

BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE FRUIT TREES AND THE SMALL FRUIT THAT WESTOOD GARDENS, INC. CARRIES. OUR STORE IN SPRINGDALE IS THE ONLY STORE THAT CARRIES THE FRUIT TREES. ALL OF OUR LOCATIONS CARRY THE SMALL FRUIT AND BERRIES.

ALMONDS

(Planting distance 20 x 24 ft.)
Pollinization ratio 1:1

ALL-IN-ONE

#1 almond for home orchards. Medium to large. Soft shelled with sweet good quality kernels. Its heavy production restricts growth so that some classify the tree as semi-dwarf to 15 ft. Blooms with Texas (Mission) and Nonpareil. Self-fertile. (500hours) Ripens: Late September to Early October.

APPLES

(Planting distance 25 x 25 ft.)

APPLE ON SEMI-DWARFING ROOTSTOCK
(EMLA 111 or EMLA 106)

(Planting distance 8 x 16 or 10 x 20 ft. depending on rootstock and variety. Size is typically 80% of normal tree.)

Approximate Ripening Sequence:

(Can vary slightly in different climates)

Anna, Dorsett Golden, Ein Shemer, **Early Summer Red**, Beverly Hills, July Golden, Gravenstein, **Gala**, **Mollie's Delicious**, Anders®, Gordon, Pettingill, **Jonathan**, **Granny Smith**, **McIntosh**, Liberty, Winter Banana, Honeycrisp, Garden Delicious, **Red Delicious**, Golden Delicious, **Yellow Delicious**, Jonagold, Cortland, Criterion, **Winesap**, Mutsu, Rome Beauty, White Winter Pearmain, **Fuji**, **Rose Fuji**, Sierra Beauty, **Braeburn**, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Pink Pearl, **Arkansas Black**.

ARKANSAS BLACK

Medium. Dark red skin, almost black in color. Flesh firm, white, crisp. Flavor is balanced, pleasant and sweet. Excellent for juice. Resistant to cedar apple rust and moderately resistant to codling moth. Hardy and vigorous. (800-900 hours) Ripens: October to November.

BRAEBURN

Medium to large, oval with definite crown. Skin is green overlaid with stripe of dark crimson. Flesh is firm, crisp and very juicy. Mildly sweet tart, excellent flavor. Heavy producer. Stores well. (500 hours) Ripens: Late October into Early November.

EARLY SUMMER RED (4-N-1 only)

Outstanding fruit in early summer. Medium. Red skin, crisp white flesh with sweet to tangy flavor. Blooms Mid-April. (500 hours) Ripens: Late June to Early July.

EMPIRE

Deep, red fruit with excellent flavor, firm texture make for a good fresh eating apple. Resistant to fire blight and cedar-apple rust. Tree has an excellent growth habit and bears annual, heavy crops. Mature height is 6 to 8 feet with an equal spread.

FUJI (4-N-1 or Single Tree)

Has become a favorite eating apple across many areas of the country. Medium. Reddish-green color. Firm, crunchy, juicy, white flesh with excellent flavor. An apple with good keeping quality. Will take summer heat. (350-400 hours) Ripens: Early to Mid-September.

GALA

Medium. Conic to round shape. Golden yellow skin with reddish-orange blush. Flesh is firm, crisp, sweet and juicy with excellent flavor. Stores well. Will take summer heat. (500 hours) Ripens: Late August to Early September, 3½ weeks before Red Delicious. Earlier in warmer valley climates.

GRANNY SMITH (4-N-1 or Single Tree)

Large. Skin bright green which is retained long after harvest. Flesh is firm, sweet/tart. Good for eating, cooking and sauce. Does well in hot climates and also in cold climates if adequate length of season. (400 hours) Ripens: August to September.

JONATHAN

Medium to large, almost round. Brilliant red striped with carmine. Crisp, white, juicy flesh. Good juice apple. (800 hours) Ripens: August.

LIBERTY

Very productive red Apple that was selected for its resistance to apple scab and cedar apple rust. Reaches a height of 10 to 15 feet.

McINTOSH

Large, round-oblata. Thin, tender, smooth skin deeply blushed with bright red. White flesh, sometimes veined with pink, firm, fine, crisp, tender, juicy. Excellent for cooler areas and home use- especially applesauce. Trees are extremely hardy and productive. Partly self-fertile. Pollinate with Gala, Red Delicious. (900 hours) Ripens: September.

MOLLIE'S DELICIOUS

Very large. Light yellow skin covered with attractive red blush. Firm, sweet, juicy, light yellow flesh with pleasant flavor. Good aroma. Excellent quality. Red Delicious type. Bears at an early age. Stores well for commercial use. Well adapted to mild winter areas. Handles summer heat. Pollinizer recommended such as Fuji, Granny Smith or Beverly Hills. (400 hours) Ripens: Late July.

RED DELICIOUS

Large. Red waxy skin, pure white flesh. Distinctive flavor, firm, crisp and juicy. Claimed to have the best taste of the Red Delicious strains. Bears more heavily when pollinized with Yellow Delicious. (900 hours) Ripens: September to October.

ROSE FUJI

Medium. Yellowish-green base with red blush over entire surface. Firm, crunchy, juicy, white flesh with excellent flavor. Stores well. Will take summer heat. (350-400 hours) Ripens: Early to Mid-September with Fuji.

STATE FAIR

Bright red skin and sweet, juicy, good-textured flesh make Dwarf State Fair Apple one of the best early apples for northern growers. It is an excellent all-purpose apple for eating or baking.

WINESAP

Medium, round. Bright to deep red speckled skin. Yellow, firm, crisp flesh, tangy flavor. Good for dessert, canning or juice. A great lunch apple. Keeps well. Needs pollinizer such as Fuji, Red Delicious, Yellow Delicious, Gala or Liberty. (800-900 hours) Ripens: September into October.

YELLOW DELICIOUS (4-N-1 or Single Tree)

Long time favorite for its sweetness and flavor. Large. Golden yellow. Crisp firm, and delicious. High quality apple for all purposes. Excellent pollinizer for most apples. (600-700 hours) Ripens: September into October.

Note on pollination: Most apples listed below are semi self-fertile and will fruit sufficiently for the average home gardener. Exceptions are noted. Commercial applications should consider use of pollinizers.

	Arkansas Black	Braeburn	Early Summer Red	Empire	Fuji Rose	Fuji	Gala	Granny Smith	Jonathan	Liberty	McIntosh	Mollie Delicious	Red Delicious	State Fair	Winesap	Yellow Delicious
Arkansas Black																
Braeburn																
Early Summer Red																
Empire																
Fuji Rose												X			X	
Fuji												X			X	
Gala											X				X	
Granny Smith												X				
Jonathan																
Liberty																
McIntosh																
Mollie Delicious																
Red Delicious															X	
State Fair																
Winesap	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Yellow Delicious												X			X	

- X = Trees do better with specific cross pollinizers
-
 = Would do better with a pollinator
- N = Trees that cannot be used as a cross pollinator
-
 = Except where indicated, varieties listed can be used as reliable pollinizers for cross-pollination.

APRICOTS

Mature trees typically reach heights of 20 ft., spread 20-25 ft.
(Planting distance 20 x 20 ft.)

All apricots listed below are self-fertile.

Approximate Ripening Sequence:

Fruiting Japanese (Ume), Royalty, Garden Annie, Katy, Harcot, Golden Amber, Chinese, **Moorpark**, Blenheim, Royal, Tilton, Montrose, Puget Gold, Autumn Royal.

MOORPARK

Large. Brownish-red skin. Firm, highly colored flesh; rich luscious flavor. Favorite for fresh eating, preserves and pies.

(600-700 hours) Ripens: Late June to Early July.

Reminder: You can harvest apricots in June, July and September in many areas of the country.

CHILLING

Chilling refers to the number of hours, 45° F and under, during the dormancy period. All fruit and nut trees need a specific amount of chilling hours before they will produce fruit. The amount varies with each variety and the hours need not be continuous. Example as listed: (500 hours).

POLLINIZATION

Unless otherwise stated, the crop yield of the trees in this guide should be sufficient for the home garden without the need of cross pollinization. However, many varieties will produce better when pollinized.

CHERRIES

(Planting distance 20 x 20 ft.)

Pollinization ratio 1:1 (4 rows x 4 rows)

Sour and several semi-sweet cherries are self-fertile. Sour and semi-sweet cherries will pollinate sweet cherries.

Approximate Ripening Sequence:

Mona, Early Ruby, **Black Tartarian**, **Royal Ann**, **Bing**, **Stella**,

Compact Stella, **Rainier**, Utah Giant, **North Star**, **Montmorency**, Kansas Sweet, Van, Lapins, English Morello.

Ripening seasons depend greatly upon regional climates. Cherry season in Visalia, California is from late April through early June, with Bing ripening mid season around second to third week of May. Cherries suitable for milder winter areas may produce several weeks earlier. In contrast, ripening dates for areas like Michigan and Ontario, Canada shift into June and July.

BaDa BING

Large. Dark red skin. Purplish red flesh is firm and sweet. Best known as a “self-fertile Bing”. Resistant to cracking. Good pollinizer for other sweet cherries. (900 hours) Ripens: Late Season, 1-2 weeks after Bing.

BING (4-N-1)

1 popular sweet cherry. Large. Dark red skin. Rich, sweet, firm, purplish flesh. Excellent for eating, canning, and preserves. Needs pollinizer such as Black Tartarian, Van, Rainier or Stella. Will not pollinate with Royal Ann. (900 hours) Ripens: Early to Mid-Season.

BLACK TARTARIAN (4-N-1)

Medium. Purplish-black. Semi-sweet, dark red, juicy, very rich, and delicious flesh. Tree vigorous and erect grower. Needs pollinizer such as Bing, Royal Ann or Stella. Good pollinizer.(900 hours) Ripens: Early Season.

METEOR

A compact fruit tree, the ideal size for backyard orchards; showy white flowers in spring followed by loads of bright red sour cherries in mid summer, excellent for pies and jam; needs full sun and well-drained soil, self-pollinating and hardy.

MONTMORENCY

The most popular pie and dessert cherry in North America. Large. Bright red skin. Firm yellow flesh. Very cold hardy and disease resistant. Heavy producer. A sour cherry excellent for canning and pies. Self-fertile. Good pollinizer. (900-1000 hours) Ripens: Late Season.

NORTH STAR

Medium. Bright red deepening to mahogany skin. Yellow, juicy, tender flesh. A sour cherry. Attractive small tree, naturally growing to only 8-10 feet. Productive, resistant to leaf spot and brown rot. Very cold hardy. Self-fertile. (1000 hours) Ripens: Late June to Late Season.

ROYAL ANN

Large. Cream skin with red cheeks. Cream flesh, sweet, tart. A favorite for eating, canning and preserves. Needs pollinizer such as Black Tartarian or Van but will not pollinate with Bing. (900 hours) Ripens: Early to Mid Season.

RANIER (4-N-1 only)

Premium quality, yellowish blushed with red. Sweet. Medium to large. Fine textured, very firm, yellowish-white flesh. Has a distinct flavor. Bears early and heavy. Excellent bud hardiness. Resistant to cracking. Needs pollinizer such as Van or Black Tartarian. Good pollinizer for other sweet cherries. (900 hours) Ripens: Mid Season, three to six days after Bing.

STELLA (4-N-1)

Large. Dark red, nearly black, skin. Firm, sweet, dark red flesh with good flavor and texture. Fruit very similar to Lambert. Resistant to cracking. Tree bears at young age. Self-fertile. Good pollinizer for all sweet cherries. (700-800 hours) Ripens: Mid-Season.

FIGS

(Planting distance 24 x 24 ft.)

Fig trees bear continually throughout the summer and into the fall. Drought tolerant. All are self-fertile and require negligible chilling hours.

BROWN TURKEY

Medium to large, bell shaped. Purplish-brown skin with light strawberry flesh. Sweet, best eaten fresh. Large tree. Ranges from coast to inland heat.

NECTARINES

(Planting distance 20 x 20 ft.)

See Ripening and Chilling Chart.

All nectarines listed below are self-fertile.

RED GOLD

Our longtime favorite for productivity, sweetness and cobbler! Red Gold has pretty solid red skin over the large fruit. A yellow freestone with melting juicy flesh. Trees are very productive, winter hardy, and early bearing. Self-fruitful. Ripens early August. High chill. (850 hours)

SUN GOLD

The nectarine was developed from mutations of peach trees, fuzzless, unlike peaches, but sometimes a branch of a nectarine tree may revert back to a fuzzy peach. The Sun Gold nectarine is an excellent selection of fruit to grow in Southern states, because it ripens mid-season. The large fruits of the Sun Gold Nectarine Trees are brightly colored yellow and red with yellow interior semi-freestone pulp. Fresh nectarines are preferably eaten straight off the tree, but they also are excellent for baking into cobblers, preserves and short cake. (500-600 hours)

SUNRED

Medium. Bright red skin. Firm, yellow flesh, sweet, good flavor. Semi-freestone. Bears well in warm winter areas. (200-300 hours) Ripens: Mid-May to Early June.

Reminder: You can eat excellent tasting nectarines in June, July and August in most areas of the country.

PEACHES

(Planting distance 20 x 20 ft.)

See Ripening and Flesh Color Chart.

All are self-fertile and freestone unless noted.

BELLE OF GEORGIA

Large. White flesh, delicious flavor. Heavy producer. Good for cold areas. Freestone. (800 hours) Ripens: August.

EARLY ELBERTA ("July Elberta")

Large, elongated. Skin golden yellow blushed red. Rich, sweet, yellow flesh. A good all-around peach. Freestone. (750 hours) Ripens: Early July.

ELBERTA

Large, usually elongated. Skin golden yellow, flushed with red where exposed to sun. Yellow flesh, very rich and sweet. A peach for all purposes. Freestone (800 hours) Ripens: Late July.

RED HAVEN

Medium to large. Red blushed yellow skin. Firm, sweet, yellow flesh. Good for cold climates. Freestone when fully ripe. Hangs well on tree when ripe. Developed at the South Haven Research Station in Michigan in the 1950's. It became the #1 commercial peach because it was the first peach of the season used for canning. (900 hours) Ripens: Late June.

RED INDIAN BLOOD (CLING)

Large. Red skin. Good quality, white streaked with red flesh. Heavy producer. Holds well. Self fertile (900 hours) Ripens: August to September.

RELIANCE

Medium. Dull red blush over yellow skin. Firm, yellow flesh. Good flavor. Productive. Beautiful, late bloom. Extremely hardy. (750-800 hours) Ripens: Late June, about 3 weeks before Elberta.

VIVID

Bright red, high quality fruit. Productive, vigorous tree. Yield is large. Freestone. (750 Hours) Ripens mid-season.

Reminder: You can eat excellent tasting peaches in June, July and August in most areas of the country. Many areas can have fresh peaches from May through October. Do not forget to consider a sweet, white variety too.

PEACH RIPENING & CHILLING CHART

VARIETY	FLESH	PEACH	RIPENING	DATE	
		JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT
		E M L	E M L	E M L	E M L
Belle of Georgia	W			XX	
Early Elberta	Y		XX		
Elberta	Y		XX		
Red Haven	Y	X	X		
Red Indian Blood	R				XX
Reliance	Y	XX			
Vivid	R		XX		

Key: **Flesh:** Y = Yellow
R = Red
W = White

Ripening: E = Early
M = Mid
L = Late

DOMESTIC PEARS

(Planting distance 20 x 20 ft.)

Pears on dwarfing rootstock
(Planting distance 10 x 20 ft.)

Approximate Ripening Sequence:

Hood, **Ayers**, **Moonglow**, Comice, **Bartlett**, Fan-Stil®, Sugar, Seckel,
Pineapple, **Orient**, Monterrey, Max Red Bartlett, Surecrop, Bosc, Beurre d'Anjou, **Kieffer**.

Rating for Fire Blight Resistance

Scale: 9 most resistant 1 least resistant

9-Fan-Stil	6-Surecrop
8- Ayers	5-Seckel
8-Comice	5-Sugar
8-Hood	4-Kieffer
8-Pineapple	2-Bosc
8-Moonglow	2-Max Red Bartlett
7-Monterrey	1-Bartlett
7-Orient	1-Beurre d'Anjou

Note on pollination: Most pears need cross-pollination. All but Seckel/Sugar and Bartlett will pollinize each other if they bloom at the same time.

AYERS

An old southern favorite. The fruit are yellow with a red blush. The flesh is smooth and melting with a very sweet flavor. The tree is vigorous, upright and fire blight resistant. The blooms are partially self-pollinating, but better crops will develop with another high chill variety. Ripens late July to early Aug.

BARTLETT

#1 pear in the world. Large. Smooth, waxy, yellow skin. White, sweet flesh. A vigorous grower. Self-fertile in arid West but producing better when planted with Beurre d'Anjou, Bosc or Winter Nelis. (800 hours) Ripens: August.

KIEFFER

Large. Greenish-yellow skin blushed red. Coarse, crisp, juicy, white flesh. Stores well. Self-fertile. (400 hours) Ripens: October to November.

MOONGLOW

Large. Brownish-green skin. Fruit resembles Bartlett in shape. Soft flesh, moderately juicy and nearly free of grit cells. Flavor mild, sub-acid and rated as good. Very resistant to fireblight. Does better with pollinizer such as Bartlett. A good pollinizer for other pears. (500 hours) Ripens: Early August, about two weeks before Bartlett.

ORIENT

Large, round. Yellow skin. Smooth textured, sweet, firm, juicy, white flesh. Heavy producer. Resistant to blight. Good for mild winter areas. Does better with pollinizer such as Bartlett, Kieffer or Moonglow. (400 hours) Ripens: August.

Reminder: Store most domestic pears in a bag in refrigeration for a few weeks to complete ripening. In comparison, most Asian Pears can be eaten fresh off the tree.

ASIAN PEARS

(Planting distance 20 x 20 ft.)

Pears on dwarfing rootstock
(Planting distance 10 x 20 ft.)

Approximate Ripening Sequence:

Shinseiki, Chojuro, Apple, Twentieth Century, Hosui, Shinko, Tsu Li, Ya Li

Rating for Fire Blight Resistance

Scale: 9 most resistant 1 least resistant

8-Shinko	3-Ya Li
3-Chojuro	2-Apple Pear
3-Hosui	2-20th Century
3-Shinseiki	2-Tsu Li

Note on pollination: Most Asian Pears listed below are semi self-fertile and will fruit sufficiently for the average home gardener. Exceptions are noted. Commercial applications should consider use of pollinizers.

HOSUI

Consistent taste test winner! Medium to large. Golden russeted skin. Juicy, sweet, flavorful, fine textured flesh. Crisp and refreshing like an apple. Good keeper. One of Japan's leading sellers. (450 hours) Ripens: Early through Late August, 25 day range. Stores through November.

TWENTIETH CENTURY (NIJISSEIKI)

Medium, round. Thin, yellow-green skin. Firm, juicy, cream-white flesh, unusual but pleasing flavor. Good for fresh eating and canning. (400 hours) Ripens: Late July through Mid-August. Stores through December.

PECANS

(Planting distance 30 x 30 ft.)

All varieties do better with a pollinator. Plant early pollen shedding varieties with late to insure best nut set. Pollinization ratio - no less than 10%, if two pollinizers 20%.

Pollen shedding: * early + late

Approximate Ripening Sequence:

(Based on Brownwood, Texas)

Pawnee, Mohawk, Cheyenne, Wichita, Western Schley, Success, Burkett, Select, Desirable, Choctaw, Mahan.

CHOCTAW +

Very large. Soft shell, good quality. Early bearing, good production. Large tree, excellent for home shade. Does well in all southern climates east and west. Resistant to scab, semi self-fertile. Ripens: November 10 to November 25.

DESIRABLE *

Large. Medium soft shell. Very productive and consistent bearer. Very good eating quality. Large tree. A leading variety in Southeastern U.S. Not recommended for dry West. Disease and scab resistant. Semi self-fertile. Ripens: October 25 to November 10.

PAWNEE *

Large. Soft shell, high kernel percentage. Pecans from this variety are early enough to have a distinct advantage for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. It matures about two weeks earlier than Mohawk. The tree is strong and vigorous. Earlier nut maturity makes Pawnee a potential variety for northern pecan.

PLUMS

(Planting distance 20 x 20 ft.)

(J) = Japanese Plum (E) = European Plum Pollinization ratio for Japanese varieties 4 rows x 4 rows or 4 rows x 2 rows depending on preferred production needs.

Approximate Ripening Sequence:

Beauty, **Methley**, **Santa Rosa**, Burgundy, Green Gage, Weeping Santa Rosa, Golden Nectar, Late Santa Rosa, Casselman, Satsuma, Elephant Heart, Ozark Premier, Autumn Rosa, **Stanley**.

METHLEY (J)

Medium to large. Purplish skin. Flesh amber tinged with red, delicious flavor. Self-fertile. (250 hours) Ripens: Early June.

SANTA ROSA (J)

Most important commercial and home variety. Large, oval. Purplish-red skin with blue bloom. Firm flesh, yellow to dark red near skin; rich, pleasing, tart flavor. Self-fertile. (400 hours) Ripens: Mid-June.

STANLEY

Large. Dark blue skin. Flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, fine grained, sweet. High quality. Very productive, reliable. Cold hardy. Self-fertile. (700 hours) Ripens: August.

SMALL FRUIT and BERRIES

BLACKBERRY

Prefers deep soil which is not water saturated or saline. Deeprooted plant. Generally prefers a cool, humid region where it can be planted in full sunlight. Blackberries will produce in warmer climates than most raspberries. Plant 2-4 ft. apart in rows 6-9 ft. apart.

APACHE (Thornless) (Patent No. 11865)

Thornless, erect. Largest of the Arkansas thornless; up to 10 grams/berry. Very good, rated between that of **Arapaho** and **Navaho**; soluble solids (percent sugar) averages 10.7 percent. Highest yielding of the thornless options in research trials. Ripens beginning approximately June 20 at Clarksville, Arkansas, and fruiting extends for about five weeks. Ripening season is near that of **Navaho**. Not tested for resistance to double blossom/rosette, but could have same resistance as Navaho and **Arapaho** due to parentage; no orange rust observed; no anthracnose observed. Fruit storage and handling potential good, similar to **Arapaho**; hardiness similar to other Arkansas thornless; root cutting sprouting or propagation potential appears higher than other thornless.

ARAPAHO

Thornless, erect. Medium, 5 grams/berry. Good, rated higher than most thorny varieties; soluble solids (percent sugar) averages 9.6 percent. Moderate yields, usually lower than **Apache** and **Navaho**. Earliest ripening thornless, beginning approximately June 5 at Clarksville, Arkansas, and fruiting extends for about four weeks. Shows resistance to double blossom/rosette; no orange rust susceptibility verified; no anthracnose observed. Fruit storage and handling potential good, surpassed only by **Navaho** for this characteristic; hardiness similar to other Arkansas thornless; plants recommended for planting rather than root cuttings.

CHEROKEE

Large. Fruit is firm, attractive, and has an excellent flavor. Canes are vigorous, erect, and moderately thorny. Hardy to -10° F or Zone 6. Ripens: Early, over a 25 day period beginning around June 14th in Arkansas.

KIOWA (Patent No. 9861)

Large, attractive glossy-black fruit. Fruit is firm, "blockish" and oblong in shape. Fruit is produced throughout the harvest season on thorned canes. Orange rust resistant. Moderately resistant to anthracnose. Released from the Univ. of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Hardy to Zone 6. Ripens: around June 12 in Arkansas and extending for 6 weeks making it the longest fruiting of the Arkansas varieties.

NATCHEZ

Thornless, erect to semi-erect. Large, average 8 to 9 g/berry; comparable to Apache and larger than Arapaho, Ouachita, and Navaho. Good, rated comparable to Arapaho; soluble solids (percent sugar) averages 9.5%. Yields twice that of Arapaho in research trials; comparable to Ouachita and Apache. Ripens beginning approximately June 3 at Clarksville, Arkansas. Ripening season comparable to Arapaho and earlier than Ouachita and Apache. No substantial common diseases observed; no orange rust observed; very limited fruit anthracnose observed; no double blossom/rosette observed. Fruit storage and handling potential very good, usually exceeding Arapaho and comparable to other Arkansas thornless cultivars; very high percent root sprouting observed.

SHAWNEE

Thorny, erect. Medium large, averaging 7 to 8 grams/berry. Good, usually rated similar to Kiowa but exceeded by **Choctaw**; soluble solids (percent sugar) averages 9.3 percent. High yielding, consistently the highest yielding of the Arkansas varieties, and exceeded only by the recently released **Chickasaw** in research trials. Ripens beginning approximately June 8 at Clarksville, Arkansas, and fruiting extends for four to five weeks. Susceptible to double

blossom/rosette; resistant to orange rust; no anthracnose observed. Storage and handling potential similar to **Choctaw**; Shawnee is not recommended for storage over one to two days or for shipping due to softness of berries; hardiness consistently the best of the Arkansas varieties; root cutting sprouting and propagation potential good.

TRIPLE CROWN

A trailing Blackberry that will bear consistent huge fruit yields year after year. Fruits ripen to a juicy sweet flavor; over a 5-week period you can harvest and enjoy eating the large black beauties everyday for over 30 days. The plant is semi-erect and thornless and bears large, flavorful fruit. Strong canes can support many pounds of fruit without trellising. Triple Crown would be a good choice to help extend the blackberry season for home gardeners.

BLUEBERRIES

Planting distance 3 ft. for hedging, 4 to 6 ft. when spacing.

Blueberries thrive in acidic soils. Your garden center representative can recommend a soil acidifier if necessary for your area.

Incorporating peat moss in the planting is recommended for most soils.

NORTHERN Highbush

Northern Highbush varieties are self-fertile. Ripening order: Earliblue, **Duke**, **Blueray**, Chandler, **Bluecrop**, Berkeley, Darrow.

BLUECROP

The leading commercial variety, considered the best all around for consistent yields. Large (65/cup), bright blue berries, good dessert quality. Slight aroma. Bush upright 4-6 ft. Excellent ornamental value, good green color in summer and fiery red in fall. Hardy to Zone 4. (850-1000 hours) Ripens: Mid season.

BLUERAY

An old favorite, outstanding dessert flavor. Leading variety for U- Pick markets. Large (60/cup), bright blue. Bush upright 4-6 ft. Excellent ornamental value, stunning pink spring flowers, dark green color in summer and burgundy red in fall. Performs well in areas with hot summers or very cold winters. Hardy to zone 4. (850-1000 hours) Ripens: Early to mid season.

DUKE

Medium to large light blue berries with a mildly sweet flavor. This attractive berry is quite firm and retains its fresh quality longer than most varieties. Duke blooms late but ripens early, which protects the blossoms from spring frosts. It is one of the heaviest, most consistent producers, often yielding over 20 pounds per bush when mature. Duke bushes are upright growers but the branches will droop to the ground when laden with fruit. The foliage turns yellow-orange in fall. Hardy to Zone 5. (850-1000 hours). Ripens: Mid-May.

OZARK BLUE

Released from the University of Arkansas in 1996. Ozarkblue is adapted to the traditional rabbiteye production areas of Arkansas. The fruit size is large and ripens in Clarksville on approximately June 10. The flavor is sweet and subacid. Yields have been very high in research plots; 15 pounds per plant on four- and five-year-old plants. The plant has moderate to high vigor. Ozarkblue breaks bud and blooms later than other southern highbush and rabbiteye varieties so it is less prone to spring frosts. Consistent cropper.

BOYSENBERRY

Most adaptable to climates and soils, most productive per square foot of garden space, and most variable in use within the Blackberry family. Plant 2-4 ft. apart in rows 6-9 ft. apart.

BOYSENBERRY (Thornless)

Medium, reddish-black berry. A less vigorous grower with lower fruit yields compared to Regular Boysenberry. Good for mild winter areas. Popular with home owners because it is thornless. Hardy to Zone 7. Needs winter protection below 10 degrees F. Ripens: June.

Ripens: Early to Late July - long bearing time ideal for the home gardener.

GOOSEBERRIES

PIXWELL

The light green berries turn dark pink when ripe. Originated in North Dakota in 1932. The fruit is juicy, somewhat tart if not fully ripe and is best used for preserves and pies. The bush has an ornamental value with its glossy green leaves that turn purple in the fall. Mildew resistant. Plant in partial shade in hot summer areas. Bush grows 4 to 6 feet tall and can be used as a hedge. Hardy to Zone 3. Ripens: Late May to Early July - 4 to 5 weeks in early summer.

GRAPES

Planting for Table & Wine Grapes

6 to 8 ft. in row and 12 ft. between rows.

Pruning of grapes will vary with the fruiting habits of the vines.

1. Cane - Varieties which develop fruiting wood away from base of the cane, leave long canes to train on wires or trellis. Most Cane pruned varieties are excellent for arbors.
 2. Spur - Varieties which develop fruiting wood close to the base of canes - prune back to within several buds to leave small spurs for development of new wood. This method is used for most wine grapes and a few table grapes.
- () = Highlights Seedless

CONCORD

Medium, round. Blue-black, thick, tough skin. Excellent, strong flavor, seeded fruit. Good for juice, jelly, and table use. Cane or spur pruning. Hardy to Zone 5. Ripens: August into September.

HIMROD (seedless)

Medium. Seedless, pale green to yellow fruit. Hardy. Good for table use. Holds well on vine. Cane pruning. Hardy to Zone 5. Ripens: August to September.

MARS (seedless)

Blue seedless table grape with labrusca flavors similar to Concord. Mid-season maturity (August 5 at Clarksville). Very hardy and high vigor. Medium clusters with medium-sized berries, slip skin. Highest resistance to fungal diseases among Arkansas varieties but does require sprays for successful production.

RELIANC (seedless)

Pink seedless table grape with slight labrusca flavors. Early to mid-season maturity (July 29 at Clarksville). Medium-large clusters with medium-small berries, slip skin. Very hardy and medium vigor. Highest rated flavor of all Arkansas varieties. Moderate resistance to fungal diseases but does require sprays for successful production. Skin cracking near maturity is a limiting characteristic in Arkansas.

VANESSA (seedless)

Vanessa looks as good as it tastes, with a blushing-red, almost translucent skin that adds zest to its flavor. Firm yet tender flesh melts smoothly on the tongue to release a sweet, tangy flavor. Because it is very firm, it keeps extremely well under ordinary refrigeration. Squeeze it for lip-smacking juice. Make grape pies, or jam and jelly that wake up your taste

buds. Vine-ripened and chilled, Vanessa's flavor beats any grapes sold in stores. Vanessa ripens mid-September. Resists grape enemies with little or no spraying.

RASPBERRIES

Grows best in areas having a slowly warming, lingering spring. Plant 2-4 ft. apart in 6-8 ft. rows in well drained soils.

Ripening: Spring/Summer-bearing cultivars produce canes that are biennial in habit, growing one year and producing the next.

Everbearing (fall-bearing) cultivars produce canes that bear fruit on the top portion of the current season's growth in late summer and fall (usually late August to early October). If you leave these canes for next year, they will bear fruit on the portions that did not fruit the previous fall. Therefore this type can produce fruit in both June-July on the base of last year's cane and late summer- early fall on top of current season's cane. The earlier crop is usually small. If you live in an area with extremely cold winter temperatures, it may be best to grow fall-bearing raspberries, as you can cut the canes low to the ground each winter after the fall harvest. This will not allow a spring/summer crop the next year.

ANNE (Yellow) (Everbearing)

A new and distinct summer and fall bearing golden raspberry.

The fruit is very large and has an excellent flavor. It is a proven producer in raspberry growing areas but also does especially well in warm climates such as Southern Arkansas. It is disease resistant. The canes are semi-erect. Hardy to Zone 4.

BLACK CUMBERLAND (Black)

(Recommended for Northern Arkansas) The Cumberland black raspberry grows in northern Arkansas and produces moderate crops of medium-size, fairly firm, somewhat seedy berries which are not quite as flavorful as red raspberries. The canes have many thorns. It appears fairly susceptible to spur blight. Black raspberries are normally short-lived in Arkansas.

CASCADE DELIGHT

Shows outstanding resistance to root rot, it will thrive in wetter gardens where other varieties have failed. Similar in season and productivity to Tulameen, this variety boasts bigger, firmer berries. Expect a heavy yield of berries with an intense, traditional raspberry flavor, beginning in July and continuing for a month or more. On wet sites, improve drainage by growing on an 18" mound.

HERITAGE (Red) (Everbearing)

(Recommended for Northern Arkansas) A variety from New York that has shown promise as far south as Van Buren and Johnson counties. It has erect canes and medium-size, bright red, medium- firm berries. It makes berries in late summer and fall at the tips of the new canes. The rest of the cane completes fruiting the next spring. Heritage plants are hardy and vigorous.

JEWEL

Consistent producer of big, high-quality berries! Yields 1 to 2 qts. of round, firm, deeply colored fruit. Widely adapted berries are great for every use—fresh eating, canning, freezing, desserts, jams, jellies and roadside markets. Vigorous, self-pollinating plants resist anthracnose disease. Ripens in early July

STRAWBERRIES

Will grow on a wide range of soil types if well drained. Must be in an area where winter soil temperature averages under 55° F. Should be grown where there is adequate sunshine. Should be set 6-10" apart in single rows or 10-14" apart in double rows. Contains a great amount of Vitamin C.

QUINAULT (Everbearing)

Large. Medium red color, soft, good flavor berry. Vigorous semi-upright plant with large medium green leaves. Resists leaf spot and mildew. Makes good jam and a good dessert berry. An everbearing variety popular for home use everywhere, especially cold areas. Not recommended for commercial use because a poor shipper. Moderate June crop, heavy production July, August, September.

CARDINAL (June Bearing)

Firm, glossy red, and very large in size sweet tasting mid-season strawberry variety. It is a very good berry for eating fresh and freezing. Because of its high yielding and shipping qualities, The Cardinal Strawberry is an excellent berry for pick-your-own operations. Displays heavy disease resistance. Produces a single crop each year, mid-season during a 2 - 3 week period.

ASPARAGUS

Very popular vegetable with great landscaping possibilities. Highly ornamental plant with tall, feathery, graceful stems. Plant roots in trench, 6" deep and 18" apart in well drained soil during fall or winter against walls or fences in direct sunlight. Plant should grow undisturbed for the first season. A perennial crop. Will produce for 10-15 years.

U.C. 157

Perennial vegetable. Plants take 2-3 years to come into full production, then furnish delicious spears every spring for 10-15 years. Tall, feathery, graceful, highly ornamental plants. U.C. 157 produces earlier, is more uniform in color and size, more productive than other varieties.

REASONS TREES DO NOT FRUIT

AGE: Many varieties need to be 3 to 4 years old or even older like Pecans at 5 years. Older trees may need feeding and pruning to rejuvenate.

FROST: Late frosts during blooming time.

POLLINATION: Some varieties require another tree to pollinize. Rains can affect pollen during bloom time.

PRUNING: With improper pruning, all fruit wood could be cut off. There are a number of good booklets out with good pruning advice. See your local nursery professional.

CHILLING: Planting wrong varieties for the climate. All fruit and nut trees need a specific amount of chilling hours before they will produce fruit. Chilling refers to the number of hours, 45° F and under, during the dormancy period. The amount varies with each variety and the hours need not be continuous.

LOCATION: Planting in overly windy areas can cause fruit loss. The amount of chilling hours received by a tree can be affected by how close the tree is planted to a warm object such as a building.

WATER: Over-watering can cause premature fruit drop, especially on persimmons. Planting fruit trees in sprinkled lawns is not recommended. Lack of deep watering can also cause fruit drop. Fall shock or stress can effect next year's fruit.

FERTILIZER: Lack of food at critical times.

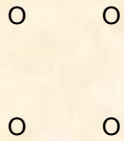
GUMMING

Each spring horticulturists receive inquiries from tree fruit growers about gumming or sap exudate along trunks, limbs or branches of fruit trees. Sometimes gum indicates the presence of a disease organism but often it results from physiological or environmental conditions. If gumming is due to a disease such as bacterial canker or "gummosis", the exudate will be discolored or dark in color. In this situation the sap is subject to fermentation, foul odors and sometimes frothiness.

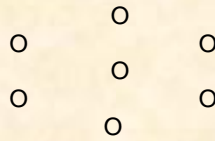
Where gumming is due to physiological or environmental conditions, the sap is clear in color (straw to yellow or light gold). Gum often appears naturally at pruning cuts, bud scars and points of branching from main trunks. It can also result from changes in moisture status and temperature. Trees subjected to moisture stress in the fall may gum but recover and perform well the following spring when moisture conditions are improved. Abrupt temperature changes in the spring often cause young trees to gum because of disruptions in growth activity.

When checking gumming of young trees, first inspect the internal color of the gum or exudate. If it is clear in color, then it is probable that no disease is involved. As a second check, cut a sliver of bark from the tree below the gum site. When a disease such as Phytophthora is present, the internal bark tissue will be brown while normal tissue will be light green, light yellow or white when first cut. Trees with gumming but no evidence of disease can be expected to leaf out and grow normally.

PLANTING DISTANCES & PLANTS PER ACRE FOR FRUIT TREES



Square Planting



Diamond Planting

Spacing	Plants per Acre	Spacing	Plants per Acre
8' x 16'	339	8' x 16'	390
10' x 20'	218	10' x 20'	251
16' x 18'	151	16' x 18'	174
20' x 20'	109	20' x 20'	125
20' x 24'	91	20' x 24'	105
24' x 24'	76	24' x 24'	87
25' x 25'	70	25' x 25'	80
30' x 30'	48	30' x 30'	56

For square planting: to find the number of plants per acre, multiply the distance in the row by the distance between the rows and divide into 43,560.

For diamond planting: add 15% more to the figure for square planting.

GRAPES & BERRIES

TRELLIS

Spacing	Plants per Acre
4' x 8'	1,815
4' x 9'	1,210
6' x 9'	806
6' x 12'	605
7' x 12'	519
8' x 12'	454

HEDGE ROW

Spacing	Plants per Acre
2' x 9'	2,420
3' x 9'	1,613
3' x 12'	1,210
4' x 12'	907

This information in this packet was obtained from various nurseries that Westwood Gardens, Inc. buys from as well as the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Arkansas.