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

Choosing a cultivar is one of the most important decisions in establishing a fruit crop planting. Unproven and untested cultivars are often a costly and discouraging gamble. Some cultivars are relatively rare and must be ordered from specialized nurseries. Cultivars listed in this publication are generally available from reputable local garden centers and nurseries as well as mail-order nurseries.

Planting the proper cultivar and following proper culture go hand in hand. A poor cultivar will always be poor regardless of the culture it receives, but a good cultivar will not do well if it receives poor care. For information on proper culture of fruit plants, see specific bulletins listed herein or contact your county Extension office, whose location and phone number are in the blue pages of the phone book.

We do not recommend planting peaches, nectarines, sweet cherries, Japanese plums, European grapes, boysenberries, or winter-tender cultivars of other fruits in Wisconsin. These crops lack the hardiness to survive Wisconsin’s frigid winters. Temperatures below –15°F will kill fruit buds. Over a period of years, woody stems and trunks of trees will be winter injured, leading to disease susceptibility and eventually to early death. Apricots in particular bloom very early in spring, which frequently leads to loss of fruit buds or blossoms to spring frosts.

It is best to obtain plants from a reputable nursery to ensure that the plant materials are free from disease and true to name. Many plant diseases are spread by taking plant materials from infected plantings. Some diseases are not readily apparent when the plants are taken, but the symptoms appear later.

In this publication, cultivars are arranged in order of ripening within each category. Recommended cultivars are preceded by the symbol, ; these have been most successful in home gardens. The symbol, , indicates that a cultivar has not been fully tested for the state and is suggested for limited trial plantings only. Bracketed letters following cultivar descriptions refer to nursery sources listed at the end of this publication. For a glossary of terms, refer to page 10.

TREE FRUITS

Apples

Apples are self-unfruitful. Plant at least two compatible cultivars to provide for cross-pollination and adequate fruit set. Nurseries offer new strains of some of the cultivars listed. These strains may have superior fruit color, spur-type growth, or other desirable characteristics, but fruit flavor, size, and harvest date usually remain similar to the original strain. They should not be used as pollinizers for the original strain. The all-red or highly colored strains tend to exhibit slightly earlier maturity dates than the original strain. New strains are satisfactory for home plantings. See Extension publication Growing Apples in Wisconsin (A3565), for more information.
For backyards, apple cultivars propagated on a dwarfing or semi-dwarf rootstock are suggested. Malling M.9, M.26, or M.7 rootstocks are satisfactory. Budagovsky.9 and Ottawa.3 rootstocks are also suitable. However, trees propagated with a dwarfing interstem are not recommended.

**Lodi** A very early, large, light green or yellow apple with tart, tender flesh. Best for pies or sauce; not for storage. The tree is large and upright and very susceptible to fire blight. Tends to bear fruit biennially. Fruit matures about the second week of August. [BC, CO, HF, JJ, MK, ML, MN, NW, SB, SL]

**Earligold** An early Golden Delicious-type apple; medium sized with fine, firm flesh and a pleasing sweet-tart flavor. For fresh use. Will store 3–4 weeks. Matures 2–3 days after Lodi. [CO]

**Jerseymac** Early-ripening, red McIntosh-type apple. Excellent flavor for fresh use. For short-term (2–3 weeks) storage only. The tree is very large and susceptible to fire blight and scab. [BC, HN]

**Paulared** Another early McIntosh-type apple. High-quality fruit is medium sized with bright red skin and white flesh. Not for storage. Tree is hardy but very susceptible to fire blight. Ripens in late August to early September. [HN, JJ, SL]

**McIntosh** Most popular apple in Wisconsin. Very good for fresh use, baking, and sauces; stores well. Fruit tends to drop prematurely. Annual bearing. Very susceptible to apple scab. Spur-type strains such as Macspur, Spur McIntosh, or Marshall McIntosh are similar and suitable. Ripens mid-September. [BC, CO, MK, MN, SB, SL]

**Cortland** Very good quality fruit. Tender flesh is slow to brown. Good for fresh use and baking. Annual bearing. The tree has a weeping, willowy growth habit and is winter hardy. Red sports such as Redcort are similar and suitable. Ripens mid-September. [BC, CO, FT, HN, JJ, MK, ML, MN, SB, SL, SN]

**Honeycrisp** Long-stemmed, large fruit with a red blush over a yellow background. The flesh is exceptionally crisp and juicy with a mild sweet flavor. The fruit stay crisp even after storage. The tree is moderately vigorous and upright in its growing habit and bears annually. Trees are winter hardy even in Zone 3. Ripens late September. [CO, FS, FT, HN, NW, RM, RN, SN]

**Spartan** Highly colored, medium-sized fruit with solid dark red blush. Flesh is firm, crisp, white, and juicy. Quality is very good for fresh use and cooking. Trees are medium sized and hardy. Ripens late September to early October. [BC, CO, HN, RN, SL]

**Empire** A high-quality, McIntosh-type red apple. Firm, crisp, and juicy flesh. Good for fresh use. Stores well for 3–5 months. Tree is productive and medium sized, with a spur-type growth habit. Ripens in early October. Originated in New York. [CO, HN, JJ, MN, NW, SB, SL]

**Regent** Medium-sized red fruit. Skin is tough; flesh is crisp and juicy. Flavor is mild and sweet. Excellent for fresh use and cooking. Tree is moderately hardy. Ripens in early October. [FS, HN, NW, SL, SN]

**Red Delicious** Large full-red fruit if thinned. Usually has five distinctive lobes on calyx end. Flesh is light yellow, crisp, and juicy with sweet, distinctive flavor when mature. Spur-type strains should not be planted on dwarf rootstocks as they are too small and don’t grow well. Late maturing; may not always reach optimum quality in Wisconsin. Originated in Iowa. Ripens second week of October. [CO, HN, JJ, MK, ML, MN, SB]

**Jonagold** Large fruit is similar to Golden Delicious. The skin is yellow with a red blush on the exposed side. The flesh is creamy yellow with an outstanding sweet flavor. The fruit stores well and is used as a dessert apple. Jonagold is a triploid apple and will not pollinate other cultivars. Any diploid apple flowering at the same time (except Golden Delicious) will serve as a pollinizer. Tree is moderately hardy. Ripens second week of October. [BC, FT, HF, HN, ML, MN, RM, RN]

**Golden Delicious** Medium to large fruit, light-yellow at maturity. The flesh is tender, juicy, and light-colored with outstanding flavor when mature. Fruit shrivels rapidly in low-humidity storage conditions. The tree is medium sized and marginally hardy. Originated in West Virginia. Ripens third week of October. [CO, HF, HN, JJ, MK, ML, SB]

Older, hardy cultivars such as Duchess, Fameuse, Northwestern Greening, Wealthy, and Wolf River may be available from specialized nurseries and garden stores.

---

* Recommended cultivars.
* For trial only.
Disease-Resistant Apples

Homeowners who do not want to spray their trees frequently may be interested in some of the new apple cultivars that are resistant to apple scab, cedar-apple rust, and other diseases. The trees still require spraying to manage insect pests. These cultivars have not been evaluated fully in the state and may be prone to some winter injury. Only limited trial plantings of one or two trees are suggested.

- **Redfree** Early-season, medium-sized, attractive red apple. Stores up to 40 days. Medium-sized, upright tree is resistant to apple scab and cedar-apple rust; moderately resistant to fire blight. Ripens in late August. [HN, RM]

- **Jonafree** Closely resembles Jonathan. Pale yellow flesh; firm and juicy. Scab free and resistant to fire blight and cedar-apple rust. Matures 5–10 days after McIntosh. [HF, HN, JJ, MN]

- **Nova Easygro** A good-quality fall apple. Large fruit with white flesh and a sweet, sprightly flavor. The fruit is blushed red and should keep well. Ripens late September. [BC, HN, SL]

- **Liberty** High-quality red dessert apple. Crisp, juicy, yellowish flesh. Good for fresh use and cooking. Sets heavy crops and should be thinned early in the season. Scab free and resistant to fire blight and cedar-apple rust. Matures late September to early October. [BC, FT, HF, HN, JJ, ML, MN, RM, RN, SB]

Crabapples

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

- **Dolgo** Bright red, oval fruit is 1–1¼ inch in diameter. Tart for fresh use. Makes high-quality jelly. Large-statured tree is extremely winter hardy. Ripens late August. [FS, FT, HF, HN, MK, NW, RN, SB, SL, SN]

Centennial Fruit is usually 2 inches long and has a fully striped red skin. Flesh is yellow, crisp, and juicy. Flavor is mildly acidic and considered good for fresh use and sauce. Naturally semi-dwarf tree is moderately resistant to fire blight. Ripens mid-September. [RN]

- **Chestnut** Attractive reddish bronze fruit is about the size of a small apple. Fine-textured yellowish flesh has a pleasing, mildly tart, nut-like flavor. Excellent for dessert. Vigorous, hardy tree. Ripens mid- to late September. [SL]

Pears

Plant at least two cultivars to provide for cross-pollination and adequate fruit set. Harvest the fruit while mature green and allow fruit to ripen in storage. Most pear cultivars are susceptible to fire blight. Dwarf pears using quince as a rootstock are not hardy in Wisconsin. Recommended rootstocks for pears are domestic seedling which will produce a large, vigorous tree, or Old Home x Farmingdale 333 (OHxF 333) which will produce a tree about 50–65% of full size. Peer trees need adequate growing space to produce maximum yield, so allow 200–350 square feet per tree.

- **Parker** Good-quality, medium to large fruit, but does not keep well. Moderately hardy. Harvest mid-August. [FS, SN]

Bartlett The standard commercial pear in North America. It is moderately winter hardy, but adapted to widely varying soil and climatic conditions. Very susceptible to fire blight. The fruit is medium to large with melting flesh. Good for fresh use and canning. Red-skinned strains, such as Red Sensation, are also available but are not suitable pollinizers of Bartlett. Harvest early September. [CO, FT, HF, HN, JJ, MK, ML, MN, RN]

- **Gourmet** Yellow to yellow-green, medium-sized fruits. This cultivar combines the crisp flesh found in Asian pears with the sweet, rich flavor of European pears. Refrigerated fruit will keep several weeks. Medium-sized trees are upright and moderately productive. Tolerant of fire blight. Hardy. Harvest mid- to late September. [NW]
**Patten** Medium to large yellow fruit is very tender and juicy. Excellent dessert quality but unacceptable for canning. Moderate tolerance to fire blight. Harvest mid- to late September. [FS, FT, NW, SL, SN]

**Luscious** Medium to small fruit. Flavor is similar to Bartlett but sweeter. Very hardy tree. Considered tolerant of fire blight. Originated in South Dakota. Harvest late September. [BC, FS, FT, HN, JJ, NW, SL, SN]

**Flemish Beauty** Very good quality fruit, juicy, and tender with fair keeping quality. Timely harvesting is necessary to prevent overripening. This pear is susceptible to fire blight and very susceptible to pear scab, which seriously diminishes fruit quality. Hardy. Harvest late September. [BC, ML, SL]

**Asian Pears**

Asian pears are shaped more like apples but have the grittiness and skin of pears. When ripe they are crisp and juicy. Asian pears are not fully hardy except in protected locations in southern Wisconsin. They are partially self-fruitful; only one tree is required to produce fruit, but they will produce more fruit if two cultivars are planted.

**Shinseiki (New Century)** Round, medium-sized, yellow, semi-glossy fruit. Similar to 20th Century in appearance but not as sweet. Ripens mid-August. [ML, MN, RN]

**20th Century (Nijiseiki)** Round, medium-sized, green to yellow fruit. Very sweet with a delicate flavor at maturity. Stores quite well. One of the older cultivars. Ripens late August. [HN, ML, RN]

---

**STONE FRUITS**

Stone fruits such as cherries, plums, and peaches may be short-lived in backyard gardens. They are also susceptible to damage by borers. See Extension publications *Apricot, Cherry, Peach, and Plum Pest Management for Home Gardeners* (A2130) for pest management recommendations and *Growing Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, and Plums in Wisconsin* (A3639) for cultural information.

**Tart Cherries**

These tart cherry cultivars do not require cross-pollination to produce fruit; planting one cultivar is sufficient. Birds may decimate the crop before harvest if the trees are not netted.

**Montmorency** The standard tart cherry of North America. Fruit quality is moderate. Growth tends to be willowy, as much of the fruit is borne at the base of one-year-old wood. Ripens mid-July. [BC, HF, HN, JJ, MK, ML, MN, RN, SN]

**North Star** Hardest of all tart cherries. Small, good-quality fruit with mahogany-red skin and red flesh. Small, compact tree is resistant to leaf spot. Ripens early to mid-July. [BC, FS, FT, HF, HN, JJ, MK, ML, MN, SL, SN]

**Meteor** Large, bright red, tart fruit with yellow flesh and small pits. Medium-sized, attractive, very hardy tree. Resistant to leaf spot. Ripens about 10 days after North Star. [FS, FT, JJ, MK, SL, SN]

**Plums**

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

**Blue (European or Prune) Plums**

The following blue plum cultivars do not require cross-pollination.

**Mount Royal** Very good, hardy blue plum for southern Wisconsin. Small, round, attractive fruit. Clingstone type. Good for fresh use, canning, and freezing. Ripens early September. [FS, HN, JJ, MK, RM, SN]
**Stanley** Late blooming, heavy annual producer. Good growth habit, hardiness, and productivity. Freestone type with sweet, rich flavor. Yields are heavier if planted with Mount Royal. Excellent for fresh use and processing. Moderately hardy. Ripens late August. [BC, FS, FT, HF, HN, JJ, ML, MN, RM, RN, SB]

**American Hybrid Red Plums**

The following red plum cultivars require cross-pollination. Plant a pollinizer cultivar (see below) with the following to ensure fruit set.


- **Alderman** This introduction from the University of Minnesota has large, burgundy-red fruit. Clingstone type with soft flesh and sweet, slightly astringent flavor. Excellent quality for fresh use and preserves. Ripens third week of August. [MK, SN]

- **Superior** Excellent quality, large red fruit. Clingstone type. For fresh use and preserves. Unless hand-thinned, tree tends to overload, resulting in small fruit. Tree is moderately hardy and has a somewhat weeping growth habit. Ripens late August. [HF, MK, MN, NW]

**Red Plum Pollinizer Cultivars**

- **Kaga** Bright red fruit is small to medium sized. Clingstone flesh is firm, meaty, and characterized by a strong but pleasing flavor. Good for fresh use and cooking. Tree is small, hardy, and productive. Ripens early August. [NW]

- **Toka** Small- to medium-sized red fruit with sweet, somewhat spicy flavor. Clingstone type. Extremely hardy. Ripens mid-August. [FT, HN, JJ, MK, NW, SL, SN]

**Apricots**

Apricots can be quite winter hardy, but crops are often lost to spring frosts because they flower so early. In Wisconsin, expect a crop about 1 to 2 years out of every 5 years.

- **Harcot** Fruit is medium sized and orange with a blush on the cheeks. Freestone flesh is firm and sweet with a good flavor. Good for fresh use and processing. Some tolerance to bacterial spot. Self-fruitful. Ripens mid-July. [BC, HN]

- **Moongold** Somewhat tough-skinned, medium-sized, yellow freestone fruit with a sweet, mild flavor. Good for processing or dessert. Tree is medium sized and spreading. Self-sterile, requires pollinizer. Ripens mid-July. [FS, MN, SN]

- **Sungold** Fruit is gold with an orange blush. Skin is more tender than on Moongold. Flesh is clear orange, very mild, and sweet. Good quality for dessert or processing. Freestone type. Vigorous, hardy tree is productive. Self-sterile, requires pollinizer. Ripens mid- to late July. [FS, MN, SN]

**Small Fruits**

Small fruits—including strawberries, red raspberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, juneberries, and elderberries—are well suited to home gardens. They generally are productive and require less space and less-precise pest management measures than tree fruits. Whenever possible, purchase virus-free planting stock from a reputable nursery or garden center.

**Strawberries**

**June-Bearing Strawberries**

- **Earliglow** Moderately productive cultivar with firm, flavorful fruit. Fair for freezing. Resistant to root diseases and moderately resistant to leaf diseases. Ripens early season. [FT, JJ, KD, MN, NF]

- **Annapolis** Quite productive cultivar. Fruit is attractive, large, medium red, and firm, but somewhat bland. For fresh use. Good resistance to red stele root disease. Ripens early season. [KD, NF]

- **Honeoye** Highly productive cultivar. Large, attractive fruit is good for fresh use and freezing. Appears to be tolerant of leaf powdery mildew but is susceptible to red stele root disease and angular leafspot. Very hardy. Ripens early to midseason. [FS, HF, IB, JJ, KD, ML, MN, NF, SN]

- **Glooscap** Large fruit is dark, glossy red and has good flavor. For fresh use, freezing, and preserves. Plant is very productive and vigorous. Produces many runners. Resistant to leaf scorch and leaf spot, but susceptible to soilborne diseases. [BP, IB, JJ, KD, NF]
Cavendish  High yield potential. Fruit is medium-red, firm, and very large. Flavor slightly superior to Annapolis. For fresh use. Resistant to red stele root disease. New cultivar released from Kentville, Nova Scotia. Ripens midseason. [BP, KD, NF]

Kent  Berries are firm, large, and glossy; more mild in flavor and lighter in color than Honeoye. Excellent for all uses. Plant is high yielding and vigorous, but shy in runner production. Hardiness may be a problem some winters. Mid- to late season cultivar. [HP, IB, KD, NF]

Jewel  Attractive, medium-red, glossy fruit has very good flavor. For fresh use or freezing. High yield potential. Good tolerance to botrytis gray mold and post-harvest fruit rots. Ripens mid- to late season. [BP, HP, IB, NF]

Seneca  Attractive fruit is very large and firm, but has only average flavor. For fresh use or freezing. Vigorous plant growth. Average disease tolerance. Ripens mid- to late season. [BP, IB, NF]

Sparkle  High-quality, flavorful berry. Excellent for freezing. Late berries tend to be small and soft. Susceptible to virus disease but resistant to red stele root disease. Very hardy. Ripens late season. [IB, KD]

Tribute  Bright red, medium-sized, firm fruit. Good for fresh use and processing. High-vigor, medium-sized plant. Resistant to many leaf and root diseases. [BP, HF, MN, NF, SN]

Tristar  Sweet, firm, glossy fruit with a deep red color. Moderate-vigor, medium-sized plant. Bears an earlier crop the year of planting. Adapted to hanging baskets. [BP, HF, JJ, ML, NF]

Raspberries

It is best to grow both fall-bearing and summer-bearing raspberries because the fall season is too short for achieving maximum production.

Blackberries are not hardy and are not recommended for Wisconsin. Black raspberries should only be planted on favorable sites. Purple raspberries, which are hybrids of black and red raspberries, are moderately hardy and will survive better in sheltered locations.

Summer-Bearing Red Raspberries

Boyne  Vigorous, hardy, and productive. Medium-to large-sized, very good quality fruit with medium-acid, aromatic flavor. For fresh use and processing. Tends to produce large leaves that hide fruit. Ripens late June. [BC, FS, HP, JJ, MK, NF, NS, NW, SL, SN]

Killarney  This release from Manitoba is related to Boyne. Medium-large, bright red fruit has good flavor. Good for freezing. Fruit tends to soften in hot weather. Canes are spiny and sucker readily. Susceptible to mildew and anthracnose. [NF, NS, SL]

Reveille  Large, soft fruit has very good flavor. Good for fresh use and freezing. Early-ripening, vigorous, and productive cultivar. Tolerates fluctuating winter and spring temperatures. [BP, CI, NF]

Titan  This New York release has large fruit that may be soft and slightly difficult to remove from the receptacle. The flavor is pleasant and mild. Susceptible to common raspberry diseases. Canes are stout and nearly spineless and produce a medium number of suckers. Trellising is suggested. Ripens late June. [HF, IB, MN, NF, SN]

Recommended cultivars.

For trial only.
**Canby** Only for far southeastern Wisconsin. Large, bright red fruit are firm with very good, mildly acid flavor. For fresh use or freezing. Tall canes are sturdy and thornless. Will not tolerate poorly drained sites. Ripens midseason. [FS, HP, NF, NS]

**Honeyqueen** High-quality, golden fruit is large and firm. Medium-height canes sucker freely. Average to high yields. Ripens midseason. [CI]

**Haida** Fruit is larger, firmer, and sweeter than Boyne; also considered less hardy. Very good for fresh use and processing. Ripens approximately one week after Boyne. Released in 1973 from Summerland, British Columbia. [NS]

**Fall-Bearing Raspberries**

Fall-bearing raspberry cultivars bear a crop in the fall on current-year canes (primocanes). Frosts often spoil the fruit before the crop is completely harvested. Plant only early types in frosty sites or areas with short growing seasons.

- **Autumn Bliss** Large, dark red fruit have a pleasant, mild flavor, but are soft and somewhat crumbly. Canes are very productive with higher yields than Heritage. Canes are vigorous and spiny. Released from England in 1984. Ripens mid-August, 2 weeks earlier than Heritage. [FS, NS, SL]

- **Heritage** Firm, medium-sized fruit of good quality. Erect and vigorous plant. Superior to all other fall-bearing varieties. Considered hardy. Fall crop usually begins to ripen by late August. [FS, HP, HF, J, KD, MK, ML, MN, NF, NS, SB]

- **Goldie** Golden sport of Heritage. Similar to Heritage but reportedly has higher yields. [NF]

- **Kiwigold** Golden sport of Heritage. Similar to Goldie, although fruit is a paler yellow and is higher quality. [NF]

**Ruby** Fruit are the largest of any fall-bearing red raspberry. The berries are dark red, moderately firm, and slightly tart. Canes are productive and vigorous, producing numerous suckers, and sparse spines. Yields are equal to or better than Heritage. Requires a well-drained soil. Introduced from New York. Ripens mid-July for summer crop and mid-September for fall. [NS]

**Black Raspberries**

- **Blackhawk** Vigorous plant with medium-sized, good-quality berries. Moderately hardy. Fairly resistant to anthracnose. Ripens mid- to late July. [HF, NS, SN]

- **Bristol** A widely planted black raspberry. Fruit is medium-large with a glossy black appearance and good flavor. Not hardy in Wisconsin except on the best sites. Ripens mid- to late July. [MN, NS]

**Purple Raspberries**

- **Brandywine** Fruit is very large and tart, but aromatic. Excellent for processing. Very vigorous and highly productive canes with many thorns. Canes should be supported. Ripens late July to early August. [ML, NS, RN]

- **Royalty** Probably the best purple raspberry. Very large fruit is somewhat soft. Berries are sweet with much better flavor than Brandywine. Excellent for processing and freezing. Plants are vigorous with high yield potential. Canes should be supported. [BP, CI, FT, HP, J, KN, NF, NS, SB]

**Currants, Gooseberries, and Elderberries**

Native to Wisconsin woodlands and fields, these small fruits are hardy and moderately productive in cultivated plantings. For best results, plant improved cultivars rather than using plants from the wild.

**Currants**

- **Wilder** Vigorous, red-fruited cultivar; moderately hardy and productive. Berries are somewhat larger than Red Lake. Ripens beginning in early July. [BC, HF]


**White Imperial** White, translucent fruit with pink blush is borne in loose clusters. Very rich, sweet flavor better than red currants. An older cultivar. Winter hardy. Ripens mid-July. [BC, RN]
Gooseberries

- **Poorman** Hardy and moderately productive. Red fruit is the largest of any American type. Somewhat less thorny than most cultivars. Ripens in July. [BC, RN]
- **Pixwell** Hardy and moderately productive. Medium-sized fruit is pink and mild flavored when mature. Ripens in July. [BC, HF, IB, JJ, MK, MN, NS, SB, SL, SN]

Elderberries

**Adams** Both Adams No. 1 and Adams No. 2 are suitable. Very large fruit compared to native plants. Plant is 8 feet tall, vigorous, with strong canes. Considered hardy. Ripens early August. [BC, IB, JJ, ML, MN, RN, SL]
- **Johns** Exceptionally vigorous plant, growing 6–10 feet tall. Less productive than Adams, but fruit and fruit clusters are larger. Moderately hardy. Ripens 10–14 days after Adams. [IB, ML, MN, RN, SL]
- **York** More productive than Adams cultivars and as hardy. Largest berry of all cultivars; juicy, sweet, purplish black. Excellent 6-foot-tall ornamental with white flowers, black fruit, and showy fall foliage. Last to ripen in mid- to late August. [BC, JJ, ML, SB, SL]

Currant-Gooseberry

- **Jostaberry** A new fruit developed in Europe by crossing black currant with gooseberry. Fruit is black and elongated when ripe and hangs in clusters. Sweet flavor like ripe gooseberry, but with a touch of sharper currant flavor. Plants grow to 5–8 feet. Heavy yields. Considered very hardy. Ripens early July. [BC, RN, SL]

Juneberries (Saskatoons or Serviceberries)

Juneberries are a large, very winter hardy, ornamental shrub. They are noted for their dark blue fruit (sometimes used as a substitute for blueberries), showy flowers, and excellent fall color. Juneberries tolerate many soil types and a wide pH range (6.0–7.8). Juneberries begin to bear fruit 2–4 years after planting. Bird netting should be used when fruit ripens.

**Honeywood** Large, pleasant-tasting fruit is borne in clusters of up to 15 berries. Bush is 6 feet tall, very productive, and hardy. Ripens late June. [SL]
- **Smokey** Fruit is large (½ inch) and sweet. For fresh use and cooking. Plant grows 9 feet tall. Very hardy, productive, and drought tolerant. Self-fertile. Ripens early to mid-July. Older cultivar developed in northern Alberta. [BC, RN, SL]

Grapes

Early-season American-type grapes that ripen with or before Concord usually will produce satisfactorily in southern Wisconsin. Unfortunately, many high-quality cultivars, including Concord, require a 150-day growing season to attain best fruit quality and flavor. Many are not consistently hardy in Wisconsin. Plant grapes only in warm, sunny, sheltered locations, preferably on a southern slope.

**Blue or Black Grapes**

**Buffalo** Excellent-quality American-type grape. Medium-sized berries in medium-large, well-filled clusters. Spicy, sweet, melting flavor; not foxy. Excellent for fresh use and for juice. Very vigorous and disease-resistant vine. Cane prune. Requires some winter protection. Ripens early September. [LO, MN]
- **Fredonia** Medium to large, dark blue grape with excellent flavor. Good for fresh use and processing. Used to make a high-quality, unfermented juice. Plant is vigorous, moderately hardy, and moderately productive. Susceptible to mildew disease. Ripens mid-September. [FS, IB, JJ, MK, MN, SL]

* Recommended cultivars.
◆ For trial only.

Bluebell Attractive dark blue berries are medium to large; slipskin type. Juicy with a pleasant fresh flavor. Makes an excellent jelly and light red juice. Very dependable, disease resistant, and hardy. Cane prune. Ripens early to mid-September. [FT, SN]

St. Croix Medium to large bunches. Berries similar in color and size to Beta. Good flavor with low acid content. The juice is pale rose. Suitable for wine-making and dessert. Quite winter hardy. Very productive with a trailing growth habit. Requires cane pruning. Matures mid-September. [LO, NW, SL, SN]

Worden Small clusters with large berries. Moderately productive; medium vine vigor. Needs less space than other cultivars. Ripens mid- to late September. [LO, MN, SL, SN]

Concord The standard of flavor and quality for American-type blue grapes when fruit is fully mature. Vigorous and productive vine. Cane prune. Fruit ripens early October, often too late to mature before killing frost. [BC, FS, HF, IB, JJ, LO, MK, ML, MN, SB, SN]

White, Yellow, or Green Grapes


Edelweiss White Swenson hybrid with medium-sized berries. Good flavor; primarily used fresh. The fruit should be harvested early for best flavor. Plant is vigorous, moderately productive, and moderately hardy. Somewhat resistant to mildew disease. Cane prune. Usually matures by early September. [FS, JJ, LO, MK, SL, SN]

La Crosse White cultivar very similar to St. Pepin, but does not require a pollinizer. Good for wine-making. Harvest early to mid-September. [LO, SN]

Red Grapes

Swenson Red Compact, medium-sized clusters. Medium-sized berries with very high quality, fruity flavor and thin skin. Fruit develops red color unevenly and should be left on the vine until fully mature. For fresh use; stores 2–3 weeks. Susceptible to mildew diseases. May require some winter protection. Cane prune. Harvest mid- to late September. [FS, FT, JJ, LO, MK, NW, SL, SN]

French Hybrid Grapes

These grapes are hybrids of high-quality French vinifera cultivars and native North American grapes. They are primarily used for wine production. Most will bear a full crop even after late spring frosts as the secondary buds are almost as productive as the primary buds.

Foch The leading red wine grape for commercial growers. Very vigorous and productive. Black fruited, small clusters with small berries. Moderately hardy. Cane prune. Ripens mid-September. [MN]

Leon Millot Vigorous vines with adequate winter hardness, similar to Foch. Develops a Burgundy-like bouquet with proper aging in the bottle. Cane prune. Ripens mid-September. [SL]
Blueberries

Blueberries require specialized soil conditions and precise cultural and water management practices. The soil for good blueberry culture must be highly acidic (pH 4.2–5.5) and can be modified using sulfur formulations. Blueberries require mulching and should be planted in light-textured soils with high organic matter, good drainage, and sufficient moisture. Blueberries should also receive winter protection. Refer to Blueberry Production in Minnesota (A8MN2241).

The following “half-high” (cross between highbush and lowbush) cultivars are suggested only for trial.

◆ Northcountry Bushes are 1–1½ feet tall and 3 feet in diameter. Fruit is sky blue, with a sweet, fresh flavor similar to wild lowbush blueberry. Yields slightly less than Northblue. Requires a pollinizer. Ripening begins 5 days earlier than Northblue in mid-July. [FS, IB, RN, SL, SN]

◆ Polaris (MN408) New from the University of Minnesota. Very firm, light-blue berries with an excellent, highly aromatic flavor. Mature plants reach 4 feet in height; similar to St. Cloud, but with less spread. Requires a pollinizer. Ripens in mid-July. [HP]

◆ St. Cloud This introduction from Minnesota is the largest of the half-highs, reaching 4 feet in height and diameter when mature. Probably the least hardy because of height. Fruit firmness and fresh and frozen quality are superior to Northblue. Berries are slightly smaller than Northblue, although yields are similar. Requires a pollinizer. Ripens with Northcountry in mid-July. [SL, SN]

◆ Northblue This short-statured plant grows to 2–2½ feet in height. Glossy, dark green leaves turn a beautiful brilliant red in fall. Fruit is dark blue and firm, with very good fresh flavor. Processed flavor is superior to many highbush cultivars. Yields up to 9 pounds per bush. Self-fertile, but gives higher yields with a pollinizer. Ripens over a 3-week period beginning mid-July. [FS, HF, IB, JJ, MN, SL, SN]

Northsky Plant is similar to lowbush blueberry, reaching only 10–20 inches in height. Northsky has medium-sized, sky blue fruits with excellent wild blueberry flavor. Attractive dark red fall color. Less winter injury than others due to better snow cover. Ripens with Northblue. [FS, IB, MN, RN, SL]

GLOSSARY

Alternate bearing (biennial bearing) Producing a heavy crop every other year.

Calyx end For apples and pears, the end of the fruit opposite the stem.

Cultivar The term now used worldwide in horticulture in place of variety. A contraction of “cultivated variety.”

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

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

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

Hardiness The ability to withstand winter conditions.

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

Pollination The transfer of pollen from one flower to another.

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

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

Primocanes Shoots that grow during the current year in raspberries. Fall-bearing raspberries bear fruit on these canes in the fall of the current year.

Rootstock The below-ground portion of fruit trees which controls tree size. Rootstocks are usually of the same species as the scion, but of a different origin. See also scion.

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

Self-fruitful Not requiring pollination from another cultivar to set fruit.

Spur type Trees with fruiting spurs closer to each other than standard cultivars. The trees are slightly smaller than standard cultivars.

Triploid Having three copies of all chromosomes. Triploids cannot pollinate other cultivars. Compare to diploid.

* Recommended cultivars.
* For trial only.
NURSERIES

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

| BC | Bear Creek Nursery  
|    | P. O. Box 411  
|    | Northport, WA 99157  
|    | (509) 732-6219 |
| BP | Brittingham Plant Farms  
|    | P.O. Box 2538  
|    | Salisbury, MD 21802  
|    | (410) 749-5153 |
| CI | Champlain Isle Agro Associates  
|    | Isle la Motte, VT 05463  
|    | (802) 928-3425 |
| CO | C & O Nursery  
|    | P. O. Box 116  
|    | Wenatchee, WA 98807-0116  
|    | (800) 232-2636 |
| FS | Farmer Seed and Nursery  
|    | 818 Northwest 4th Street  
|    | Faribault, MN 55021  
|    | (507) 334-1623 |
| FT | Fedco Trees  
|    | Box 520  
|    | Waterville, ME 04903  
|    | (207) 426-9005  
|    | Phone orders not accepted |
| HF | Henry Field’s Seed and Nursery  
|    | 415 North Burnett  
|    | Shenandoah, IA 51602  
|    | (605) 665-9391 |
| HN | Hilltop Nurseries  
|    | P. O. Box 578  
|    | Hartford, MI 49057  
|    | (800) 253-2911  
|    | (616) 621-3135  
|    | Minimum order: 5 trees |
| HP | Hartmann’s Plantation, Inc.  
|    | P.O. Box E, 310 60th Street  
|    | Grand Junction, MI 49056  
|    | (616) 253-4281 |
| IB | Indiana Berry & Plant Co.  
|    | 5218 W, 500S  
|    | Huntingburg, IN 57542  
|    | (800) 295-2226 |
| JI | J.W. Jung Seed  
|    | 335 South High Street  
|    | Randolph, WI 53957  
|    | (414) 326-4100 |
| KD | Keddy’s Nursery  
|    | 982 N. Bishop Rd.  
|    | Kentville, Nova Scotia Canada B4N 3V7  
|    | (902) 678-4497 |
| KN | Kelly Nursery  
|    | 1706 Morrissey Drive  
|    | Bloomington, IL 61704  
|    | (309) 663-9551 |
| LO | Lon’s Oregon Grapes  
|    | 13113 Ehlen Road  
|    | Aurora, OR 97002  
|    | (503) 678-1410 |
| MK | McKay Nursery  
|    | P.O. Box 185  
|    | Waterloo, WI 53594  
|    | (414) 478-2121 |
| ML | Mellingers  
|    | 2310 W. South Range Road  
|    | North Lima, OH 44452  
|    | (800) 321-7444 |
| MN | Miller Nurseries  
|    | 5060 West Lake Road  
|    | Canandaigua, NY 14424  
|    | (716) 396-2647 |
| NF | Nourse Farms  
|    | 41 River Rd.  
|    | South Deerfield, MA 01373  
|    | (413) 665-2658 |
| NS | North Star Gardens  
|    | 19060 Manning Trail North  
|    | Marine, MN 55047-9723  
|    | (612) 433-5850 |
| NW | Northwind Nursery and Orchards  
|    | 7910 335th Ave. Northwest  
|    | Princeton, MN 55371  
|    | (612) 389-4920 |
| RM | Rocky Meadow Orchard and Nursery  
|    | 360 Rocky Meadow Rd. NW  
|    | New Salisbury, IN 47161  
|    | (812) 347-2213 |
| RN | Raintree Nursery  
|    | 391 Butts Road  
|    | Morton, WA 98356  
|    | (206) 496-6400 |
| SB | Stark Brothers Nurseries  
|    | P.O. Box 10  
|    | Louisiana, MO 63353  
|    | (800) 325-4180 |
| SL | St. Lawrence Nurseries  
|    | Route 2, Box 2104  
|    | 325 State Highway 345  
|    | Potsdam, NY 13676  
|    | (315) 265-6739 |
| SN | Swedberg Nurseries  
|    | Box 418  
|    | Battle Lake, MN 56515  
|    | (218) 864-5526 |
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For specific fruit crops, more detailed information on cultural and pest control requirements is available in the following Cooperative Extension Service publications available through your county Extension offices.

Small Fruits

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

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

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

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

Tree Fruits

Apples
Growing Apples in Wisconsin (A3565)
Apple Cultivars for Wisconsin (A2105)
Apple Pest Management for Home Gardeners (A2179)

Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Plums
Growing Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, and Plums in Wisconsin (A3639)
Apricot, Cherry, Peach, and Plum Pest Management for Home Gardeners (A2130)

Pears
Growing Pears in Wisconsin (A2072)

Miscellaneous
Rootstocks for Fruit Trees (A3561)
Why Fruit Plants Die (A3121)