FRUIT VARIETIES FOR HOME PLANTING*

You can grow some kinds of fruit anywhere in the state. But some kinds adapted to special climatic conditions grow better in some parts of the state than others. Each person must select the kinds and varieties adapted to his locality. By careful selection, anyone who enjoys taking care of fruit plants can grow a worthwhile home fruit planting. The fruit garden can be a source of pride, pleasure and garden fresh fruit.

Tree Fruits

Apples

Apples are the most universally grown tree fruit of the state. There are very few areas in which apples cannot be grown. Some varieties are extremely hardy and some are grown solely or mainly for their ornamental value. Apple trees can be made to enhance the landscape arrangement of the home.

Pears

Pears, like apples, are adapted to a wide variety of soil and climatic conditions. They can be grown in practically all parts of the state. Varieties are somewhat limited, but new ones are becoming available.

Prunes and Plums

Prunes can be grown in nearly all parts of the state. Of the Japanese plums only hardy varieties are suitable for the colder areas.

Cherries

Sour cherries can be grown in nearly all parts of the state, but sweet cherries are susceptible to serious winter damage in the cold areas. Even the hardier varieties are not suitable for some of the coldest areas. Insect and disease pests and fruit-cracking rains discourage the growing of sweet cherries in some parts of western Washington.

Peaches

Even though there is a long list of peach varieties adapted to certain areas of the state, there are many areas to which this fruit is not adapted. Because the trees are only semi-hardy, peaches are not suitable for the coldest areas. They grow well in those parts of the state where the winter temperature is mild and the light is intense. The western part of the state, because of diffuse light and a lack of heat units, is limited mainly to early and midseason varieties.

Apricots

Apricots are limited mainly to central and eastern Washington. They are dependable and grow to perfection in the mild parts of these areas. West of the Cascade Mountains the trees usually are short-lived.

Filberts

Filberts are confined mainly to the area west of the Cascade Mountains. In other parts of the state, winter temperatures often injure the trees. Many varieties require very special attention to pollination.

English Walnuts

This crop is confined mainly to the western part of the state. Walnuts are suitable only where there is considerable garden space. Of the area in which walnuts can be grown, the southern part is more suitable than the northern part. The trees are only semi-hardy, but often sprout back rapidly after having been frozen down. Many, but not all, trees found in eastern and central Washington are regrowths from sprouts, following freezes.

Small Fruits

Strawberries

Strawberries are the most universally grown small fruit crop of the state. There is almost no area for which there is not a suitable variety.

Red Raspberries

Red raspberries are almost as universal as strawberries, but they grow exceptionally well in the interior valleys of western Washington. There are varieties especially well adapted to this area.

Black Raspberries

As far as soil and climatic conditions are concerned, black raspberries are adapted to a wide variety of conditions.
Blackberries

Blackberries are not as popular as strawberries or raspberries. The Evergreen blackberry while hardly a home garden fruit is limited to the western part of the state because of its tenderness. Many of the other sorts can be grown in nearly all parts of the state.

Dewberries and Hybrids

These crops are limited mainly to the milder areas of the western part of the state. They are not dependable in the colder regions.

Cranberries

Cranberries are limited to those frost-free parts of the coastal region in which soil conditions are suitable. They grow well on acid peat soils, but can be grown on sandy or mineral soil if other conditions are favorable. Moisture requirements are exacting.

Gooseberries and Currants

These crops can be grown in nearly all parts of the state. Insect and disease control is a major item.

Grapes

Grapes prefer intense sunlight and considerable summer heat. Although they are limited mainly to the south-central area, grapes can be grown almost anywhere in the state. The lack of heat and brilliant sunshine in western Washington virtually eliminates midseason and late varieties for this area. For the colder regions east of the Cascades, only hardy varieties are suitable. Most European varieties are semi-hardy to tender. Only the hardiest of these are suitable for even the milder areas of the state.

The Size of the Home Fruit Planting

The fruit planting need not be large. Many home orchards in Washington are too large. For the average family, approximately three or four fruit trees, 100 strawberry plants, six grape vines, a dozen raspberry plants, two or three gooseberry and a couple currant plants are enough.

Condense the Fruit Planting

Planting one standard tree of each of several varieties you want may require too much space but this need not keep you from developing a fruit planting. There are several ways to condense the fruit into a unit that will provide gardening pleasure and the desired fruit with a minimum of space, effort and expense.

Dwarf Trees

Fruit trees are dwarfed by grafting standard varieties onto special size-controlling rootstocks and by using interstems of certain stocks. Satisfactory dwarf apple and pear trees are available from many commercial nurseries. The same degree of success has not been obtained in producing dwarf trees of any of the other fruits. So much success has been obtained with apples and pears that dwarf trees of these fruits can be recommended for home planting.
Size-controlling apple rootstocks are usually divided into four groups. These groups are:

- **Very dwarf** - 8 to 10 feet high (one-fourth the size of standard tree); usually consists of a common variety like Jonathan propagated onto Malling IX (M.IX) rootstock.

- **Semi-dwarf** - about 15 feet high (one-half the size of standard tree); usually consists of a common variety propagated onto M. VII, M. 26 or Malling Merton 106 (M.M. 106) rootstock.

- **Semi-standard** - about 18 feet high (two-thirds the size of standard tree); includes M. II, M. M. 111, M. M. 104.

- **Standard** - 18 to 20 feet high

Trees remain dwarf only as long as their roots are confined to the dwarfing rootstocks. (Interstem trees excepted) Trees planted deeply enough to permit roots to develop above the graft eventually lose their dwarfness. The graft union must be above the soil line.

When purchasing dwarf trees, specify the kind of dwarf you want. Don't just ask for dwarf trees. For example, if you want a very dwarf Gravenstein apple tree ask for this variety propagated on M. IX rootstock.

**Multiple Trees**

Placing several varieties on one tree is practical for those fruits whose trees are large. These include apples, pears and especially sweet cherries. There is almost no limit to the number of varieties you can put on one tree, but five or six on a standard apple or sweet cherry tree are enough. These should be spread over the season starting with the earliest and ending with the latest varieties. Then one tree can keep a family in fruit for the whole season. Placing several varieties on one tree provided cross-pollination, which is necessary for certain varieties. Top-working can best be started after the second or third growing season. At this stage you can select wide-angled and well-spaced branches for budding or grafting. Details for this operation are given in Extension Bulletin 442, available at your County Extension Office. Because some varieties tend to outgrow others, the strong varieties must be held back by pruning, or bending. Keeping the various varieties growing in proper relation to each other is very necessary. Otherwise you end up with a tree of essentially one variety.

**Top-Work Good Varieties Onto Trees of Poor Varieties**

Many apple trees in Washington home orchards are of undesirable varieties. These can be top-worked to choice varieties or replaced with small trees. Extension Bulletin 442 tells how to top-work trees.

**The Location of the Fruit Planting**

Where you locate your fruit planting is very important. Planting fruit trees in the vegetable garden area soon makes this area unsuitable for vegetables. The trees often produce too much shade and keep the vegetables from getting needed moisture. The most satisfactory plan, if space is available, is to plant the fruit trees by themselves where they receive full exposure to sunlight. Also, they can be tucked into the landscape plan to excellent advantage.
Approximate space requirements of fruit plants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Space Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prunes</td>
<td>15 ft. x 15 to 20 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricots</td>
<td>20 ft. x 20 to 30 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sour cherry</td>
<td>15 ft. x 20 to 25 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td>15 x 20 ft. x 20 to 25 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear</td>
<td>20 ft. x 20 to 30 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>20 ft. x 20 to 35 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet cherry</td>
<td>30 ft. x 30 to 40 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut</td>
<td>30 ft. x 30 to 40 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberries</td>
<td>plants 30 inches apart in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rows 8 ft. apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewberries</td>
<td>8 ft. x 8 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>8 ft. x 9 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberries</td>
<td>6 ft. x 8 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currants</td>
<td>3 ft. x 10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single crop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matted row</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western</td>
<td>24&quot; x 42&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eastern</td>
<td>24&quot; x 36&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In hills</td>
<td>18&quot; x 18&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western</td>
<td>12&quot; x 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eastern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everbearing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matted row</td>
<td>24&quot; x 36&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eastern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In hills</td>
<td>18&quot; x 18&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western</td>
<td>12&quot; x 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eastern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pollination

Some varieties require cross pollination. In the list of recommended varieties those requiring cross pollination are marked with an asterisk. With a few exceptions, any other variety is a suitable pollinator. Extension Bulletin 342, besides giving details about various pollination techniques, lists pollinizers for varieties needing cross pollination.

Fruit Thinning

Some fruit trees tend to bear a heavy crop one year and a light crop or none the next. This tendency to bear biennially is more pronounced in some varieties than in others. The Yellow Transparent and Golden Delicious apples are examples of varieties that tend to bear biennially. You can prevent it by thinning early and keeping the tree from bearing too heavily. Or, you can make one-half of a tree bear one year and the other half the next. To do this, remove all the blossoms from one half during the "on" year and thin the other half to get maximum production of usable sizes.

Apple thinning, to be most effective, must be done within 30 days after full bloom. Even earlier is better, the earlier it is done, the more effective it is. You can thin as soon as the petals drop or earlier. Thinning when the fruits are small, although harder, is worth the trouble. When thinning, remove the small, deformed and damaged fruits and save the large ones. Space apples and pears the equivalent of six to ten inches apart. (The more vigorous the tree, the closer the fruit can be.) To do this on trees with a heavy fruit set you must remove all fruits from some spurs, and leave only one per spur on others. But on trees with a very light fruit set, leave two fruits on some spurs.
Varieties Listed in Approximate Order of Ripening
*Require Cross Pollination

Western Washington

Yellow Transparent (summer)
Red Melba (late summer)
Buckley Giant (late summer)
Early McIntosh (early fall)
*Red or Standard Gravenstein (early fall)
King (early winter)
Golden Delicious (early winter)
Northern Spy (winter)

Eastern Washington

Lodi (similar to, but bigger than, Transparent)
Duchess (summer, excellent for sauce and pies)
*Beacon (summer)
Red June (summer)
*Tydeman Red (summer)
*McIntosh (fall)
Red Wealthy (fall; good fresh; good for sauce and pies)
Jonathan (fall, early winter)
*Spartan (winter; excellent fresh)
*Delicious (spur type and non-spur type strains; winter)
Golden Delicious (spur type and non-spur type strains; winter)
Rome Beauty (winter)
Yellow Newtown (winter)
*Winesap (winter)
Wagener (winter; spur type; excellent for pies)

CRAB APPLES

Scheidecken (ornamental)
Transcendent
Dolgo (dual purpose)
Hopa (ornamental)
Almey (ornamental)
Redflesh (ornamental; makes red jelly)
Eleyi (ornamental; red flowered)

PEARS

*Bartlett (summer)
*Comice (winter)
*Anjou (winter)
Winter Nelis (winter)

*Bartlett (summer)
*Seckel (summer)
*Comice (winter)
*Anjou (winter)
Packham's Triumph (winter)

QUINCE

Meech

PEACHES

Redhaven (early August, semi-free, yellow flesh)
Rochester or Pacific Gold (yellow, Mid-August)

Earlired (7 weeks before Elberta)
Dixired (semi-cling, 6 weeks before Elberta)
Sunhaven (6 weeks before Elberta)
Western Washington

**PEACHES**

*Veterna* (early September, freestone)

*Redhaven* (5 weeks before Elberta, freestone when ripe)
*Redglobe* (3 weeks before Elberta, good canner or shipper, freestone)
*Early Elberta* (Gleason strain, 5 days before Elberta, freestone, good canner)
*J. H. Hale* (3 days before Elberta, standard shipper, freestone)
*Elberta* (freestone, standard canner)
*Gold Medal* (with Elberta, good canner, freestone)
*Rio Oso Gem* (10 days after Elberta, good freezers, freestone)

*APRICOTS*

*Earliorange* (hardy, upright, fresh use, attractive, fair quality)
*Earliril* (one week before Riland, tree very hardy, early blooming but frost hardy, processor)
*Riland* (10 days before Tilton, tree hardy, attractive, ripens from inside out)
*Blenril* (10 days before Tilton, tree hardy, frost hardy, medium size, highly blushed, very high quality)
*Perfection* (one week before Tilton, hardy, frost tender, large)
*Sun-Glo* (one week before Tilton, orange, tree hardy, frost hardy, glossy, medium size)
*Wenatchee* (Moorpark) (few days before Tilton, orange, large, medium hardy)
*Tilton* (mid to late July, tree tender, productive, processor)

**HARDY PLUMS**

*Superior*
*Underwood*
*Redglove*

Good pollinizers are:
South Dakota
Caga
Toka
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Western Washington</th>
<th>Eastern Washington</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EUROPEAN PLUMS</strong></td>
<td><strong>EUROPEAN PLUMS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richards Early Italian (Richards strain, 10-14 days before Italian prune, but not as good) Italian (blue, September) Green Gage (late, good for canning) Damson (small blue, good for jam)</td>
<td>Richards Early Italian (Richards strain, 10-14 days before Italian prune (late August to early September) Italian prune (late August to early September) Stanley (with Italian prune, heavy producer, hardy) President (late)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JAPANESE PLUMS</strong></td>
<td><strong>JAPANESE PLUMS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methley (very early, blue-purple, red fleshed, resembles Santa Rosa) Beauty (early, red) *Duarte (late, red flesh) *Santa Rosa (red, yellow flesh)</td>
<td>*Burmosa *Redheart (excellent pollinizer, red fleshed) *Santa Rosa (yellow fleshed) *Nubiana (purplish-black with yellow) *Laroda (yellow fleshed, red skin) *Elephant Heart (large, red fleshed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SWEET CHERRIES</strong> (all require pollinizers)</td>
<td><strong>SWEET CHERRIES</strong> (all require pollinizers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Black Tartarian (good pollinizer) *Royal Ann *Bing *Republican (good pollinizer)</td>
<td>*Rainier (white, large, hardy, pollinizer) *Royal Ann (white) *Chinook (dark, 4 to 7 days before Bing, pollinizer) *Bing (dark) *Van (dark, lustrous, good pollinizer for Bing, Lambert, Royal Ann) *Lambert (dark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUR CHERRIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>SOUR CHERRIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montmorency (red, midseason, the variety commonly grown)</td>
<td>Early Richmond (red) Montmorency (red, variety commonly grown) English Morello (fruit remains dark after canning and in pies) Northstar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RED RASPBERRIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>RED RASPBERRIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumner Washington Willamette Puyallup September (fall bearer) Fairview</td>
<td>Canby Willamette Latham Washington September (fall bearer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Western Washington

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Munger
Cumberland

Eastern Washington

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Munger
Cumberland
Morrison
Allen (N. Y. 30001)

DEWBERRIES AND HYBRIDS

Aurora (early)
Marion (midseason, thornless Young berry)
Cascade (early)
Thornless Loganberry (midseason)
Boysenberry (midseason)
Chehalem (midseason for Clark and lower Cowlitz counties)

Boysenberry (for protected areas)

BLACKBERRIES

Darrow
El dorado
Texas

GRAPES

Seneca (white)
Ontario (white)
Campbell (Island Belle, blue)
Diamond (white)
Worden (blue)
Van Buren (blue)
Buffalo (blue)

Csaba (white)
Schuyler (blue)
Cardinal (large, red, semi-hardy)
Interlaken Seedless (white)
Van Buren (blue)
Seneca (white)
Hemrod (white, seedless)
Perlette (white, seedless, semi-hardy)
Delight (white, seedless)
Buffalo (blue)
Campbell (blue)
Alden (black)
Black Monukka (black)
Chasselas Ciotat (ornamental, white)
Delaware (red)
Concord (blue)
Steuben (blue)

BLUEBERRIES

Earliblue (early)
Stanley (early to midseason)
Concord (early to midseason)
Bluecrop (early to midseason)
Olympia (midseason)
Berkley
Pemberton (midseason to late)
Jersey (late)
Dixi (late)

Not recommended but can be grown if partial shade and special soil and moisture conditions are provided.
Western Washington

Oregon Champion
Poorman

GOOSEBERRIES

Oregon Champion
Poorman

CURRENTS

Perfection

Wilder
Red Lake
Perfection

STRAWBERRIES

Marshall (early; very susceptible to virus diseases)
Northwest (midseason)
Puget Beauty (early)
Siletz (midseason; adapted to heavy soils)
Red Rich (everbearer)
Rockhill (everbearer)

Earlidawn (susceptible to Verticillium)
Puget Beauty
Marshall
Northwest
Midway
Cascade
Siletz (midseason; adapted to heavy soils)
Shasta
Gem, Robinson, Superfection, Brilliant (everbearer)
Red Rich (everbearer)
Twentyeth Century (everbearer)
Ogallala (everbearer)
Geneva (everbearer)