

# Fruit & Nuts

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 at [www.FriendsSchoolPlantSale.com/zones](http://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 more 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, but apple or crabapple trees are usually nearby in most areas. ○☼

\$58.00—5 gal. pot:

F001 **Haralson**—Class of '22 graduate of the University of Minnesota eager for work in northern climates. Distinctive tart flavor, very crisp and juicy. Tends toward biennial fruiting, ripening in mid-October. Semi-dwarf M7 rootstock. 12–16'h

F002 **Honeycrisp**—The most popular apple developed by the U of M. Great for eating fresh or storing. Ideal for home orchards. Mid-September ripening. Geneva 890 semi-dwarf rootstock. \*\*\*\*\* 12–15'h

F003 **Honeycrisp, Firestorm**—A strain of Honeycrisp that turns red sooner than the original. Ripens in September. Ideal for the home orchard. Dwarf Bud9 rootstock. 9–12'h

F004 **Liberty**—Red-over-yellow 3" fruit with white flesh, good texture, and just the right ratio of tart to sweet ripens late September to early October. Keeps well. Developed in 1955 by Cornell University, it has natural resistance to apple scab, cedar apple rust, fire blight, and powdery mildew. Good for eating, cooking, and canning. M7 semi-dwarf rootstock. 12–16'h

F005 **Lodi** **NEW**—One of the earliest ripening apples, with large green-yellow fruit in July and August. Flesh is sweet-tart, good for fresh-eating, cooking, and freezing, but doesn't store well. 1924 cross of Yellow Transparent with Montgomery. Resistant to powdery mildew. EMLA 111 rootstock. 15–20'h

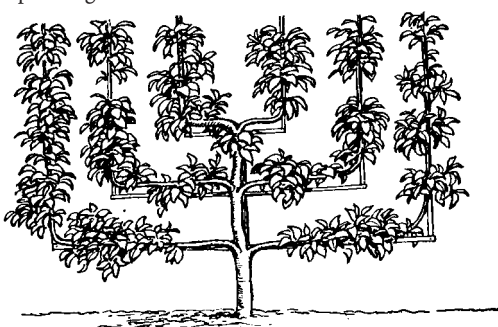
F006 **Norland** **NEW**—Extremely cold-hardy and early to produce. Medium-sized apples ripen to red late summer to early fall. Flesh is sweet and crisp. Good for fresh-eating and cooking, but pick before fully ripe for better storage. Resistant to apple scab, powdery mildew, and cedar apple rust. B.10 rootstock. \*\*\*\*\* 10–12'h

F007 **Pink Lady**—Late-season apple with medium-sized sweet-tart fruit with a white interior. Originally from Australia, also known as Cripps Pink. EMLA111 rootstock. 15–20'h by 10–16'w

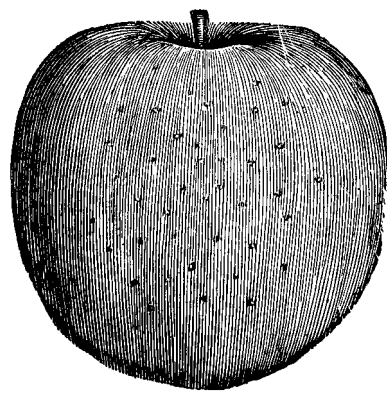
F008 **SnowSweet**—Ideal for salads and fruit plates. Sweet and rich, it is exceptionally slow to oxidize and turn brown. Bronze-red 3" fruits ripen in mid-October. Introduced by the U of M in 2006. Above average resistance to scab and fire blight. Standard rootstock. 25–30'h

F009 **State Fair**—Red and orange stripes on yellow background. Crisp with a tart to slightly sweet flavor. Ripens in mid- to late August. Good for eating and baking. Shelf life of two to four weeks. M7 or M106 semi-dwarf rootstock. 12–16'h

F010 **Sweet Sixteen**—Red-streaked, conical fruits have a sweet, complex flavor of spicy cherry with a hint of vanilla. Crisp, juicy, and excellent for fresh eating or baking. Introduced by the U of M in 1977. Ripens in mid-September. May take a little longer than others to start bearing, up to five years from planting. M7 semidwarf rootstock. 12–16'h



An espaliered apple tree



## Apple continued

\$112.00—7 gal. pot:

F011 **Espaliered Combo**—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 pollenize 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. 15–20'h

## F012 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 ○☼☼☼☼☼ \$10.00—4" pot

## F013 Blackberry, Thornless

*Rubus Baby Cakes*

Dwarf blackberry with white flowers in spring and early summer, followed by sprays of large, juicy berries of red and purple. Summer berries grow on second-year canes (floricanes). A second smaller harvest will follow in fall on first-year canes (primocanes). Delicious for pies, cobblers, turnovers, topping ice cream, and adding to cereal. Birds love the berries. Self-fruitful. Best on a trellis or planted along a fence. Lay canes on the ground for winter protection. 3–4'h ○☼☼ \$20.00—8" pot

## Blueberry *Vaccinium*

Popular for their fruit, compact size, and brilliant fall colors of orange and red. Waxy white to light pink flowers. Must have acidic soil. Plant two or more varieties with the same bloom and fruit time for best pollinization. Fruit season ranges from 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. ○☼☼

\$14.00—1 gal. pot:

F014 **Chippewa**—A 1996 U of M introduction. A good plant for the home gardener with large dark blue fruits in mid-season and good blueberry flavor. \*\*\*\* 3–4'h

F015 **Northblue**—Introduced 1983. Mid-season dark blue fruit, large and attractive with good flavor. \*\*\*\* 2–3'h

F016 **Northcountry**—Prolific producer of mild fruit. Mid-season. Semi-dwarf. 2–3'h

F017 **Northland**—Flexible branches do not break under heavy snow loads. Mid-season fruit in long and loose clusters; nice wild berry flavor. Low stature and spreading growth habit also make it an attractive landscape plant. 3–4'h

F018 **Patriot**—Flowers in May, followed by medium blueberries in early season. Dark green leaves turn red and purple in fall. 4–6'h

## Blueberry continued

\$14.00—1 gal. pot (continued):

F019 **Polaris**—A 1996 introduction. Popular for its long storage properties. Early-season fruit is very firm and sweet-scented. Must be pollenized by another blueberry variety, such as Patriot. \*\*\*\* 3–4'h

F020 **Toro**—Northern highbush blueberry. Prolific producer, noted for its large and very sweet berries. Mid-season. 4–6'h by 3–4'w

## Cherry, Bush *Prunus*

Tart cherries are good fresh or make sensational jams or pie. Cherries get sweeter as they ripen. Easy to net for foiling marauding birds. Self-fruitful. ☼○

\$28.00—2 gal. pot:

F021 **Cupid** *P. x kerrasis*—Produces the largest fruit of any of the bush cherries. Ripens August–September. 5–8'h

F022 **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

F023 **Romeo**—Up to 30 pounds of fruit per plant. Ripens mid- to late summer. Among the sweetest and best for juice. Few suckers. 6–12'h

\$42.00—3 gal. pot:

F024 **Wowza!** *P. fruticosa x cerasus*—White flowers become bright red fruit that is almost twice as large as other bush cherries, with a high fruit to pit ratio. Ripens August–September and will produce up to 20 pounds of cherries. 5–8'h

## F025 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 pollenization. A dense shrub, also known as Korean cherry, Chinese dwarf cherry, or Hansen's bush cherry. 6–10'h ○☼ \$19.00—8" pot

## Cherry, Pie *Prunus cerasus*

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

\$16.00—3.5" deep pot:

F026 **Seedlings of Garfield Plantation** **NEW**—

Extremely cold-hardy and productive, these are genetically variable seedlings from offspring of a tree in Aroostook County, Maine, that produced fruit after a low of –44°F. Fruit is medium-sized, orange-red, and tart. Trees are prone to sucker. Height unknown although trees are likely to remain small.

\$63.00—5 gal. pot:

F027 **North Star**—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

## F028 Cornelian Cherry

*Cornus mas Oikos' Hungarian*

This tree says "Hello, spring" by covering its branches with clusters of small yellow flowers. Leaves follow, and then midsummer bright red cherries. Sour fruit can be eaten fresh, like a blend of sour cherry and cranberry, but it's best used in jams and sauces. Slow grower with arching branches. Upright, barrel-shaped, multi-stemmed Eurasian dogwood. Can be pruned to a single trunk. Tolerates heavy clay soil. Partially self-fruitful, so plant two trees for bigger harvest. The fruit ripens after it falls from the tree. 15–25'h ○☼ \$12.00—3.5" deep pot

## Currant *Ribes*

White flowers followed by fruits in clusters by mid-summer. The round 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. ○☼☼

\$19.00—8" pot:

F029 **Blanka White** *R. rubrum* **NEW**—Large clusters of translucent white to yellowish berries. From Slovakia. 3–5'h

\$29.00—1 gal. pot:

F030 **Ben Sarek** *R. nigrum* ☼☼—Compact, with large dark purple to black fruit. Very high yields. 3'h ☼

F031 **Pink Champagne** **NEW** ☼☼—Clusters of iridescent soft pink fruits. Sweet, bubbly cross of red and white currants with substantial yield for a compact plant. 4'h

F032 **Red Lake** *R. rubrum* ☼☼—Vigorous plant that breaks dormancy early. Dark red fruits will ripen earlier with additional moisture. 4'h ☼

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## Key

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

- ☼ Attractive to 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



Black currant

## 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'

### Bud9

Dwarf, up to 10'. May need to be staked permanently. Extra cold-tolerant.

### B.10 (Bud 10)

Dwarf, up to 10–12'. May need to be staked permanently. Extra cold-tolerant.

### EMLA 111

Semistandard, up to 20' (can be pruned to stay shorter)

### Geneva 890

Semidwarf, up to 15'

### M7

Semidwarf, up to 16'

### M106

Semidwarf, up to 15'

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**Currant continued**

**\$29.00—1 gal. pot (continued):**  
 F033 **Titania** *R. nigrum* **NEW** 🐝—Mild-flavored, glossy black berries usually ripen all at once. Appreciated for late-season blooming (good for northern gardens) and enhanced resistance to white pine blister rust. Developed in Sweden by Pal Tamas as a cross between Consort, Kayaanin Musta, and Altaskaya Dessertnaya. 3–6'h

F034 **Elderberry, Black** *Sambucus canadensis* 🐝  
 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. Self-fruitful. Wait until the black fruits are fully ripened to pick and cook them; they cannot be eaten raw. Mason County, Mich., source. 8–20'h ○ 🐝 🌿  
**\$15.00—5.25" pot**

**Fig** *Ficus carica*  
 The easiest indoor fruit. Fruits in late summer until frost. Good for containers. Best outdoors for summer. Over-winter in a large pot in an attached garage or a root cellar, or bring indoors to over-winter. Can be pruned to make an even smaller tree. Fig trees moved indoors often lose all their leaves, in which case cut back on watering until new leaves sprout. Self-fruitful. ○

**\$13.00—1 gal. pot:**  
 F035 **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

F036 **LSU Purple**—Dark red to purple 2" fruit with a light red interior. 1991 Louisiana State University introduction may have up to three crops per year when mature. 8–10'h

F037 **Marseilles** **NEW**—Large yellow fruit with a deep pink interior. Originally from the south of France, this was Thomas Jefferson's favorite fig. Very productive. 10–12'h by 9'w

**\$29.00—1 gal. pot:**  
 F038 **Vern's Brown Turkey** 🐝—Mellow, honey-flavored four-ounce fruits with a light amber interior. After the tree has matured for two years, abundant harvests are ideal for drying. Named for Pacific Northwest garden writer Vern Nelson, to distinguish it from less reliable varieties with similar names. 10–12'h

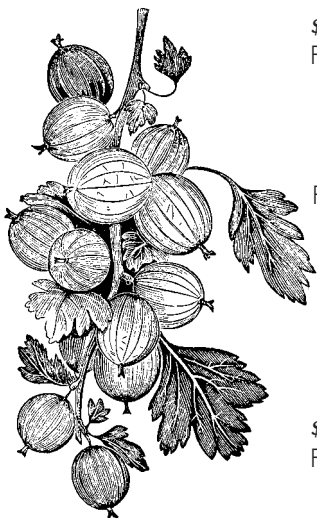
**Gooseberry** *Ribes*  
 Half-inch round fruits with a flavor all their own, often used in desserts. White blossoms in spring. Lobed foliage turns red in fall. Attracts birds and butterflies. Self-fruitful. ○ 🦋

**\$15.00—1 gal. pot:**  
 F039 **Jeanne** *R. uva-crispa*—A new dark-red dessert berry. Late-ripening with high yields (about three pounds per plant). Highly resistant to white pine blister rust. Very few of the pesky spines. 4–5'h

**\$26.00—2 gal. pot:**  
 F040 **Easy Pickings** *R. x Boughen's Thornless* **NEW**—Nearly thornless, the berries ripen to a lovely coral pink. Produces heavier yields with a cross-pollenizer. 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. ○ 🐝

**\$8.00—3" deep pot:**  
 F041 **Somerset Seedless**—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



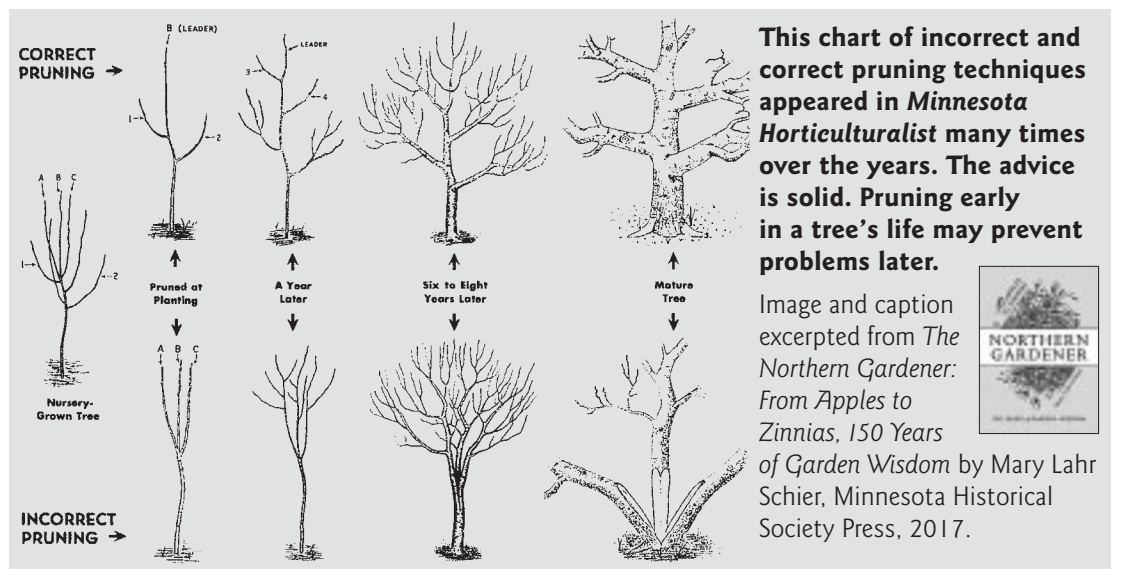
Gooseberries



Grapes



Peach



This chart of incorrect and correct pruning techniques appeared in *Minnesota Horticulturalist* many times over the years. The advice is solid. Pruning early in a tree's life may prevent problems later.

Image and caption excerpted from *The Northern Gardener: From Apples to Zinnias, 150 Years of Garden Wisdom* by Mary Lahr Schier, Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2017.



**Grape continued**

**\$17.00—4.5" pot:**  
 F042 **Marquette**—Dark purple fruits, developed by the U of M's cold-hardy grape program. Very good for wine and juice. 20'h

**\$21.00—8" pot:**  
 F043 **Concord** *V. labrusca*—Exceptionally sweet dark purple seeded fruit with skins that slip off the pulp. America's favorite grape was used by the Welch family to bottle the first fresh fruit juice in 1869 as a nonalcoholic communion wine. The family also used it for the first grape jelly. Delicious eaten fresh or made into wine as well as juice and jelly. 8–10'h

F044 **Hazelnut, American** **NEW** *Corylus americana* Bailey Select Purple Leaf  
 Leaves emerge purple in the spring, mature to purple-green, and end with ruby-red fall color. Attractive and upright. A rounded shrub with half-inch edible nuts, two to four in a cluster. Useful among other shrubs. Suckers from the roots to form thickets. Excellent for wildlife. A different American hazelnut is needed nearby to get nuts. 8–12'h ○ 🐝 🌿  
**\$36.00—2 gal. pot**

F045 **Hazelnut, Badgersett Hybrids** *Corylus* **NEW**  
 Young plants grown from Badgersett's hazelnut hybrid swarm in southern Minnesota. The swarm is a mix of wild American hazelnuts (*C. americana*) from Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Wisconsin; heritage European hazelnut (*C. avellana*) cultivars from the Mediterranean and Central Europe; and a wild beaked hazelnut (*C. cornuta*) from Peace River, Alberta; plus any wild pollen that managed to float into the various breeding plots in the last century. A rounded shrub with half-inch edible nuts, two to four in a cluster. Excellent for wildlife. Bred since 1978 for good nut production. Resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight. Two plants needed, 4–10' apart, to get nuts. 10–12'h by 6–8'w ○ **\$11.00—3" deep pot**

**Honeyberry** *Lonicera caerulea*  
 From Japan or Russia, a sweet-tart fruit, high in antioxidants. 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 pollinization. Good source of early food for the hungry bees. ○ 🐝  
**\$11.00—4" deep pot:**

F046 **Yezberry Solo**—Abundant yields of plump, sweet fruit. Fruits well without a pollenizer. Yields and fruit will be larger if Yezberry Maxie is planted nearby. "Yez" refers to the northern Japanese island now called Hokkaido. 5–6'h

F047 **Yezberry Maxie**—Olive-shaped berries are sweet and juicy. Flowers can withstand early spring frosts. The largest we've seen. Developed in the U.S. from a Japanese variety. 5–6'h

F048 **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. Self-fruitful, but better fruit production if you plant more than one. Michigan source. 1–2'h ○ 🐝 🌿  
**\$10.00—4" pot**

F049 **Jostaberry, Black** *Ribes nigrum x uva-crispa*  
 Hybrid of black currant and gooseberry, with the larger berry size and sweetness of the gooseberry and distinctive flavor of the black currant. Thornless and self-fruitful. 5–6'h ○ 🐝  
**\$14.00—1 gal. pot**

**Kiwi, Hardy, Actinidia arguta**  
 Not your fuzzy kiwis! Hardy kiwiberries have a thin, smooth, edible skin. They range in size from large blueberries to large grapes. Buds appear in late spring and may require protection from late frosts. Small, fragrant white flowers. Produces fruit in three to four years. Grow on a strong, T-shaped trellis. Mulch roots for winter protection. A pollenizing plant is required. Twining. ○ ○

**\$12.00—1 gal. pot:**  
 F050 **Anna**—Fruiting plant with penny-sized green fruits and a taste similar to pineapple. Ripens early to mid-October. 8–15'h  
 F051 **Geneva 3**—Fruiting plant with fruits slightly smaller than those of Anna, but a prolific producer of very sweet, tropical-tasting berries. Ripens late September to early October. 15–20'h  
 F052 **Meador**—Pollenizer needed for Anna and Geneva 3. Can pollinize up to five fruiting plants. 10–15'h

**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 plant in northern North America, Europe, and Asia. Good planted in acidic soil with blueberries, rhododendrons, or azaleas. Two varieties needed for fruit. ○ 🐝 🌿

**\$11.00—1 gal. pot:**  
 F053 **Erntesegen** **NEW**—High yields of very large berries. Can produce both a summer and fall crop. This variety tolerates the widest range of growing conditions and is one of the most tolerant of heat as well as bitter chills. 1–1.5'h  
 F054 **Red Sunset**—Vigorous with medium to large berries. 0.5–1.5'h  
 F055 **Ruby** **NEW**—Blossoms May–June and berries ripen by the beginning of September. High yields of fruit. Introduced by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. 1'h

**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. Fruits to the size of a mango mature from yellow-green to brown, mid-August to October. Sweet, custard-like flavor. Excellent source of vitamins and minerals. Requires two trees for fruit production. Trial in Minnesota; let us know how yours do. ○

**\$7.00—3.5" deep pot:**  
 F056 **Mischenko seedlings** **NEW**—Seedlings of choice trees selected in New Jersey, available from the Experimental Farm Network. 15–30'h by 10–15'w

**\$16.00—1 gal. pot:**  
 F057 **Hartmann seedlings**—Propagated from selected large-fruited trees in Michigan. Pyramid-shaped tree with broad oval leaves and golden-yellow autumn foliage. 30–40'h by 25–30'w

**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*. ○ 🐝  
**\$58.00—5 gal. pot:**

F058 **Contender**—Sweet fruits with a yellow interior ripen in late August. Cold-hardy and its later bloom time helps avoid late spring frosts. 12–15'h

F059 **Reliance**—Medium to large peaches with a bright yellow interior and yellow skin blushed with red. Ripens in August. 12–15'h by 8–10'w

**SPACE...the final frontier**  
 If you want to look into pollenization and spacing among fruit trees and shrubs, check out <https://mygardenlife.com/recipes-edibles/pollination-charts-for-fruit-bearing-trees-and-shrubs>

Our recent snowy winters remind us:

## BARK IS TASTY

Protect your fruit trees and shrubs from rabbits and other nibblers using chicken wire, hardware cloth, or wrapping.

# Fruit & Nuts

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

## F060 **Pear** *Pyrus communis* Summercrisp

A U of M introduction with very early harvest in mid-August. White flowers are followed by sweet and juicy fruits. 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. It is a good pollinizer for other pear varieties. Grown on semi-dwarf S-333 rootstock. Pears are most productive with a different pear tree in the neighborhood. \*\*\*\* 12–18'h ○♣

\$58.00—5 gal. pot

## F061 **Persimmon, American** *Diospyros virginiana*

According to a Vermont expert, this central U.S. native is not fully hardy in our zone. Most will die back to the ground every winter and the next year grow as a shrub that is too small to fruit. However, like fig trees, persimmon trees can spend the warm season outdoors in a large container and then be over-wintered in an attached garage or basement. In three or four years, they will bear their sweet and succulent fruit in late fall, even when grown in three-gallon pots. Pollenizing and fruiting flowers grow on separate trees, so plant at least three trees. Height will be limited by the pot size. 50'h ○○

\$25.00—2 gal. pot

## **Plum** *Prunus*

Hardy and great for fresh eating or cooking. ○♣

\$58.00—5 gal. pot:

F062 **Stanley** *P. domestica*—Early September fruits with deep blue-purple skin. The sweet, dry texture of its pale yellow interior makes it ideal for preserves and drying. White flower. Self-fruitful European plum. 20–25'h

F063 **Toka** *P. americana x simonii*—Richly flavored, exceptionally hardy hybrid plum (Chinese apricot plum) bred over 100 years ago in South Dakota. Pink flowers in May, with dark red fruit ripening mid-August to early September. Not self-fruitful, but one of the best pollinizers for American and Japanese plums, including Black Ice and Alderman. Also known as Bubblegum. 15–20'h by 10–12'w

## **Raspberry** *Rubus idaeus*

Upright, self-fruitful, usually thorny shrubs that don't require staking or support. Clusters of five-petaled white flowers with yellow anthers give way to flavorful fruit. Red or yellow 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. ○♣

\$5.00—2.5" pot:

F064 **Anne**—Hands-down the best-tasting yellow raspberry and also highly productive. Extra-large berries ripen late August–October. Few thorns. Benefits from spring pruning for summer fruit, or a complete cutback for fall fruit. 4–5'h

F065 **Caroline**—University of Maryland red variety, one of the most productive. Fall bearing. Vigorous. 4–5'h

F066 **Heritage**—Medium-sized red berries ripen in early September, plus a small July crop (considered everbearing). Vigorous and hardy. 5–6'h

F067 **Pequot Black** *R. occidentalis*—Firm black raspberries for the North. Fruiting season is about three weeks long in July. Developed by Jim Fruth of Pequot Lakes, Minn. 4–5'h

\$16.00—5.25" pot:

F068 **Double Gold** ♣—Tasty, medium-sized peachy gold fruit with a wash of pink in midsummer on old canes, and a larger crop September to frost on new canes. The "Double" refers to the two crops of fruit, but in cold climates like ours it may only bear fruit in fall. 2012 Cornell University introduction. 5–8'h by 4–5'w ♣

F069 **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

\$19.00—8" pot:

F070 **Latham Red**—Large, firm red berries late June–mid-July. Burgundy fall foliage for landscape interest. Very productive and cold-hardy, developed in Minnesota in 1920. 4–6'h

\$29.00—1 gal. pot:

F071 **Joan J** ♣—Absence of thorns and smaller stature make this easy to pick. Large, firm red fruit from summer to early fall. 4.5'h



## **Raspberry, Ground Cover**

### *Rubus x stellarcticus*

Low-growing plant without thorns. Spreads by rhizomes, making thick mats of bright green leaves. Small pinkish lavender flowers in late spring; red fruits in midsummer. Red and burgundy fall color. Very hardy. Selected by Dr. Gunny Larsson in Sweden for flavor, vigor, and extreme hardiness. Also known as the Arctic raspberry or nagoonberry, with a flavor between strawberry and raspberry. Plant two varieties to get fruit. 0.5'h by 1–2'w ○♣

\$5.00—2.5" pot:

F072 **Sophia**—Pink 1" flowers in late spring and berries in July.

F073 **Valentina** (NEW) —Petite reddish purple fruits have a sweet-tart flavor. Plants establish quickly in all soil types.

### **Rhubarb** *Rheum rhabarbarum*

Great for pies and preserves. One of the earliest perennials to emerge in spring. Large green leaf blades are toxic to humans, while the tart stalks are edible. Let the plant establish itself a couple years before harvesting. ○

\$4.00—4" pot:

F074 **Victoria** ♣—Popular, medium-sized stalks with pink at the bottom and green at the top. Heavy producer. 2.5–3.5'h by 3–4'w

\$19.00—2 gal. pot:

F075 **Crimson Red** (NEW) —Ruby red inside and out. Plump stalks have a nicely balanced sweet-tart taste. Very hardy. 2–3'h

### F076 **Serviceberry, Saskatoon** *Amelanchier alnifolia*

White flowers in early spring give way to showy, edible blue berries in summer and then brilliant fall color. Can be trained into a small tree. Extremely cold-hardy, drought-tolerant, and not picky about soil condition. Serviceberries are native, multi-stemmed shrubs whose fruit is important to wildlife. Self-fruitful. A xeriscape plant. Deer-resistant. Also called Juneberry. Mason County, Mich. source. 20'h by 10'w ○♣



Rhubarb

\$15.00—5.25" pot

See also these shrubs and trees with edible fruit or nuts:

BLADDERNUT page 48, CHOKEBERRY, CHOKECHERRY, CRABAPPLE and ELDERBERRY, page 49.

And in others sections:

JABUTICABA, page 42, and STRAWBERRY, WILD, page 56.

## **Strawberry** *Fragaria x ananassa*

Lovely perennial fruits that are easy to grow. Strawberries can be June-bearing or ever-bearing. They prefer sandy soil, but can be grown almost anywhere sunny. Spread by runners. Self-fertile. ○♣

\$3.00—2.5" pot:

F077 **Rainbow Treasure** (NEW) ♣—Both an ornamental and tasty edible. Makes a great blooming ground cover or spilling out of containers with white, pink, and rose flowers.

\$4.00—4 plants in a pack:

F078 **Honeoye** ♣—June-bearing. One big crop, better for canning. 6–10" h by 24" w

F079 **Ozark Beauty** ♣—Everbearing; unusually vigorous plants with thick foliage and deep roots. 6–10" h by 24" w

\$7.00—6 plants in a pack:

F080 **Allstar** ♣—Red 1–2" fruits are extra sweet. June-bearing.

F081 **Eclair** (NEW) ♣—Exceptional flavor and superior disease resistance. June-bearing. Has a longer season than other varieties.

F082 **Eversweet** (NEW) ♣—Large, sweet fruit. Plants can tolerate temperatures over 100°F without loss of fruit quality. Everbearing.

### **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. ○○♣

\$4.00—4 plants in a pack:

F083 **Alexandria** ♣—Red berries on productive plants. 10" h by 12–15" w

F084 **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

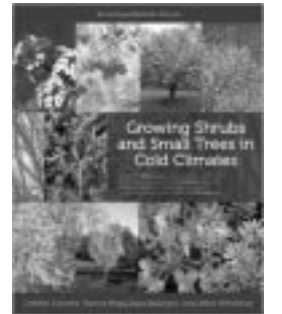
### F085 **Strawberry, Musk** ♣ (NEW) *Fragaria moschata*

Small, round fruits have an intense flavor, a mix of strawberry, raspberry, and pineapple. Not self-fertile, so plant in multiples. Native to Europe and commonly grown there. Prefers moist and protected areas to have consistent temperatures. ○♣

\$7.00—6 plants in a pack

## 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.



Persimmon

## Help Support Our Zero-Waste Initiative

Every year we take big steps to make our plant sale as earth-friendly as possible. After all, we green thumbs love nature, right?

We're working toward new compost and recycling goals with our food vendors and the State Fair. We're building systems that will grow in sustainability for the long haul. We're also benefiting from environmental clubs at Friends School and the Saint Paul Conservatory for Performing Artists. This year we have an exciting zero-waste goal: all waste possible will be composted, recycled, or sanitized and made into a community educational art project, ensuring that little goes into a landfill.

### Our tradition of reusing boxes

Each year plant sale shoppers use about 15,000 strawberry and tomato boxes to carry home all of their plants. Dozens of volunteers spend the seven weeks before the sale making special trips to grocery stores and hauling 30–40 boxes each time to their homes. Just before the sale, other volunteers gather all the boxes and bring them to the Grandstand.

Getting a second use out of these boxes is great! But that's a lot of driving around. And some years, even so, we must buy boxes to have enough.

### How can you help? BYO boxes!

Help us by picking up the boxes you will need from your local grocer. When shoppers do this, it saves fuel, and still lets us reuse these awesome boxes that stores otherwise dispose of.

Note: Our volunteers will do their best, as always, to collect as many boxes as they can before



These box-gathering volunteers from a past plant sale had just spent four hours trucking stacks of grocery store strawberry and tomato boxes that were stored in garages, porches, and sheds. The boxes had earlier been picked up and driven from stores all over the Twin Cities.

the sale. There should be boxes available for people who are unable to bring their own.

### So please, if possible:

- Bring your own boxes or other carrying containers.
- Bring any extra strawberry or tomato boxes you might have in your garage (I know I do) — or pick up a few extras and leave them with us for others to use.
- Check out our waste stations and the zero-waste booth in the Garden Fair to see what we're working towards as a school and community.
- If you have a reusable drink container for your beverage purchases, bring that along too.

And most importantly, **enjoy the Friends School Plant Sale 2023!** —Maggie, the zero-waste coordinator