



# GROWING FRUIT IN THE NORTHWOODS

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# Honeycrisp Apple

- Mid-season bloomer
- Sweet, crisp and juicy
- Mottled red over yellow fruit
- Stores well
- Ripens in late September
- Excellent for eating
- Zones 4-7



# Wolf River Apple

“After seeing a Wolf River apple, I totally forgive Eve”

An apple worth sinning over. It is large. You could knit it a hat. If it appeared on my tree one day in paradise, I'd have taken a bite, too.

- Mid-season bloom period
- Pale yellow to green apple with red blushes and stripes
- Known for its very large apples
- Excellent for cooking
- Older variety and long lived tree
- Hardy and resistant to scab, mildew, fire blight and cedar-apple rust
- Ripens in early to mid September
- Zones 4-7





# Whitney Crabapple

- Fruit is yellow with red stripes
- Good for eating and pickling.
- Hardy, vigorous, heavy bearing tree
- Short storage life
- Zones 3-7









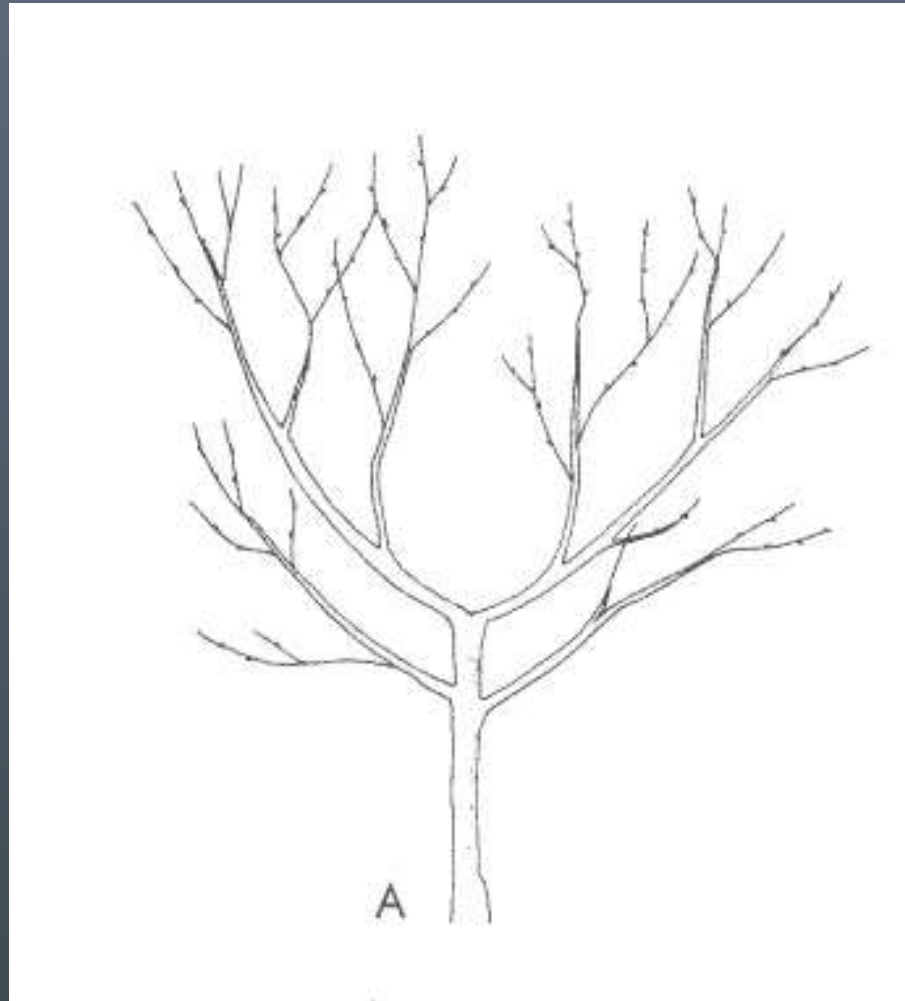






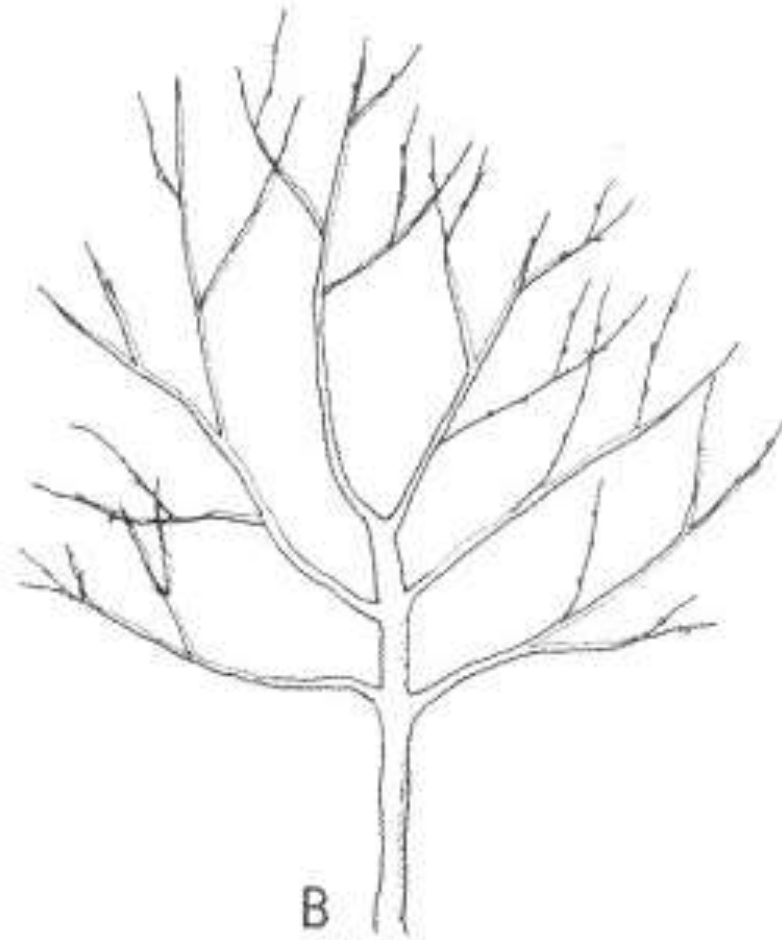


# OPEN CENTER OR VASE TRAINED



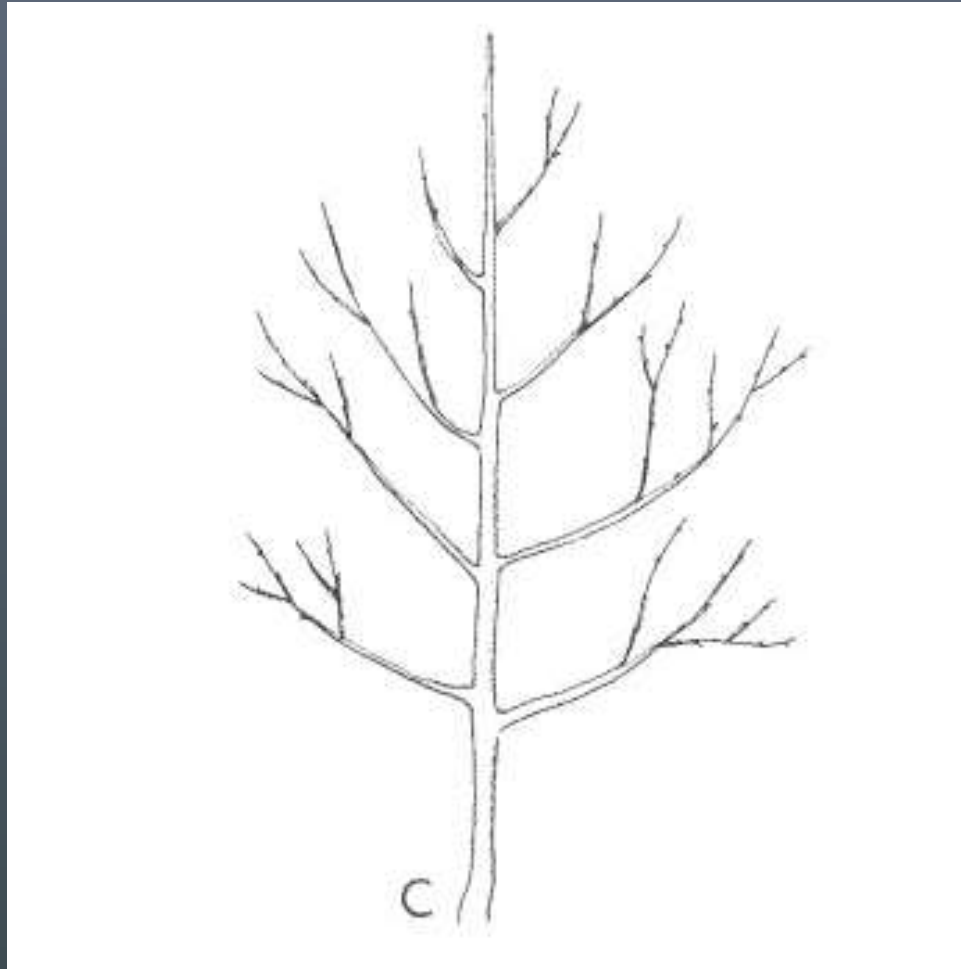


# MODIFIED-LEADER-TRAINED





# CENTRAL-LEADER-TRAINED





# Pleaching

This traditional pruning technique involves weaving the branches of trees planted in a row to form a screen or arch. Vertical branches are cut off and horizontal shoots are trained in a single plane. As shoots from neighboring trees intermingle, they are pleached









# Ure and Early Gold Pears

Require a pollinator (Asian pears can be partially self-fruitful). You must have at least two trees (three or four are better), and they must have overlapping bloom periods. Very early flowering and susceptibility to frost damage of blooms is problematic in the North.

Ure:

Fruit is green-yellow, very juicy and approximately 2" in diameter. Has sturdy branching. Good for eating and canning. Developed in 1978 at Morden Research Station. Approximate ripening date is August 15. Use 'Golden Spice' as pollinator. Zones 3-7.

Early Gold:

An improved seedling of 'Ure' pear selected for its improved vigor, chlorosis resistance and iron-clad cold hardiness. Abundant white flowers in spring produce yellow fruits on average 10 days earlier than 'Ure'. The foliage is an attractive, glossy green. Use 'Ure' for pollination. Zones 2-7





## Evan's Bali Cherry

- Deep, dark red fruit 1" in diameter
- Excellent for baking and fresh eating
- The fruit is much sweeter than other sour cherries
- Extremely hardy buds
- Height 15'-20'
- Spread 10'-12'
- Zones 3-8



# Nanking Cherry

- Earliest blooming cherry
- One of the best fruit-producers for northern areas
- They have dull green, veined leaves that do not color up in the fall
- It is an upright spreading bush
- Nanking cherries can self pollinate however cross pollination provides greater fruit production
- Pincherry, chokecherry and sandcherry all cross-pollinate
- They require full sun and moderately drained soil
- Birds love these tiny, sweet cherries
- Excellent for pies, jams and fresh off the bush





# Sandcherry

- White, single flowers in May
- Produces great quantities of 3/4" purple-black sweet fruits from July to mid August
- Used for preserves
- Prefers well-drained sites but will tolerate hot, dry soil
- Very hardy



# Toka and Waneta Plums

## Toka:

One of the best pollinators. A medium sized, richly flavored variety with beautiful apricot color.

## Waneta:

Produces well the first season after planting. One of the best market plums. Fruit is large, red, sweet, juicy and of good quality.





# American (Wild) Plum

- American plum is a small, understory tree to 35 ft. with fragrant, white flowers in showy, flat-topped clusters occurring before the leaves in spring
- The fruit that follows ripens to a shiny, bright red in August or September
- The short, crooked trunk – with scaly, black bark – supports a graceful, open crown
- Fall foliage ranges from electric red to pale yellow
- The plums are eaten fresh and used in jellies and preserves, and are also consumed by many kinds of birds



# Mount Royal Plum

- Good eaten off tree
- Excellent for dessert, jam and preserves
- Tender, juicy flesh
- Considered the best blue cultivar in Wisconsin and Minnesota
- Self-fertile
- Zones 4-8





# Showy Mountain Ash



# Aronia

## Black Chokeberry

- An extremely hardy, deciduous, medium sized shrub that will reach maturity in five years
- If left alone, the plants can form colonies that provide food and shelter for wildlife
- Starts with showy clusters of white flowers in early summer
- Dark purple fruits
- Ends the growing season with a spectacular fall color
- Black chokeberry is most effective when massed in the landscape and allowed to follow its natural tendency to spread by suckering







# Blueberry

## Northcountry

- Recommended for commercial plantings and home gardens
- Produce much better with two varieties
- Fruit 1/2" in diameter with an attractive sky blue color
- Flavor sweet and mild
- Mature plants 18-24" high, 30-40" in diameter
- Fruits approximately 5 days earlier than 'Northblue' and extends for 2-3 weeks
- Partially self-fruitful
- Zones 3-8





# Witches' Broom

*Pucciniastrum goeppertianum* (fungus)

- Witches' broom is a relatively minor disease of highbush blueberries, but it can be severe near balsam fir trees, the alternate host for the rust fungus.
- Symptoms: Diseased plants have broom-like masses of spongy shoots with short inter-nodes and small leaves. Young stems on the brooms are initially yellow or reddish, but later become brown and shiny, and, eventually, dry and cracked. Heavily infected plants produce no fruit. The brooms can persist for many years, producing infected new growth every year.
- Pruning?



Swollen shoot of witches' broom.



Infected (left) and healthy (right) blueberry stems.

# Cranberry

- Needs acidic soils
- Low growing
- Requires specialized care
- Self-fruitful





# Currants

## Consort Black Currant

- Ripens late in the season
- Black fruits with strong flavor
- Medium in size and borne in clusters
- The plants are very productive
- Immune to white pine blister rust, and only moderately susceptible to powdery mildew
- Can tolerate half a day of shade
- Self fertile



# Elderberry

## Adams:

Extremely hardy native plant. Very reliable.

## York:

Largest fruit. Matures later than Adams.

Best fruit production when both varieties are grown together.





# Jostaberry

Glossy round berries are firm, plump, and just loaded with vitamin C. The rich, berry taste is a blend of black currant and gooseberry flavor, sweet and satisfying. Fruits are abundant starting early July, usually the second year. Resistant to white pine blister rust. Self-fruitful.



# Gooseberry

Susceptible to white pine blister rust. We do not recommend this plant for northern forested areas.



# Grapes

## Valiant:

An extremely hardy and reliable Concord type grape. Matures early. Slip skin fruit. Zones 3-8

## Marquette:

A red wine variety that combines cold hardiness (withstood temperatures as low as -36° F) and disease resistance with excellent wine quality. Open and orderly growth habit is highly desirable for efficient vineyard management. Typically produces two clusters per shoot, eliminating the need for cluster thinning. Tasters noted an attractive, deep red color, with desirable aromas of cherry, black pepper and spice. Zones 4-8

## Frontenac Gris:

A coppery-peach colored grape with the aroma of peach and apricot. This muscat-like grape is desirable for white wine making, fresh eating and desserts. Excellent disease resistance. A University of MN introduction. Zones 4-8





# Hardy Kiwi Vine

- Must have male (at least one) and female plants
- Attractive but vigorous twining vine
- Small, delicious smooth-skinned fruit



# Highbush Cranberry

- Handsome, hardy shrub with lobed leaves
- White flowers in late May
- Scarlet berries last well into winter
- NOT DEER RESISTANT!





# Honeyberry

- Requires a pollinator (more than one cultivar)
- Berries taste like wild blueberries with a hint of black currant
- Extremely hardy
- Very early harvest even before strawberries
- Great for fresh eating or making jams and jellies
- Perfect for a backyard or full orchard



# Lingonberry

- Nominally self-fruitful, but better results when you plant two or three cultivars
- Low growing groundcover
- Red, tart berries ripen in August
- Smaller than cranberries
- Thrive in acidic soils
- Slow to establish
- Plants will grow in dappled shade, but produce more fruit in sun





# Raspberry

**AUTUMN BRITTEN:** Large, deep red berries ripen in fall, extremely high yielding. (Zone 4-7)

**CAROLINE:** Red berries, strong “raspberry” taste, vigorous and productive plants ripen in fall. (Zone 4-7)

**FALL GOLD:** Golden berries, everbearing, one spring and one late summer crop, vigorous and productive plants. (Zone 4-8)

**KILLARNEY:** Red berries, very early summer bearing, shorter plants, most disease resistant. (Zone 3-7)

**LATHAM:** Red berries, summer bearing, ripen over long period, steady fruit set, an old standard. (Zone 4-7)

Self-fruitful (UWEX says that cross-pollination is helpful to production). Keep red raspberries and black raspberries well-separated for plant health reasons.



# Rugosa Rose

## Purple Pavement

- Large, ruffled blossoms with a purple-red color and strong fragrance
- In the fall, the blossoms give way to large, handsome hips, and the foliage turns from green to shades of yellow and maroon
- This shapely shrub with dependable repeat bloom





# Saskatoon/Serviceberry

- A nicely shaped shrub form of juneberry
- Large white flowers
- The dark purple to black fruit is sweet and good for eating and making jelly



# Sea Buckthorn

- Large shrub
- Fine silvery foliage
- Orange, egg shaped fruit
- Berries stay on the shrub way into winter
- High in Vitamin C, antioxidants and essential fatty acids
- In northern climates it was often the only source of Vitamin C to be had in the winter time and has more Vitamin C than strawberries, kiwis, or even oranges
- Male and female plants





# Strawberry

## JUNE BEARING:

Short day plants that produce one large crop during a two-to-three week period in late spring and early summer

## EVERBEARING:

Primarily long day plants that produce two to three separate crops during each growing season from early summer to autumn, lower fruit yields, most appropriate for long term groundcover use

## DAY-NEUTRAL:

Modern cultivars developed from everbearing plants, developed to produce continuously all summer and into the fall with most production in June and again in fall

