FRUIT TREES AT OAKLAND NURSERY

Introduction:

Fruit trees are an excellent addition to any yard and garden, whether as ornamental additions or as part of your edible garden. Growing your own tree-ripened fruit is a grand tradition, stretching back to colonial days. Many varieties of apples can be traced to the very beginnings of America! Whether you grow apples, plums, peaches, pears, or nectarines, you’ll enjoy the harvest and notice the savings in your grocery bill.

Growing quality fruit trees requires diligence in learning how to grow the trees, and how to care for them. You will need to visit your trees several times during the season to fertilize, mulch, water, prune, monitor for pests and harvest fruit.

There are a number of excellent resources on growing fruit trees, so we will leave it to the Ohio State University Extension and others to enlighten you on the details. A few hours spent reading information from these sources will save a lot of frustration.

- **The Ohio State University Extension** lists online an array of excellent resources at [www.ohioline.osu.edu](http://www.ohioline.osu.edu). Click on the ‘Yard and Garden’ section for comprehensive information on all-things fruit trees.

- The best written source is *Midwest Home Fruit Production Guide. Bulletin 940* from The Ohio State University Extension Service. Order online or pick up from an Oakland Nursery. Around $10.


Oakland Nursery carries a large selection of fruit trees in early spring of each year. Fruit trees usually arrive around March 1st and popular varieties go quickly. Sometimes, fruit trees will be carried in the fall season also, if a supplier can be found. Trees are available in 2, 3, 5, or 7 gallon containers. Specialty trees, such as espaliered apples and pears may be in bigger containers.

In general, trees are sold as standard size (mature size 20’), semi dwarf (mature size 12-18’) or dwarf (mature size 8-10’). In addition, fruit trees either produce fruit with no help or need another variety to pollinate it for fruit. All fruit trees produce more and better fruit if more than one tree is planted. Ask our nursery experts to explain the intricacies of fruit pollination to you. On the following pages are descriptions of some fruit varieties we may carry at Oakland each year.
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VARIETIES:

APPLES: A sampling of a few varieties we might carry.

Espalier Apple: Usually several varieties grafted to one stem. Train these trees.
Colonnade Apple: Very narrow, dwarf varieties of yellow and red apples.
Gala: Mildly sweet with yellow to cream flesh. Ripens early. Eat fresh or use for sauce, pies, or canning. Needs a pollinator.
Grimes Golden: Old variety with sweet, slightly spicy flavor. Ripens in late Sept. Yellow flesh good for fresh eating, sauce or baking. Self pollinating.
McIntosh: Old variety with combination of sweet and tart. Flesh white and very crisp. Eat fresh when picked fresh or use for sauce. Ripens mid Sept. Pollinator required. Melrose: Ohio’s official apple. Good for cooking or fresh eating. Ripens mid-late October. Stores well. Pollinate with Granny Smith or Red Delicious.

CHERRY:  Tart (for pies and jam) or Sweet for fresh eating.


Blackyork (Eastern Bing): Sweet cherry. Fruit cracks less than Bing. Same taste as Bing. Pollinate with another sweet cherry. Ripens mid-June.


NECTARINE: (All are self-pollinating)

Arctic Glo: Bright red skin with white flesh. Juicy and sweet. Fresh eating. Early ripening.

Redgold: Sweet, juicy and slightly tangy. Large, high quality fruit. Good for all uses. Freestone. Ripens in August.

Summer Beaut: Freestone. Fruit is juicy sweet and bright red. Disease resistant. Ripens early in July. Good for fresh eating and canning.

PEACHES (All are self pollinating)

Belle of Georgia: Red skin with white flesh. A very sweet, juicy, freestone peach. Ripens late. Best for fresh eating, pies and canning. Tree is very ornamental.

Early Elberta: Fruit ripens a week earlier than Elberta peach.

Elberta: Large, red over yellow fruit with yellow flesh. Sweet and juicy. Freestone. The most widely grown peach. Good for fresh eating and canning. Ripens early Sept
Hale Haven: Sweet, juicy peach is very hardy. Orange with red skin. Flesh is yellow and firm. Ripens in early August. Freestone. Good for all uses.

Redhaven: A high quality peach. Heavy producing variety that is hardy and disease resistant. Red and yellow over creamy yellow flesh. Vigorous grower. All uses. Ripens late July.

Reliance: Very hardy and a heavy producer. Freestone with yellow flesh and mild, sweet flavor. All uses. Mid August.

Sensation: Genetically dwarf tree grows only 4-8' tall. Produces full size, yellow fruit that is very tasty. All uses. Ripens mid July. Great patio tree.

PEAR

European or Asian varieties. (Do not use Seckel for pollinator)


Moonglow: European. White flesh is sweet and juicy, which improves with ripening. All uses. Ripens early September. Pollinate with another European.

Red Bartlett: European. Beautiful red variety of Bartlett. Similar in other respects to Bartlett.


PLUM


A.U. Rosa: Hybrid showing high disease resistance and high quality fruit. Red skin with yellow flesh. Fruit is firm and sweet. Self-fruitful.


APRICOT

Chinese Dwarf: Large crops of medium fruit. Early season. Nice texture and flavor. All uses. Self pollinating.

Wilson Delicious: Large apricot with orange flesh that is sweet and tender. All uses. Self pollinating.

APRIUM, Flavor Delight: Apricot-Plum cross. Two inch fruit is sweet and tangy. Hardy. Pollinate with any apricot.

PERSIMMON (All self-pollinating)

**Astringent varieties cannot be eaten until the fruit is jelly-soft. Astringency can also be removed by freezing fruit overnight and then thawing. Non-astringent fruit can be eaten when fruit flesh is still crisp.**

Jiro: Popular in Japan. Large, flattened round fruit is seedless and sweet. Non-astringent.

Meader: American variety produces delicious, sweet, orange fruit. Astringent until softened off tree. Beautiful fall leaf color.

Nikitas Gift: Ukrainian variety bears huge crops of 2 1/2” red/orange fruit. Sweet and flavorful. Astringent fruit must fully soften before eating. Tree matures at 10-12’.