Many of our customers are interested in conserving heirloom crop varieties. Harmony Farm Supply & Nursery is very pleased to introduce a special collection of edible trees, shrubs, and perennials to our customers. We are calling it the Golden West Heirlooms Collection. We are identifying and assembling cultivars that were originally developed for, or in, Sonoma County or the greater region, or that are considered to be traditional foods and crops for the area. Varieties include those developed by Luther Burbank, local plant breeder extraordinaire. Others include the most famous tree variety example for our area: the Gravenstein apple, famous for its flavor and regional importance, and whose conservation is being promoted through the Russian River Slow Food Consortium. There are many other fruiting cultivars with a long legacy in Sonoma County that are well-adapted to our unique growing conditions.

KEY to SYMBOLS

R = Rootstock  GW = Golden West Heirloom
H = Height    HC = Harmony Choice
W = Width    AC = Appropriate for containers
CR = Peach Leaf Curl Resistant

Note: All heights and widths are approximate and depend on soil depth, fertility and access to water.

With this symbol, Harmony will continue to identify these cultivars for our customers and to promote planting of Golden West Heirlooms. It is our hope that our customers will participate in the conservation and promotion of these old Northern California heirlooms, so that they will continue to be part of the horticultural fabric and culinary palette of our county!

Harmony Choice. Chosen by nursery staff for special attributes: like flavor, ease of growth, productivity... These are our favorite selections and we recommend that our customers try these in their home gardens. Ask about them when you visit!

Especially appropriate for planting in containers for size and ease of pruning!

Indicates varieties that are peach leaf curl resistant.

STARTER FERTILIZERS/INNOCULANTS

Always apply mycorrhizal fungi to your bare root plants. It promotes root growth, improves drought tolerance, and enhances nutrient absorption.

E.B. STONE SURE START

4 lb  1133331  $7.09

DOWN TO EARTH BIO-LIVE

5 lb  542  $13.39
Thin fruit for best quality and size and to reduce alternate bearing tendencies. Susceptible to codling moth, scab, and gophers.

_ROOTSTOCKS:_

**Domestic Apple:** Vigorous, deep-rooted, cold-hardy. Tolerates wet soil, dry soil, poor soil. Unpruned tree height of standard varieties 18 to 30 feet. Trees on apple seedling may be held to any desired height by summer pruning.

_Geneva® 935:_ A Cornell University introduction, unpruned height is 40%-50% of standard (8’-10’). Very cold hardy and very fire blight resistant. A precocious bearer of large fruit, this rootstock resists crown rot and root rot while suckering very little.

**M-111 & MM-111:** Excellent all-around rootstock for apples. Induces early and heavy bearing. Tolerates wet soil, dry soil, poor soil. Resists woolly apple aphids and collar rot. Trees dwarfed to 85% of standard.

**M-7:** Dwarfs to 65% of standard. Induces early and heavy bearing. Resistant to fireblight, powdery mildew, moderately resistant to collar rot. Good anchorage. Very winter hardy, widely adapted.

Disadvantages: prone to suckering.

**Apple Babe**

R: Standard H: 8’-10’ W: 8’-10’

**Arkansas Black Spur**

R: M-111 H: 18’ W: 14’
Large, late season. Dark red skin, high quality even where summer nights are warm. For fresh eating, dessert, cooking and cider. Keeps many months. 800 hours. Partly self-fruitful. Somewhat resistant to Codling Moth.

**Ashmead’s Kernel**

R: M-111 H: 18’ W: 14’

**Ashmead’s Kernel**

R: M-111 H: 18’ W: 14’
Small to medium size fruit, greenish to golden brown russet skin with reddish highlights. Widely regarded as one of the all-time best-flavored apples. Small to medium-sized fruit; variable shape, often lop-sided. Creamy yellow flesh is aromatic, crisp, and sweet. Fruit picked early is somewhat sharp and acidic, but mellows after a few weeks off the tree. Ripens after Red Delicious, about with Golden Delicious. Keeps 3-4 months. Used for dessert, cider, and sauce. Resistant to powdery mildew, somewhat resistant to apple scab. Winter hardy tree, begins bearing at young age. From England, discovered in the early 1700s. 800 to 1000 hours. Partly self-fruitful, biggest crops with cross-pollination.

**Belle de Boskeep**

Highly esteemed cooking and pie apple; outstanding dessert quality. Heavy crops of large to very large fruit. Green and red skin in patches and stripes with a brown rust set extending from the base. Coarse, crisp, juicy, creamy white flesh is richly flavored, sweet-tart to subacid and highly aromatic. Keeps well and improves in storage. Very late harvest, with Yellow Newton Pippin and Granny Smith. Large tree, open shape with drooping branches. Originated in Holland in 1856. 800-1000 hours. Pollenizer required.

**Braeburn**

R: M-111 H: 18’ W: 14’
Medium to large fruit, green with a dark red blush. From New Zealand, a superb late season fruit: very crisp and tangy, more flavorful than Granny Smith. Excellent keeper. Ripens Oct-Nov. Triploid, needs pollinizer. 700 hours.

**Bramley’s Seedling**

R: M-111 H: 18’ W: 14’

**Calville Blanc**

R: M-111 H: 18’ W: 14’
Classic French dessert apple, also excellent for cooking and cider. Flattened, round shape with prominent, uneven ribs near the base. Usually harvested green, turning yellow and reaching peak flavor a month or so after picking. Best quality reached after the first few crops. Harvest in late mid-season, just after Jonagold. Vigorous grower with weeping side limbs. Origin unknown; planted in France in the early 1600’s. 800-1000 hours. Sterile pollen, pollinizer required.

**Cinnamon Spice**

R: M-111 H: 18’ W: 14’
Named for its rich, distinct cinnamon flavor, this apple tastes similar to an apple pie. Found near Bolinas. Exceptionally sweet, medium in size, wine-red fruit with some yellow hue. Tree of Medium vigor, upright shoots. Bloom: Midseason. Requires a pollinizer. Low chill requirement. Good coastal apple.

**Dolgo Crabapple**

R: Domestic Apple H: 30’ W: 25’
Long-time favorite all-purpose crabapple, imported from Russia in the late 19th century. Large, fragrant white flowers. 1-1/2” oval-shaped fruit makes tasty, bright-red jelly. Vigorous, upright, open tree. Resistant to scab, rust, mildew, fireblight. 500 hours. Self fruitful.
Fuji AF $28.00  
R: Domestic Apple  
H: 20'+  W: 20'+

Fuji AF111 $27.50  
R: M-111  
H: 20'  W: 16'

Fuji AF935 $30.00  
R: Geneva 935  
H: 8'-10'  W: 8'-10'

Red Fuji (BC#2) ARF $29.25  
R: M-111  
H:18'  W:14'

Fuji Espalier, 3 Tier AFE $62.00  
R: M-7  
Prune to size

The fruit is medium sized with yellow-green skin with orange-red blush and dark stripes. White, firm and crunchy flesh with excellent fruity flavor. Good keeper. Ripens in September. Self-fruitful. Chill factor <500 hours. Red Fuji is similar to Fuji, except it has 80% red skin and harder juicier flesh. Ripens late October.

Gala AGDOM $28.00  
R: Domestic Apple  
H: 20"+  W: 20"+

Gala AG111 $28.00  
R: M-111  
H: 18'  W: 14'

Gala AG935 $30.00  
R: Geneva 935  
H: 8'-10'  W: 8'-10'

Fruit medium sized with reddish-orange skin over yellow. Cross of Golden Delicious and Cox’s Orange, crisp, nice blend of sweetness and tartness, rich flavor. Harvest in early Sept. Self-fruitful, good pollenizer for other varieties. 500-600 hr.

Garden Delicious AGARD $30.00  
R: Standard  
H: 8'-10'  W: 8'-10'

This is a self fruitful genetic dwarf apple. The fruit is sweet, crisp, with a superb flavor. Skin is freenish-yellow with red blush to full red. 600 hr.

Golden Delicious AGD $28.00  
R: Domestic Apple  
H: 20"+  W: 20"+

Golden Delicious AGD111 $27.50  
R: M-111  
H: 18'  W: 14'

Golden Delicious AGD935 $30.00  
R: Geneva 935  
H: 8'-10'  W: 8'-10'

Yellow to green skin with russet dots. Yellow flesh, firm, crispy, sweet & juicy. Self-fruitful, excellent pollenizer for other apples. Ripens late August to September. Chill factor 700 hr.

Golden Russet AGOR $30.00  
R: M-111  
H: 18'  W: 14'

One of the great family orchard apples of 19th century America. Crisp, aromatic, subacid, creamy yellow flesh with great flavor and legendary sugary juice. Medium size. Used fresh and for cider, drying, and cooking. Ripens about with Spitzenburg: late September/early October in Central California. Ripe fruit hangs on the tree until frost; fruit stored properly keeps until April. Skin partly to almost completely russeted, varying from greenish-yellow to an attractive golden brown with orange highlights. Winter hardy, vigorous tree, bears mostly on the tips of branches. Good disease resistance. Originated in New York as a seedling of English Russet sometime in the 1700s. 800-1000 hours. Partly self fruitful, biggest crops with cross-pollination.

Goldrush AOGLR $39.50  
R: M-111  
H: 15'  W:12'

This new, patented selection from Purdue bears abundant crops of large, golden-yellow, sweet, crisp, and flavorful fruit. Great for fresh eating and baking. Goldrush ripens in early October, and can be stored until late spring. Goldrush is very resistant to scab and mildew, somewhat resistant to fireblight and easy to grow. Requires a pollenizer.

Granny Smith AGS111 $27.50  
R: M-111  
H: 18'  W: 14'


Gravenstein AGG111 $27.50  
R: M-111  
H: 18'  W: 14'

Medium to large size, skin yellow with red stripes, fruit crisp and juicy with spicy aroma. One of the best for eating, apple sauce, juice, and drying. Must be used right away. Needs pollenizer: Empire, Fuji, Gala, Red or Golden Delicious. Ripens late July to mid-August. 700 hours.

Red Gravenstein is similar to Gravenstein but with more red overall stripes. Pollenizer required. Originated in Graton. Ripens slightly earlier than green Gravenstein 700hrs.

Hauer Pippin AOHP $39.50  
R: M-111  
H: 15'  W: 15'

Aka the Christmas Apple. If you want a crisp, dense, juicy, sweet, vinous, aromatic, very late ripening apple the Hauer Pippin is the tree to plant. This apple will keep practically forever either on the tree or off. Deep red with white spots. Great multi-purpose apple: keeps flavor and shape when cooked and juicy with sharpness for making a well balanced cider. Still grown commercially in Watsonville, Ca. Many customers have noted resistance to coddling moth and scab. Requires another apple variety to pollenize. Late bloomer. Chill hours probably less than 600 hours. It is included in the Slow Food Ark of Taste.

Holstein AOHL $39.50  
R: M-111  
H: 18'  W: 14'

This apple is often best as a dessert apple, ut makes a great fresh cider. Has large fruit, is highly aromatic, a prized sugar acid balanced countered by its firm, juicy, and creamy flesh. Great for cooking and keeps well.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honeycrisp</td>
<td>ACHR</td>
<td>$27.50</td>
<td>18'</td>
<td>14'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 18' W: 14'</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeycrisp</td>
<td>ACHR935</td>
<td>$29.00</td>
<td>8'-10'</td>
<td>8'-10'</td>
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<tr>
<td>R: Geneva 935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter hardy tree from the University of Minnesota. Fruit is crisp and juicy with an aromatic flavor. Striped red over yellow color. Stores well. Ripens in late September to late October. Requires cool humid climate for best quality. 800 hours. Pollenizer required.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hudson's Golden Gem</td>
<td>AHGG</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>18'</td>
<td>14'</td>
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<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 18' W: 14'</td>
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<tr>
<td>One of the largest and best-flavored russet apples. Crisp, sugary, juicy flesh with flavor described as nutty by some, pear-like by others. Conical in shape with a very distinctive appearance: a smooth, uniform, grayish-gold or light yellowish-brown russet over the entire surface. In most climates where it is grown, the fruit hangs on the tree into winter. Good keeper. Resistant to scab, mildew, and fireblight. Chance seedling discovered in Tangent, Oregon. Introduced in 1931. 800-1000 hours. Partly self-fruitful, biggest crops with cross-pollination. Ripens late Sept. into Oct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonagold</td>
<td>AJ111</td>
<td>$28.00</td>
<td>15'</td>
<td>14'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 15' W: 14'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A cross of Jonathan and Golden Delicious. Good keeper. Pollinized by Fuji, Gala, Granny Smith, or Red Delicious but not Golden Delicious. Ripens Sept. 700-800 hours.</td>
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<tr>
<td>King David</td>
<td>AOKD</td>
<td>$39.50</td>
<td>15'</td>
<td>15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 15' W: 15'</td>
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<tr>
<td>King David has many admirers. The first was Ben Frost of Durham, Arkansas who discovered this apple along a fence row in the late 1800’s. King David is a versatile apple for cider, pies, sauce, and eating. Its admirers boast that it is the most wonderful eating apple in the world. It is a medium size deep dark red apple. It has firm, crisp, spicy, juicy yellow flesh. Thought to be a cross between Jonathan x Arkansas Black, this solid red late-season apple hangs late on the tree and should be picked when full color develops. Savory flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, spicy and juicy. King David is said to be resistant to scab, cedar apple rust and fireblight. Would be handsome espaliered. Pollinizer required: blooms midseason.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingston Black</td>
<td>AOKB</td>
<td>$39.50</td>
<td>12-16'</td>
<td>12-16'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 12-16' W: 12-16'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingston Black apple, also known as Black Taunton, is crimson over yellow-orange ground color. Bitter sharp juice ferments to a distinctively flavored hard cider without blending. These are aromatic with a sweet-acid flavor and a noticeable astringent aftertaste. The full bodied cider has a distinctive rich flavor and is rich bodied. Kingston Black has an irregular growth habit. Cider only, except for the very brave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>ALIB7</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>18'</td>
<td>14'</td>
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<tr>
<td>R: M-7 H: 18' W: 14'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disease-resistant, cold hardy, McIntosh type apple. Resists scab, rust, mildew, fireblight. Solid red even in hot climates. Crisp, rich sprightly flavor. Fresh or cooked. Harvest September. 800 hours. Self fruitful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>McIntosh</td>
<td>AMCT</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>18'</td>
<td>14'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 18' W: 14'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mendocino Cox</td>
<td>AOMCX</td>
<td>$39.50</td>
<td>18'</td>
<td>14'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 18' W: 14'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mendocino Cox is a easier to grow sport of the Cox Orange Pippin. Striped red over yellow, this is crisper, later and a better keeper than Cox’s Orange Pippin. Spreading habit lends itself to improved branch angles for fruiting. Mendocino Cox does well in warmer interiors compared with Cox. Pollenizer required: blooms midseason. Estimated chill 800 hours.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Rose</td>
<td>AOMR</td>
<td>$39.50</td>
<td>15'</td>
<td>15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 15' W: 15'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Rose displays profuse pink blooms in the spring followed by large, greenish yellow, sweet-tart apples with crisp, dark red flesh. Mountain Rose ripens in early October and can be stored until spring.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutsu Crispin</td>
<td>AMCR</td>
<td>$28.00</td>
<td>18'</td>
<td>14'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 18' W: 14'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A favorite of connoisseurs: very large, crisp and flavorful. Late September/October harvest. Pick when green or wait until partly yellow. Large, vigorous tree resists powdery mildew. 600 hours. Pollen sterile; pollenized by Red Delicious, Granny Smith, Fuji, Gala. Good keeper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nehou</td>
<td>AONEH</td>
<td>$39.50</td>
<td>15'</td>
<td>15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 15' W: 15'</td>
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<tr>
<td>he Nehou is an old French hard cider variety that is popular in England. A medium sized tree with excellent yields, has a somewhat spreading growth habit. It is one of the full bittersweets with a high tannin and low acid content. Nehou creates quality cider with a full body and a pleasant fruity astringent flavor. Apples are soft, medium size and easily bruised. Harvesting period ten days. Heavy bearer.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton Pippin</td>
<td>ANP111</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>18'</td>
<td>14'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 18' W: 14'</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niedzwetzkyana</td>
<td>AON</td>
<td>$39.50</td>
<td>15'</td>
<td>15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: M-111 H: 15' W: 15'</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Niedzwetzkyana is a large bright red apple with brilliant red flesh. Only a handful continue to survive in their native highlands of Kyrgyzstan. Flavor is a bit sweet and tart. Fairly vigorous growing tree with apples ripening at end of summer to the beginning of fall. Makes great apple pies that resemble pies made from cherries and pressed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
fruit provides scarlet cider. The Niedzwetzkyana has striking fall colors. Pollenizer required: blooms early. Estimated chill 800 hours.

**Northpole™ Columnar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>R: Columnar</th>
<th>H: 10’</th>
<th>W: 2-3’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANPC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>$45.00</td>
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</table>

Large and red-skinned, this McIntosh-type fruit is crisp, juicy and aromatic. This columnar tree grows narrowly and if topped for height control can develop upright side limbs. Adaptable to container growing. Pollenized by Scarlet Sentinel or other apple varieties. 800 hours.

**Pink Lady**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>R: Domestic Apple</th>
<th>H: 20’+</th>
<th>W: 20’+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APLDOM</td>
<td>$28.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Also known as Cripps Pink. Oblong fruit is reddish-pink over green when ripe. White flesh resists browning. Hot climate apple from Western Australia, cross of Golden Delicious and Lady Williams. Good keeper although thin skin bruises easily. Ripens late Sept. Self-fruitful. 400-500 hours.

**Pink Pearl Organic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>R: M-111</th>
<th>H: 18’</th>
<th>W: 14’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOPP</td>
<td>$39.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Unusual pink-fleshed, highly aromatic fruit. Medium sized with cream and pale green skin, sometimes blushing red. Tart to sweet-tart, depending on harvest time. Developed by Albert Etter Ripens in August. Good keeper. Needs pollenizer: Gala, Red Delicious, Winesap, or other early bloomers. 600 hours.

**Rome Beauty**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>R: M-111</th>
<th>H: 18’</th>
<th>W: 14’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARB111</td>
<td>$32.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Late blooming, a good choice where hard freezes in late spring are common. Large, round, red, used primarily for cooking. Heavy bearing. Late harvest. 1000 hours. Self-fruitful.

**Rubinette**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>R: M-111</th>
<th>H: 16’</th>
<th>W: 14’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AORUB</td>
<td>$39.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Rubinette considered by many the best-flavored apple. A cross between Cox’s Orange Pippin and Golden Delicious, Rubinette’s flavor comes almost primarily from Cox’s Orange Pippin, but shape similar to Golden Delicious. Unsurpassed balance of sweetness and sharpness with the Cox’s aromatic qualities. Medium size fruit with bright red striping over golden ground color and slight russetting. Tolerates warmer interior temperatures. Rubinette does best with heavy thinning for best quality

**Scarlet Sentinel Columnar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>R: Columnar</th>
<th>H: 10’</th>
<th>W: 2-3’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASSC</td>
<td>$45.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

With dense clusters of white blossoms this tree’s fruit become a deliciously beautiful red-blushed and green-yellow. This columnar tree grows narrowly and if topped for height control can develop upright side limbs. Adaptable to container growing. Pollenized by Northpole or other apple varieties. 800 hours.

**Sierra Beauty**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>R: M-111</th>
<th>H: 18’</th>
<th>W: 14’</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HC ASB</td>
<td>$29.75</td>
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**Spitzenberg**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>R: M-111</th>
<th>H: 18’</th>
<th>W: 14’</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASP111</td>
<td>$29.75</td>
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</table>


**Strawberry Parfait**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>R: M-111</th>
<th>H: 16’</th>
<th>W: 14’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOSP</td>
<td>$39.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Strawberry Parfait is an early season delight, just before Gravenstein with a handsome, striped red over ivory skin and red spashes like strawberries in vanilla ice cream in the flesh. Hints of strawberry in the nose and taste, too. Enjoy Strawberry Parfait early, they don’t keep. Pollenizer required: blooms midseason.

**Waltana**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>R: M-111</th>
<th>H: 18’</th>
<th>W: 14’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AW</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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Developed by Etter, fruit is red-striped over a greenish yellow background with crisp, firm, juicy flesh. All purpose fruit is good for fresh eating, dessert, cider, pies, etc. Good keeper. Requires a long season, ripens in November and best after a frost. Known by old timers around Ettersberg, CA as The Etter Apple. Pollenizer required: late bloomer. Estimated chill 800 hours.

**Wickson**

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<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>R: M-111</th>
<th>H: 18’</th>
<th>W: 14’</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOWK</td>
<td>$39.50</td>
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</table>

Albert Etter introduction. Humboldt County, CA, 1944. Albert Etter named this apple after E.J. Wickson, distinguished California pomologist, who was his friend and mentor. Wickson apple is a perfect cider apple: spicy, with extraordinary sweetness and a pronounced acid tang. Size is that of a large crab apple. Reputed to make wonderful champagne cider and excellent fresh off the tree. Wickson is one of our favorite eating apples every fall. Fruit hangs well in garlands. Pollenizer required: blooms midseason. Chill hours 600 or less.

**Winesap**

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<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>R: M-111</th>
<th>H: 18’</th>
<th>W: 14’</th>
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<tr>
<td>AWS</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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Long-time favorite late red apple. Juicy, smooth texture. Lively flavor, use fresh or cooked. 800 hours. Pollenize, pollenized by Red or Golden Delicious, Fuji, Gala, Liberty. Ripens late Sept. to Oct.
**Winter Banana**  
AWB  
$29.00  
R: M-111  
H: 18'  
W: 14'  
Large, round, especially beautiful apple - pale yellow waxy skin blushed with rosy pink. Crisp, tangy, juicy flesh is highly aromatic with a mild, banana-like flavor. Long-time favorite dessert apple in California’s mild-winter coastal climates. Good cider apple. Harvest late-September. Good keeper. Vigorous, spreading tree bears at young age. Excellent pollenizer for other apples. Originated in Indiana, introduced in 1980. Low winter chilling requirement, less than 400 hours. Partly self-fruitful, biggest crops if cross-pollinated.

**Winterstein**  
AOWS  
$39.50  
R: M-111  
H: 12-16'  
W: 14'  
Winterstein is a Gravenstein seedling, that ripens much later, but with all the same qualities. That said, it’s a bit sweeter than its parent variety. Winterstein was selected by Luther Burbank in 1898. Crisp, subacid, flavorful. Attractive pink and red blossoms.

**MULTI-GRAFT APPLE**  
$60.00  
R: M-111  
R: 18'  
W: 14'  
4 varieties on one tree  
MAA - #1 Fuji - Gala - Mutsu - Jonagold  
MAA2 - #2 Fuji - Gala - Golden Delicious - Granny Smith  
**MULTI-GRAFT ESPALIER**  
MAE  
$65.00  
R: M-7  
3 tier, 6 varieties on one tree. Excellent for the smaller garden or just squeezing in one more tree.

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## APRICOTS

Apricots are marginal producers in the North Coast due to their early bloom during frost and rain. We know many people with common apricot varieties who have lovely trees but little or no fruit (e.g., fruit 2 years out of 20).

### ROOTSTOCKS:

**Citation:** Peaches and nectarines dwarfed to 8 to 14 feet. Apricots and plums dwarfed to 3/4 of standard. Very tolerant of wet soil, induces early dormancy in dry soil. Very winter hardy. Resists root-knot nematodes. Trees bear at young age. (Zaiger)

**Myrobalan 29C:** Shallow but vigorous root system. Tolerates wet soils. Immune to root-knot nematodes, some resistance to oak-root fungus. Trees reach larger size compared to Marianna 26-24. For apricots, plums, most almonds.

**Nemaguard:** Vigorous, resists root-knot nematode. Excellent for well-drained soils. In poorly-drained soil, plant on a hill. For nectarines, apricots, plums, prunes, almonds.

**St. Julian “A”:** Semi-dwarf rootstock for cold areas with fluctuating spring temperatures due to inconsistent spring weather conditions. Preferred over Citation in north coastal mountains and Oregon.

**Autumn-Glo**  
AAG  
$30.00  
R: Citation  
H: 15'  
W: 15'  
Medium sized fruit with tremendous flavor and good color. One of the highest scoring at blind fruit tastings. Ripens in the first two weeks of August. Self-fertile. 500-600 hours.

**Blenheim (Royal)**  
AB  
$30.00  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 15’  

**Chinese (Mormon)**  
ACH  
$30.00  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 15’  
Frost hardy, sets heavy crops of small to medium size sweet fruit. Recommended for difficult, spring frost-prone climates. 700 hours. Self-fruitful. Late blooming. Ripens in June.

**Flora Gold**  
AFG  
$27.00  
R: Myro 29C  
H: 20’  
W: 20’  
All-purpose freestone. Early harvest, 2-3 weeks before Blenheim (Royal). Very good quality, reliable producer (produces when other varieties don’t). Good choice for backyard apricot. Estimated 400 hours or less. Self-fruitful.

**Flowering Mokel**  
AFMKL  
$28.50  
R: Myro 29C  
H: 16’  
W: 16’  
Spectacular early (late winter) pink blooms, 1” to 1 1/4” fruit. Sometimes used for pickling. Self-fruitful.

**Harcoct**  
AHC  
$30.00  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 15’  
Medium to large 2”, oblong, orange fruit with a slight red blush. Firm, smooth, fine grained flesh. Very good, sweet flavor. Vigorous, productive, self-fertile tree. Cold hardy. Good resistance to perennial canker, bacterial spot and brown rot. Ripens fully on tree without dropping; late June. 700 hours.

**Harglow**  
AHG  
$30.00  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 15’  

**Katy**  
AKTMY  
$27.00  
R: Myro 29C  
H: 18’  
W: 18’  
Large, all-purpose, flavorful freestone. Tree ripe fruit is subacid (not tart). A favorite apricot for warm-winter climates. 350 hrs. Early harvest, 3-4 weeks before Blenheim (Royal). Self-fruitful.

**Puget Gold**  
APG  
$31.50  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 15’  
Proven producer of large, flavorful fruit in Western Washington. Recommended for other western climates where spring rains and frosts limit apricot culture. Harvest early August. 600 hours (estimate) Self-fruitful.

**Royal Rosa**  
ARR  
$27.00  
R: Myrobalan 29C  
H: 15’  
W: 15’  
Extremely vigorous and more disease tolerant than other apricots. Bears young and heavy. Especially nice fruit: sweet, low acid, fine flavor. Very early harvest (late May in Central Calif.). Excellent backyard apricot. 500 hours. Self-fruitful. (Zaiger)

**Tilton**  
AT  
$30.00  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 15’  
Large, heart shaped, light orange skin. Firm, flavorful flesh. Bears heavy crop. A vigorous tree, resistant to late
frost. Excellent for freezing, canning and drying. Ripens early July. Ripens somewhat unevenly. 600 hours. Self-fruitful. #1 for canning. Also excellent fresh or dried.

**Tomcot**

**R:** Citation  **H:** 15’  **W:** 15’

Consistently productive variety with large, orange fruit with firm, sweet flesh. Ripens in June. Partly self-fruitful, biggest crops if cross pollinated by another apricot. Early blooms but continues for 3 weeks. 600 hours.

** Wenatchee Moorpark**

**R:** Citation  **H:** 15’  **W:** 15’

Long time favorite in western Oregon and Washington. Recommended for other western climates where spring rains and frosts limit apricot culture. Flavorful fruit used fresh, dried, and canned. 700 hours. Self-fruitful. Ripens in June.

**MULTI-GRAFT Apricot**  **MAPR4A $62.50**

R: Citation  H:  W:

Four varieties of Apricots grafted on one tree

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**APRIUMS**

Apriums are a complex hybrid between Apricots and Plumcots.

**Cot-N-Candy**  **ACC $36.00**

R: Citation  H: 15’  W: 15’

Wonderful fruit from Zaiger, early season harvest ripening one week later than Flavor Delight Aprium. White flesh is extra sweet and juicy, with a plum aftertaste. Cot-N-Candy’s size is 2 to 2 ½ inches on average. 600 Hours. Self-fruitful.

**Flavor Delight**  **AFD $33.00**

R: Citation  H: 15’  W: 15’

Apricot-plum hybrid. Reminisce an apricot but with a distinctive flavor and texture all of its own. High taste-test scores - one of the most flavorful early season fruits. Early June. Very low chilling requirement. Less than 300 hours. Self-fruitful, but biggest crops if pollinated by any apricot.

**Leah Cot**  **ALC $36.00**

R: Citation  H: 15’  W: 15’

Large size Aprium® with deep orange color inside and out. Reliable annual bearer, high flavor and firm texture, ripens mid to late June in Central California, just after Flavor Delight Aprium®. Reminisce an apricot with attractive orange skin and rich apricot flavor. Sets heavy, uniform crops of large, firm fruit, sizing at 4-5 per lb. Self-fruitful and has a winter chilling requirement of approximately 800 hours.

**Summer Delight**  **ASUD $36.00**

R: Citation  H: 12’  W: 12’

This late-season Aprium® is a reliable bearer with juicy flesh and great apricot flavor. Ripens late July-early August at Hickman, California. Self-fruitful, chilling requirement 500 hours or less. Best in zones 7-10. U.S. Plant patent pending (Zaiger)

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**CHERRY**

Protect ripe fruit with bird netting.

DO NOT PLANT CHERRIES IN HEAVY, WET SOILS! THEY WON’T MAKE IT!

If you must plant in heavy soil, elevate the tree on a berm and count on irrigating in the summer. It’s hard to believe today, but 80 years ago cherries were a leading crop in the Sebastopol area.

**ROOTSTOCKS:**

**Maxma® 14:** Dwarving rootstock for sweet cherries; trees dwarfed to about 2/3 of standard. Less dwarfing expected in fertile loamy soils. Induces early heavy bearing; crop management may be needed for productive varieties in early years. Good tolerance to wet soils, also performs well in calcareous soils. Resistant to bacterial canker and nematodes. Well anchored, very little suckering.

**Mahaleb:** The most winter hardy of the commonly used cherry rootstocks. Sweet cherries slightly dwarfed, no dwarfing effect on sour types. Induces early, heavy bearing. Resists crown gall, bacterial canker, some nematodes. Not tolerant of wet soils.

**Newroot-1:** Dwarving Cherry rootstock from Zaiger Genetics. Newroot-1 dwarfs cherries to 8-12 ft. and is an excellent choice for container growing. Previously called 3CR178. Better adapted to clay than the Mazzard and Mahaleb.

**Bing**

**R:** Maxma® 14  **H:** 25’  **W:** 20’

**Black Tartarian**

**R:** Newroot-1  **H:** 8-12’  **W:** 8-12’


**Craig’s Crimson**

**R:** Newroot-1  **H:** 8-12’  **W:** 8-12’

Genetic semi-dwarf. New, self-fruitful cherry with medium to large size, firm, flavorful, dark red fruit. Ripens mid to late May. Chill factor 800 hours.

**English Morello**

**R:** Mazzard  **H:** 20’  **W:** 20’

Late-ripening tart cherry for cooking, sometimes eaten fresh when fully ripe. Dark red to nearly black fruit with dark juice. Small, round-headed tree with drooping branches (easy to harvest). European origins obscure, introduced to America prior to 1862. Estimated chilling requirement: 700 hours. Self-fruitful.

**Flowering Pink Cloud**  **CFPC $37.00**

**R:** Mazzard  **H:** 20’  **W:** 15’

Profuse pink bloom. Round-shaped tree adapted to mild winter climates. Hardy to Zone 8.
FIGS

Chill factor for all figs is 100 hours. All figs listed are self-fruitful. POTTED PLANTS. Fig trees are a favorite food of gophers. Grow in large gopher baskets, raised beds with hardware cloth, or large containers.

Black Jack
R: Own
H: 6'-8'
W: 6'-8'
Large, purplish-brown figs with sweet, juicy, strawberry-red flesh. Harvest August to October in Central California. Naturally small tree.

Black Mission
R: Own
H: 30-40'
W: 30-40'
The favorite fig: purplish-black skin, strawberry colored flesh, rich flavor. Heavy bearing, long-lived, large tree. Fresh, dry or canned. Bears fruit in June and August-Nov.

Brown Turkey Improved
R: Own
H: 15-30'
W: 15-30'

Celestial
R: Own
H: 10'
W: 10'

Conadria
R: Own
H: 20-25'
W: 20-25'
Light greenish-yellow skin with pink flesh. Resists spoilage. Good fresh or dried. Very vigorous, long-lived tree. Heavy crops coastal or inland.

Desert King
R: Own
H: 12'-20'
W: 12'-20'
Light green skin, strawberry colored pulp. Rich flavor, excellent fresh-eating quality. Large spring crop. Later crop is lighter in hot climates, heavier in coastal climates. Prune only lightly.

Excel
R: Own
H: 20'
W: 20'
Medium sized yellow fruit with amber pulp. Sweet, rich flavor. Resistant to splitting even under adverse conditions. Superb all purpose fig. Considered very hardy.

Janice Seedless Kadota
R: Own
H: 20'
W: 20'
Large, sweet, delicious, light greenish-yellow fruit with practically no seeds. Prolonged harvest, August through November. Suited to coastal and inland climates. Prune to any shape. Patent Pending.

Lattarula
R: Own
H: 15'
W: 15'
Also known as Italian Honey Fig. Greenish-yellow, almost round shape. Very sweet amber flesh. Good breba (spring) crop. Fresh eating, canning, or drying. One of three fig varieties reportedly brought from France to Monticello by Thomas Jefferson. Widely adapted, one of the most popular figs planted in the Northwest. One of the best figs to try in cool summer locations. Self-fruitful.

Osbourne Prolific (Neveralla’s)
R: Own
H: 20-25'
W: 20-25'
Large fruit with very attractive purplish-brown skin and amber flesh. Especially pleasing flavor. Long-time favorite in cool-coastal areas, but excellent inland as well. Prune to any shape.

Panache (Tiger)
R: Own
H: 15'
W: 15'
Especially fine flavor! Small to medium sized fruit with...
green color and yellow tiger stripes. Strawberry pulp is blood-red in color. Best with warm summers.

**Violette de Bordeaux**

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<thead>
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<th>FVB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R: Own</td>
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<td>$23.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>H: 15'</td>
<td>W: 15'</td>
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Small to medium size purple-black fruit with a very deep red strawberry colored pulp with a distinctive sweet rich flavor. Spring crop is pyriform with a thick, tapering neck; main crop is variable and often without neck. Excellent fresh or dried. Compact growth habit is good for container culture and small spaces. Also known as Negronne. A very cold-hardy fig.

**White Genoa**

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<tr>
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<th>FWG</th>
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<td>R: Own</td>
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**JUJUBE (CHINESE DATE)**

Reddish-brown fruit are crisp and sweet when eaten fresh. They become very sweet and chewy like dates when dried. Attractive, easy to grow tree, hardy, drought resistant and virtually pest and disease free. Requires long, hot summers to ripen fruit. Low chill factor (less than 300 hours).

**Lang**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JLA</th>
<th>$50.00</th>
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<tr>
<td>R: Own</td>
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<td>H: 20’</td>
<td>W: 20’</td>
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Pear-shaped fruits are reddish-brown. Mostly used for drying. Ripens earlier than Li. Pollenized by Li.

**Li**

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<tr>
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<th>JLI</th>
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<td>H: 20’</td>
<td>W: 20’</td>
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Round-shaped fruits larger than Lang; up to 4”. Use fresh or dried. Partly self-fertile or pollenized by Lang.

**So (Contorted)**

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<td>R: Own</td>
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<tr>
<td>H: &lt;10’</td>
<td>W: &lt;10’</td>
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Interesting ornamental form: twisted contorted branching. Round-shaped fruits similar to Li. Fruits reddish-brown when ripe, eaten firm and crunchy or dried to date-like chewy sweetness. Partially self-fruitful or pollenized by Lang.

**Sugar Cane**

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<td>H: 20’</td>
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Spiny tree, small to medium size fruit, round to slightly elongated. Extremely sweet crunchy flesh. Partially self-fruitful. Ripens late Sept.

## NECTARINES

A smooth-skinned variety of peach. All are self-fertile. Similar to peach in cultural and fertilization needs. Susceptible to peach leaf curl, brown rot and Oriental fruit moth.

### ROOTSTOCKS:

**Citation:** Peaches and nectarines dwarfed to 8 to 14 feet. Apricots and plums dwarfed to 3/4 of standard. Very tolerant of wet soil, induces early dormancy in dry soil. Very winter hardy. Resists root-knot nematodes. Trees bear at young age. (Zaiger)

**Lovell:** More tolerant of wet soils than Nemaguard. Also more cold hardy. Susceptible to nematodes in sandy soils. For plums, peaches, nectarines, apricots, prunes, almonds.

**Nemaguard:** Vigorous, resists root-knot nematode. Excellent for well-drained soils. In poorly-drained soil, plant on a hill. For nectarines, apricots, plums, prunes, almonds.

**Arctic Blaze**

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<th>NAB</th>
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<td>R: Citation</td>
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<td>H: 12’</td>
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Large size, low acid white nectarine with red and creamy white skin. Taste test winner. Ripens late August. Self-fruitful. 800 hours.

**Arctic Jay**

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<td>H: 12’</td>
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Very attractive, firm, white, freestone fruit is richly flavored, with a good balance of acid and sugar. Ripens mid-July. Self-fruitful. 800 hours.

**Arctic Rose**

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A Zaiger creation: delicious, super-sweet white nectarine, very similar to Arctic Queen but ripens earlier in mid to late July. Rich flavor, nice crunchy texture when firm ripe- extremely sweet when soft ripe; high scoring in taste tests. Self-fruitful. 600-700 hours.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NECTAPLUMS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spice Zee</strong></td>
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<td>R: Citation</td>
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<tr>
<td>The first Nectaplum from Zaiger Hybrids. Spice Zee packs a pile of amazing fruit flavors into an attractive tree for the home gardener. It is slightly acidic and loaded with sugar, giving it a spicy sweet flavor. One can detect both Plum and Nectarine traits with ease. Along with great flavor, Spice Zee is a beautiful ornamental tree with a tremendous spring bloom followed by dark red leaf in the spring that matures to a rich green-red in late summer. This variety is very productive. 200-300 hours. Self-fruitful. Ripens mid to late July.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEACHES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One of the most popular fruits. Peaches tend to bloom early and won’t set crops in late frost areas. Susceptible to peach leaf curl, brown rot, peach twig borer and Oriental fruit moth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Arctic Star | NAS | $31.50 |
| R: Citation | H: 12' | W: 12' |
| Early season, super sweet, white fleshed nectarine. Low in acid, no tartness. Rave reviews in trial tastings. Semi-freestone with beautiful dark red skin. Harvest approximately June 10th to 30th at Hickman, California. 300 hours. Self-fruitful. |

| Double Delight | NDD | $30.00 |
| R: Citation | H: 12' | W: 12' |
| Superbly sweet, richly flavored yellow freestone fruit with dark red skin. Lovely double pink blossoms. Self-fruitful. Ripens August. 400-500 hours. |

| Fantasia | NFC | $30.00 |
| R: Citation | H: 12' | W: 12' |
| Popular large yellow freestone. Early harvest fruit is firm-ripe and tangy, later harvest is sweet with rich flavor; high scoring in taste tests. Ripens late July-early August. Self-fruitful. 500 hours. |

| Flowering Atomic Double Red | NFADR | $31.50 |
| R: Nemaguard | H: 12' | W: 12' |
| Popular large yellow freestone. Early harvest fruit is firm-ripe and tangy, later harvest is sweet with rich flavor; high scoring in taste tests. Ripens late July-early August. Self-fruitful. 500 hours. |

| Harko | NHSJ | $31.50 |
| R: Citation | H: 12' | W: 12' |

| Heavenly White | NHW | $30.00 |
| R: Citation | H: 12' | W: 8' |
| Pretty, red-blush over pale creamy color skin, white-fleshed delicious freestone fruit. Self-fruitful. Ripens August. Chill factor 700 hours. |

| Liz’s Late | NLL | $31.50 |
| R: Citation | H: 12’ | W: 12’ |
| Another Zaiger Genetics creation: yellow nectarine with sprightly-sweet, intense, spicy flavor; highly rated at numerous fruit tastings. Ripens late August-early Sept. Self-fruitful. Chill factor 700 hours. |

| Necta Zee | NNZ | $31.50 |
| R: Lovell | H: 4-6’ | W: 4-6’ |

| Snow Queen | NSQ | $30.00 |
| R: Citation | H: 12’ | W: 12’ |
| Taste-test winner. Sweet, juicy, early season white freestone. Late June harvest in Central Calif., 2-3 weeks ahead of Babcock peach. Low chill 250-300 hours. Self-fruitful. |

| Zee Glo | NZG | $31.50 |
| R: Citation | H: 12’ | W: 12’ |
| Taste test winner. Delicious late summer fruit with classic, zesty, nectarine flavor. Superb balance of acid and sugar. Attractive, dark red skin. Harvest about two weeks after Fantasia, mid to late August in Central Calif. Showy pink blossoms in spring. 6-700 hours. Self-fruitful. Patent No. 6408. (Zaiger) |

| Arctic Supreme | PAS | $32.00 |
| R: Citation | H: 12’ | W: 12’ |

| Babcock | PBK | $30.00 |
| R: Citation | H: 12’ | W: 12’ |
| Red blushed fruit with little fuzz. White, semi-freestone flesh is tender, juicy & sweet with some tang. Tree is spreading & vigorous. Self-fruitful. Ripens July. 300 hours. |

| Baby Crawford | PBC | $32.00 |
| R: Citation | H: 12’ | W: 12’ |
| The best-flavored peach, according to California Rare Fruit Growers in the Santa Clara Valley area. Small, intensely-flavored yellow freestone. Golden orange skin with slight blush. Harvest in late July in central California, about a week before Elberta. 800 hours. Self-fruitful. |

| Donut ‘Stark Saturn’ | PDC | $32.00 |
| R: Citation | H: 12’ | W: 12’ |
| Unique, white fleshed fruit with a sunken center (shaped like a donut). Sweet, mild flavor. Ripens early July. Self-fruitful. 500 hours. |

| Eldorado | PEL | $29.00 |
| R: Lovell | H: 5’ | W: 5’ |

| Fairtime | PFC | $27.50 |
| R: Citation | H: 12’ | W: 12’ |
| Fine fruit for the very late season. Very large, yellow freestone, excellent flavor. Mid-September in Central Calif. Early bloom. 650 hours. Self-fruitful. |

| Frost | PFRC | $30.00 |
| R: Citation | H: 12’ | W: 12’ |

| Frost | PFRL | $25.00 |
| R: Lovell | H: 12’ | W: 12’ |
Fruit similar to Red Haven, good fresh or for canning, semi-freestone. Resistant to peach leaf curl. Self-fruitful. Ripens July. 700 hours.

**Garden Gold (Miniature)**  
**PGG**  
R: Lovell  
H: 5’-6’  W: 5’  
Delicious yellow freestone, ripe 2 weeks after Elberta, more vigorous than other miniatures. Later bloom and less susceptible to frost damage. Self-fruitful. 500 hours

**Garden Sun (Miniature)**  
**PGSM**  
R: Lovell  
H: 4’-5’  W: 5’  
Yellow freestone, ripe one week after Elberta. Sweet, mild and low acid. 500 hours

**Gold Dust**  
**PGD**  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  W: 15’  
Earliest top-quality peach. Yellow semi-freestone with exceptional flavor. Mid to late June in Central Calif. All-purpose, superb for eating fresh. 550 hours. Self-fruitful.

**Honey Babe (Miniature)**  
**PHB**  
R: Lovell  
H: 5’  W: 5’  

**Indian Blood**  
**PIB**  
R: Lovell  
H: 20’  W: 20’  

**Indian Free**  
**PIF**  
R: Lovell  
H: 12’  W: 12’  
Taste test winner: one of the all-time highest-rated fruits at Dave Wilson Nursery fruit tastings. Large, firm freestone with crimson and cream-colored flesh. Tart until fully ripe, then highly aromatic with a rich, distinctive flavor. Highly resistant to peach leaf curl. Ripens September. 700 hours. Another peach needed to pollenize (except JH Hale.)

**J. H. Hale**  
**PJH**  
R: Citation  
H: 12’  W: 12’  
Old variety, still one of the best. Very large, firm, superb flavor. Use fresh or for canning. Ripe August 1st in central Ca. Excellent frost hardiness. 800 hours. Another peach or nectarine needed to pollinize.

**July Elberta**  
**PJEL**  
R: Lovell  
H: 20’  W: 20’  
A Luther Burbank cultivar. Freestone fruit is mild, flavorful, juicy, keeps well & is good for freezing and canning. Tree is vigorous & productive. Self-fruitful. Ripens early to mid-July. 500 hours.

**Loring**  
**PLO**  
R: Citation  
H: 12’  W: 12’  
Taste test winner-large yellow freestone with excellent flavor and texture, low acid. Extended harvest over 2-3 weeks. Self-fruitful. Ripens mid-August. 750 hours.

**Muir**  
**PM**  
R: Lovell  
H: 12’  W: 12’  
Resistant to peach leaf curl. Large yellow freestone with dense flesh and rich, sweet, distinctive flavor. Greenish-yellow skin. Excellent for drying, canning or fresh use. Harvest in late July. Discovered on John Muir’s property near Vacaville in 1880. Self-fruitful. 600-700 hours.

**O’Henry**  
**POH**  
R: Citation  
H: 12’  W: 12’  
Popular fresh market yellow freestone now available for home planting. Large, firm, full red skin, superb flavor. Good for freezing. Strong, vigorous, heavy bearing tree. Self-fruitful. Ripens mid-August. 750 hours.

**Peregrine**  
**PPER**  
R: Lovell  
H: 20’  W: 20’  
Popular heirloom variety especially in the UK. White, juicy, melting flesh with fine rich flavor under a crimson skin. Very little fuzz. Freestone. Hardy, self-fertile, peach leaf curl resistant. Ripens midseason. Estimated chill 600 hours.

**Redhaven**  
**PRH**  
R: Citation  
H: 12’  W: 12’  
Long one of the world’s most widely planted peaches. High quality yellow freestone with very little fuzz. Ripens early July in Central CA. Frost hardy, excellent producer. Fresh/freeze. 800 hours. Self-fruitful.

**Rio Oso Gem**  
**PRIO**  
R: Lovell  
H: 20’  W: 20’  

**Strawberry Free**  
**PSFL**  
R: Lovell  
H: 20’  W: 20’  

**Suncrest**  
**PSUN**  
R: Lovell  
H: 20’  W: 20’  

**Sweet Bagel**  
**PSBC**  
R: Citation  
H: 12’  W: 12’  
Flat donut-shaped fruit with yellow flesh and classic peach flavor. Has large fruit and sets heavily. Self-fruitful. 500-700 hours. Ripens in early Sept.

**MULTI-GRAFT PEACH**

**Peach & White Nectarine 2 in 1**  
**MPN**  
R: Lovell  
H: 20’  W: 20’  

(Curl resistant)  
**MPCHC**  
R: Lovell  
H: 20’  W: 20’  
PEACH & PLUM HYBRID

Tri-Lite
R: Lovell
H: 20' W: 20'
A popular variety at the Dave Wilson fruit tastings. This white-fleshed peach/plum hybrid can be eaten firm. It has a mild, classic flavor with a wonderful plum aftertaste that makes this a unique treat. Early ripening in June. Superior quality canning clingstone. Chill 400-500 hours. Self-fruitful.

MULTI-GRAFT “Fruit Salad”
R: Lovell
H: 20' W: 20'
Four varieties of stone fruit on one tree. Check label for specific varieties.

STONE FRUIT SALADS

Pears are late blooming and the most tolerant of heavy wet soil conditions. Susceptible to codling moth and some varieties are very sensitive to fireblight.

EUROPEAN PEARS

ROOTSTOCKS:

OHxF333: European and Asian pears on OHxF333 are dwarfed to about 2/3 the size of standard, or about 12-15 ft. Widely adapted, disease-resistant.

Calleryana:
For flowering pears and Asian pears. Preferred rootstock for warm winter/hot summer climates and for sandy soils. Also adapted to wet soils. Asian pear varieties slightly dwarfed, bear heavily at young age.


Bartlett
R: OHxF333
H: 18' W: 13'

Blake’s Pride
R: OHxF333
H: 18' W: 13'
Fireblight resistant pear with sweet, rich taste and aroma. Stores well. Pollenize with Bartlett, D’Anjou, Harrow Delight, or Warren. 800 hours. Ripens in Sept.

Bosc
R: OHxF333
H: 18' W: 13'
Large-size fruit with narrow shape and brown skin. Great for fresh eating or cooking. Susceptible to fireblight in warm, moist climates. Harvest September. 800 hours. Pollenize with Bartlett or other pear.

Comice
PCO $30.50

D’Anjou
R: OHxF333
H: 18' W: 13'
Large, short-necked firm fruit with strong, full red-color that is very even, unlike Red Bartlett, which has a blushed color. Stores well, excellent quality and smooth texture. Ripens with D’Anjou in September. Polled by Bartlett. 800 hours.

Harrow Delight
R: OHxF333
H: 18' W: 13'
Fireblight resistant, with fruit similar to Bartlett. Yellow skin with attractive red blush. Smooth, fine flesh is especially flavorful. Ripens two weeks before Bartlett. Heavy-bearing tree. Needs pollinator: use Bartlett, Bosc, D’Anjou, or Moonglow. 800 hours.

Magness
PMAG $30.50
R: OHxF333
H: 18' W: 13'
High quality fireblight resistant pear that is a hybrid between Comice and Seckel. The yellow-green skin has a slight russet and is sometimes blushed red. The flesh is very juicy and sweet with a smooth texture and a few grit cells. The skin is thick which reduces insect damage and increases storage length. Requires a pollinizer and not a good pollinizer for other pears. Ripens late. 400 hours.

Moonglow
PMOW $30.50
R: Winter Nelis
H: 25' W: 18'
Fireblight resistant with large fruit good for fresh eating or canning. Ripens mid-season. 700 hours. Requires pollinizer; a good pollinator for other pears.

Red Sensation
PRS $30.50
R: OHxF333
H: 18' W: 13'
High-quality, red-skinned Bartlett type medium to large fruit with some striping. Bark and leaves have slight red color as well. Smaller tree. Self-fertile or pollinate with D’Anjou. Ripens mid-August to mid-September. 700 hours.

Seckel
H: 18' W: 13'
Small, but perhaps the best, dessert pear with exceptional spicy flavor, fine texture and pronounced aroma. Tree is hardy, extremely productive and some resistance to fireblight. Also known as the “Sugar Pear.” Self-fertile but benefits from cross-pollination. Ripens September. 500 hours. Unlike most European pears it can be ripened on the tree.

Warren
PW333 $30.50
R: OHxF333
H: 18' W: 13'
Juicy and buttery with superb flavor, highly resistant to fireblight. Medium to large, long-necked fruit with pale green skin, sometimes blushed red. Good keeper. 600 hours. Self fruitful. Ripens in Aug.

MULTI-GRAFT EUROPEAN PEAR

#1
MPE $57.00
R: OHxF333
H: 18' W: 13'

The gift-pack pear. Sweet, aromatic, fine texture, superb flavor and quality - one of the best. Short neck, greenish-yellow skin with red blush. Harvest late September into October. 600 hours. Self-fruitful in most climates of Western U.S. or plant with Bartlett.
4 in one (two selections). Comice-D’Anjou-Bartlett-Bosc

\[ \begin{align*}
\#2 & \quad \text{MPED} & \$57.00 \\
R: \text{OHxF333} & \quad H: 18' & W: 13' \\
\text{Disease Resistant: Harrow Delight - Blake’s Pride - Warren - Kieffer}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\#3 & \quad \text{MPES} & \$59.00 \\
R: \text{OHxF333} & \quad \text{Prune to size} \\
6 \text{ varieties espaliered on one tree:} & \\
\text{Bartlett - Bosc - Comice - D’Anjou - Red D’Anjou - Flemish}
\end{align*} \]

**ASIAN PEARS**

Also known as pear-apples, these fruits combine the sweet and juicy flavor of pears with the crunchy texture of apples. Cold hardy, drought resistant and heat tolerant, but susceptible to codling moth and fire-light. Most Asian pears require cross polli- nation with another Asian or Bartlett pear.

**ROOTSTOCKS:**

**OHxF333:** European and Asian pears on OHxF333 are dwarfed to about 2/3 the size of standard, or about 12-15 ft. Widely adapted, disease-resistant.

**Calleryana:**
For flowering pears and Asian pears. Preferred rootstock for warm winter/hot summer climates and for sandy soils. Also adapted to wet soils. Asian pear varieties slightly dwarfed, bear heavily at young age.

**Pyrus betulaefolia:** For Asian pears. Very vigorous, toler- ates wet soil, dry soil, alkaline soil. Resists pear decline. More vigorous than Calleryana, and more winter hardy.

**Kikusui APKC $25.00**


**Shinseiki APSH $30.00**

R: OHxF333 
H: 18’ W: 13’
Round, yellow, juicy, crisp, sweet with a mild, refreshing flavor. Fruit keeps well on the tree for a month or so once ripe. Vigorous and productive tree. Excellent fruit quality. Ripens early August. Often sets fruit in its second year. Self-fruitful. 500 hours.

**Tennosui APTN $30.00**

R: OHxF333
Assumed to be a chance cross of Tenn, also know as Tennessee pear, and Hosui pear. The flavor is said to resemble European pears. It has less grit cells than most Asian pears but retains the crisp texture. Matures late July to Early August and is very productive. Cut fruit remains crisp and tasty and is slow to oxidize. Shows resistance to fire blight. 150-450 hrs. Self-fruitful.

**MULTI-GRAFT ASIAN PEAR MAPE $57.00**

R: OHxF#333
4 varieties grafted on one tree.
20th Century - Chojuro - Hosui - Shin

**PERSIMMONS**

Pest and disease free, these trees require little pruning once initial tree shape is formed. They make beautiful shade trees in summer and fruit hangs like ornaments on the tree in winter with a beautiful red/orange fall-color. Vigorous, consistent producer due to late bloom. 200 hours.

**Chocolate PCH $49.00**

R: Diospyros lotus
H: 25’ W: 15’

**Coffee Cake (Nishimura Wase) PCC $49.00**

R: Diospyros lotus
H: 25’ W: 15’
Very much like a Fuyu but with a unique spicy-sweet fla- vored fruit that tastes like cinnamon coffee cake. Pollenize with Chocolate or Maru. A pollination variant astringent cultivar: if not pollenized flesh will be orange and astrin- gent until soft-ripe, if pollenized it becomes seeded, flesh streaked with brown, and non-astringent. Ripens one month earlier than Fuyu.

**Fuyu (Jiro) HC $49.00**

R: Diospyros lotus
H: 25’ W: 15’
Non-astringent, light orange, squatty shaped fruits. Eat firm or soft, excellent dried. Heavy producer, can be grown in all zones. Self-fruitful. Ripens late September to early October, will stay on tree much later.
Giant Fuyu  
**Diospyros lotus**  
R:  
H: 25’  
W: 15’  
**$49.00**  
Larger, not as flat as Fuyu. Crunchy when ripe like Fuyu. Sweet, flavorful, non astringent. Harvest October to November. Easy to grow, cool or hot climates. Self fruitful. Ripens in Nov.

Hachiya  
**Diospyros lotus**  
R:  
H: 15’  
W: 12’  
**$49.00**  
The classic astringent fruit until soft-ripe then very rich and filling. Good dried or frozen. Large acorn shaped, bright orange-red skinned fruit will hang on the tree for several months. Self-fruitful. Ripens in Nov.

**PLUMS AND PRUNES**

Japanese varieties are earliest blooming and ripen & are usually eaten fresh. Most require a pollenizer as noted. European varieties are recommended for colder areas as they are more hardy. European varieties bloom & ripen later, and can be eaten fresh, canned or dried for prunes.

**ROOTSTOCK:**

**Citation:** Peaches and nectarines dwarfed to 8 to 14 feet. Apricots and plums dwarfed to 3/4 of standard. Very tolerant of wet soil, induces early dormancy in dry soil. Very winter hardy. Resists root-knot nematodes. Trees bear at young age. (Zaiger)

**Marianna 26-24:** Shallow root system, much more tolerant of wet soils than Lovell or Nemaguard. Resistant to oak-root fungus, root-knot nematodes. Mature trees comparatively small. For apricots, plums, most almonds.

**Myrobalan 29C:** Shallow but vigorous root system. Tolerates wet soils. Immune to root-knot nematodes, some resistance to oak-root fungus. Trees reach larger size compared to Marianna 26-24. For apricots, plums, most almonds.

**JAPANESE PLUMS**

**Beauty**  
**PBECS**  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 12’  
**$30.00**  
Sweet, flavorful plum. Red over yellow skin, amber flesh with red streaks. Developed by Luther Burbank. 250 hours. Self-fruitful. Ripens in June.

**Burbank**  
**PBUC**  
R: St. Julian  
H: 12’  
W: 12’  
**$32.00**  
Red and golden yellow skin. Yellow-orange flesh is firm, sweet, aromatic, and juicy. Relatively small tree, cold hardy. Imported from Japan by Luther Burbank. 400 hours. Pollenized by Santa Rosa. Ripens in July.

**Burgundy**  
**PBR**  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 12’  
**$30.00**  
Maroon-colored skin and semi-freestone, deep red flesh. Sweet, with little or no tartness and a very pleasing, mild flavor. High taste test scores. Prolonged harvest, mid-July to mid-August. Very productive. Narrow, upright habit. Self-fruitful. 400 hours.

**Catalina**  
**PCT**  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 12’  
**$32.00**  
Large, black, favorite fresh market plum. Sweet and juicy but still firm when fully ripe, with very little tartness at skin and pit. Very high taste test scores - one of the best plums for fresh eating. Ripens late July in Central Calif. Vigorous, productive tree. 400 hours. Self-fruitful.

**Elephant Heart**  
**HC**  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 12’  
**$30.00**  
Luther Burbank cultivar with very large fruit and blood-red skin. Red flesh, excellent flavor. Freestone. Pollenize with Santa Rosa. Ripens August, holds on tree well up to 3 weeks. 500 hours. On the Slow Food Ark of Taste.

**Golden Nectar**  
**PGN**  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 12’  
**$32.00**  
Popular yellow dessert plum. Large, oblong fruit with waxy, thin, amber skin. Amber flesh is firm, sweet and flavorful. Small Pit. Self-fruitful. 400 hours.

**Laroda**  
**PL**  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 12’  
**$30.00**  
Dark purple fruit similar to Santa Rosa, but larger and 5-6 weeks later. Excellent flavor, juicy, and one of the best. Prolonged harvest: mid-July to mid-August. 400 hours. Pollenizer required: Santa Rosa, Catalina, or Nubiana. On the Slow Food Ark of Taste.

**Late Santa Rosa**  
**PLSR**  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 12’  
**$30.00**  
Medium to large reddish-purple skin with red streaked amber flesh. Tart-sweet with rich flavor when fully ripe. Harvest about one month after Santa Rosa. Chill hours 400 or less. Self-fruitful.

**Mariposa (Imp. Satsuma)**  
**PMAR**  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 12’  
**$28.50**  
Large, red-fleshed, sweet, juicy, firm, delicious. Small pit, nearly freestone. Mottled maroon over green skin. Use fresh or cooked. Harvest August. 250 hours. Pollenized by Beauty, Nubiana, or Santa Rosa. On the Slow Food Ark of Taste.

**Nubiana**  
**PN**  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 12’  
**$28.50**  
Large, red-fleshed, sweet, juicy, firm, delicious. Small pit, nearly freestone. Mottled maroon over green skin. Use fresh or cooked. Harvest August. 250 hours. Pollenized by Beauty, Nubiana, or Santa Rosa. On the Slow Food Ark of Taste.

**Santa Rosa**  
**PSRC**  
R: Citation  
H: 15’  
W: 12’  
**$27.00**  
Another Burbank cultivar; it has medium to large fruit with purple skin and juicy amber flesh. Self-fruitful and a good pollenizer other plums. Tree is large, vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens late June. Chill factor 300 hours.
Satsuma
R: Citation
H: 15’
W: 12’
$30.00
A Burbank creation, blood-red plum with fine flavor and texture. Semi-freestone, small pit, pollenzize with Santa Rosa or Beauty. Ripens June-July. Chill factor 350 hours.

Shiro
R: Citation
H: 15’
W: 12’
$33.00
A Burbank creation, medium size greenish-yellow fruit is juicy, moderately sweet with a pleasing mild flavor. Bears reliably in many climates, including Western Oregon and California’s northern coast. Late June/early July in Central Calif. Estimated chill requirement: 400 to 500 hours. Self-fruitful. Ripens early July.

Weeping Santa Rosa
R: Marianna 26-24
HC
H: 10’
W: 10’
$28.50
One of the most flavorful and aromatic Japanese plums when fully ripe. Weeping growth habit; long, slender limbs bow gracefully to the ground. Easily espaliered. Chill factor 400 hours. Self-fruitful. Ripens early July.

Multi-Graft Plum
R: Citation
H: 15’
W: 12’
$57.00
Any 4 of the following on one tree.
Beauty - Elephant Heart - Late Santa Rosa - Laroda

European Plums & Prunes

Bavay’s Green Gage
R: Citation
H: 15’
W: 12’
$30.00

Ripens Aug.

French Improved Prune
R: Citation
H: 15’
W: 10’
$30.00

Medium size, red to dark purple skin with very sweet, mild-flavored flesh. The standard drying prune. Developed by Luther Burbank. Self-fruitful. Ripens August to September. Chill factor 800 hr.

Imperial Prune
R: Myro 29C
H: 20’
W: 20’
$29.00


Italian Prune
R: Citation
H: 15’
W: 12’
$28.50


Sugar Prune
R: Citation
H: 15’
W: 12’
$30.00

Large, dark purple fruit with purple, sweet highly fl- vored flesh. Tree is a heavy cropper but tends to bear alternately. Developed by Luther Burbank. Self-fruitful. Good fresh or dried. Ripens July to August. 500 hours.

Briereana (Flowering)
R: Citation
H: 25’
W: 20’
$34.50

Reddish-purple new growth turning greenish-bronze. Spectacular double-pink fragrant flowers. Little to no fruit.

Krauter Vesuvius (Flowering)
R: Citation
H: 18’
W: 12’
$34.50

Dark Purple leave, little to no fruit. Favorite purple leaf plum for California.

Multi-Graft European Plum
R: Citation
H: 15’
W: 12’
$57.50
Four varieties budded on one tree.

Brooks - Early Italian - Seneca - Stanley
**PLUOTS**

New plum-apricot interspecific hybrid developed by Floyd Zaiger has the hardiness of plums. Little or no fruit if heavy rains or frost during bloom.

**Dapple Dandy®**

PDDC $32.00

R: Citation
H: 12’
W: 12’

Taste test winner: creamy white and red-fleshed freestone with wonderful plum-apricot flavor. Skin greenish yellow with red spots, turning to a maroon and yellow dapple. Ripens in August. Pollenize with Flavor Supreme®, Santa Rosa, or Burgundy plum. 400-500 hours.

**Emerald Drop**

PED $32.00

R: Myro 29C
H: 20’
W: 20’

Medium to large fruit with green skin and yellow-orange flesh. Prolonged harvest: early picked fruit is firm, yet juicy and sweet. Left to hang, fruit turns greenish yellow with honey-like orange flesh. Upright tree sets heavy crops once established. Harvest mid-July to late August. Pollinized by Flavor Grenade Pluot® or Santa Rosa plum. 400 or fewer hours.

**Flavor Grenade®**

PFG $34.50

R: Citation
H: 12’
W: 12’


**Flavor King®**

PKF $32.00

R: Citation
H: 12’
W: 12’

Taste test winner. Unique plum-apricot hybrid with sensational bouquet and sweet, spicy flavor. Reddish-purple skin, crimson flesh. Harvest mid-August in Central Ca. Naturally small tree. 400 hours. Pollinized by Flavor Supreme®, Santa Rosa, or Late Santa Rosa.

**Flavor Queen®**

PFQ $32.00

R: Citation
H: 12’
W: 12’

Plum-like greenish-yellow fruit, superb eating quality. Sweet, juicy apricot aftertaste. Harvest over several weeks. Ripens mid-July. 600 hours. Pollinized with Flavor Supreme® or Santa Rosa.

**Flavor Supreme®**

PFS $32.00

R: Citation
H: 12’
W: 12’

Sweet, flavorful, meaty red flesh, greenish-maroon mottled skin. Resembles Satsuma or Elephant Heart. Superior to any early plum. Ripens early June. 700-800 hours. Pollenize with Santa Rosa, Late Santa Rosa, or other pluot.

**Geo Pride**

PLGP $32.00

R: Citation
H: 12’
W: 12’

Red-skinned, yellow flesh plum-apricot hybrid. Balanced acid and sugar to predominantly sweet with unique plum-apricot flavor. Medium-sized, very heavy production. Harvest mid-July to early August, just ahead of Flavor Queen Pluot®. Estimated chilling requirement 400 hours or less. Pollenized by Flavor Supreme Pluot®, Dapple Dandy Pluot®, Santa Rosa plum. Good pollenizer for other plums and Pluot® varieties.

**Splash Pluot® Interspecific**

PSP $32.00

R: Myro 29c
H: 20’
W: 20’

Small to medium sized red-orange colored fruit, with very sweet orange flesh. Tested as 7HCl60, it was consistently among the highest scoring varieties at the Dave Wilson Nursery formal fruit tastings. Round to heart-shaped fruit is excellent eaten fresh, dried, or in desserts. Upright tree sets large crops once established. 400 hours. Pollenizer required. Pat. No 14583 (Zaiger) Ripens in July.

**MULTI-GRAFT PLUOT**

MPZ $68.00

R:
H:  W:

Four varieties of Pluots budded on one tree: Flavor King, Flavor Queen, Flavor Supreme, and Dapple Dandy.

**POMEGRANATE**

The granate is native from Iran to the Himalayas in northern India and was cultivated and naturalized over the whole Mediterranean region since ancient times. It is widely cultivated throughout India and the drier parts of southeast Asia, Malaya, the East Indies and tropical Africa. The tree was introduced into California by Spanish settlers in 1769. Excellent source of antioxidants. Chill factor is 150-200 hours for all. All are self-fruitful. Bare root (not potted) pomegranates need to be pruned heavily upon planting for best chance of survival!

**Ambrosia**

PA $21.00

R: Own (Potted)
H: 10-15’
W: 10-15’

Fantastically huge fruits: up to three times the size of Wonderful. Pale pink skin, purple sweet-tart juice, similar to Wonderful. Long-lived, any soil. Inland or coastal climate. Ripens Sept.

**Desertnyi**

PDST $21.00

R: Own (potted)
H: 10-15’
W: 10-15’

Special selection from the Turkmenistan collection of world famous hybridist Gregory Levin. Desertnyi translates to English as dessert, and it is a real dessert treat. Light orange rind contrasted by dark red arils makes for a unique look. Excellent sweet-tart balance with citrus overtones. Mature fruit has a firm texture and a flavor reminiscent of orange juice. Very soft edible seed.

**Eversweet**

PE $21.00

R: Own (Potted)
H: 8-10’
W: 8-10’

Very sweet, virtually seedless fruit. Even immature fruits are sweet. Red skin, clear, non-staining juice. Large, showy, orange-red flowers. Harvest Sept./Oct.

**Grenada**

PGR $21.00

R: Own (potted)
H: 10-15’
W: 10-15’

Bud sport of Wonderful. Fruit is darker in color and less tart. Ripens August. Adapted to coastal or inland climates.

**Kashmir Blend**

PK $21.00

R: Own (potted)
H: 10-15’
W: 10-15’

Medium-sized pomegranate with light pink-red exterior. Ruby-red seeds have intense flavor with no overbearing acidic taste. Plant has a slightly spreading growth habit and can also be grown as a tree. Keep any height with summer pruning. Excellent source of antioxidants. 150-200 hours.

**Parfianka**

PPF $21.00

R: Own (potted)
H: 10-15’
W: 10-15’

Dark red medium-sized fruit. Arils are dark red and have small soft seeds. Good acid/sugar balance. Compact growth habit.

**Red Silk (Crab)**

PRSK $21.00

R: Own (Potted)
H: 10-15’
W: 10-15’

Small to medium sized red-orange colored fruit, with very sweet orange flesh. Tested as 7HCl60, it was consistently among the highest scoring varieties at the Dave Wilson Nursery formal fruit tastings. Round to heart-shaped fruit is excellent eaten fresh, dried, or in desserts. Upright tree sets large crops once established. 400 hours. Pollenizer required. Pat. No 14583 (Zaiger) Ripens in July.
R: Own (potted) H: 8-12’ W: 8-12’
Medium to large-size fruit with a brilliant red silky exterior. Large firm yet edible seeds have a sweet berry flavor and a great acid/sugar balance. Naturally semi-dwarf tree has a slightly spreading growth habit and sets large crops. Grow as a tree or shrub and can be kept any height by summer pruning. Excellent source of antioxidants. 150-200 hours.

**Sharp Velvet (Purple Heart)**
**PSV**
**$21.00**
R: Own (Potted) H: 10-15’ W: 10-15’
Large-sized fruit with a very appealing, unique mildly acid refreshing flavor. Fruit has a dark red exterior and dark seeds, the color of crushed-red velvet. Upright-growing plant, sets huge crops of highly ornamental fruit and can be kept any height with summer pruning. An excellent source of antioxidants. Requires 150-200 chill hours.

**Sweet**
**PSWT**
**$21.00**
R: Own (potted) H: 10-15’ W: 10-15’
Sweeter fruit than Wonderful, more widely adapted (better quality in cool-summer climates). Small, glossy-leaved, ornamental tree with showy orange-red blossoms in late spring. Very suitable to espalier and container growing. Harvest late summer. Unsplit ripe fruit stores in cool, dry place for two months or more. Very low chilling requirement, about 100 hours.

**Wonderful (Bush Form)**
**PW**
**$21.00**
R: Own (Potted) H: 10-15’ W: 10-15’

**FILBERTS**

**Contorted Harry Walker**
**CFHLWS2**
**$33.50**
Very unusual and distinctive small tree to 8-10 ft. Picturesquely twisted and gnarled branches, small leaves. Interesting container plant. Sunset Zones 1-9, 14-20.

**Eta**
**FE**
**$27.00**
R: Own H: 10’ W: 10’
Highly resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight. Pollenize with Jefferson or Theta. 800 hours.

**Jefferson**
**FJ**
**$27.00**
R: Own H: 10’ W: 10’
Developed by Oregon State University Jefferson is immune to Eastern Filbert Blight. The nuts are large and delicious with few blanks. Pollenize with Yamhill, Eta, or Theta. 800 hours.

**ENGLISH WALNUTS**

Walnuts generally do best in well-drained soils. We recommend the late-leaing varieties because shoots and blooms are sensitive to spring frosts.

**Chandler**
**WC**
**$44.00**
R: N. Cal Black H: 40’ W: 30’
Large nuts with excellent kernel quality. Small tree. Has 80% fruitful lateral buds, requires careful training and pruning. Blooms and leaves out late, minimizes exposure to walnut blight and codling moth. Self-fruitful but best yields with Franquette or other pollenizer. Bears very young, often in 2-3 years. Ripens Sept.-Oct. 700 hours.

**Franquette**
**WFRAN**
**$44.00**
The Franquette walnut (Scharsch strain) is a late-leaing variety with low susceptibility to spring frost damage, walnut blight and codling moth. Franquette gives a fair production of well-sealed, thin-shelled quality nuts with light kernels. The tree is very large and upright. Franquette comes into production late and requires little pruning. Used as pollenizer for Chandler and Hartley. 700-1000 chilling hours.

**Pedro**
**WP**
**$44.00**
R: N. Cal Black H: 30’ W: 30’
Well-sealed nut, similar to Payne, helps prevent codling moth damage. Has perhaps the finest flavored nutmeat in taste tests. 400 hours. Self-fruitful.
Robert Livermore Red  
WRLR  $46.00

R: N. Cal. Black  
H: 40’  W:30’

The unique red kernels of Robert Livermore Red has attracted quite a following among farmer’s market growers and specialty stores. The growth characteristics are similar to Chandler. This U.C. Davis introduction is self-fruitful and requires 700 chill hours.

### BERRIES

#### BLACKBERRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black Satin</th>
<th>BBSA</th>
<th>$7.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large, firm, glossy black berries. Sweet flavor and excellent quality for jams, jellies, fresh eating, and pastries. Heavy yields, semi-erect, thornless vines that does not give rise to the occasional sticky cane like so many of the other thornless blackberry types. Good disease resistance. Ripens in July.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boysenberry</th>
<th>BOY</th>
<th>$7.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very large (1 &amp; 1/2” long x 1” thick) dark maroon fruit when mature. Trailing, vigorous, productive plant. Small thorns. Susceptible to verticillium wilt.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loganberry (Thornless)</th>
<th>BTL</th>
<th>$7.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thought to be a wild cross between a California native blackberry and a red raspberry. Large, light red berries that do not darken when ripe. Unique, tart flavor highly prized. Ripens June.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marionberry</th>
<th>BMA</th>
<th>$7.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Originated in Marion County Oregon as a cross between the Chehalem and Olallie Blackberries. Its berries are large, black, and excellent flavored. Recommended for fresh eating, jams, preserves, and desserts. Vigorous, thorny plant. Ripens in July and early August along with the Boysenberry. Seeds are 1/7 the size of Boysen.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ollallie</th>
<th>BO</th>
<th>$7.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black, large fruit, slightly longer and more slender than “Boysen”. Glossy black, firm flesh. Plant produces delicious berries, is productive, vigorous, thorny, and trailing. Sweeter and less tart than others. Wild blackberry flavor.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Triple Crown</th>
<th>BTC</th>
<th>$7.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May run away from the competition as it gets better known. It gets its name from three crowning attributes: flavor, productivity and vigor. Large, glossy, tasty, black fruits that are pleasantly firm and able to withstand shipping. Plants are semi-erect and thornless. Vines can grow 12-15 ft in a season. Ripens mid-July to mid-August.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### BLUEBERRIES

Plant multiple varieties for best fruit production. All Blueberries perform well in containers.

#### NORTHERN HIGHBUSH

ALL NORTHERN HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRIES REQUIRE A CHILL FACTOR OF 800-1000 HOURS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aurora</th>
<th>BAR</th>
<th>$11.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aurora can now stake its claim as the latest ripening Northern Highbush. Selected for its improved flavor and large berry size, Aurora can extend a gardener’s bounty well into September. The berries ripen over three to four pickings and average in size about 25% larger than Elliott with a slightly darker color. Aurora seems to be more resistant to cracking than most varieties. Aurora berries can be tart and must be harvested when fully ripe. Early reports indicate that the flavor is superior to Elliott. 5-6 ft.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bluecrop</th>
<th>BBC</th>
<th>$11.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Northern Highbush. Midseason. Standard of excellence. Bluecrop is a leading commercial variety. Medium to large, open clusters of large, firm, crack-resistant, light blue fruit. High quality fruit with good, subacid flavor. Bluecrop is good for fresh eating, preserves, baking, and freezing. Vigorous, upright growth, will reach 4-6 feet at maturity. Slender, light red canes. Tends to overbear unless properly pruned. Bluecrop will grow well in most areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chandler</th>
<th>BCH</th>
<th>$11.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Highbush. Late mid-season. Bigger is better when it comes to Chandler. With fruit the size of cherries and surprisingly delicious flavor, Chandler is clearly the world’s largest blueberry. Can bear for over six weeks! The bush is vigorous with large, dark green foliage and a slightly spreading habit to 5-7 ft.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Darrow</th>
<th>BDW</th>
<th>$11.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Highbush. Firm, light blue fruit with loose cluster. Tart until completely ripe, then excellent flavor. Vigorous, upright, slightly spreading, 4-6 feet. Ripens late.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Draper</th>
<th>BDP</th>
<th>$11.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Draper remains a standout variety in mid and high chill regions throughout the Western US. Draper has a compact habit, ripens early to mid-season, is highly productive as a young plant, and has outstanding quality fruit. Draper has exceptionally firm berries and concentrated ripening periods. The berries have excellent post-harvest color retention and superior shelf life. It is extremely fast to hand-pick and also has potential to be harvested by machine.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legacy</th>
<th>BL</th>
<th>$11.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legacy is known for its high quality fruit and flavor. In many areas this variety will keep its leaves throughout most of winter. Legacy tends to be slow to produce at first, but once established yields can be very high.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liberty</th>
<th>BLIB</th>
<th>$11.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberty is a fast growing upright bush and often has very high yields during the establishment years. Harvest begins 7-10 days before Elliott and ends after two to three pickings. The berries are slightly flat with an attractive sky-blue color, and have a balanced flavor that is a consistent favorite in our taste tests.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reka</th>
<th>BRK</th>
<th>$11.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Highbush. Reka is vigorous, fast growing, and adapts well to a number of different soil types and is more tolerant of wet, heavier ground than many other varieties. Gardeners will marvel at Reka’s bountiful yields of medium sized, exceptional tasting berries. Burgundy red fall color is an added landscape bonus! The yield curve is quite steep, out-producing most others in the early years and surpassing most at maturity. Ripens early. 4-6 ft.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spartan</th>
<th>BSPR</th>
<th>$11.75</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exceptionally attractive and tasty fruit is often larger than a quarter in size with a tangy sweet flavor; ripens mid-July. Large, glossy-green foliage becomes orange and yellow in fall. Small white, bell-shaped flowers precede the berries. Deciduous. Grows to 5 to 6 feet tall and 4 to 5 feet wide.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SOUTHERN HIGHBUSH

Earlblue BE $11.75
A reliable, self-pollinating variety. Produces aromatic, light-blue berries. They are best eaten fresh but are also great in jams and pies. One of the first blueberries of the season, ripening in early to mid-June.

Emerald BEM $11.75
Emerald yields abundant crops of the largest Southern Highbush berries with a mild, sweet flavor. Its rounded, spreading bush habit make it a great landscape plant. Dependable in southern climates with a low chill requirement of 250 hours.

Jewel BJW $11.75
Southern Highbush. Jewel has become one of the leading varieties in California due to its site adaptability, exceptional growth, record yields and large quality fruit. First harvest is usually a few days after Star and lasts around four weeks. It should be planted with other midseason varieties for best pollination. Jewel is excellent for warmer regions due to its low chill requirement of 200 hours. Ripens early-midseason. 6-8 ft.

Jubilee BJ $11.75
Jubilee was developed in Mississippi where growing conditions can be tough. It has distinguished itself by performing well in heavier soils through summer heat and sudden winter cold. We especially like the taste of these easy picking, bountiful crops of sky blue berries that grow in large clusters and ripen over two weeks. Jubilee is recommended throughout the South and California in areas that receive at least 500 chilling hours.

Misty BM $11.75
Southern Highbush. Early season. Misty is quite vigorous, growing very well on both the coast and in the inland heat. Excellent-flavored fruit does well in all areas. 300 hours. 4-6 ft.

O’Neal BON $11.75
Southern Highbush. Large fruit is especially sweet and flavorful. Early season. Soil must be acidic, high in humus. 4-6 ft. 500-600 hours.

Star BST $11.75
Southern Highbush. Star has been a valuable contributor to the growth of the commercial blueberry industry in southern regions for good reason. From a strong, upright growing plant, large berries with pleasantly sweet flavor can now compliment early season bounty in home gardens. 400 hours. 6-7 ft.

Southmoon BS $11.75
Southern Highbush. Mid to late. Exceptional berries with superb flavor. Florida native with vigorous upright character. Performs well in California both inland and coastal. Prefers light sandy soils. Self-pollinating. 500 hours. 5-6 ft.

Sunshine Blue BSS $11.75
Southern Highbush. Evergreen, compact habit to 3 ft. Showy pink blooms. Heavy crops of medium sized sweet berries. Frost hardy. Tolerates higher pH soils better than other varieties. 150 hours. Ripens mid to late.

CURRANTS

2 yr. old #1 plants. Currants and gooseberries grow best in areas with cool summers. Inland, grow in part shade. Add plenty of compost and mulch heavily to hold moisture and keep the roots cool. 800-1000 hours.

Cherry Red CCR $7.75
Large, dark red fruit with acid flavor. Fruit is high quality and excellent for jams, jelly, and, sauces. Plants will grow 4 - 6 feet tall and 2 - 5 feet wide. Resistant to powdery mildew. Can yield 10+ lbs/plant.

Consort Black CCB $7.75
Medium long clusters of somewhat soft black berries with sweet unique musky flavor. Good for jams, jellies, preserves, juce, wine and flavoring. Excellent dried. High level of vitamin C.

Crandall Black CCD $7.75
Clusters of large, black currants with sweet tart flavor, good for jams, juice and syrup. Upright bush with dark green leaves, very productive. Has 5 times the vitamin C of oranges. Ripens mid-July.

Primus CPR $7.75
White currant. Compact bush bearing long fruit clusters. Heavy producer; flavor is the sweetest of the currants, very high vitamin C content. Bears up to 20 lbs of fruit per bush.

Red Lake CRL $7.75
Grown for its fruit production with clusters of red currants. Best sited in locations protected from strong winter winds and frost pockets. Self-fertile.

White Imperial CWI $7.75
Produces clusters of white, translucent fruit. This variety is considered to have the sweetest and richest flavor of all currants.

Wilder Red CWR $7.75
Produces clusters of medium dark red fruit. This variety also has high yields with large clusters.

ELDERBERRY

Nova EN $10.75
The fruit clusters on this variety are above average. The black berries that this variety produces are good for wines, pies and jelly.

York EY $10.75
Native to the Americas this vareity can produces the largest and finest fruit of any of the Elderberries.

GOOSEBERRY

Black Velvet GBV $7.75
Heavy yields of large dark purple fruit. Fruit is sweet with a blueberry flavor. Black Velvet has vigorous growth habit with excellent disease and mildew resistance. This new cultivar is a winner for flavor, quality, and berry color. It has a vigorous growth habit and can take several seasons to begin cropping. Black Velvet can grow to 6? tall if not pruned. Black Velvet is immune to mildew and shows no signs of White Pine Blister Rust.

Captivator GCPT $7.75
Captivator is a hybrid of European and AMerican species. It has a large tear dropped shaped fruit. This is a sweet berry, colored pink to red when fully ripe. Ripens in late...
Pixwell
Medium sized, oval shaped fruit. Pale green color becoming pink when fully ripe. The fruit is borne in clusters on long pedicals, making picking easier, hence its name. It has few thorns, but is stout and aggressive. Pixwell is tart for fresh eating, but makes wonderful pies, jams, and preserves. Leaves turn purple in the fall. This variety is mildew resistant. Overall height is 4 to 6 feet tall. Very productive plants. Zone 3-8

Black Monukka Seedless
Large reddish-black, sweet, crisp-a very popular table grape also used for raisins, juice, and wine. Needs less heat to ripen than Thompson. Hardest of the European varieties. Ripens August to September. Cane or spur pruning.

Campbell’s Early
Large, purplish-black, American grape. With thin skin and a few small seeds. Ripens two weeks earlier than Concord, keeps well. Adapted to cool summer climates. Productive, mildew resistant, winter hardy vine. The grapes have a long hang time after ripening. Hybridized in Ohio, tested in New York, introduced in the 1890s. 100 hours. Self-fruitful. Spur prune. In addition to fresh eating it is used for making wine.

Canadice Seedless
Early ripening red seedless grape derived from Himrod. Extremely winter hardy. First choice seedless grape for cold winter climates. Productive, mildew resistant, winter hardy vine. The grapes have a long hang time after ripening. Hybridized in Ohio, tested in New York, introduced in the 1890s. 100 hours. Self-fruitful. Spur prune. In addition to fresh eating it is used for making wine.

Crimson Seedless
Large red seedless table grape. Medium sized clusters. Flesh is firm, crisp and sweet with good flavor. Holds well on the vine after ripening. Vigorous grower, may actually produce better in problem soils. Ripens October.

Eastern Concord Seedless
Slightly smaller than regular Concord but seedless and sweeter. Good for cool climates. Ripens early September. Cane or spur pruning.

Flame Seedless
Light red, sweet, crisp, seedless grape with very appealing flavor. Excellent fresh or as raisins. Needs heat. Very vigorous. Ripens August. Cane or spur pruning. Crack resistant.

Glenora Black Seedless
Easy to grow and produces large long clusters of dark blue grapes. Have a unique and delicious spicy sweet flavor.

Himrod Seedless
Small, sweet, crisp, firm, greenish-white grapes with tight skins. Excellent flavor, good for raisins. Hybrid of American and Thompson seedless, hardier than Thompson, requires less summer heat. Ripens August. Cane pruning. Will ripen in cool areas.

Interlaken
Medium size tapering clusters with small to medium, seedless golden berries. Crisp, meaty, sweet flesh with a pleasant tangy flavor. Good for eating fresh and excellent for raisins. Vigorous vines are disease resistant. Ripens mid to late August.

Josta
Large black berries with a mild flavor resembling that of a black currant.

Jostine
Vigorous hybrid of a black currant and gooseberry. Produces medium to large berries with wonderful flavor and high yields.

Thompson Seedless

The term “huckleberry” is used by many gardeners and outdoor enthusiasts to identify a type of wild blueberry. There are many different species in all corners of the world. Common to the Pacific Northwest, Alaska and inland coniferous forests, Evergreen Huckleberries (Vaccinium ovatum) have a long history of use by Native
Americans as a food source and for colored dyes. These attractive plants grow well under forest canopies and also in the open sunlight. Huckleberries have care and maintenance requirements similar to their blueberry cousins.

### BLACK/PURPLE RASPBERRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jewel Black</td>
<td>RJ</td>
<td>$7.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Munger</td>
<td>RM</td>
<td>$7.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jewel Black**
- Large berry, skin black, glossy, slightly woolly, good quality and firm. Ripens mid-season.

**Black Munger**
- Large black juicy plump delicious berries that are great for preserving. Self-fruitful. Ripens August-September.

### RED RASPBERRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amity</td>
<td>RA</td>
<td>5/$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bababerry (potted)</td>
<td>BABA</td>
<td>$11.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyne</td>
<td>RBO</td>
<td>5/$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canby</td>
<td>RCA</td>
<td>5/$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>RCL</td>
<td>5/$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>RH</td>
<td>5/$14.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Amity**

**Bababerry (potted)**
- Extra large berries up to 1 1/2” long. Wonderful warm weather variety particularly well suited to Southern California’s coastal and inland valleys. Fine flavor and good for all uses. Everbearing: bears heavy crop May-July with a smaller late summer crop through fall. Hardy to zero degrees.

**Boyne**
- Developed in Morden, Manitoba for Northwest areas where extreme hardiness is needed most. Medium, tender, juicy, dark red berries. The flavor is aromatic and medium sweet. Very productive, strong, heavy, sturdy canes. Height will get 5 to 5 ½ feet. Ripens in early midseason. Zone 2-7. Excellent winter hardiness in zones 4-7.

**Canby**
- Developed in Oregon and introduced in 1953. Thornless Red Raspberry. Large, good flavored, firm juicy, bright red berry with fine quality. The delicious flavored berry is one of the best in the Northwest for freezing, canning, cooking, and fresh eating. The canes are vigorous and productive. Heavy bearer. Canby does show a high level of virus resistance and aphid immunity. Sensitive to Root Rot so good soil drainage is required. Not adapted to heavy soils. Grows best in areas with cooler summers.

**Caroline**
- Widely adapted, this variety can grow from the East coast to the West coast. Producing a large rich berry, these are excellent for home gardens. Fresh eating! Characterized as a particularly vigorous variety, Caroline is often tolerant of root rot. Fall bearing; very winterhardy.

**Heritage**
- Introduced from New York State at Geneva in 1969. Large, sweet, dark red berries with a mild flavor. This superior quality berry is good for fresh eating, freezing, canning, and preserves. The canes are tall for an everbearing raspberry, but are sturdy and seldom require support. Strong, vigorous, very productive, suckers prolifically and spreads rapidly. Fairly tolerant of heavier soils but will develop root rot in poorly drained areas. Moderate summer crop with heavier, superior fall crop. An excellent variety for the home gardener and also grown commercially in many areas.

### GOLDEN RASPBERRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latham</td>
<td>RLT</td>
<td>5/$14.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Latham**
- The standard for spring bearing, red raspberries; extremely popular and widely grown. Large to very large, round often 1”, deep red fruits. Wonderful texture; somewhat non-cohesive. Full flavored and aromatic. Good for fresh eating, canning, freezing, jam, juice, and pie. Strong, vigorous, heavily productive, upright, 4-5’ plants; widely adapted. Disease resistant; mosaic free. Ripens evenly for three weeks in late June and early July.

### STRAWBERRIES

**Albion**
- Day neutral everbearing cultivar that was recently released by the University of California. Albion has shown resistance to Verticillium wilt (Verticillium dahliae) and Phytophthora crown rot (Phytophthora cactorum). Fruit is typically long, conical and very symmetrical. Fruit has outstanding flavor and attractive internal and external fruit color. Albion is currently the #1 planted variety in California.

**Chandler**

**Seascape**
VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS

Plant ten asparagus for each asparagus eater in your family. Protect from gophers! Mulch with 4 to 6 inches of straw, shredded leaves etc. Not a heavy feeder. Asparagus beetles main pest problem. Control with pyrethrum. 2 yr. old #1 plants. Asparagus prefers a sweet soil with a pH of 6.8 to 7.2.

Jersey Knight  AJK  5/$10.00
One of the New Jersey asparagus hybrids, Jersey Knight is extremely vigorous, has large, succulent spears, and quickly attracts a loyal following. The flavor is excellent, and the plant is resistant to rust, crown rot and fusarium. It also performs equally well in heavy, clay-like soils.

Mary Washington  AMW  10/$8.00
The standard commercial strain and the most popular U.S. variety is resistant to some rust and blight, has a 6 week cutting season. Produces long straight spears with tight tips. Mary Washington asparagus crowns are long lived and well adapted to West Coast conditions.

Sweet Purple  ASP  5/$8.00
Deep burgundy colored, tender spears with 20% higher sugar content. Good for eating raw. Less lignin (which causes bases to be stringy and tough) so you can cook the whole spear: less waste! Turns green upon cooking (some sources say applying lemon juice or vinegar before cooking may prevent/lessen this.)

BARERoot ORnAMENTALS

Redbud
Forest Pansy  RBFP  $43.50
Western  RBW  $43.50
Quercus Lobata  QLVO  $44.50

CHITALPA

Morning Cloud  CHMC  $33.50
Pink Dawn  CHPD  $33.50
King Edward  CFKE  $33.50

FLOWERING CURRANT

Charles Joly  FLCJ  $25.50
Ludwig Spaeth  FLLS  $25.50
My Favorite  FLMF  $25.50
Sensation  FLSN  $25.50

Lilacs

French

CROWN DIVISIONS

HORSERADISH

Crown Divisions  HR  $4.25
Stout, wavy-edged leafy plant to 15”, produces large, coarse roots used to make condiment when mixed with vinegar. Aggressive grower.

CHERRY RHUBARB

Perennial plant whose dark red 2’ long crimson stalks are used for sauce and pies. Makes a handsome plant for flower bed or herbaceous border.

CAUTION: LEAVES ARE POISONOUS!
Do not harvest stalks the first year.

Crimson Crownrhc  RCR  $6.75
Crown division. Uniform crimson stalks.

Victoria Cherry  RCH  $3.75
Variable; some will have red stems, some will have pink to
BAREROOT WARRANTY

We work hard to sell plants that are of the highest possible quality and true to name. We, however, make no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description or productiveness of said plants. We will replace or give credit on any stock which was damaged prior to sale or which fails to leaf out. Please be aware that there are many factors which can affect viability which are not related to the vigor of stock we sell.

All claims for viability must be returned no earlier than June 1, 2020. All returns must be accompanied by the original receipt and the entire plant to be credited. Cut off date for returns will be June 30, 2020. Remember that bareroot often buds out later than established plants, so please be patient (esp. Pomegranates, Mulberries, and Persimmons)

TREE TYPES

STANDARD

Full-sized trees are grafted onto rootstock to ensure that the fruit is identical to the variety described. Grafting helps bring the trees into fruiting earlier than they would in nature. These trees produce considerably more fruit per tree and usually take longer to come into bearing stage than semi-dwarf or miniature trees. They are usually the longest-lived, however, and tend to be more drought resistant than other tree types.

SEMI-DWARF

There are many types of dwarfing rootstocks which result in smaller trees and earlier fruit production than standard rootstocks. Many standard fruit or nut varieties can be grafted onto compatible semi-dwarfing rootstocks. Most semi-dwarf rootstocks are vegetatively propagated, rather than reproduced from seed, to ensure identical semi-dwarfing characteristics.

MINIATURES (Genetic Dwarfs)

Often used for edible landscaping, miniatures are tree types that are naturally smaller plants than semi-dwarfs. They are not grafted onto dwarf rootstock, but were found originally as rare mutations in seedling trees. They produce a bountiful but not overwhelming amount of full-sized fruit or nuts. Very little pruning is required with miniature trees and they are much easier to spray and harvest. Miniatures are grafted for propagation purposes and for strong root systems. The scion determines the amount of dwarfing of the tree, not the rootstock, as in semi-dwarfs.

RATHER NOT HAVE TO PRUNE?

Dwarf trees eliminate the use of ladders and can at least greatly reduce the time spent pruning. Genetic dwarf trees virtually need no pruning. Many dwarf varieties need only a small amount of seasonal shortening of top branches to be well behaved trees. The genetic dwarf peaches and nectarines need only a few pruning cuts each winter to allow enough sunlight into the canopy to fully color, ripen and sweeten the fruit the coming season.

OR SPRAY TREES FOR DISEASE?

Some fruit trees don’t need to be pampered to bear abundantly. The best choices are the hardy and trouble free quince, fig, kiwi or persimmon.

WHAT ABOUT SUMMER WATER?

Drought resistant trees are a must with our dry summers and the low-flow wells in arid California. To make maximum use of limited water, use drip irrigation. Harmony Farm Supply carries an extensive line of drip irrigation emitters, tubing and hardware. For fruit trees planted this year, plan for at least 1.5 to 3 gallons to be applied 3 times per week. With a heavy mulch and a slow drip application of water you’ll get excellent growth. Place the drip emitters 12-24 inches (depending upon whether you have sandy or clay soil) away from the trunk to prevent crown rot. A general rule of thumb calls for 5 gallons more water each week with every additional year’s growth. After several years, more drip emitters should be placed around the perimeter of the tree’s drip line. Watering needs vary with soil type, wind, slope, weed growth and mulch. Watch your trees carefully and adjust the irrigation accordingly.

The trees listed below are the most drought resistant:

- Apple varieties on seedling rootstock
- All fig varieties
- All persimmon varieties
AND HEAVY CLAY SOILS?

Clay soils have poor drainage. Many fruit tree root-stocks are damaged by poor drainage. The types most resistant to wet, heavy soils are pears, apples and plums (listed from great to good). The ‘Citation’ rootstock is a plum-peach hybrid on which any type of peach or nectarine can be grafted and appears to give better results in heavy soils as far as root-rots go.

DO YOU HAVE LATE FROST PROBLEMS?

Blossoms easily perish with late frosts and/or rains. To guard against this, plant some late flowering trees. The walnuts, pineapple guava, figs, mulberry and persimmons are good choices. These trees are so late to leaf out and bloom that the risk of damage is low. Genetic dwarf trees are so small they can be easily grown on the south side of homes, under the protection of the eave.

COASTAL SUMMERS? MODERATE WINTERS?

Near the coast, moderate summers delay fruit ripening and warm winters prevent flowering in some trees, due to lack of “chill hours.” In coastal areas, pick varieties that ripen by mid-August. Because of the cooler weather, these fruits may take until late September or early October to fully ripen. Trees need some winter chill to be able to flower and fruit. The chill required is the total number of hours of winter dormancy needed for good blooms in the spring. The chill factor is measured as the accumulated hours at or under 45°F during the winter. The number of hours need not be continuous. However, research indicates that winter temperatures above 60°F may subtract from the accumulated chill. Low chill factor trees will bloom earlier and be susceptible to late frost and rains. Plant a variety of trees, each with a different chill factor, for the best insurance of a seasonal cornucopia. The chill factor of each tree is listed under the variety description. A variety with a low chill factor can be planted into in higher zones, and will usually bloom well. For example, a tree with a chill factor of 350 hours will bloom in all zones, but a tree needing 900 chill hours would be a good choice for zones C, D and E only.

LATE RAINS RUINED POLLINATION?

Late spring rains can also prevent good pollination, resulting in poor yields. Some years, many peach and plum trees have no crop at all and apples can be as low as 25% of normal, due to heavy rain during bloom. Self-fertile trees are your first protection because bees don’t have to travel to another tree to insure pollination. When a fruit tree requires another type for pollination, the more closely the two types are planted, the better the outcome in fickle or changeable spring weather. If you don’t want a lot of space taken up by trees for pollination, gather blooming branches from someone else’s tree that will act as a pollinator for your fruit type and place them in a bucket of water directly beneath your blooming tree.

COMMON PROBLEMS And how to avoid them

UNDERWATERING/OVERWATERING

Put the plants on a drip system if they are in an area where you won’t normally water them on a regular basis. You need to start watering plants as soon as the soil dries, which can vary greatly, depending on how dry the spring is and what type of soil you have. Underwatering causes extreme stress, which can eventually kill plants. Check soil with a trowel or shovel, if moist, don’t water!

SUNBURN AND SUBSEQUENT BORER DAMAGE

Be sure to paint all new trees with thinned white latex paint or sunburn preventative like Frazee Tree Trunk 24
Paint. Young trees are especially susceptible to sunburn damage, as they were grown in the nursery in tight rows, so their trunks were not exposed to sunlight. Trees need to be protected with sunburn preventative until their canopy shades their trunk (this can take several years). Allowing trees to get sunburned invites attack by borers.

**BORERS ATTACKING YOUR TREES?**

One of the primary killers of young fruit trees is the attack of bark beetles or borers. Most of the time they attack trees that are stressed from lack of water, inconsistent watering, or sunburn on the south or west side of the tree. It is important to water trees until they are at least 4 years old and can forage for their own water (dwarf trees will always need summer watering). Sunburn can be prevented by painting the bottom 18-24 inches of the trunk with white latex paint thinned with water or products such as Frazee Tree Trunk Paint.

**GOPHERS EATING YOUR TREES?**

If you have gophers (especially in western Sonoma County or sandy soils), we **HIGHLY RECOMMEND** planting young trees, artichokes, asparagus, etc. in gopher baskets or cages made from 1/2” or 3/4” aviary wire. You can still experience damage from gophers, even when roots are protected with cages, as the gophers can burrow all around the cage and create air pockets, which kills tree roots. Applying major waterings (10-15 gallons per tree at a time) will show you if this is a problem. The water will cause the surface dirt to collapse into, and temporarily fill, the tunnels of the gophers. Then you can reapply surface soil. Where heavy gopher populations exist, other control measures may be necessary. See related notes below for more discussion of gophers.

There are three choices for gopher control: poisoning, trapping or excluding with wire. We prefer to exclude gophers by lining the sides and bottom of the planting hole with 1/2” mesh aviary wire, 18-24” deep. We also have available pre-made gopher baskets in 1 and 5 gal. and tree sizes. The wire will take 3 to 5 years to rot out, depending on how acidic your soil is, by which time the trees should be established enough to survive. It is better to use one large piece of wire (4’ x 4’) rather than several smaller ones because gophers will often burrow right around the wire on particularly attractive plants like cherries, and if there is a loose edge they will attack.

Trapping can be accomplished with either the spring type, box, Cinch or Black Hole type traps. The trapping method requires persistence and patience on the part of the gardener to get the traps down into the main burrow, rather than surface feeding tunnels which may not be used again by the gopher.

Poisoning can be done with either strychnine or the anticoagulants. There is no antidote for strychnine, if ingested by a non-target organism, while Vitamin K can be injected as an antidote for the anticoagulants.

**DEER PROBLEMS?**

Although standard size trees soon grow beyond the reach of these pesky foragers, young trees must be protected until they are tall enough by surrounding them with wire cylinders or spraying with deer repellent. Deer can be persistent and ingenious. Ten-gauge wire with a 6” x 6” grid, the kind used to reinforce concrete pads, will provide resistance to the pressure of the climbing and butting activities of the deer. The cylinder should be no less than 8’ in diameter, a size which allows plenty of room for the first year’s growth of leaves and branches. Bury the first 6 to 12” of wire in the soil, and stake the cylinder in 3 or 4 places around its perimeter.

After 2 to 5 years growth, depending on soil fertility and access to water, the standard-size tree will be tall enough to allow you to remove the wire cylinder and to prune off all branches up to the 5’ to 6’ level. What you don’t prune the deer will! Deer repellents will keep deer off your trees if they are applied every 2-3 weeks (as the plants grow and new foliage develops which isn’t protected) and if there isn’t a large population of deer. Deer problems usually become extreme as native vegetation dries out during the summer, leaving them little else to browse.

**PEST MANAGEMENT**

The main pest problems in home orchards in northern California are codling moth worms in apples, pears and sometimes walnuts; peach leaf curl on peach and nectarine trees; & on new trees, bark borers. While there are many other potential pest and disease problems, they often vary with the varieties planted, microclimates and weather.

**CODLING MOTH**

Codling moths are the proverbial “worm in the apple.” The larvae tunnel in from the outside of the fruit straight through to the seed and back out again where they crawl into the soil or on to the tree to pupate. They are typically pests in apples, pears and some walnuts, although damage has been claimed on other fruits.

Codling moth adults can be monitored with pheromone traps. They contain a synthetic sex attractant which lures and traps males. Pheromone traps are used to determine the optimum time to spray to control the hatching worms.

In northern California, there are 2-4 generations of codling moth per year, depending on how warm the summer is. Generally in Sebastopol, the first generation hatches during May, the 2nd during late June-mid July, and the 3rd in September. However, since codling moth development is primarily temperature dependent, it is not very accurate to use a calendar approach to timing sprays. For
Peach leaf curl is caused by a fungus which makes the leaves develop bumpy, red and misshapen areas. This disease slowly defoliates the tree and weakens it, by causing the tree to use nutrient reserves to push another set of leaves rather than making next year’s leaf and flower buds. Apply copper sulfate or copper hydroxide in late fall after leaf drop and again in spring just prior to bud swell, to help control peach leaf curl and brown rot.

**WALNUT HUSK FLY**

Walnut husk fly, Rhagoletis completa, is most often seen as small yellowish white maggots developing in the green husk of walnuts. Maggots do not penetrate the shell but cause damage by turning the outer husk dark brown or black, absorbing more solar radiation and shriveling nut meats inside. Husks also stain and stick to the shell. The maggots pupate in the soil. Yellow sticky traps impregnated with ammonium carbonate as an attractant (standard fruit fly sticky traps) are helpful in trapping out adults before eggs are laid. Large trees require 3-4 traps per tree. Success may be limited the first year, depending on how high the population is to start, but should improve in succeeding years. Traps should go up by mid to late June. Traps must be monitored to maintain adequate sticky surface. Trapping out does not work well where there are numerous untreated hosts (where mated females can come from to lay eggs). Walnut cultivars most susceptible to walnut husk fly infestation are Eureka, Klondike, Payne, Franquette, and Ehrhardt.

**WALNUT HUSK FLY**

**YELLOW STICKY TRAP AM $15.89**

With ammonium carbonate supercharging attractant. Each kit includes one trap and one 2 week supercharger.

**OLIVE FRUIT FLY**

A relatively recent pest in California, the olive fruit fly, Bactrocera oleae has arrived without any of its natural enemies. It became a widespread pest in northern California in 2004. The maggots are often noticed at harvest time but the damage occurs much earlier in the year. The olive fruit fly overwinters either as an adult or pupa becoming active/emerging in March or April. Females of this first generation mature and lay eggs in any fruits which are left on the tree. In certain cases, mature fruit on the ground may also be attacked. Second generation adults emerge later in the spring and attack any of the remaining fruit from the previous years crop and the new crop olives as they develop from June through August. Mature larvae tend to pupate in the fruit during the summer but leave the fruit to pupate in the soil under the tree during the fall. The number of generations per year will vary depending on local conditions. We recommend monitoring with olive fruit fly traps to determine timing for sprays.

**OLIVE FRUIT FLY TRAP OLF $13.39**

Contains both a feeding attractant (ammonium carbonate) and a male sex lure (spiroketal pheromone). Lure lasts for 8 weeks. We recommend getting traps up by the end of May so you can monitor for the emergence of adults. You should spray whenever you see more than 1 adult olive fruit fly per day on your trap.

**SPINOSAD SPRAYS**

We stock the Monterey Garden Insect Spray™ which contains 0.5% Spinosyn A and D which is derived from the soil actinomycete Saccharopolyspora spinosa, a naturally occurring microorganism. This natural product is highly effective against a wide range of insects including olive fruit fly, lepidopterous larvae (caterpillars), leaffeeding beetles, borers, leafminers, sawfly larvae and thrips. Use 2...
tbsp./gallon water. Caution Label. Pint.

We also stock the **GF-120™ bait** which is the Spinosad material put into a bait formulation. It is not required to spray the entire tree with the bait. Use 1-3 oz./tree mixed with water to spot spray. Caution label. 1 gallon.

**GF120** $233.00

**SURROUND KAOLINCLAY SPRAY**
For homeowners with olive trees, the easiest control measure may be to use the white kaolin clay product Surround™. If we do not get significant amounts of rain during the summer, one application may be enough to protect your trees from being infested. Use 1/2 lb./gal. water. Caution label. 25 lb. bag.

**S25** $48.49

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**FELCO PRUNERS**

**No.2** The original design, often imitated. Used by orchardists, vineyardists and nurserymen as well as gardeners. Features a sap groove, wire cutting notch, cushion stop and easy blade adjustment.

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**No. 6** Compact, with a short, narrow blade, ideal for a small hand. For vines, berry bushes and young trees. With cushion stop, bolted anvil-blade with sap-groove, wire cutting notch and easy blade adjustment.

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**No. 7** The top Felco model features an ergonomic design and rotating handle to prevent blisters and muscle aches. With cushion stop, sap-groove, wire cutting notch and easy blade adjustment. Quickly exchangeable bolted anvil-blade.

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**No. 8** Identical to No. 7 but without a rotating handle. Features convex instead of concave grip with deeper indentations for thumb and forefinger, narrower and pointed blade and anvil-blade to facilitate close pruning, and angled blade to give direct access to the cut.

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**No. 9 LEFT-HAND** pruner. Identical to Felco No. 8 but with reversed parts for left handers.

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**No. 10 LEFT-HANDED** pruner with rotating handle. Identical to Felco No. 7 but with reversed parts for left handers.

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**No. 13 EXTRA-LONG HANDLE** Use as a regular pruner for small branches, with the extra long left handle use both hands for pruning thick branches. Avoid tendonitis by reducing strain.

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**F13** $65.96 (SW 1#)

**No. 20 TWO-HANDED LOPPER** Very solid yet lightweight (27 ounces) forged metal handles have plastic grips for protection against cold. Loppers are best for pruning thicker branches (up to 1.5” thick) over a prolonged period. Has cushion stop, sap-groove and easy blade adjustment. Overall length 17”.

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Replacement cutting blade.

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<tr>
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**No. 21 TWO-HANDED LOPPER** Similar to No. 6 but heavier and longer. Weight 40 oz. Overall length, 25”

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**FELCO FOLDING SAW**
Gives an easy cut, smooth finish. Razor sharp clog-free teeth. Blade cuts on pull stroke and locks in place. Easy to carry when folded.

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Replacement cutting blade.

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**FELCO TURBOCUT STRAIGHT SAW**
For cutting branches up to 6 inches in diameter. Unlike conventional saw teeth, which are filed, and alternately bent, the blade is taper ground and each tooth is honed to precise knife-edge sharpness. Fast, easy pull action requires less effort than other saws. Hard-chrome plated for extra tough, rust resistant, wipe-clean blade. Comes with its own sheath. Overall length 16 1/2 inches, blade length 9 inches. Weight without sheath is 6.5 ounces.

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**WE HAVE A LINE OF FELCO REPLACEMENT PARTS**

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**FELCO REPLACEMENT PARTS**

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