

Fruit

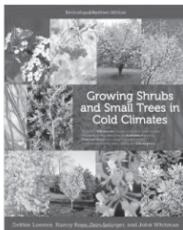
The widths of fruit trees and shrubs are similar to their heights unless noted otherwise.

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 on page 45.

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 details about hardiness at the Info Desk, so stop by!



Apple *Malus domestica*

Beautiful, fragrant spring flowers and fall fruit. Apples require another variety for pollenizing unless noted otherwise, but apple or crabapple trees are usually nearby in most areas. ○☀☂

\$39.00—3 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 pollenizer. Standard rootstock. 20–25'h

F002 **Hazen** **NEW**—Good eating, dessert, and cooking apple with a mild, sweet flavor. Round dark red fruits with greenish yellow flesh ripen in late August to early September. Introduced in 1980 by North Dakota State University. Frequently starts fruiting after three or four years. Does well without spraying. Fruit has a short storage life. Standard rootstock. 25–30'h

F003 **Honeycrisp**—The most popular apple developed at the U of M. Great for eating fresh or storing. Ideal for the home orchard. M7 semidwarf rootstock. ★★★★★ 9–12'h

F004 **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 flowers in early spring. Standard rootstock. 25–30'h

F005 **KinderKrisp** **NEW**—Small, exceptionally crisp and sweet: perfect for lunchboxes and snacking. Yellow-skinned fruits with heavy red mottling hang on the tree for an extended time. Best enjoyed fresh, but also can be juiced, baked, or made into jelly. Developed in Wright County, Minnesota, from a Honeycrisp parent. Ripens in late August. Standard rootstock. 25–30'h

F006 **Prairie Magic** **NEW**—Developed in Manitoba to thrive on the Canadian prairies, this variety produces sweet, crisp fruits excellent for eating fresh or cooking. Apples are yellow blushing to red where the sun hits them. Extremely hardy. Ripens in mid-September. Good keeper. Standard rootstock. 25–30'h

F007 **SnowSweet** **NEW**—Ideal for salads and fruit plates, with a sweet, rich taste and crisp white flesh that is exceptionally slow to oxidize and turn brown. Bronze-red 3" fruits ripen in mid-October. Introduced by the U of M in 2006. Above average resistance to scab and fire blight. Standard rootstock. 25–30'h

F008 **Sweet Sixteen** **NEW**—Red-streaked, conical fruits have a sweet, complex flavor of spicy cherry with a hint of vanilla. Apples are crisp, juicy, and excellent for fresh eating or baking. Introduced by the U of M in 1977. Fruit ripens in mid-September. May take a little longer than other cultivars to start bearing, up to five years from planting. M7 semidwarf rootstock. 9–12'h

F009 **Zestar!**—Crisp white flesh is sweet, tangy, and spicy. Fruit ripens early. Excellent for snacking, baking, and sauces. U of M introduction. M7 semidwarf rootstock. ★★★★★ 9–12'h

\$47.00—3 gal. pot:

F010 **Frostbite** **NEW**—One of the first hardy apples, bred by the U of M in 1921. It has been used to develop many other hardy varieties including Keepsake, Sweet Sixteen, and Honeycrisp. It was introduced to the public in 2008 with a naming contest, where eight different people suggested the name Frostbite out of 7,000 entries. It is intensely sweet, aromatic, and juicy. Eating this 2.5" apple with maroon and gold stripes has been likened to biting into sugarcane. Especially good for dessert and sweet cider. Ripens late September to mid-October. Standard rootstock. 25–30'h

Apple continued

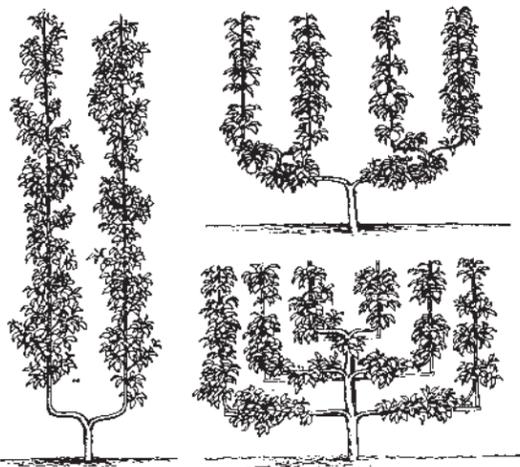
\$47.00—5 gal. pot:

F011 **Fireside**—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. EMLA 111 rootstock. 12–15'h

F012 **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

\$89.00—7 gal. pot:

F013 **Combo Espaliered**—Three-tier espaliered tree with each branch a different variety, so six varieties in all. Varieties are labeled, but differ from pot to pot, so pick your favorite. All varieties are northern-hardy and pollenate 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



Three ways to espalier apple trees

F014 **Apricot** *Prunus Debbie's Gold* **NEW**

1980 introduction from Manitoba, with flower buds hardy to -41° F. Pink flowers in spring, slightly later than other varieties. Firm, sweet 1–2" fruit ripens in July, good for canning and fresh eating. Self-fruitful, but bigger yields with a pollinizer, either another apricot variety or Nanking cherry. Best in a north- or east-facing location to prevent frost damage to early flower buds. 10–15'h by 8–12" w

○☀☂ \$45.00—3 gal. pot

F015 **Blackberry, Dwarf** *Red Rubus pubescens*

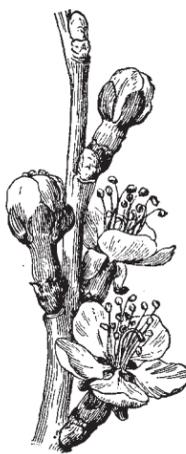
This trailing berry makes a great ground cover for any moist woodland area. The thornless stems develop decorative white flowers followed by small tart berries. It is not a heavy producer, but the berries are well worth the work to pick. Seed from St. Louis County, Minn. 6–12" h

○☀☂☂☂☂ \$7.00—4" pot

F016 **Blackberry, Thornless** *Rubus Black Satin*

Productive, thornless, semi-erect with deep blue-black fruit in mid- to late summer. Delicious for pies, cobblers, turnovers, topping ice cream, and adding to cereal. Upright canes bear large, antioxidant-rich fruit in early summer. Birds love the berries. Self-fruitful. Pale pink flowers. Best on a trellis or planted along a fence. Lay canes on the ground for winter protection. 3–4" h

○☀☂☂☂☂ \$26.00—1 gal. pot



Apricot flowers

Blueberry *Vaccinium*

Popular for their fruit, compact size, and brilliant fall colors of orange and red. White to light pink flowers. These are self-fruitful unless noted otherwise, but will get larger fruit if a different variety is nearby. Must have acidic soil. Fruit season is late June to August. Yields will start low, but increase over the first five years. More robust yields in future years if flower buds are removed the first year. ○☀☂☂☂

\$13.00—1 gal. pot:

F017 **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. ★★★★★ 3–4'h

F018 **Northblue**—Introduced 1983. Mid-season dark blue fruit, large and attractive with good flavor. ★★★★★ 2–3'h

F019 **Northcountry**—Prolific producer of medium-sized, mild fruit. Midseason. Semi-dwarf. 2–3'h

F020 **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. 2–4'h by 3–4" w

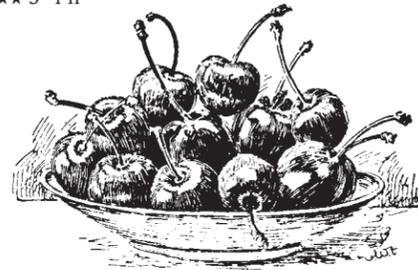
F021 **Patriot**—Waxy, bell-shaped white flowers in May, followed by medium blueberries in early season. Dark green leaves turn red and purple in fall. 4–6'h

F022 **St. Cloud**—A 1990 U of M introduction. The earliest berries of the season, medium in size, sweet with crisp texture. Must be pollinated by another blueberry variety. ★★★★★ 4–5'h

F023 **Superior**—Introduced by the U of M 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

\$17.00—2 gal. pot:

F024 **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. ★★★★★ 3–4'h



Cherry, Bush *Prunus*

From the University of Saskatchewan, hardy self-fruitful plants are ornamental in spring when covered in white to pink flowers. Dark red fruits in three years, with peak production after seven years. The tart cherries are good fresh or make sensational jams or pie. Cherries get sweeter as they ripen. ○☀☂

\$18.00—1 gal. pot:

F025 **Crimson Passion**—Mid-season dark red fruit. Self-fruitful but more productive with another variety nearby. 7–8'h

F026 **Romeo**—Up to 30 pounds of fruit per plant. Similar to Carmine Jewel, but ripens much later. Among the sweetest and best for juice. Few suckers. 6–12'h

\$23.00—2 gal. pot:

F027 **Carmine Jewel** *P. eminus*—Fruits remain on the branches past the ripe stage. Ripens from mid-July to mid-August. Vigorous, with few suckers. The North Star cherry is one of its parents. 6'h by 3" w

F028 **Crimson Passion**—Mid-season fruit with a high sugar content. No suckers. 7–8'h

F029 **Juliet**—Full-sized cherries, early to mid-season, with a high sugar content that make them the best dwarf cherry for fresh eating. Few suckers. 5–8'h

F030 **Cherry, Nanking** *Prunus tomentosa*

Pink buds open to white flowers producing tart, half-inch dark red fruit. Used as a smaller substitute for pie cherries. Two plants needed for pollination. A dense shrub, also known as Korean cherry, Chinese dwarf cherry, or Hansen's bush cherry. 6–10" h

\$16.00—8" pot

Cherry, Pie *Prunus*

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

\$45.00—3 gal. pot:

F031 **Sweet Cherry Pie** *P. 'Eubank'*—Sweeter than other pie cherries. Large red fruits make exceptional pies and preserves. Firm flesh that is not mushy when cooked. Bred in River Falls, Wisconsin, by orchardist Bill Eubank. 15'h

Key

- Full sun
- ☂ Part sun/part shade
- Shade

- ☼ Good for bees
- 🦉 Audubon-endorsed
- 🦋 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'h

EMLA 111—Semidwarf, 12–15'h

M7—Semidwarf 9–12'h

Fruit

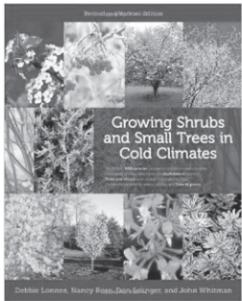
We accept cash, checks, Amex, Visa, MasterCard, Discover, and Apple Pay



Grapes

About those stars...

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



Watch for the birdie!



Plants marked with the bird icon are endorsed by the Audubon Society as providing food and habitat for birds. www.audubon.org/plantsforbirds



Gooseberries

Cherry, Pie *continued*

\$49.00—5 gal. pot:

F032 **North Star** *P. cerasus*—Very hardy and very productive U of M introduction. Great for cooking and freezing. Semi-dwarf with beautiful shape and coppery bark. 12–14'h

F033 **Cranberry** *Vaccinium macrocarpon* Pilgrim Pink flowers in late spring. Large burgundy-red fruit in fall is about 0.75" wide. Very productive variety prized for sauces. Cranberries do not require a flooded area, just regular watering to maintain soil moisture. 1'h
○☞☞☞☞☞ \$8.00—3.5" deep pot

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. These varieties are self-fruitful and resistant to white pine blister rust. ○☞☞☞☞☞

\$14.00—1 gal. pot:

F034 **Ben Sarek**—Compact, with large dark purple to black fruit. Very high yields. 3'h

\$16.00—8" pot:

F035 **White Imperial** *R. rubrum*—Light pink translucent berries are known for their good flavor. Fruit produces best on stems that are 2–3 years old. 3–4'h by 4–6'w ☞

F036 **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 ○☞☞☞☞☞ \$11.00—1 gal. pot

Fig *Ficus carica*

Self-fruitful fig trees that are good for containers. Fruits in late summer until frost. Overwinter in a large pot in an attached garage or a root 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. ○☞☞☞☞☞

\$7.00—4" deep pot:

F037 **Magnolia** *NEW*—Sweet juicy fruit and interesting foliage that looks like handprint cutouts. Best in dry conditions; excessive moisture will cause fruit to sour quickly. One of the best figs for canning. 4–10'h

\$15.00—1 gal. pot:

F038 **Black Spanish** *NEW*—Large, tropical-looking, lobed leaves. Produces sweet, dark fruit. Can be pruned to make an even smaller tree. Overwinter indoors. 8–10'h

\$18.00—8" pot:

F039 **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

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 ○☞☞☞☞☞

\$11.00—5.25" pot:

F040 **Big Lifeberry**—Tasty red berries.

F041 **Sweet Lifeberry**—Purple flowers and red berries.

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. Lobed foliage turns red in fall. Attracts birds and butterflies. Self-fruitful. ○☞☞☞☞☞

\$14.00—1 gal. pot:

F042 **Hinnomaki Red**—Sweet-tart red fruit in summer. 3–5'h

F043 **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

\$16.00—1 gal. pot:

F044 **Pixwell**—Pinkish fruit in summer. Virtually thornless. 3–5'h

Grape *Vitis*

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

\$13.00—4.5" pot:

F045 **Marquette**—Dark purple fruits, developed by the U of M's cold-hardy grape program. Very good for wine and juice. 20'h

\$16.00—1 gal. pot:

F046 **Bluebell**—Blue-black grape, excellent table quality similar to Concord in taste but hardier. 8–10'h

F047 **Somerset Seedless** *NEW*—Medium-sized, seedless red grape bred in Osceola, Wisconsin. Very early and very sweet with a flavor like strawberries. Excellent for fresh eating, jelly, and juice. Good resistance to downy and powdery mildew. 4–6'h

\$18.00—8" pot:

F048 **King of the North**—Very hardy, seeded dark purple 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. 10–20'h

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, a sweet-tart fruit. Yellow flowers in the early 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 wide range of soils. Requires two varieties that bloom together for better pollenization. Good source of early food for the hungry bees. ○☞☞☞☞☞

\$12.00—5.25" pot:

F050 **Yezberry Honey Bunch** *NEW*—Very sweet, tube-shaped blue fruits. Perfect for fresh eating, freezing, or canning. High in antioxidants. Requires another Yezberry for pollination. Developed in the U.S. from a Japanese variety. "Yez" refers to the northern Japanese island now called Hokkaido. 3–5'h

F051 **Yezberry Maxie** *NEW*—Olive-shaped berries are sweet and juicy. Flowers can withstand early spring frosts. 5–6'h

F052 **Yezberry Solo** *NEW*—Abundant yields of plump, sweet fruit. This honeyberry will self-pollinate, but yields and fruit size will be larger if Yezberry Maxie is planted nearby. 5–6'h

F053 **Yezberry Sugar Pie** *NEW*—Most compact Yezberry, good for smaller spaces. Otherwise, similar to Yezberry Honey Bunch. 3–4'h

\$14.00—1 gal. pot:

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

F055 **Honeybee**—Excellent pollinizer. 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 pink to possibly red flowers cover this shrub in spring, followed by edible purplish black berries. Red fall color. Prefers acid soil. Michigan source. 1–2'h ○☞☞☞☞☞ \$9.00—4.5" pot

Kiwi, Hardy *Actinidia arguta* Issai

Vigorous fruiting vine, not the same as supermarket kiwi. It's smooth-skinned and 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. Usually plant one pollinizer to every three to four fruiting plants, but the Issai variety does not require a pollinizer to fruit. Twining; needs a trellis or fence, which it will quickly cover. Blooms in April. 25'h by 10'w ○☞☞☞☞☞

F058 \$16.00—1 gal. pot

F059 \$19.00—1.5 gal. pot

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 in May are followed by tart red berries in July, used for the famous lingonberry preserve or syrup. A circumpolar native in northern North America, Europe, and Asia. Good planted in acidic soil with blueberries, rhododendrons, or azaleas. Two varieties needed for fruit. ○☞☞☞☞☞

\$8.00—4.5" pot:

F060 **Red Pearl** ☞☞☞—Small berries with about one pound of fruit per plant. 14–18"h

F061 **Red Sunset** ☞☞☞—Vigorous with medium to large berries. 8–15"h

F062 **Regal** ☞☞☞—Medium to large berries. 8–15"h

F063 Pawpaw *Asimina triloba*

Large, tropical-looking leaves and purple blossoms give way to fruit that has given this tree its other 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 ○☞☞☞☞☞ \$16.00—1 gal. pot

Peach *Prunus amygdalus*

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

\$13.00—1 gal. pot:

F064 **Siberian C** *NEW*—Originally developed as an exceptionally cold-hardy peach rootstock, it is reportedly hardy to –45° F (wood) and –25° F (fruit buds). Yellow 2–3" fruit has white flesh that is excellent for eating fresh and for drying. Said to have the richest-flavored peach juice. These are first-year seedlings and may require extra protection in their first winter if north of the Twin Cities. Fruiting can begin in year three. 12–14'h

\$45.00—5 gal. pot:

F065 **Contender**—Sweet yellow-fleshed fruits in late August. Cold-hardy and its later bloom time helps avoid late spring frosts. 12–15'h

F066 **Reliance**—Medium to large peaches with bright yellow flesh and yellow skin blushed with red. Ripens in August. 12–15'h by 8–10'w

Pear *Pyrus communis*

Pears are most productive with a different pear tree in the neighborhood for cross-pollination. White flowers. ○☞☞☞☞☞

\$45.00—3 gal. pot:

F067 **Golden Spice** *NEW*—Gold 2" fruits blush to red when they ripen in August. Better for preserves and baking than for fresh eating. Very resistant to fire blight. Standard rootstock. 25–30'h

\$47.00—5 gal. pot:

F068 **Summerrisp**—A U of M introduction with very early harvest in 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 pollenization; it is a good pollinizer for other pear varieties. S-333 rootstock. ★★★ 12–18'h

Plum *Prunus*

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

\$32.00—3 gal. pot:

F069 **Superior** *P. domestica* *NEW*—1933 U of M cross between a Japanese dessert plum and an American wild plum. Prolific white flowers in May, bright red fruit with sweet yellow flesh in August. Heavy-bearing (may need fruit-thinning). Requires a pollinizer such as BlackIce or Toka. 18–25'h

PLUM CONTINUES, PAGE 45

If you save Box Tops throughout the year, you can bring them to the plant sale. (A collection can will be located at the Info Desk under the central staircase.) *Thanks for your help!*



Thank you, Master Gardeners, for volunteering at the sale!

Master Gardeners will be on hand throughout the sale to answer questions (located near the central stairway).



Many are from Ramsey County:

www.co.ramsey.mn.us/mastergardener

To find your local Master Gardener program: www.extension.umn.edu/offices

Fruit

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

Plum continued

\$45.00—3 gal. pot:

F070 **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. ★★★★★ 18–25'h

\$45.00—5 gal. pot:

F071 **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

F072 **Toka**—Richly flavored, exceptionally hardy selection from South Dakota. Self-fruitful and one of the best pollinizers for other plums. Blooms in May, fruit ripens mid-August to early September. 15–20'h by 10–12'w 🌿

F073 **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 ○🌿🍷🍷
\$11.00—1 gal. pot

Raspberry *Rubus*

Upright, self-fruitful, thorny shrubs that don't require staking or support. Clusters of five-petaled white flowers with yellow anthers give way to flavorful fruit. Red raspberries spread by suckering underground; black raspberries spread when the tips reach the ground. Note: black raspberries should not be planted near any other color of raspberries nor near blackberries. ○🌿🍷🍷

\$6.00—4.5" pot:

F074 **Black Jewel** 🌿—Large, glossy black berries form on old canes and ripen in late June. 5–7'h

F075 **Heritage** 🌿—Medium-sized red berries ripen in early September, plus a small July crop (considered everbearing). Vigorous and hardy. 5–6'h

\$13.00—1 gal. pot:

F076 **Autumn Bliss**—Large berries, dark red with mild flavor. Prolific, with fruit from late August until killing frost. Extra hardy. Easy maintenance. It fruits on new wood so can be cut to the ground every year. Good for fresh eating, preserves, and desserts. 4–5'h

F077 **Pequot Black**—Black raspberries for the North. Developed by Jim Fruth of Pequot Lakes, Minn. Fruiting season is about three weeks long in July. Berries are firm and medium-sized. 4–5'h

\$16.00—1 gal. pot:

F078 **Boyne**—Large red berries in summer. Vigorous and sturdy, productive and extremely hardy. A 1960 introduction from Morden, Manitoba. 4–5'h

F079 **Caroline**—University of Maryland red variety, one of the most productive. Fall bearing. Vigorous. 4–5'h

F080 **Fallgold**—Extra-large and ever-bearing yellow; two crops a year in spring and July–August, but the later crop produces until frost. Very sweet and juicy. 3–4'h

F081 **Killarney**—Vigorous, cold-tolerant, summer-bearing raspberry developed in Manitoba. Medium-sized red fruit with good eating and freezing quality. Sibling variety to Boyne. 3–4'h

\$18.00—8" pot:

F082 **Latham Red**—Large, firm red berries late June to mid-July. Burgundy fall foliage for landscape interest. Very productive and cold-hardy, developed in Minnesota in 1920. 4–6'h

\$19.00—1 gal. pot:

F083 **Anne**—Hands-down the best-tasting yellow raspberry and also highly productive. Extra-large berries ripen from late August through October. Few thorns. Benefits from spring pruning for summer fruit, or a complete cutback for fall fruit. 4–5'h

\$34.00—2 gal. pot:

F084 **Raspberry Shortcake** **NEW**—Compact, thornless, full-size red fruit in mid-summer. Less aggressive spreader than most raspberries. 2–3'h

Rhubarb *Rheum rhabarbarum*

Great for pies and preserves. Large green leaf blades are toxic to humans, while the tart stalks are edible. 30–40"h by 36–48"w ○🍷

\$3.00—4" pot:

F085 **Victoria** 🌿—Popular, medium-sized stalks with pink at the bottom and green at the top. Heavy producer.

\$6.00—1 quart pot:

F086 **Crimson Cherry** 🌿—Bright red stalks are red throughout. Vigorous grower. Also known as Crimson Red and Crimson Wine.

\$16.00—1 gal. pot:

F087 **Chipman's Canada Red**—Bright red stalks that do not fade when cooked. One of the sweetest varieties of red rhubarb.



Rhubarb

Seaberry

Hippophae rhamnoides

Grown worldwide as a perennial fruit because the half-inch orange fruits in late summer and fall are loaded with vitamins C, A, and E and taste like orange and passionfruit. The branches with narrow silvery leaves are used in flower arrangements. Likes poor, sandy soil. Sharp thorns, so keep it pruned for easier harvesting. Requires both fruiting and pollinizing plants to get fruit. Spreads aggressively. ○🍷🍷

\$25.00—2 gal. pot:

F088 **Orange September** **NEW**—Fruiting variety with sweet orange berries, bred for larger size. Long stems with fewer and softer thorns make picking easier. From Saskatchewan, Canada. 10'h

F089 **Pollmix**—This pollinizer with an early bloom time pairs well with Orange September, pollinizing up to six of them with wind-blown pollen. Inconspicuous green-brown flowers, April–May. 7–10'h

Serviceberry, Saskatoon

Amelanchier alnifolia

White flowers in early spring give way to showy, edible berries in summer and then brilliant fall color. Serviceberries are native, fruit-bearing shrubs. A xeriscape plant. ○🍷🍷

\$12.00—1 gal. pot:

F090 **Regent**—Red fall color and widely grown for its dark-purple fruit. 4–6'h 🌿

\$12.00—5.25" pot:

F091 **Wild Serviceberry** 🌿—This multi-stemmed shrub can be trained into a small tree. Extremely cold-hardy, drought-tolerant, and not picky about soil condition. Fruits are important to wildlife. Eastern North Dakota source. 20'h by 10'w 🍷🍷

\$18.00—1 gal. pot:

F092 **Standing Ovation**—Red and orange fall color. Upright, oval shape is attractive in winter. Good for hedges. Also known as Obelisk. 15'h by 4'w

Strawberry *Fragaria x ananassa*

Lovely perennial fruits that are easy to grow. They prefer sandy soil, but can be grown almost anywhere. Spread by runners. Self-fertile. ○🌿🍷

\$2.00—2.5" pot:

F093 **Tristan** 🌿—Rosy red flowers and an abundance of aromatic sweet berries. Everbearing. Few to no runners make this a great choice to grow as edging along a path where you can easily find the berries. 6–10"h by 24" w

\$3.00—3.5" pot:

F094 **Archer** **NEW** 🌿—2016 introduction from Cornell University with huge berries the size of plums and intense aroma and flavor. Junebearing. 8–10"h

F096 **Gasana**—Ornamental everbearing strawberry has large pink flowers and tasty fruit at the same time. 12" h by 24–36" w

F097 **Toscana**—An everbearing strawberry with masses of deep pink blossoms. Productive plant produces sweet, tender red berries. Also known as Tuscany. Sister variety to the Gasana strawberry. 12" h by 24–36" w

\$3.50—4 plants in a pack:

F098 **Honeoye** 🌿—June-bearing. One big crop, better for canning. 6–10" h by 24" w

F099 **Ozark Beauty** 🌿—Everbearing; unusually vigorous plants with thick foliage and deep roots. 6–10" h by 24" w

\$5.00—3.5" pot:

F100 **White Pineberry**—The strawberry that tastes like a pineapple. Small to medium white fruit covered with red seeds, aromatic and flavorful. 8–12" h by 10–18" w

\$5.00—6 plants in a pack:

F101 **Jewel** 🌿—Large, glossy bright red fruits with good firmness and flavor. Summer-bearing, very productive. 6–10" h by 24" w

F102 **San Andreas** **NEW** 🌿—Upright, vigorous plants produce sweet and juicy 1–2" berries throughout the summer. Fewer runners than most other varieties. Everbearing. 12–18" h by 18–24" w

Strawberry, Alpine *Fragaria vesca*

Numerous small, slender berries. Fragrant and tasty, summer to fall. Likes part shade and regular water. Nice along paths, and good in containers, too (plant in the ground in fall). The species is a plant native in Minnesota. Runnerless, but may self-seed somewhat. ○🍷🍷🍷

\$3.00—2.5" pot:

F103 **Variiegata**—Attractive cream and green foliage on a finely textured, spreading ground cover with scented white flowers. Requires a consistently moist but not too wet spot and does best in light shade. Occasional fruits. 6" h by 12–15" w

\$3.00—3.5" pot:

F104 **Yellow Wonder** 🌿—Many prefer this white berry with yellow seeds over traditional red strawberries. Considered sweeter, too. And birds ignore them totally. 6–8" h by 12–15" w

\$3.50—4 plants in a pack:

F105 **Alexandria** 🌿—Red berries on productive plants. 10" h by 12–15" w

Key

- Full sun
- ◐ Part sun/part shade
- Shade
- 🌿 Good for bees
- 🦉 Audubon-endorsed
- 🦋 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



Strawberry

See also *Unusual and Rare Plants for the QUINCE*, page 19, and *CITRUS*, page 20.

More shrubs and trees with edible fruit include **BLADDERNUT**, **BLACK CHERRY**, **CHOKEBERRY**, and **CHOKECHERRY**, page 47.

Why No Zone Numbers?

You've probably seen those colorful bands across the map of the U.S. called USDA hardiness zones.

They're based exclusively on minimum temperatures. These maps put us in Zone 4, with minimum temperatures in the –20°F to –30°F range. And it does, indeed, get that cold here once in a while.

A plant's survival, however, is dependent on many factors, including soil, sunlight, watering, drainage, exposure to wind, mulch, snow cover, and of course the winters' minimum temperatures. Minimum temperature is just one of many factors and zone numbers oversimplify the game.

Within our "Zone 4" gardens, there are many microclimates that allow plants to survive. The "heat zone" around the foundation of a heated home is just one example. The wind shelter from buildings and fences can make a huge difference in a plant's ability to survive our long, dry winters. For other plants, shelter from late winter sun will keep the buds alive through the brutal

freeze-thaw cycles of our often tentative springs.

When long-time gardeners compare notes on perennials, it usually turns out that one has never been able to get a certain plant to survive the winter, while for another the same plant grows like a weed.

The zone numbers listed for plants in books and online are good guidelines, but they can be confusing and often too conservative. The experience of other gardeners in your area is a much better guideline. So:

Talk to your neighbors. Join a garden club. Ask questions and share your own experience.

Ask at the Master Gardener booth if you have questions about the proper soil, light and watering for the plants you have chosen. They can also tell you if your perennials need special winter protection.

Give us feedback. We want to hear how the plants do in your garden. That's how we will all find out what plants are successful here. info@FriendsSchoolPlantSale.com

