

## Fruit Trees

### Apples

Apples are one of the most popular types of fruit trees to plant in a garden. Not only are they easy to grow, but they also provide fruit that is great for eating fresh, baking, and jams and jellies. Apple trees will require another tree for pollination.

#### Mini Dwarf – M27 Root Stock

Considered one of the most dwarfing apple rootstocks available. Small, maturing to a height of 5-6' tall. Great for small spaces or containers. Due to the small nature, they may need staking and support. Trees grafted onto M27 root stock tend to produce fruit earlier.

#### Dwarf Root Stock – M26 Root Stock

Apples grown on M26 rootstock typically grows to a mature height of around 8 -9' tall making it ideal for small spaces and intensive orchards. This tree will also require some staking and support. Produces early and prolific fruiting as well.

#### Semi Dwarf – M106 Root Stock

A semi-dwarf tree that is smaller than a standard apple tree but larger than a dwarfing rootstock. Considered a good choice for home gardens with moderate space. Tends to fruit earlier than standard rootstocks.

#### Combination and Espaliered – M106 Root Stock

Combination trees offer the benefit of multiple varieties on a single tree. Espaliered trees can also have multiple varieties grafted onto the tree and will make use of a wall or create a barrier in your garden while still being able to be harvested from both sides of the tree.

### Crabapples

Closely related to apples, crabapples produce smaller, tart fruit but thrive under similar growing conditions. The average crabapple tree will grow between 10 and 15' tall. Most are grown for their ornamental value, highlighting beautiful flowers and small fruits that attract birds. Crabapples require other varieties for pollination. They are often good pollinators for apple trees too, particularly early flowering varieties.

### Apricots

These deciduous trees can be grown quite successfully in the Pacific Northwest with some limitations such as late frost. Late frosts can severely reduce the number of blooms which in turn will limit the amount of fruit produced. Apricots are a good dual-purpose tree making for a nice ornamental as well as a fruiting tree. Apricots are self-fertile.

#### Dwarf – St. Julien A Rootstock

St Julian A rootstock is a semi-dwarfing rootstock that can grow to be 10 to 13' tall. It is a popular choice for plum trees and can be used for other fruits like peaches, apricots, and nectarines.

#### Semi Dwarf – Marianna 2624 Root Stock

Apricots that are grown on this rootstock typically will reach a height of 12 – 17' tall. This root stock will tolerate wet soil. Known to be moderately resistant to phytophthora, crown rot, root rot, and oak root fungus. Root-knot nematode resistant. It is compatible as an understock for plums, apricots, and some almonds.

### Asian Pears

Also known as "pear apples," Asian pears are crisp, round fruits that combine the refreshing crunch of an apple with the sweet flavor of a pear. Unlike traditional pears, which soften as they ripen, Asian pears maintain their crispness, making them ideal for fresh eating, salads, or even baking. These deciduous trees are well-suited for growing in a variety of soil types. Typically, Asian pear trees begin to bear fruit 3-5 years after planting. They thrive in temperate climates, particularly in regions like the Pacific Northwest, and are known for their cold hardiness. Asian pear trees require other Asian pear trees for pollination.

#### Dwarf Rootstock – OHXF87

An outstanding rootstock for Asian pears. Resistant to blights and tolerant of all soils. These trees reach a height of 8-10' tall.

#### Semi Dwarf Rootstock - OHXF97

Well suited rootstock for Asian pears. Resistant to blights and tolerant of all soils. Semi-vigorous growth so trees reach a height of 10-15' tall.

#### Combination and Espaliered – Provence Quince Rootstock

Combination trees offer the benefit of multiple varieties on a single tree. Espaliered trees can also have multiple varieties grafted onto the tree and will make use of a wall or create a barrier in your garden will still being able to be harvested from both sides of the tree. OHXF 97 rootstock is used to grow quince and pear trees. The rootstock controls the size, cold hardiness, and disease resistance of the tree.

### European Pears

European pears are the variety commonly used for eating and canning. To ensure the best flavor and texture, do not allow pears to ripen on the tree. Instead, pick the fruit when the stem easily snaps off while holding the pear upright, and ripen it in a dark space indoors. European Pears need another European or late blooming Asian pear to pollinate.

## European Pears cont...

### **Dwarf Rootstock – OHXF87**

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### **Semi Dwarf Rootstock - OHXF97**

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## Cherries

Cherries are classified into two main types: sweet and sour. Sweet cherries are best enjoyed fresh, used in canning, or made into jams, while sour cherries are primarily used for baking and pies, though they can also be eaten fresh. Sweet cherry trees need another sweet cherry tree to pollinate. Sour cherries are self-fertile. Sour cherries and sweet cherries do not cross pollinate.

### **Dwarf – Gisela 5 Rootstock**

A popular introduction in Germany, this rootstock produces a tree approximately half the size of trees grown on Mazzard rootstock. An open / spreading tree with wide angles and heavy producing. It is quite tolerant to viruses and does well in heavy soil. Good for smaller gardens making fruit harvesting, spraying, pruning and overall tree care more manageable.

### **Dwarf Bush**

Dwarf bush cherries, ideal for container growing are classified as sour but have an exceptionally sweet flavor and are self-fertile.

### **Dwarf Combination and Espaliered Trees - Gisela 5 Rootstock**

Great for small spaces, combination trees with three or four different varieties grafted onto a single tree provide an excellent solution for pollination and space. Espaliered trees also offer multiple varieties on the same tree but trained as an espaliered form for along a wall or as a living tree that is a separation in your garden that is useful for growing fruit.

### **Combination Semi Dwarf – Mazzard F12-1 Rootstock**

Mazzard F12-1 is a vigorous rootstock that is hardy and is the oldest known cherry rootstock. This rootstock does best in a sandy loam, but will perform well in poorer soils, Heavier soil can be tolerated if the soil drains well. This is a larger growing rootstock that can reach beyond 12 -15' tall.

## Peaches & Nectarines

Peach and Nectarine trees look alike with nectarines having smooth skin. Peach trees start bearing large crops when they are three to four years old and peak at eight to twelve years of age. Peach and Nectarine trees benefit from regular fertilization and hot sunny summers. In addition to yellow-fleshed peaches, Galaxy' and 'Saturn' are donut or flat peaches. Peaches and Nectarines are self-fertile.

### **Genetic Dwarf**

Genetic Dwarf varieties like Honey Babe, Pix Zee, and Snow Babe attain a limited height of 8'

### **Dwarf – St. Julien A Rootstock**

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### **Semi Dwarf – Marianna 2624 Root Stock**

This root stock will tolerate wet soil and good disease resistance, moderately resistant to phytophthora, crown rot, root rot, and oak root fungus. Root-knot nematode resistant. It is compatible as an understock for plums, apricots, and some almonds.

## Plums & Prunes

There are two main types of plums: Japanese and European. Most Japanese plums are used for fresh consumption and tend to be larger, with a balance of acidity and sweetness, as well as a juicier texture. European plums, which are prunes, have a higher sugar content, making them sweeter than their Japanese counterparts. European and Japanese plums will not pollinate each other while European Plums are self-fertile.

### **Dwarf – St. Julien A Rootstock**

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### **Combination and Espaliered – Krymsk1 Rootstock**

Versatile, cold-hardy choice for grafting plums, offering strong disease resistance and compatibility with many plum varieties. An excellent choice for home orchardists. Plums grown on this dwarfing rootstock will reach a height of 6-10' tall and start to fruit around 2-3 years of age. Does well in heavy soil and has improved fruit size. For smaller spaces, combination trees with three or four varieties grafted onto a single tree can be a good solution.

**\*\*Please see our separate pollination charts for specific information about fruit tree pollination.**