

# Home Fruit Cultivars for Southern Wisconsin

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**G**ardeners can successfully grow many kinds of fruit in southern Wisconsin. However, prospective home fruit growers should consider carefully the space, time, and costs involved before investing in plants. Those without sufficient time and commitment to properly care for a planting will be disappointed in the result.

Choosing a cultivar is one of the most important decisions in establishing a fruit crop. Planting unproven and untested cultivars can be both discouraging and expensive. Relatively rare cultivars must be ordered from specialized nurseries. Cultivars listed in this publication are generally available from reputable local garden centers and nurseries, as well as mail-order nurseries. A list of some local and national nurseries is provided at the end of this publication.

Planting the proper cultivar and caring for it go hand in hand. A poor cultivar will always be poor regardless of the care it receives, but a good cultivar will not do well if it receives poor care. For information on how to plant, prune, and maintain fruit plants, see specific bulletins listed herein, visit the Wisconsin Fruit website at [www.fruit.wisc.edu](http://www.fruit.wisc.edu), or contact your county Extension office listed at [www.uwex.edu](http://www.uwex.edu).

Planting nectarines, Japanese plums, European grapes, boysenberries, or winter-tender cultivars of other fruits in Wisconsin is not recommended. These crops lack the hardiness to survive Wisconsin's frigid winters. Temperatures below -15°F will kill fruit buds. Over a period of years, woody stems and trunks of trees will be winter injured, leading to disease susceptibility and eventually to early death.

It is best to obtain plants from a reputable nursery to ensure that the plant materials are free from disease and true to name. Many plant diseases are spread by taking plant materials from infected older plantings. Some



diseases are not readily apparent when the plants are dug or propagated, but the symptoms appear later.

In this publication, cultivars are arranged in order of ripening within each category. For a glossary of terms, refer to page 21.

## TREE FRUITS

### APPLES

A single apple tree will not bear fruit. Plant at least two compatible cultivars to provide for cross-pollination and adequate fruit set. Oftentimes, nurseries offer new strains (sports) of some of the cultivars listed. These strains may have superior fruit color, spur-type growth, or other desirable characteristics, but fruit flavor, size, and harvest date usually remain similar to the original strain. They should not be used as pollinizers for the original strain. The all-red or highly colored strains tend to exhibit slightly earlier maturity dates than the original strain. New strains generally are satisfactory for home plantings. See UW-Extension Publication *Growing Apples in Wisconsin* (A3565) for more information.

### CONTENTS

TREE FRUITS . . . . .	1
Apples . . . . .	1
Pears . . . . .	6
Asian pears . . . . .	8
STONE FRUITS . . . . .	8
Sweet cherries . . . . .	8
Tart cherries . . . . .	9
Plums . . . . .	9
Apricots . . . . .	10
Peaches . . . . .	11
SMALL FRUITS . . . . .	11
Strawberries . . . . .	11
Raspberries . . . . .	13
Currants . . . . .	15
Gooseberries . . . . .	16
Elderberries . . . . .	16
Juneberries (Saskatoons or Serviceberries) . . . . .	17
Grapes . . . . .	18
Blueberries . . . . .	19
GLOSSARY . . . . .	21
NURSERIES . . . . .	22
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION . . . . .	24

## HOME FRUIT CULTIVARS FOR SOUTHERN WISCONSIN

For backyards, apple cultivars propagated on a dwarfing or semi-dwarfing rootstock are suggested. The B.9, M.9, G.11, G.41, M.26, G.935, G.30, or M.7 rootstocks are satisfactory for residential planting. An interstem rootstock such as M.9, B.9, or G.11 in combination with MM.111 can be used to obtain stable root systems and semi-dwarf size.

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- **AUTUMN CRISP** A bright red, medium-large, non-browning apple. The fruit is very crisp and juicy, and the flavor is slightly sweeter than tart. Trees are easy to grow. Fruit ripens in late September.

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- **CANDY CRISP** Golden skin with a pinkish blush, the apples are large, very sweet, and have a crisp texture. The fruit can be stored up to four months in refrigeration (32-45°F). The trees are moderately disease resistant and bear fruit annually. Fruit ripens in early October.

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- **CORTLAND** A McIntosh offspring with very good quality fruit. The tender flesh is slow to brown, and the tangy-sweet flavor is good for fresh use and baking. This annual bearing tree has a weeping, willowy growth habit. It is winter-hardy, but is susceptible to apple scab. Red sports such as Redcort and Royalcort are similar, but the fruit ripens earlier and the trees have shorter lifespans. Fruit ripens in late September.

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- **EMPIRE** A high-quality, McIntosh-type, medium to small red apple with firm, crisp, and juicy flesh. Good for fresh use, and fruit stores well for three to five months. Trees are productive and medium-sized, with a spur-type growth habit; very susceptible to apple scab, but tolerant of fire blight. Fruit ripens in early October.

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- **EVERCRISP** EverCrisp is sweet and crisp, similar to Honeycrisp, making it highly desirable in terms of flavor and texture. The fruit has a long shelf-life of three months or more. Trees are moderately vigorous and highly productive. Fruit ripens in mid- to late October.

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- **FROSTBITE** With an intense sweet, aromatic flavor, the small red apple is great for drying (chips) and cider. Storage life is about three months. The trees are very winter-hardy, moderately vigorous, and spreading. Fruit ripens in early October.

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- **GOLDEN DELICIOUS** First discovered in West Virginia, this flavorful variety is related to Red Delicious in name only. Medium to large fruit with yellowish-green skin, turning light-yellow at maturity. The flesh is tender, juicy, and yellow-white with outstanding flavor when mature. Fruit is excellent for fresh uses, baking, and freezing. However, the fruit shrivels rapidly in low-humidity storage conditions. The trees are medium-sized and marginally winter-hardy. Fruit ripens in mid- to late October.

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- **HONEYCRISP** Long-stemmed, large fruit with a red blush over a yellow background. The flesh is exceptionally crisp and juicy with a mild, sweet flavor. The fruit stays crisp even after storage; however, this variety is notorious for fruit quality disorders such as bitter pit. The trees are moderately vigorous and upright in growing habit with a strong alternate-bearing trait. Trees are winter-hardy, even in USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 3. Fruit ripens in late September.

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- **JERSEYMAC** This red, McIntosh-type apple has excellent flavor for fresh use. Fruit only lasts in storage for two to three weeks at most. The trees are very large and susceptible to fire blight and scab. Fruit ripens in late August.

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- **JONAGOLD** Producing large fruit, similar to Golden Delicious, the skin is yellow with a red blush on the exposed side. Used as a dessert apple, the creamy yellow flesh has an outstanding sweet flavor, and the fruit stores well. Jonagold is a triploid apple and should not be used as a pollinizer. Any diploid apple flowering at the same time (except Golden Delicious) will serve as a pollinizer. Trees are moderately winter-hardy. Fruit ripens in mid-October.

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- **KINDERKRISP** Produces small- to medium-sized very crisp apples, perfect for a single serving or kids' lunches. Best eaten fresh; balanced sweet flavors similar to Honeycrisp. The trees are precocious and can start bearing fruit within the first three years after planting. Fruit ripens in late August.

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- **LODI** An early, large, light green or yellow apple with tart, tender flesh. Best for pies or sauce—not for storage. The trees are large, upright, and very susceptible to fire blight. This cultivar tends to be alternate bearing, with a heavy crop one year, followed by a light crop the next year. Fruit ripens around the second week of August.

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- **MCINTOSH** First discovered in Ontario, Canada, this deep red to crimson, medium-large apple is aromatic, crisp, juicy, sweet, and tangy-tart with tender, white flesh. Very good for fresh use, sauces, and baking, McIntosh apples store well. The trees are winter-hardy and productive, although susceptible to apple scab, and the fruit tends to drop prematurely. Spur-type strains such as Macspur, Spur McIntosh, or Marshall McIntosh are similar and suitable. Fruit ripens in mid-September.

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- **ORIOLE** Probably the earliest dessert apple; quite large and round with yellow-orange skin and red striping. Flesh is juicy, fine-grained, and tender with low acidity and a sprightly flavor. Trees are rounded, medium-sized, and productive. Fruit ripens in late July to early August.

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- **PAULARED** Another early McIntosh-type apple that is high-quality, and medium-sized with bright red skin and tart, juicy, crisp white flesh. Not for storage. Trees are winter-hardy, but very susceptible to fire blight. Fruit ripens in late August to early September.

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- **PIXIE CRUNCH** Small, deep-red fruit with crunchy yellow flesh that is rich and very sweet with tart overtones. Trees are moderately vigorous, resistant to apple scab, but susceptible to fire blight and cedar apple rust. Fruit ripens in late September to early October.

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- **REGENT** Medium-sized, bright-red over yellow fruit, the skin is tough, but the flesh is crisp and juicy with a mild sweet flavor. The fruit is excellent for fresh use and cooking. Trees are moderately winter-hardy. Fruit ripens in early October.




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- **SNOWSWEET** Consistent, medium-sized apple with a bronze-red blush. The firm, crisp, pure white flesh has a sweet-tart balance and is slow to oxidize (turn brown). Trees are moderately vigorous, produce annually, and have some resistance to apple scab and fire blight. Fruit ripens in early to mid-October.

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- **SPARTAN** Highly colored, medium-sized apple that is firm and crisp with a solid, dark red blush. The flesh is sweet-tart, white, and juicy. Quality is very good for fresh use and cooking. Trees are medium-sized and winter-hardy. Fruit ripens in late September to early October.

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- **ZESTAR!** A crisp, large fruit with striped, red skin, Zestar! is a juicy, early season apple with white flesh and a pleasant acid-sugar balance. Fruit can be stored up to seven weeks. The trees are susceptible to scab, moderately resistant to fire blight, cold-hardy, and vigorous in early years; the shape is upright to spreading. Fruit ripens in late August.

#### ANTIQUE APPLES

Many older cultivars produce excellent, unique-flavored fruit and may be available from specialized nurseries and garden stores, including those listed at the end of this guide. These antique apples were originally found from a chance seedling or a limb-sport. Hundreds of varieties of antique apples are available, so this is just a list of a few which are well-suited to being grown in Wisconsin; many other antique apples will be available and your local extension agent or nursery can help you choose which will be best in your location or for your purposes.

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- **ARKANSAS BLACK** Deep red color that turns almost black in storage. Aromatic and flavorful, Arkansas Black has a crisp texture, sweet/tart flavor, and creamy to pale yellow flesh. Introduced in Arkansas in the 1800s, trees are winter-hardy to USDA hardiness zone 4. For best flavor, store fruit at least a month before eating; fruit can be stored up to eight months in refrigeration. Fruit ripens in October.

## HOME FRUIT CULTIVARS FOR SOUTHERN WISCONSIN

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- **BLACK OXFORD** Dark purple, almost black skinned fruit with aromatic, sweet-tart flavor and white flesh. Originating in Oxford County, Maine, in the late 1700s, the trees tolerate cold winters. The small to medium-sized apples keep well three or more months in storage. Fruit ripens in November.

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- **COURT PENDU PLAT** Light green with red-orange overtones, this winter-hardy cultivar originated in Europe in the 15th-16th century, possibly of Roman origin. Also known as "Wise Apple," the trees flower late, escaping spring frost damage. This small, flat, rounded dessert apple has cream-colored flesh and a fruity flavor. Its dense texture, balanced sweetness, and acidity make it excellent for cider and sauces. Apples can be stored for three or more months. Fruit ripens in early September.

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- **DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG** Medium-sized, red, mottled-striped apple that originated in Russia in the 18th century. This winter-hardy, highly productive cultivar is a great, early-season option for northern growers. Apples are tart, juicy, and good for eating fresh; they have a short shelf-life, and are best used for making pies or sauces. Fruit ripens in late August.

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- **EGREMONT RUSSET** Small to medium-sized apple is golden with fine sandpaper-like skin. Like other russeted cultivars, Egremont Russet has lost popularity to the smooth, shiny apples usually showcased in the grocery stores. However, despite its rough appearance, the flesh is white to creamy with a smooth, pear-like texture. The balanced sweet-tart flavor has been described as nutty, smoky, or with anise undertones, which

combined with the smooth texture makes for a one-of-a-kind apple. Originating in England in the 1800s, the trees are winter-hardy and apple scab resistant. Fruit ripens in late September to early October.

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- **GRAVENSTEIN** Medium to large, irregularly shaped apple with broad red stripes, it is thought to have originated in Denmark in 1669. Gravenstein is one of the earliest cultivars to ripen, and has a short shelf life of two to three weeks. An aromatic apple with white to creamy-yellow flesh, the flavor is sweet-tart balanced, excellent for eating fresh, making sauces, or cider. It is susceptible to many diseases. Fruit ripens in late July or early August.

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- **HOLSTEIN** Large, greenish-yellow fruit with orange blush, some striping and slight russetting. A relative newcomer, Holstein was discovered in Germany in the early 1900s. Fruit is aromatic, balanced, sweet, and sharp. Flesh is white to cream or light yellow, and is excellent for eating, drying, juices, and cider. Shows some apple scab resistance. Fruit ripens in early September.

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- **NEWTOWN PIPPIN** Light green with slight reddish blush and variable size, Newtown (or Albermarle) Pippin originated in Newtown, Long Island in the 1700s. Apples are crisp with white to cream-colored flesh and a distinctive, aromatic, sweet-tart flavor. Excellent for eating fresh, cooking, or making cider. Fruit ripens in late October.

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- **NORTHFIELD BEAUTY** Medium to large size with red stripes on a light green background. Originating in Vermont in the early 1800s, Northfield Beauty is highly productive and resistant to apple scab. Apples have a tart flavor, are extremely well-suited for pies and sauces, and can be stored for three or more months—better than most early season antique varieties. Fruit ripens in late August.

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- **NORTHWESTERN GREENING** Medium to large size, the skin is tough and green turning to yellow when fully mature. The pale-yellow flesh is firm and mildly tart with hints of citrus and pear. Originating in Wisconsin in the late 1800s, this apple is best for pies or sauces, and keeps well in cold storage. Fruit ripens in October.



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- **PINK PEARL** Not only a novelty with its bright pink flesh underneath a smooth, red-orange blush skin, Pink Pearl also is a crisp, flavorful, tart, and juicy apple. The apples make rosy-pink applesauce. This cultivar originated in California in the early 1900s, and might not be a great fit for northern orchards. Fruit ripens in mid-September.

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- **REINETTE GRIS** Produces medium-sized, sweet, crisp, and dry fruit with a red blush. Originating in France in the 1600s, the trees are very winter-hardy and the fruit stores well. Fruit ripens in late September.

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- **SUMMER RAMBO** Medium-sized, greenish-yellow fruit with red blush; good for fresh use or for cooking. This crisp, tart, and juicy apple originated in France in the 1500s. Fruit ripens in early September.

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- **WEALTHY** A good eating apple with mellow, sweet flavor, and smooth, red-striped skin. Originating in Minnesota in 1868, it is very winter-hardy, and is a good choice for northern growers. Fruit ripens in mid-September.

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- **WINESAP** An old-time favorite, small- to medium-sized, deep red over yellow, it originated in the U.S. in the early 1800s. The fruit is crisp and tart with a high sugar content and wine-like aroma. Trees are high producers and fruit stores well. Fruit ripens in late October.

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- **WOLF RIVER** This old-time favorite originated in central Wisconsin in the late 1800s. Large apples are primarily used for baking (supposedly one apple makes one pie!). Flesh is white to cream-pale yellow and aromatic. The apples are good for eating fresh or cooking, and last one to two months in storage. Trees are frost-hardy, and are resistant to apple scab, cedar apple rust, powdery mildew, and fire blight. Fruit ripens in late September.

#### DISEASE-RESISTANT APPLES

Homeowners who do not want to spray their trees might be interested in apple cultivars that are resistant to apple scab, and in some cases, other diseases. However, they still might require spraying to manage insect pests.

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- **CRIMSON CRISP** The most recent release of the Purdue-Rutgers-Illinois (P-R-I) breeding program (2004). Fruit has a full red color, crisp texture, and sweet-tart flavor. Trees are resistant to apple scab, but susceptible to cedar-apple rust and fire blight. An attractive apple, Crimson Crisp stores up to four or more months. Fruit ripens in late September to early October.

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- **ENTERPRISE** Also from the P-R-I breeding program, it is a large, attractive fruit with an orange-red blush on green, ripening to deep red. Resistant to apple scab, fire blight, and cedar-apple rust. The flavor can be overly acidic at harvest, and the fruit might require storing for several weeks to bring out the full flavor. Apples mature about 160-days post-bloom, and store well. Fruit ripens in late September to early October.

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- **GOLDRUSH** A flavorful, medium-sized, dessert apple with a dense, crisp texture, and tart-sweet flavor when picked. With Golden Delicious in its lineage, GoldRush has a lot of potential for fresh markets. The fruit stores well and does not turn brown, but rather more golden as it ages. As another product of the P-R-I program, it is resistant to apple scab. However, GoldRush ripens late in the season so may not be a good option for northern Wisconsin orchards. Fruit ripens in late September to early October.

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- **LIBERTY** This high-quality, red, dessert apple is crisp and juicy with yellowish flesh. Fruit is good for fresh use and cooking. Thin crops early in the season to attain good fruit size. Bred specifically for disease resistance, Liberty is scab free and resistant to fire blight and cedar-apple rust. Fruit ripens in late September to early October.

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- **MURRAY** Dark red skin and medium-large sized fruit with fine-textured, soft, and juicy flesh. Good for eating fresh. It is a good early season replacement for McIntosh. Fruit ripens in early September.

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- **MACFREE** McIntosh-type with tender flesh and a fine, slightly sweet flavor, the fruit should be stored one month before eating. Macfree stores well in refrigerated conditions (32-45°F) until March. Resistant to apple scab and fire blight. Fruit ripens with McIntosh in mid-September.

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- **NOVA EASYGRO** Producing large fruit, blushed red with white flesh and a sweet, sprightly flavor, this is a good-quality fall apple. The fruit is good for cider blends and should keep well. Fruit ripens in late September.

- **NOVAMAC** Early ripening McIntosh-type. Fruit are primarily red striped. Tree is vigorous and resistant to cedar-apple rust, fire blight, and apple scab. Fruit ripens in late September.
- **REDFREE** An early season, attractive, medium-sized, red apple with a smooth, waxy skin that is russet-free. The flesh is crisp and pleasantly sweet, and the fruit stores well in refrigeration up to 40 days. Another P-R-I introduction, the trees are medium-sized and upright. They are resistant to apple scab and cedar-apple rust, moderately resistant to fire blight and powdery mildew, and highly cold-tolerant, making this variety a great option for northern growers. Fruit ripens in late August.
- **SANSA** An excellent-quality, medium, conical-shaped, red apple with yellow streaking. Sweet and juicy with balanced acidity and flavor, this early cultivar has very good tolerance to apple scab and cedar apple rust. Fruit ripens in mid- to late August.
- **WILLIAM'S PRIDE** Fruit has a complex mix of sweet, tart, and spicy flavors. It is resistant to apple scab, cedar-apple blight, and fire blight, but shows a tendency toward water core, a disorder in which fruit become water-soaked and soft. It has a long window of maturity, requiring multiple pickings. Fruit ripens in late September to early October.

### CRABAPPLES

Crabapples are frequently planted as ornamentals in home landscapes. Many cultivars offer attractive spring flowers, pollen for culinary apples, and fruit for fresh use, canning, or jelly making in the fall. Some cultivars retain fruit through the winter for birds to eat. The cultivar you choose will depend on your intended use of the fruit or tree.

- **CENTENNIAL** Fruit are usually 2 inches long with striped, red skin. The flesh is yellow, crisp, and juicy; and the flavor is mildly acidic and considered good for fresh use and sauce. Naturally semi-dwarf trees are moderately resistant to fire blight. Fruit ripens in mid-September.
- **CHESTNUT** This attractive, reddish bronze fruit that is about the size of a small apple, has fine-textured, yellowish flesh that has a pleasing, mildly tart, nut-like flavor. Fruit are excellent for dessert and make superb cider. The tree is vigorous and winter-hardy. Fruit ripens in mid- to late September.
- **DOLGO** Tart for fresh use, the bright red, oval fruit, 1–1.25 inch in diameter, makes a high-quality orange-red jelly. The large-statured trees are extremely winter-hardy, apple scab-resistant, and good pollinizers for many apple cultivars. Fruit ripens in late August.
- **WHITNEY** Large, dessert crabapple with yellow base and red blush-striping is juicy and sweet. The flesh is yellowish with just a hint of tartness and great for jelly, canning, and pickling. The spreading, precocious, and very productive trees have good apple scab and fire blight tolerance. Fruit ripens in late August to early September.

### PEARS

Plant at least two cultivars to provide for cross-pollination and adequate fruit set. Harvest the fruit while mature green (fruit is slightly immature but will detach when “tilted” to a horizontal position) and allow fruit to ripen in storage. Due to this unique characteristic, we have included the timing when harvest can begin for each variety. Most pear cultivars are susceptible to fire blight. Dwarf pears using quince as a rootstock are not winter-hardy in Wisconsin. Recommended rootstocks for pears are the Old Home x Farmingdale series, which typically combine better precocity, anchorage, and resistance to fire blight and pear decline than seedling pear rootstocks. These include: OH x F 97, produces a standard-sized tree; OH x F 87, produces trees slightly smaller than standard and imparts high productivity; and 333 (OH x F 333), produces trees about 50–70% of full size. Pear trees need adequate growing space in full sun to produce maximum yield (review *Growing Pears in Wisconsin* (A2072), so allow 200–350 square feet per tree. Pears bloom very early and therefore, cropping is sporadic from year to year.

- **BARTLETT** First discovered in England in the 1800s, this is the standard commercial pear in North America. It is moderately winter-hardy, but adapted to widely varying soil and climatic conditions. Very susceptible to fire blight. The fruit are medium to large size with melting flesh. Good for fresh use and canning. Red-skinned strains, such as Red Sensation, are also available but are not suitable pollinizers of Bartlett. Harvest beginning as early as September.

- **FLEMISH BEAUTY** The green skin with red flush turns more yellow as it ripens. Very good quality fruit that is juicy and tender with fair keeping quality. Timely harvesting is necessary to prevent over-ripening. These winter-hardy trees are susceptible to fire blight and very susceptible to pear scab, which seriously diminishes fruit quality. Harvest starting in late September.
- **GEM** A joint 2013 release of Michigan State University, Oregon State University, and Clemson University, it is resistant to fire blight. This gem-shaped, light-green, flushed-red fruit is medium-sized, sweet, and mildly aromatic. The attractive, medium-sized fruit can be consumed crisp or softened, and can be harvested over a three-week period and stored for up to five months. Harvest starting in early September.
- **GOURMET** The fruit are medium-sized and yellow to yellow-green in color. This cultivar combines the crisp flesh found in Asian pears with the sweet, rich flavor of European pears. Refrigerated, the fruit will keep several weeks. Medium-sized trees are upright and moderately productive, winter-hardy, and tolerant of fire blight, although they are not effective pollinizers. Harvest starting mid- to late September.
- **HARROW DELIGHT** The fruit are medium-sized with red blush over yellow, of good quality, with fewer grit cells than most European pears. This Canadian introduction is moderately winter-hardy and highly resistant to fire blight. Harvest at "mature green" stage and after-ripened, otherwise fruit will drop heavily from the tree. Harvest starting in mid-August.

- **HARROW SWEET** Similar in size and appearance to Bartlett, but with a more attractive blush, juicy, and sweet. Trees are moderately winter-hardy and have good resistance to fire blight. Precocious and productive trees tend to overbear, so fruit thinning may be needed to prevent biennial bearing. Harvest beginning in late September.
- **HARVEST QUEEN** From the Harrow Research and Development Centre in Ontario, Canada, the fruit is smaller than Bartlett, but has fewer grit cells and far superior fire blight resistance. Harvest beginning in late August.
- **HONEYSWEET** Medium to large yellow pear with slight pink-red blush, the skin is smooth, and the flesh is very sweet and creamy. Trees tend to be somewhat self-fruitful for fruit set, but better with a pollinizer, are moderately fire blight resistant, and winter-hardy. Harvest beginning in early September.
- **LUSCIOUS** The flavor of this medium to small fruit is similar to Bartlett, but sweeter. Luscious originated in South Dakota. The trees are very winter-hardy and considered fire blight tolerant for small fruit. Do not use as pollinizer. Harvest beginning in late September.
- **PARKER** Introduced by the University of Minnesota, the tasty, medium-sized, reddish-brown fruit is excellent for eating fresh, jams, and jellies, but does not keep well. Trees are moderately winter-hardy. Harvest starting in mid-August.



- **PATTEN** An excellent dessert pear, the medium- to large-sized, yellow fruit are very tender and juicy, though not good for canning. Moderate tolerance to fire blight. Harvest beginning in mid- to late September.
- **SUMMERCRISS** The red-blushed, small fruit with crisp, juicy flesh is similar to an Asian pear and has a mild flavor. Resistant to fire blight. Harvest beginning in mid-August.
- **UBILEEN** The fruit is large and attractive with a red blush. The flesh is aromatic, sweet, buttery, and fine-textured. Trees are disease resistant. Harvest beginning in mid- to late July.

## ASIAN PEARS

Asian pears are shaped more like apples, but have the grittiness and skin of pears. When ripe, they are crisp and juicy. Asian pears are not as winter-hardy as European pears, but they can grow well in protected areas of southern Wisconsin. Most cultivars are only partially self-fruitful; therefore, it is recommended to plant two different cultivars together for a full crop. Asian and European pears can cross-pollinate each other if bloom periods overlap. Most Asian pears are grafted on *P. betulifolia*, a standard size rootstock.

- **20TH CENTURY (NIJISEIKI)** Round, medium-sized, green to yellow fruit. Crisp and very sweet with a delicate flavor at maturity. One of the older cultivars, it originated in Japan around 1900. This variety stores well. Fruit ripens in late August.
- **CHOJURO** Large, flat-shaped fruit, gold to orange skin turning orange-brown russet when fully mature. Fruit is sweet and stores extremely well. Trees are upright, vigorous, and very productive. Fruit ripens in mid-August.

- **SHINSEIKI (NEW CENTURY)** Medium-sized, round, glossy yellow, and crisp like an apple, the fruit is similar to 20th Century in appearance but not as sweet. Fruit ripens in mid-August.

## STONE FRUITS

Stone fruit trees, such as cherries, plums, and peaches, tend to have shorter lifespans than apple and pear trees. They are also susceptible to damage by borers. See Extension Publications *Apricot, Cherry, Peach, and Plum Pest Management for Home Gardeners* (A2130) for pest management recommendations, and *Growing Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, and Plums in Wisconsin* (A3639) for cultural information.

## SWEET CHERRIES

Sweet cherries bloom earlier and are less winter-hardy than tart cherries; even in protected areas of southern Wisconsin they might not produce consistently. Depending on your location, cultivars might perform slightly differently. Some sweet cherry cultivars are self-fruitful, but many have very complex pollinizer requirements, so each cultivar must be checked for compatibility with another (nurseries often provide information on cultivar compatibility in catalogues and web-

sites). Birds can decimate the crop before harvest if the trees are not netted. Typical rootstocks for sweet cherry include the full-size Mazzard, and progressively smaller Gisela®6, Krymsk®5, Gisela®12, and Gisela®5. Gisela®5 produces trees as small as 45% of standard and should not be used on heavy or poor soils in conjunction with highly productive cultivars. Krymsk®5 is the most winter-hardy of the dwarfing rootstocks.

- **BENTON** Medium-large fruit with dark red skin and flesh, Benton blooms later than many sweet cherries, reducing the risk of a spring frost damaging the flowers. The fruit also resists rain cracking (fruit skin will not split when it rains close to harvest). Fruit ripens in mid-July.
- **BLACKGOLD™** The fruit is medium-large, firm, dark red, and heart-shaped. BlackGold is self-fruitful with mid- to late bloom season. Fruit ripens in mid-July.
- **EMPEROR FRANCIS** This yellow cherry has a red blush, excellent flavor, and good fruit firmness. The fruit resists rain cracking, and trees consistently set a crop every year. Fruit ripens in early July.
- **GOLD** The most winter-hardy sweet cherry, Gold also blooms later so is less susceptible to injury from spring frost, offering prolific production. Small, yellow, firm fruit have sweet and tangy flavor and crack resistance. Birds are less apt to eat due to yellow color. Fruit ripens in mid- to late July.





- **KRISTIN** Very dark, purplish-red fruit, resists rain cracking. This cultivar presents higher tolerance to mid-winter temperatures than most sweet cherries. Fruit ripens in mid-July.
- **LAPIN** Large, dark red fruit with good rain cracking resistance. Consistently productive and winter-hardy. Fruit ripens in mid- to late July.
- **VAN** Dark, red cherry is second only to **GOLD** in winter-hardiness. The trees are vigorous and precocious. Fruit ripens in late June.
- **WHITEGOLD**<sup>®</sup> Moderate-sized, yellow fruit with red blush and good resistance to rain cracking. Self-fruitful, with a mid- to late bloom season. The trees have good field tolerance to bacterial canker and cherry leaf spot. Fruit ripens in mid-July.

## TART CHERRIES

These tart cherry cultivars do not require cross-pollination to produce fruit; planting one cultivar is sufficient. Birds can decimate the crop before harvest if the trees are not netted. The most common rootstock used is Mahaleb.

- **BALATON** Sweeter than typical tart cherry varieties, Balaton originated in Hungary. The large, plump, firm fruit has red flesh that produces a bright red juice. Fruit ripens in mid-July.
- **EVANS** Very winter-hardy and productive, this Canadian introduction produces bright red, relatively sweet cherries with small pits. The trees may be marketed as Bali, Evans, or Evans Bali. Fruit ripens in mid-July.

- **FIRST EDITIONS<sup>®</sup> SWEET CHERRY PIE<sup>™</sup> CHERRY** This cultivar from northern Wisconsin is very winter-hardy, producing reliably heavy crops of cherries sweeter than other tart cherry cultivars. Ripens mid-July.
- **METEOR** This Amarello-type, large, bright-red, tart fruit with yellow flesh and small pits produces colorless to yellow juice. Trees are medium-sized, attractive, very winter-hardy, and relatively resistant to leaf spot. Fruit ripens in mid- to late July.
- **MONTMORENCY** The most well-known tart cherry in North America, it produces medium-sized, bright-red, firm, tangy fruit. The trees are self-pollinating, although growth tends to be willowy, as much of the fruit are borne at the base of one-year-old wood. Fruit ripens in mid-July.
- **NORTH STAR** This large, good-quality fruit with mahogany-red skin and tart, red flesh produces Morello-type juice (dark red). The small, compact trees are very winter-hardy and relatively resistant to cherry leaf spot. Fruit ripens in early to mid-July.
- **SUDA** Medium-sized, tart and juicy, this dark-red fruit makes the darkest Morello juice. Best for processing and freezing. Fruit ripens in late July.
- **SUREFIRE** An introduction from the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Surefire blooms in late spring and tolerates frost. The fruit is bright red, juicy, and larger than Montmorency. Open growth habit of the trees make harvest much easier than most cultivars. Fruit ripens in late July.

## PLUMS

Japanese plums are not winter-hardy in Wisconsin and are not recommended.

### BLUE (EUROPEAN OR PRUNE) PLUMS

Most European plums are grafted or budded onto St. Julian or Myrobalan rootstocks. The following blue plum cultivars are self-fruitful and therefore do not require pollinizers.

- **MOUNT ROYAL** This small- to medium-sized, round, attractive fruit is a very good, winter-hardy blue plum for southern Wisconsin. A heavy producer, Mount Royal is a clingstone type, good for fresh use, canning, drying, and freezing. Fruit ripens in late August.
- **STANLEY** A late-blooming, heavy annual producer with a good growth habit, yields are heavier if planted alongside Mount Royal. Stanley produces attractive, blue, oval-shaped fruit with sweet yellow flesh. This freestone variety is excellent for fresh use, preserves, processing, and drying. It is moderately winter-hardy. Fruit ripens in early September.

### AMERICAN HYBRID PLUMS

American Hybrid plum cultivars are typically budded on Myrobalan. The most winter-hardy full-size rootstock is the wild plum, *Prunus americana*. Not typically used by commercial nurseries due to variability and suckering, it is suitable for grafting by homeowners. Most of the cultivars listed can also be grafted on an even more dwarf, and just as winter-hardy, rootstock known as *Prunus besseyi*, the western sandcherry, or Krymsk<sup>®1</sup>, a new winter-hardy, semi-dwarfing rootstock from Russia. Plant a pollinizer cultivar (see below) with the following to ensure fruit set. These cultivars require considerable annual pruning to maintain vigor and regular pest control to achieve good quality fruit.

- **ALDERMAN** This introduction from the University of Minnesota (1986) has very large, burgundy-red fruit. Clingstone type with soft flesh and sweet, slightly astringent flavor, Alderman has excellent quality for fresh use and preserves. Fruit ripens the third week of August.

- **BLACKICE™** A University of Wisconsin-River Falls release in 2006. The large California-style dessert plum has dark-blue skin and red meaty flesh, with a rich and sweet, appetizing taste. Semi-freestone. High yield requires heavy, annual pruning and prompt thinning to avoid damage to branches. Susceptible to European brown rot twig blight. Fruit ripens in late July to early August.

- **LA CRESCENT** A Minnesota cultivar with small- to medium-sized fruit that can present a light blue blush. The flesh is yellow, sweet, juicy, and of high quality. Freestone type. Fruit ripens in early August.

- **PIPESTONE** Medium-large, red-skinned fruit with yellow, sweet, clingstone-type flesh. Released by the University of Minnesota in 1942, trees are very winter-hardy, productive, and grow well in dry climates. Fruit ripens around mid-August.

- **SUPERIOR** Excellent quality, clingstone-type, bears large red fruit with sweet yellow flesh best eaten fresh or for preserves and baking. Another University of Minnesota release (1933), trees are hardy to -30°F with a somewhat weeping growth habit. Unless hand-thinned, trees tend to over-produce, resulting in small fruit. Fruit ripens in late August.



- **UNDERWOOD** Released by the University of Minnesota in 1920-21, Underwood bears round to heart-shaped, medium-sized fruit. This clingstone-type plum has red skin and tender yellow flesh. The trees are very winter-hardy. Fruit ripens in early August, extending over a long season.

- **WANETA** Introduced by the South Dakota Experiment Station in the mid-1900s, this clingstone-type over-produces, benefitting from thinning to produce medium-sized fruit with yellow skin, blushed red. The flesh is deep yellow and juicy. Trees are very winter-hardy and bear fruit annually. Fruit ripens in mid-August.

**AMERICAN HYBRID PLUM POLLINIZER CULTIVARS**

- **KAGA** Bright red fruit are small- to medium-sized. Clingstone flesh is firm, meaty, and characterized by a strong but pleasing flavor. Good for fresh use and cooking. Trees are small, winter-hardy, and productive. Fruit ripens in early August.

- **TOKA** Also known as the Bubblegum Plum®, this South Dakota Experiment Station introduction produces small- to medium-sized, clingstone-type, reddish bronze fruit with spicy-sweet, yellow flesh. Trees are very winter-hardy. Fruit ripens in mid-August.

**APRICOTS**

Apricot trees can be quite tolerant of cold winter temperatures; however, due to their early flowering habit, fruit are often lost to spring frosts. In Wisconsin, expect a crop about 1 or 2 out of every 5 years. Some apricots are self-fruitful (pollen produced by the flowers of one tree will fertilize the other flowers on the same tree) and do not need a pollinizer. However, apricots will set more fruit if cross-pollinated. The best rootstock for apricots is a Manchurian apricot.

- **HARCOT** Medium-sized with orange skin blushed with pink, freestone flesh that is firm and sweet with good flavor. Fruit is good for fresh use and processing. Trees are self-fruitful with some tolerance to bacterial spot. Fruit ripens in mid-July.

- **HARLAYNE** Medium-sized, orange skin with red blush and freestone flesh that is firm. Tolerant to brown rot, bacterial spot, and canker. Trees are self-sterile, and can be planted with **SUGAR PEARLS™** for pollination purposes. Fruit ripens in late July.

- **MOONGOLD** Somewhat tough-skinned, medium-sized, yellow freestone fruit with a sweet, mild flavor that is good for processing or desserts. The trees are medium-sized and spreading, and can be planted with **SUNGOLD** for pollination purposes. Fruit ripens in mid-July.

- **SUGAR PEARLS™** White-fleshed cultivar from Rutgers Agricultural Experiment Station in New Jersey; has a very sweet, rich flavor. Blooms very late compared to most apricots, so less chance of crop loss due to spring frost. Self-sterile, can be planted with **HARLAYNE** for pollination purposes. Significantly more winter-hardy than any other eastern cultivar. Fruit ripens in mid- to late July.

- **SUNGOLD** Fruit are gold with an orange blush, and the skin is more delicate than Moongold's. The freestone flesh is light orange, with a mild and sweet flavor. Good quality for dessert or processing. Vigorous, winter-hardy trees are productive, but self-sterile. Plant with **MOONGOLD** for pollination purposes. Fruit ripens mid- to late July.

- **WESTCOT** An introduction from Manitoba, Canada, this is one of the most winter-hardy apricot cultivars available. The attractive orange-yellow skin has a pinkish blush, and the juicy freestone fruit are good for eating fresh. Self-fruitful. Fruit ripens in early August.

## PEACHES

Peaches can be very challenging to grow in cold climates. Harsh winters reduce tree vigor and a tree's lifespan. Due to their early blooming habit, peach flowers are often damaged by spring frost. It is possible to grow peach trees in areas near Lake Michigan, where temperatures are moderated by the lake. Peach trees are self-fruitful and do not need a pollinizer.

- **CONTENDER** Trees can tolerate temperatures below 0°F. Produces consistent crops of medium-large, sweet, juicy freestone fruit. Some resistance to bacterial spot. Fruit ripens in late August.
- **INTREPID** This cultivar combines good winter survival and late blooming, avoiding most spring frost damage. Trees are resistant to bacterial spot. With red skin and sweet yellow flesh, Intrepid is good for baking, canning, freezing, or eating fresh. Fruit ripens in mid-August.
- **RELIANCE** Among peach cultivars, this one is considered winter-hardy. Developed in New Hampshire in 1964, this late-blooming cultivar can be grown into Canada. A sweet, freestone-style peach with yellow flesh and medium to low fruit quality. Fruit ripens in early August.
- **MADISON** Part of the group of winter-hardy peach cultivars, the freestone fruit are medium-sized, with bright red skin and firm yellow flesh. Fruit ripens in early September.

- **MCKAY** Considered a winter-hardy peach cultivar, the trees are self-fruitful, producing large firm fruit. Good for fresh use, preserves, or baking. Fruit ripens early to mid-August.

- **PF24C-COLD HARDY** Attractive, large fruit with a red blush and sweet-acidic flavor. Some resistance to bacterial spot. Stores better for longer periods of time than most peach cultivars. Fruit ripens in mid-September.

## SMALL FRUITS

Small fruits—including strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, juneberries, and elderberries—are well suited to home gardens. They generally are productive and require less space and less-precise pest management measures than tree fruits. Whenever possible, purchase virus-free planting stock from a reputable nursery or garden center. Ripening of small fruits will be categorized as early (mid-June to early July), mid (mid-July to early August), and late (mid-August to mid-September) season.

## STRAWBERRIES

There are three different types of strawberries that differ in their growth, flowering, and fruiting characteristics.

**June-bearing** strawberry cultivars produce one large crop that ripens in the month of June, and produce runners during long and warm days in the summer months. **Day-neutral** strawberry cultivars produce flowers and fruit throughout the summer months. For maximum production, set plants close together and remove the runners. Day-neutral strawberries



## HOME FRUIT CULTIVARS FOR SOUTHERN WISCONSIN

should be allowed to set fruit after July 1 the first year of planting. Most day-neutral cultivars either will need to be planted annually or planted in a small hoop house, as typically they are not winter-hardy.

**Everbearing** strawberry cultivars produce a crop in late spring and another in late summer-early fall. They are more winter-hardy than day-neutral types, and do not need to be replanted annually. However, they do not bear as high a quality, or as consistently as day-neutral cultivars. For more information, see *Growing Strawberries in Wisconsin* (A1597).

### JUNE-BEARING STRAWBERRIES

- **ANNAPOLIS** A productive cultivar from Canada with good resistance to red stele root disease. The attractive, large, medium-red, and firm fruit are mildly sweet. Best for fresh use. Fruit ripens early season.
- **CAVENDISH** A release from Nova Scotia with high yield potential, the fruit are medium-red, firm, and very large. Best for fresh use, the flavor is slightly superior to Annapolis. Cavendish is resistant to red stele root disease. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **EARLIGLOW** Moderately productive cultivar with firm, very high-quality fruit. Fair for freezing. Resistant to root diseases and moderately resistant to leaf diseases. Fruit ripens early season.
- **FLAVORFEST** From the USDA Beltsville, Maryland Research Center. Large, bright-red fruit with excellent, well-balanced flavor. Vigorous plants are tolerant of leaf diseases and have resistance to most eastern red stele disease races and anthracnose fruit and crown rot. Fruit ripens mid-season.

- **GLOOSCAP** Flavorful, medium-sized, dark, glossy-red fruit are good for fresh use, freezing, and preserves. Plants are very productive, vigorous, and produce many runners. They are resistant to leaf scorch and leaf spot, but susceptible to Verticillium wilt and red stele root disease. Fruit ripens mid-season.

- **HONEOYE** Highly productive cultivar with large, attractive fruit, good for fresh use and freezing. Very winter-hardy, Honeoye appears to be tolerant of leaf powdery mildew, but is susceptible to red stele root disease and angular leaf spot. Fruit ripens early to mid-season.

- **JEWEL** Attractive, medium-red, glossy fruit with excellent flavor for fresh use or freezing. Plants have high yield potential and good tolerance to Botrytis gray mold and post-harvest fruit rots. Fruit ripens mid- to late season.

- **VALLEY SUNSET** The green top removes easily from very large, very firm, glossy-red, wedge to conic-shaped fruit with excellent flavor. From Nova Scotia, the plants are quite vigorous, produce large crowns and appear tolerant to leaf spot disease, but are susceptible to leaf scorch and fruit rots. Fruit ripens late season.

- **WENDY** Bright medium-red, attractive conic to wedge-shaped, high quality fruit with bright red flesh. Plants are vigorous and produce many runners, but the fruit size trails off quickly in later harvests. This cultivar from Nova Scotia is resistant to red stele root disease and powdery mildew, but susceptible to Verticillium wilt and leaf spot. Fruit ripens early season.

### DAY-NEUTRAL STRAWBERRIES

- **ALBION** Flavorful, dark-red fruit. Superior disease resistance makes this cultivar an industry standard. Only moderately winter-hardy, with USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 4 at the northern edge of its range. Fruit ripens mid-season.



- **TRIBUTE** Bright-red, medium-sized, firm fruit is good for fresh use and processing. Plants are vigorous, and resistant to many leaf and root diseases. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **TRISTAR** Sweet, firm, glossy fruit with deep-red color. Moderately-vigorous, medium-sized plants have superior disease resistance. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **SEASCAPE** Flavorful, large, conical fruit with dark-red skin and flesh that is best for fresh use. Plants are resistant to Verticillium wilt and leaf scorch, but susceptible to leaf spot. Fruit ripens early season.

#### EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

- **FORT LARAMIE** Medium-sized, bright red fruit with a sweet flavor. Vigorous plants are very winter-hardy, produce many runners, and tolerant to leaf spot and leaf scorch, but the leaves are very susceptible to powdery mildew. Fruit ripens early to mid-season.
- **OGALLALA** The medium-sized, dark-red fruit are soft, very flavorful, and good for freezing. This vigorous and productive early ripening cultivar is very winter-hardy, resistant to leaf spot, and drought tolerant. Fruit ripens early season.
- **OZARK BEAUTY** For fresh use and freezing, the attractive, very flavorful, and wedge-shaped berries are medium-large and moderately firm with red skin and flesh. Plants produce many runners with daughter plants, but only the mother plant yields fruit in a given season. Resistant to leaf spot and leaf scorch. Fruit ripens mid-season.



## RASPBERRIES

It is best to grow both fall-bearing and summer-bearing raspberries to extend the fruiting season and to achieve maximum production. Black raspberries should only be planted on sites protected from cold and wind, avoiding low spots where cold air accumulates. Purple raspberries, which are hybrids of black and red raspberries, are moderately winter-hardy and will survive better in sheltered locations. For more information, see *Growing Raspberries in Wisconsin* (A1610).

Blackberries are not winter-hardy and are not recommended for Wisconsin.

#### SUMMER-BEARING RED RASPBERRIES

- **AAC EDEN** This Canadian release produces large, firm, medium-red conical fruit on thornless, moderately vigorous canes. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **CANBY** Grows only in far southeastern Wisconsin. Large, juicy, bright-red fruit are very good for fresh use, but only fair for freezing. Tall canes are sturdy and thornless. Canby will not tolerate heavy soils or poorly drained sites. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **FESTIVAL** Fruit are very attractive with good skin strength and soft flesh. Very good for fresh use, but only fair for freezing. Immune to mosaic virus and tolerant of spur blight. Short, but vigorous growth habit and good winter hardiness. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **HONEYQUEEN** High-quality, large golden fruit with “honey sweet” flavor. Plants produce average to high yields. Canes are medium-height, spiny, and sucker freely. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **KILLARNEY** Flavorful, medium, bright-red fruit, good for freezing and preserves. Fruit tends to soften in hot weather. The spiny canes readily sucker. Plants are susceptible to powdery mildew and anthracnose. Fruit ripens early to mid-season.
- **LATHAM** Winter-hardy, vigorous plants with reliable yields that produce sweet, medium-large, slightly round fruit good for canning and freezing. Latham is a long-time favorite for home gardeners and commercial operations. Fruit ripens mid-season.

- **NOVA** Medium-large, bright-red, moderately acidic fruit is good for fresh use and freezing. Plants are winter-hardy, have few thorns, and produce above-average yields, but they must be trellised. Nova plants possess good tolerance to Phytophthora root rot, spur blight, and anthracnose, and are resistant to yellow rust. Fruit ripens early season.

- **PRELUDE** Bright-red, summer raspberry cultivar with good-quality, firm, sweet fruit. The upright and vigorous plants are resistant to Phytophthora root rot and tolerant of anthracnose. Prelude produces a moderate fall crop. Fruit ripens early season.

#### FALL-BEARING RED RASPBERRIES

Fall-bearing raspberry cultivars bear a crop in the fall on current-year canes (primocanes). Typically, plants will produce fruit until interrupted by killing frosts. Plant only early types in areas susceptible to frosts with short growing seasons.

- **AUTUMN BRITTEN** Large, firm, conical fruit are medium- to dark-red and flavorful. The vigorous plants are nearly spineless, and have good yield potential. Fruit ripens mid- to late season.

- **BP-1** A new Italian cultivar with Polka in its parentage bears firm, light-red fruit with excellent quality. Plants are moderately vigorous, produce tall, upright canes, and have the potential to out-yield Polka. Fruit ripens late season.

- **CAROLINE** Large, long, sweet, and flavorful, these red conical berries have a long shelf life. Plants are vigorous, have a long fruiting season, and moderate to high suckering. Plants exhibit low incidence of gray mold and show better tolerance to yellow rust and root rots. However, they do not perform well under drought conditions. Ripens mid- to late season.

- **POLANA** Flavorful, medium-large, firm berries that have a glossy appearance. Originating in Poland, the highly productive plants produce short, vigorous canes. Fruit ripens mid-season.

- **POLKA** Bred in Poland, this cultivar is an upright, vigorous grower with low thorn density and above-average disease resistance. The large, bright red, conical, fruit are firm with excellent flavor and a long shelf life. Fruit ripens mid- to late season.

- **VINTAGE** Large, firm, glossy, bright red fruit that can be picked firm-pink with excellent flavor. Plants are susceptible to Phytophthora. Fruit ripens late season.

#### FALL-BEARING GOLDEN RASPBERRIES

- **ANNE** Large, light gold, sweet, and firm fruit. The highly productive plants are low-suckering with tall canes that require trellising. Tolerant of Phytophthora root rot. Fruit ripens late season.

- **FALL GOLD** Large, pale yellow, soft fruit. This Korean cultivar is cold-tolerant and produces upright, high-yielding canes. Fruit ripens late season.

#### PURPLE RASPBERRIES

- **BRANDYWINE** Aromatic fruit are large, firm, tart, and excellent for canning and freezing. Developed at Cornell University, the very vigorous, highly productive, thorny canes should be supported. Fruit ripens mid-season.

- **ROYALTY** Another Cornell introduction, Royalty is probably the best purple raspberry, producing large, sweet, high-quality fruit that is more flavorful than Brandywine, and excellent for processing. Plants are vigorous with high-yield potential, and the canes should be supported. Fruit ripens late season.

#### BLACK RASPBERRIES

- **BLACK HAWK** This vigorous, extremely winter-hardy, black raspberry produces sweet, medium-sized, firm berries that do not crumble when handled. From Iowa, the plants are heat tolerant and fairly resistant to anthracnose. Fruit ripens mid-season.

- **JEWEL** Perhaps the best black raspberry to grow in southern Wisconsin. Vigorous, erect plants produce good yields of firm, glossy, and rich-flavored fruit that ripen uniformly and are great for preserves and jellies. Fruit ripens mid-season.

- **MAC BLACK** Plants produce moderate yields of very flavorful, medium-sized fruit. Trellising is required. Fruit ripens mid- to late season.

## CURRANTS

Naturalized to Wisconsin woodlands and fields, these species introduced from Europe are winter-hardy and moderately productive in cultivated plantings. Currants and gooseberries are self-fruitful. However, elderberries are self-unfruitful and two or more cultivars should be planted to allow for cross-pollination. For best results, plant improved cultivars from commercial nurseries. For more information, see Extension Publication Growing Currants, *Gooseberries, and Elderberries in Wisconsin* (A1960).

### BLACK CURRANTS

- **BEN CHASKA** Bred in Scotland but tested at the University of Minnesota since 1999, the name is a fusion of the Scottish series and a common destination in Minnesota. Highly productive plants with upright, but compact, growth habit produce crops of large, high-quality fruit good for juice, wine, or jellies. This cultivar is resistant to white pine blister rust. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **BEN COMO** Another cultivar in the Scottish 'Ben' series tested at the University of Minnesota since 1999. Great for juice, jelly, or wine, the high-quality fruit is smaller and ripens later than Ben Chaska. Resistant to white pine blister rust, the plants are upright and compact, larger than those of Ben Chaska, and highly productive and consistent bearers in the Midwest. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **BEN LOMOND** Heavy producer of berries larger than Ben Sarek, fruit has a strong, pungent flavor and produces juice with a high Vitamin C content and good color. Ben Lomond plants are easy to grow and maintain. The four- to five-foot-tall

plants are moderately vigorous and highly resistant to powdery mildew. Fruit ripens mid-season.

- **BEN SAREK** These compact plants are approximately three feet tall, and produce heavy crops of large, easy-to-pick, but softer berries that are great for jam, jelly, and wine. While the berries do tend to drop prematurely, the plants are highly resistant to frost, white pine blister rust, leaf spot, and powdery mildew, but susceptible to cane blight. Fruit ripens early to mid-season.
- **CONSORT** Heavy-bearing and precocious, this Canadian cultivar has medium-long clusters of somewhat soft, one-half to three-quarter-inch berries. Excellent dried, the sweet, musky flavor makes this self-fruitful cultivar good for jellies, preserves, juice, and wine. The plants are immune to white pine blister rust, and very winter-hardy. Fruit ripens mid- to late season.
- **CRANDALL** Produces clove-scented yellow flowers in spring and dark red to black berries that can be eaten fresh in mid-season. Flavor is milder and less pungent than other black currants without the traditional, strong pungent flavor. Developed in the U.S. in 1888, the fruit is good for jam, jelly, spreads, and syrup. Bushes are vigorous, resistant to white pine blister rust, and cane blight. Crandall has a drooping habit that may require trellising, and offers brilliant red and yellow fall foliage. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **CRUSADER** Developed in Canada for white pine blister rust immunity, this cultivar consistently produces loose clusters of large fruit. Plants are vigorous, but require a pollinizer such as Consort. Fruit ripens late season.

- **TITANIA** Large, mild-flavored fruit that are sweeter than most black currants. The plants have high yield potential, are self-fruitful, show good vigor, resistance to frost, and immunity to white pine blister rust. Fruit ripens mid-season.

### PINK OR WHITE CURRANTS

- **BLANKA** Large, sweet, white berries that are easily harvested off long strings, and are good for fresh use, jams, or winemaking. The vigorous plants flower late, avoiding late spring frost damage; they grow large, spreading canes, and are resistant to powdery mildew. Fruit ripens mid- to late season.
- **PRIMUS** This introduction from Slovakia offers white fruit with sweet, rich flavor and juice high in Vitamin C. Compact bushes are heavy producers, bearing long fruiting clusters. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **PINK CHAMPAGNE** Translucent, pink berries have a wonderful flavor and are considered one of the sweetest currants for fresh use. Vigorous, upright bushes have some resistance to leaf diseases. The bushes can experience low yields, and the compact clusters can be difficult to harvest. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **WHITE IMPERIAL** White, translucent, pearly fruit, borne in loose clusters, is considered a choice dessert fruit with a very rich, sweet flavor that surpasses red currants. White Imperial, introduced in 1895, is winter-hardy and self-pollinating. Fruit ripens mid-July.

**RED CURRANTS**

- **JONKHEER VAN TETS** Despite its early flowering habit, this cultivar has good frost tolerance and produces large, tart, dark-red fruit best for jams and juices. Bushes may require trellising, and are susceptible to cane blight. Fruit ripens early season.
- **RED JADE** All-around good-quality bush, moderately productive with easy-to-pick berries that score as one of the best tasting for fresh consumption. Fruit ripens early season.
- **RED LAKE** The compact, well-filled, fruit clusters with large, bright-red berries that have a mild flavor that is excellent for preserves and muffins, and makes superb sparkling red jelly. Precocious, vigorous bush is winter-hardy and very resistant to white pine blister rust. The long ripening season starts early to mid-season.
- **RED START** Good-quality, medium-sized, slightly acidic red fruit borne on long-fruiting clusters hold well on each bush. This late-flowering variety avoids most frost damage, and consistently produces high yields of fruit that ripen mid-season.
- **ROVADA** Very large, flavorful, and aromatic berries that are more suitable for processing than for eating fresh. Bushes flower late, are easy to grow, and produce heavy crops in late season.
- **WILDER** Vigorous and productive red-fruited berries that are somewhat larger than Red Lake. The bushes are moderately winter-hardy. Fruit ripens early season.

**GOOSEBERRIES**

- **HINNOMAKI RED** The skin of the dark-red fruit is tangy, while the flesh is very sweet and may be better for processing than for eating fresh. Developed in Finland, the small-to medium-sized, upright bushes produce heavy yields and are winter-hardy with some disease resistance. Fruit ripens early season.
- **HINNOMAKI YELLOW** This Finnish cultivar produces aromatic, medium-sized, yellow-green fruit that is sweet with a slight apricot aftertaste. The bushes are slow-growing and short, moderately powdery mildew resistant, and winter-hardy. Fruit ripens mid-season.
- **INVICTA** Large, green fruit that when fully ripe are sweet enough to eat fresh and are good for processing. High-yielding, vigorous bushes have large thorns, and some resistance to powdery mildew and white pine blister rust. Fruit ripens early season.
- **PIXWELL** This winter-hardy variety is moderately productive and has very few thorns. The medium-sized fruit are pink and mild flavored when mature, and best for processing and jams. Fruit ripens early season.
- **POORMAN** Red, pear-shaped fruit that are the largest of any American type, and sweet enough to be eaten fresh or made into jams or pies. Bushes are winter-hardy, moderately productive, and less thorny than most cultivars. Fruit ripens early season.

**CURRANT-GOOSEBERRY**

- **JOSTABERRY** Introduced in 1977, this cultivar was developed in Europe by crossing black currants with gooseberries. Fruit resemble gooseberries until ripe, and then they elongate turning almost black and hang in clusters. The flavor is sweet like ripe gooseberries, but with a touch of sharper, black-currant flavor. Resistant to white pine blister rust and powdery mildew, the thornless plants grow five to eight feet high, produce heavy yields, and are considered very winter-hardy. Fruit ripens early season.

**ELDERBERRIES**

Elderberries are mostly self-unfruitful, so more than one cultivar should be planted for cross pollination. The fruit is high in Vitamin C, and used in processing and winemaking. The plants are easy to grow and have ornamental value in the landscape. Cut out weak stems in the spring.

- **ADAMS** Both Adams No. 1 and Adams No. 2 are suitable. Developed at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, the plants are winter-hardy and vigorous, growing eight feet tall. The strong canes offer very large fruit compared to the native varieties. Fruit ripens late season.
- **BOB GORDON** High yields of very large fruit clusters, up to 12 inches across that droop as the ¼-inch berries ripen. The fruit grows on new canes, so all canes can be cut to the ground every winter during dormant pruning. Fruit ripens mid-season.



- **JOHNS** Exceptionally vigorous, moderately winter-hardy plants that grow six to ten feet tall. The fruit and clusters are larger, although less productive, than either Adams cultivar. Fruit ripens late season.

- **KENT** This cultivar from Nova Scotia produces flavorful, small- to medium-sized, black fruit. Fruit ripens early season.

- **NOVA** Dark purple fruit are larger and sweeter than most elderberry cultivars. The bushes grow up to six feet tall. Fruit ripens mid-season.

- **SCOTIA** Sweetest of all named varieties, the flavorful, black fruit grow on short, vigorous bushes. Fruit ripens early season.

- **WYLDEWOOD** Fruit clusters are medium to large with dark purple berries that ripen over a four-week period. Great for jelly, juice, or wine, florets can be easily removed from the cyme for use in flavorings or as a dried product. Heavy producers, reaching over six feet, the bushes are moderately susceptible to leaf spot disease and Eriophyid mites. Fruit ripens late season.

- **YORK** Largest berries and quantity of all elderberries, they are more productive than Adams cultivars, with juicy, sweet, purplish black fruit. York offers showy, red foliage in the fall. Fruit ripens late season.

## JUNEBSERRIES (SASKATOONS OR SERVICEBERRIES)

Prized for their culinary uses in Canada, juneberries are large, winter-hardy shrubs better known as ornamentals in the U.S., but they're increasing in popularity as a culinary fruit. They are noted for their dark blue fruit (sometimes used as a substitute for blueberries), showy flowers, and excellent fall foliage. Juneberries tolerate many soil types and a wide pH range (6.0–7.8), although they grow best on sandy soils with good drainage. Juneberries begin to bear fruit two to four years after planting. Bird netting should be used when the fruit begins to ripen.

- **HONEYWOOD** Large, pleasant-tasting fruit are borne in clusters of up to 15 berries. Shrubs are winter-hardy and very productive, blooming later than most Juneberries. There is some resistance to powdery mildew. Fruit ripens early season.

- **PARKHILL** Spherical, blue-black, 0.5-inch fruit with a mild-bland flavor borne in open clusters that ripen evenly. This wild selection from Michigan grows up to five feet tall and seven feet wide with moderate suckering. An excellent ornamental, Parkhill is moderately susceptible to powdery mildew. Fruit ripens early to mid-season.

- **PEMBINA** Similar to Smokey but with larger growth (up to 15 feet tall). Bushes are winter-hardy, productive, and drought tolerant. The fruit is high-quality and sweet. Fruit ripens early to mid-season.

- **PRINCESS DIANA** Moderate yields of large, sweet, purplish-red fruit. Shrubs can reach up to 20 feet tall, have excellent landscape qualities during bloom and fruiting, and provide vibrant fall displays. Fruit ripens early to mid-season.

- **REGENT** Bushes produce abundant crops of sweet, purplish black fruit. The 0.5-inch berries have an almost plum-like flavor and small seeds. This winter-hardy variety grows four to six feet tall, requires a pollinizer, and is disease resistant. Fruit ripens early season.

- **SMOKEY** This older cultivar developed in Alberta, Canada, is self-fruitful, very winter-hardy, and drought tolerant. Bushes can grow up to nine feet tall. The fruit are large and sweet, good for fresh use and cooking. Fruit ripens early to mid-season.



## GRAPES

Early season, American hybrid grapes that ripen with or before Concord usually will produce satisfactorily in southern Wisconsin. Unfortunately, many high-quality cultivars, including Concord, require a 150-day growing season to attain the best fruit quality and flavor. New winter-hardy wine and table grape cultivars, released since the mid-1990s, have been established successfully in southern Wisconsin. A general recommendation is to plant grapes only in warm, sunny, sheltered locations, preferably on a southern slope. For more information, see Extension Publication *Growing Grapes in Wisconsin* (A1656).

### SEEDED TABLE GRAPES

- **BLUEBELL** Attractive, dark-blue, slipskin-type berries that have a pleasant-tasting juice that makes excellent jelly and light red juice. Cane pruning is required to maintain these dependable, disease-resistant, and winter-hardy plants. Fruit ripens in early to mid-September.

- **BUFFALO** An excellent-quality, American-type grape from Cornell University that produces medium-sized berries in medium to large clusters that fill well. The fruit has a spicy-sweet, melting flavor that is not foxy (sweet, Concord-like flavor) and is excellent for fresh use and juice. Cane-pruning and some winter protection are required for these vigorous, disease resistant vines. Fruit ripens in early September.

- **EDELWEISS** This early-ripening variety was developed in Minnesota as a dessert grape. Large clusters of yellow-green, medium-sized, sweet berries are good for fresh use and making jellies and juice. Edelweiss grapes have a floral aroma, and when picked early make a sweet, white wine with a fruity, pineapple-like flavor. This variety is winter-hardy, vigorous, and disease-resistant, but requires some winter protection. Fruit ripens early September.

- **FREDONIA** Medium-large, dark-blue grapes with excellent flavor that are good for fresh use and processing. Plants are vigorous, moderately productive, and winter-hardy. Vines

are susceptible to downy and powdery mildew. Fruit ripens mid-September.

- **SWENSON RED** Medium-sized berries that have a high sugar content with a unique, fruity flavor and thin skin. The fruit develops its red color unevenly and should be left on the vine until fully mature. For fresh use, Swenson Red can be stored for two to three weeks. Cane pruning and some winter protection are required. Fruit ripens mid- to late September.

### SEEDLESS TABLE GRAPES

- **EINSET** A mid-season grape from Cornell, Einset is a winter-hardy, red, seedless grape with a rosy-green color and a mild strawberry aftertaste. Fruit ripens in mid-September.
- **MONTREAL BLUE** Borne in large, tight clusters, these deep blue, medium-large berries have a high sugar content, but the flavor is considered tart for a table grape. The vigorous vines are susceptible to diseases. Fruit ripens in early September.
- **PETITE JEWEL** Small, aromatic, ruby-red berries that have a spicy flavor. The vines are moderately vigorous and require some winter protection. Fruit ripens in early September.
- **RELIANCE** Medium to large clusters of medium-sized berries have a sweet, fruity, Concord-like flavor. The pink-red berries turn deep red late in the season. Fruit ripens in early September.
- **SOMERSET SEEDLESS** Bred by Elmer Swenson while working in Minnesota, this early season table grape has a complex, yet sweet flavor. Medium-sized berries are pink, turning red as they ripen. The winter-hardy vines are moderately



disease resistant, and grow well once established. Fruit ripens in late August.

- **TROLLHAUGEN** Deep blue to purple berries offer a spicy flavor. This winter-hardy variety produces high yields with good storage potential. The vines are susceptible to most diseases. Fruit ripens in late August.

#### WINE GRAPES

- **BRIANNA** Large, green-skinned berries grow on tight, medium-sized, clusters and can be used as a dessert grape. Brianna produces wines with tropical fruit notes. The vines are vigorous and best grown on high cordon training system to accommodate its characteristic procumbent shoot growth. They are moderately susceptible to downy mildew and black rot, and highly susceptible to powdery mildew. Fruit ripens in early September.
- **FRONTENAC** Large, loose clusters of dark purple, the very sweet, small- to medium-sized berries produce light red juice with cherry, black currant, and plum notes. Vines are vigorous and adaptable to upright and downward training system. Frontenac is moderately resistant to downy mildew, but susceptible to black rot. Fruit ripens in late September to early October.
- **FRONTENAC BLANC** Large, loose clusters of yellow to gold sport of Frontenac produce very light, straw-colored wines. The flavor is somewhat like the combined sweetness and acidity of Riesling and the spiciness of Gewürtztraminer. Vines are susceptible to powdery mildew and phylloxera. Fruit ripens in mid-September.

- **FRONTENAC GRIS** This gray-berried sport of Frontenac produces wine with an aroma described as peach and apricot with a hint of citrus and tropical fruit; recommended for making ice wine. The vines display similar growth characteristics, disease susceptibility, and management requirements as that of Frontenac. Fruit ripens in late September.

- **LA CRESCENT** Large, loose clusters with green-gold, small- to medium-sized berries. The high acidity profile results in good dessert wines described as containing notes of apricot, citrus, and honey. Moderately vigorous vines have a procumbent growth habit. They are relatively resistant to black rot but highly susceptible to downy mildew. Fruit ripens in late September.

- **MARQUETTE** Sweet, dark purple, small- to medium-sized berries in medium-sized clusters that produce high quality, ruby-colored wine with cherry, black pepper, and spice notes. The semi-erect vines are vigorous and train well on an upright, shoot-positioning training system. Marquette is cold-hardy, moderately to highly resistant to downy mildew, and susceptible to black rot. Fruit ripens late September to early October.

- **PETITE PEARL** Small, tight clusters with dark purple, medium to large berries that produce dark-red wines with notes of ripe fruit accompanied by soft, mid-mouth tannins. The cold-hardy vines experience late bud-break compared to other cultivars, are moderately vigorous, and easy to train. Fruit ripens in late September to early October.

## BLUEBERRIES

Blueberries require specialized soil conditions and precise cultural and water management practices. The soil for good blueberry culture must be highly acidic (pH 4.2–5.5) and can be modified using sulfur formulations. Blueberries require mulching and should be planted in light-textured soils with high organic matter, good drainage, and sufficient moisture. Blueberries also should receive winter protection. Blueberry cultivars come in two types, highbush and half-highs. As the name implies, highbush blueberry bushes are the tallest, self-fruitful, and less winter-hardy. Half-highs are hybrids of lowbush and highbush varieties, the half-high blueberries generally are shorter and more winter-hardy than the highbush varieties. They are partially self-fruitful requiring a pollinizer. Refer to *Blueberry Production in Minnesota* (A8MN2241) for more information.

#### HIGHBUSH

- **BLUECROP** An extremely popular cultivar throughout the U.S., Bluecrop bushes produce medium to large, light-blue fruit with firm texture and good flavor. Bushes are moderately winter-hardy, and show some disease resistance. Fruit ripens in mid-season.
- **BLUERAY** These vigorous, winter-hardy, and productive plants are more forgiving of less than ideal soil. Aromatic, very large fruit is borne in tight clusters. Fruit is firm, but quickly softens after harvest. Fruit ripens in mid-season.
- **BONUS** This release from Michigan State University offers very good productivity and large, sweet, up to half-dollar-size fruit. Bonus has proven hardiness for a highbush. Fruit ripens in mid- to late season.

- **DRAPER** Another Michigan State University release, these bushes have a more upright growth (to five feet) and only moderate branching with exposed fruit for easy picking. Consistent yields of sweet, medium-large, powder-blue, juicy, and firm fruit grow on vigorous bushes in most soil types, except clay. Fruit ripens early to mid-season.

- **ELLIOT** Latest of the blueberry cultivars to bloom, Elliot produces firm, medium-sized, light-blue fruit with a tart, average flavor. The bushes are vigorous, upright, and productive. Fruit ripens late season.

- **JERSEY** Winter-hardy, vigorous, and high-yielding, Jersey was developed in 1928, and is one of the oldest cultivars. The bushes produce consistently heavy yields of sweet, small- to medium-sized fruit. Fruit ripens in mid- to late season.

- **PATRIOT** This winter-hardy, vigorous, four- to six-feet-tall bush grows better in heavy soils than most blueberry cultivars. The berries are large and sweet, although disease susceptibility can be a limiting factor. Fruit ripens in mid-season.

- **PINK POPCORN®** First pink blueberry introduced by the University of Minnesota, the bushes grow about 30 to 50 inches tall, and exhibit excellent landscape qualities, including a bright-red fall color. Creamy white and blushed-pink berries with excellent taste and aroma have a definitely crisp texture or “snap.” Pink Popcorn is the only pink blueberry available to tolerate USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 4. Fruit ripens early to mid-season.



**HALF-HIGH**

Chippewa Small plant with an upright growth habit makes harvesting the large, sweet, light-blue berries with a firm texture easier than most. Bushes are very winter-hardy and can be grown in a container or as a patio plant (for more information see Extension Publication *Growing Blueberries in Containers* XHT1196). Fruit ripens in mid-season.

- **NORTHBLUE** Bushes grow just two to two and a half feet tall. The fruit is dark-blue and firm with a fresh berry flavor that is superior to many highbush cultivars. Although self-fruitful, a pollinizer will give higher yields. Northblue’s glossy, green leaves turn a brilliant red in the fall. Fruit ripens in mid-season.

- **NORTHCOUNTRY** Sweet, light-blue fruit with a fresh flavor, similar to wild lowbush blueberries, they grow on one to one and one-half feet tall by three feet in diameter bushes that require a pollinizer. Yields are slightly less than Northblue and Northcountry. Fruit ripens in early to mid-season.

- **NORTHLAND** The fruit are medium-sized, moderately firm, and have a nice wild berry flavor. The early-ripening bushes are very productive, and the limber, spreading branches do not break under heavy snow loads. Fruit ripens in early to mid-season.

- **NORTHSKY** Reaching only 10 to 20 inches tall, the bushes are similar to lowbush blueberries. The medium-sized, light-blue fruit has an excellent, wild blueberry flavor. The bushes experience less winter injury than others due to better snow cover of these short bushes. Fruit ripens early to mid-season.

- **POLARIS** Developed at the University of Minnesota in 1996, the very firm, light-blue berries have an excellent, highly aromatic flavor. Requiring a pollinizer, the mature plants reach four feet in height, similar to St. Cloud, but with less spread. Fruit ripens in early to mid-season.

- **ST. CLOUD** This introduction from Minnesota is the largest of the half-highs, reaching four feet in height and diameter when mature. Probably the least winter-hardy half-high because of the height. Berries are slightly smaller than Northblue, although yields are similar. The fruit is firm, and fresh and frozen quality are superior to Northblue. Fruit ripens in early to mid-season.
- **SUPERIOR** Introduced from the University of Minnesota in 2009. Small, sweet-tart berries are borne on medium-sized, spreading bushes. Fruit ripens in late season.

## GLOSSARY

**Alternate bearing** (biennial bearing) Producing a heavy crop one year, followed by a light crop the next year.

**Cane** A one-year-old shoot.

**Cane prune** Grape pruning technique where dormant canes with 8-15 buds are left to produce shoots and fruit the following year.

**Clingstone type** Stone fruit cultivars with flesh that does not separate from the stone.

**Cultivar** The term now used worldwide in horticulture to describe a clonally propagated (cuttings, grafting, budding) variety. A contraction of “cultivated variety.” “Variety” is the proper term used for describing seed-grown plants with very similar characteristics (e.g., ‘Big Boy’ tomato).

**Diploid** Having two copies of all chromosomes. Compare to triploid.

**Floricanes** Raspberry canes that have overwintered. Both summer- and fall-bearing raspberries produce fruit on these canes. See also **primocanes**.

**Foxy** The characteristic flavor of some American grapes, or of the wine or juice made from them. Fruity, a bit herbal, and usually quite pungent.

**Freestone type** Stone fruit cultivars with flesh that easily separates from the stone.

**Keeping quality** A fruit’s ability to retain acceptable firmness and flavor in refrigerated storage.

**Pollination** The transfer of pollen from one flower to another.

**Pollinator insects** (such as honeybees) that gather, carry, and spread pollen.

**Pollinizer** The cultivar used as a source of pollen for cross-pollination.

**Pome** Fruit type produced by the apple, pear, quince, and other members of the subfamily Pomoidea.

**Precocious** The ability of a cultivar to begin bearing fruit at an early age.

**Primocanes** Raspberry shoots that grow up from underground buds or rhizomes during the current year. Fall-bearing raspberries bear fruit on these canes in the fall of the current year.

**Rootstock** The below-ground portion of grafted trees which controls tree size and tolerates various soil conditions and pests. Rootstocks are usually of the same species as the scion, but of a different origin. See also scion.

**Scion** The above-ground portion of grafted trees which produces fruit. See also rootstock.

**Self-fruitful** Capable of producing a crop of fruit without cross-pollination.

**Self-incompatible** A cultivar that is not capable of producing a crop without pollen from a different cultivar (i.e., requiring a **pollinizer**)

**Spur prune** A grape pruning method where dormant canes are pruned to one to three buds.

**Spur-type** Trees with fruiting spurs closer to each other than standard cultivars. Typically these trees are slightly smaller than standard cultivars.

**Triploid** Having three copies of all chromosomes. Triploids cannot be used as **pollinizers**.

**Winter hardiness** The ability to withstand winter freezing conditions, including cold, rapidly-fluctuating temperatures, and desiccating winds.

## NURSERIES

This list of nurseries is provided as a convenience for our readers. It is not an endorsement by UW-Extension, nor is it exhaustive. The plant materials listed in this publication may be available from other equally suitable nurseries.

### Adams County Nursery

26 Nursery Road  
P.O. Box 108 Aspers, PA 17304  
(800) 377-3106  
[www.acnursery.com](http://www.acnursery.com)

### Burnt Ridge Nursery

432 Burnt Ridge Road  
Onalaska, WA 98570  
(360) 985-2873  
[www.burntridgenursery.com](http://www.burntridgenursery.com)

### Cummins Nursery

1408 Trumansburg Road  
Ithaca, NY 14850  
(607) 269-7664  
[www.cumminsnursery.com](http://www.cumminsnursery.com)

### C and O Nursery

1700 N Wenatchee Avenue  
P.O. Box 116  
Wenatchee, WA 98807-0116  
(800) 232-2636  
[www.c-onursery.com](http://www.c-onursery.com)

### Farmer Seed and Nursery

818 Northwest 4th Street,  
Faribault, MN 55021  
(507) 334-1623  
[www.farmerseed.com](http://www.farmerseed.com)

### Fedco Trees

P.O. Box 520  
Clinton, ME 04927  
(207) 426-9900  
[www.fedcoseeds.com](http://www.fedcoseeds.com)

### Henry Field's Seed and Nursery

P.O. Box 397  
Aurora, IN 47001  
(513) 354-1494  
[www.henryfields.com](http://www.henryfields.com)

### Hartmann's Plant Company

P.O. Box 100  
Lacota, MI 49063  
(269) 253-4281  
[www.hartmannsplantcompany.com](http://www.hartmannsplantcompany.com)

### Indiana Berry and Plant Co.

2811 Michigan Road  
Plymouth, IN 46563  
(800) 295-2226  
[www.indianaberry.com](http://www.indianaberry.com)

### J.W. Jung Seed

335 South High St.  
Randolph, WI 53956  
(800) 297-3123  
[www.jungseed.com](http://www.jungseed.com)

### Direct Gardening

1704 Morrissey Drive  
Bloomington, IL 61704  
(309) 662-7943  
[www.directgardening.com](http://www.directgardening.com)

### Lon's Oregon Grapes

P.O. Box 365  
Aurora, OR 97002  
(503) 678-1410  
[www.bunchgrapes.com](http://www.bunchgrapes.com)

### McKay Nursery

P.O. Box 185  
Waterloo, WI 53594  
(920) 478-2121  
[www.mckaynursery.com](http://www.mckaynursery.com)

### Nourse Farms

41 River Road  
South Deerfield, MA 01373  
(413) 665-2658  
[www.noursefarms.com](http://www.noursefarms.com)

### Raintree Nursery

391 Butts Road  
Morton, WA 98356  
(800) 391-8892  
[www.raintreenursery.com](http://www.raintreenursery.com)

### Stark Bro's Nurseries and Orchards Co.

P.O. Box 1800  
Louisiana, MO 63353  
(800) 325-4180  
[www.starkbros.com](http://www.starkbros.com)

### Schlabach's Nursery

2784 Murdock Road  
Medina, NY 14103  
(866) 600-5203 or (585) 798-6198  
no website

### St. Lawrence Nurseries

P.O. Box 957  
Potsdam, NY 13676  
(315) 261-1925  
[www.stlawrencenurseries.com](http://www.stlawrencenurseries.com)

### Wagon Wheel Orchard

15380 Edgerton Road  
Gardner, KS 66030  
(913) 893-6050  
[www.wagonwheelorchard.com](http://www.wagonwheelorchard.com)





## HOME FRUIT CULTIVARS FOR SOUTHERN WISCONSIN

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For specific fruit crops, more information on cultural and pest control requirements is available in the following Cooperative Extension publications available through your UW-Extension county office or online at [learningstore.uwex.edu](http://learningstore.uwex.edu).

#### SMALL FRUITS

*Currants, Gooseberries, Elderberries*  
*Growing Currants, Gooseberries and Elderberries in Wisconsin* (A1960)

#### GRAPES

*Growing Grapes in Wisconsin* (A1656)  
*Grape Pest Management for Home Gardeners* (A2129)

#### RASPBERRIES

*Growing Raspberries in Wisconsin* (A1610)  
*Raspberry Pest Management for Home Gardeners* (A2128)

#### STRAWBERRIES

*Growing Strawberries in Wisconsin* (A1597)  
*Strawberry Pest Management for Home Gardeners* (A2127)



#### APPLES

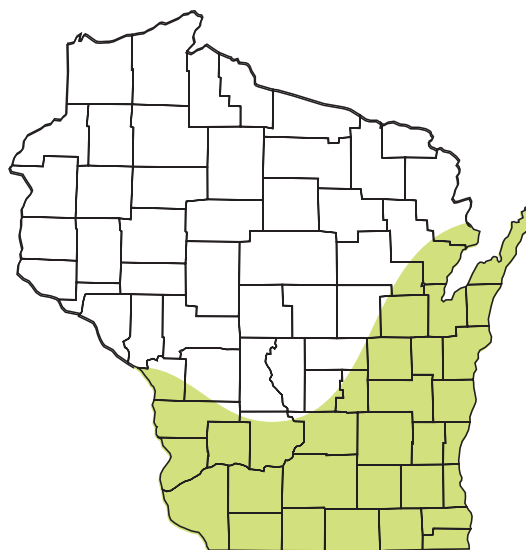
*Growing Apples in Wisconsin* (A3565)  
*Apple Cultivars for Wisconsin* (A2105)  
*Apple Pest Management for Home Gardeners* (A2179)  
*Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Plums*  
*Growing Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, and Plums in Wisconsin* (A3639)  
*Apricot, Cherry, Peach, and Plum Pest Management for Home Gardeners* (A2130)

#### PEARS

*Growing Pears in Wisconsin* (A2072)

#### MISCELLANEOUS

*Rootstocks for Fruit Trees* (A3561)



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