

Fruit

The widths of fruit trees and shrubs are similar to their heights unless noted otherwise.

A note about hardiness in shrubs and trees

We don't list USDA hardiness zones because in our experience they can be misleading. Read the full explanation here: www.FriendsSchoolPlantSale.com/zones.

However, if the catalog says a tree or shrub "needs winter protection," that means it's less likely to be hardy here, though we know gardeners who grow it successfully. If the text says "very hardy," that means the plant is known to be hardy north of the Twin Cities. If a plant has four or five stars ***** it is highly rated for success in the book *Growing Shrubs and Small Trees in Cold Climates*.

If you have questions about a particular shrub or tree, we will have a detailed list about hardiness at the Info Desk, so stop by!

Apple *Malus domestica*

Beautiful, fragrant spring flowers and fall fruit. ○☀☹

\$29.00—1 gal. pot:

- F001 **Chestnut Crab**—Every September, do you look forward to buying these tasty 2" crabs from the farmers market? Somewhat ugly-looking red and yellow apples are not at all sour, but have a sweet-tart flavor. Crunchy and fun to eat. Introduced by the U of M in 1949. Very productive and an excellent pollinizer. Standard rootstock. 20–25'h
- F002 **Honeygold**—Red-tinged golden apples of medium to large size. Honey-sweet flavor, crisp texture, ideal for eating, sauce and baking. Can keep up to three months. White blooms in early spring. P18 rootstock. 12–15'h
- F003 **Zestar**—Crisp white flesh is sweet, tangy and spicy. Fruit ripens early. Excellent for snacking, baking, and sauces. U of M introduction. Geneva 41 rootstock. ***** 10'h by 10–15'w

\$39.00—1 gal. pot:

- F004 **Honeycrisp**—The most popular apple developed at the University of Minnesota. Great for eating fresh or storing. Great for the home orchard. Very hardy. Interstem Bud 118/Bud 9 rootstock for a dwarf, vigorous tree. ***** 10'h by 15–20'w

\$42.00—5 gal. pot:

- F005 **Empire** **NEW**—An all-purpose apple, bright red with hints of green. Flesh is creamy white, firm, and slightly tart. Pink and white flowers in spring, fruit September and October. A 1945 cross between McIntosh and Red Delicious. EMLA 111 rootstock. 16–20'h by 14'w
- F006 **Fireside** **NEW**—A big, sweet, firm apple with complex flavor. Fruit, ripening in October, is green with scarlet stripes, known for long keeping, and unusually aromatic. A 1943 U of M introduction. Connell Red is a redder form of Fireside. EMLA 111 rootstock. 16–20'h by 14'w
- F007 **Pink Lady**—Late-season apple with medium-sized sweet-tart fruit with white flesh. Originally from Australia, also known as Cripps Pink. Semidwarf rootstock. 12–20'h

\$49.00—2 gal. pot:

- F008 **Ashmeads Kernel**—An English apple variety from the 1700s. Golden yellow with a unique pear flavor. Good for fresh eating and for cider. Bud 9 rootstock. 10'h
- F009 **Black Oxford**—Originating in Maine in the 1860s, this variety tolerates very cold winters. Good for cooking or eating fresh. A late-season apple. Bud 9 rootstock. 10'h
- F010 **Cox Orange Pippin**—Medium-sized apple is red flushed with orange. Exceptional flavor for eating fresh, with an aromatic character sought after for cider. An English apple introduced in 1825. Susceptible to disease. Bud 9 rootstock. 10'h
- F011 **Golden Russet**—One of the best-flavored of the American apples, introduced in New York in 1845. Sweet, medium-sized, late-season fruit holds its shape well in cooking, tastes great fresh, and is a favorite for cider. Bud 9 rootstock. 10'h
- F012 **Graniwinkle** **NEW**—Greenish-yellow skin striped and splashed with red. Rich, sweet flavor with a very small core, good for cider and fresh eating. Vigorous tree grows upright and spreading, bears heavily. Ripens in September. Geneva 11 rootstock. 20'h
- F013 **Newton Pippin** **NEW**—Originally from Long Island. Thomas Jefferson grew them at Monticello. Small to medium-size apples with green skin and white to pale yellow flesh. Heavy, mid-season crop good for cider, cooking, and eating fresh. Bud 9 rootstock. 10'h
- F014 **Roxbury Russet**—Possibly the first North American-bred apple variety, dating from the 1600s, this medium-sized, yellowish-green russet apple is a favorite of cider and pie makers. Bud 9 rootstock. 6–10'h

Apple continued

\$49.00—2 gal. pot (continued):

- F015 **Saint Edmund's Russet** **NEW**—A popular russet apple from England with the characteristic sand-paper skin and sweet flavor. Good for cider and fresh eating. Mid-season. Geneva 16 rootstock. 10'h
- F016 **Zabergau Reinette** **NEW**—German green russet apple, sharp but sweet, with fine-grained white flesh. Good for cooking and eating fresh. Keeps for three to four months. Midseason. Bud 9 rootstock. 10'h

\$49.00—5 gal. pot:

- F017 **Columnar Scarlet Sentinel**—Slim and tall, this fragrant-flowering variety bears full-sized red apples touched with yellow. A good choice for narrower gardens. 10–15'h by 4'w

\$79.00—7 gal. pot:

- F018 **Combo Espaliered** **NEW**—Three-tier espaliered tree with each branch a different variety, so six varieties in all. Varieties will be labeled, but differ from pot to pot, so pick your favorite. All varieties will be northern hardy and pollinize each other. Espaliered trees (trained to grow on a two-dimensional structure) are excellent for smaller gardens and are likely to increase fruit production. EMLA 111 rootstock. Height depends on training. 12–18'h

F019 **Apricot** *Prunus armeniaca* **NEW**

Seedling plants grown on their own root. Beautiful flowers in mid-spring, followed by a heavy crop of early-ripening fruit. Best in a north- or east-facing location to prevent early blooms and frost damage. ○

\$13.00—1 gal. pot

F020 **Blackberry, Wild Dwarf Red** *Rubus pubescens*

This trailing berry makes a great ground cover for any moist woodland area. The thornless stems develop decorative white flowers followed by small tart berries. It is not a heavy producer, but the berries are well worth the work to pick. Seed from St. Louis County, Minn. 6–12'h ○☀☹☹☹☹☹

\$9.00—4" pot

Blueberry *Vaccinium*

Popular for their fruit, compact size, and brilliant fall colors of orange and red. Must have acidic soil. These are self-pollinating unless noted otherwise, but will get larger fruit if a different variety is nearby for cross-pollination. White to light pink flowers. Fruit season is late June to August. ○☀☹☹☹☹☹

\$14.00—1 gal. pot:

- F021 **Aurora** *V. corymbosum*—Large, sweet berries, early season. Resistant to cracking and stores well. Deep red fall color. 4–5'h
- F022 **Chippewa**—A 1996 U of M introduction. A good plant for the home gardener with large dark blue fruits, mid-season, and good blueberry flavor. Very hardy. **** 3–4'h
- F023 **Friendship** *V. corymbosum*—Super hardy blueberry delivers great wild berry taste on vigorous, productive plants. From native plants in Friendship, Wis. Fruits mid-July to August (early for blueberries). Brilliant orange-red fall color. 3–4'h
- F024 **Low Bush** *V. angustifolium*—White blooms yield small light blue fruit with distinctive wild blueberry flavor. Can form colonies, creating a dense ground cover. Pruning is optional, but consider shearing by two-thirds every few years in late winter. Michigan source; very hardy. 1–2'h ☹☹☹
- F025 **Northblue**—Introduced 1983. Midseason dark blue fruit, large and attractive with good flavor. Very hardy. **** 2–3'h
- F026 **Northland**—Flexible branches do not break under heavy snow loads. Late-season fruit in long and loose clusters; nice wild berry flavor. Low stature and spreading growth habit also make it an attractive landscape plant. Very hardy. 2–4'h by 3–4'w

Blueberry *Vaccinium*

\$14.00—1 gal. pot (continued):

- F027 **Patriot**—Waxy, bell-shaped white flowers in May, followed by medium blueberries in early season. Dark green leaves turn red and purple in fall. 4–6'h by 4–6'w
- F028 **Polaris**—A 1996 introduction. Popular for its long storage properties. Early season fruit is very firm and sweet-scented. Must be cross-pollinated with another blueberry variety, such as Patriot. Very hardy. **** 3–4'h
- F029 **Superior**—Introduced by the University of Minnesota in 2009. It produces about one week later than most other varieties. Medium-sized berries have a sweet taste and are easy to pick. 3–6'h

Cherry, Bush *Prunus x eminus*

Extremely ornamental in spring when covered in beautiful flowers followed by purplish red fruit. Very hardy. Heavy yields up to 20 pounds. Fruit in three years, with full maturity in six years. The tart cherries are good fresh or make sensational jams or pie. ○☀☹☹☹☹☹

\$10.00—1 quart pot:

- F030 **Carmine Jewel**—A Canadian introduction with the North Star cherry as one of its parents. Fruit larger than a nickel ripens early, from mid-July to mid-August. Self-fruitful and vigorous, with few suckers. 6–8'h by 3'w **ORGANIC**

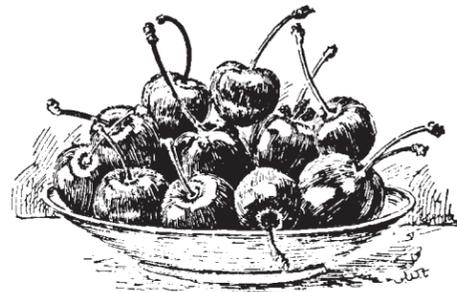
\$12.00—1 gal. pot:

- F031 **Crimson Passion** **NEW**—Mid-season dark red fruit. Self-fruitful but more productive with another variety nearby. 7–8'h

F032 **Cherry, Nanking** **NEW**

Prunus tomentosa

Pink buds open to white flowers producing tart, cherry-like half-inch dark red fruit. Used as a smaller substitute for pie cherries. A dense shrub, also known as Korean cherry, Chinese dwarf cherry, or Hansen's bush cherry. Very hardy. 6–10'h ○ \$15.00—1.5 gal. pot



Cherry, Pie *Prunus cerasus*

Beautiful spring blossoms, followed by tart, full-size cherries. Excellent summer food used by over 80 species of wildlife. Self-fertile. ○☀☹☹☹☹☹

\$44.00—5 gal. pot:

- F033 **Montmorency**—Valued as the best pie cherry. Heavy harvest in late July; one local gardener reports up to nine gallons of fruit. Protected location recommended. 15–20'h by 10–20'w
- F034 **North Star**—Very hardy and very productive U of M introduction. Great for cooking and freezing. Ripens in July. Semi-dwarf, 12–14'h

F035 **Cranberry** *Vaccinium macrocarpon*

Very productive varieties prized for processing into sauces. Large burgundy-red fruit. Cranberries do not require a flooded area, just regular watering to maintain soil moisture. Two varieties are required to get fruit. 1'h ○☹☹☹☹☹

\$8.00—3.5" pot:

- F035a **Ben Lear**
F035b **Pilgrim**

A tip from a professional fruit grower

I grow sour cherries and have ZERO bird problems. Why? I hang red plastic "cherries" in the trees and leave them in the tree year round, replacing them as they fade. Also, I put red painted stones among my strawberries as soon as blooming is finished.

The birds peck on the rocks, hurt their beaks and don't come back. AND I hang raspberry-shaped berry beads around the perimeter of the red raspberry patch as soon as blooming is done. It doesn't work 100 percent but it helps. Blackberry beads do not work with blackberry and black raspberry and I don't know why not.

— Jim Fruth, Brambleberry Farm, Pequot Lakes (source of some of our fruit plants)

Key

- Full sun
- ☉ Part sun/part shade
- Shade
- ☼ Good for bees
- 🐦 Bird food source
- 🦋 Butterfly-friendly
- 🐦 Hummingbird-friendly
- 🌿 Attractive foliage
- 🍷 Culinary
- 🌸 Edible flowers
- 🌿 Ground cover
- 🍵 Medicinal
- 🇺🇸 Minnesota native
- 🪨 Rock garden
- ❄️ Cold-sensitive: keep above 40°F
- ☠️ Toxic to humans
- 🛏️ Saturday restock

ROOTSTOCKS

Why are apples grafted onto rootstocks?

An apple tree grown from seed will not have the same traits as the parent tree, so desirable varieties must be propagated from cuttings. Grafting the cutting onto selected rootstocks allows us to control the size of the tree, which is good for urban gardeners.

Standard—Heights up to 30'

Bud. 9—Dwarf, up to 10'. May need to be staked permanently.

Bud. 118—Semidwarf, up to 15'

Bud. 118/Bud. 9—This is an interstem graft. The Bud. 118 rootstock makes the tree firmly rooted while the Bud. 9 interstem dwarfs the tree. The final tree will have a Bud. 118 base, Bud. 9 in the middle and the final apple variety at the top (for example, Honeycrisp). These trees will not need permanent staking.

EMLA 111—Semidwarf, up to 20'

Geneva 16—Dwarf, up to 10'

G11—Semidwarf, up to 20'

G41—Dwarf, up to 10'

M26—Semidwarf, up to 15'

P18—Semidwarf, up to 15'

Fruit

About those stars...

Throughout, you will notice trees, vines and shrubs that are marked with four or five stars (**** or *****). These plants have been noted as particularly suitable by Lonnee, Rose, Selinger, and Whitman in the 2011 edition of *Growing Shrubs and Small Trees in Cold Climates* as one of the best available on the market.



Currant *Ribes*

White flowers followed by fruits in clusters by mid-summer. The fruit is good for jellies, wines, and preserves. For the most fruit production, remove any stems that are more than four years old. Both varieties are self-fruitful and resistant to White Pine Blister Rust. Very hardy. ○●☞☞☞

\$13.00—1 gal. pot:

F036 **Ben Sarek**—Compact, with large dark purple to black fruit. Very high yields. 3'h

\$14.00—1 gal. pot:

F037 **Red Lake R. rubrum**—Vigorous plant that breaks dormancy early. Dark red fruits will ripen earlier with additional moisture. 4'h

F038 **Elderberry *Sambucus nigra***

Large, flat clusters of fragrant white blossoms in early summer, followed by glossy dark purple to black berries in drooping clusters in late autumn. Prune suckers as they appear to control spread. The elder flowers can be harvested once they are all opened. The intense fragrance is relaxing, as is tea made from them. Wait until the black fruits are fully ripened to pick and cook them; they cannot be eaten raw. 8–20'h by 8–20'w ○☞☞ **\$11.00—1 gal. pot**

Fig *Ficus carica*

Self-fruitful fig trees that are good in containers. Fruits in late summer until frost. Over-winter in a large pot in an attached garage or a fruit cellar or bring indoors as a houseplant. (Fig trees moved indoors often lose all their leaves, in which case cut back on watering until new leaves sprout.) ○☞☞

\$9.00—3.5" pot:

F039 **Assorted varieties**—These small fig trees are from several varieties, all good for pots in our climate.

\$19.00—1.5 gal. pot:

F040 **Chicago Hardy**—Despite its name, this fig can't be considered hardy here, though it may be worth trying with heroic protection, such as a giant pile of bagged oak leaves or a box built around it. 10–12'h by 9–10'w

Goji Berry *Lycium barbarum*

Grow superfruit in your own back yard. With the highest antioxidant values of any fruit, gojis have been treasured in China for centuries. Good fresh, dried or frozen. Requires staking. Harvest late summer to early fall. Somewhat of a trial plant in Minnesota; protected location recommended. 5–7'h ○☞☞☞

\$10.00—5.25" pot:

F041 **Big Lifeberry**—Tasty red berries.

F042 **Sweet Lifeberry**—Brilliant royal purple flowers.

Gooseberry *Ribes uva-crispa*

Gooseberries are half-inch to 1" round fruits with a flavor all their own, often used in desserts. White blossoms in spring. Green-lobed foliage turns red in fall. Attracts birds and butterflies. Self-fruitful. ○☞☞☞

\$14.00—1 gal. pot:

F043 **Hinnomaki Red R. uva-crispa**—Sweet-tart red fruit in summer. 3–5'h

F044 **Jeanne**—A new dark-red dessert berry. Late-ripening with high yields (about 3 pounds per plant). Highly resistant to white pine blister rust. Very few of the pesky spines. 4–5'h

Grape *Vitis*

Vigorous vines are great for covering fences, but most benefit from pruning for best fruit production. Panicles of fragrant greenish flowers in spring. Grapes mature from August into September. Self-fruitful. Climbs by tendrils. ○☞☞☞

\$6.00—3.5" pot:

F045 **St. Croix**—Medium to large dark blue berries in medium-sized bunches on productive vines. Self-fruitful, requiring regular pruning to maintain fruit production. 20'h

F046 **St. Pepin**—White slipskin, seeded grapes. Fruit good for dessert, white wine, and pink juice. 20'h

\$13.00—4.5" pot:

F047 **Frontenac Gris**—A U of M cold-hardy introduction. Blush pink to white, it's very good for white wines and as a seeded table grape. 8–10'h

F048 **Marquette**—Dark purple fruits, developed by the U of M's cold-hardy grape program. Very good for wine and juice. 20'h

Grape continued

\$15.00—5.25" pot:

F049 **Pixie Riesling**—White, sweet grapes in miniature bunches can be enjoyed fresh or for juice or wine. Sweet, tart flavor. Rather than growing tendrils, these dwarf plants put their energy into clusters of flowers, fruiting year-round if over-wintered indoors. Very hardy, they can be grown in the ground or in a container until fall. Part of a new line of naturally dwarf grape plants developed by the USDA. 1–2'h

\$16.00—1.5 gal. pot:

F050 **Edelweiss**—Vigorous greenish-white grape with high sugar content. Dessert and wine grape. 10–15'h

F051 **Frontenac**—The most widely planted red wine grape in Minnesota since its 1996 U of M introduction. Blue-black fruit with colored pulp. Very hardy and a heavy producer. Matures early October. 10–20'h

F052 **King of the North**—Very hardy dark purple seeded table and wine grape. Late ripening. Recommended as the one variety for both a good table grape and a red Concord style wine. Sweet tasty light red juice; the fresh fruit is a bit tart, but said to make the best jelly. Ripens slightly later than Bluebell. Highly disease-resistant. 10–20'h

F053 Hazelnut, American *Corylus americana*

A rounded shrub with half-inch edible nuts, two to four in a cluster. Useful among other shrubs and in naturalistic settings; suckers from the roots to form thickets. Excellent for wildlife. Jackson County, Minn., source. 6–8'h ○●☞☞☞ **\$11.00—1 gal. pot**

Honeyberry *Lonicera caerulea* var. *edulis*

From Japan and Russia via Saskatchewan, these honey-suckles have sweet-tart fruit. White blooms in the spring turn into long blue berries in June that are ideal for fresh eating or in any dessert. Easily harvested and low maintenance, accepting a wider range of soils than blueberries. Requires two varieties for better pollination. Hardy to -54F. ○●☞☞

\$14.00—1 gal. pot:

F054 **Borealis**—Large soft blue fruit, considered among the tastiest varieties. 4–5'h

F055 **Honeybee**—Excellent pollinizer. It is very fast growing, productive, and starts fruiting at an early age. Holds its fruit on the bush longer than most varieties. 4–6'h

F056 **Tundra**—Firm but tender fruits are large and rate high for flavor, somewhat like a blueberry-raspberry. 4–6'h

F057 Huckleberry, Black *Gaylussacia baccata*

Tubular white flowers cover this shrub in spring, followed by edible purplish black berries. Prefers acid soil.

Wisconsin source. 1–3'h ○●☞☞☞ **\$13.00—1 quart pot**

Kiwi, Hardy *Actinidia*

Vigorous fruiting vine, not the same as supermarket kiwi. It's eaten with the skin on, like a grape. Grows in any moist but well-drained soil; should not become dry in hot weather. Do not over-fertilize. For fruit, plant one pollinizer (Arctic Beauty) to every three to four fruiting plants. Twining; needs a trellis or fence, which it will quickly cover. Blooms in April. ○☞☞

\$6.00—2.5" pot:

F058 **Red Beauty A. kolomikta**—Fruiting variety. Foliage turns a lovely red in autumn. Fall color and yield best with more sun. Low maintenance. 15–20'h

\$8.00—1 quart pot:

F059 **Arctic Beauty A. kolomikta**—Pollinizing (non-fruiting) plant with white and pink variegated leaves, often used as a screen or shade vine because of its dense cover. One pollinizer can cover several nearby fruiting kiwi vines. Very hardy. 12'h

F060 **Krupnoplodnaya A. kolomikta**—Fruiting plant. Pink and white variegation after several seasons. Needs a pollinizer nearby to produce fruit. 10'h

\$18.00—1.5 gal. pot:

F061 **Issai A. arguta**—Climbing vine will set smooth-skinned fruit one year after planting. Does not require a pollinizer. 25'h by 10'w

We accept cash, checks, Amex,
Visa, MasterCard & Discover

Lingonberry *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*

This beautiful tiny shrub has reddish new leaves the size of mouse ears that turn glossy green. Clusters of bell-shaped, white to pinkish flowers bloom in May and are followed by tart red berries in July to be used for the famous lingonberry preserve or syrup. A circumpolar species, native to northern North America, Europe and Asia. Shallow-rooted and very hardy. Good planted in acidic soil with blueberries, rhododendrons, or azaleas. Two varieties needed for fruit. ○●☞☞☞

\$8.00—3.5" pot:

F062 **Red Pearl**—Small berries with about one pound of fruit per plant. 14–18"h by 12–18" w

F063 **Red Sunset**—Vigorous with medium to large berries. 8–15" h

F064 **Regal**—Medium to large berries. 8–15" h

F065 Pawpaw *Asimina triloba*

Large tropical leaves and purple blossoms give way to fruit that has given this small fruit tree the common name: Poor Man's Banana. Sweet, custard-like flavor. Excellent source of vitamins and minerals. Requires cross pollination for fruit production (two trees). Trial in Minnesota; let us know how yours does. 15–30'h by 5–15'w ○☞☞ **\$19.00—1 gal. pot**

Peach *Prunus amygdalus*

Yes, these are edible, freestone peaches. Fragrant pink to red-purple flowers in early spring. Self-fertile. Best in a north- or east-facing location to prevent early blooms and frost damage. Syn. *P. persica*. 12–15'h ○☞☞☞

\$12.00—1 gal. pot:

F066 **Seedlings**—Sweet fruit in late August. Cold-hardy, tolerant of late spring frosts. Grown from seeds of Contender.

\$42.00—5 gal. pot:

F067 **Contender**—Sweet yellow-fleshed fruits in late August. Cold-hardy and its later bloom time helps avoid late spring frosts.

F068 Pear, Semidwarf *Pyrus Summercrisp*

A U of M introduction with very early harvest, mid-August. Fruits are green with a red blush and are best eaten or refrigerated before they ripen to yellow. Crisp, juicy texture and sweet, mild flavor, they keep up to six weeks in the fridge. Requires another pear tree variety for pollination; it is a good pollenizer for other pear varieties. **** 12–18" h ○ **\$42.00—5 gal. pot**

Plum *Prunus*

Hardy and great for fresh eating or cooking. ○☞☞☞

\$42.00—5 gal. pot:

F069 **Stanley P. domestica**—Early September fruits with blue skin and pale yellow flesh. The sweet, dry flesh makes it ideal for preserves and drying. Self-fruitful. 20–25" h by 20–25" w

F070 **Toka**—Richly flavored, exceptionally hardy selection from South Dakota. Self-fruitful and one of the best pollenizers for other plums. Very hardy. Blooms in May, fruit ripens mid-August to early September. 15–20" h by 10–12" w

\$49.00—5 gal. pot:

F071 **BlackIce**—Cross between a cherry-plum and a Japanese dessert plum, resulting in 2" purple-black fruits. Superior winter hardiness and early ripening (two to four weeks before others). Requires a pollinizer, such as Toka. ***** 12–20" h

F072 Plum, Wild *Prunus americana*

White flowers in May followed by red or yellow edible fruit. Long thorns that can be used as needles. Hardy and drought-resistant. Excellent for wildlife. Jackson County, Minn., source. 15–20" h by 15" w ○☞☞☞☞ **\$11.00—1 gal. pot**

Raspberry *Rubus*

Upright, self-fruitful, thorny shrubs that don't require staking or support. Clusters of five-petaled, rose-like white flowers with yellow anthers give way to raspberries of excellent eating quality. Red raspberries spread by suckering underground; black raspberries spread when the tips reach the ground to make a new plant. Note: black raspberries should not be planted near any other color of raspberries or near blackberries. ○☞☞☞

\$6.00—1 quart pot:

F073 **Black Jewel**—Large, glossy black berries form on old canes and ripen in late June. 5–7" h

F074 **Heritage**—The number-one fall variety. Medium-sized red berries. The main crop ripens in early September, plus a small July crop (a.k.a. everbearing). Vigorous and hardy. 5–6" h

F075 **Nova**—Summer-fruiting, with consistent and very productive yields of firm, medium to large berries with excellent sweet flavor. Developed in Nova Scotia. 4–5" h

Watch for
the birdie!



Plants marked
with the bird icon
are best for
providing food to
birds in spring
when other foods
are in low supply.

