

Variety	Family - genus & species	Origin	Maintenance 1-5 (1 is low)	Light	soil & moisture	hardiness	size height & spread	pollination & bloom time	harvest time	fruit use & storage	Some recommended varieties	Comments (this document was compiled by Byron Wiley)
Apple	Roseacea - malus	sw Asia, Europe	3,4,5	full sun	average soil, prefer well drained	z 3-9	10-30h & 14-30w	cross, late spring	August - October. Pick when fully colored & test before picking all, don't need to pick all at once.	fresh eating, cider, juice, cooking, sauce, - some can be stored for many weeks	Ashmeads, Baldwin, Enterprise, Freedom, Golden Russet(?), Jonafree, Liberty, Murray, Nova Easygro, Pristine, Redfree, Roxbury Russet, Williams Pride	Fruit about 2 inches and larger. Disease resistant varieties are available making a more maintenance free tree. Basic pruning is required. Scab, Cedar Apple Rust, fireblight are common diseases. Insect problems include codling moth, apple magot & plum curculio. Dwarfing rootstocks are available. There are many varieties of apples featuring great differences in taste, storing ability, & special uses (such as cider specific apples), etc. Early ripening apples are called summer apples and are used for fresh eating and cooking. They do not store well. Winter and fall apples could be picked slightly early and stored. They are used for a wide variety of purposes. Sometimes their flavor improves through storage. Dessert apple means an apple that can be eaten fresh.
Apple - Crab	Roseacea - malus	Europe, North America	3,4,5	Full sun, slight shade	average soil, prefer well drained	z 3-9	15-30h & 14-30w	cross, late spring	August - October	many varieties are ornamental, yet there are many that are edible for people and wildlife. Same uses as apples, specifically jellies.	Centenial, Dolgo, Evereste	Fruit 1/2 to 2 inches wide. Disease resistant varieties are available making a more maintenance free tree. Scab, Cedar Apple Rust, fireblight are common diseases. Insect problems include codling moth, apple magot. Dwarfing rootstocks are available. Many varieties available.
Apricot	Roseacea - prunus armeniaca	eastern Asia	1,2	Full sun	average to poor. Drought tolerant when establish-ed.	z5-9	8-24h & 16-24w	cross, some self - mid to late spring	August - September	fresh eating, drying, preserves. Does not store long fresh	Jerseycot	Susceptible to bloom damage from late frosts. Very winter hardy otherwise.

<b>Aronia, Chokeberry</b>	Roseacea - aronia melanocarpa	North America	1	sun	wide range, prefers slightly acidic & moisture	to zone 3	3-6' h & 3-6' w	cross, late spring	September	canning, juice, cooking,	Nero	Pea sized fruit used by native Americans. Will sucker, making a dense bushy growth if allowed, will tolerate some shade at the expense of production, no significant disease or pest issues.
<b>Blackberry</b>	Roseacea - rubus	North America	1,2	sun & some shade	average to rich, well drained. drought tolerant after establish-ed	z5-9	to 5-7' h		July - pick when black	fresh eating, cooking, freezing	Many varieties available. Wild blackberries are very tasty.	Wild blackberries will sucker, making fruit the year following stem formation. It is not recommended to mix wild and cultivated blackberries for possible disease spread reason. Plant cultivated varieties by a wire fence/ trellis so that you can get to the plants. Remove diseased canes.
<b>Blueberry, highbush</b>	Ericaceae - vaccinium corymbosum	North America	2,3,	full sun	acidic soil ph 3.5 to 5, best in containers or to make a raise bed with rubber sides - need to be moist, but not saturated	z5-7	up to 10' h & 3-4' w	cross	July - Sept Pick after they have turned blue & come off easily.	fresh eating, freezing, cooking, preserves	New Jersey, Elliot, Bluejay, Blue Ray, Duke, Rubel, Briggata	If given proper acidic well drained soil, disease issues will be minimal. Container culture is highly recommended using a pine bark based soil. Acidified water may help. Diseases include blueberry maggots and mummy berry. Always start with disease resistant varieties. May need netting to protect ripening fruit from birds. Plants are ornamental, very attractive. Plant different varieties to extend the season. Space 3' apart. Must keep up with watering if no rain. Blueberries are shallow rooted, be careful when weeding. Apply thick mulch annually. Bushes will produce after 2 or 3 years.
<b>Buarnut</b>	Juglandaceae - hybrid juglans cinerea x juglans ailantifolia var. cordiformis	hybrid	3	full sun	deep soil	hardy	up to 60'h		fall, collect fallen nuts	fresh eating		Hybrid of butternut and heartnut. See these nuts for other tree characteristics.
<b>Buffalo Berry</b>	Elaeagnacea - shepherdia argentea	North America	1	full sun	wide range, drought resistant	z2-6	up to 12 h x 6w	cross (male and female plants)	fall	fresh eating, jelly, preserves, wildlife		Native Americans used this fruit. The fruit is small and is red/orange/yellow. It is tart. The silver leaves are very ornamental. There are male and female plants.
<b>Butternut</b>	Juglandaceae - juglans cinerea	North America	1,2	Full sun	wide range (clay good), prefers deep soil. Tolerates limestone. Appreciates fertilization.	z3-7	40-60' h & 50'w		Collect nuts from the ground quickly.	Can store under refrigeration.		Trees bear in 3-5 years. Very good flavor that is buttery. A spreading tree. Trees have a long tap root, be careful not to damage when planting. Prune diseased wood.

<b>Cherry, Black</b>	Roseacea - prunus serotina	North America	1	full sun	wide range	hardy	40' or smaller in Kansas	cross		wildlife, tart fruit, cooking		This is a valuable timber tree out east where it grows to larger proportions. Birds will grab most of the crop.
<b>Cherry, Choke</b>	Roseacea - prunus virginia	North America	1,2,3	shade, full sun	wide range	hardy	up to 15'	cross		wildlife, very tart fruit, cooking		Good for naturalizing. Boring insects may kill the trees every few years unless protected. Will sucker.
<b>Cherry, Nanking</b>	Roseacea - prunus tomentosa	eastern Asia	1,2	full sun, tolerates some shade, drought tolerant	wide range	hardy	up to 9' h x 4 w	cross		fresh eating, can refrigerate briefly, freeze or dry them.		Makes a nice hedge. Red or yellow fruit. Fruit may be sweet or sour. Do not eat the seed. Prune off dead wood. Makes a tough shrub enduring heat and cold.
<b>Cherry, Sand</b>	Roseacea - prunus besseyi	North America	1,2	full sun	wide range, drought tolerant	hardy	up to 5' x 5w	cross		fresh eating (tart), cooking		Small black fruit is tart but becomes less so if the fruit hang longer. Trees may live only 5 - 10 years before succumbing to the x-virus. Despite the virus issue, this plant is recommended.
<b>Cherry, sour</b>	Roseacea prunus cerasus	Europe, sw Asia	2,3	full sun	well drained soil	z5-9	up to 15' h	self	Pick when still firm for cooking or soft for eating fresh.	Cooking, fresh eating	Mont- morency, North Star	Dwarfing rootstocks available. Trees are ornamental and beautiful when in bloom. Bear in 3-7 years. Disease possibilities include brown rot, black knot, cherry leaf spot. Pests include cherry fruit fly. Birds can be a nuisance. Recommend the borer protection screen skirt.
<b>Cherry, sweet</b>	Roseacea - prunus sp.	Eurasia	3,4	full sun	well drained soil	z5-9	up to 25'h	cross	Pick when they taste sweet & juicy	fresh eating, jelly, preserves,	Bing?, Royal Ann?, Hedelfi ngen?	Flowers could be vulnerable to late spring frosts. The fruit may suffer from the effects of summer heat. This may reduce fruit size. Disease issues arise with humidity combined with heat. Disease possibilities include brown rot, black knot, cherry leaf spot. Pests include cherry fruit fly. Dwarfing rootstocks available. Trees are ornamental and beautiful when blooming. Bear in 3-7 years. Birds can be a nuisance. Recommend the borer protection screen skirt.
<b>Chestnut</b>	Fagaceae - castanea mollissima (Chinese), c. dentata & hybrids	eastern Asia	2,3,4	full sun	Prefer acid soil. Well drained, good organic content	z4-9	30'h x 30'	cross, late spring	Collect nuts from the ground soon after falling	Can be stored up to 6 months under refrigeration & high humidity.	Look for blight resistant varieties	Sweet nuts in squirrel-proof wrapping. The Chinese variety and hybrids seem to be resistant to the chestnut blight fungus. Bear in 3-5 years. Chestnut weevil may feed on nuts. Pick up all of the fruit to break the weevil cycle.

<b>Chinese Magnolia Vine</b>	Schisandraceae - schisandra sp.	eastern Asia	1,2	sun & some shade	Prefers well drained soil with high organic matter	hardy	vine	cross		fresh eating		The fruit have an acidic taste. More of a novelty plant.
<b>Cornelian Cherry</b>	Cornaceae - cornus mas	Central and south Europe, west Asia	1,2	full sun	high organic matter	z 4-9	up to 20'	cross	They sweeten after hanging longer.	small sweet fruit, some varieties sour, fresh eating, juice, preserves, syrup.		Ornamental looking tree related to the dogwood. Do not eat the seed. No significant disease issues.
<b>Cranberry</b>	Ericaceae - vaccinium	North America	2,3	full sun, slight shade	acidic non-carbonate sandy, peaty, humus soil, best to make a bog. Needs to be well drained - moist, but not saturated	hardy	low spreading	some are self	Pick when they are fully colored in the fall. Can store under refrigeration	fresh eating, preserves, cooking	Stevens	Grow with blueberries or make a shallow bog. Peat and layers of non-carbonate sand are best for a soil. Acidify water or use rain water. Fairly easy to grow.
<b>Currant</b>	Saxifragacea - ribes	North America	1,2	partial shade, full sun	average, thrive with additional organic matter	z3-7	up to 7' h x 4 wide	some are self, cross	They will hold their color and firmness when ripe	small fruit, fresh eating, cooking, preserves, jelly	Ben Sarek, Minag Smyriou, Titania, Minnesota #52, Jhonkheer Van Tets, Red Lake(?), Rovada(?) and Crandal (aka Buffalo Currant).	Ornamental. Look for varieties that are resistant to disease including white pine blister rust, etc. Mulch around the roots. If borers are noticed, remove the stem.
<b>Elderberry</b>	Caprifoliaceae - sambucus canadensis	North America	1,2	shade, partial sun, full sun	average to poor	hardy	up to 12' h			small fruit, cooking, juice	native species, Nova, John, Adam, York	Read reference material for specific way to prepare fruit. Other genus may be poisonous.

<b>Fig</b>	Moraceae - ficus	Mediterranean	1,5(cold issue)	full sun	average	roots are hardy	up to 15' h	self	late summer, early fall	fresh eating, preserves, cooking	Brown Turkey, Celeste, Hardy Chicago, etc	Twigs can be easily propagated. Squirrels and birds may be problem. In our area figs need winter protection or they will just freeze to the ground. The more stem that is protected, the better chance of getting a crop. Make either an 8' diameter 5' ring with fence wire and fill with leaves or bend and bury a 4' section of the plant with at least 18" of soil in the late fall. B.W. has a specific growing guide for fig growing in this area.
<b>Ginko</b>	Ginkgoaceae - ginko	se China	1, 5(fruit clean up)	full sun	average	hardy	up to 50'	male and female trees	early Oct - Collect fruit from the ground	cooking	Some varieties available.	Fruit requires special handling. Use rubber gloves when handling the fruit to avoid dermatitis. The inedible flesh also has a very objectionable smell. Wash off flesh before cooking. There may be an allergic risk from eating the fruit. Read about this fruit before eating.
<b>Gooseberry</b>	Saxifragacea - ribes	North America	1,2	partial sun, full sun	average, they appreciate organic matter	hardy	up to 6' h x 4 wide	some are self, cross	They will hold their color and firmness when ripe	small fruit, fresh eating, cooking, preserves, jelly		Ornamental. Easy to grow. Powdery mildew can be a problem, get resistant varieties. If borers are noticed, cut off the stem.
<b>Goumi</b>	Elaeagnacea - elaeagnus	Japan, China	2,3	full sun	wide range	z 4-8	up to 6' h	cross		small tart fruit, sauce, cooking jelly,		Nitrogen fixing, can make a hedge
<b>Grapes</b>	Vitaceae - vitus	North America & Europe	2,3,4	full sun		z 4-10	vine		Pick when it reaches its final color and is still firm.	juice, fresh eating	Concord, seedless Concord, Jupiter, Reliance, Fredonia, Catawba, Steuben, Mars, Niagara, etc	Require pruning to maintain good fruit size. American grapes are the most disease free. Vinifera grapes are not hardy here and are prone to disease. French American hybrids can be grown here. Make sure there is good air flow. Keep an eye out for powdery mildew & caterpillars. Make a wire trellis to train your vines.
<b>Hawthorn</b>	Roseacea - crataegus	North America & Europe	3, 4,5	full sun	wide range	hardy		cross		small tart fruit, cooking, preserves		Research the possibilities for this fruit. Susceptible to cedar apple rust. Good hedge plant.
<b>Hazelnut, Turkish</b>	Betulaceae - corylus colurna	se Europe, west Asia	1	full sun	wide range	z4-9	up to 70'	cross		Fresh eating	Species	Very good disease resistance. 7 years or more till bearing nuts. Very tough plants.

<b>Hazelnut/ Filbert</b>	Betulaceae - corylus (Americana, cornuta, avellana) + hybrids	North America, Europe, Asia	1,2,	full sun to shade	wide range, drought tolerant	hardy	up to 10'h	cross	Collect nuts from the ground or from the husk when they come out freely	Fresh eating, store under moist refrigeration	Badgerset hybrids, North American species, Gamma, Delta, Lewis, Clark, Precocious	Hazelnuts are mostly care free. The hybrids that combine genes from the two American species and the larger European filbert are recommended. This results in a plant resistant to the eastern filbert blight, a devastating disease. They make a nice hedge. May sucker. Expect that the squirrels will take a lot of the nuts unless they are grown some distance from trees.
<b>Heartnut (Japanese Walnut)</b>	Juglandaceae - juglans ailantifolia var. cordiformis	Japan	2	full sun	wide range	hardy ?	to 40' h		Collect nuts from the ground	Fresh eating, store under moist refrigeration	Various varieties available.	Nuts are heart shaped. Usually cracks into two pieces. Nuts are sweet & not bitter. Ornamental. Trees have a long tap root. Be careful not to damage when planting. If the viral walnut bunch disease appears, need to remove the tree.
<b>Hican</b>	Juglandaceae - carya illinoensis x c. ovata or c. laciniosa	North America	1,2	full sun	deep soils, moisture.	hardy	40' - 60'h	some are self.	Collect nuts from the ground	Fresh eating, store under moist refrigeration		This is a natural hybrid between the pecan and hickory (shellbark or shagbark). Produces in 6-10 years. Ornamental. Trees have a long tap root, be careful not to damage when planting.
<b>Hickory, Shagbark</b>	Juglandaceae - carya ovata	North America	1,2	full sun, light shade tolerant when young	wide range, deep soil preferred, (can handle clay). moisture preference.	hardy	70'-8'-h	some are self	Collect nuts from the ground	Fresh eating, store under moist refrigeration	Read catalogue descriptions	Bears nuts in 8 to 10 years. Vigorous growers. Space 30-50' apart. Trees have a long tap root. Be careful not to damage when planting. Varieties are grafted on hardy pecan.
<b>Hickory, shellbark, Kingnut</b>	Juglandaceae - carya laciniosa	North America	1,2	full sun, light shade tolerant when young	wide range, deep soil preferred, (can handle clay). High moisture preference.	hardy	70'-80h		Collect nuts from the ground	Fresh eating, store under moist refrigeration	Read catalogue descriptions	Beautiful tree. Bears in 8-10 years. Vigorous growers. Space 30-50' apart. Trees have a long tap root, be careful not to damage when planting. Varieties are grafted on hardy pecan.
<b>Highbush Cranberry</b>	Caprifoliaceae - viburnum	North America	1,	full sun to shade	Wide range, does best on good loam - moisture is preferred.	z4-9	up to 10'h	self? Better cross		Fruit are very tart, can be dried, made into preserves, etc.	Wentworth, Phillips - also native seedlings	Makes a nice hedge. Do not eat the seed. Very tart fruit. No significant disease issues.
<b>Jostaberry</b>	Saxifragacea - ribes (black currant & gooseberry cross)	North America	1,2	shade, partial sun, full sun	average	z4-8	up to 4' h x 4 wide	some are self, cross	They will hold there color and firmness when ripe	small fruit, fresh eating, cooking, preserves		Ornamental. Gooseberry and black currant hybrid.

<b>Jujube (Chinese Date)</b>	Rhamnaceae - Zizyphus jujuba	China	2	sun	drought tolerant	border line z6	up to 40' smaller here	early summer	Fall?	Eaten fresh or made into desserts.	Various varieties available	1" fruit. The fruit may taste like a dry apple. The more ripe the fruit (or dried), the more it tastes like a date. We are in the borderline area, but folks have successfully grown them. Does not have many insect or disease issues.
<b>Juneberry/ Serviceberry</b>	Roseacea - amelanchier sp.	North America	1,2	full sun, some shade	wide range	z 3-9	12'+ h	cross	June	fresh eating, wildlife, jams, preserves, etc.	Many varieties and native varieties available	Bush trees may sucker. May be slow to establish in Lawrence. Fairly tough plant.
<b>Kiwi - Hardy Kiwi</b>	Actinidiaceae - actinidia (arguta, kolomikta)	Asia	1,2	sun	well drained, needs regular moisture	z 5-9	vine	most are male & female except for Issai & Blake	Fall	Fresh eating, will store up to 6 months in the refrigerator. Can or dry.	Varieties derived from Arguta & Kolomikta species. Issai is self pollinating	Make sure you get hardy varieties. Mostly care free. Fruit are small & smooth, not like the larger fuzzy ones that are grown in warmer climates. Mulch to conserve water.
<b>Maple</b>	Aceraceae - acer	North America	1	sun	Deep soil for silver maple	hardy	large tree		early spring	syrup from tapping trees	St. Lawrence Nursery silver maple (high sugar content)	Sugar maple and silver maple are potential candidates in Kansas. Experimentation is needed
<b>Medlar</b>	Roseacea - mespilus	Europe & Asia Minor	2,3	full sun	mod rich & well drained.	border line	9-20' h x 9-20'w	self	when leaves start to drop	Fruit must be stored in a cool room to soften (blet). Will be ready in two weeks.	several good varieties	Unusual fruit, ornamental tree. Fruit looks like a russetted apple. Taste is applesause like. Do not eat the seeds. Pruning is not really needed. Pest and disease issues are minimal.
<b>Mountain Ash</b>	Roseacea - sorbus	Europe, North America	2,3,	full sun	wide range	z3-9	to 20'h	cross, mid April	August			Some are hybridized with hawthornes. High vit C content. Boring insects may be a problem.
<b>Mulberry</b>	Moraceae - morus	China	1	full sun	wide range	hardy	to 40' h & 35' w	cross	July? August	Fresh eating, pies, preserves	Illinois Everbearing	Should not plant near sidewalks and driveways. Good for wildlife.
<b>Nectarine</b>	Roseacea - prunus persica var nucipersica	China	4,5	full sun	average to poor, good drainage	border line	to 15-20'h x 14-20'w	cross		Fresh eating, cooking stewed, sauced, freeze, preserves.	Mericrest	Recommend the use of a screen skirt since it is prone to boring insects: the peach twig borer, a brown caterpillar and the peachtree borer a white bodied brown headed caterpillar. Plum curculio causes scars on fruit. Not grown much in this area. Do not replant a nectarine in a spot where another peach was growing the past year. Decaying roots will poison the new tree. Dwarfing rootstocks available.

<b>Pawpaw</b>	Annonaceae - asimina	North America	1	shade, some sun	deep soil, regular moisture appreciated	hardy	to 20'h x 10w	cross, April	late Sept, early Oct	fresh eating, freezing pulp, bread, pudding -	Many varieties available	Good native tree to grow in shady areas. Fruit is very tasty, has a custard like consistency. Eat the flesh only, not the seeds or skin. Wild fruit is variable in flavor. No significant disease issues. Host for tiger swallowtail caterpillar.
<b>Peach</b>	Roseacea - prunus persica	China	4,5	full sun	average to poor, prefers drainage.	hardy	to 20' h x 20w	cross	August Sept	fresh eating, freezing, cooking, preserves, stewed.	Reliance, Red Haven	Blooms may be damaged by late frosts. They are prone to boring insects: the peach twig borer, a brown caterpillar and the peachtree borer a white bodied brown headed caterpillar. Plum curculio causes scars on fruit. Recommend screen protection near base. With 'Freestone' varieties the flesh will not cling to the seed. Do not replant a peach in a spot where another peach was growing the past year. Decaying roots will poison the new tree. Dwarfing rootstocks available. Recommend a screen skirt to protect against boring insects.
<b>Pear Asian</b>	Roseacea - pyrus pyrifolia	eastern Asia	2,3	full sun	average to poor	hardy	to 20' h	cross	harvest when ripe, should be crisp	fresh eating	Ya Li, Tsi Li, Shinseiki	Pests include apple maggot, codling moth and plum curculio. Pear psylla suck sap from stems. Diseases include fireblight. Bear in about 3-5 years. These pears do fairly well around here.
<b>Pear European</b>	Roseacea - pyrus domestica	European	3,4	full sun	average to poor, prefers some moisture.	z4-9	to 30' h	cross	harvest just prior to ripening on tree	Fresh eating, cooking. Some will store well.	Ayers, Kieffer, Luscious, Magness, Moonglow, Potomac, Seckel, Summercrisp, Tyson, Warren	Dwarfing rootstocks available. More carefree than apples in general. Need to select from fireblight resistant varieties. European pears are harvested just before they are ripe. Experiment to find the best time. There is an inbetween stage from the hard green to ripe. Ripen pears in a bag at room temperature with an apple inside. When slightly soft, they are ready. Bears in about 3-5 years. Pests include apple maggot, codling moth and plum curculio. Pear psylla suck sap from stems.
<b>Pecan (Northern varieties)</b>	Juglandaceae - carya illinoensis	North America	1,2	full sun, tolerates some shade when young	deep soil required - moisture appreciated	hardy	up to 50'h x 45'w	cross - requires a proper match	early October - collect nuts from the ground	Fresh eating, cooking.	Many available varieties	Very sturdy tree. Northern varieties are available and make delicious nuts. Mostly disease and pest free. Need to match pollen production with pollen receptivity - see chart for pollination. 6-10 years for first harvest. Trees have a long tap root. Be careful not to damage when planting. There may be some competition with squirrels.

<b>Persimmon, native</b>	Ebenaceae - diospyros	North America	1	full sun (tolerates part shade when young)	wide range	hardy	up to 30'h	cross - male and female trees, late blooming	early October forward - collect fruit fresh from the ground or after testing shriveling fruit on tree	Fresh eating, cooking. Can keep for two months under refrigeration. Freeze the pulp.	Many varieties of persimmons available	Very sturdy tree. Must be allowed to ripen to avoid astringency. Some wild trees will never fully ripen. Sometimes harvested just after falling off the tree. Pick up any fallen twigs under the tree to break the twig girdler cycle & dispose of them.
<b>Plum, American</b>	Roseacea - prunus (Americana, angustifolia, hortulana, maritima, nigra)	North America	1	full sun, tolerates some shade	wide range, likes drainage	z4-10	up to 15' h	cross	late summer	fresh eating, cooking, preserves		Fairly easy to grow. May be susceptible to boring insects and should be protected with screen skirt. Disease susceptibilities include black knot, bacterial leaf spot. Insect pests include plum curculio. Some will sucker and can make a dense plum forest over time. More reliable fruit will come from the selected varieties that are hybridized with other species. (See hybrids below) Native to the area.
<b>Plum, European</b>	Roseacea - prunus domestica	known in cultivation only	2,3	full sun	wide range and moist clay	z5-10	up to 15'h	cross only with European	late summer, fall	fresh eating, drying (prunes), preserves	See plum varieties spread sheet	Fairly easy to grow. These hybrids have large fruit and are mostly disease free. May be susceptible to boring insects and should be protected with screen. Plant several varieties to extend harvest time.
<b>Plum, hybrid</b>	Roseacea - hybrid with - prunus (Americana, salicina, etc)	mix	2	full sun, tolerates some shade	wide range	z4-10	up to 15' h	cross (will cross with hybrids and American plum.	late summer	fresh eating, cooking, preserves	Hybrids include - Alderman, Gracious, Kaga, Kahinta, La Crescent, Pembina, Percy's, Superior, Tecumseh, Toka, Underwood, Waneta	Fairly easy to grow. These hybrids have large fruit and are mostly disease free. Disease susceptibilities include black knot, bacterial leaf spot. Insect pests include plum curculio. May be susceptible to boring insects and should be protected with screen. Plant several varieties to extend harvest time. Since many are hybridized with the native plum, they should do well in our area.
<b>Plum, Japanese</b>	Roseacea - prunus salicina	China	2	full sun,	wide range, prefers drainage	border line	up to 15'h	cross only with Japanese	late summer	fresh eating	Shiro, Santa Rosa	Fairly easy to grow. These hybrids have large fruit and are mostly disease free. Disease susceptibilities include black knot, bacterial leaf spot. Insect pests include plum curculio. May be susceptible to boring insects and should be protected with screen. Plant several to extend harvest time.

<b>Quince</b>	Roseacea - cydonia sp.	Asia	3,4	full sun	well drained and mod fertile soil	z5-9	15-20'h x 14-20'w	self		Fresh eating (although might be too astringent), cooking, jelly.		Can be trained as a small tree or large shrub. Needs good air circulation. May be susceptible to fireblight. Hard fruit.
<b>Quince, Flowering</b>	Roseacea - chaenomeles	eastern Asia	1	full sun	wide range, drought tolerant when established	z 5 - 8	3-10'h x 3 10'w	for fruit needs another variety to cross		Cooking, jelly, pies		Ornamental, can be pruned as a hedge. Should have good air circulation.
<b>Raspberry</b>	Roseacea - rubus	North America	1,2,3	Full sun, slight shade	average to poor - well drained preference	z 3-9	to 7'h		summer	fresh eating, cooking, jams, freeze	Heritage & Redwing produce two crops. Many others are available	Raspberries come in red, black & yellow varieties. Plant along wire trellis to control and provide good air circulation. Start with disease free plants. Some disease issues may include powdery mildew, anthracnose, orange rust and cane blight. Virus will stunt plants - dig and destroy.
<b>Rose</b>	Roseacea - rosa sp.	North America, Europe, Asia	1,2,3	full sun	wide range, well drained	z3-9 (depends on variety)	various	cross, various times & some repeat in the summer	late summer, fall	preserves, tea, etc. Dry hips or use fresh.	Rugosa varieties, rosa eglantaria, etc. These are good for hip production and are more disease resistant.	Good source of vitamin C. Ornamental, good fragrance, some repeat bloom. Most roses produce hips, some make larger hips than others. Should select bushes for resistant to black spot and mildew.
<b>Russian Olive</b>	Elaeagnacea - elaeagnus angustifolia	Europe, west Asia	1	full sun	wide range	z3-7	up to 20'h	cross	Harvest can be delayed since they hold well on trees.	sweet fruit - fresh eating, dried, etc. Stores well under refrigeration.		Trees may become invasive, need to check with the local situation. No significant disease or pest issues. They have been used as windbreaks.
<b>Sea Buckthorn</b>	Elaeagnacea - hippophae	Europe, Asia	1,2	full sun	good drainage	z3 - 9	6-10'h	cross, male and female plants		juice, jelly, liqueur,	Several varieties available.	The juice is sour and when sweetened is like an orange and passionfruit flavor. Yellow orange small berries. Used extensively in marginal parts of the world as a good source of vitamin C. This is a very tough plant.

Strawberry	Roseacea - fragaria sp.	Eurasia, North America	1,2	full sun (some varieties take shade)	high organic matter & well drained. High moisture requirement.	most are good here	groudco ver		There are some everbearing types, June is the standard.	fresh eating, freezing, cooking	Several general types - Alpine, everbearing (Tristar), musk, standard (June bearing), wild American.	Disease problems are minimal, but be aware of botrytis blight (grey mold), verticillium wilt, fungal leaf spot. Look for disease resistant varieties.
Walnut, Black	Juglandaceae - juglans nigra	North America	1	Full sun	wide range (clay good), prefers slightly acidic & deep soil	hardy	up to 150'h and 80'w	cross	early october - collect nuts from the ground and let the hull rot off	fresh eating, cooking, stores well	Many varieties available with a variety of sizes and flavors. All should do well here	Mostly pest and disease free. This large tree is sturdy. Planting this tree will make the soil just beyond the dripline of the tree impossible for many ornamental and fruit tree varieties to grow. It injects a toxin, juglone, in the soil. Trees have a long tap root. Be careful not to damage when planting.
Walnut, Carpathian, English, Persian	Juglandaceae - juglans regia	se Asia & western Europe	1,2	full sun	Prefers deep soil.	border line, check variet y	40'50' h	Early	Collect nuts from the ground	Fresh eating,	Check for hardy varieties since some are borderline here.	Produce well when temperatures in the spring do not fluctuate. Bear fruit in 3-5 years. Trees have a long tap root. Be careful not to damage when planting. Planting this tree will make the soil just beyond the dripline of the tree impossible for many ornamental and fruit tree varieties to grow. It injects a toxin, juglone, in the soil.
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