

## FRUIT TREES

**Fruit trees are pollinated primarily by bees and other insects and secondarily by wind.**

Good information on fruit pollination can be found at: [www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/garden/07002.html](http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/garden/07002.html)

Fruit trees require regular watering and fertilizing to achieve large, juicy, tasty fruit. Fertilizer can be from organic sources such as earthworm castings, manure and fish emulsion or from traditional methods such as Ferti-lome rooting and blooming formula and Ross Fruit Tree Fertilizer. Thinning at least 1/3 of the fruit in early spring will also help develop the flavor and size of the fruit.

**S = Standard** 15-20' tall: Longer-lived than dwarf varieties, these trees generally bear at a later age than the dwarf trees. They are the most consistent fruit bearers in our climate.

**S/D = Semi-dwarf** 10-15' tall: Bears fruit earlier than standard varieties and is 40% smaller (tree). Hardier than dwarf varieties.

**D = Dwarf** 8-10' tall: Developed for easier picking, dwarf fruit trees bear at a younger age than standard fruit tree. Should be staked as they often have a very small root system that could cause the tree to topple in intense wind. Good candidates to try in containers.

**APPLE: (*Malus spp.*) USDA Zone: 3-4 Elevation: 7,500-8,500' Moderate to Moist**

Plant two or more varieties of apple trees to ensure a good yeilds. Most crabapple trees will also provide good pollination for apple trees. No matter what type of apple pollinizes your tree the apple type will stay true. However, seedlings from that apple tree can vary greatly between individuals.

**Colonnade – (D)** – Narrow, columnar form, 8'H x 2'W. Requires little maintenance and bears full size apples. Needs pollinator. Full sun. 7,000 ft.

**Combination - (S/D)** - Bears three to six different varieties on one tree. Self-fertile. Full sun.

**Cortland - (S/D)** – Red. Sweet tart flavor with white flesh. Great for cooking. Late season.

**Crimson Spire – (D)**– Very small tree with tangy dark red fruit. Stores well.

**Fuji – (D)** – Yellow-pink medium fruit. Crisp, sweet flesh. Cooking and eating. Late season.

**Gala – (S/D)** – Semi-sweet yellow-red fruit. Ripens mid-season. Stores well. Very hardy.

**Granny Smith - (S/D)** - Medium to large, bright green, tart flavor. Ripens very late. Stores well.

**Haralson – (S/D)** – Red, medium, hard, crisp and tart. Late season. Dual purpose; stores well.

**Harcourt - (S/D)** - Red. Exceptionally sweet, crisp and juicy. Matures Mid-August.

**Honeygold - (S/D)** - Yellow medium to large fruit. Yellow flesh with a sweet juicy flavor. Late season.

**Honeycrisp – (S/D)** – Yellow, explosive crispness, juicy, mildly sweet. Mid-season.

**Jonagold – (S/D)** – Red w/ yellow blush. Large sweet apple with tart background flavor. Mid-season.

**Jonathon - (S/D)** - Bright red, medium sized apple, heavy bearer. Sweet-tart. Mid-to-late season.

**Liberty - (S/D)** - Red. Crisp with course texture, excellent disease resistance. Late season.

**McIntosh - (S/D)** - Sweet red fruit. Heavy bearer. Mid-season.

**Nova Spy - (S/D)** – Red. One of the most cold hardy. Sweet and tart, great for baking and fresh eating. Matures Late.

**Pink Lady - (D)** – Pink fruit with yellow blush.. Wonder champagne flavored apple with a tart bite. Holds up great for baking pies, but a favorite for fresh eating. Late Season.

**Red Delicious - (S/D)** - Large, red sweet fruit. Late season.

**Spartan - (S/D)** - Red. Sweet & juicy. Works well for storage. Late season.

**Sweet Sixteen - (D)** – Red, striped, medium fruit. Crisp, juicy. Great dessert apple. Mid-season.

**Wealthy - (S/D)** - Large tart red fruit, good for eating or cooking. Early to mid-season. Very hardy.

**Winesap - (S/D)** - Red fruit valued for splendid eating and cooking qualities. Tender, very juicy. Semi-sweet. Sub-acid apples with white flesh often tinged with red. Late season.

**Yellow Delicious - (S/D)** - Heavy bearer of medium to large, golden-yellow apples with a pink blush. Sweet. Late season. Self-fertile.

**Yellow Transparent - (S/D)** – Yellow. Tender, juicy, mildly acid. Matures Early (July)

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**APRICOT:** (*Prunus armeniaca*) USDAZone: 4-5 Elevation: 6,500'-7,500' Moderate to Moist

Glossy, dark green foliage makes this tree an excellent landscape specimen. White flowers and delicious fruit add to its appeal. Apricots do best in cooler micro climates, where their delayed flowering will result in an improved fruit set. Prefers well drained soils. Plant two varieties for best pollination.

- Chinese – (S/D)** - Hardy mid-season freestone fruit; delicious preserves. Self-fertile. 6,000 ft.
- Moongold - (S/D)** - Bright golden fruit with firm flesh. Needs pollinator, is a good pollinator for other apricots.
- Moorpark - (S/D)** - Large sweet, juicy fruit. Full sun and good drainage. Self-fertile.
- Sungold - (S/D)** – Mild, sweet flavor. Ripens in August.
- Tilton - (S/D)** – Excellent sweet and tart flavor. Ripens in July.

**CHERRY:** (*Prunus* spp.) USDAZone: 4-5 Elevation: 6,500'-7,500' Moderate to Moist

Outstanding trees for the landscape. Cherries combine a small size with a marvelous ornamental bark. White flowers in spring. Delicious fruit in mid to late summer. Most sour cherries are self-pollinating but sweet cherries work best with another pollinator. Bears fruit 2-5 years after planting.

- Combo - (S/D)** - A self-fertile tree with three to five different varieties grafted onto one tree.
- Bing – (S/D)** – Dark red fruit, excellent eating. Mid-season. Needs pollinator.
- Black Tatarian - (S/D)** - Black, sweet fruit, ripens early season. Needs pollinator; excellent pollinator for other cherries.
- Lambert- (S/D)** - Red dark sweet fruit. Needs pollinator.
- Lapins - (S/D)** - Excellent for pies or eating fresh. Self-fertile.
- Montmorency - (S/D)** - Large bright-red, sour cherry best for pies and other cooking uses. Mid-season. Full sun. Self-fertile.
- North Star - (D)** - Sour red fruit good for cooking. Full sun. Self fertile.
- Royal Ann – (D)** - Long-time favorite yellow sweet cherry for eating fresh or canning. Pollinator required.
- Stella - (S/D)** - Sweet. Black skin and flesh. Juicy. Mid-season. Self fertile.
- Van - (S/D)** - Medium dark, sweet fruit. Mid-season. Needs pollinator; good pollinator for other cherries.

**PEACH:** (*Prunus persica*) USDAZone: 4-5 Elevation: 6,500'-7,500' Moderate to Moist

Best if planted in a protected location. Fruits infrequently because flowers are damaged by late spring frosts. All peaches are self-fertile but produce better with a pollinator.

- Bonanza - (D)** - A genetic dwarf with medium sized freestone fruit. Yellow-flesh with a red blush.
- Early Elberta - (S/D)** - Large, old favorite freestone. Yellow with red blush. Mid-season.
- Elberta - (S/D)** - Large fruit, juicy flesh, skin somewhat thick. Ripens late season.
- Frost - (S/D)** – Cold hardy and disease resistant freestone peach. Ripens mid-season.
- Golden Jubilee - (S/D)** – Yellow freestone. Mid-season.
- Hale Haven - (S/D)** – Richly flavored yellow freestone peach. Matures August
- Nectarine - (S/D)** – Fuzzless peach. Available in white and yellow fleshed varieties. Matures Mid-Season.
- Red Haven - (S/D)** –Medium sized freestone peach. Deep red skin with firm yellow flesh. Self-fertile or pollinate with Elberta or Reliance for better fruiting. Early season.
- Reliance - (S/D)** - Very hardy, large freestone fruit-dark red with yellow. Early season. 7,500 ft.
- Sweet Cap - (S/D)** – Doughnut shaped fruit. White flesh with very small pit. Ripens August.
- Veteran - (S/D)** – Cold hardy variety blooms later than most others. Freestone. Ripens late August. Self-Fertile

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**PEAR:** (*Pyrus communis*) USDAZone: 4 Elevation: 7,500' Moderate to Moist

Pears do best in well drained soils. Flower damage may occur during late spring frosts. Most pears need another variety for better yield.

**Angelys Anjou - (S/D)** - White flesh, green skin . Wonderful flavor. Mid-season season.

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**Bartlett - (S/D)** - White flesh, yellow skin – excellent! Early season. Partially self-fertile.

**Combo - (S/D)** - Up to 5 types of pears.

**Comice - (S)** - Yellow skin, ripens late September. Flesh is sweet and juicy, good for eating. Full sun.

**Hosui - (S/D)** – Sweet Asian pear with slightly tart flavor. Ripens in August.

**Moonglow - (S/D)** - Large yellowish skin, soft and juicy fruit with a mild flavor.

**Seckel - (S)** - Yellow-green skin. Ripens in September. Sweet, juicy fruit. Full sun.

**Shinseiki - (S/D)** – Brown to yellow skin. Apple shaped Asian pear with crisp, juicy sweet taste. Early Season

**PLUM** (*Prunus spp.*) USDAZone: 3-4 Elevation: 7,500'-8,000' Moderate to Moist

Plum varieties vary from sweet to sour. Some are self-fertile but fruit better with a pollinator. Plums have very reliable fruit production. Bears fruit 3-5 years after planting. Plums grow in many types of soils but don't do well in heavy clay soils.

**Green Gage - (S)** - Greenish-yellow fruit best for cooking. Mid-season. Self-fertile.

**Italian - (S/D)** - European prune-plum similar to Stanley. Self-fertile.

**Plumcot - (S/D)** – Cross between and apricot and plum. Firm, sweet, juicy fruit with flavors of both apricot and plum. Ripens Mid-season

**Santa Rosa - (S/D)** - Japanese red plum with golden flesh and a sweet flavor. Self-fertile.

**Santa Rosa Weeping - (S/D)** – Weeping branches. Fruit is same as Santa Rosa.

**Superior - (S/D)** - Large red plum with a rich, sweet flavor. Heavy bearing. Mid-season. Needs pollinator.

**Toka - (S/D)** -Sweet, spicy, good for eating and dessert. Good pollinator. Late season. Self-fertile.

**Stanley (S/D)** - Fine prune-type plum with large, deep bluish fruit. Flesh is firm and sweet. Late season. Self-fertile.

## BERRIES / FRUITS / VINES

**BLACKBERRY:** 6,000 ft.  
**Black Satin** (*Rubus ursinus* 'Black Satin') - In late summer, second-year canes produce bountiful quantities of blackberries over a long period. Hardy. Needs trellising, and can take hot inland areas.

**GRAPES:** (*Vitis* spp.) 6,500 ft. X

**Catawba** - Purplish-red, late fruit.

**Eastern Concord** - Blue-black fruit. Good for jam, jelly, juice and wine.

**Concord Seedless** - Dark blue. A new form of Concord, with seedless fruit. Bears less heavily than regular Concord.

**Fredonia** - Black, early fruit. Delicious flavor.

**Himrod** - Greenish-white, seedless, early fruit.

**Interlaken** - Greenish-white, seedless, early fruit.

**Niagara** - White, sweet fruit.

**KIWI:** (*Actinidia kolomikta*) 8,000 ft.

Need a male and female for the small, sweet 3/4-1" fruit. Usually grown for its attractive variegated foliage – white, pink, and dark green.

**RASPBERRIES:** (*Rubus* spp.) 6,500 ft.

**Autumn Bliss** – Everbearing raspberry with extra large, sweet red fruits in August. Mow to the ground in late winter. This eliminates early summer crop but improves fall harvest.

**Boyne** - High yielding and excellent quality. Red fruit. Very strong sweet-tart flavor. Very hardy.

**Canby Red** - Erect and thornless canes 5-6' eventually arch to the ground. On second year old canes white small flowers are followed by dark red fruit. Bright green leaflets show whitish pubescence on undersurface. Fall bearing.

**Cumberland** - Fine raspberry with black, sweet, and nearly seedless fruit. Fall bearing.

**Fall Gold** - Yellow berry that is an excellent desert fruit. Everbearing. 8,000 ft.

**Heritage** - Red everbearing variety with medium-sized tasty fruit in summer and fall. Bears on second-year growth.

**Indian Summer** - Berries are dark, rather crumbly and soft. Very aromatic flavor. Vigorous and productive everbearing plant. Bears on second year growth.

**Latham** - Red firm berry with a tart flavor. Early mid-season fruit.

**Newburgh** - Large, bright red berries in mid to late season.

**Willamette** – Prolific producer of very large, dark red fruit on two year old canes. Everbearing; vigorous grower; used commercially. Canes 6-10' long. Full sun.

**BITTERSWEET:** (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

Chinese Bittersweet. Can become rampant. Good yellow fall color. Part shade. XX

**CLEMATIS:** (*Clematis* spp.) X

Vigorous growing woody vines capable of covering a trellis or fence with the current years growth. Large showy flowers and attractive heart-shaped leaves. All clematis need sunny exposure, but roots must be protected by mulch or shade. Most grow at a maximum elevation of 7,500 ft.

### Clematis vines:

A \$24.99

B \$59.99

C variable

(unless otherwise marked)

**Bee's Jubilee** – Mauve-pink with carmine bars. 6-8" flowers in summer. 9,000 ft.

**Belle of Woking** – Silvery-blue double 4-6" flowers May, June, & Sept.

**Comtesse de Bouchard** –6-7" velvet rose-pink flowers in June, July, & Sept.

**Duchess of Edinburgh** – Double white with yellow anthers. 4-6" flowers May, June & Sept.

**Elsa Spath** – Rich violet-purple 6-8" flowers in summer.

## BERRIES / FRUITS / VINES

- Ernest Markham** - Bright magenta-red 5-6" flowers July, Aug., & Sept. Robust grower.
- Etoile Violette** – Free flowering 4-5" deep blue-purple flowers in summer.
- Gladys Picard** – Delicate white with a pink bluish, 6-8" flower in Many and June.
- Hagley Hybrid** – Pink shades in summer, 5-6" with ruffled edges. Vigorous grower. Prolific blooms.
- Henryi** – 7-8" white flowers bloom June through September.
- Jackman** – The most profuse blooming dark purple clematis. 5-6" flowers in June, July, & Sept.  
Prune Feb/Mar. 9,000 ft.
- Jackmanii Alba** – Double pale bluish-lilac 5-7" flowers followed by single blooms from Jun to Sept.
- Kiri te Kanawa** – Double 6" flowers are deep blue late spring to early summer.
- Madame Julia Correvon** - Similar to Etoile Violette but with deep wine-red 3-4" flowers in summer.
- Mrs. P.T. James** – Sky blue 6-8" double flowers in June followed by single blooms throughout the summer.
- Mrs. Spencer Castle** – 5-7" pink double flowers in May and June then single in later summer.
- Nelly Moser** - Two-tone pink, 5-6" flowers in May, June, Aug., & Sept. Prune Feb. to 12". 8,000 ft.
- Niobe** Very dark ruby red 6-8" flowers in June, Aug, and Sept.
- Polish Spirit** – 2-4" deep purple flowers from June to Sept. Grows to 10-12'.
- President's** – Very reliable. 4-5" purple blooms do not fade in the sun.
- Ramona** – Lavender-blue, 6-8" flowers in July, Aug, and Sept. Leave unpruned. 8,000 ft.
- Sweet Autumn** (*C. paniculata*) - Late-summer blooming vine. Blooms are small, white, showy and very fragrant. Very hardy and vigorous. 9,000 ft. XX
- Sylvia Denny** – 4-6" semi-double clear white flowers May to August.
- Veronica's Choice** – Double 6" flowers in lavender to french-gray in May & June, then single in late summer.
- Villa de Lyon** – Carmine edge that fades in to a lighter center with yellow stamens. 4-6" flowers June to September.

**HYDRANGEA, CLIMBING** (*Hydrangea anomala petiolaris*) – Great vine! Stems develop a rich cinnamon-brown that exfoliates. Flower clusters are white and fragrant, reaching 6-10" around. Aerial rootlets cling to anything but should have support. Can climb 60-80'. In Colorado it should be planted on the north or east side in rich, well-drained soil. 6,000 ft.

### HONEYSUCKLE:

- Berries Jubilee/Woodbine** (*Lonicera periclymenum* 'Monul') - Spectacular color from fragrant white to yellow flowers followed by a profusion of bright red berries. Fast grower. 15-20 ft. X
- Dropmore Scarlet** (*L. x* 'Dropmore Scarlet') – Reddish-orange flowers on a low, coarsely leaved vine. X
- Goldflame** (*L. heckrottii* 'Goldflame') - Vigorous vine with flaring bicolor flowers; pink with orange-yellow throat. Full sun. Moisture will promote best growth. Blooms first year. 6,000 ft. X
- Hall's** (*L. japonica* 'Hall's') - Extremely useful for ground cover on banks or other difficult areas. If planted where not exposed to warm winter suns, will retain most of foliage over winter. Rapid grower. Will climb on wire fence. Very fragrant, creamy-white flowers summer to fall. Sun or shade. 7,000 ft. X
- Kintzley's Ghost** (*L. prolifera* 'Kintzley's Ghost') – Unusual honeysuckle with round bluish leaves found growing in Ft. Collins. Pale yellow flowers and very unusual flower bracts. Full sun to part shade. 6,000 ft. X
- Magnifica** (*L. sempervirens* 'Magnifica') - Hybrid honeysuckle that blooms most of the summer. Flowers are tubular, reddish-pink on the outside and yellow-orange inside. Blooms mid-late summer. 7,000 ft. X
- Mandarin** (*L. mandarin*) – Mandarin orange-red flowers with pale orange interior are great color for colder gardens. Copper colored foliage in spring turns to deep green. Blooms continuously from May through July. Full sun. Fast grower. X
- Pink Lemonade** (*L. x* 'Pink Lemonade') – Flowers are pink outside, lemon-yellow inside. X
- Scarlet Trumpet** (*L. sempervirens* 'Scarlet') - Oval green foliage on vigorous vine. Flowers trumpet shaped, colored brilliant red outside and yellow inside. Blooms summer. Sun or shade. X
- Yellow Trumpet** (*L. sempervirens* 'Yellow') - Oval green foliage on vigorous vine. Flowers trumpet shaped, colored yellow blooms in summer. Sun. 7,000 ft. X

## BERRIES / FRUITS / VINES

### **HOPS:** (*Humulus lupulus*)

XX

Vigorous hardy vine growing to 20' with rough stems. Greenish flowers are produced in late summer followed by attractive fruiting cones which are used in brewing beer. Needs support. Not winter hardy.

### **IVY:**

**Boston** (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*) - Excellent vine for clinging to stonework. Shiny leaves are 3-parted and turn red in fall. Does best in full or part shade on north or east side. Nice winter effect of fine tracery against a wall. 7,000 ft. X

**Engleman/Virginia Creeper** (*P. quinquefolia*) - Climbs by twining tendrils (or sometimes suction cups). Leaves are divided, 5-parted, turning brilliant red in fall. Small blue berries are produced in fall and attract birds. Full sun. Adaptable to dry soils. 8,500 ft. XX

**English** (*Hedera helix*) - Excellent evergreen vine for east or north exposures. Large, dark green, leathery leaves have distinct white veins. Can be used as a groundcover or as a vine to cling to rock or wood fences or walls. Part or full shade and moist, well-drained soil. 6,000 ft.

### **PORCELAIN BERRY VINE:** (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)

Foliage is much like that of grapes. Well suited to cooler climates. Fast grower to 20'. Tiny greenish flowers become berries that begin yellow then darken to lavender and finally bright blue or deep purple. Attracts birds. Full to part sun. Variegated form is green, cream, and pink. 5,500 ft. X

### **PURPLE LEAF WINTER CREEPER:** (*Euonymus fortunei* 'Coloratus')

Small dark green, semi-evergreen leaves that get a deep purple cast in fall. Can be used as a groundcover. Full to part sun. 7,000 ft. X

### **SILVER LACE VINE:** (*Polygonum aubertii*)

Vigorous twining vine that is covered with sprays of small white flowers in late summer. Full sun to part shade; moist to dry, well-drained soil. Needs support to climb on. Makes a very effective screening plant. 7,000 ft. Xeric XXX

### **TRUMPET VINE:** (*Campsis radicans*)

Yellow to orange to scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers 2-3" long in mid-summer. Vigorous grower. Needs trellis or some other support for upright growth. Prefers sun. 7,000 ft. Xeric XX

### **WISTERIA:** (*Wisteria sinensis*)

Pendulous clusters of bluish-violet flowers are produced in early summer. This plant especially needs to be protected from harsh winter winds or it may not bloom or grow well. Needs sun, rich soil and good moisture. 6,000 ft.

**Aunt Dee** - Lavender flowers. 6,000 ft. X