

# Fruit & Nuts

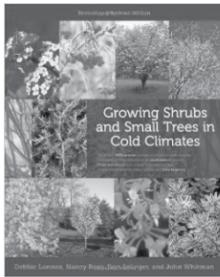
The widths of fruit trees and shrubs are similar to their heights unless noted otherwise.

## A note about hardiness in shrubs and trees

We don't list USDA hardiness zones because the listed ranges on individual varieties may not always accurately reflect their hardiness here. 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!



### Almond *Prunus dulcis*

Vase-shaped tree with white to pink spring flowers. Trees produce fruit two to three years after planting. The pit of that fruit is what we call an almond. Varieties range from fully to partially self-fertile to requiring a pollinizer. These varieties can survive -25°F. Prefers well-drained soil and is fairly pest- and disease-free. Best in a spot that helps protect the buds from a late cold spell. ○●☞

\$39.00—1 gal. pot:

F001 **Nikita's Pride** NEW—Very late-blooming. Large soft-shell nuts ripen in September. Partially self-fruitful. Developed at Nikitsky Botanic Gardens, Ukraine. Lovell Peach rootstock. 10–12'h

F002 **Primavera** NEW—One of the latest blooming almonds, with fruit ripening in September. Almonds are sweet with soft shells. Partially self-fruitful. Lovell Peach rootstock. 10–12'h

### Apple *Malus domestica*

Beautiful, fragrant spring flowers and fall fruit. Apples require another variety for pollinizing, but apple or crab-apple trees are usually nearby in most urban areas. ○●

\$66.00—5 gal. pot:

F003 **Pink Lady**—Late-season apple. Medium-sized sweet-tart fruit with a white interior. Originally from Australia, also known as Cripps Pink. EMLA M7 semi-dwarf rootstock. 15–20'h by 10–16'w

\$89.00—5 gal. pot:

F004 **Zestar!**—Crisp white flesh is sweet and tangy. Fruit ripens early. Excellent for snacking, baking, and sauces. U of M introduction. M106 semi-dwarf rootstock. ★★★★★ 12–20'h by 10–15'w

### F005 Apricot

#### *Prunus mandshurica* Scout

One of the hardiest apricots, also known as the Manchurian apricot. Pale pink flowers in spring and bright orange velvet-skinned stone fruits in August. Partially self-fruitful but more productive with another variety of apricot nearby. From the Morden Research Station in Manitoba. Good for fresh eating, baking, and preserves. Best in a north- or east-facing location to prevent frost damage to early flower buds. Mustang rootstock. 12–15'h ○●

\$99.00—5 gal. pot



Apricot flowers

### F006 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 ○●☞

\$26.00—8" pot



Blackberries

### Blueberry *Vaccinium*

Popular for their fruit, compact size, and brilliant fall colors of orange, red, and purple. Waxy white to light pink flowers. Must have acidic soil. Plant two or more varieties with the same blooming/fruiting time for best pollinization. Fruit season ranges from late June to August. Yields will start low but increase over the first five years. Plants establish quicker if flower buds are removed in their first year. ○●☞

\$16.00—1 gal. pot:

F007 **Blue Crop**—Large, light blue berries. A leading commercial mid-season highbush cultivar, with consistent yields of more than 10 pounds at maturity. 6–8'h

F008 **Chippewa**—A good plant for the home gardener. Mature plants yield 3–8 pounds of medium light blue fruits. Mid-season. A 1996 U of M introduction. ★★★★★ 3–4'h

F009 **Northblue**—Mid-season tart, juicy, large fruit. Small, but a heavy producer; mature plants yield 3–9 pounds of fruit. Pairs well with Northcountry. Introduced by the U of M in 1983. ★★★★★ 2–3'h

F010 **Northcountry**—Wild blueberry flavor. Midseason. Pairs well with Northblue. U of M release in 1986. 2–3'h

F011 **Northland**—Flexible branches do not break under heavy snow loads. Early to mid-season small fruit in long and loose clusters; wild berry flavor. Low and spreading. Yields up to 12 pounds of berries from a mature plant. 3–4'h

F012 **Patriot**—Developed by the University of Maine in 1976, a longtime favorite for its large early season berries and beautiful fall foliage. Pairs well with Polaris. 4–6'h

F013 **Polaris**—Popular for its long storage properties. Early-season fruit is very firm and sweet-scented. Pairs well with Patriot. A 1996 introduction from the U of M. ★★★★★ 3–4'h

F014 **Toro**—Northern highbush blueberry. Prolific producer with a shorter harvest window, noted for its large and very sweet berries. Early to mid-season. 4–6'h by 3–4'w

### Cherry, Bush *Prunus*

Tart cherries are good fresh or make sensational jams and pie. Cherries get sweeter as they ripen, turning a deep red. Small trees are easy to net for foiling marauding birds. White flowers in spring. Self-fruitful. ○●

\$17.00—5.25" pot:

F015 **Easy as Pie**—Compact dwarf tree that requires no pruning or spraying and produces abundantly, hence its name. White flowers touched with pink in spring, abundant juicy cherries in summer, and colorful fall foliage. 3–5'h

\$33.00—2 gal. pot:

F016 **Carmine Jewel** *P. emimens*—Fruits remain on the branches past the ripe stage, mid-July to mid-August. The North Star cherry is one of its parents. First release of the University of Saskatchewan's fruit breeding program. 6'h by 3'w

F017 **Cupid** *P. × kerrasis*—Produces the largest and sweetest fruit of any of the bush cherries, making it great for fresh eating. Blooms and fruits later than other bush cherries, ripening in August–September. 5–8'h

F018 **Juliet**—Medium-sized deep red cherries, early to mid-season, with a sugar content similar to Cupid. Great flavor for fresh eating. 5–8'h

F019 **Romeo**—Large, sweet-tart berries are flavorful and great for juice. Ripens late July to August. 6–12'h

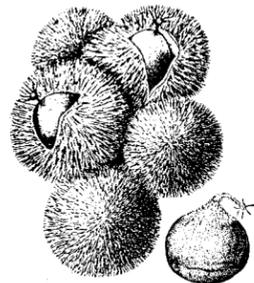
F020 **Cherry, Pie** *Prunus cerasus* North Star Beautiful spring blossoms followed by tart, full-size cherries in July. Excellent summer food for wildlife, used by over 80 species. Great for cooking and freezing. Semi-dwarf with beautiful shape and coppery bark. Self-fruitful. Very hardy and very productive U of M introduction. Gisela rootstock. 12–14'h ○● \$79.00—5 gal. pot

### F021 Chestnut, Seedlings of Colossal

#### *Castanea*

Bright yellow flowers in late spring yield to large, sweet nuts encased in spine-covered tan husks. Nut-bearing in three to four years. These trees were grown from seeds collected from Colossal, a European-Japanese hybrid first cultivated in Nevada City, California, in 1925. Cold hardy to -25°F. Chestnut trees, once an important part of the U.S. landscape, were all but wiped out by chestnut blight in the first half of the 20th century. Years of breeding to bring back resistant trees are beginning to bear nuts. Two trees, planted in close proximity for wind

pollination, required for nut production. Seedlings are all on their own root. 35'h ○ \$32.00—1 gal. pot



Chestnuts

### F022 Cornelian Cherry *Cornus mas*

This tree says "Hello, Spring" by covering its branches with clusters of small yellow flowers. Leaves follow, and then bright red cherries midsummer. Sour fruit can be eaten fresh, like a blend of sour cherry and cranberry, but it's best used in jams and sauces. Multi-stemmed tree is a Eurasian dogwood. Tolerates heavy clay soil. Not self-fruitful, so plant at least two trees. The fruit ripens after it falls from the tree. 20–25'h by 15–20'w ○●☞ \$26.00—1 gal. 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 resistant to white pine blister rust. ○●☞

\$15.00—1 gal. pot:

F023 **Consort** *R. nigrum*—Long clusters of medium-sized, sweet-tart black fruits. Orange-red foliage in fall. Not self-fruitful, needs a second black currant variety for cross-pollination. 4–5'h by 3–4'w

F024 **Red Lake** *R. rubrum*—Vigorous plant that breaks dormancy early. Dark red fruits will ripen earlier with additional moisture. Self-fruitful. 4'h

### Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis*

Large, flat clusters of fragrant white blossoms in early summer, followed by glossy dark purple to black berries in drooping clusters in fall. Elderberries are rich in fiber and antioxidants but must be picked ripe and cooked to avoid gastrointestinal distress. Do not eat the stems, leaves, or roots. Partially self-fruitful. Spreads through root suckers. The species is a plant native to Minnesota. ○●☞

\$37.00—1 gal. pot:

F025 **Bob Gordon**—Shiny black fruit is larger and sweeter than the wild species. May have some resistance to Japanese beetles. Discovered 1999 in Osceola, Missouri, by Bob Gordon, among others. Ranch is a good pollinizer. 6–8'h

F026 **Ranch**—Heavy loads of small black fruits in late August. Found on an abandoned 1800s farmstead. Particularly cold-hardy and forgiving of non-fertile soils. Bob Gordon is a good pollinizer. 5–6'h

See more ELDERBERRIES, page 49



Elderberry

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

Master Gardeners will be on hand throughout the sale to answer questions.

They will be located inside the Grandstand under the center stairway.

Many are from Ramsey County:

[www.co.ramsey.mn.us/mastergardener](http://www.co.ramsey.mn.us/mastergardener)

For general Master Gardener info:

[www.extension.umn.edu/master-gardener/about-master-gardener](http://www.extension.umn.edu/master-gardener/about-master-gardener)

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

# Fruit & Nuts

- Key**
- Full sun
  - ◐ Part sun/part shade
  - Shade
  - ♻ Attractive to bees
  - 🦉 Audubon-endorsed
  - 🦋 Butterfly-friendly
  - 🐦 Hummingbird-friendly
  - 🌿 Attractive foliage
  - 🍷 Culinary
  - 🌸 Edible flowers
  - 🌱 Ground cover
  - 🏠 Houseplant
  - 👤 Medicinal
  - 🇺🇸 Minnesota native
  - 🪨 Rock garden
  - ❄ Cold-sensitive: keep above 40°F
  - ☠ Toxic to humans
  - 🛒 Saturday restock

**Fig *Ficus carica***

The easiest indoor fruit. Best in an outdoor container for summer, then moved indoors or into an attached garage or root cellar. Fruits late summer until frost. Fig trees moved indoors often lose all their leaves, so cut back on watering until new leaves sprout. Can be pruned to make an even smaller tree. Self-fruitful. ○♻

**\$12.00—4.5" pot:**

- F027 **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
- F028 **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
- F029 **Marseilles**—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

**\$17.00—5.25" pot:**

- F030 **Figomenal (NEW)**—A great fig to grow in summer containers, topping out at 20–28" without pruning. Plants will fruit twice a year, even when brought inside for the winter, if given adequate light. Good flavor. Prefers slightly acidic, fertile soil with good drainage. Begins to produce fruit after 2–3 years. 2–4'h 🦋

**Gooseberry *Ribes uva-crispa***

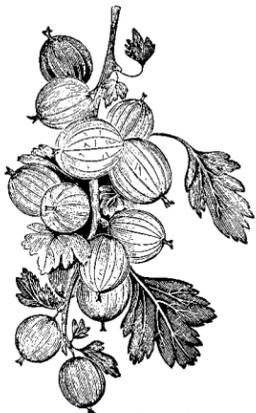
Sweet, aromatic half-inch round fruits with a flavor all their own, often used in desserts. White blossoms in spring. Lobed foliage turns red in fall. All varieties are resistant to powdery mildew and white pine blister rust. Attracts birds and butterflies. Self-fruitful. ○♻🦋

**\$15.00—4.5" pot:**

- F031 **Jeanne**—Late-ripening dark red berries. High yielding (about 3 pounds per plant). Very few of the pesky spines. 4–5'h
- \$37.00—1 gal. pot:**
- F032 **Hinnomaki Red**—Considered the best-tasting among gooseberries. Fruit are large and deep red with a complex, sweet-tart flavor. 3–5'h
- F033 **Hinnomaki Yellow**—Translucent greenish yellow fruits with a hint of apricot flavor. 2–3'h



Fig leaves and fruit



Gooseberries

**Grape *Vitis***

Vigorous vines are great for covering fences. Grapes need yearly pruning for best fruit production. Bunches of fragrant greenish flowers in spring on new growth. Grapes mature from August into September. Self-fruitful. Climbs by tendrils. ○♻

**\$8.00—3" deep pot:**

- F034 **Bluebell**—Blue-black seedless grape, excellent table quality similar to Concord in taste but hardier. 8–10'h
- F035 **Brianna (NEW)**—Seeded white grape that matures in early fall. Semi-sweet, with hints of pineapple and grapefruit. Tasty when eaten fresh or made into wine or juice. Vigorous and hardy, with good disease resistance. Bred by Elmer Swenson in Wisconsin. 10–12'h by 6'w
- F036 **Somerset Seedless**—Medium-size, 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

**\$34.00—1.5 gal. pot:**

- F037 **Edelweiss (RENEW)**—Vigorous greenish white seeded grape with high sugar content. Dessert and wine grape. 10–15'h

**F038 Hazelnut, American *Corylus americana***

Round half-inch nuts ripen in late summer, eaten by wildlife. Attractive catkins form in the fall and persist through winter before blooming in the spring. Yellow fall foliage. Good for naturalized landscapes. The wood can be used to weave baskets and fences. These common understory shrubs form thickets that offer ideal cover and nesting sites for birds. Wind-pollinated. A second American hazelnut is needed nearby to get nuts. Seed from St. Louis County, Minn. 6–8'h ○♻🦋🏠



Hazelnuts

**\$12.00—2.5" deep pot**

**Honeyberry *Lonicera caerulea***

Yellow flowers in early spring turn into pairs of tangy-sweet tubular blue fruit. Often compared to blueberries, but with quadruple the level of anthocyanin and triple the antioxidants. Retains flavor fresh, frozen, or dried. Requires two varieties that bloom together for pollenization, planted within 100'. Acclimated to the winters of Russia, Japan, and Canada and accepts a wide range of soil. Protect from rabbits in winter. Excellent early food source for queen bumblebees. Also called haskaps, meaning "many fruits on branches," by the Indigenous Ainu people of Hokkaido. 4–6'h ○♻♻

**\$15.00—4.5" pot:**

- F039 **Boreal Beast**—Key pollinizer for Beauty and Blizzard, with a bloom time that overlaps both. The Boreal series was developed for increased size, yield, and flavor by the University of Saskatchewan. Blooms in April, with large, sweet-tart fruit in June. Fruits within two years. Excellent mildew resistance.
- F040 **Boreal Beauty**—Ripens later than other Boreals to extend the season. Stems stay upright even with a load of berries.
- F041 **Boreal Blizzard**—Largest berries of the Boreal series. Great productivity and flavor.

**F042 Jostaberry, Black *Ribes nigrum* × *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. Makes amazing jelly. Thornless and self-fruitful. 5–6'h ○♻

**\$13.00—4.5" pot**

**Kiwiberry, Hardy *Actinidia kolomikta***

Not your fuzzy kiwis! Hardy kiwiberries have a thin, smooth, edible skin. 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. Each plant variety produces either fruit or pollen. One pollen-producing variety can cover several nearby fruiting varieties. Twining. Formerly Kiwi, Hardy. ○♻

**\$17.00—1 gal. pot:**

- F043 **Arctic Beauty**—Pollenizing (non-fruiting) plant with white and pink variegated leaves, often used as a screen or shade vine because of its dense cover. 12'h
- F044 **Red Beauty**—Fruiting variety. Foliage turns a lovely red in autumn. Fall color and yield best with more sun. Low maintenance. 15–20'h

**Lingonberry *Vaccinium vitis-idaea***

These beautiful, tiny shrubs have 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. The species is native to northern Minnesota. Best planted in acidic soil with blueberries, rhododendrons, or azaleas. Two varieties needed for fruit. ○♻♻🦋

**\$10.00—3.25" pot:**

- F045 **Erntesegen**—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. 1–2'h by 2'w
- F046 **Red Sunset**—Vigorous, with medium to large berries. 1–2'h
- F047 **Ruby**—Blooms May–June and berries ripen by the beginning of September. High yields of fruit. Introduced by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. 1'h

**F048 Medlar *Mespilus germanica* Marron (NEW)**

White flowers in spring and large tropical-looking leaves that turn orange in fall, but it's popular in Europe for its 2" chestnut-colored fruit. Pick inedible fruit after the first frost, bring it inside to a cool dark place and let it sit for several weeks until it becomes mushy, a process called bletting. Pulp is then good for fresh eating, cooking, or jelly, and tastes like spiced applesauce. Self-fruitful small tree. Provence Quince rootstock. 8–10'h ○♻ **\$42.00—1 gal. pot**

**F049 Mulberry, Illinois Everbearing *Morus alba* × *rubra***

Heavy-yielding over much of the summer, with very sweet, delicious flavor. Fruits early in the tree's life. Seedless and sterile. Hybrid of the North American native mulberry and an Asian mulberry. Medium-sized tree with inconspicuous catkins in spring. Self-fruitful. 30'h ○♻ **\$47.00—1 gal. pot**

**F050 Pawpaw, Mischenko seedlings *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. Yellow-green fruits up to the size of a mango are soft when ripe, and mature from mid-August to October. Sweet, custard-like flavor. Excellent source of vitamins and minerals. Often an understory tree, but more sun means more fruit. Requires at least two trees for fruit production. Let us know how yours do. Seedlings of choice trees selected in New Jersey, from the Experimental Farm Network. 15–30'h by 10–15'w ○♻ **\$17.00—3.5" deep pot**

**Peach *Prunus persica***

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. ○♻



Peach

**\$71.00—5 gal. pot:**

- F051 **Contender**—Sweet fruits with a yellow interior ripen in late August. Cold-hardy and its later bloom time helps avoid late spring frosts. Halford rootstock. 12–15'h
- F052 **Reliance**—Medium to large peaches with a bright yellow interior and yellow skin blushed with red. Ripens in August. Halford rootstock. 12–15'h by 8–10'w

**Pear *Pyrus***

White flowers are followed by sweet and juicy fruits. Pears are most productive with a different pear tree in the neighborhood (or on the same tree). Asian pears usually bloom earlier than European pears, but can pollenize each other if their bloom times overlap. ○♻

**\$66.00—5 gal. pot:**

- F053 **Parker**—A U of M introduction with bronzy yellow or red fruit, August–September harvest, and purple-burgundy fall foliage. *Pyrus communis* rootstock. 18'h by 15'w
- F054 **Summercrisp**—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. It is a good pollenizer for a number of other pear varieties. Hybrid. *Pyrus communis* rootstock. ★★★★★ 12–18'h

PEAR CONTINUED, PAGE 47

## What's up with fruit pollination?

In order for your tree to produce fruit, the flowers must be pollinated. Here's a rundown of some terms we use when discussing how best to get fruit from your plants:

**Pollenizer**

Any plant that produces compatible pollen for cross-pollination. Often, some varieties are bred to be especially good pollenizers, while other varieties will be bred to have better fruit.

**Self-fruitful**

Plants that can pollenize themselves and produce normal levels of fruit without a second plant.

**Partially self-fruitful**

Plants that can act as their own pollenizer, but will produce more fruit with another variety of their species nearby.

**Not self-fruitful**

Plants that will not produce fruit on their own. They need a second variety of their species nearby.

**Dioecious plants**

Some fruit species have two types of plants: one that produces pollen, and one that makes the fruit. In these cases, not only do you need at least two plants to get fruit, you specifically need to have at least one pollen-producing plant and at least one fruiting plant. Often a single pollen-producing plant will be enough for multiple fruit-producing plants. Kiwiberries are an example of this.

**What about wild fruits?**

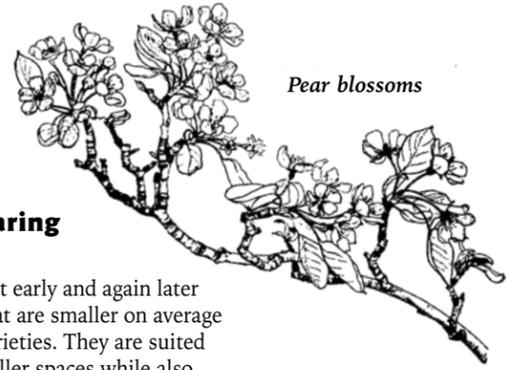
Wild plants of the same species are each genetically distinct and can pollenize each other—each plant is essentially its own variety. This is also true of any fruit tree grown from seed. To get fruit, you may need at least two plants of the same species, but they do not need to be different named varieties.

If you still have questions, find a plant expert in the Fruit section.



Apples are not self-fruitful

# Fruit & Nuts



Pear blossoms

## Pear *continued*

\$109.00—5 gal. pot:

- F055 **Multiway Hardy**—Five types of pears grafted onto one tree:
- Ure (small green-yellow Asian, mid-August)
  - Comice (large green-yellow European, October)
  - Golden Spice (small yellow Asian, August),
  - Flemish Beauty (medium-large blushed yellow European, September–October)
  - Summercrisp (U of M introduction, mid-August, pollinized by Comice or Flemish Beauty).
- Provence Quince rootstock. 12–16'h

## Plum *Prunus*

Hardy and great for fresh eating or cooking. Flowers are pink or white or a mixture of the two. ○♣

\$68.00—5 gal. pot:

- F056 **Toka**—Richly flavored, exceptionally hardy hybrid bred between American and Chinese plums over 100 years ago in South Dakota. Pink flowers in May, with dark red fruit ripening mid-August to early September. Self-fruitful and one of the best pollinizers for American and Japanese plums, including Black Ice and Alderman. Also known as Bubblegum. Halford rootstock. 15–20'h by 10–12'w

\$119.00—5 gal. pot:

- F057 **Multiway Hardy**—Five varieties on one tree:
- Black Ice (American-Japanese cross, deep purple to black skin, mid-July)
  - Waneta and Brookred (red skins, mid-August to early September, pollinized by Toka)
  - European Green Gage (green skin, mid-August, self-fruitful),
  - Toka (American-Chinese cross, red skin, mid-August to early September).
- Krymsk 1 rootstock. 12–16'h

## F058 Plum, Wild *Prunus americana*

White flowers in May followed by red or yellow fruit. Self-fruitful but more fruit with two trees. Long thorns that can be used as needles. Very hardy and drought-resistant. Excellent for wildlife. Seed from Carlton county, Minn. 15–20'h ○♣♣♣ 2.5" deep pot—\$12.00

## Raspberry *Rubus*

Upright, self-fruitful, usually thorny shrubs that don't require staking or support. Very hardy. 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 to avoid a virus spread. ○♣♣

\$8.00—3.25" pot:

- F059 **Fall Gold** NEW—Sweet gold berries in August with another crop in spring on the same canes. 4–5'h by 3'w
- F060 **Jewel** NEW—Black raspberry with big and flavorful fruit in midsummer. 3–6'h by 2–3'w .

\$23.00—8" pot:

- F061 **Latham Red** *R. idaeus*—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

\$33.00—1 gal. pot:

- F062 **Anne** *R. idaeus*—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

- F063 **Brandywine**—A hybrid between black and red raspberry developed by Cornell University in New York. Fruit is large and firm with tart, rich flavor. Will develop an intensely sweet and floral taste if allowed to fully ripen and change color before being picked. Ripens midsummer to early fall. Unsurpassed for jams, jellies, and pies. Purple color turns bright red when baked. Everbearing. 3–6'h

- F064 **Joan J R.** *R. idaeus*—Absence of thorns and smaller stature make this easy to pick. Large, firm red fruit from summer to early fall. 5'h

## Raspberry, Ground Cover

*Rubus × stellarcticus*

Low-growing plants 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. Also known as the arctic raspberry or nagoonberry, with a flavor between strawberry and raspberry. Plant two varieties to get fruit. These varieties were selected in Sweden for flavor, vigor, and extreme hardiness. ○♣♣♣

\$5.00—2.5" pot:

- F065 **Sophia**—Pink 1" flowers in late spring and berries in July. 1'h by 1–2'w
- F066 **Valentina**—Petite reddish purple fruits have a sweet-tart flavor. Plants establish quickly in all soil types. 0.5'h by 1–2'w

## Rhubarb *Rheum rhabarbarum*

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

\$5.00—4" pot:

- F067 **Victoria**—Popular, medium-sized stalks with pink at the bottom and green at the top. Heavy producer. 30–42"h by 36–48"w

\$20.00—2 gal. pot:

- F068 **Crimson Red**—Ruby red inside and out. Plump stalks have a nicely balanced sweet-tart taste. Very hardy. 24–36"h

\$29.00—2 gal. pot:

- F069 **Chipman's Canada Red**—Bright red stalks that do not fade when cooked. One of the sweetest varieties of red rhubarb. 30–42"h by 36–48"w

## Serviceberry, Saskatoon

*Amelanchier alnifolia*

White flowers in early spring give way to showy, edible blue berries in summer and then brilliant fall color. Serviceberries are native shrubs whose fruit is important to wildlife. Self-fruitful and very hardy. A xeriscape plant. Deer-resistant. Also called juneberry. ○♣♣

\$17.00—5.25" pot:

- F070 **Wild Serviceberry**—Can be trained into a small tree. Extremely cold-hardy, drought-tolerant, and not picky about soil condition. Mason County, Mich., source. 20'h by 10'w ♣♣♣

\$28.00—2 gal. pot:

- F071 **Regent**—Compact cultivar with red fall color. Widely grown for its dark purple fruit. 4–6'h

## 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 wild species is native in Minnesota. May self-seed somewhat. Self-fruitful. ○♣♣♣

\$5.00—4 plants in a pack:

- F072 **Alexandria**—Red berries on productive plants. 10"h by 12–15" w
- F073 **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

## Strawberry, Day-Neutral

*Fragaria × ananassa*

Day-neutral strawberries fruit from June through fall. Self-fruitful. ○♣

\$5.00—3.5" pot:

- F074 **Delizz**—Rich, decadent sweetness makes this variety great for fresh eating. Compact and well-suited to containers or hanging baskets. Harvest frequently for best production. 2016 AAS winner. 10–24"h by 12" w
- F075 **Seascape**—Very productive plants. Heat tolerant; introduced by the University of California in 1992. Large berries with outstanding flavor. 15–18" h Organic

## Strawberry, Ever-Bearing

*Fragaria × ananassa*

Ever-bearing strawberries fruit early and again later in the season, with berries that are smaller on average than those of June-bearing varieties. They are suited to container growing and smaller spaces while also working well in the ground. Self-fruiting. ○♣

\$5.00—4 plants in a pack:

- F076 **Fort Laramie**—Large bright red fruits are honey-sweet. Good for both fresh eating and processing. Plants produce large crops with many runners, making them an especially attractive choice for containers or hanging baskets. 6–12" h by 12–18" w

\$5.00—4" deep pot:

- F077 **Ogallala**—This heirloom from 1956 is a cross between a wild strawberry from the Rockies and several cultivated varieties. Large, firm fruits are sweet and aromatic like a wild strawberry. Good for freezing. Drought-resistant. Recommended by the U of M. 8–10" h by 12–18" w

\$9.00—6 plants in a pack:

- F078 **Eversweet**—Large, sweet fruit. Plants can tolerate temperatures over 100°F without loss of fruit quality. 8–12" h by 12–18" w

- F079 **Strawberry, Hautbois**

*Fragaria moschata*

Small, round fruits have an intense aroma and flavor, a mix of strawberry, raspberry, and pineapple. Not self-fertile, so plant in multiples. Very hardy. Prefers moist and protected areas to have consistent temperatures. "Hautbois" is French for "upper woods" or "high woods." Native to Europe and commonly grown there. 6" h by 18" w ○♣ \$9.00—6 plants in a pack

## Strawberry, June-Bearing *Fragaria*

June-bearing strawberries fruit heavily for about a month. One big crop, better for canning or freezing. Lovely perennial fruits that are easy to grow. They prefer sandy soil, but can be grown almost anywhere sunny. Spread by runners. Self-fertile and very hardy. ○♣

\$5.00—4 plants in a pack:

- F080 **Honeoye**—Reliable producer bred for cold climates. Sweet, juicy, and firm fruit. Recommended by the U of M. 6–10" h by 24" w

\$9.00—6 plants in a pack:

- F081 **Allstar**—Red 1–2" fruits are extra sweet. 8–10" h by 12–18" w



Strawberries

Watch for the birdie!



Plants marked with the bird icon are endorsed by the Audubon Society as providing food and habitat for birds. [audubon.org/plantsforbirds](http://audubon.org/plantsforbirds)



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

CHERRY, CHOKEBERRY and CHOKECHERRY, pages 48–49,

And in others sections:

CAPERBUSH, CITRUS, AND PERSIMMON, page 31  
HUCKLEBERRY, GARDEN, page 14,  
GOLDENBERRY, page 14,  
and STRAWBERRY, WILD, page 56.



Our recent winters remind us: **BARK IS TASTY**  
Protect your fruit trees and shrubs from rabbits and other nibblers using chicken wire, hardware cloth, or wrapping. Young plants especially, even in spring!




Purchase by Friday, April 17th to receive your shirt by this year's sale.

**Buy a Friends School Plant Sale T-Shirt**

Available only through pre-purchase at Branding Warehouse.  
The QR code above will link to our webstore or go to [friendschoolmn.brandingwarehouse.com](http://friendschoolmn.brandingwarehouse.com) and buy the t-shirt at the Friends School of Minnesota web store.