



3-yr. old pine transplant (left) vs. a 2-yr. old seedling (right).

### WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CONIFER SEEDLINGS AND TRANSPLANTS?

Conifer seedlings are 2-years old and are a good choice for larger plantings as they require smaller planting holes and are easier to plant with a shovel or planting bar. They can also be planted in a nursery bed for a year to two to gain additional size before planting in their permanent location.

Transplants are 3 or 4-years old and have been moved to another planting bed at the tree nursery to allow more root and stem development. This makes them a good choice when planting fewer trees, filling in spots where previously planted trees have died, or when you just want to start with larger trees.



3-yr. old spruce transplant (left) vs. a 2-yr. old seedling (right).

## FRUIT TREES & BERRY PLANTS

Trees are bare-root, semi-dwarf, 5-6 feet tall, 1/2 - 3/4" caliper and should bear fruit in 3-5 years.

**POLLINATION:** For proper pollination, apples need at least two trees of different varieties; cherries and peaches are self-fertile and pears are partially self-fertile.

APPLES	
<b>Gala</b>	One of the finest eating apples there is. The yellowish flesh is crisp, juicy and fine tasting. It can be used for all purposes. Ripens in September.
<b>Granny Smith</b>	Crisp, tart, juicy flavor and outstanding keeping qualities. Used for cooking, baking and fresh eating. In Zone 5 or colder let fruit hang as long as possible for better condition—when green background color turns a little yellowish it is mature and ready to pick. Ripens in late October – early November.
<b>Honeycrisp</b>	Crisp, sweet & juicy flavor. Brilliant red with some striping to mostly red-striped over a straw yellow background color when ready to pick. Very hardy and productive. Keeps well when picked in peak condition. Harvest in mid-September.
CHERRIES (dark sweet)	
<b>Black Gold</b>	Sweet, dark red cherry with firm red flesh. Good for eating out of hand and canning. Self-pollinating so only one tree is needed. Late blooming, and somewhat frost resistant.
PEACHES	
<b>Red Haven</b>	One of the easiest and tastiest peaches to grow. Hardy and very productive. Large, freestone fruit, very juicy and sweet. Good for pies, canning, cooking or baking. Ripens in June to July.
PEARS	
<b>Bartlett</b>	Large-size fruit, golden-yellow, tender, juicy flesh. Excellent for canning and desserts. Trees are strong growing with a tendency for compact, upright growth. Ripens in September.
OTHER TREE FRUIT	
<b>Paw Paw, Common</b>	Largest fruit native to North America. Fruit weighs from 4 oz to 1 Lb each. Flavor and texture like banana custard. Trees prefer moisture and can tolerate full shade. Cross pollination when plants are 15-25' apart.
<b>Persimmon, Common</b>	Grow in a variety of soils, including clay, sand, dry or wet. Trees begin producing in 6-10 years.
<b>Plum, American Wild</b>	Shorter tree that tends to grow in shrubby form. Great for controlling soil erosion. Fruiting typically begins in year 3 and produces prolific but variable fruit.
BERRY PLANTS	
Plants are bare-root. Require a minimum of 6-8 hours of sunlight, early morning preferred. Plant on well-drained soils. <u>Spacing for Blackberries:</u> 3-4' between plants in row, 8-12' between rows. <u>Spacing for Raspberries:</u> 12-18" between plants in row, 8-12' between rows.	
<b>Blackberry, Chester</b>	Winter hardy and productive. Thornless stems produce large, firm fruit that ripens in early to mid-August. Bear one year after planting. Fruit has good flavor and does not soften or lose its shiny black color in hot weather. Plants are vigorous and show resistance to cane blight. Soil pH of 6.5 to 6.8 recommended.
<b>Raspberry, Prelude</b>	Very winter hardy and vigorous producing medium to large, fairly firm and very good flavored fruit that ripens in mid-June. Bear one year after planting. Also fall-bearing, but biggest crop in the spring. Soil pH of 6.5 to 6.8 recommended.