

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



Plants marked with  are good for bees

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

20–30'h

Semi-Dwarf

M7 (Malling 7) 12–20'h, may need staking in early years

EMLAIII 15–24'h, no staking needed

Dwarf (need staking)

G11 (Geneva II) 8–12'h

Bud9 (Budagovsky 9) 6–12'h

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. ○ 🐝

\$33.00—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 pollinizer. Standard rootstock. 20–25'h
- F002 **Firestorm** (NEW)—A strain of Honeycrisp that turns red sooner than the original. Ripens in September. Great for eating fresh or storing. Ideal for the home orchard. Bud9 rootstock. 6–12'h
- F003 **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. M7 rootstock. 12–20'h
- F004 **Honeycrisp, Dwarf**—The most popular apple developed by the U of M. Great for fresh eating or storing. Ripens in late September. Ideal for the home orchard. G11 rootstock. ★★★★★ 8–12'h
- F005 **Honeycrisp, Semi-Dwarf**—The most popular apple in Minnesota, developed at the U of M. Great for fresh eating or storing. Ripens in late September. Ideal for the home orchard. M7 semidwarf rootstock. ★★★★★ 12–20'h
- F006 **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 rootstock. 12–20'h 🐝
- F007 **Pink Pearl** (NEW)—With yellow-green skin on the outside and a pink interior, you might wonder if Pink Pearl apples are inside out. This 1944 introduction starts off with deep fuchsia flowers, unusually dark for an apple. Medium-sized fruits ripen in August to early September and are fragrant with a wonderful sweet-tart flavor good for eating and cooking (think pink applesauce). Good keeper. EMLA111 rootstock. 15–24'h
- F008 **Prairie Magic**—Developed in Manitoba to thrive on the Canadian prairies. Sweet, crisp fruits are yellow blushing to red where the sun hits them, and excellent for eating fresh or cooking. Extremely hardy. Ripens in mid-September. Good keeper. Standard rootstock. 25–30'h
- F009 **Ruby Mac** (NEW)—This McIntosh variety colors early and finishes with full red color. Great for eating, applesauce, and cider. Ripens mid- to late September along with other McIntosh. Hangs on the tree longer than other varieties. Bud9 rootstock. 12'h
- F010 **SnowSweet**—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

Apple *Malus domestica*

\$33.00—3 gal. pot (continued):

- F011 **Yellow Transparent** (NEW)—One of the best apples for pies and sauces, high-yielding with tender yellow skin and white flesh. Red buds open to pink-tinged white flowers in spring. Fruit ripens in midsummer, and can be messy as it falls off the tree quickly. Does not store well. Bud9 rootstock. 9–12'h
- F012 **Zestar!**—Crisp white flesh is sweet, tangy, and spicy. Fruit ripens early. Excellent for snacking, baking, and sauces. U of M introduction. M7 rootstock. ★★★★★ 12–20'h
- \$47.00—5 gal. pot:
- F013 **Cortland**—Crimson hybrid between McIntosh and Ben Davis with the desired attributes of each. Crisp, slightly tart fruit remains white after slicing. Flavor similar to McIntosh. Self-pollinating, comparatively high-yielding, and produces fruit annually. Good for eating fresh or cooking. Ripens late September to early October. Standard rootstock. 20–30'h
- F014 **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:

- F015 **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 pollinize each other. Espaliered trees (trained to grow on a two-dimensional structure) are excellent for smaller gardens and are likely to increase fruit production. EMLA 111 rootstock. Height depends on training. 12–18'h

F016 **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

F017 **Blackberry, Thornless** *Rubus Black Satin*

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

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. ○ 🐝 🐝 🐝

\$14.00—1 gal. pot:

- F018 **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
- F019 **Northcountry**—Prolific producer of mild fruit. Mid-season. Semi-dwarf. 2–3'h
- F020 **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

\$18.00—2 gal. pot:

- F021 **Northblue**—Introduced 1983. Mid-season dark blue fruit, large and attractive with good flavor. ★★★★★ 2–3'h
- F022 **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
- F023 **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

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. ○ 🐝

Cherry, Bush continued

\$18.00—1 gal. pot:

- F024 **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:
- F025 **Carmine Jewel**—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
- F026 **Crimson Passion**—Mid-season fruit with a high sugar content. No suckers. 7–8'h
- F027 **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

F028 **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

F029 **Cherry, Pie *Prunus cerasus* Northstar**

Very hardy and very productive U of M introduction. Great for cooking and freezing. Semi-dwarf with beautiful shape and coppery bark. Beautiful spring blossoms, followed by tart, full-size cherries in July. Excellent summer food used by over 80 species of wildlife. Self-fruitful. 12–14'h ○ 🐝 \$49.00—5 gal. 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:

- F030 **Ben Sarek**—Compact, with large dark purple to black fruit. Very high yields. 3'h
- \$16.00—8" pot:
- F031 **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 🐝

F032 **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*

Fruits in late summer until frost. Over-winter in a large pot in an attached garage or a root cellar, or bring indoors as a houseplant. Good for containers. 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. ○ 🐝

\$7.00—4" deep pot:

- F033 **Magnolia**—Sweet, juicy fruit and interesting foliage that looks like handprint cutouts. Best in dry conditions; excessive moisture will cause fruit to sour quickly. 4–10'h
- \$19.00—8" pot:
- F034 **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

\$29.00—1 gal. pot:

- F035 **Black Spanish**—Large, tropical-looking, lobed leaves. Produces sweet, dark fruit. 8–10'h
- F036 **Goji Berry *Lycium barbarum* Big Lifeberry**
Tasty red berries. 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. Self-fruitful. 5–7'h ○ 🐝 \$11.00—5.25" pot

Gooseberry *Ribes uva-crispa*

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. 3–5'h ○ 🐝 🐝

\$15.00—1 gal. pot:

- F037 **Hinnomaki Red**—Sweet-tart red fruit in summer.

Fruit



Grapes

Gooseberry continued

\$15.00—1 gal. pot (continued):

F038 **Jeanne**—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.

F039 **Pixwell**—Pinkish fruit in summer. Virtually thornless.

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" pot:

F040 **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

\$13.00—4.5" pot:

F041 **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:

F042 **Bluebell**—Blue-black grape, excellent table quality similar to Concord in taste but hardier. 8–10'h

\$18.00—8" pot:

F043 **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 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

F044 **Hazelnut, American** *Corylus americana*

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. Jackson County, Minn., source. 6–8'h ○●☀☂☑

\$11.00—1 gal. pot

Honeyberry *Lonicera caerulea*

From Japan and 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 pollenization. Good source of early food for the hungry bees. ○●☀☂

\$12.00—5.25" pot:

F045 **Yezberry Honey Bunch**—Very sweet, tube-shaped blue fruits. Perfect for fresh eating, freezing, or canning. Requires another Yezberry for pollination. "Yez" refers to the northern Japanese island now called Hokkaido. 3–5'h

F046 **Yezberry Maxie**—Olive-shaped berries are sweet and juicy. Flowers can withstand early spring frosts. Developed in the U.S. from a Japanese variety. 5–6'h ☀

F047 **Yezberry Solo**—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 ☀

F048 **Yezberry Sugar Pie**—Most compact Yezberry, good for smaller spaces. Otherwise, similar to Yezberry Honey Bunch. 3–4'h

\$14.00—1 gal. pot:

F049 **Borealis**—Large, soft blue fruit, considered among the tastiest varieties. 4–5'h

F050 **Honeybee**—Excellent pollenizer. Fast-growing, productive, and starts fruiting at an early age. Holds its fruit on the bush longer than most varieties. 4–6'h

F051 **Indigo Gem**—Sweet berries with a firm chewy texture. 4–6'h

F052 **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

F053 **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. The Issai variety does not require a pollenizer to fruit. Twining; needs a tall trellis or fence, which it will quickly cover. Blooms in April. 25'h by 10'w ○☂

\$20.00—8" 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. 8–15'h

○●☀☂☑

\$9.00—4.5" pot:

F054 **Red Pearl**—Small berries with up to one pound of fruit per plant.

F055 **Red Sunset**—Vigorous with medium to large berries.

F056 **Regal**—Medium to large berries.

F057 **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*. ○☀☂

\$47.00—5 gal. pot:

F058 **Contender**—Sweet yellow-fleshed fruits 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 bright yellow flesh and yellow skin blushed with red. Ripens in August. 12–15'h by 8–10'w

F060 **Pear** *Pyrus Summercrisp*

A U of M introduction with very early harvest in mid-August. White flowers. Fruits are green with a red blush and 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 pollenizer for other pear varieties. S-333 rootstock. ★★ 12–18'h ○☀☂

\$47.00—5 gal. pot

Plum *Prunus*

Hardy and great for fresh eating or cooking. ○☂

\$47.00—5 gal. pot:

F061 **Stanley**—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

F062 **Superior**—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 pollenizer such as BlackIce or Toka. Standard rootstock. 18–25'h by

F063 **Toka**—Richly flavored, exceptionally hardy selection from South Dakota. Self-fruitful and one of the best pollenizers for other plums. Blooms in May, fruit ripens mid-August to early September. 15–20'h by 10–12'w ☀

F064 **Plum, Wild** *Prunus americana*

White flowers in May followed by red or yellow edible fruit. Self-fruitful but more fruit with two trees. 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

F065 **Quince, Common** *Cydonia oblonga*

Cultivated for centuries and one of the most widely used fruits in the world. The fragrant fruit can be juiced, stewed, baked, made into jellies and jams, and mixed with other fruits to help set or thicken a mixture. 12'h ○☂☑

\$12.00—3.5" deep pot

Raspberry *Rubus*

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 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. ○☀☂☑

\$7.00—4.5" pot:

F066 **Black Jewel**—Large, glossy black berries form on old canes and ripen in late June. 5–7'h

F067 **Heritage**—Medium-sized red berries ripen in early September, plus a small July crop (considered everbearing). Vigorous and hardy. 5–6'h

Raspberry continued

\$7.00—4.5" pot (continued):

F068 **Joan J. R. ideaus**—Absence of thorns and smaller stature make this good for containers and easy to pick. Large, firm red fruit from summer to early fall. 4.5'h

F069 **Polka**—Nearly thornless upright variety from Poland. Large, sweet, plentiful red fruit from July until first frost. 4–6'h

\$12.00—1 gal. pot:

F070 **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

F071 **Pequot Black**—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—1 gal. pot:

F072 **Boyne**—Large red berries in summer. Vigorous and sturdy, productive and extremely hardy. A 1960 introduction from Morden, Manitoba. 4–5'h

F073 **Caroline**—University of Maryland red variety, one of the most productive. Fall bearing. Vigorous. 4–5'h

F074 **Fallgold**—Extra-large and ever-bearing yellow; two crops a year, one in spring and another in late summer, but the later crop produces until frost. Very sweet and juicy. 3–4'h

F075 **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:

F076 **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

\$19.00—1 gal. pot:

F077 **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

\$30.00—3 gal. pot:

F078 **Raspberry Shortcake**—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. ○

\$3.00—4" pot:

F079 **Victoria**—Popular, medium-sized stalks with pink at the bottom and green at the top. Heavy producer. 30–40" h by 36–48" w

\$16.00—1 gal. pot:

F080 **Chipman's Canada Red**—Bright red stalks that do not fade when cooked. One of the sweetest varieties of red rhubarb. 30–42" h

Seaberry *Hippophae rhamnoides*

Grown worldwide 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 pollenizing plants to get fruit. Spreads aggressively. ○☂☑

\$25.00—2 gal. pot:

F081 **Orange September**—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

F082 **Pollmix**—This pollenizer with an early bloom time pairs well with Orange September, pollenizing up to six of them with wind-blown pollen. Inconspicuous green-brown flowers in April and May. 7–10'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



Gooseberries



Rhubarb

The snowy winter of 2019 reminds us:

BARK IS TASTY

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

Fruit

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- Full sun
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- 🔄 Saturday restock



Strawberry

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 that are important to wildlife. A xeriscape plant. Also called juneberry. ○●☞

\$12.00—1 gal. pot:

F083 **Regent**—Red fall color and widely grown for its dark-purple fruit. 4–6'h ☞

\$12.00—5.25" pot:

F084 **Wild Serviceberry** ☞—This multi-stemmed shrub can be trained into a small tree. Extremely cold-hardy, drought-tolerant, and not picky about soil condition. Eastern North Dakota source. 20'h by 10'w ☞☞

\$18.00—1 gal. pot:

F085 **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. ○☞

\$2.00—2.5" pot:

F086 **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

\$3.50—4 plants in a pack:

F087 **Honeoye** ☞—June-bearing. One big crop, better for canning. 6–10"h by 24" w ☞

F088 **Ozark Beauty** ☞—Everbearing; unusually vigorous plants with thick foliage and deep roots. 6–10"h by 24" w

\$4.00—3.5" pot:

F089 **Archer** ☞—2016 introduction from Cornell University with huge berries the size of plums and intense aroma and flavor. Junebearing. 8–10"h

F090 **Gasana** ☞—Ornamental everbearing strawberry has large pink flowers and tasty fruit at the same time. 12" h by 24–36" w

F091 **Toscana** ☞—An everbearing strawberry with 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

\$5.00—6 plants in a pack:

F092 **Jewel** ☞—Large, glossy bright red fruits with good firmness and flavor. Summer-bearing, very productive. 6–10" h by 24" w

F093 **San Andreas** ☞—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:

F094 **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

\$3.50—4 plants in a pack:

F095 **Alexandria** ☞—Red berries on productive plants. 10" h by 12–15" w ☞

F096 **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 ☞

See also native WILD STRAWBERRY, page 56, and JABUTICABA, PYGMY DATE, and CITRUS, page 19.

More shrubs and trees with edible fruit:

BLADDERNUT and BLACK CHERRY, page 47, CHOKEBERRY and CHOKECHERRY, page 48, ELDERBERRY, page 49, and SWISS STONE PINE, page 50.

A timeline of firsts at the Friends School Plant Sale

Unstinting volunteer efforts make the plant sale what it is. Each "first" has its own story, but this list gives an overview. We are grateful.

1988–89

- Friends School of Minnesota opened, using rented space at the Episcopal Church of St. James on the Parkway, Minneapolis.

1990

- Head of School Raquel Wood asked Henry Fieldseth, a school parent, if he was interested in starting a plant sale as a fundraiser.
- Henry connected with Green Fingers Farm and they made a list of plants (annuals, perennials, vegetables, herbs). The first catalog was a single sheet of paper, two-sided and 8.5x11".
- Pre-orders were taken and plants were delivered on Friday before Mothers Day. Leftovers were sold Saturday at the Twin Cities Friends Meeting House. In total, we sold about 2,000 plants.

1992

- The school moved to Christ the King Lutheran in the Longfellow neighborhood.
- Pre-ordered plants were set up in the courtyard. Overflow plants were again sold at the Meeting House on Saturday.

1993

- A group of school parents began meeting with Henry to help run the sale.

1994

- The sale moved completely to the Twin Cities Friends Meeting House on Grand Avenue in St. Paul, with the plants laid on the ground. Henry slept on the porch with his dog.
- The catalog was eight pages, 8.5x11".

1995

- We built our first "tables" (only one foot tall) from donated 20'-long 2x12s. Later, the 2x12s were raised onto sawhorses.
- Catalog switched to newsprint, 11x17" size.

1996

- Botanical artwork added to the catalog.

1997

- The school bought a building at 1365 Englewood Ave. in St. Paul. The sale was in the parking lot during renovation, while the students remained in Minneapolis. First year of the Lily Shop (later Bulbs & Bareroots).

1998

- We decided to end pre-ordering because we could no longer fulfill all the orders. Scary!

1999

- Students' first year in the new building.
- Cashiers were very backed up, so we decided to let customers write their own plant lists and started the tallyer job, separate from cashiers.
- Refreshments were sold out of an RV: homemade giant Rice Krispie bars and root beer.



2000

- We started our first plant database. Plant info was exported to create the catalog.
- Volunteers were listed by shift, with big printouts posted in the entryway. People could call in or sign themselves up.

2001

- We asked for volunteers outside the school community through a postcard mailing.
- The tables blew down on Sunday before the sale.

2002

- We made paper signs for each plant with descriptions and prices and figured out how to hang them all. (Previously, the only signs were handwritten paint-stirring sticks.)
- Frost was forecast, so we moved many of the

- plants inside the school, bucket-brigade-style.
- Inventory was done for the first time.

2003

- We rented big tents to deal with the cold.
- We added the "Orchid Hut," which later became Unusual and Rare Plants.

2004

- The rented tents blew up in the air because of straight-line winds on Sunday at 5:00 p.m. No one was hurt but cars nearby were damaged.

2005

- During the 2004–05 school year, we figured out how to move to the State Fair Grandstand.
- The entrance was at the east door and the exit was through the big door at the west end. Cashiers felt like they were sitting in a wind tunnel and shopping carts had to be pushed from one end of the building to the other.
- We got tie-dye shirts to identify volunteers.
- We made more tables and started to store everything on rented trailers.
- The plants mostly arrived on rolling carts, making unloading easier.
- First full-color catalog cover.



2006

- First website created.
- After a major checkout line backup, we created an "Enter Line Here" sign and increased the number of tallyers and cashiers.

2007

- We improved the plant-delivery process, allowing increased Saturday restocking.

2008

- Online volunteer signup system launched.
- Wristband system used for shoppers entering.
- Taller tables designed and built for annuals.
- Shrubs, trees, roses, and fruit moved outside.
- The "round-up" program started at checkout.

2009

- New website built with pages for each plant and the ability to make your shopping list.
- Native plants and grasses moved outside.
- Sale layout changed to have both the entrance and exit at the west end (a student's idea!). The east door became the volunteer door.

2010

- New sign stands built for shrubs, trees and fruit.
- Our first watering cart went into service.
- Walkie-talkies for better communication.
- We began systematizing the collection and sorting of black plastic for reuse by the growers.

2011

- Garden Fair and wristband distribution moved to Block 39, across the street from the sale entrance. PA system was added.

2012

- Workshops held in the Garden Fair.

2013

- New wristband booth put into service.
- Sunday hours changed to 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.

2014

- Online signup switched to Volunteer Local system.
- Neonic awareness and new policy banning them.

2015

- Added much larger signs at the end of each row, showing the plants' numbers on each table.

2016

- Info Tent added in the Garden Fair.
- Website upgraded for mobile devices.
- Seed packets now mixed in with plants.

2017

- Minnesota Water Garden Society joined the Garden Fair.

2018

- In total, we sold more than 300,000 plants.

Thank you to all our volunteers and customers for an amazing 30 years!

fold your
wagon

Fit a wagon in your car!

Folding utility carts are on sale at local stores like Ace Hardware, Dick's, Sam's Club, Target or from Amazon.

