matures in early October and develops its best quality if stored about a month. Ripen the fruit on your counter through Christmas. It was developed at the Geneva station in New York. B120

**SECKEL**

This famous small, but very sweet, heavy setting variety is known as the sugar pear. It has yellow russetted skin and extraordinary flavor. It’s fire-blight resistant and ripens in late September. B220

**HONEY SWEET**

You’ll love the rich, firm and sweet flesh of Honey Sweet. A smooth, buttery pear, similar to the well-known Seckel pear but larger, it ripens to a golden russet late in the season. Trees will set fruit without a pollinizer, but fruit will be bigger if pollinated. Honey Sweet is resistant to fireblight and to leaf spotting diseases. It’s great for home gardens and local markets. B125

**DELICIOUS MT. ASH & PEAR HYBRID**

**SHIPOVA**

*(Pyrus x Sorbus)*

A rare and unique Pear and Mountain Ash cross from Yugoslavia. It will grow to be a 15-20’ tree and produces a crop of some years medium size but some years very large yellow, round very delicious "pears". The leaves are silver grey and resemble a pear leaf in shape. The hardy and scab resistant tree, on OHxF pear rootstock, blooms in mid-April and ripens fruit in August. Trees are slow to come into production. They are partially self-fertile but choose a Mt. Ash or very late blooming European Pear for pollination. USDA Zones 3-9. D170 (OHxF97 semi-dwarf)

**European Pear Ripening Order**

**JULY**

Bella de Guigno Doyenne de Juillet Doyenne Araganche

**AUGUST**

Ubileen Morettini Stuttgartner Summer Blood Birne

**SEPTEMBER**

Red Clapps H. Delight Thorn H. Delight Gem Sirrine Flemish Beauty Spalding Seckel Bartlett Atlantic Queen Bartlett Rescue White Doyenne Orcas Onward Ayers Bartlett Blake’s Pride Cascade

**OCTOBER**

Angouleme Highland Yellow Huffcap Abbe Fetel Hendre Huffcap Bosc Warren Butt Honeysweet Barnet Gem Suij Comice Suij Russet Comice Jothanthrop Conference Vermont Beauty

Pound
**European Pear Pollination and Bloom Order**

Choose two pear varieties in the same or adjacent columns for pollination. While most pears pollinate each other a few don’t. Among them are Bartlett with Seckel and Flemish Beauty with Comice or Bosc. Pound pear doesn’t pollinate other pears. Shipova blooms very late and is only pollinated by Bosc or a Mountain Ash tree. Those in bold with PSF are partially self-fertile.

**EARLY**
- Spaulding
- Bella de Giugno
- B. Precoce Morettini
- Conference PSF
- Doyenne de Juillet
- White Doyenne

**MID SEASON**
- Thorn
- Sirrine
- Flemish Beauty
- Summer Blood Birne
- Warren
- Abbe Fetel
- Pound

**LATE SEASON**
- Ayers
- Blake’s Pride
- Red Clapp’s
- Highland
- Onward
- Harrow Delight

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**Combination European Pears**

Multiple pear cultivars on one beautiful tree. You will have the greatest pear varieties ripening for months! Trees can be easily maintained at 12’ tall. Self pollinating. On OHxF87 rootstock. **B4004 4x1 Combo:** Rescue, Harrow Delight, Bosc, Orcas and Ubeileen

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**Unique Euro/Asian Cross**

**OOHARABENI**

A unique and interesting cross of Red Bartlett and an Asian pear made by the Japanese National Fruit Institute. We found it at the USDA Germplasm repository in Corvallis Oregon. The tree has a compact habit and has red leaves in spring turning green in the summer. The fruit is medium size, round and red when ripe in late August or early September. **The fruit combines the flavor and textures of its European and Asian parents. USDA Zones 5-9. B573 (OHxF97 semi-dwarf)**

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**Asian Pears**

*(Pyrus serotina)*

Asian pears are very sweet and so juicy that the juice will run down your chin when you crunch into one. Here is an exotic fruit that thrives in our maritime climate and throughout most of the nation. Each variety has a different mixture of subtle flavors and its effect on the palate is unique and quite special. Unlike most European pears, the fruit ripens on the tree. Our trees are on OHxF97 semi-dwarf rootstock unless otherwise noted. Atago, Chojuro, Kosui, Korean Giant and Shinseiki are on OHxF87 semi-dwarf rootstock. USDA Zones 5-9. **We offer sturdy, well-rooted, 3-4’ and 4-5’ grafted trees**

**SHINSUI**

Shinseiki has yellow skin with sweet white flesh. The fine quality and medium to large size fruit is similar to, though we think better than Nijisseiki, (the variety commonly found in grocery stores). **It is a heavy, regular bearer and a reliable choice for the home fruit grower. Fruit ripens in late August. B720**

**KIKISUI**

Even when trees are young, Kikisui reliably bears an ample harvest of large, crisp, delicious fruit at Raintree starting early September. The round, yellow pears are sweet and juicy, and the trees resist fireblight. B530

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**Chinese Pears**

**TSU LI**

The fruit is very large and elongated like a European pear. The flavor is sweet and aromatic, among the best tasting of the Asian pears. The tree is upright and vigorous. Tsu Li thrives in the Willamette Valley of Oregon and in other areas with long hot summers, but may not ripen consistently in areas with short or cool summers. It is fireblight resistant. 300 chill hours. **B740A**

**SEURI**

The delicious round large fruit has a beautiful bright orange color. The exceptionally attractive tree originates in China. It is very vigorous and productive. The aromatic fruit ripens fireblight resistant. **B650**

**Cultivars with Russeted Fruit**

**SHINSUI**

Among the sweetest of the Asian pears and the first to ripen. The upright vigorous tree is a heavy producer of medium sized orange russetted fruit. One of the best at Raintree. **B66**

**ICHIBAN NASHI**

An attractive brown skinned large fruit with a mellow butterscotch flavor and fine texture. The tree is productive and fruit ripens early, just before...
Using Asian Pears

**IN THE KITCHEN:** Fresh eating, salads, superior for drying or pickling.

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** It is an excellent ornamental, espalier or shade tree. The tree is covered with early white blossoms and the glossy attractive leaves are tinged with purple in the spring, late summer and autumn.

**Useful Facts**

**HARDINESS:** On our OHxF rootstocks, USDA Zones 5-9.

**SUN OR SHADE:** Full sun.

**PLANT SPACING:** 15’ on OHxF.

**HARVEST TIME:** August-October. Pick ripe from the tree.

**ORIGIN:** China, Korea and Japan.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY:** 50+ years.

**YEARS TO FIRST FRUIT:** 2-3

**YIELD:** 40-60 pounds per tree.

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Loam is preferred. Trees can tolerate wet soils.

**PRUNING:** Train like a European pear or an apple, with modifications. See “Tree Owners Manual” that comes with order. Thinning the fruit to one for every 6 inches is essential to avoid having huge numbers of golf ball-sized fruit.

**PESTS:** In the NW where the disease “Pseudomonas” is a problem, prune only from May-September to avoid infections.

Shinseiki. Among the best at the Mt. Vernon station. Ichiban Nashi means Number 1 Pear in Japanese. Somewhat resistant to pseudomonas infection. B560

**YOINASHI**

This round brown skinned fruit is crisp and juicy with an outstanding butterscotch flavor. It sets a heavy crop of medium to large size crisp sweet fruit on a vigorous, pseudomonas resistant tree. B780A

**YONGI**

The flesh of this large apple shaped fruit is aromatic, juicy and refreshing. The skin is a beautiful caramel color. It should be peeled to enjoy the crisp, sweet flesh. The tree is consistently productive and an excellent backyard growers choice.

**ATAGO**

Unlike some Asian pears that like it hot, Atago develops sweet, juicy flavor even in cooler summer weather.

A substantial crop of high quality, delicious fruit ripens in late September. Atago has been a star in the Mt. Vernon trials. B510A

**KOSUI**

This russeted selection is one of the best tasting. It is a reliable bearer of medium to large delicious fruit. However, in the wettest climates like Western Washington, it and Hosui are susceptible to Pseudomonas. A great choice in much of the nation. B535

**KOREAN GIANT**

*(Dan Bae or Olympic)*

The vigorous winter hardy tree produces at a young age and bears a heavy crop of large, round olive green fruit that can weigh up to a pound each. The fruit can be kept in unrefrigerated storage until March. This highly touted pear blooms early season and ripens in mid-October. It is crisp and juicy with high sugar content. It does well in most of the nation but can ripen too late in maritime summer climates. B840

**MISHIRASU**

Enjoy big crops of huge brown skinned oval shaped fruit with beautiful orange dots. This unique fruit is very crisp and crunchy, with excellent flavor. It ripens in late September. The fruit size and beauty set this amazing variety apart. B570

**CHOJURO**

We love the rich distinctive aromatic butterscotch flavor of this prolific traditional Japanese favorite. Sometimes called “Old World”, the fruit is of good size and has brown russetted skin. Fruit ripens in mid September and keeps until March. B520

**MOUNT VERNON**

Raintree has selected this pear as the best among many open pollinated Asian Pear seedlings at the WSU Mt. Vernon station. The large, round cream-colored fruit ripens in mid season and has excellent flavor. B580

**Combination Asian Pears**

**COMBO ASIAN PEAR**

Among our most popular trees are these combinations with both yellow and brown russeted Asian pears. The hardy trees are self-pollinating and produce delicious fruit all season. It is on OHXF97 rootstock. It can easily be maintained at 12 feet tall.

You receive four of the following five: B9004 4x1 Chojuro, Shinseiki, Yoinashi, Nijisseki, Mishirasu
Asian Pear Pollination and Bloom Order

Select two varieties for pollination. The first four varieties bloom particularly early and likely will be best pollinized by one of the other first four on the list. Varieties from Yoinashi to the end of the list will usually pollinize each other.

**EARLY**
- Seuri
- Tsu Li
- Korean Giant
- Yoinashi

**LATE**
- Mishirasu
- Reddy Robin
- Ichiban
- Hamese
- Mount Vernon

Fireblight Resistant: Spalding, Morretini, Blake’s Pride, Ayers, Warren, Tsu Li, Seuri, Gem, Pound

Somewhat Fireblight Resistant: Comice, Dabney, Seckel, Atlantic Queen, Conference, Harrow Delight, Honeysweet, Chojuro, Kikisui, Kosui.

Asian Pear Approximate Ripening Order

**EARLY**
- Shinsui
- Hamese
- Ichiban

**MID**
- Chojuro
- Ooharabeni
- Hosui

**LATE**
- Mishirasu
- Atago
- Reddy Robin

Notice: We do not know the bloom times or ripening times of some of the new cultivars we are offering. If you don’t find a variety on the charts it is wise to have several other pears to insure coverage of its pollination requirements.

QUINCES

Adding home grown Quinces to your diet is as easy as it is delicious. Cut up your fruit into chunks and boil it with a little water until tender. Add sugar as desired. It quickly turns into a beautiful pink sauce with a pineapple like aroma. Cook it with savory herbs and it makes a great sauce for pork. Or use your sauce in your morning oatmeal or mixed with apples in a compote.

Fruiting Quinces

*(Cydonia oblonga)*

At the turn of the 20th century almost every rural family had a fruiting quince tree. The varieties we offer have delightful pineapple like flavors. They are prized for cooking, jelly making, and adding to apple cider. Quince trees are self fertile, have big white blossoms in late spring and very large bright yellow fruit that ripens in October and hangs like lanterns in the autumn. USDA Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted. Fruiting quinces are self-fertile. Grafted on BA29C Provence rootstock. We offer sturdy, well-rooted, 3-5’ grafted trees.

**American Gardener’s Best Fruiting Quince Collection**

**AROMATNAYA**

North American gardeners can now enjoy a quince with a pineapple-like flavor that is sweet enough to eat fresh. The medium size “aromatic” fruit is among the best of thousands of varieties from the Black Sea region of Russia and Turkey. The disease resistant tree produces round, yellow fruit, which ripens in October and needs to be stored on the window until it starts to soften. Like other quinces, the uncooked texture is dense, but it’s nice when thinly sliced and it is excellent for cooking. D085

**SEKER GEVREK**

A sweet quince from Turkey which in Turkish means sweet and crispy. The large bright yellow fruit matures in early October and keeps until February. The flesh is lemon colored and sweeter.
than most quinces. A great new quince for the American fruit grower from the USDA germplasm repository in Corvallis. D081

HAVRAN
A traditional Turkish variety from Izmir research station. It has very large, pear shaped fruit. The white flesh is sweeter than American cultivars. Fruit ripens late September. Introduced to the U.S. by Dr. Elwood Fisher. D087

PORTUGAL
A large pear shaped old European variety that is largest in the middle and tapers at both ends. It stews well and becomes a deep crimson when cooked. Mix one Portugal with a dozen apples and you can make a pink sauce with a delicious pineapple like quince flavor. D070

CLARIBEL
An open pollinated seed from the Russian quince cultivar Maslenka Rannaya received by the USDA germplasm Repository from the Vavilov Research Institute in Volgograd, Russia in 1990. This variety is superior, with larger fruit, greater production, good resistance to fungal diseases, and resistance to cracking following autumn rains. D074

KARP’S SWEET
Finally available to American gardeners, this Quince is uniquely sweet, juicy and nonastringent, especially when grown in warm climates. Obtained via fruit connoisseur and writer David Karp, it comes to us through Edgar Valdivia whose family grew it at lower elevations in Peru. We tasted uncooked fruit Valdivia had grown in California, and it was sweeter and less woody than other quinces. Grown in the Pacific NW, though, it was less sweet and soft. It is unique and worth trying in your climate. USDA Zones 6-10. D084

VAN DEMAN
Very large, oblong fruit with bright yellow skin. Its spicy flavor is great for cooking and jelly. A heavy bearing Burbank selection which does well in cool summers. D090

PINEAPPLE
Heavy crops of large, tart fruit are used in baking and jellies. Enjoy the profuse, ornamental bloom. It is cold hardy, yet has a low chilling requirement of 300 hours. A Luther Burbank selection. D086

ORANGE
Enjoy large, round fruit with bright yellow skin and orange tinted tender and flavorful flesh that turns red when its cooked. Orange is an old time fruiting quince tree cultivar. D082

LIMON
A lemon shaped cultivar with lemon fragrance prized in the markets of Turkey. Also from the germplasm repository in Corvallis. The medium size tart fruit ripens early for a quince, in late September and keeps until December. Resistant to Quince Leaf Spot. D057

EKMEK
A great choice for culinary uses, medium-size Ekmek is the most popular quince in Western Turkey and new to American gardeners. It has regularly produced large crops of juicy, yellow, pear-shaped fruit with creamy, yellow flesh at Raintree. It ripens in September. D088

SMYRNA
This reliably productive, self-fertile tree was brought from Turkey over a century ago. Its large, yellow, pear-shaped fruit is great for cooking, with a delicious mild flavor that is favored for desserts, preserves and jellies. D080

UNUSUAL CHINESE QUINCE
PSEUDOCYDONIA SINENSIS
Pretty exfoliating bark on this 20’ tall vase shaped tree reveals brown, green and orange patches. This quince tree has single pink spring flowers followed by large oval tasty aromatic yellow fruit. In the fall enjoy rich red-orange foliage. It is hardy to USDA Zone 5. From the USDA Repository in Corvallis OR. D092

FLOWERING QUINCES
(Chaenomeles speciosa)
Flowering quinces are a group of very winter hardy, disease resistant, deciduous shrubs covered with an abundance of beautiful flowers early each spring. The varieties we offer each follow up with a crop of nutritious fruit with a pineapple and citrus flavor that can be used to make jellies or syrups. This is a great group of edible ornamentals. For fruit, plant two varieties. They make great hedge plants. USDA Zones 5-9. One quart pots.

SUPER FUSION
(C. x superba)
An arching 4’ tall shrub with bowl shaped scarlet red flowers appearing in April to May. The roundish yellow fruit is especially prolific and especially rich in vitamin C. D047

CAMEO
It is grown for its lovely soft apricot and pink colored double flowers that cover the bush in early spring. It produces an abundance of small quinces prized for jelly when pollinized by another flowering quince. It is thornless and compact, reaching a height and spread of only about 4 feet. D040

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TOYO NISHIKI

Grow this beautiful Japanese quince both for the lovely early spring flowers of white, pink and red (often all on the same branch) and for the deliciously fragrant fruits that ripen in late summer. The flowering branches make great cut flowers and the large sometimes apple-sized fruits may be used for jelly or just enjoyed for their aroma. Easy to grow in sun or partial shade, it can reach 10’ in height and width. D050

VICTORY

Victory produces large aromatic yellow fruit each fall that is used to make jelly or syrup. It is a great edible ornamental, with scarlet flowers in March. It often blooms again in summer. Grows to 8 ft. as a vigorous bush. D065

CONTORTED

Gorgeous pink flowers cover this unusually contorted shrub in the very early spring. Cut branches can be brought indoors in January to bloom. The twisted form is striking in the winter. D091

OLD HOMESTEAD

(Chaenomeles japonica speciosa)

These 6’ tall shrubs are loaded with beautiful pink flowers and they also produce small yellow fruit, used to make jelly. These quince bushes were planted around homesteads one hundred or more years ago and have naturalized in many areas. Finding a thicket of these beautiful bushes, along with daffodils in the Pacific Northwest is a way to locate old long abandoned farm house sites. We propagated these from cuttings taken from flourishing but long abandoned bushes. D049

CHERRIES

At a field day at the WSU Extension Unit in Mt. Vernon WA. People are picking loads of fruit from Lapins cherry trees on Gisela 5 rootstock.

Fresh cherries are so expensive to buy. Yet, with our new, early- bearing dwarf Gisela® 3 and Gisela® 5 rootstocks, they are easy to grow and pick! Many people have told us, “Full size, sweet cherry trees that grow to 40 feet tall are for the birds.” We agree! Now it is no longer necessary to risk life or limb to pick a bowl of cherries. We offer dwarf cherry trees of many varieties that thrive in our maritime climate and in most of the nation.

SWEET LIGHT RED AND YELLOW CHERRIES

NUGENET

Birds eat cherries when they start to turn red and even the “so called yellow cherries” like Rainier have at least a blush of red. However this variety is all yellow. It ripens in mid to late season, is productive and has an excellent flavor. This all yellow cherry from New York is producing well in Western Washington. Plant it and the birds will cry fowl! Needs a pollinizer. (Recently known as NY 518.) C755G (Gisela® 5); C755G3 (Gisela® 3)

EMPEROR FRANCIS

It is the most productive of the yellow cherries in our region. Sweetish, medium size, light color and zestful flavor. The most reliable and heaviest of producers, it is loaded each year. It needs an early season pollinizer and not Bing or Kristen.

RAINIER

Prized for its outstanding, zesty flavor, Rainier is a highly productive yellow sweet cherry with a red blush. The fruit is firm and large and the tree is vigorous. It does well in drier climates but often cracks in Western WA. C850G (Gisela® 5); C850G3 (Gisela® 3)
**EXTEND YOUR SEASON**

**EARLY BURLAT**
Why wait for the cherry season to start? Why not eat large, sweet, dark red flavorful cherries from the tree a week or two before everyone else? Early Buralat is very productive and bears every year. It is resistant to bacterial canker and cracking. The tree is moderately vigorous and spreading. It is fast becoming a backyard favorite. Needs a pollinizer. **C721G (Gisela® 5)**

**Hudson**
This very firm, sweet dark red, crack and rot resistant cherry **lengthens the cherry harvest by two weeks or more.** Introduced in 1935 by the NY Experiment Station, we have reintroduced it for its outstanding flavor, productivity and late season. Needs a pollinizer. **C765G (Gisela® 5)**

**AN OLD FAVORITE**

**BING**
The delicious large, firm black cherry Eastern Washington made famous. It grows in dry climates but the fruit may crack west of the Cascades. It’s crispness and flavor are unmatched. It is one of the most nutritious, rich in anthocynins. **C710G (Gisela® 5); C710G3 (Gisela® 3)**

**UNIQUE LOW CHILL CHERRIES ARE HEADED SOUTH**
Now growers in Southern lower chill areas can successfully grow cherries. These delicious sweet cherries are newly introduced by Floyd Zaiger and require only 400 hours of chilling. USDA Zones 7-10. On Maxma 14 semi-dwarf rootstock. **C826**

**ROYAL LEE**
Royal Lee is a very productive, medium-large red cherry; heart shaped, very firm with excellent flavor. Pollinized by Minnie Royal. **C825**

**Minnie Royal**
Minnie Royal is a productive medium-sized red cherry; firm with good flavor, mainly used as a pollinizer for Royal Lee. It ripens 11-14 days ahead of Bing. **C825**

**SELF-FERTILE DWARF**

**Craig’s Crimson**
Our most dwarfed cherry tree is perfect for the small garden. This naturally semi-dwarf cultivar is self-fertile and grown on the New Root 1 Zaiger dwarf cherry rootstock, so it can be maintained easily at 6-8’. The dark red to nearly black fruit has a wonderful spicy flavor, firm texture and medium-to-large size. Needs 800 chill hours. (Zaiger). Patent #7320. USDA Zones 4-8. **C725**

**Hardy Wonders**

**Hartland**
A large, heavy bearing attractive dark red cherry that is rated among the most flavorful. Hartland is resistant to cracking and rot. Its fruit ripens and blooms mid season. From NY Experiment Station, it is very winter hardy and a proven winner in most of the nation. It needs a pollinizer. **C762G (Gisela® 5)**

**Kristin**
The world’s hardiest sweet cherry, Kristin has survived winters from wind swept Norway to Montana. These big, dark red cherries are crack and bacterial canker resistant and proven in much of the nation. Ripens mid-July. **C780G (Gisela® 5); C780G3 (Gisela® 3)**

**Self-Fertile Sweet Cherries**
Self-fertile sweet cherries are the most reliable choice for the home gardener. All the self-fertile varieties are also good pollinizers for the other sweet cherries!

**Stella**
Ideal for a backyard grower without space for two sweet cherry trees, this self-fertile selection is from Canada. Juicy, heart-shaped, black cherries boast firm texture and excellent quality. The productive tree has moderate resistance to bacterial canker. Needs 800 chill hours. USDA Zones 4-8. **C871G (Gisela® 5); C871G3 (Gisela® 3)**

**The Gisela® Dwarf Rootstock: Incredibly Productive**
We offer virus-free cherry trees on the dwarfing Gisela® 3 and 5 rootstocks.

Developed over 30 years, at the University of Giessen in Germany, these rootstocks have proven their value throughout the U.S. in the NC 140 rootstock trials.

The large royalties we have to pay on the rootstocks account for the higher price. However, the years you gain in early production and easy picking make it well worth it. Patents make it illegal for gardeners to propagate Giessen rootstocks without an expensive license. However, we offer for sale the VSL 2 (Krymsk STM) dwarfing cherry rootstock and for the first time the Gisela 6 cherry rootstock. See the rootstock page for more information.

Gisela® 5 induces early and heavy fruit production, is very winter hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils. This rootstock is not only very dwarfing but also disease resistant, making a tree that can be maintained at 10-12’ tall.

Gisela® 3 We are also offering the Gisela® 3 rootstock which is the most dwarfing of the Gisela® rootstocks, making a tree that grows to only 8-10 feet tall. It tends to make a broad tree excellent for a small area. Its small size and early heavy bearing are great attributes but because of this, the tree needs good growing conditions to thrive. It is very precocious prompting the tree to bear heavily at an early age. It may require fruit thinning to maintain fruit size and avoid overbearing and having the tree stop growing. Regular irrigation is needed. It is not recommended for the heaviest bearing cultivars like Sweetheart. It is recommended that dormant pruning on all dwarf cherry trees be done in late winter before bloom time which reduces the chance of bacterial canker infestations.
How To Use Cherries

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Sweet cherry trees make attractive yard trees with their rich green, large, serrated leaves and lovely fragrant white spring blossoms. Tart cherry trees have darker leaves and make good smaller yard trees.

Useful Facts

HARDINESS: Our Gisela® dwarf rootstocks are hardy to at least -25° F. Sweet cherries are USDA Zones 5-9; tart cherries are USDA Zones 4-9 unless noted.

SUN OR SHADE: Full sun.

ORIGIN: Eastern Europe.

LIFE EXPECTANCY: 35 years.

YEARS TO FRUIT: 2-3

MATURE TREE YIELD: 25-50 pounds.

HEIGHT & SPACING: 12 feet.

How To Grow

SOILS: Avoid heavy clay and wet soils for sweet cherries.

PRUNING: See Tree Owners Manual that comes with each order.

PESTS: Birds like cherries and eat many just before we humans do. Yellow fruited varieties don’t attract birds! Selecting varieties on dwarf rootstocks and using netting and scare tape will help you get the fruit.

POLLINATION: Some sweet cherries need another sweet cherry as a pollinizer. Some don’t pollinate each other. Tart cherries are self-fertile but won’t pollinate sweet cherries.

Cherry Ripening Order

EARLY
Early Burlat
Royal Lee
Minnie Royal
Stella
E. Francis
Lapins
Hartland
Black Gold

MID
Carmine Jewel
Danube
Kristen
White Gold
Rainier
Bing
Vandalay

LATE
Craig’s Crimson
Nugent
Sweetheart
Hudson
Montmorency
Surefire
Morello

 MORE SELF-FERTILE SWEET CHERRIES

LAPINS
A self-fertile variety of sweet cherry with large dark red fruit of excellent flavor. Lapins trees are bacterial canker and crack resistant. This tree is a very consistent and heavy bearer. It has wide adaptability through the nation. Lapins needs only 500 chill hours! C821G (Gisela® 5); C821G3 (Gisela® 3)

WHITE GOLD™
(PPAF Cultivar New Fane) An outstanding new red and yellow, midseason cherry with good size, great flavor and consistent heavy cropping. White Gold is somewhat resistant to cherry leaf spot and bacterial canker. An Emperor Francis x Stella, recently released from NY experiment station. Self-fertile. NY13688. C845G (Gisela® 5); C845G3 (Gisela® 3)

BLACK GOLD™
(PPAF Cultivar Ridgewood) We love the flavor and productivity of this large, firm, deep red (almost black) disease resistant sweet cherry. It is late blooming and self-fertile so it sets a big crop where others fail. From New York Fruit Testing. C840G (Gisela® 5); C840G3 (Gisela® 3)

SWEETHEART
A large bright red self-fertile cherry with excellent flavor. It shows a low incidence of cracking. The tree is upright and vigorous. It is so heavy bearing and precocious that when grown optimally, it benefits from thinning. From British Columbia, it performs well in much of the U.S. and has done well at the WSU Mt. Vernon WA station. It ripens late, a week after Lapins. C883G (Gisela® 5)

TEHRANIVEE
A new mahogany colored self-fertile sweet cherry with black-red juice. Tehranivee has excellent flavor as well as size, sweetness and firmness. It ripens at the end of July in Western Washington so it avoids cracking. Bred by famed Canadian researcher Gus Tehrani, it was released in 1996, from the Vineland Ontario Station and is a cross of Van and Stella. This beauty will be a winner for American home orchardists. C895G (Gisela® 5); C895G3 (Gisela® 3)

VANDALAY
A delicious, large black cherry that resists cracking and bacterial canker. It is an excellent pollinizer for other varieties. Raintree offers Vandalay to American gardeners after it has proven to be among the most flavorful and reliable in the midwest, northeast, and at the WSU Mt. Vernon WA research station. It ripens with Bing and blooms with Sweetheart. From the Vineland Research Station in Ontario, Canada. Plant patent applied for. Self-fertile. C890G (Gisela® 5); C890G3 (Gisela® 3)

VISIT US ONLINE!
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Visit our website for pricing, many varieties not listed in the catalog and online-only specials and sales.

Like us on Facebook for special announcements, events and ways to save on edible plants.
TART CHERRIES

All of our tart cherry trees are self fertile. The trees are naturally smaller than sweet cherry trees and easily maintained at 8-10’ in height. They have proven anti-inflammatory properties. They are among the trees most successfully grown by home gardeners in most of the nation.

SUREFIRE™
A surerfire, easy picking choice for the backyard grower and U-pick marketer. Because it is very late flowering, Surefire evades and tolerates frosts and annually produces large, crack resistant crops. Both skin and flesh are fire engine red. Its high sugar content makes it excellent for eating fresh. It ripens a week after Montmorency. So highly regarded, it is the first sour cherry introduced by the N.Y. Geneva Station in 107 years. C880 (Gisela® 5)

MONTMORENCY
The classic pie cherry tree. The beautiful upright tree thrives in our area. It produces an abundance of bright red cherries. C830G (Gisela® 5) C830G3 (Gisela® 3)

ENGLISH MORELLO
Morello cherries have a deep crimson flesh and rich wine red juice. English Morello is an old variety, grown for centuries, with tart aromatic flesh. The juice is abundant and unparalleled for cooking and pie making. The large heart shaped dark red fruit is freestone and ripens in August, at the end of the cherry season. The tree habit is small, easily maintained at 8’ or less. C835G (Gisela® 5); C835G3 (Gisela® 3)

SUPER HARDY TART CHERRIES

CARMINE JEWEL
Carmine Jewel is a dwarf, flavorful tart cherry that can be easily maintained at under 6 feet tall. It is very productive and makes a great edible hedge. From the U. of Saskatchewan it is a cross of Prunus cerasus x fruiticosa and hardy in USDA Zones 3-8. The skin and the flesh are dark red and very high in anthocynanins. It is the first tart cherry to ripen, however the fruit becomes much sweeter if left on the tree until it turns a dark shade of black-red. C716G (Gisela® 5)

For Your Health
Tart cherry juice can reduce inflammation and is used to treat gout. Eat your cherries soon after harvest because the antioxidants begin being depleted soon after picking. Among the sweet cherries, Hartland tested highest in antioxidants.

ALMADEN DUKE™
The delicious combination of sweet and tart flavors makes this new cherry unique. Thought to be a seedling of a Mazzard cherry, it is easy to grow and very productive. It was provided to Raintree by Andy Mariani and discovered in the Almaden Valley near San Jose CA. Self fertile. C715G (Gisela® 5)

DANUBE™
A new selection from Hungary, where delicious cherries have been grown for centuries. It is also called Erdi Botermo. The dark red fruit has a flavor that is a cross of the sweet and tart cherry. It is delicious eaten fresh or used in baked goods. It is productive and ripens in early July. C720G (Gisela® 5)

ENGLISH MORELLO
Morello cherries have a deep crimson flesh and rich wine red juice. English Morello is an old variety, grown for centuries, with tart aromatic flesh. The juice is abundant and unparalleled for cooking and pie making. The large heart shaped dark red fruit is freestone and ripens in August, at the end of the cherry season. The tree habit is small, easily maintained at 8’ or less. C835G (Gisela® 5); C835G3 (Gisela® 3)

EVAN’S
This Morello-type, tart cherry with crimson flesh and rich red juice was found near Edmonton, Alberta, which explains its exceptional cold tolerance. Naturally dwarf, rounded trees grow to 10’ and annually produce heavy flower and fruit crops. An exceptional choice for commercial & home orchard use, especially in the north. USDA Zones 3-8. C886G (Gisela® 5)

Cherry Accessories

BIRD SCARE TAPE
This tough 7/16" wide shining metallic tape is red on one side and silver on the other and its shimmering scares the birds. 290' roll. T080

BIRD NETTING
Birds love to eat the fruit from blueberry bushes, cherry trees and grape vines. Get your share by putting netting over your plants. 14' x 25' piece of netting, enough to cover two dwarf cherry trees or lots of bushes. Black netting with 2" mesh. T430

HEAVY DUTY BIRD NETTING BY THE FOOT
We have long rolls of bird netting. Use it over grapes or build a structure over blueberries or dwarf cherry trees. Secure with clothespins at the bottom. This ½" mesh, nylon, white netting is 22 feet wide. It lasts for 10 years if taken in for winter. It is used commercially by grape and berry growers and has proven to be highly effective. (Cut to order at 5’ intervals, 25’ minimum length per piece.) T431

VINEYARD DRAPE NETTING 50’ LENGTH
A ten year green polyethylene that is warp knitted lock stitched with a 3/4” mesh and UV stabilized. Used by commercial growers for grapes and berries. It also can be used to net fruit trees. Be sure to stake down the bottom so the birds can’t get in. 17 feet wide x 50 feet long. T434
A DWARF FLOWERING CHERRY

KWANZAN NEW
(Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan')

This tree always gets attention when it is in bloom here at Raintree! Double pink flowers cover it in mid spring. The form is like an inverted cone, growing to about 10’ on our dwarfing Gisela 5® rootstock. Foliage emerges reddish in spring, turns green for the summer, and becomes yellow with orange and red in the fall. For full or partial sun, well drained soils. Kwanzan does not produce edible fruit. M901 (Gisela® 5)

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PEACHES & NECTARINES

(Prunus persica)

Nothing beats the flavor of a fresh peach or nectarine ripened in your own backyard. Our disease resistant varieties make it easy for you to succeed. Now you can grow great peaches and nectarines in the Northwest as well as in most of the nation. We offer self fertile varieties, unless noted, which are of excellent quality. Many are resistant to leaf curl. A nectarine is a peach without fuzz. We offer sturdy well rooted 4’-5’ tall trees. On Lovell rootstock unless noted. USDA Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted.

BABY CRAWFORD
This heritage peach cultivar has an intensely rich, flavorful. The medium size freestone peaches are yellow with golden orange flesh and a slight blush. Fruit connoisseurs rate it at the top for flavor eaten fresh, preserved, dried or canned. C504

CONTENDER
This hardy, late blooming peach escapes spring frosts and sets fruit in much of the nation: it thrives in the East, in Colorado and in the Northwest. It has a high chilling requirement (1050 chill hours), and isn’t good for the Deep South. The beautiful, large fruit is bright red over yellow, is firm, sweet and delicious. Since it resists browning and is freestone, it is great for fresh eating, freezing or canning. Introduced from the North Carolina Experiment station in 1988. It ripens in August. USDA Zones 4-9. C505A

HARKEN
This is the best flavored peach in our climate. From Canada, hardy and widely adapted, it is very sweet and bears a regular crop of large freestone peaches. For canning, pick fruit before it is table ripe. Ripens early August. C510 (St Julian A)

WHITE LADY
This low acid/high sugar white fleshed peach has a flavor that will melt in your mouth. The medium large, red skinned fruits are freestone and have very firm flesh. White Lady is widely adapted throughout the nation wherever peaches will thrive. 800 chill hours. C553

VETERAN NEW!
A 1928 Canadian cross of early Elberta, Veteran is a freestone peach good for canning and fresh eating. It has been grown for years in the Pacific Northwest and most of the nation. Flavorful fruit is yellow with a red blush on a vigorous tree. C520 (St Julian A)

CURL RESISTANT PEACHES

Enjoy delicious peaches from your own tree. Peach leaf curl has always been a major problem for backyard peach growers. Raintree is the leader in introducing good tasting, resistant varieties. On Lovell rootstock unless noted.

AVALON PRIDE™
(Patented Cultivar Croft) Discovered as a chance seedling in 1981 in Issaquah, WA. by Margaret Proud and named in honor of her father Donald Croft. The highly flavored, yellow fleshed, semi-freestone fruit is good for canning, pies or eaten fresh. Fruit ripens in mid July. C525 (St Julian A)

FROST™
The longest tested, curl resistant tree, Frost is still unsurpassed. In mid-August, it produces reliable crops of semi-freestone, yellow-fleshed peaches that have a rich, sweet flavor. Wonderful for both canning and fresh eating. C500A (St Julian A)
MARY JANETM
Reliable, colorful and delicious, this tree produces showy pink flowers and sets fruit even in frosty springs. In mid-August, a crop of flavorful, red skinned, yellow-fleshed peaches are ready for fresh eating, drying, canning or freezing. A chance seedling selected by Louie Strahl in Steilacoom, WA. C55 (St Julian A)

INDIAN FREE
Prized it for its rich color, flavor and size. Naturally resistant to peach leaf curl, the tree produces heavy crops of large, aromatic freestone peaches that have red skin and white flesh marbled with crimson stripes. When fully ripe in mid to late season, the sweet, distinctive flavor is excellent both eaten fresh and in preserves and chutneys. Plant another peach or nectarine as a pollinizer. C524:

SPECIAL NEW CULTIVARS SELECTED FOR FLAVOR
These peaches and nectarines are a recent creation of the California Rare Fruit Growers’ Hybridizer Group, a group dedicated to reviving the classic fruit flavors of the past. $1 from each sale goes to the group, which is dedicated to developing superior stone fruit varieties for home gardeners.

KIT DONNELL PEACH™
It is named after the late Kit Donnell, former chairperson for the Santa Clara Valley, CA, chapter of the CRFG. Although new, this peach has many old-fashioned peach characteristics: A yellow freestone with little red coloration, delectable flavor and juicy texture. It’s also very productive and the fruits are often of great size. It is an ideal peach for eating fresh, canning, pies and preserves. C507

MARIA’S GOLD NECTARINE™
The pure golden skin and flesh of this juicy, richly flavored nectarine has a delicious balance of sweetness and acidity typical of the exotic fabled “Golden Peaches of Samarkand.” Named after Russian horticulturist Dr. Maria Plekhanova, it is a hybrid derived from seeds brought back from Uzbekistan by Andy Mariani. C573

RASPBERRY RED NECTARINE™
Developed by the California Rare Fruit Growers’ Hybridizer Group. A rare nectarine with rich red flesh reminiscent of the old “Indian Red” peaches. It is the result of crossing red-fleshed peaches with white nectarines and re-crossing the subsequent seedlings. Small to medium sized fruit has dark burgundy skin with flesh streaked in red and a juicy, melting texture. The flavor is unique: rich and complex, very sweet but with a pleasant tartness similar to raspberry. C576

SPECKLED EGG NECTARINE™
Speckled Egg is a top quality, huge, yellow nectarine developed by CRFG’s Hybridizer Group. It is named for its speckled blush and oblong shape. The texture is meaty and juicy with a sweet, classic nectarine flavor of the highest quality. Well thinned, tree-ripened specimens may surpass 4 inches in diameter. Ripens early August. C578

TOP RATED CANADIAN HARDIRED NECTARINE
Top rated for west of the Cascades, this Harrow Ontario selection will excel throughout Zones 5-9. It bears large quantities of red sweet tasty, yellow fleshed fruit in early August. The tree is attractive and spreading in habit, tolerant of bacterial spot and brown rot and covered each spring with large showy pink flowers. C565A (St Julian A)

Using Peaches & Nectarines

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Trees are fast growing and have attractive leaves and fragrant pink blossoms. Genetic dwarfs are perfect in a pot on a patio.

Useful Facts

HARDINESS: USDA Zones 5-9
SUN OR SHADE: Full sun.
HEIGHT & SPACING: Genetic dwarfs 5’ Other peaches 12-15’ on Lovell and St. Julian A rootstock. On Citation and Krymsk 1 rootstocks they may be somewhat smaller.
POLLINATION: Self-fertile unless noted!
LIFE EXPECTANCY: 15-20 years.
YEARS TO FIRST FRUIT: 2-3
YIELD OF MATURE TREE: 30-50 pounds

How To Grow

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Adaptable to many soils as long as they are well drained.
CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS: Unlike apples, standard peach trees require heavy pruning to produce well. Prune off old wood, always renewing branches, because peaches bear on new wood only. Prune to an open center vase shape or in a fan shape on a trellis fence or wall.
LEAF CURL CONTROL: Please note that the leaf curl resistant peaches will get some leaf curl new years. To control leaf curl, spray lime sulfur when the buds first crack open in late December or early January and then three weeks later. Or if spraying by the calendar, spray once in late December and twice more at two week intervals.
GENETIC DWARFS

Genetic dwarf peaches and nectarines grow 4-5' tall and are great in a pot on the patio, deck or in the ground. Each is grafted about 18” high to make a beautiful dwarf bush like the one pictured. All ripen in June in central California to early August in the Pacific Northwest. All genetic dwarfs are very susceptible, but avoid leaf curl when they are grown in a special, easy to accomplish way. Cover the tree so it stays dry from mid Dec. to Feb. and it won’t get leaf curl. Each is on Lovell rootstock. Each is self-fertile.

ELDORADO PEACH
A richly flavored genetic dwarf with a pretty red blushed skin. It is early ripening, freestone and self fruitful and makes a beautiful fruiting bush. Needs 500 chill hours. USDA Zones 6-9. C540

NECTAZEE NECTARINE
Enjoy the flavorful yellow fleshed, red skinned fruits on this beautiful, freestone dwarf tree. C585

CHINESE FLAT PEACHES & NECTARINES
Flat Peaches and Nectarines are new to American gardeners. They grow like other peach trees. The fruit is flat and very sweet. They need a hot summer climate and 500 chill hours to thrive. On Lovell rootstock unless otherwise noted. Self fertile.

SATURN PEACH™
Saturn is a “Peento” peach and is shaped like a doughnut without the hole. They have large, showy double pink flowers. The very sweet, medium size fruit has melting white flesh. Patent #5123. C547 (St Julian A)

SWEET BAGEL PEACH™
Look! It’s a bagel. No, it’s a doughnut. What? It’s a peach? The look of new Sweet Bagel may surprise you at first, but when you bite into the juicy, yellow fruit, you’ll recognize the superb peach flavor. The productive trees like hot summers. Fruit is large compared to other flat peaches. C545

SAUZEE KING WHITE NECTARINE
New from Zaiger Hybrids — the first donut-style nectarine! This outstanding early season variety has white flesh that is sweet and juicy. The compact tree sets fruit at a young age and produces heavily. Thinning is required for large fruit size. The fruit has red skin over a blush of yellow. On Citation rootstock. C563

GORGEOUS & TASTY TOO

ATOMIC RED FLOWERING NECTARINE
Perhaps inadvisably named for its beautiful, deep-red double flowers that shine like a beacon. Talk about a stunning edible ornamental, it also provides a good mid-season crop of medium to large white fleshed flavorful nectarines. USDA Zones 6-9. Needs 500 chill hours. On Nemagard rootstock. (Not recommended in wet maritime climates.) C508

APRICOTS
(Prunus armeniaca)

We offer a collection of unusual Apricots and Apricot crosses from around the world! Apricots come from cold climates where they must bloom very quickly after their chilling requirements are met. In more moderate climates they bloom very early and must be planted in areas where they aren’t subject to early spring frosts! We offer sturdy, well-rooted, 3-4’ and 4-5’ grafted trees. On Lovell rootstock unless otherwise noted.

These Produce in the Pacific Northwest Where Others Fail
Puget Gold and Harglow both bloom later and tolerate more frost while still setting fruit. They are more likely to fruit in a maritime climate where numerous other varieties have failed. They also appear to be somewhat less susceptible to disease. If you live in a maritime climate and are not in a late frost pocket, try them.

PUGET GOLD™
This prolific bearing tree produces large elongated fruit of very good flavor. The tree blooms in early March and the fruit ripens in early August. A natural semi dwarf, the tree can easily be maintained at 15’ height and spacing. It’s self-fertile. C460 (Lovell)

HARGLOW
A late blooming, early ripening, self-fertile apricot that has proven itself in our maritime Pacific Northwest and in most of the nation. It is an introduction from the Harrow Research Station in Ontario, Canada and shows some

For Your Health

White fleshed peaches are higher in phytonutrients than yellow fleshed varieties. The skin is the most nutritious part. The variety Indian Free with its red-streaked flesh is particularly high in anthocyanins and antioxidants.
resistance to brown rot and other diseases. The firm, sweet, flavorful fruit is medium to large and a deep orange color with a red blush. C470C (St. Julian A)

VERSATILE FAVORITES

TOMCOT

These luscious huge orange orbs are the first apricots to ripen each season. The firm orange flesh is delicious eaten fresh or dried. Select another apricot as a pollinizer. Developed by WSU fruit breeder Tom Toyama from a cross made in 1970. It will do well in much of the nation but not west of the Cascades. C385D

WESTLEY

This self fertile apricot from Northern California is excellent. The sweet, orange flesh is delicious eaten fresh or dried. Select another apricot as a pollinizer. Developed by WSU fruit breeder Tom Toyama from a cross made in 1970. It will do well in much of the nation but not west of the Cascades. C380

COLD CLIMATE BLACK APRICOT

TLOR-TSIRAN BLACK APRICOT 
(Prunus dasycarpa)

As far as we know, only Raintree is offering Black Apricots to American gardeners. This is a selection of an unusual, naturally occurring hybrid of apricot (P. armeniaca) and myrobalan plum (P. cerasifera) from central Asia. We tasted it in Russia at the Krymsk Station near the Caucasus mountain range and enjoyed the flavor. The skin of the tasty oval fruit is fuzzy like an apricot but is a dark purple. The trees showy white blossoms appear slightly later than other apricots. The flesh is marbled red and yellow. While it has fruited very well in cold climates, we have not successfully fruited it here at Raintree in our maritime climate. USDA Zones 4-8. On Lovell rootstock. C475

CHINESE SWEET PIT

Also known as the Chinese Golden, Mormon or Large Early Montgamet Apricot. It is late blooming, making it an excellent choice for higher elevations or late frost areas. The tree is medium size, precocious and a heavy bearer. Its golden orange medium size fruit is sweet, firm and juicy. It ripens over a long period of time. It is winter hardy and self fertile. USDA Zones 4-9. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C476

“How to Use Apricots

IN THE KITCHEN: Eat fresh, stew or can. They are wonderful dried, in jams, nectars and as leather.

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Apricots have the most beautiful foliage of the fruit trees. Leaves are first a bronze color, turning to green as they mature.

Useful Facts

HARDINESS: USDA Zones 5-9 unless noted
SUN OR SHADE: Sun.
HEIGHT & SPACING: 15 feet
YEARS TO FIRST FRUIT: 2-3
YIELD: 30-120 pounds per tree.

How To Grow

SOIL: Well drained soil. Prefers a neutral pH
POLLINATION: Self-fertile unless noted!
CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS: Prune to an open center shape. Fruit spurs bear several years. Water trees in the summer.

MINIATURE SIZE, BIG FLAVOR

PIXIE COT MINIATURE APRICOT

A new and exciting breakthrough for the backyard grower. This new Zaiger introduction has a delicious flavor. It is a miniature, easily maintained at only eight feet tall. The abundant fruit is medium size with a bright orange skin. It has yet to be tested around the nation but is expected to be very cold hardy and should do well where apricots thrive. On Citation rootstock, the tree needs a well drained soil. Patent pending. 600 chill hours. USDA Zones 6-9. C480

For Your Health

Apricots have 3 to 8 times the phytonutrients of peaches or nectarines. Fully ripened fruit from your tree is far more nutritious than the fruit picked semi ripe from a store.
PRUNUS MUME
FLOWERING APRICOTS

*(Prunus armeniaca mume)*

These are the legendary Japanese flowering Apricot trees with unusually beautiful bright "green" branches and loads of delicate pink almond scented flowers. They flower very early in the spring and can be frosted and lose the crop but not their beauty. The cut flowers are unequaled in early spring. In Japan and other parts of Asia, the ripe fruit is made into apricot brandy or jam. Green fruit is used to scent tea, candied, boiled, made into a vinegar, preserved in sugar or often pickled in salt to make "Umeboshi." Each is partially self-fertile but select two varieties for better pollination. These gorgeous trees grow to 15' or more. They make "Umeboshi." Each is partially self-fertile preserved in sugar or often pickled in salt to scent tea, candied, boiled, made into a vinegar, preserved in sugar or often pickled in salt to make "Umeboshi." Each is partially self-fertile but select two varieties for better pollination. These gorgeous trees grow to 15’ or more. They often bloom too early in maritime climates and doesn’t set a crop. Trees are on Myro 29C unless otherwise noted. USDA Zones 5-9.

PEGGY CLARKE

A flowering Apricot selected for its beauty. It also produces edible fruit. Enjoy bright beautiful fully double rose pink flowers that have a distinctive fragrance and make wonderful cut flowers very early in Spring when there is nothing else to cut from the garden. The tree flowers in the winter in January or February. The flower petals can be dried to make a delicious tea. If flowers are not frosted, the tree produces fruit. The fruits, though not very sweet or pleasant on their own, are useful in preserves. While green they can be either sugared or pickled or, when ripe, used to make apricot brandy or jam. Allow 15 foot spacing for this long-lived tree. Select another Mume variety for pollination if you want fruit. C447

KANKO BAI

A superior ornamental variety, this beauty is prized for its gorgeous, fuchsia-red blooms, red tinted foliage, and orange red fruit. The small (to 15’), self-fertile tree blooms in late winter and produces tart, apricot-like fruit. On own roots. C446

**BUNGO**

A cross of regular apricot and “mume”. Enjoy single pinkish white very late season flowers and the largest of “mume” fruit up to 2” in diameter. C445

**PLUM CROSSES**

We offer many new fabulous plum crosses. Plum is crossed with cherry, peach, nectarine and apricot. Pluots and Apriums are incredibly sweet crosses of plum and apricot with a wonderful variety of complex flavors and colors. Pluots are mostly plum while Apriums are predominately apricot. Both will thrive where Apricots do well. All the cultivars listed thrive in the California central valley where they were bred but are still being tested in other climates! These patented Floyd Zaiger introductions all need hot summers to bring out their sugars and incredible flavors. We’ve chosen several cultivars that have proven the most cold hardy! However they don’t do well in high humidity. They are easily maintained at 10-15’ tall. **We offer sturdy, well-rooted, 3-5’ grafted trees.**

**THE FIRST TRUE CHERRY X PLUM CROSSES**

Famed fruit breeder Floyd Zaiger has crossed a cherry with a Japanese plum to create a wonderful new fruit he calls a Pluerry™. Until very recently Cherry Plums were just a name specific hybrid. The fruit is the size of a small plum with red skin and yellow flesh. A Pluot or early blooming Asian plum makes a good pollinizer. USDA Zones 6-9. On Citation rootstock. C359

**SUGAR TWIST PLUERRY™**

The newest cherry x plum, Sugar Twist™ ripens a month earlier than Sweet Treat. Enjoy its unique combination of cherry and plum flavor. The fruit is the size of a small plum with red skin and yellow flesh. A Pluot or early blooming Asian plum makes a good pollinizer. USDA Zones 6-9. On Citation rootstock. C361

**NADIA™ CHERRY PLUM**

This new rare cherry and plum cross from Australia has a delicious combination of cherry and plum flavor. Larger than a cherry and smaller than a plum, it is a cross of the Black Amber Asian Plum and the Supreme Cherry, an Australian dark cherry cultivar. The skin is dark red as is the flesh. The fruit is firm, sweet and juicy. Further evaluation will be needed as to its hardiness and range of adaptability though judging by its parents it could be hardy in USDA Zones 5-9. The tree grows to about 15 feet. PP19842. C358 (St. Julian); C358A (Marianna 2624)
MOST WIDELY ADAPTED PLUOTS

Pluots are plums crossed with apricots that are predominately plum.

DAPPLE DANDY
This large freestone fruit is also called “Dinosaur Egg”. When the incredibly sweet and delicious red and white flesh is ripe, the yellow/green skin turns a dappled maroon and yellow.

A frequent taste test winner for its distinct Plum-Apricot flavor. Dandy is a good pollinator for other pluot varieties and among the most widely adaptable to colder climates. Thin the fruit so it doesn’t overset and become biennial. On Citation rootstock. Needs 500 chill hours. USDA Zones 6-9. C376

FLAVOR GRENADE
Enjoy explosive, sweet-as-honey flavor. This green fruit with a red blush, hangs on the tree and can be eaten for four to six weeks as it keeps getting sweeter. It extends the stone fruit season and can be harvested in October. The fruit will still have a distinctive crunch. Good reports have come in from USDA Zones 5 and 6 areas that have good late-summer heat. Those who can grow Flavor Grenade successfully are in for a late-season treat. Pollinized by Japanese plums or pluots. On Myro 29C. Chill hours 600. USDA Zones 5-9. C377

FLAVOR SUPREME
Flavor Supreme is the sweetest and most flavorful of all the pluots and that’s saying a lot. The rich, sweet red flesh is covered by maroon and green mottled skin. It needs a Japanese plum or other pluot for pollination and requires 700 chill hours. On Myro 29C rootstock. USDA Zones 7-10. C455

APRIUMS REST ON COTS

FLAVOR DELIGHT APRIUM
The flesh is yellow and firm like an apricot but it has a combination of apricot and plum flavor. The fruit is two inches long and incredibly sweet. It needs hot summers to bring out its full flavor. It ripens in mid-July on a vigorous upright tree that can be maintained at about ten feet tall. On Marianna 2624. Self-fertile. Patented. USDA Zones 6-9. C360

RARE PEACH PLUM CROSSES

Zaiger’s Peaches and Nectarines crossed with Plums don’t require as much summer heat as Plum, Apricot crosses. They ripen early in the season and they do better in maritime areas though like most peaches they are not resistant to leaf curl.

TRI LITE PEACHPLUM
A rare cross of Peach and Japanese Plum. The delicious white flesh has a classic peach flavor with a wonderful plum aftertaste that is truly unique. It is a clingstone, very productive, early season ripener with great flavor canned or eaten fresh. Self-fertile. Enjoy the showy pink spring flowers. Patent 8393. A Floyd Zaiger selection. 600 chill hours. It does well in hot summers and is a good one to try in maritime climates. USDA Zones 7-9. On Lovell rootstock. C351

VISIT US ONLINE!
RaintreeNursery.com
Visit our website for pricing, many varieties not listed in the catalog and online-only specials and sales.

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Like us on Facebook for special announcements, events and ways to save on edible plants.

PLUM X PEACH X NECTARINE

SPICE ZEENECTAPLUM™
This is a new and unique introduction that truly tastes like a delicious cross of a plum, peach and nectarine. The first Nectaplum™ from Zaiger Hybrids. Spice Zee is a great choice for the home gardener. It is slightly acidic and loaded with sugar, giving it a spicy sweet flavor. Along with great flavor, Spice Zee is a beautiful ornamental tree with a tremendous spring bloom followed by dark red leaves in the spring that mature to a rich green-red in late summer. This variety is self-fruitful and very productive. USDA Zones 6-10. Patent pending. On Lovell rootstock. C357

COMBINATION CROSSES

4 x 1 COMBO PLUOT
These are the most popular and proven Pluot varieties. They vary in fruit skin color, from yellow to red, making this a beautiful combination. The fruit is of excellent quality, incredibly sweet, plum-like, with an apricot aftertaste. It ripens in July and August. The four varieties are Dapple Dandy, Flavor Queen, Flavor King and Flavor Supreme. The dwarf tree on Citation rootstock is self-fertile and will pollinize early ripening Japanese plums. USDA Zones 6-9. C3604

4 x 1 ZEE SWEET PLUOT COMBO
A combo with great colors and flavors. These are Zaiger introductions. Geo Pride has red skin and is very productive and flavorful. Emerald Drop is golden and sweet as honey. Splash is golden and tops in flavor and Flavor Grenade is green with red flesh. 500 to 600 chill hours. Patented. Pluots need hot summers to bring out the sweet flavors. As yet untested in colder climates. Self fertile. USDA Zones 6-9. On dwarf Citation rootstock. C3654
Plum trees are incredibly productive. Use your fruit to make delicious tarts and jams. (Prunus species) Raintree offers a wonderful collection of the most flavorful plums from around the world. Plums provide an abundance of delicious fruit with relatively little care. Plums are unique among the fruits in that they are a very diverse group belonging to fifteen different species and are native to areas throughout the world. No fruits we can think of come in such a variety of colors, shapes, sizes and flavors. Our plums are on semi dwarfing Marianna 2624, St. Julian A or Citation rootstocks unless otherwise noted. They are easily maintained at an average of from 10-13’ tall and need that spacing. USDA Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted. Each needs a pollinizer unless noted! We offer sturdy, well-rooted, 3-4’ and 4-5’ grafted trees.

GREEN PLUMS

European plums come in many types, colors and flavors.

GAGE PLUMS

Gage plums came from Italy to France in about 1520 where they were named “Reine Claude”. Brought to England in 1720 by Sir William Gage, he soon lost the labels. These delicious fruits, ideal for dessert or jams, have thereafter been named after him. Raintree recommends you purchase a permanent label for each fruit tree, thereby assuring no plums will be named for you. Other Gages, Coe’s Golden, Stanley and Prune d’Ente are great Gage pollinizers.

REINE CLAUDE DOREE

This is the original Gage plum, the famous Reine Claude Doree from France. Connoisseurs prize the small, yellow/ green plums that ripen in August or September for their incredible sweet juicy flavor. From Andy Mariani’s orchard. Plant another Gage plum for pollination. On St Julian A rootstock. USDA Zones 6-9. C015A

ROSY GAGE

You will love the dense, rich flavor. This rosy skinned, yellow fleshed, productive plum newly introduced by Cornell, has a very high sugar content. Several pickings, beginning in late August, are needed for a complete harvest. Formerly known as NY 101. Includes $1 royalty. On St Julian A rootstock. C054

GOLDEN TRANSPARENT GAGE

We think this is the best late season gage plum. The well formed tree produces yellow fruit with red dots and a rich, aromatic, sweet yellow flesh. The fruit ripens in late September. Self fertile. On St Julian A rootstock. C050

PURPLE GAGE

We love its sweet, dense, rich flavor and beautiful purple color and large crops in late August. A great choice for the home gardener. A freestone with a small pit, the tree is upright and productive. A great dessert plum. Partially self fertile. Also called Reine Claude Violette. On St Julian A rootstock. C211

CAMBRIDGE GAGE

Enjoy these uniquely flavored, satisfying, rich Gage plums. Sweet, dense flesh is green and firm, and the skin is greenish yellow with a red blush. This partially self fertile, compact tree blooms with Rosy Gage and bears a heavy crop that ripens in late August. On St Julian A rootstock. C055A $28.50 each; 4-5’ $34.50 each

BAVAY GAGE

Reputed in England to be the best late Gage plum, this self-fertile selection claims rich flavor, sweet, juicy, deep yellow flesh and yellow-green skin dotted with white. It ripens in late September and hangs on the tree for several weeks. A favorite since 1843, it is large for a Gage and produces a reliable crop. The compact tree suits small gardens. On dwarf Citation rootstock. C010

ROSE GAGE

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ENGLISH FAVORITES

Try our plums from England. They each have fantastic flavor and are the finest connoisseur fruit in the realm.

EARLY LAXTON

This beautiful pink orange oblong freestone plum with delicious yellow meaty flesh is the season’s first European plum to ripen. Each year the tree overflows with flavorful fruit. In 1916 it received the British Award of Merit. The fruit is high in Vitamin C and is rated tops for cooking. The tree is upright, care-free and needs a pollinizer. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C100A

COE’S GOLDEN DROP

A legendary oblong, golden plum introduced in 1800 at Bury St. Edmunds, England. The medium to large fruits have straw-yellow skin and golden flesh. The plums are incredibly sweet and juicy and have a pocket of intense apricot-like flavor. The freestone fruit ripens in October on vigorous, healthy trees, extending the plum season. It needs a pollinizer. On St Julian A rootstock. C060A

KIRKE’S BLUE

Introduced by Joseph Kirke of London in 1830, this large, round, dark blue plum is still the finest flavored of all. Each August, trees at the Wisley Royal Horticultural gardens produce incomparable freestone fruit with yellow, drippingly juicy flesh and a fantastic flavor. A challenge to grow successfully, it needs a pollinizer. On St Julian A rootstock. C160A

OPAL

Opal ripens in late July, one of the first European plums to ripen. Enjoy heavy crops of small to medium size reddish purple roundish plums with a delicious gage like flavor. Opal is self fertile and blooms with Seneca and Victoria. Opal is very popular in England. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C141

VICTORIA

In late August of each year, trees in English gardens overflow with these incredibly productive, colorful large oval pink plums. The flesh is a golden yellow and sweet. It is self fertile, freestone and prized for canning and jam. A seedling found in Sussex in 1840, it is England’s most widely planted plum. Now Americans can enjoy it too. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C290

JUBILEUM

Enjoy loads of flavorful large pink/purple plums on this sturdy self fertile tree. Jubileum was bred in Sweden. It is similar to Victoria but ripens a week earlier in August and has larger fruit. Great for eating or processing. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C053

TRY OUR SELECTION OF PRUNE PLUMS!

What makes a plum a prune is that it can be dried. Our prune plums are also great for fresh eating and cooking!

IMPERIAL EPINEUSE

This wonderfully flavorful sweet French prune plum has been used at the English National Fruit Trials as a standard to judge prune flavor. The flavor is fabulous. The fruit is medium to large, red to purple with a meaty yellow flesh. The tree is an attractive upright grower. The very sweet, freestone fruit ripens in late August. This selection is new to Raintree. In the past we had offered a similar variety and have obtained the true Imperial Epineuse thanks to Todd Kennedy. Needs a pollinizer. On St Julian A rootstock. C115

ITALIAN PRUNE

(Sehome strain) The Italian prune is famous for reliability and heavy setting. It’s a large purple freestone plum with yellow-green flesh. It is great for drying and canning. Self-fertile. Fruit ripens in late August. On Marianna 2624. C120

SCHOOLHOUSE™

A large oval, bright yellow plum with excellent flavor. It appears to be a prune type plum. Its bright yellow color makes it unique. It ripens in mid September and is extremely productive and reliable. It is named for the schoolhouse where it was found in Pt. Townsend, WA. It was brought to us by James Fritz. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C115

LONGJOHN

This unusual looking, large elongated prune plum is pointed on both ends and a beautiful blue-purple color. The vigorous tree is loaded with delicious, sweet aromatic, firm freestone fruit. The flesh is amber colored. Somewhat self fertile, it benefits by being pollinized by another prune plum. From the New York State fruit testing program. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C170

For Your Health

Plums are rich in vitamins and minerals. Dark red and blue skinned plums are high in antioxidants. Mirabelles are high in beta carotene and Vitamin A.
MOUNT ROYAL
Every August, a huge crop of delicious plums ripen in abundant clusters on this hardy, European plum tree. The medium size, round, blue plums with yellow flesh are excellent for fresh eating, canning, drying or freezing. The self-fertile tree, developed in Quebec prior to 1903, is the hardiest and most widely adapted of the tested European plums and is a heavy annual producer. USDA Zones 4-8. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C181A

RUTH GERSTETTER
Prized for cooking, drying and fresh eating, this high quality, medium-size blue plum has yellow/green flesh. Bred in Germany about 1920, it is partially self fertile, blooms with Early Laxton and Bavay Gage and bears early season. On St Julian A rootstock.

ERSINGER
A ‘German Prune’ plum with delicious flavor. It crops heavily and ripens early in the season. The skin is blue and the shape is oblong to pointed. Ersinger has fruited at Raintree and has proven to be a superior variety with outstanding flavor. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C048A

SANCTUS HUBERTUS
An early ripening purple dessert plum from Belgium. Its medium-size fruit ripens in August. It is also known as “Elma”. It needs a pollinizer and it blooms with Victoria. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C212

STANLEY
A flavorful, very large purple prune plum. Excellent for eating fresh, drying or jam. A heavy bearer, self fertile and freestone. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C250

SENeca
This very large plum is sweet, delicious and freestone. It has beautiful red skin and yellow flesh. It is a regular bearer on an upright vigorous tree. Enjoy the fruit fresh, dried or canned. It needs a pollinizer and ripens in early September. An introduction from the N.Y. Experiment Station, it has proven one of the best European plums over many years in the WSU Mount Vernon tests. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C220A $34.50 each

INcredible MirAelles
Mirabelles are a type of plum, not a variety. Our customers have shown great interest in these flavorful small jewels. Plant two different varieties for best pollinization. All the Mirabelles are on St Julian A rootstock, unless otherwise noted. USDA Zones 5-9.

GENEVA MIRABELLE™
This small yellow plum with yellow flesh and red dots on the skin is interesting to look at and delicious. It is incredibly productive and full of flavor. Great for tarts, compotes, canning or making jams. Eat this freestone plum in late August. Formerly known as Mirabelle 858, it is a selection from Cornell in Geneva N.Y. The tree habit is spreading. Includes $1 royalty. C205A

PARFUME DE SEPTEMBRE™
This sweet, highly flavored, aromatic Mirabelle plum from France ripens two weeks after the other Mirabelle’s, holds well on the tree and can be picked for three weeks, thus extending the Mirabelle season. The fruit is small and yellow/orange. The tree is very productive and self-fertile. It is finally available to American gardeners. Sometimes fruit or leaves are streaked with white. This is a naturally occurring trait specific to this cultivar. C202A

REINE DE MIRABELLE
True to its name which translates as “Queen of the Mirabelles,” this regal yellow plum exceeds others in size and claims yellow skin and superb flavor. It ripens later than other Mirabelles and is prized in Europe as a culinary plum, for fresh eating and for luscious preserves. It may be a Mirabelle x Gage plum cross. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C200

Make a delicious jam from your Mirabelle plums.

COMBINATION PLUM
You will receive four of the five varieties. Each branch will be labeled with variety name. Enjoy delicious plums of many colors.

COMBO EUROPEAN PLUM
You will receive 4 of the following 5 varieties: Varieties are Mt Royal, Schoolhouse, Victoria, Seneca and Stanley. On St Julian A rootstock. C3204

60 | RaintreeNursery.com
MIRABELLE DE NANCY
This variety is a hit in farmers markets throughout France, eaten fresh or made into Brandy. It was introduced as early as 1790. It ripens in August. Nancy is a city in the Alsace Lorraine region of Northeastern France. The fruit is more oval in shape and the tree more upright grower than some other Mirabelles.

TWO DELICIOUS EUROPEANS VIA ORCAS ISLAND

BLAU DE BELGIQUE
Noted as a culinary favorite, this medium size roundish purple plum with sweet, firm golden flesh is nearly freestone. It is heavily productive and ripens in mid season. It needs a pollinizer and blooms between Bavay, Coe’s and Victoria. A favorite of the Bullock brothers in western Washington, it is also called Belgian Purple, It was developed in Belgium about 1850. On St. Julian A rootstock. C023A

MONSIEUR HATIF
Monsieur Hatif de Montmorency is an excellent culinary European plum. It is a roundish medium size freestone purple plum with golden yellow flesh that ripens in August. It is also known as Early Orleans. It is an old variety brought from France to England and on to the U.S. Reportedly self fertile. On St. Julian A rootstock. C175

YOU WON’T MIND GETTING CAUGHT IN THIS JAM

BLUES JAM™
This amazing tree produces so many fruits, they look from a distance like thick dark blue ropes covering the branches. These small “Damson” type plums have a sweet/tart dense flesh and make great preserves. The tree is partially self fertile, upright, disease resistant and easy to grow, setting huge crops in late September. From Cornell. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C215

JAM’S SESSION™
A blues jam session. Cornell has released this beautiful, heavily productive small freestone plum for the making of a rich flavored Damson plum jam or sauce. Its parentage is open pollinated x Late Muscatel. Its skin is bright blue and flesh yellow. The tree looks beautiful in mid September, loaded with thousands of ripe blue fruit. Also called NY 111. C182 (Marianna 2624); C182A (On St Julian A)

POZEGACA
A unique introduction to American gardeners! Also known as Hauszwetsche. In Eastern Europe, Pozegaca is famous for many processing purposes including preserves and brandy. An old, high quality type of plum, it has many clones, which have been developed over centuries. Our’s comes from the Cornell Geneva Station. The fruit is small to medium sized with blue skin and a waxy bloom. The flesh is firm, greenish or amber with high sugar and a good acid balance. The pit separates easily. It is self fruitful with an upright tree form. The prolific small fruit forms in thick blue ropes and hangs well on the tree for several weeks after maturity. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. C185A

How To Use Plums

IN THE KITCHEN: Plums can be eaten fresh, canned or made into leathers or used for jams and jellies. The varieties which are best suited for drying are referred to as prunes. Prunes can be stewed or made into pastry filling.

IN THE LANDSCAPE: European plum trees tend to be 10-15 feet tall and upright with attractive deep green foliage. Japanese plums tend to be more spreading. They have a lighter colored foliage. All are adorned with beautiful white to slightly pink flowers in the spring. Japanese plums are amongst the first to flower and mark the beginning of spring.

Useful Facts

SUN OR SHADE: Full sun.

HARVEST: July-October.

HEIGHT, SPACING & ROOTSTOCK: Our plum trees are mostly on semi dwarf rootstocks. While ultimate size will vary with pruning, cultivar, climate and soil type, Marianna 2624, St. Julian A and Lovell can be usually maintained at 10-12’ height and spacing. Citation and Krymsk 1 at 8 to 10’ and Myro 29C at about 15’. Marianna 2624 is the most tolerant of very wet soils.

HARDINESS: USDA Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted.

ORIGIN: Europe, Japan and North America.

How To Grow

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: The European plums grow well on heavy soils. Japanese plums prefer lighter loamy soils. Like the other fruits, they prefer a slightly acidic soil. Our plum rootstocks are tolerant of a wide variety of soils.

POLLINATION: Some plums are reliably self fertile. However many plums need a pollenizer. Also plums are a diverse group and some varieties’ pollen is not fully compatible with all others.
MOLDAVIAN
This flavorful dessert plum was recommended by Cornell researchers. These freestone small to medium size roundish red to purple plums with yellow flesh are great for jellies and tarts. The tree is productive, has a compact size and a spreading growth habit. It blooms late and needs a pollinizer. It ripens with Italian. On St Julian A rootstock. C105A

GRAS ROMANESC
The distinctive blue skin and sweet, rich, yellow flesh of the revered German plum selection, also called Herrenhausen, has been popular since the late 19th century. Trees are vigorous and very productive. Ripe fruit arrive in early September. Pollination: another European except Damsons (Jam Session, Blues Jam) On St Julian A rootstock. C209

GROS AMELIORAT
This small round plum has a delicate skin and very sweet flavor. It was bred by Gennady Eremin. On St Julian A rootstock. C110

EXCITING NEW PLUMS FROM RUSSIA
A great find for Northern gardeners. This Russian plum succeeds in cold climates where others fail. It consistently produces large crops with little or no care. This cultivars was bred by Gennady Eremin. On St Julian A rootstock.

KUBAN COMET
This unique, dwarf plum tree from Krymsk, Russia, is very productive and easy to grow. The small round fruits that ripen in mid-August are loaded when fully ripe in late July. The light yellow, clingstone flesh is very sweet and the tart skin resists cracking.

KUBAN DELIGHT
This plum wins taste tests for its juicy combination of tart skin and sweet flesh. The small round fruits have reddish-purple skin and yellow-orange flesh. Delight is a very productive, disease resistant selection that ripens in early August. C064

IRAN ALL THE WAY HOME

PERSIAN GREEN PLUM
This self fertile round green plum grows in the mountains of Iran. It is often picked before it is fully ripe and eaten fresh or cooked by itself or with sour cherries. The sour plums, often spiced with salt are made into “goje sabz” which is popular in Iran. On St Julian A rootstock. C062A

JAPANESE PLUMS
Asian Plum trees are beautiful in flower and are reliably loaded with delicious fruit. Japanese plums are a great choice for the beginner. They are easy to grow and so precocious that they often fruit in the nursery row. Of all the fruits we offer, the Japanese Plums are the most productive and easiest to successfully grow! They are great for fresh eating, cooking and preserves. Picking Methley and perhaps other Japanese plums slightly before they are ripe and letting them ripen on the counter has shown to be a way protect fruit that might otherwise be damaged by the spotted winged drosophila fruit fly. USDA Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted.

BEAUTY
Beauty is the richest flavored Japanese plum. It has a wonderful blend of flavors that melt in your mouth. The tree is fast growing and extremely productive. It starts fruiting in the nursery rows. The bright red, medium size fruit has amber streaked red flesh. The fruit is reminiscent of Santa Rosa, and it is self-fruitful. Fruit ripens early August, but like all Japanese plums, it does not keep. On St Julian A rootstock. C020

METHLEY
Methley is the most reliable and easiest to grow fruit tree we offer. Every year in July, before any other tree fruit is ripe, our tree is loaded with hundreds of sweet, medium size, reddish purple plums. They ripen over ten days and don’t keep but, oh are they good for fresh eating, cooking and preserves. The tree is an early, regular bearer and self-fertile. It’s a Japanese plum hybrid. On St Julian A. C180

SHIRO
A large, round yellow plum with an excellent, sweet flavor and sunshine yellow translucent flesh. The tree is incredibly prolific. It ripens mid-August and is partially self-fertile. The fruit is ridiculously juicy. Wear a bib! On St Julian A rootstock. C240

EARLY GOLDEN
A medium sized round yellow plum with a pink blush and golden flesh. It ripens a heavy crop of delicious fruit with an apricot like flavor.
PLUM POLLINATION
To fruit plum trees you need proper pollination. Generally Asian plums bloom early enough before European plums that their bloom times do not overlap. Some plums are self fertile or partially self fertile but most require another variety for pollination. Choose a pollinating variety from the same half of the same list though the closer in the list the better. Those in bold face with SF or PSF after their names are self fertile or partially self fertile but also pollinate other varieties.

BLOOM ORDER: EARLY BLOOMERS INCLUDING ASIANS
From earliest to latest:
- Early Golden
- Hollywood SF
- Beauty SF
- Cochecho
- Emerald Beaut
- Methley SF
- Pluots
- Sprite

EMERALD BEAUT
A delicious and unusual late season plum. Ripe fruit holds on the tree longer than any other stone fruit — two months or more. It continues to sweeten, becoming exceptionally sweet, but it remains crisp and crunchy! The Beaut has green skin, which gets yellower as it fully ripens but it remains crisp and crunchy! The Beaut has green skin, which gets yellower as it fully ripens and yellow/ orange freestone flesh. It needs 6-700 chill hours. Beauty Plum or a pluot are good pollinizers. Zaiger®. Pat. 9162. On Citation rootstock. C052

SPRITE
Sprite plum produces tons of delicious fruit each year at Raintree. The plums are round, sweet medium size, freestone, with a purple black skin and tasty yellow flesh. Eat them off the tree in August for almost a month. Sprite thrives in most of the nation from USDA Zones 4-9. It will pollinize with our other Japanese Plums. Patented. A Myrobalan and Japanese plum cross. It will grow to 8-10’ tall. On Citation rootstock. 400 Chill hours. C270

COMBINATION PLUM
You will receive four of the five varieties. Each branch will be tagged with variety name. Enjoy delicious plums of many colors.

COMBO ASIAN PLUM
You will receive 4 of the following 5 varieties: Beauty, Hollywood, Early Golden, Shiro and Methley. On St Julian A rootstock. C3454
GROW A HEDGE OF CHERRY-LIKE PLUMS

Plant a group of these seedlings to make a great edible hedge. They thrive in the north where many other cherries and plums fail. You need two for pollination. USDA Zones 3-8 unless otherwise noted.

NANKING CHERRY PLUM  
(Prunus tomentosa)

Harvest flavorful, tart cherry-like plums in early summer, from beautiful dwarf trees. They will grow into wide, bushy 10-12’ tall trees or can be planted 4-5’ apart to make an edible hedge. The 1/2” fruit can be eaten fresh or used in pies or jelly. This plum and cherry relative is native to central Asia and is a popular fruiting plant in Russia. It is tolerant of drought and needs a well drained soil. It doesn’t do well in the Pacific NW or other areas where brown rot is a problem. 2-3’ seedling bushes. D520

HARDY JAPANESE AMERICAN HYBRIDS

SUPERIOR

Proving its name since 1933, this very hardy Asian-American hybrid from Minnesota remains a favorite. The very large fruit has dark red skin and delicious meaty yellow flesh. It blooms with and is pollinized by late blooming Japanese plums like Shiro, Emerald Beaut, Toka, or a wild American plum. The tree bears a heavy crop of pointed, clingstone fruit at an early age. Plums ripen in August, and keep well on the tree. USDA Zones 4-9. On Marianna 2624. C275 A

TOKA

An Asian X American plum hybrid with small to medium size red fruit and yellow flesh that ripens in August. It is so sweet, spicy, and fragrant it is called the Candy or Bubblegum plum. Toka was bred by Hansen in South Dakota in 1911 and more than a century later northern growers still prize it. The vigorous upright self fertile tree is covered with white blossoms and is an excellent pollinizer. Try it to pollinize the hybrid plum Superior. It has beautiful red fall foliage. It thrives from USDA Zones 3-8. On Myro 29C rootstock. C057 A

BEACH PLUMS  
(Prunus maritima)

Native to the Atlantic coast dunes, these are American plums which grow 6-15’ tall. The trees are loaded with fragrant white flowers in June and the late summer fruit is renowned for making jelly and sauces. Prized by the early settlers and a treat for the newer ones, too. For fruit production, plant both varieties. On St. Julian A rootstock. USDA Zones 4-9. C310 PREMIER ; C305 JERSEY

Flavor Packed Red Leaf Plums

HOLLYWOOD

This versatile plum tree is beautiful in all seasons. It’s loaded with showy pink blossoms early each spring. The leaves of this 12 foot tall ornamental are purple and disease resistant. In August it produces an abundance of large round dark red plums with deep red flesh. They are delicious when eaten fresh and make a beautiful jelly. On St Julian A. Self-fertile. C130B

COCHECO

Cocheco is an upright, vigorous, red leafed tree with attractive, flavorful round pinkish orange fruit with yellow flesh. Developed by Elwyn Meader of New Hampshire, it is disease resistant, very winter hardy and easy to grow. Ripens in late July. It needs a Japanese plum as a pollinizer. On St Julian A. C057 A

THUNDERCLOUD PLUM  
(Prunus cerasifera)

Because this tree is disease resistant and thrives with little care, it is among the most popular yard and street trees. For a spectacular effect plant an entire row about 15’ apart. Enjoy the red foliage from spring through fall. Herald the beginning of spring with the profusion of pale pink fragrant flowers that cover the trees for weeks. Thundercloud prefers full sun. It will grow to 20- 25’ tall and wide. It also produces a few, very tasty purple plums. USDA Zones 5-9. On St Julian A rootstock. M908

A GREAT EDIBLE ORNAMENTAL

WEPPING SANTA ROSA

Use as a focal point in your edible landscape. It has a beautiful weeping habit and grows to 8’ tall. Enjoy attractive white blossoms in early spring. The fruit is identical in flavor and size but not as productive as the regular Santa Rosa. Patented by Zaiger. Self-fertile. On Myro 29C rootstock. C300

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ROOTSTOCKS
EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO GRAFT YOUR OWN TREES

We make virus-free rootstock available to the backyard grower who wishes to start his or her own trees. The choice of rootstock has much to do with tree performance. The rootstock is the major factor in determining the size of the tree, its cold hardiness and tolerance of wet or dry conditions. It helps determine how soon the tree will bear and some of the diseases to which it will be resistant. Raintr\ee offer\s fruit trees grown on superior dwar\fing rootstocks. The following rootstock information will also help you understand more about successfully caring for your Raintr\ee fruit trees. Remember that with any rootstock, the ultimate height of the tree depends not only on the rootstock but on the variety grafted, the type of soil and the methods of pruning and care. You may graft on to patented rootstocks but may not reproduce the rootstock itself. Our rootstocks are 1/4” caliber unless noted.

ROOTSTOCKS ARE SENT IN FEBRUARY
Despite our best efforts to have them ready earlier, it is always February, sometimes early March, before we can send you the rootstocks.

APPLE ROOTSTOCK
We have included newer Geneva apple rootstocks from Cornell in New York that many of you have wanted to use.

EMLA 27 - R020
Can be maintained at only four to six feet in height. It is well suited for growing in a container or a small yard. Trees grafted on EMLA 27 bear early and heavily. It needs staking. It is hardy to -25° F. This rootstock is patented and it may not be reproduced without permission of the patent holder. USDA Zones 4-9.

BUDAGOVSKY 9 - R280
A very dwarfing apple rootstock similar to EMLA 9 but more hardy. Trees can be maintained at 6 to 10’ in height. Requires staking. USDA Zones 3-9.

GENEVA 222 - R015
This promising new rootstock grows to 35-40% of standard between a BUD 9 and EMLA 26 in size. A Cornell University selection, resistant to collar rot, fireblight and wooly apple aphid. It is tolerant of apple replant disease. USDA Zones 4-9.

EMLA 26 - R060
It will produce a dwarf tree that can be maintained from 8-14 feet tall. Does well in most soils. It is hardy to -40° F. Produces fruit in 2-3 years. Can be grown free standing but needs staking on windy sites. It doesn’t sucker much in the orchard. USDA Zones 4-9.

EMLA 7 - R100
Produces a semi dwarf tree maintained from 11-16 feet tall. Trees can begin bearing in 3-4 years. It is hardy to -35° F. and does well on wet soils. Suckers need to be removed each year. USDA Zones 4-9.

GENEVA 30 - R010
With good resistance to crown rot and fire blight, this rootstock produces trees about 11-16’ tall. It is similar to EMLA 7, but has better anchorage, higher production and fewer burr knots. Stake for the first few years. USDA Zones 4-9. Survival improves after grafting if you don’t cut rootstock’s new lower side limbs until new growth is established.

PLUM, PEACH, APRICOT & ALMOND ROOTSTOCK
Grafting works well with plums, almonds and apricots. Peaches and peach rootstock, won’t usually take with winter grafting and need to be budded in summer. USDA Zones 4-9.

MARIANNA 2624 - R401
This plum rootstock will produce a semi dwarf tree maintained from 10 to 15 feet tall. It does very well on wet soils and tolerates a variety of soils. It is compatible as an understock for plums and some almonds and apricots.

KRYMSK 1™ - R116
This plum rootstock is also known as VVA 1. Plums and apricots grown on this dwarfing rootstock have proven precocious. An excellent choice for home orchardists, the rootstock produces a tree about half the size of standard and it has shown excellent results when grown in heavy soils. (PPAF) Includes $1 per rootstock royalty.
Grafted & Training Supplies

Grafting Bands
For people purchasing rootstocks, we offer photodegradable 8 inch by 3/8 inch by .020 inch grafting bands. With these you can quickly wrap grafts without wax. Bundle of 20. T240

Budding Bands
5 by 1/4 by .016 inch bands for T budding. Bundle of 20. T090

Chip Budding Tape
Use this clear stretchy plastic tape for chip budding or grafting. One roll is enough for hundreds of grafts. T150

Parafilm Bud Grafting Tape
Excellent for wrapping buds to retain the moisture and hold the union secure. Parafilm breaks down over several months. Fast growing buds push through the parafilm. It’s 90’x1/2”x .002mil roll. T153

Tree Kote Sealer
Tanglefoot asphalt tree pruner sealer seals pruning and grafting cuts with a waterproof seal. It is an asphalt based black paint and comes in a small 8 oz can with a cap brush applicator which makes it easy to use. T184

Tina Grafting Knife
Professional right handed walnut handle grafting knives from Germany. They hold the best edge. We have used one knife at Raintree for 25 years! T755

Victorinox Budding/Grafting Knife
Excellent quality Swiss folding knife with a stainless steel blade. This high quality, economical right-handed knife will make your propagating much easier. T750

Permanent Labels
Flexible plastic labels are readable for less than a year. We offer aluminum labels with malleable wire. They will be readable for 3-5 years. Use a permanent marker to inscribe variety name, rootstock etc. They are useable on both sides. Order one for each of the plants you purchase. Tie each loosely around a side branch so it won’t girdle the branch as it grows.

Custom Grafting
You must call our nursery and we will make an appointment for you with our horticulturist. Who will help you learn the correct type of scionwood to bring.
**STARTING YOUR OWN**
(STOOLING OR MOUND LAYERING FOR APPLES, PLUMS AND CHERRIES)

1. Plant the rootstock in your garden one foot apart. Let it grow through the season.

2. Cut it off at ground level the following spring.

3. During the next (and each following) spring and early summer it will send up shoots. Every couple of weeks, hill up sawdust or dirt around the new shoots, always leaving the terminal bud exposed to continue its growth. Sawdust is preferred.

4. The following winter, use your hands to pull the sawdust away. Cut off the now rooted shoots at the base of the mother plant.

5. Use the rootstocks for bench grafting, or if they are slightly too small, plant them for summer budding. Those which are smaller can be planted in a bed and grown another year.

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**ROOTSTOCK PROPAGATION**

Plums, cherries and pears are often done by hardwood cuttings in the fall or early winter. Stoolbeds are often used for apples. For cuttings, use pencil size new wood and cut about 10 inches long. Using bottom heat will increase success but plums often root if just stuck in the field. Lovell peach is grown from seeds.

**PLANTING YOUR GRAFTED ROOTSTOCK**

Graft at the rootstock height where the size of scion and rootstock most closely match. It is often best to plant the grafted rootstock in a garden or easy to care for area, spaced about 18 inches apart for one or two years before planting the tree into your orchard. Use your fingers or pruners to keep any buds from growing below the graft union. Choose only one vigorous branch to tie up to start your new trunk and prune off any other branches that start to grow.

**CUSTOM GRAFTING BY APPOINTMENT ONLY**

**HOW TO RESCUE HEIRLOOM VARIETIES:** You may want to save an old variety by collecting scionwood from that tree and grafting the wood on to a new rootstock. Or we can do the grafting for you if you bring the dormant scionwood to the nursery. Call us first for details and an appointment. We charge $5 per graft plus the cost of the rootstock. (Less for quantities of 10 or more of a variety! Ask our horticulturist for a price quote.) We can do grafting for you or teach you to do it at our annual Raintree classes. See page 94.

**TIPS ON GRAFTING ROOTSTOCKS**

**HOW TO COLLECT SCIONWOOD:** Cut vigorous, pencil-size (1/4” diameter) wood when the tree is dormant (Dec- Feb.). Select only last year’s new healthy growth. It’s at the end of branches and has flat vegetative buds not plump fruit buds. Storing the scionwood: You need pieces only 4-6” long for grafting. However, you can store pieces a foot long or more. Label each variety. A piece of masking tape and magic marker works well. Dip the scionwood in a solution of one tablespoon Clorox to one gallon of water and dry off. Place the scionwood in a plastic bag. Wet a paper towel and wring it out. Put it in the bag with the scionwood and seal. Keep refrigerated until you graft.

**GRAFTING:** Determine how high to graft on rootstock by matching the size of scion and rootstock most closely match. It is often best to plant the grafted rootstock in a garden or easy to care for area, spaced about 18 inches apart for one or two years before planting the tree into your orchard. Use your fingers or pruners to keep any buds from growing below the graft union. Choose only one vigorous branch to tie up to start your new trunk and prune off any other branches that start to grow.

**AFTER CARE:** Keep the roots moist. “Callus” the graft by keeping it at room temperature for about ten days before planting it in a nursery or garden area where it’s easy to care for. After one or two years, plant it in your orchard. *We offer grafting classes! See page 94 for more info.*
If you are among the many people who associate a fig tree with only a hot dry climate, you are in for a delicious surprise. **Fig trees thrive in the Pacific Northwest and much of the nation.** Most of the varieties we offer have been selected for cold hardiness and early ripening. A warm location with a southern exposure is important for ripening fruit in a maritime climate. Mature plants are all hardy to about 10° F. Fig plants can be grown in colder climates if they are pruned as a bush and covered in winter or grown in a pot and brought inside in winter. We offer vigorous, well rooted 1-gallon plants. For more fig varieties, visit raintreenursery.com.

**WIDELY ADAPTABLE**

**HARDY CHICAGO**
From a garden near Chicago comes this hardy excellent fig which, once established, can freeze to the ground and come back to produce a crop the same year! The fruit is medium size, with purple skin and a sweet, rich flavor. D320

**EXCEL**
Enjoy the sweet, rich flavor of this, medium size, yellow fruit with amber pulp. Excel is resistant to splitting even under adverse conditions. It is a superb, all purpose fig. Introduced in 1975. It’s considered very hardy. D311

**VIOLETTE DE BORDEAUX**
Also known as Bordeaux and as Negronne. The very productive tree produces two crops of purple black figs with strawberry colored flesh. Very good in quality with a rich flavor. D360

**MARY LANE**
A medium size almost seedless yellow green fig with amber flesh. Also called ‘Jelly Fig’ it is excellent for fresh eating canning and drying. Produces two crops a year. Recommended in CA the Southeast and Northwest. D336

**PETE'S HONEY**
Brought from Sicily, this fig is one of the best. The skin is a beautiful shiny yellow green when ripe, and the flesh is superb for fresh eating, drying and canning. D340

**PETITE NEGRI**
A dwarf tree or bush that thrives in a pot and produces large crops of sweet purple black fruit with red flesh. It has more fruit than most other varieties. It produces in hot summer areas. When grown in a pot in a cool summer climate, it can be brought inside to finish ripening.

**LATTARULA**
This high quality fig is among the most popular and widely adapted varieties. The ripe fruit, with amber colored flesh and yellow-green skin, is so tasty for fresh eating, canning, and drying that it has earned the nickname “Italian Honey Fig.” D330

**Figs for Hotter Summers**

**FLANDERS**
The richly-flavored amber flesh of Flanders is among the most flavorful of all figs, and the beautiful fruit with violet stripes and white flecks resists splitting. The highly productive tree requires a hot summer or a greenhouse for the fruit to ripen and develop its outstanding flavor. D312

**CONADRIA**
This is a green fig, medium to large in size with strawberry colored pulp and an excellent flavor. It is prized for drying. It sets two crops a year, though the breba crop is sometimes light. It is well adapted in California and in the Southeast. It is also called Contessina. Bred by Ira Condit and released in 1956, it is a hybrid on White Adriatic and a capri fig. D307
**BLACK MISSION**
The most popular fig, heavy-bearing and long-lived, Mission produces large, teardrop shaped fruit with purple-black skin and richly flavorful, strawberry-red flesh. Trees grow well in California, on the coast or inland, and they set both an overwintering “breba” crop in early summer and a later crop in fall. Hardy to 15°F. D305

**PANACHE TIGER STRIPE**  **NEW!**
This light yellow, small to medium, pear-shaped fruit is adorned with unique dark green stripes. The flesh has strawberry colored and good, sweet flavor. Needs a long, warm growing season and ripens late. D359

**BEST CHOICES FOR COOL SUMMER CLIMATES**
For at least 100 years, fig lovers in the Pacific Northwest have been trying out figs to see which ones produce consistently in our cool maritime summer climate. It turns out that the figs we can count on, produce a reliable over wintering “breba” crop that ripens in August, since we cannot count on the main crop that ripens in the fall to mature. The Amend family founded the Willamette Fig Gardens in about 1916 and introduced many of the varieties we now offer. In recent years Denny McGaughy has collected winners from people’s yards throughout our region and introduced more varieties now in the Raintree catalog. He has also worked with U.C. Davis to do DNA testing to correctly identify fig varieties because often the same fig has been called by many names.

**DESERT KING**
Top rated in the Pacific NW for its reliability and delicious flavor, this fig tree produces large, very sweet and tasty fruit with dark green skin and pink flesh. Each year, the overwintering “breba” crop will ripen in August. It is a San Pedro type fig, which physiologically cannot ripen a fall crop. Grow it for its unrivaled overwintering crop. D310

**OLYMPIAN**
Along with Desert King the best bet for cool summer areas. This newly available fig was found in Olympia, Washington, and regularly ripens a delicious breba crop in August and often a fall crop in cool summer areas where others fail. Brought to us by Denny McGaughy, this red/purple skinned, red fleshe d fig has been long awaited. D343

**BROWN TURKEY**
This hardy tree bears heavily and can produce two crops of large delicious fruit each year. The figs have mahogany colored skin and light amber flesh that is very sweet. Highly reliable in much of the Pacific NW. D355

**PASTILLIERE**
A beautiful bright purple fig with flavorful strawberry colored flesh. It often ripens an October crop in the Pacific Northwest where most others fail. It is a good companion to varieties like Desert King which ripen only a summer crop. It is thought to be a Japanese variety called Hirta that was introduced into Europe in the 19th century. D342

**NORDLAND**
Nordland Bergfeige is originally from Switzerland and considered among the hardiest figs. It is able to survive to 10 degrees F and possibly lower. It is a brownish fig and very sweet and tasty. It was recommended to us as a good choice for cooler maritime climates and it has proven to thrive at the WSU Mt. Vernon station in Western Washington. D353

**How to Use Figs**

**IN THE KITCHEN:** Fresh figs are a wonderful treat. They are delicious dried or eaten fresh or cooked into sauces and jam.

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** With its large dark green leaves and spreading habit, the fig tree has a tropical appearance. Trees can slowly grow very large but can easily be kept small with pruning. It is beautiful planted on the patio or near walkways. Grow as a potted plant on a porch, deck or other sunny area and bring inside during severe winter weather.

**Useful Facts**

**HARDINESS:** Mature trees can stand 10° F. Lower temperatures cause freezing to the ground, but new growth resprouts from the roots. Zones 7-11. Chilling needed is only 100 hours.

**SUN:** Trees tolerate shade; maximum sun is required for fruit.

**SPACING:** 15-20’. With pruning they can be placed closer.

**POLLINATION:** Varieties we offer do not need pollination.

**LIFETIME:** 100+ years.

**PROPAGATION:** By rooted cuttings.

**HARVEST TIME:** The first (over wintering “breba”) crop ripens in summer, the second crop ripens in fall. In cool summer areas only the breba crop may ripen. Fruit is ripe and ready for harvest when it droops on the stem from its own weight.

**YEARS TO FRUIT:** 3-4

**PESTS:** None of importance.

**How To Grow**

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Figs are adaptable to varied soils. A well-drained fertile loam, close to neutral pH is best.

**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** Plant on the south side of a building or wall and protect from cold winds. Figs do not need much fertilizer. While water requirements are low, regular irrigation during dry spring and summer spells will result in consistent growth and good crops. Prune to a vase shape allowing air and light to penetrate the center of the tree.
**RAINTREE BRUNSWICK**
A short season brown fig that ripens large, delicious fall crops in most climates including warmer maritime areas that have 2000 or more heat units. This vigorous grower also ripens an over wintering summer crop. It is a Northwest proven favorite from Denny McGaughy and is very similar to the popular Vashon Violet, Magnolia and Dalmation. **D301**

**DAN’S FAVORITE**
The prolific large figs ripen in early August and have an excellent flavor. It was found near Bremerton, WA. by Dan Ackerman. We call it "Ackerman’s famous fig". **D358**

**DE DELAMTIE**
A large green fig with sweet red flesh, it is from Croatia and among the hardiest varieties. The tree lacks vigor in many climates but seems to grow well in the Pacific Northwest. It reportedly sets but drops its breba crop in areas with variable spring temperatures but does set a breba crop in tests at the Mt. Vernon station. **D308**

**AUTUMN OLIVE**

**PORTUGUESE SUPERHERO** *(Elaeagnus umbellata)*
An Autumn Olive from British Columbia selected for it’s abundant production of flavorful fruit. Autumn Olives are vigorous nitrogen fixing bushes to 15’ tall that are loaded in the spring with sweetly fragrant yellow/white flowers. Super Hero produces lots of tasty fruit very high in lycopene. 1 quart pot. USDA Zones 3-8. **D566**

**PROHIBITED TO MA, MI, IL, CT, ME, TN & NH**

**MULBERRIES**

**Berries on a tree? Yes!** The fabulous, abundant fruit of the Mulberry (*Morus*) looks like plump blackberries and are wonderful eaten fresh, in fruit salads or made into a pie. Great as an ornamental, the self-fertile trees grow quickly and bear fruit while still small and young. All three species are attractive trees that can become large or be pruned to stay much smaller. Since all but the white mulberries stain, avoid planting a tree where the fruit will land on a patio or sidewalk. They are self fertile unless noted. USDA Zones vary by variety. We offer 3-5’ trees unless noted.

**PRODUCTIVE FAVORITES**

**ILLINOIS EVERBEARING** *(Morus alba x rubra)*
A natural cross between white and red mulberry trees, this vigorous, grafted tree is extremely hardy (to -30°F) and very productive. It can start bearing its sweet, deliciously distinctive fruit the first year after planting. Berries ripen continuously throughout July, August, and September and look like big, elongated blackberries when ripe. The black, almost seedless fruit is very sweet and considered the best by many. The tree will grow to 35’ tall, but is easily pruned and kept much smaller. USDA Zone 4-9. **D420**

**PAKISTAN** *(Morus alba)*
The huge 3” long berries of this selection from Islamabad are not only sweet with a complex balance of flavors, but they are good in the red stage as well as the purple/black ripe stage. A productive, spreading tree with large, heartshaped leaves, it excels in areas with long, hot summers and also in the Pacific Northwest. USDA Zones 6-10. **D424**

**OSCAR** *(Morus Alba)*
Considered among the the most flavorful, this selection when fully ripe produces loads of medium size black fruit. The fruit can also be eaten at the red stage and has a “raspberry” flavor. It is a fast growing, easy to care for tree. USDA Zones 6-9. **D430**

**WELLINGTON** *(M. alba x rubra)*
Considered the best mulberry grown at the New York State Fruit Testing center in Geneva. The tree is a heavy cropper. The sweet black cylindrical fruit ripens over several weeks. Hardy to USDA Zones 5-9. **D425**

**SILK HOPE** *(Morus alba x rubra)*
Since mulberry leaves are the sole food source of the silkworm, some American trees date to the early 1800’s, when North Carolina was part of a thriving silk industry. Although the industry was soon eclipsed by foreign competition, this tree, which was discovered by A. J. Bullard, boasts this historic distinction and thrives better than most in the South. It bears 1-½ inch long, sweet, black fruit that ripens for about two months in early summer. USDA Zones 7-10. **D426**

**SHANGRILA** *(Morus alba)*
From Florida, it thrives in the South and can be grown in other areas with moderate winters. This small tree, up to 20 feet, is productive and has tasty large black fruit and very large, heart-shaped leaves. USDA Zones 6-9. **D432**

**TREES WITH WHITE FRUIT**

Because their fruit is white, the fruit does not stain, therefore the tree can be planted near the house or patio. White mulberries look interesting against their pretty green leaves.

**SWEET LAVENDER** *(Morus Alba)*
This cultivar produces quantities of sweet and flavorful white fruit which won’t stain and will look attractive on the tree. Fruit is enjoyed fresh or dried. USDA Zones 5-9. **D433**
**WHITE FRUITING**
Selected for its pure white fruit and sweet flavor. The tree is of medium size, spreading and productive. The fruit is excellent eaten fresh or dried. USDA Zones 4-9. D435

**BEAUTIFUL DAY**
*(Morus alba)*
The sweet white fruit will not stain like the darker mulberries! Eat it fresh, or dry it for snacking later. The tree grows to about 30'. USDA Zones 6-9. D400

**MORUS NIGRA**

**NOIR DE SPAIN**
*(Morus nigra)*
The black mulberry tree is among the most beautiful. It grows to 30 feet and has a symmetrical spreading habit and very large heart shaped leaves. Each late summer and early fall, it produces loads of delicious fruit that is black when it is ripe. The tree is hardy in USDA Zones 8-10. Black Mulberry trees thrive in California, western Oregon and Western Washington and throughout the south, wherever temperatures don’t fall below 10 degrees F. D422

**KING JAMES II**
The large, richly flavored fruit is dark red when ripe. Enjoy it fresh, in pies, preserves or wine. This majestic tree which grows 30’ tall and wide was originally planted in the famed Chelsea Physic Garden in London England by King James II in the 17th century. Destroyed in the bombing during World War Two, cuttings of the tree were rescued. Bring the flavor of history to your yard. The tree is hardy in central England and in the Pacific Northwest. USDA Zones 7-9. D427

**KOKUSA KOREAN**
Vigorous and fast growing, this mulberry variety from Korea produces seedless two-inch sweet black mulberries soon after planting. Possibly a sub species of Morus Nigra. USDA Zones 7-9. D421

**UNIQUE CHOICES FOR A SMALL GARDEN**

**CONTORTED**
*(Morus Alba Unryu)*
The contorted Mulberry is an incredibly beautiful landscape focal point. This Japanese tree features a gnarled trunk and branches. It has small tasty purple fruit and attractive yellow fall foliage. A great edible landscaping plant, it can be maintained at 8’ tall. USDA Zones 5-9. D410

**WEEPING FRUITING**
This is an amazing ornamental tree that can grow in a wide arc that sweeps to the ground. Stake it up to the desired height and then let it weep. The tree is loaded with tasty small fruit, which can only be seen from inside the canopy. The fruit turn reddish black when ripe. Pull back a lower branch and there is room inside for a secret hiding place for children. USDA Zones 5-9. D440

**PERSIMMONS**
*(Diospyros species)*
Both Asian and American persimmons are very beautiful trees that produce delicious, sweet orange fruit. All the trees we offer are grafted and will have superior quality fruit on an early bearing tree. We offer 3-5’ trees. Our Asians are on D. Lotus rootstock and unless otherwise noted are hardy to about 10°F. Chocolate, Hachiya, Jiro, Izu and Coffee Cake thrive in and can be sent to CA.

**BEST ASIANS FOR WARM SUMMERS**

**JIRO**
*Jiro (shown above)* is round and flat with an orange skin and sweet mild flesh. It is a non-astringent type, great eaten while firm. Also known in the U.S. as Fuyu. D215

**CHOCOLATE**
Choice of connoisseurs. The medium size red, conical, astringent type fruit develops sweet, spicy brown flesh when ripe if pollinized. It is astringent until ripened off the tree. It’s the best pollinizer for the Coffee Cake variety. D217

**COFFEE CAKE**
*(Nishimura Wase)*
A richly flavored variety that ripens a month before Jiro. It ripens in climates with summers too cool to consistently ripen Jiro or Fuyu. The fruit is large and roundish. The tree is vigorous and easy to grow. It is called Coffee Cake for its rich flavor and brown flesh color when ripe. It is a pollination variant non astringent which means it develops its rich sweet flavor and cinnamon color when pollinized. Saijo and Chocolate are the best pollinizers. D216

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**Using Mulberries**

**YIELD:** 20 lbs. or more

**LIFE EXPECTANCY:** Rubra and Alba up to 75 years, Nigra up to 300 years.

**SIZE AND SPACING:** Trees grow to 20 or more. Varies by variety and species.

**PRUNING:** Maintain pyramid shape. Not much pruning needed.

**HARVEST:** During summer depends on variety.

**POLLENATION:** Self Fertile

**HARDINESS:** Varies by variety. Most Alba and Rubra Zones 5-8; Nigra Zones 8-10

**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** Generally easy to grow with few pests.
**Using Persimmons**

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** A beautiful ornamental, the large glossy leaves turn bright red each autumn. After the leaves fall, the orange fruit hangs like many lanterns on the tree.

**SUN OR SHADE:** Persimmons can tolerate some shade but Asian varieties, in particular, require a sunny location to ripen the fruit.

**PLANT HEIGHT & SPACING:** 15' for Asians, 35' for Americans though they are easily maintained at 15'.

**HARVEST TIME:** Oct.-Nov. Fuyu and Hachiya, because of longer ripening time, often don't ripen in Western WA. but thrive in the Willamette Valley and other areas with warmer summers. Americans ripen in October.

**POLLINATION:** Asian persimmons produce seedless fruit without pollination. We also offer Americans that don’t need a male pollenizer.

**YEARS TO FIRST FRUIT:** 2-3 years for grafted trees.

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Persimmons are adapted to a wide variety of soil types. They are tolerant of wet soils and also do well on light sandy soils. Once established, they can withstand some drought.

**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** They have almost no pest or disease problems. The tree can be kept small with judicious pruning. Use a modified central leader. Pruning should be confined to light thinning and heading back excessively vigorous growth. Persimmons flower and bear fruit on the current season’s growth.

**HACHIYA**
This is the variety most often found in stores. The 4” long acorn shaped fruit is deep orange when ripe and very sweet and flavorful. It is great dried. It is astringent until ripened off the tree and eaten when soft. D218

**EARLIEST RIPENING ASIAN**

**IZU**
A very early ripening, fine quality Asian persimmon. This is a nonastringent selection. It sets medium sized fruit on a dwarf tree. Hardy to 0°F. D250

**UNIQUE ASIAN-AMERICAN CROSS**

**NIKITA’S GIFT**
Almost as hardy as the American persimmon and almost as large as the Asian, Nikita’s large crops of 2-1/2”, flattish, red-orange fruit are certainly gifts. When fully ripe and soft, this hybrid persimmon is sweet and flavorful. Fall foliage is a gorgeous orange color. From Nikita Botanic Garden in Yalta. It is self-fertile. On D. virginiana rootstock. D224

**NOTE ON DELAYED LEAFING PERSIMMONS**
Don’t worry! Because persimmons, unlike most plants, break dormancy based on heat units, not chilling hours, many newly planted persimmon trees don’t come out of dormancy the first season, in a cool spring and summer climate like the Pacific NW, until summer or even fall. A bare root tree could be simply planted in the ground or could be potted to provide more heat for the roots and then unpotted and planted just after it started to leaf. Planting instructions are included with each tree.

**NORTHERNERS CAN GROW AMERICAN PERSIMMONS**
American Persimmon trees grow larger than Asian varieties and the fruit is smaller. American persimmon trees can be maintained at 15’ in height. Fruit usually ripens earlier in the season and the trees are much more winter hardy than Asian persimmons. The fruit is astringent until fully ripe. Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted. All Americans are on D. virginiana rootstock. We cannot ship American persimmons to California.

**SELF FERTILE AMERICAN PERSIMMONS**

**PRAIRIE STAR™**
An early-ripening American persimmon that sets large crops of very sweet fruit. It’s self-fertile. D228

**MEADER**
A reliable, self fertile variety from fruit breeder Elwyn Meader of New Hampshire. These grafted trees are upright growing, very cold hardy, and among the first to ripen, even in areas with cool summers. D255

**MEDLARS**
(Mespilus germanica)

Although little known in the U.S., medlars have been grown in Europe for thousands of years. They are attractive small, self-fertile trees that grow to 10’ with healthy foliage, white flowers and unusual 1 inch diameter round fruits that are collected in the fall, after the first frosts. When picked, the fruits are much too hard to eat immediately. If allowed to ripen for a few weeks in a cool lighted place they undergo a process called ‘bletting’ and become soft, spicy and very rich. Enjoy the cinnamon-apple sauce flavor scooped out with a spoon or made into
a delicious jam. Each is self-fertile. On OHxF-97 rootstock unless otherwise noted. We offer 3-5’ trees. USDA Zones 5-9.

MACROCARPA
Among the largest of the Medlars, with fruit to two inches in diameter. The fruit is flavorful. The tree habit is compact. D006

MONSTROUSSE DE EVREINOFF
The name refers to the large 2 1/2” yellow/brown, fruit with pinkish brown flesh. The taste is described as “pleasant, well balanced between sweet and almost syrupy with the edge of acidity that delights connoisseurs.” Developed near Montauban France by M. Evreinoff. D007

SULTAN
A large fruited and heavy bearing medlar from the Piedmont area of Italy where it is preferred above all others. Brought to the U.S. by Hill Craddock. On OHxF-97 rootstock.

BREDA GIANT
A native of Holland, this small tree will grow to about 10 feet and display white flowers which produce a unique 1-inch fruit. D002

MT. ASH HYBRIDS
These are beautiful, unusual upright hardy trees with large glossy compound leaves. Bred by famed Russian plant breeder Ivan Michurin. Each is self-fertile. USDA Zones 3-8. 3-5’ trees. D710

IVANS BEAUTY™
(Sorbus aucuparia x Aronia) Sweet-tart, small, wine-red fruit, prized for making wine, jelly and sauces, cover this small beautiful 12-15’-tall yard tree. D710

EDIBLE HAWTHORN
RED SUN CHINESE HAW
(Crataegus pinnatifida)
An attractive species of small 12’ tall trees from northern China with 1” diameter fruit which turn red when ripe. This fruit is tasty when eaten fresh, dried, or used to make syrups, preserves or candies. USDA Zones 4-9. Self-fertile. D163

RED AZEROLE
This small, ornamental hawthorn can be grown for beauty and for its small red fruit that tastes like a tart apple. It can be trained into a 15’ tree or large thorny shrub. The beautiful, glossy, dark green foliage in the spring, it is loaded with dense clusters of large white flowers. Self-fertile. USDA Zone 5-9.

JUJUBES
(Zizyphus jujuba)
Jujubes are pretty trees with glossy green leaves that turn yellow in the autumn. Called “Chinese Date”, the fruit is very sweet, reddish brown when ripe, 1-1/2” long with a single seed. These grafted trees will grow to 20’ or more but can be maintained much smaller. They are very productive and early bearing. The fruit needs hot summers to ripen well. In cooler summers pick it half brown and half green and bring it inside to finish ripening. The myth of Zizyphus is that they are all tender subtropicals, but jujubes are hardy in USDA Zones 6-10. These partially self fertile cultivars produce better with another cultivar for pollination. We offer 3-5’ trees.

SUGAR CANE
As the name suggests, the small to medium-size fruit of this jujube is extremely sweet. It ripens mid-season on a very spiny plant. Despite the spines, the fruit is worth the effort. Needs a pollinizer. D206

SHANXI LI
Enjoy large, round early season fruit, up to 3 oz. in mid-August. Li may be picked at the yellow green stage. It is best eaten fresh. Partially self-fruitful. D202

TEA
(Camellia sinensis)
Plant an authentic tea plant in your yard! These pretty evergreen Camellia bushes grow about 4’ tall (taller in mild regions) and can make an attractive evergreen hedge. They have pretty fragrant autumn flowers. The leaves are elliptical, 2-4” long and contain the stimulant caffeine. Leaves will produce green or black tea. Research suggests that green tea has special beneficial health properties. These plants also grow well indoors in a pot. Plants prefer sun or partial shade.

A Chinese way to make green tea is to “pick only the new growing tips (the top three leaves on a branch). Spread and dry in the shade for six hours. Then on low heat in an open pot, heat...
the leaves for a couple of hours, frequently stirring. You can use your hand to stir. Then put the leaves in a cup and pour boiling water over the leaves. You can drink it with the leaves still in the cup. For black tea, ferment the leaves. Plants are hardy in the Pacific Northwest. USDA Zones 7-10. In 1-quart pots.

RUSSIAN TEA
Grown from seed gathered in Tea plantations in Sochi, Russia along the Black Sea. This is the northern most area where tea is grown commercially. Flowers are white and fragrant. L503

TEA BREEZE
A beautiful white flowered ornamental variety that is also used to make delicious tea. L501

BLUSHING MAIDEN
Similar to Tea Breeze except the flowers are a pretty pink color. L502

FRAGRANT SPRING TREE
FRAGRANT SPRING TREE
(Toona or Cedrela sinensis)

Shown is the beautiful tree and a close up of the new leaves that are harvested for eating.

This remarkable tree from China can grow to 30’ or more with attractive compound leaves. However, keep it cut back and harvest the new leaves. They taste like leeks. Great in salads, stir fry etc. One gallon pot. D178

OLIVES

Since the beginning of civilization, a branch of the olive tree has been an emblem of peace and its oil, a symbol of abundance. A mature olive tree of these hardiest cultivars is hardy outdoors to 14°F. Olive trees ripen best in relatively dry climates with hot summers and moderate winters. However, an olive tree also grows easily indoors in a pot, maintained at 6’ in height or less. Full sun, well-drained soil, and a warm spot in the garden will increase the chances of ripening a crop in marginal areas. Enjoy the creamy white flowers in May and the long graceful evergreen leaves. The elliptical leaves are green on top and grey below. An Olive tree is slow growing and can live for a thousand years. 1 gallon pot. Zones 8-10.

ARBEQUINA
Arbequina is a self fertile small round olive from the Catalan area in Northeast Spain. It produces a world renowned high quality, aromatic fruity oil. Its oil content is high, 20-22%. Arbequina is also an excellent greenish brown table olive bursting with a nutty, buttery flavor. It thrives in areas where winter temperatures don’t fall much below freezing and tolerates a variety of soils. The tree can be maintained at 10’ tall, is of medium vigor with a weeping shape. It often starts bearing the year after planting. D805

POMEGRANATES
(Punica granatum)

We offer a wide selection of pomegranates, each with its own complex and unique flavor. The pomegranate can be grown as a small tree or in a bush form. Their bright foliage and beautiful orange flowers make them a beautiful landscape plant. Pomegranates require only 150 chilling hours & need well-drained soil. Pomegranates ripen well in the South and in California. They grow well in the Pacific Northwest but don’t get the intense summer heat they need to ripen. Growing them as a multi-stemmed bush in a pot and bringing them in in the fall can extend their productive range. More varieties available online

EVERSWEET
Since it is the first pomegranate to ripen (a month or more before Wonderful), Eversweet bears in shorter season areas. Its large, dark red, virtually seedless fruit is sweet, even when immature, an added ripening advantage over other cultivars. Delicious, sweet-tangy fruit has clear, non-staining juice. D485

PARFIANKA
Parfianka is highly prized for it delicious sweet flavor with a hint of tartness and it small soft edible seeds. The bush is upright and a heavy reliable bearer of large bright red fruit. From Dr. Gregory Levin’s breeding program in Turkmenistan it is enjoyed eaten fresh and for juice or jelly. It requires 100-200 chill hours, is self fruitful and grows in USDA Zones 7-10. D486

PINK SATIN
This attractive pomegranate has unique, edible seeds and a sweetly refreshing flavor. Soft, edible sweet seeded cultivars are sought after by cultures familiar with pomegranates. The soft seeds make it seem almost seedless. Its original name is Pink Ice. D479

About Pomegranates

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Enjoy the spring display of showy orange-red flowers on these glossy leaved arching shrubs.

IN THE KITCHEN: Try several varieties to experience the range of delicious pomegranate flavors. Use them in a wide variety of delicious Middle Eastern recipes.

Useful Facts

SOIL: Most need well drained soils.

EXPOSURE: Full Sun.

POLLINATION: Self fertile.

HARDINESS: Zones 8-10. They are hardy to about 10° F. Even if frozen to the ground, plants will re-sprout from the roots like a fig. If grown in a pot, they can be brought in to ripen.

SIZE & SPACING: Prune them as a 8-10’ tall shrub or allow them to become a beautiful 15-20’ tree or espalier.

RIPENING: Late Fall.

YIELD: 15 plus pounds per plant.
OUTSTANDING CULTIVARS FROM KENTUCKY

SHENANDOAH™
This patented new variety is one of the largest and most flavorful Pawpaws, each weighing up to a pound. The fruit ripens in mid season and is sweet and flavorful with creamy-yellow, custard-like flesh. D394

SUSQUEHANNA™
The largest of all the Peterson Paw Paw selections. Susquehanna fruit is very sweet and richly flavorful with very few seeds. Individual fruits can weigh a pound! It ripens in mid season. D395

KSU BENSON™
Selected at Kentucky State University for its heavily productive early ripening round tasty fruit. It has a delicious flavor with hints of mango and pineapple. It is widely adaptable and is an excellent choice for areas that have cooler summers and need an early ripening cultivar. D383

Using Paw Paws

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Enjoy its bright yellow fall foliage.
SUN OR SHADE: Though they need sun to ripen, paw paws are a natural hardwood forest under story plant that likes high humidity.
HEIGHT & SPACING: Trees slowly grow to 25’ or more but can be maintained at 10-15 feet height and spacing.
HARVESTING: In fall when fruit color turns from green to yellow.
HARDINESS: Zones 5-9
YEARS TO FRUITING: Outside their native habitat, Paw Paws often grow very slowly and can take many years to start producing.
POLLINATION: Each variety has inconspicuous brown flowers in May and is insect, or more reliably, hand pollinated from the male flowers of one variety to the female flowers of another variety.
TRANSPLANTING: The tree has a tap root and grows very slowly at first. That is why we offer them in pots. Transplant with as much soil as possible, trying not to disturb the roots.

EARLIEST RIPENING
These varieties are most likely to ripen in areas with cool summers like the Pacific Northwest.

NC 1
NC-1 is an early ripening variety from Canada. It bears great crops of large and flavorful fruit. D373

MITCHELL
A highly regarded variety from Illinois, Mitchell bears good crops of oval medium size, sweet and flavorful golden fleshy fruit with relatively few seeds. One of the earliest ripening varieties in our region. D374

TAYTWO
A very hardy and early ripening selection from the wild in Michigan, Taytwo bears good crops of large and tasty fruit. It is prized for its exceptionally flavorful, light yellow flesh which is said to resemble vanilla custard. D379

PENNSYLVANIA GOLDEN
Very sweet and flavorful, medium to large fruit. Reportedly the earliest of all our varieties to ripen. A great variety to try in cooler regions. D391

OLD TIME FAVORITE

SUNFLOWER
A well known hardy selection from Kansas with large, flavorful fruit and few seeds. Yellow fleshed fruit ripens slightly later than other varieties. It is reportedly self fertile. D385

PAW PAW SEEDLINGS
Not as consistently productive as the grafted varieties but a great value and just as likely to grow well. Choose two for pollination or one and a grafted variety. D370

EDIBLE BROADLEAFED EVERGREENS

STRAWBERRY TREE
(Asimina triloba)
The paw paw is the largest edible fruit native to America. Well known in much of the eastern United States, the tree has long, tropical looking leaves and produces dark green, oblong fruit (3” to 6” long) with a pulp that tastes like vanilla custard. You can just take out your spoon and eat the delicious treat. While the paw paw tree grows well in much of the nation, it needs a long hot summer to ripen its fruit and only the earliest ripening cultivars stand a chance of maturing in the cooler parts of the Pacific Northwest. The pulp has big seeds that are easy to spoon out and discard or plant to grow additional trees. Paw paws are slow growing and small upon arrival. See raintreenursery.com for even more varieties.

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**SUBTROPICALS**

**LOQUAT SEEDLING**  
*(Eriobotrya japonica)*

This tropical looking tree produces leathery evergreen foliage and fruit that is very sweet, aromatic and looks like a small round apricot. The tree is self-fertile and hardy to 12° F. Unlike almost all other fruits, it blooms in late autumn and the fruit ripens in the spring. Therefore, it only sets fruit in areas with above freezing winter temperatures. It grows well but rarely fruits in the Pacific Northwest. It can grow to 20' tall or be kept small in a pot. One Gallon Pot. USDA Zones 8-10. **J340**

**BABACO PAPAYA**

An ideal edible and ornamental houseplant, hardy to 28° F. It has a beautiful trunk and tropical leaves and is easily grown in a 15 gallon container. The plant grows to 6' tall and produces several amazing ten inch long, bright yellow delicious papayas each year. One gallon size. **J310**

**PINEAPPLE GUAVAS**  
*(Feijoa sellowiana)*

These handsome evergreens grow slowly to 10’ tall and wide. Edible white flowers have an exotic look, with long, bright red stamens topped with large grains of yellow pollen. These fragrant blooms attract hummingbirds and bees and taste like cinnamon cotton candy. The 2” silvery fruit combines the flavors of pineapple, banana and strawberry. Plants are hardy to about 15° F. USDA Zones 8-11. One gallon pot. **J360**

**LEMON GUAVA**  
*(Psidium littorale)*

Grow it as a potted indoor shrub with tasty 1-2 inch round yellow fruit. It grows outdoors in USDA Zone 10 and is hardy to 23 degrees F. where is makes a sturdy 10-15 foot shrub or small tree. Young plants produce lots of yellow fruit. Blend the whole fruits with strawberries or other fruits to make a delicious puree. Its great in smoothies, popsicles or even salads. It’s native to Brazil. Self fertile. One quart pot. **J315**

**EDIBLES FROM CHILE**

Chile has similar climates to the west coast of the U.S.

**CHILEAN GUAVA**  
*(Myrtus ugni molinae)*

The attractive Chilean Guava bears red, one inch oval fruit with a tart flavor and aroma of strawberry jam. The self-fertile bush loves warm climates and can grow to 15-feet, but will stay smaller, 6-to-8-feet, in cooler climates. Trim the bush to a size you like and consider planting several to make an unusual hedge. Chilean Guavas, favored long ago by Queen Victoria, can even thrive outdoors in southwest England. Plant in well-drained soil in a sunny location or grow as a greenhouse plant. The leaves are a tea substitute. USDA Zones 8-10. One quart pot. **J370**

**LUMA APICULATA**

This beautiful evergreen shrub or small tree from Chile and Argentina can grow to 15’ or more. Each fall, loads of small, round, blue-black fruit with translucent flesh cover the plant. The aromatic, sweet fruit can be eaten fresh or made into a blueberry like topping for cheesecake. Its dark green leaves resemble huckleberry and its small, creamy white, starry flowers appear in mid-summer and continue into fall. Mature plants develop smooth, cinnamon color bark, much like that of madrone that peels back to reveal white to pink under bark. We offer seedlings. Plant two to assure pollination and more to prune into an excellent hedge. Grow in sun to part shade in a well-drained, acidic site with lots of organic matter. USDA Zones 8-11. Quart pot. **D177**

**LOST CROPS OF THE INCAS**

“Lost Crops of the Incas” is the title of a book published in 1989 and is free online. Of the over 30 food crops discussed in the book, we picked three tuber crops that are nutritious, easy to cultivate, can be grown in much of the country and offer a new taste experience.

**OCA**  
*(Oxalis tuberosa)*

Another tasty tuber from the Andes. One of the lost crops of the Inca’s, Oca is the second most popular tuber in Peru after potatoes. The small, bright pink tubers are similar in flavor to a tangy potato. The attractive cloverlike foliage is also edible. The tubers mature late in the season and are usually harvested after the first light frost. In northern areas where frost comes before November, protection is needed to get good sized tubers. 5 tubers in each package. **L559**

**YACON**  
*(Smallanthus sonchifolius)*

Yacon is a perennial plant grown in the mid-elevation Andes for its crisp, sweet-tasting tuberous root, delicious eaten fresh. The texture
and flavor is a cross between a fresh apple, watermelon and celery. In Northern areas, plant after the last frost and harvest after the first few frosts have caused the tops to die back. While usable sized tubers develop fairly early, they taste much sweeter after some frost. Yacon has two types of tubers, the edible storage tubers and the much smaller edible propagation tubers which grow just under the soil surface. USDA Zones 5-9. 4-inch pot. L558

MASHUA
(Tropaeolum tuberosum)

Among Andean tubers, Mashua, a relative of the garden nasturtium is one of the highest yielding, easiest to grow, and most resistant to cold, to USDA Zones 5-9. It also repels many insects, nematodes, and other pathogens, thus making it a valuable plant to intercrop with other plants. The tubers about the size of small potatoes have shapes ranging from conical to carrot like. Mashua is high yielding, easiest to grow, and most resistant to disease. You will receive 2 tubers.

CRIMSON CHERRY RHUBARB
(Rhubarb) USDA Zones 5-9. Large root. L540

Rhubarb is easy to grow in most soils. Eat the stalks, not the leaves, because leaves can be toxic. Cherry is an extremely heavy and reliable producer. This is the reddest variety, tending to be red all the way through. Stalks are up to two feet long and are tender with no stringiness and a full rich flavor. We offer jumbo sized crowns. USDA Zones 5-9. Plant 4’ apart. L508

THAI COOKING FAVORITES

LEMON GRASS
(Cymbopogon citratus)

An easily grown perennial herb, essential to Thai and Southeast Asian cuisine. It is also used to add lemon flavor to herbal teas or chopped finely in sauces and desserts. It will grow to 2-3’ tall and spreads by numerous shoots sprouting from the base of the clump. It loves heat and summer sun and can tolerate drought but can be killed by freezing temperatures. Since it does well in a pot, Northerners can grow it outside spring through fall and just cut the top growth back and bring the plant in for the winter. 4” pot. L5804

SICHUAN PEPPER

Use the highly fragrant seeds and leaves in your spicy Chinese cooking. This shrub grows to 10’ tall and is hardy to -10°F. While production is said to benefit from having a male and a female plant, almost all plants produce both fruit and seeds. One gallon size. USDA Zones 6-9. L565

ASPARAGUS

Fresh picked Asparagus has four times the natural sugar as spears stored just one day which gives it a better flavor without boosting your blood sugar. Jersey Knight is among the most nutritious varieties however the purple asparagus has three times the antioxidants. When asparagus is harvested at six inches tall it is much sweeter than the taller spears. Cooking asparagus adds to its antioxidant value.

SWEET PURPLE

For the asparagus connoisseur. The purple spears have 20% higher sugar content and are often eaten raw. Very tender when cooked, the sweetness gives the spears a mild, nutty flavor. Heavy grade. R530 (10 crowns); R535 (25 crowns)

JERSEY KNIGHT

A new very flavorful “all male” variety. Since it doesn’t produce flowers or seeds, all the energy goes into making delicious, tender spears. It is much more productive than traditional varieties. Expect loads of new tender spears each spring. We offer heavy grade crowns. R520 (10 crowns); R525 (25 crowns)

RaintreeNursery.com | 77

ASPARAGUS SUPPLIES

GROW THE BEST ASPARAGUS

Storey Books, 12 pages. S205
Using Asparagus

**IN THE KITCHEN:** Eat fresh, frozen or canned.

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** Fern like foliage makes a perennial border. Grow in full sun. A patch can last 15 years. Harvest after three years.

**HARDINESS:** USDA Zones 2-9.

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** pH 6.5 to 7.5
Deep organic soil, good drainage.

**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** At planting, add rotted manure and compost. Dig trenches 8 to 10 inches deep and plant the crowns 12 to 18 inches apart. Some new methods call for shallower planting. Spread out the roots. Cover with 3-4 inches of soil. As the shoots emerge, continue to fill with soil. Water, if weather is dry. Do not cut spears until the third season after planting. Then be sure to stop harvesting after June so fern growth can take place. This builds up the food reserves for the following year’s crop. Cut foliage when it yellows in the fall.

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**GROUNDCOVERS & HERBS**

Cover the ground with a beautiful carpet of foliage, thereby reducing erosion and providing a mat that inhibits weeds. Good ground covers spread easily and quickly and will grow underneath other edible plants. They need weeding and or mulching and watering to get established. Lingonberries, strawberries, Maine blueberries, wintergreen, salal, and many other berries make great edible groundcovers. Look for them throughout the catalog.

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**EDIBLE GROUNDCOVERS**

**SALAL**
*(Gaultheria shallon)*

Salal was used widely by all of the Pacific NW coastal Indians as a staple in their diet. It was eaten both dried in cakes and fresh from the bush. Fully ripe salal berries from robust healthy bushes are flavorful and juicy. If planted in the sun, the beautiful, upright, leathery leaved bush will grow only about 2’ tall. In the shade it can reach 5-10’. Berries are the size of blueberries and are blue-black in color. Space plants 2’ apart in full sun, 4’ apart in shade. USDA Zones 6-9. 4” pot. G340

**EMERALD CARPET**
*(Rubus pentalobus)*

This beautiful evergreen groundcover Raspberry from Taiwan has clover shaped leathery green foliage turning coppery in autumn. It grows only a few inches tall and occasionally has yellow berries in July. Sun or shade. USDA Zones 6-10. 4” pot. G300

**WINTERGREEN**
*(Gaultheria procumbens)*

Wintergreen berries ripen from late August until winter and are bright red. They can be made into tea, eaten raw, or mixed into fruit salad. Both leaves and fruit taste like wintergreen lifesavers. They are a native of the eastern United States and hardy to USDA Zones 3-9. This plant is a creeper and will spread outward 12 inches or more. Plant 12 inches apart, in partial or full shade. Wintergreen grows about 6 inches tall and makes a great edible red and evergreen ground-cover.

**BERRY CASCADE™ -G375**

Unlike most Gaultheria cultivars, the berries of ‘Berry Cascade’ grow the entire length of the stem, forming a charming, cascade effect. The berries ripen starting in late August until late winter and the fall and winter foliage is a beautiful orange and red, brighter than regular 1 Quart Pot. G370 Cherry Berries™

**USEFUL NATIVE GROUNDCOVER**

**KINNICKINNICK**
*(Arctostaphylos uvaursi)*

This native evergreen ground cover thrives in most soils, even in sand. It needs little care. Prostrate trailing branches thickly covered with small dark green leaves yield white or pink blossoms in late spring. Bright red berries follow, lasting well into winter. Native Americans valued the berries as food and the leaves in smoking mixtures, though now the fruit is most often eaten by birds. It is a beautiful way to cover a lot of ground in a hurry. It is great for sunny slopes and cascading down walls. USDA Zones 5-10. 4” pot. G665

**FRAGRANT CULINARY HERBS**

**ARP ROSEMARY**

Hardy and easy to grow, this beautiful plant grows to 2-3’ tall. It has grey-green foliage and pale blue flowers with a strong Rosemary fragrance and a lemony bouquet. USDA Zones 7-10. 4-inch pot. L575: $8.50 each

**MIOGA HARDY GINGER**
*(Zingiber mioga)*

A hardy ginger that grows to 4’ tall. The new shoots are blanched and eaten and the young leaves are edible. The white flower buds which emerge in late summer are used for tempura or sliced and added as a garnish for salads or sushi. This plant is unlike the ginger that you eat the large rhizomes. Hardy to USDA Zones 7-10. Prefers partial shade and well drained soil with plenty of humus. 1 quart pot. L705: $18.50 each

**SPINELESS CAPER**
*(Capparis spinosa var. inermis)*

This shrub with arching stems grows to three feet tall. It produces an abundance of small flower buds on first year branches from May to October that are picked before they open. Each bud has a peppery mustard flavor and is used for sauces, meat dishes or pasta. If left unpicked these buds form large scented pinkish white flowers with long lavender colored stamens that open each morning and close in the afternoon. Hardy outside only to 18˚ F, the plant is often grown in a pot in colder climates and brought in when weather gets cold. From the Mediterranean region it likes hot weather and dry soils. Overwatering can kill the plant. Each is self-fertile. One gallon pot. USDA Zones 8-10. G380: $22.50 each
MUSHROOMS

GROW MUSHROOMS IN YOUR GARDEN

KING STROPHARIA GARDEN GIANT SPAWN
(Stropharia rugosaannulata)

Also known as the “Garden Giant.” As the name implies, this mushroom can get large, but these beautiful wine red mushrooms are far tastier when picked at the button stage. It is a very easy mushroom for the home cultivator and can be readily grown in your berry, vegetable, and flower beds. Just mix fresh hardwood chips or sawdust with our King Stropharia Spawn, mulch around your garden with the spawned chips and keep moist. In 6 to 12 months the mushrooms will begin to appear and in many parts of the country will continue fruiting from spring through fall. Once introduced to your garden, this species will often become truly perennial, appearing year after year. King Stropharia is very heat and cold tolerant and can be grown in most of the country. If hardwood chips or sawdust are not available, un-composted straw will also work. In Germany they grow them on straw bales. One 4-lbs. bag of spawn should inoculate a wheelbarrow full of chips. Instructions are provided with each spawn order. P275D: $32.50 each

PORTABELLO ALMOND SPAWN
(Agaricus subrufesens)

This mushroom is favored as a culinary and as a medicinal mushroom. It grows best when mixed in with your compost or a bagged compost and manure product and then used as a mulch around your plants. It also grows well on pasteurized straw. (A way to pasteurize your own straw is to soak it completely underwater in cold water for a week.) It is a warm season mushroom. Keep the bag of spawn refrigerated until late spring when you can plant it out and it will fruit during the summer and fall. It also grows well in a tote and will produce more quickly than in the garden. 4lb bag of spawn. P280D: $32.50 each

MUSHROOM DOWEL PLUGS

SHIITAKE DOWELS
(Lentinus edodes)

Shiitake mushrooms are delicious with a rich flavor and firm texture. They are also very nutritious, containing lots of B vitamins and other substances that appear to lower cholesterol and boost the immune system. While they are an expensive delicacy, relatively new to the Western world, people in China and Japan have been enjoying Shiitakes for millennia. P302C: Package of 100 dowel plugs: $19.95 each; 3+ pkgs of 100: $17.50 each

MAITAKE DOWELS
(Grifola frondosa)

Maitake, also know as “Hen of the Woods”, can be reliably grown in its native range in Eastern North America. It is prized by mushroom hunters for its delicious flavor, beauty and large size (the record is over 100 lbs). Maitake contains healthful and medicinal compounds. It is best grown on fresh cut stumps or logs that are partially buried after inoculation. Oak and elm are recommended but other hardwoods can be tried. P265C: Package of 100 dowel plugs: $19.95 each; 3+ pkgs of 100: $17.50 each

OYSTER DOWELS
(Pleurotus ostreatus)

Among the easiest mushrooms to grow. Chefs are raving about its strong delicious flavor when breaded or fried. While relatively rare in nature, it is easy to grow on a wide variety of hardwoods and is suited for home culture. The mushrooms are white to pale gray or brown, flattened or funnel-shaped and borne in large shelf-like clusters. P252C: Package of 100 dowel plugs: $19.95 each; 3+ pkgs of 100: $17.50 each

LION’S MANE DOWELS
(Hericium erinaceus)

A tasty, large, showy mushroom. Found in late summer and fall on hardwood stumps throughout much of the U.S. Oak, walnut and beech are favorites but it grows on many hardwoods. A medicinal, said to improve cognitive abilities. P305C: Pkg. of 100 dowel plugs: $19.95 each; 3+ pkgs of 100: $17.50 each

GROW OYSTER KITS IN YOUR KITCHEN

Grow Oyster mushrooms on a 4-pound block in your kitchen. These easy-to-grow kits can give two or three flushes of mushrooms. Here’s a great tip for the Oyster kit to keep it growing for a long time: Once they have fruited, pack the remaining spawn into a block with used coffee grounds.

OYSTER SPAWN KIT
(Pleurotus ostreatus)

Oysters are the easiest to grow, and you can keep them going for many months using the instructions included with your order. P252K: $26.50 each

WOOLLY THYME
(Thymus praecox Languinousus)

A fragrant, beautiful evergreen matted ground cover. Throughout the year it looks like Ireland seen from an airplane. It has green leaves and tiny green flowers. Also know as the “Thyme wands, oil and also for baking in cookies. It is great for many months using the instructions provided with each spawn order. P252K: $26.50 each

LAVENDER & THYME: SO BEAUTIFUL & SO USEFUL
FRED BOUTIN
(Lavandula x intermedia) Beautiful in all seasons, this fragrant cultivar grows to 3’ tall. This multi-use cultivar is used for flower wands, oil and also for baking in cookies. A great edible landscape plant. USDA Zones 7-10. 4’’ pot. LS15: $8.50 each; 6+: $6.50 each

NOT AVAILABLE

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How to Grow Mushrooms on Logs or Stumps

For those of you with patience and access to fresh cut logs from conifer or hardwood trees or stumps such as alder, oak, birch or cottonwood, you can grow lots of mushrooms at home. Mushrooms grown from dowels are very winter hardy and can be grown throughout most of the nation.

Using our “dowel plug spawn” you can inoculate logs or stumps with mushroom cultures. It is important that the logs are freshly cut, and the bark in good condition. It is best to cut the logs in late winter or early spring before the buds break and leaves appear.

A 4-6” diameter and 4 foot length is convenient, but not essential, stumps and odd sized pieces can also work. Using a 5/16 drill bit, drill holes about 1.5” deep and space them 5 or 6” apart. A 4’ log will need about 30 or more dowels. More will result in faster colonization and perhaps quicker production. Hammer a plug in each hole and seal with paraffin or a compound like Doc Farwell’s Tree Heal.

The logs are then stacked in a shady location where moisture can be maintained. Mushrooms should begin to appear in from 6 months to 2 years and will continue to appear on the logs for several years. Softer woods like alder or cottonwood will produce fewer mushrooms than denser woods like oak, but may start sooner. Or use dowels in stumps. Full directions are provided!

Get rid of your stumps the slow way, turn them into mushrooms. Fresh cut stumps inoculated with dowel spawn will supply tasty mushrooms for many years. Just inoculate the top near the bark and also space them 5 or 6” apart. A 1 foot diameter stump would use 150 or more dowels.

Grow more than one variety on large stumps. Use Hardwood stumps like alder or oak that don’t regrow. (It is critical that you correctly identify the mushrooms you eat. Carefully follow the instructions included in your order.)

CHICKEN OF THE WOODS DOWELS
(Laetiporus sulphureus)

Easy to recognize, the combination of bright orange and sulfur yellow make it a real show stopper. As tasty as it is colorful, it could make a great landscape addition. It grows on hardwood logs and stumps through the United States.
P304C: 100 dowel plugs: $19.95; 3+ pkgs of 100: $17.50 each

ORNAMENTAL VINES

EXQUISITELY FRAGRANT HARDY JASMINE

JASMINE STEPHANENSE
(Jasminum beesianum x officinale) In midsummer this beautiful evergreen vine is covered with clusters of soft pink, fragrant flowers that waft the scent of a tropical paradise. Yet this cousin of the tropics is hardy to 0° F. and will thrive on a fence or trellis. It will climb to 15-20’. In colder locations it is deciduous and benefits from winter mulch. Jasmine are not edible. 1 quart pot. H270: $19.95 each

ROSE JASMINE
(Jasminum polyanthum)

Famous for exquisite fragrance, this vine produces large clusters of rose-colored buds that open to richly fragrant, white flowers over many weeks, spring to mid-autumn. It is hardy to between 10°-15° F., but also thrives indoors. 1 quart pot. H272: $19.95 each

EDIBLE VINES

EASTERN PRINCE MAGNOLIA VINE
(Schizandra chinensis)

This lovely fruiting vine comes to us from the mountains of China and the Russian far east. It does well in moist shady places where few fruit plants thrive but it will also grow in full sun. It produces large clusters of round red fruit. The leaves have a lemon scent. The fruit is acidic and very aromatic. They are dried and used in medicinal teas. Or, sweetened, the fruits are used to make a juice or preserves that is said to be stimulating and energy restoring. Grow on a trellis, arbor or similar structure. The fragrant white flowers are self-fertile and fruits should begin to appear in about three years. One gallon pot. USDA Zones 4-8. H345: $26.50 each

DR. YAO CINNAMON VINE
(Dioscorea batatas)

Cinnamon scented flowers and heart shaped leaves adorn this vigorous deciduous vine. Also known as climbing yam, in the mountains of northern China it produces very large, highly prized, white fleshed tubers with a nutty potato flavor. While the top dies back each November, the tubers can be left in the ground for several years to keep growing. 1 gallon pot. USDA Zones 4-8. H205: $19.95 each

CHINA BLUE VINE
(Holboellia coriacea)

This attractive flowering vine is in the Akebia family. It is hardy to 0° F. and evergreen in the Pacific NW and warmer climates. The vine is a fast grower with glossy dark green leaves and very fragrant flowers. It bears an attractive two inch long purple fruit. Self fertile. Native to central China. USDA Zones 7-9. One quart size. H278 (White flower): $18.50 each; H279 (Purple flower): $18.50 each

VARIEGATED PORCELAIN VINE
(Ampelopsis brevipedunculata Elegans)

Add a splash of color. Enjoy a vine with pretty variegated foliage and attractive flowers. It produces very large, but edible pea size berries. The combination of colorful red, white, blue, pink, yellow, lime green and purple berries all adorn this fast growing vine at the same time. One quart pot.
MEDICINAL VINE

HO SHOU WU
*(Polygonum multiflorum)*

Known also as Fleeceflower Vine. A fast growing medicinal vine from China with pretty green heart shaped leaves, red stems and white to pink fall blooming flowers. It thrives in full sun and fertile, well drained soil. In about four years the medicinal roots can be harvested for many uses including pain or fatigue. It is also used to restore color to grey hair. USDA Zones 7-10. One quart pot. H347: $19.95 each

HOPS
*(Humulus lupulus)*

These fast growing herbaceous vines quickly cover wires or a trellis to make an attractive screen, decorate an arch, or provide shade against a sunny wall. They can grow over 20’ in a season, dying back to the ground each year in most climates. Space plants at least 8’ apart. The bitter flavor of the highly aromatic cone-like flowers is used to flavor beer. They thrive in a rich well drained soil and the cones are ready for harvest in the fall. Young shoots may be used in salads or as an asparagus substitute. USDA Zones 4-9. 4” pots. Can’t be shipped to OR or ID.

GOLDEN
*(Humulus lupulus aureus)*

This variety features beautiful yellow foliage and is a stunning ornamental. H1004: $12.50 each; 6+: $10.00 each

CASCADE

The aroma of Cascade is fragrant and powerful. It is used to give flavor and aroma to American light lagers. Cascade is a “Fuggle” hybrid developed at Oregon State University. H1034: $12.50 each; 6+: $10.00 each

TETTNANG

Originating in the Tettnang district of Germany, this variety of hops has an exceptionally mild aroma that seems to enhance grain flavors. Excellent for finishing off lagers or loggers.

Matures midseason. H1024: $12.50 each; 6+: $10.00 each

WILLAMETTE

An excellent all purpose hop. It adds a mild aromatic spicy and earthy flavor. Vines are productive and early ripening. It is widely used in many craft beers. Disease resistant. H1014: $12.50 each; 6+: $10.00 each

NUGGET

Widely grown in the Northwest, disease resistant and productive and early ripening. It has an acute bitterness and an herbal aroma. Harvest compact cones in mid season.

STERLING

A hop high in bitterness with a floral and spicy aroma. Used in light ales and lagers. H1064: $12.50 each; 6+: $10.00 each

CENTENNIAL

The floral and citrus flavor and aroma of this variety is evident in many commercial beers. Used for its aroma and bittering. It works well in Pale Ales. H1074: $12.50 each; 6+: $10.00 each

PASSIFLORAS

Passiflora vines have large, round, incredibly showy flowers. Butterflies love them. The vigorous vines are easy to grow in well drained soil, either in the ground or in a five gallon pot and will grace your house or greenhouse. Use a stake and twine to tie the vines indoors. Vines are self fertile. Passifloras cannot be shipped to Hawaii.

WE OFFER THE HARDEST OF THE PASSIFLORAS

MAYPOP
*(Passiflora incarnata)*

An attractive, hardy, perennial vine native to the Eastern U.S. Maypop freezes to the ground in the winter and re-sprouts, flowers and bears a two inch long fruit the next season. Hand pollinate for best fruit production. Enjoy the showy, sweet scented lilac and white colored passion flowers. Maypop can be grown where temperatures don’t fall below -20° F. In a very cold region, mulching will help protect the root system. It needs a well drained soil. USDA Zones 5-9. One gallon pot. H715: $19.95 each

BLACK KNIGHT
*(Passiflora edulis)*

Enjoy fragrant, dark purple-black fruit the size of a large egg with excellent flavor. The vine is vigorous and compact with fragrant white and purple flowers. The foliage is glossy. H712: $29.95 each

BLUE CROWN PASSION FLOWER
*(Passiflora caerulea)*

A hardy perennial vine to USDA Zones 7-11. Temperatures below 20° F will kill the top of the plant, but mulched around the base, it will regrow in the spring and flower and fruit each year. The amazingly ornamental flowers have white petals and white and purple crowns. The orange colored oval fruit is used to flavor beverages. 1 quart pot. H701: $19.95 each

BEAUTIFUL EDIBLE HOUSEPLANTS FOR THE NORTH

FREDERICK
*(Passiflora edulis)*

‘Frederick’ is the premier fruit producing passiflora. If you don’t live in Zones 10-11, grow it in a sunny window or greenhouse. It thrives and produces, often the first year, in a pot. The flowers are fragrant and large. The fruit has a purple skin and delicious pulp when ripe. The fruit should never be picked, it must fall from the vine naturally. If it is allowed to wrinkle a bit after collecting, it becomes sweet ambrosia. The plant is very productive in warm areas. This outstanding Patrick Pons-Worley hybrid is vigorous and blooms from late spring until fall. In USDA Zones 10-11, this plant is excellent for a sunny location and makes a good, rapidly growing screen for a fence or outbuilding. 1 gallon pot. H706: $29.95 each
A beautiful, fast growing vine that thrives with little care, and you'll love the weird looking fruit. It is a beautiful evergreen in the Pacific Northwest and warmer areas and deciduous in colder climates. The abundant May flowers are very fragrant. The vine produces bizarre looking five-inch (occasionally much larger) long pink, or blue skinned fruit. Inside is a tasty roll of white seedy pulp that makes a tropical tasting clear jelly or flavorful drink. To get pollination and fruit, plant two of the varieties we offer. Native to Northern Japan, the durable vines are prized for basket making and admired for the intricate silhouetted patterns the foliage casts on walls. The soft young shoots are used in salads or for salt pickling. Given something to climb on, the twining vine can grow 20 feet a year. It may be pruned severely each year if you wish to control its rapid growth. Or it can run along the ground, rooting where branches touch and become an attractive ground cover. If neglected, it can naturalize and become a weed. USDA Zones 4-10. Prohibited to WI.

SHIROBANA™
An abundance of fragrant white flowers in May adorn this beautiful vine. H335: $19.95 each

SILVER BELLS
A vigorous vine with both light pink and reddish-purple flowers. It has the largest leaves of the five leafed akebia varieties. H340: $19.95 each

PURPLE ROSE
This variety produces an abundance of fragrant vibrant red-purple flowers each May. H325: $19.95 each

DEEP PURPLE
(Akebia trifoliata)
A rare species similar to the other akebias except having only three, not five leaves. This big, heavy, purple-black intensely fragrant variety.

PURPLE BOUQUET
Dark purple fragrant flowers grace this more compact vine. H320: $19.95 each

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A grapevine can be both a highly productive source of fruit and a focal point of considerable beauty. Think carefully about where to plant one to provide shade, cover a wall or accentuate an arch. We offer a selection of high quality seedless, and seeded wine and dessert grapes, most of which will ripen even in areas with cool summers. The ripening dates listed are for the cooler parts of Western Washington, but most ripen sooner and thrive where summers are warmer. All Raintree grapes are for USDA Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted. We offer well-rooted plants. ALL GRAPES ARE PROHIBITED TO ID.

BLUE SEEDLESS GRAPES

CONCORD SEEDLESS
From the NY Fruit Testing Cooperative, this seedless variety has the hardiness, vigor, disease resistance and flavor of the classic Concord grape. Prized for making juice, jams and wine, it ripens a week before Concord, but requires too much summer heat to ripen well in Western WA. It is a great choice in most of the nation. H535: $13.50 each; 3+: $11.50 each

ST. THERESA
A very hardy seedless purple grape for Northern growers from Elmer Swenson’s Wisconsin breeding program. This slip skin grape is loaded with large clusters of sweet flavorful fruit. A very vigorous vine that tolerates alkaline soils. This wonderful, versatile vine was named in honor of Saint Theresa of Lisieux, France, the Carmelite Nun who showed her love of God by planting flowers. One quart pot.
**MARs**

Another extra-terrestrial selection from the U. of Arkansas, this hybrid grape has an excellent taste and makes it great for fresh eating. Compact clusters bear consistently and heavily, and they resist disease. Fruit ripens in mid-September.

**VENUS**

An “out of this world” flavor, very large size, good production and early ripening make this attractive blue grape a real winner. From the U. of Arkansas breeding program, fruit ripens early and well in a cool maritime summer, with or before Canadice. **H620: $13.50 each; 3+: $11.50 each**

**RED SEEDLESS GRAPES**

**HUNGARIAN**

This flavorful, red, seedless cultivar from horticulturist Bill Schultz of Olympia, WA, ripens in cool maritime summers. One quart pot. **H566 $16.50 each PROHIBITED TO NY, OR & CA**

**SATURN**

From the University of Arkansas, these large, red, seedless grapes are widely adaptable. They ripen in early October. Fruit is sweet and flavorful and the vines are very productive. Zones 6-9. **H607: $13.50 each; 3+: $11.50 each PROHIBITED TO NY, OR & CA**

**EINSET**

This bright red, seedless grape from the NY Fruit Testing Cooperative ripens early, a week before Canadice. The medium size fruit has fine flavor with a hint of strawberries, and it stores well. Vines resist botrytis. USDA Zones 4-9. **H550: $13.50 each; 3+: $11.50 each**

**CANADICE**

Compact clusters of small, pink, seedless grapes ripen in early October even in cool maritime summers. Vines are more winter hardy than most seedless varieties and very productive. The fruit has a delicious, spicy flavor suggestive of Concord. **H530: $13.50 each; 3+: $11.50 each**

**GREEN & GOLDEN SEEDLESS GRAPES**

**HIMR0D**

Himrod has excellent flavor for eating fresh. It makes great raisins. The green to golden berries ripen in mid-September. The vines are extremely productive with large clusters of small fruit. It is among the earliest and the most reliable seedless grape. Zones 4-9. **H565: $13.50 each; 3+: $11.50 each**

**LAKEMONT**

Lakemont ripens a couple of weeks after its sister Interlaken but has larger fruit and a delicious flavor. The green seedless grapes are crisp, juicy and very sweet. **H755: $13.50 each; 3+: $11.50 each**

**NEPTUNE**

Enjoy large clusters of yellow seedless grapes with a delicious sweet fruity flavor. Neptune thrives in most of the nation including the Pacific NW. It has a moderate growth habit, resists cracking and shows some resistance to rot, mildew and anthracnose. From the U. of Arkansas. **H591: $14.50 each; 3+: $11.50 each PROHIBITED TO NY, OR & CA**

**THOMPSON SEEDLESS**

The most widely planted seedless grape, Thompson Seedless is excellent raisins as well as being a favorite for fresh eating. It needs long, hot summers to develop full flavor, and will not ripen well in cool summer areas. The pale green grapes are similar to familiar brown raisins in the sun. **H532: $11.95 each; 3+: $9.50 each**

**SEEDED GRAPES**

**SEEDED DESSERT GRAPES**

Dessert grapes are seeded grapes that are usually eaten fresh. Most will make an excellent grape juice or jelly and some can be made into wine. USDA Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted.

**CONCORD**

Prized for making juice, jams and wine. Concord has the hardness, vigor, disease resistance and classic flavor that has made it the nation’s most popular dessert grape. It requires too much summer heat to ripen well in maritime areas but is a great choice in the east and mid west. USDA Zones 4-9. **H532: $11.95 each; 3+: $9.50 each**

**BUFFALO**

Buffalo, a productive, Concord-type grape, is a great choice for making juice and for eating fresh from the vine. Large clusters of reddish black grapes with wonderful flavor are ready at least a week before Concord. This vigorous American hybrid is easy to grow in much of the nation. **H505: $11.50 each; 3+: $9.50 each**
How To Use Grapes

IN THE KITCHEN: Fresh eating, jam, juice, wine, raisins. Vinifera type wine grape leaves (like Pinot Noir and Cabernet) are used as an edible wrapper in several Greek dishes.

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Vines make a very fast growing summer screen. An arbor with grapes planted at six foot intervals on either side will create lovely summer shade space. (We offer trellising materials on pages 83.) Vines planted on the south side of a house will generally ripen a week earlier and will cool a building in summertime. Grapevines can be used to arch a walkway, form a leafy wall, or shade a deck. Each variety has its own distinct, bold textured leaf pattern.

Useful Facts

POLLINATION: Self-pollinating

HARDINESS: Zones 5-9. unless otherwise noted.

SUN OR SHADE: Full sun is generally required to mature fruit.

PLANT SPACING: 6'-intervals, depending upon varietal vigor, site fertility, pruning regimen. Left to grow, a vine can cover a very large area.

HARVEST TIME: September-October.

LIFE EXPECTANCY: Eighty years or more.

BEARING AGE: Two or three years after planting.

YIELD: Depends on how much room it has; 30 pounds to much more.

How To Grow

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Grapes are widely adaptable. They prefer deep, well drained, slightly acid soils. Once established, the plants are tolerant of droughty sites, with their long, deep striking roots. Too rich of a soil promotes vegetative growth at the expense of fruit production.

CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS: When planting, prune the plant back to two buds. Place a 5 ft. stake next to the young vine for support for the first year. Select one cane to grow up the stake and remove other shoots. By the second year a permanent trellis should be erected. Our “Owner’s Manual” and grape growing books will explain how to build a trellis and how to prune. Net fruit to protect from birds!

WINE GRAPES
We offer a great selection of seeded grapes used for making wine. Note as you read the descriptions that some are also great for making a delicious juice and some are also very good eaten fresh. The wine grapes not noted as being grafted, are grown from cuttings. Our grafted wine grapes are grafted on 3309 rootstocks, which impart early ripening, winter hardiness and phylloxera resistance. Most well known wine grapes require a lot of summer heat to ripen. While we offer some of those, we all offer many high quality new wine grapes that produce a top quality wine and consistently ripen even in cooler summer areas including the Pacific Northwest!

RED WINE GRAPES THAT RIPEN EVEN IN COOLER SUMMERS!

REGENT
A perfect choice for the organic grower. (Sylvaner x Muller-Thurgau) x Chambourcin) Bred for the German organic wine industry, Regent has proven to be very disease resistant and easy to grow. The full-bodied fruit has an intense flavor that makes a high quality red wine for the organic grower. On 3309 rootstock, it ripens even in cooler summer climates, a week or more ahead of Pinot Noir. H604: $16.50 each; 3+: $13.50 each PROHIBITED TO NY, OR & CA

SIEGERREBE
A very early ripening pink wine grape that is also great for eating fresh. A recent cross from Germany, it has a Muscat bouquet and low acid at maturity. It makes a good quality white wine, even in cool summers. Zones 7-9. Grafted on 3309 rootstock. H599: $16.50 each; 3+: $13.50 each PROHIBITED TO NY, OR & CA

AGRIA
This very early, blue grape from Hungary has bright red juice that makes both an excellent wine and a delicious boysenberry like juice. It thrives in the Pacific NW and other areas with cool summers and develops beautiful red-to-purple fall foliage. Grafted on 3309 early bearing rootstock. H506: $14.50 each; 3+: $12.50 each PROHIBITED TO NY, OR & CA

MERLOT
A dark blue grape from Bordeaux France that makes a delicious red wine by itself or blended. It needs a warm dry climate where it will ripen in September or October. USDA Zones 6-10. H583: $13.50 each; 3+: $11.50 each

EARLY RIPENING PINOT NOIR

PINOT PRECOCE
Our earliest ripening sport of Pinot Noir, this selection ripens up to 3 weeks earlier than standard Pinot Noir grapes. All of these grapes do well in cooler areas throughout Western WA and other areas with cool summers to produce a high quality Pinot Noir. Vines are grafted on 3309 rootstock, which also promotes early ripening.

WHITE WINER THATS RIPEN EVEN IN COOLER SUMMERS

BURMUNK
One of the earliest grapes, this grape hardy, yellow grape form Armenia will ripen at almost all sites. It has distinctive aroma and a very fruity flavor, somewhat like freshly sliced peaches, that makes a fabulous white wine. Grafted on 3309 rootstock. USDA Zones 5-9. H506: $14.50 each; 3+: $12.50 each PROHIBITED TO NY, OR & CA
KIWIS
(Actinidia species)

These are a family of fast growing vines that produce edible fruit and are beautiful ornamental plants. Each type of kiwi we list has different ornamental foliage. The fruit of each type is different in size and appearance, but all have the bright green flesh and the wonderful kiwi flavor. All are hardy in the Pacific NW. If you live in a colder climate you can still grow the Kolomikta and the Arguta Kiwis. We offer one gallon sturdy vines.

FUZZY KIWIS
(Actinidia deliciosa)

This is the type of kiwi that you find in the supermarket. It has a fuzzy brown skin. Inside, the flesh is a lime green. The taste is wonderful, a tropical combination of flavors. Native to China, but first commercially grown in New Zealand. USDA Zones 6-9. We offer hardy and early ripening varieties. Select a fuzzy or arguta male for pollination.

SAANICHTON FEMALE
Similar to the fuzzy kiwi you usually buy in the store. However it is more winter hardy (to about 5° F.) and it is successfully grown from California to as far north as Vancouver, Canada. It ripens a couple of weeks before the variety Hayward. It's a large sweet fruit and heavily productive. It is easy to peel. H375: $19.95 each; 3+: $17.50 each

MADELEINE ANGEVINE
This golden yellow grape consistently ripens in the Pacific Northwest. The vine is a heavy producing vinifera type. It makes an excellent white Riesling type wine. It ripens early October. Grafted on 3309 rootstock. H610: $14.50 each; 3+: $12.50 each

ARGUTA HARDY KIWIS
(Actinidia arguta)

These fast growing beautiful vines produce clusters of oblong kiwis the size of large grapes. Lacking the rough kiwi skin, these fruits can be eaten whole, like bunches of kiwi flavored seedless grapes. Originally brought to this country as an ornamental, the green fruit is similar to the fuzzy kiwi in flavor though sweeter and easier to eat. USDA Zones 5-9. The vines are very vigorous and productive and need a strong support. Select a fuzzy or arguta male for pollination.

MALE ARGUTA
The pollinator for all the female Arguta kiwis. One male will pollinate up to eight females. The male doesn't produce fruit. It will also pollinate the Saanichton, Hayward or other fuzzy female kiwis, but not kolomiktas. H440: $19.95 each

ANANASNAJA FEMALE
“Anna” is easy to grow, and loaded with fruit. Developed in Russia by renowned plant breeder I.V. Michurin. The name means pineapple-like in Russian, for its fabulously fruity flavor. The easiest to grow and most productive of all hardy kiwis. H420: $19.95 each; 3+: $17.50 each

DUMBARTON OAK FEMALE
What makes this sweet, heavy producing, hardy kiwi unique is that is ripens in early September,
How To Use Kiwis

IN THE KITCHEN: Kiwis have ten times the Vitamin C of lemons. A tasty addition to salads and desserts. Use for ice cream, pie, jam and wine.

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Kiwis are beautiful vines. Their vigorous spring growth is a spectacular sight. Excellent for a privacy screen, they will rapidly cover a fence and with support will cover a wall or steep slope. Kolomiktas have pretty tri colored foliage.

Useful Facts

POLLINATION: All need a male and female to set fruit. A male can pollinize up to 8 females. The fuzzy kiwi male is the best pollinator and can pollinate the fuzzy or arguta female. The arguta male can pollinate the arguta or fuzzy female because bloom times partially overlap. Kolomiktas bloom later.

SUN OR SHADE: Most kiwis need a sunny location with wind protection. Arctic Beauty likes some shade.

SPACING: 15 to 20 ft. for Fuzzy and Arguta. 8 ft. for Kolomikta.

HARVEST & STORAGE: Kolomiktas ripen in August. Most kiwis ripen in October and are picked after the first frost. Picked while still hard, they can be stored for months in a refrigerator or cool dry area and put on the counter to soften.

LIFE EXPECTANCY: 50 years or more.

YEARS TO FIRST FRUIT: 2-5

PESTS: No significant problems. Cats find the foliage addictive, like catnip.

YIELD: Mature fuzzy & arguta female vines produce 25 pounds or more.

How To Use Roses

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Use as a maintenance barrier hedge due to the thorny branches, or as an everblooming, easy care groundcover. A mass planting is a stunning beauty from spring through fall, showing off hips, flowers and deep green foliage.

POLLINATION: None needed, but better fruit may be produced from more than one variety or seedling.

HARDINESS: Super winter hardy. See descriptions. Tolerant of wind, salt spray and drought.

SUN: Full sun or light shade and good air circulation.

HARVEST TIME: Repeat flowering. Harvest hips in September and October.

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Good drainage is essential.

SPACING: The same as the ultimate height of the plant. Hedge space at 2/3 ultimate height. Climbers can be tucked in with other plants.

CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS: Rugosas need little or no fertilizing. They are drought tolerant once established and need little or no pruning. They are easy to grow. Shearing helps hedges.

KOLOMIKTA KIWIS

(Actinidia kolomikta)

Also called Arctic Beauty, they are native to Russia. USDA Zones 3-9. Select a male and a female for pollination and fruit set. The vines are much less vigorous than the Arguta making them a good choice for confined spaces. They grow best in partial shade.

KOLOMIKTA FEMALE

Arguta but has a narrower oblong shape. USDA Zones 3-9. Select a male and a female for pollination and fruit set. The vines are much less vigorous than the Arguta making them a good choice for confined spaces. They grow best in partial shade.

SEPTEMBER SUN FEMALE

Growers in moderate or very cold climates can enjoy fruit with the same delectable kiwi flavor. This attractive kolomikta vine produces delicious fruit you can pop from the vine into your mouth. The fruit is about the length of an Arguta but has a narrower oblong shape. H480: $19.95 each

MALE KOLOMIKTA

The male arctic beauty vine is noted for its ornamental pink, white and green variegated leaves, though the female also has some variegation. It takes a few years before the colors begin so don’t visit the optometrist yet. It rates among the best backyard ornamentals from Vladivostok to Kalamazoo. The male doesn’t produce fruit but pollinizes up to eight productive female Kolomiktas, but not arguta or fuzzy. H500: $19.95 each

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

See our collection of beautiful shrubs and trees to add color to your edible landscape at our website, www.raintreenursery.com (Ornamentals). We offer cultivars that are widely adaptable, beautiful and easy to grow. Select shrubs from among Lilacs, Hydrangeas, Mock Orange, Peonies and more. Trees include Willows, Eucalyptus, Locusts and others.
loaded in the fall with large flavorful, fleshy hips that look like cherry tomatoes. L680: $18.50 each

**FRAU DAGMAR**

We don’t know if this holds true of the namesake but this Danish rose is famous for having extremely large loads of large round flavorful hips. It sports the 4-5’ tall, disease resistant “Alba” except that it blooms on a small trellis. Use it as a large hedge or make a great mass planting. Starting in June and through the Autumn it is covered with pretty pale pink single flowers with soft yellow stamens. Each fall it sports flowers and large tasty red hips at the same time.

**BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT**

This old time rugosa hybrid has pure white, semi double blooms with an intense fragrance. The leathery, wrinkled, dark green foliage is disease resistant. Large orange-red hips follow blooms. 5’ x 4’ Plant 3’ apart to make a great hedge. USDA Zones 2-8. L635: $18.50 each

**JUBILEE**  NEW!

Selected for its fruit as well as its beauty, Jubilee produces an abundance of large meaty rose hips and loads of beautiful reddish purple single flowers. Jubilee is like other rugosas in hardiness and size. L635: $18.50 each

**FRAGRANT, EVERBLOOMING CLIMBER**

Cover fences, pillars, a trellis or side of the house with this fragrant, disease resistant, repeat blooming climber. It often flowers the first season. This climber is incredibly beautiful, disease resistant and easy to grow.

**QUADRA**

A new hardy climbing explorer rose with highly attractive clusters of fully double dark red flowers. The sum of the sun except for it’s disease resistant with medium green foliage. 7’ x 4’.

**A HEDGE OF RED, WHITE AND GREEN**

These rugosas are beautiful edible landscaping roses at a price you can afford. Display them at their best, in a mass planting. They bloom constantly, summer through fall, delighting you with masses of color every time you walk by. Make a glorious hedge or garden bed. USDA Zones 2-9. We offer well rooted 2-3’ plants.

**ROSA RUGOSA ALBA**

This Special seedling rose not only produces an abundance of large, very fragrant single white flowers from spring through autumn. Large orange-red hips loaded with large tasty red hips. The foliage is deep green and disease resistant making these bushes, month after month, a collage of white, red and green. Grow as a thick spreading 6’ tall hedge.

**ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA**

Selected for its fruit not only produces an abundance of large, very fragrant single red flowers, but has the large tasty red hips. The foliage is deep green and disease resistant making these bushes, month after month, a collage of white, red and green. L646: $9.50 each; 5+: $7.50 each; 10+: $5.50 each

**WALNUTS**

*Juglans species*

These stately trees have large compound leaves and a handsome branching pattern that makes them attractive, even in wintertime. Walnuts prefer slightly acid to neutral deep soils with good drainage. Walnuts require full sun to crop effectively. USDA regulation prohibits shipping Juglans species to TX, KS, AZ, MO, OK, NE, MI, IN & CA. Our grafted walnuts are 3-5’ tall unless otherwise noted.

**Grafted Walnuts**

**AMBASSADOR**

A winter hardy self fertile Carpathian hybrid from Idaho that sets heavy crops of delicious 1 1/4” nuts in thin shells. A patented variety, it needs about 600 chill hours. PP4132; USDA Zones 4-8. K190: $38.50 each

**FRANQUETTE**

Franquette is among the last of the Persian (English) walnuts to leaf out and therefore less susceptible to spring frost damage.. This older west coast commercial variety produces good crops of delicious walnuts in October with medium to large thin, well sealed nuts. Self-fertile. Not reliably hardy below 10 F. K220: $36.50 each

**Plant A Black Walnut, Leave A Legacy**

*Juglans nigra*

Black walnut is a rapid grower in fertile sites, and produces an excellent wood. Since it has been largely logged out in the wild, there is considerable interest in black walnut as a high value timber crop. It produces a thick shelled rich flavored nut that retains flavor very well in cooking, and has nearly twice the protein of English Walnuts. It makes a much larger tree than other walnuts, spreading high and wide in great majesty. Timber plantings are close spaced at 10 to 18 ft. intervals, thinned for veneer in 20 years followed by timber harvest at 40’ spacing, 20-30 years later. Black walnuts like lots of water when they are in active growth. They are more tolerant of wetter ground than are English, but won’t grow in year-round swampy sites. Eating foliage is reportedly toxic to horses. Plant two or more black walnut seedlings for pollination. Many plants don’t grow well under walnut trees. USDA Zones 4-9.
BLACK WALNUT'S BEST FRIEND

BLACK LOCUST
(Robinia pseudoacacia)
This very fast growing tree has many uses. It is a nitrogen fixer and a good choice to plant with Black Walnut or Chestnut in a woodlot. In a woodlot or as a windbreak, plant the trees 10' apart. Left to grow, the trees will get very tall. Trees can begin to be thinned and harvested for firewood and rot resistant posts in 8 to 12 years. Flowers are excellent bee forage. The thorny trees will send up root suckers which also grow into trees, even after a mature tree is cut. This way they replant themselves. 1-1/2' to 3' seedlings. USDA Zones 4-8. K620: $4.50 each; 10+: $3.00 each

BLACK WALNUTS

BLACK WALNUT SEEDLINGS
Very fast growing trees. An excellent choice for a dual purpose nut production and timber planting. K240 (1-2' seedlings): $7.50; 10+: $5.00 each

CHESTNUTS

How to Use Walnuts

IN THE KITCHEN: Walnuts are a highly concentrated protein source. They add nutrition to baked goods, salads or breads. Ground in a blender or chopped, they are great in casseroles or in a meatless nutloaf.

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Walnuts are a great yard, shade or street tree. They should be sited at least 20' from buildings to protect foundations.

Useful Facts

POLLINATION: English, Carpathian and Manregian walnuts are self fertile but benefit from a second variety for pollination. Plant two or more black walnut seedlings.

HARDINESS: USDA Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted.

SUN OR SHADE: Full sun for effective cropping.

SPACING: 40' permanent spacing. Interplanting will work for up to 20 years.

HARVEST TIME: Walnuts drop in September and October.

BEARING AGE: Grafted trees 2 to 3 years, seedlings in 6 years or more.

YIELD: A mature tree can produce 100 pounds of nuts or much more.

How To Grow

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: For production and long life, walnuts should be located in deep soils slightly acid to neutral, with good drainage.

CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS: After the first growing season, apply a nitrogenous fertilizer mulch in early spring. Walnuts like a steady supply of moisture in the growing season.

BASELTA #3
A consistent producer of large, particularly flavorful chestnuts. All Chestnuts need good drainage, however Baselta #3 is more tolerant of late wet springs than others. It is well suited for the Pacific Northwest and even when a cold growing season occurs this tree still produces nuts. Nuts fall free of the burr in mid season and are easy to peel. The tree has a spreading growth form. Originally from Italy, it is one of the best storing chestnuts. It’s a good pollinator and is cold hardy to -15°F It is a somewhat chestnut blight susceptible European X Japanese cultivar and therefore best suited to be grown west of the Rockies where blight isn’t usually a problem. K301: $36.50 each

LUVALL’S MONSTER NEW!
A super winter hardy Chinese X European blight resistant chestnut that produces well in much of the nation, even in Minnesota since it is hardy to USDA Zone 4-8. It is not a pollinizer for other varieties. K302: $36.50 each

BOUCHE de BETIZAC
A consistent producer of large flavorful easy to peel nuts that store well. It has an upright growth form. It does well in the Northwest and California and is also grown in Michigan. It is somewhat Chestnut blight susceptible so it is not suited for long term growing east of the Rockies. From France. It does not pollinize other varieties and needs to have another variety or seedling as a pollinizer. It is a fast and upright grower. It is cold hardy to -15°F. K303: $36.50 each

MARIGOULE
Marigoule is blight tolerant and resistant to root rot and successfully grown in both Michigan and New York as well as the Pacific Northwest.
It produces an abundance of easy to peel good size nuts that are as sweet as candy. Although it eventually gets to be a large upright tree it is relatively slow growing and easier to manage with pruning. It is a European X Japanese hybrid from France and an excellent pollinizer for other varieties. Nut fall is mid season and fall in the burr. Nut size is medium to large. Fruiting can take 4 -5 years. USDA Zones 4-9. K304: $36.50 each

WALNUT ACCESSORY
KENKEL NUTCRACKER
Crack black walnuts and other hard shelled nuts with this heavy duty tool. T360: $49.50 each
MARAVAL
Maraval is a great pollinator, producing massive amounts of pollen. This French cultivar is moderately productive and an upright grower with large nuts that fall free from the burr in mid to late season. The nuts store well. It is a European x Japanese hybrid and is resistant to root rot and chestnut blight and it can therefore be planted in the east and the west. Cold hardy to -15°F. K305: $36.50 each

PRECOCE MIGOULE
A consistent producer of high quality very good tasting large chestnuts even in a cool growing season. First in the harvest season to drop nuts free of the burr. The nuts are easy to peel. The tree has an upright growth form. Originally from France, it is one of the best storing chestnuts. It is an excellent pollinator, blooming early to mid season and cold hardy to -20°F. It’s chestnut blight susceptibility is unknown so it is recommended to be grown west of the Rockies. A proven winner in the Pacific Northwest. Precoce Migoule is also grown in Michigan. It sheds copious, early pollen that is synchronized with ‘Colossal’ and its nuts mature at least two weeks earlier than ‘Colossal’ making it a candidate for northern areas where early frosts damage nuts before they can be harvested. K307: $36.50 each

MARSOL
Marsol nuts are large and have very good flavor. Marsol is a very good pollinator. Trees grow very upright. Nuts fall free of the burr mid season. Marsol is blight tolerant extending the range where it can be successfully grown. It is from France. It is resistant to root rot and cold resistant to -30°F. K306: $36.50 each

REGIS MONTIS
Regis Montis is a new chestnut cultivar with an abundance of deliciously sweet medium size chestnuts that peel easily. They fall free from the burr. It is very fast growing and because its habit is very upright it doesn't need as much space as other cultivars. A European x Japanese chestnut developed and proven in the Pacific Northwest. K308: $39.95 each

How to Use Chestnuts

IN THE KITCHEN: Chestnuts contain approximately 5% oil and 7% protein, along with a rich supply of carbohydrates, giving them a food value roughly equivalent to potatoes. In some parts of the world chestnuts are dried and ground into a flour for use in baking. They are among the sweetest of nuts and roasted chestnuts are a wonderful snack. Chestnuts complement vegetables, and are prized in turkey stuffing.

IN THE LANDSCAPE: Chestnuts are beautiful spreading trees for the landscape. Chinese chestnuts compare in size to a very large apple tree, whereas European and American chestnuts eventually get quite massive. Chestnuts are a great dual purpose food and timber tree. Chestnut wood is extremely durable and rot resistant and possesses this quality as a young tree, unlike cedar. Chestnuts resprout quite vigorously after cutting, suiting it quite well to coppice management for rot resistant pole production. Coppicing means to cut down an established tree thus allowing the suckers to regrow. The sucker sprouts will regrow again and again allowing for a continuous harvest of both nuts and wood.

Useful Facts

POLLINATION: Two varieties, two seedlings or one of each must be planted to insure pollination. Different chestnut species will readily cross with one another. If you lack room you can plant two in the same hole and have a multi-trunk tree.

HARDINESS: USDA Zones 5-9.

SUN OR SHADE: Full sun for nut production.

PLANT SPACING: 40 ft. or more for maximum long term nut production. Interplanting at 20 foot spacing will greatly increase nut production over the first 20 years. Interplants will eventually need to be removed.

HARVEST TIME: October-November.

LIFE EXPECTANCY: A tree on the slopes of Mt. Etna in Sicily had a branch spread over 200 feet wide and was in excess of 2500 years old.

BEARING AGE: Grafted trees will bear in 2-3 years, seedlings in 5-7.

YIELD: A mature tree can produce 100 pounds or much more.

How To Grow

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Chestnuts will grow in most soils, but they don’t like wet feet. Chestnut trees will tolerate acid soils, and are fairly drought resistant once established.

PESTS AND DISEASES: Borers can be a problem for grafted trees. The Northwest has escaped chestnut blight due to climate and isolation.

COLOSSAL
Colossal has very large, easy to peel, sweet nuts and is very productive at a young age. It’s the leading commercial variety in areas that don’t get chestnut blight and have warm spring and hot summer weather. It is not the best choice in the Pacific Northwest and areas with wet springs and cooler weather. It is pollen sterile so it won’t pollinize other cultivars. The tree has a spreading habit. It is cold hardy: -20°F. K300: $36.50 each

SEEDLING CHESTNUTS

CHINESE CHESTNUT SEEDLINGS
(Castanea mollissima)
We have selected seedlings from highly productive trees. They are resistant to Chestnut blight and can even be planted in the east in areas with blight. Spreading trees grow to 35’ tall and produce sweet nuts. K342 (1-1/2’ to 3’ trees): $8.50 each, 10+: $6.00 each

AMERICAN CHESTNUT SEEDLINGS
(Castanea dentata)
While most chestnut trees found in the Northwest are of European origin, there are some American chestnuts and these represent the largest specimens left of this species in the nation. The American chestnut was virtually obliterated back East in its native range by the chestnut blight. These seedlings were grown from pure stands in Washington known to be blight free. The nuts are small, early ripening, light brown and very sweet. They have a fine flavor and peel quite easily. These make majestic timber trees, the largest of all chestnuts. They are not blight resistant. USDA Zones 3-8. We offer 3’ seedlings. K350: $18.50 each; 3+: $15 each

SZEGO NEW!
A blight resistant European X Chinese variety that is a heavy producer of large sweet nuts and a good pollinizer. K309: $36.50 each
Almonds are beautiful ornamentals with their attractive foliage and early spring pink fragrant flowers. They are of the Prunus genus and resemble a peach tree. Except, you discard the fruit, crack open the pit and eat the nut inside. The spreading trees can be maintained at 12’ to 20’ tall depending on the variety. **We offer 3-5’ grafted trees.**

**HALLS HARDY**
A beautiful ornamental that is also edible. This hardy, self fertile tree produces a profusion of delicate, fragrant early spring pink blossoms. This is followed by attractive, disease resistant, peach-like foliage. Halls is thought to be a peach-almond cross. The tree grows rapidly to 20 feet and is self-fertile. The thick shelled, strong flavored almonds are good for cooking and eating. It blooms comparatively late for an almond and does very well in the maritime Northwest. It’s beauty, ease of care, spreading habit and reliable production make it a great tree for your yard. USDA Zones 6-9. On Lovell rootstock. **K160: $26.75 each**

**RELIABLE™**
Each season this beautiful tree produces a large crop of tasty almonds. It is self-fertile and the most reliable variety tested at the Mt. Vernon station. Reliable is a seedling hybrid of peach and almond. The nuts are harder shelled and stronger in flavor than a true almond, but its beautiful pink fragrant blossoms, disease-resistant foliage, spreading habit and reliable production make it a home garden winner. Easily maintained at about 15’ tall. It does very well in the maritime Northwest. USDA Zones 5-9. On Lovell rootstock. **K165A: $26.75 each**

**ORACLE™**
Very late blooming and early ripening, Oracle™ bears good crops of large, high quality soft shell almonds. Oracle™ is a hardy, late blooming Almond variety that blooms with peaches, often avoiding damage from late frosts. This new cultivar from the Ukraine will be good for testing in the Pacific Northwest and other Northern regions. Though partially self fertile, plant near Nikita’s Pride™ to improve production. On Lovell rootstock. **K162: $26.75 each**

**NIKITA’S PRIDE™**
This hardy, very late blooming variety bears good crops of large, high-quality, softshell nuts. Needs Oracle™ Almond (K162) for pollination. On Lovell rootstock. **K161: $26.75 each**

**ALL IN ONE**
A self fertile, soft shelled, sweet almond. All in One is hardy in the Pacific Northwest and in warmer climates. It is late blooming for an almond. It is a genetic semi dwarf and will only grow to 12 to 15 feet tall. USDA Zones 7-9. Developed by Floyd Zaiger. On Marianna 2624 rootstock. **K160: $26.75 each**

**TITAN**
This unique almond tree boasts extreme winter hardiness, so it can grow and fruit successfully far North of where most commercial varieties have frozen out. Titan produces large, thin, well-sealed shell almonds with a sweet kernel. Unfortunately, Titan and other areas with wet springs, it may fall victim to brown rot and other problems, even with spring and fall copper sprays. Titan blooms very late for an almond and can be pollinized by any late blooming almond or by any peach. On Lovell rootstock. **K161A: $26.75 each**

**NEW BLIGHT IMMUNE CULTIVARS**
We are happy to finally make these filbert blight resistant and blight immune cultivars available to home gardeners. Each is newly released by Oregon State University after two decades of breeding for blight immunity. It is now possible to grow filberts again in places that suffer from Eastern Filbert blight, including western Washington and Oregon. Filberts are also called Hazels or Hazelnut trees. We offer 1½-3’ 2-year-old well-rooted trees in quart pots unless otherwise noted.

**WEPSSTER**
Wepster is a very productive flavorful nut, developed for the chocolate, nut industry that ripens early in the season. The vigorous, open shaped, completely blight resistant tree, is easily maintained at 10’ tall, requires little training and is a reliable producer. It blooms mid season and McDonald and York are excellent pollinizers. It is newly developed by OSU and named for the nut tree pioneering Wepster family. **K050: $22.50 each**

**McDONALD**
McDonald is an upright open form filbert tree can be maintained at 10’ tall. It is a heavy producer of delicious kernal with a very high nut meat to shell ratio. This new highly blight resistant selection from Oregon State U. ripens early in the season. It blooms mid season. Wepster as well as York, Dorris and Yamhill are excellent pollinizers. **K047: $22.50 each**

Filberts are easy to grow and very productive! Filberts can be grown in USDA Zones 5-9. They are by far the most important nut crop grown commercially in the Pacific Northwest. This small tree prefers acocl, wet climate. Filberts flower in mid-winter. The abundant male catkins make a showy display. Humid, windy weather is ideal for distributing pollen to the tiny red female flowers. By the end of August, nuts are ripe. They drop in September. **Find more blight immune cultivars we offer online at raintreenursery.com. PROHIBITED TO AZ.**
**Zones 4-8.**

**K032: $24.50 each**

Filberts feature richly colored, dark-burgundy purple leaves and previously unavailable, contorted hazelnut brings color and form to your yard. It has twisted stems, richly colored, dark-burgundy purple leaves as well as burgundy catkins, husks and nuts. Trees have moderate vigor and a spreading habit, which allows the contorted growth to be visible in summer. Stake and train the trunk to the height you desire, then allow it to contort outwards. Contorted Red Dragon can produce a few edible nuts. USDA Zones 5-9. **K031G (1 gallon): $32.50 each**

**How To Grow Filberts**

**IN THE KITCHEN:** Bake with squash, casserole, in vegetable pie; mince and add to cookies or candies. Crushed filberts make a great pie crust without any other ingredients. Filberts store for over a year.

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** Its tendency to sucker profusely makes it an excellent candidate for a fast growing hedge or screen plant.

**Useful Facts**

**POLLENATION:** Filberts are wind pollinated in winter. Varieties have specific pollination requirements. See varietal descriptions.

**HARDINESS:** Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted. European Filbert flowers winterkill at -15° F.

**SUN:** Prefers full sun in the maritime for maximum nut production. Prefers partial shade in very sunny, hot climates.

**PLANT SPACING:** Single trees 15-20 feet; hedge plantings 4 to 5 ft.

**Growing Filberts**

- **SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Good drainage, but is widely adaptable. Prefers slightly acid soil around 6.5 pH; does best in fertile soil with good drainage, but is widely adaptable.
- **POLLINATION:** Filberts are wind pollinated in winter. Varieties have specific pollination requirements. See varietal descriptions.
- **HARDINESS:** Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted. European Filbert flowers winterkill at -15° F.
- **SUN:** Prefers full sun in the maritime for maximum nut production. Prefers partial shade in very sunny, hot climates.
- **PLANT SPACING:** Single trees 15-20 feet; hedge plantings 4 to 5 ft.
- **YIELD:** 20 pounds or more per tree.

**How To Grow Citrus**

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Grows best in a pot with a sandy, well drained potting mix. Trees don’t do well in clay or heavy soils. Fertilization is important and should include trace minerals found in the Organic Citrus Food listed at raintreenursery.com.

**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** Citrus will arrive in 3 gallon pots. Be prepared to plant them in a 10-12” container with a light weight garden grade potting mix. Avoid dense mixes with peat or lighten with wood shavings. Water it deeply but only when the soil is getting dry through it may be still a little green, it’s as ripe as it will get and can be picked before birds or squirrels get it.

**AMAZING NUTTY ORNAMENTALS!**

**BURGUNDY LACE**

Save a place in your yard for this beautiful burgundy cut leafed blight resistant filbert tree newly released from Oregon State University. The attractive, almost oak shaped red/purple leaves adorn this upright tree that can be maintained at 10’ tall. In the winter deep red catkins adorn the tree. Though not a good pollinizer itself, if you have a second filbert variety as a pollinizer you will enjoy a late summer crop of small but flavorful nuts. USDA Zones 4-8. **K032: $24.50 each**

**YAMHILL**

Another recent OSU release. This high quality, small tree produces an ample crop of very tasty, early ripening nuts. It will pollinate McDonald, Wepster, Dorrson and Jefferson. **K067: $24.50 each**

**JEFFERSON**

A smaller compact tree, it is expected to replace Barcelona as the leading commercial variety since it yields bigger crops of large, tasty nuts that fill their shells and produce so few blanks. A late bloomer, it is best pollinated by Yamhill and York. **K043: $24.50 each**

**CONTORTED RED DRAGON** *(Corylus avellana cv. ‘Red Dragon’)*

Dramatic and completely resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight, this new, highly prized and previously unavailable, contorted hazelnut brings color and form to your yard. It has twisted stems, richly colored, dark-burgundy purple leaves as well as burgundy catkins, husks and nuts. Trees have moderate vigor and a spreading habit, which allows the contorted growth to be visible in summer. Stake and train the trunk to the height you desire, then allow it to contort outwards. Contorted Red Dragon can produce a few edible nuts. USDA Zones 5-9. **K031G (1 gallon): $32.50 each**

**How To Use Filberts**

**IN THE KITCHEN:** Bake with squash, casserole, in vegetable pie; mince and add to cookies or candies. Crushed filberts make a great pie crust without any other ingredients. Filberts store for over a year.

**IN THE LANDSCAPE:** Its tendency to sucker profusely makes it an excellent candidate for a fast growing hedge or screen plant.

**Useful Facts**

**POLLENATION:** Filberts are wind pollinated in winter. Varieties have specific pollination requirements. See varietal descriptions.

**HARDINESS:** Zones 5-9 unless otherwise noted. European Filbert flowers winterkill at -15° F.

**SUN:** Prefers full sun in the maritime for maximum nut production. Prefers partial shade in very sunny, hot climates.

**PLANT SPACING:** Single trees 15-20 feet; hedge plantings 4 to 5 ft.

**How To Grow Citrus**

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Grows best in a pot with a sandy, well drained potting mix. Trees don’t do well in clay or heavy soils. Fertilization is important and should include trace minerals found in the Organic Citrus Food listed at raintreenursery.com.

**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** Citrus will arrive in 3 gallon pots. Be prepared to plant them in a 10-12” container with a light weight garden grade potting mix. Avoid dense mixes with peat or lighten with wood shavings. Water it deeply but only when the soil is getting dry rather than giving too many frequent surface waterings. The tree will need root pruning and repotting every two years or so. Plants benefit indoors from higher humidity so mist the tree occasionally. Place a pan of rocks under the pot. Pour water in the pan. This provides extra humidity for your plant.
SHIPPING EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Our fruit and nut trees are oversized, they are expensive to ship. Look below to see the recommended shipping dates for your state. If the suggested date will not work for you, choose a later date. Orders placed after May 10th, use the East of the Rockies Late Ship column on shipping charges chart.

Ship Dates Recommended for Your State (Spring Shipments Only.) Please circle a date in green:

**MID APRIL:** CT, MA, RI, NY (100-119)
**LATE APRIL:** ME, MI, MN, NH, ND, VT, WI, SD, NY (120-149)
**MID MAY:** If you missed one of the above dates.

**SHIPPING WEST OF THE ROCKIES**

If you live West of the Rockies, our standard ground shipping will work best for you. AK, HI, or PR shipping is based on the size and weight of your order. Please call us for quote. If you do not check another box below, we will ship your order at the best time for your area. Please ship my order:

- At the best time for my area
- Early Feb
- Late Feb
- Early March
- Late March
- Early April
- Late April
- Early May

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GIFT CERTIFICATES (See back cover)

**PAYMENT METHOD** (Free Plant Owners Manual with each order)

- Check
- Money Order
- American Express
- Visa
- MasterCard
- Discover

**SHIPPING CHARGES** Call for a quote for shipping to AK, HI and PR

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**If your first choice of any item is sold out, please choose an option:**

- Send comparable substitutes
- Send substitutes only to ensure pollination
- Please call or e-mail me
- Send a refund/No Substitutes
Grow the Most Flavorful Fruits From Around the World in Your Own Backyard!

BERRIES ......................... 4-27
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Jujubes ......................... 73
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OTHER GIFT OPTIONS

We will send a Raintree Gift Certificate gift wrapped with our full color catalog and a personalized gift card for your gardener. Perfect for the holidays! Also a great way to commemorate the birth of a child or mark moving into a new house. Use order form on page 95.

☐ $25    ☐ $50    ☐ $75    ☐ $100    ☐ Other Amount $ __________
Recipient’s Name ________________________________
Address __________________________________________
City __________________________ State _______ ZIP ______
☐ Return gift certificate & catalog to me.  ☐ Send to recipient.  ☐ Arrive by: __________
Write your greeting here: ___________________________________________________________

OTHER GIFT OPTIONS
You may choose plants for a gift and have them sent at the appropriate time for planting. We can send a gift card announcing the upcoming gift, with your chosen message. Select books or supplies and we will ship them at the appropriate time. Just call us at (800) 391-8892.