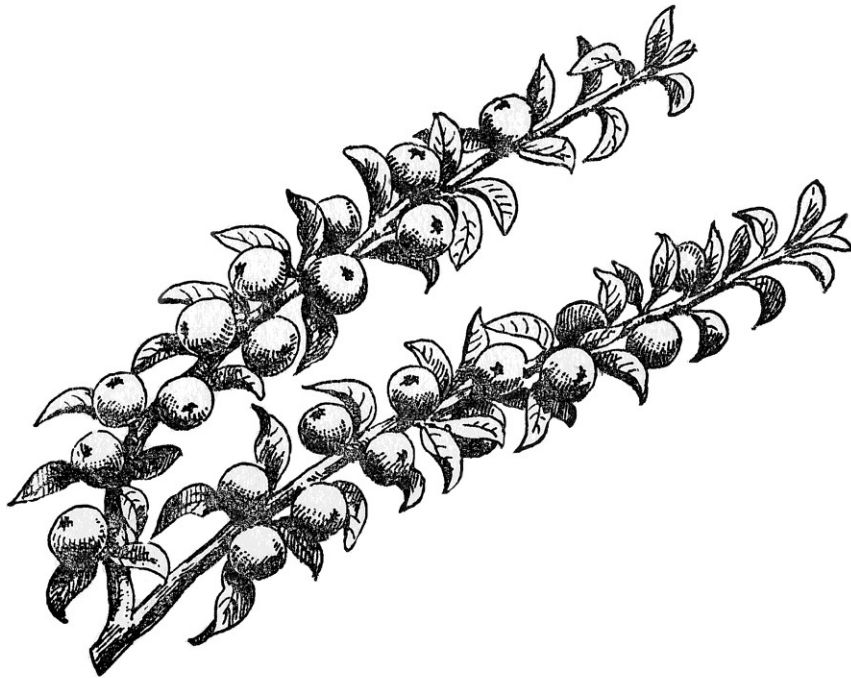


2011 Winter Catalogue



APPLES

PEARS

PLUMS

SOFT FRUIT

COMPANION PLANTS

PUBLICATIONS

Design Services

Heritage and Disease Resistant Cultivars
For Easy Care Home Growing
Recommendations for the
Southern Lands

www.sutherlandnursery.co.nz



Sutherland Nursery

Sutherland Nursery

Our goal is to help you to enjoy growing food at home, by providing an exciting range of plants that produce delicious food and are easy to care for. Fruit trees and bushes are a good first choice of food plants to grow at home because once established they produce abundantly year after year with little maintenance. Growing some of our food at home contributes to a smart sustainable future by reducing energy used, pollution created and land used for food production. All of our plants are suited to growing in the south of the South Island. We are proud to supply organically grown plants of a high quality, while taking maximum care for the environment in their production. The nursery is in Waitati, and is in transition to being certified with Organic Farm New Zealand.

Orders are taken year round by email, post or phone. To email: copy and paste order form (use 'select text' to highlight text then copy and paste to an email. Or just provide all information requested in the order form. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or to request help in selecting the best plants for your needs and location.

Happy growing, Jason Ross.

Jason@sutherlandnursery.co.nz

6 McLachlan St, RD 2 Waitati, Otago 9085

03 482 2625 0272273004

The Wonder of Apples

Apples are our favourite fruit. No other plant reliably produces such an amazing variety of large fruits over such a long season in our climate. It is easy to take for granted this delicious fruit. Planting fruit trees at home is becoming increasingly popular and heritage apple cultivars (cultivated varieties) are sought after because of their variety, taste, their disease resistance and now for their proven health benefits. Apart from all that, apple trees are lovely to have in the home garden, they have pretty blossom in spring and in autumn copious, large, colourful fruit that symbolise nature's abundance. They also have much interesting human history attached to them, such as how each cultivar has been discovered or bred and then passed down the generations, gathering stories along the way. They are a gift from our forebears to be treasured. They are also a part of a smart way forward to sustainability, a tasty and interesting one too!

The health benefits of eating the older cultivars over newer cultivars are now being proven in research undertaken by members of the NZ Tree Crops Association. See: www.treecrops.org.nz/resrch/apple/applecanc.html. The research is showing that these apples have a high concentration of elements such as flavonoids and antioxidants that contribute to a healthy diet and help prevent and fight disease. Most of the newer cultivars tested that were bred in the last fifty years or so, show a marked reduction in these health-giving constituents. Perhaps we need to revise the old adage to say: **"A heritage apple a day keeps the doctor away!"**

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General Information

Our plants are delivered by courier to your door within the first two weeks of either July or August. They are lifted from the ground, most of the soil removed from their roots, pruned, carefully packaged to keep their roots moist and promptly delivered. They must be planted or heeled in promptly. Please see ordering and receiving for more detail.

Fruit Trees Pruned at Nursery

Our trees are one year old budded or grafted trees. They are pruned for you, before we send them, to about 1m, unless you request us to leave them un-pruned. This first pruning which takes about 1/3 - 1/2 of the new growth off encourages further good strong growth. You may like to further prune your trees at planting if you require lower branching.

Fruit Tree Season of Ripening and Harvesting

Ripening times of cultivars will vary with microclimate, from district to district and from year to year. Fruit can be picked when the stalk comes easily off the tree by gently lifting and twisting the fruit. This is often before the fruit is fully ripe, it is then taken indoors to ripen or placed into cool storage for long keeping. A period indoors is often all that fruit needs to ripen and its acidity to mellow. Alternatively most varieties can be picked as they ripen on the tree. Apples that are good keepers (usually late season varieties) will reduce in acidity and become sweeter when stored over a long period, they will also soften.

Fruit Tree Pollination

Each tree needs a different cultivar to pollinate it. Make sure that your selections will cross-pollinate each other by checking that they are in the same or adjacent pollination group. For example a cultivar in pollination group C will be cross-pollinated by a different cultivar from group B, C or D. Self-fertile (Self-Fert.) cultivars will pollinate themselves. Part self-fertile (PSF) cultivars will pollinate them-selves to a degree. Both will yield better if cross-pollinated, that is, if pollinated by another cultivar. Triploid cultivars will not pollinate other cultivars, but need pollination themselves. Bear in mind that cultivars that tend to bear fruit biennially may not flower reliably on their 'off' years, and so cannot be relied upon as regular pollinators. Biennial bearing cultivars can be aided to bear annually through good nutrition, thinning and pruning.

Fruit Tree Descriptions

All cultivars are **spur bearers** unless described as **tip bearers**. Tip bearers bear their fruit at the tips of their branches and are pruned differently to spur bearers. Tip bearers may suit no-prune culture, but not cordon or espalier forms.

Dessert = Eaten raw (A naming hang over from the Victorian days of taking raw fruit as 'dessert'). **Cooking** = eaten cooked. **FCCRHS** = First Class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society (England).

Progeny = Apple cultivars bred from this variety. **Sport** = New cultivar discovered as a natural 'mutation' of this cultivar.

Availability

The catalogue is updated for your convenience but does not guarantee availability as some cultivars sell out quickly. Cultivars sold out for the winter will periodically be indicated in the Rootstock/ Availability column of the chart.

Probable availability for the next season will also be noted here for example: Avail. 2012

This will be confirmed when the next seasons catalogue comes out mid March each year.



95. *Budder at work.*

Apples

\$28 per tree, \$24 each for orders of 8+ trees

Small grade trees (approx 0.5m) or Second grade trees with multiple low branches or are miss-shaped are available for some cultivars at \$20 or \$18 for orders of 8+ trees. Check availability in Rootstock column or ask.

Our apple cultivars have been selected for easy care home growing. They have good pest and disease resistance; they are all naturally healthy cultivars, and suit organic growing. They are all resistant to, or not susceptible to Black Spot, which commonly affects apples. Many are also resistant to powdery mildew, another problem in the home orchard.

All of our apples are suited to temperate New Zealand conditions. They grow well in the south of the South Island coastal climates, where summer temperatures are not as high as inland and further north. They will grow equally well (or better!) in other temperate parts of NZ.

Selecting Cultivars for the Less Than Perfect Site in the South of the South Island

Apple trees will crop best on a site that receives plenty of sun, slopes gently to the north or north-west and is sheltered. For sites or areas of the south of the South Island that receive less sun, by virtue of being especially cloudy, partially shaded or that slope away from the sun, or sites that have cool summer and autumn temperatures, due to altitude or maritime affect, look in the Apples - Cultivar Information listings for cultivars 'Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours', or in the charts as 'Recommended for areas with cooler summers'. In the most marginal situations, early cultivars are also recommended, as they require less time to ripen, they may just ripen later than they normally would! Cooking varieties are also recommended in such conditions, as a high acidity is desirable in cooked fruit. Please ask us if you are unsure about your site.

Rootstock

Our apples trees are grafted onto a choice of three rootstocks. A limited range of cultivars are available on the dwarfing rootstocks, check in the charts to see which rootstock each cultivar is available on. The range of final tree size given for each rootstock is due to variation in growth caused by the vigour of the cultivar grafted onto it, and variation in soil, climate, fertilisation, irrigation and pruning.

MM106 An all-round rootstock, producing a medium to large tree, 3-6m high X 3-6m wide. Tolerant of most soils, does best in a moist fertile loam. Does not require permanent staking.

M26 A dwarfing rootstock, producing a small to medium sized tree, 2-4m high X 1.5-4m wide. Prefers a moist, free draining, fertile loam, consistent feeding and usually permanent staking or support. Will start fruiting at a young age.

M9 A very dwarfing rootstock, producing a small tree, 1.5-2.5m high X 1-2.5m wide. Prefers a good, moist, free draining, fertile loam soil, consistent feeding and permanent staking or support. Not very cold hardy.

Apple Chart

Apples are grouped in the chart by their season of ripening. This is the best starting point for you to choose cultivars suited to your needs. Early and mid season cultivars usually don't keep long, therefore you don't need as many of these trees as the late keeping cultivars that you will be eating over winter. Next select by the uses that you desire. Further detail and historical information about each cultivar can be found in the [Apples - Cultivar Information](#) section.

Early Season Apples (February-March)				
Cultivar	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree	Rootstock / Availability
Akane	Dessert, Drying	D	Small to medium, flat-rounded, coloured bright red. Juicy, crisp, slightly chewy and sweet with a slight strawberry flavour. Keeps flavour and shape when cooked. Very early ripening then fruit hangs on well. Medium vigour tree, good cropper. Healthy, reliable.	2011 m106
Beauty of Bath	Dessert	C	Small to medium, flat-round. Pale white to green, flushed and bright red stripes. Juicy, sweet and fairly sharp, aromatic with a distinctive flavour. Very Early. Fruit drops when ripe. Does not store. Vigorous, upright spreading form, slow to fruit, then crops heavily. Tip bearer. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Healthy.	Sold Out 2011
Belle de Boskoop	Dessert, Cooking, Cider	C, Triploid	Medium-large, irregular round-conical. Gold, flushed orange-red, with a fine russet. Crisp, firm, with a sharp, aromatic flavour. Cooked is a golden, thick puree, good flavour, hardly needs sweetening. Makes good cider. Stores well, sweetening and softening. Vigorous, spreading, slow to fruit, then a good cropper. Tolerates high and low rainfall. Healthy tree.	2011 m106 & m26
Charles Ross	Dessert, Cooking, Juice, Cider	C, PSF	Medium to large, conical, greenish yellow, flushed orange red with bright red stripes. Juicy, firm, sweet with a good aromatic flavour. Keeps shape when cooked, juice/cider is medium sharp. Doesn't keep. Moderately vigorous, upright spreading, good cropper. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Tolerates high rainfall.	2011 m106
Discovery	Dessert	C	Medium, flat-round, flushed bright blood red over greenish yellow. Firm, crisp, stained pink, fairly sweet, juicy and good flavoured with a strawberry hint. Very Early. Keeps well for an early apple. Medium vigour, slow to fruit then crops well. Tends to tip bearing. Blossoms frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Tolerates low rainfall areas. Healthy and reliable.	2011 m106 & m26
Grenadier	Cooking, Juice, Cider	C, PSF	Large, round-conical, ribbed, greenish-yellow. Firm, fine textured, crisp and sharp. Fluffy when cooked, excellent sharp flavour. Very early. Poor keeper. Medium vigour. Compact, hardy. Heavy cropping, tip bearer. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Tolerates a wet climate and soil. Healthy.	Sold Out 2011
Hetlina	Dessert	?	Medium sized; attractively coloured skin, bright red blush; flesh crisp, very firm. Reputed to contain high levels of riboflavins and other health-promoting vitamins. Healthy.	2011 m106



Mid Season Apples (March-April)				
Cultivar	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree	Rootstock / Availability
Egremont Russet	Dessert, Juice	B, PSF	Medium, flat-round, gold, slight orange flush, ochre russet. Firm, crisp, sweet, good nutty aromatic flavour. Good juice. Moderately vigorous, upright, compact, precocious, reliable good cropper, suited to pot culture, blossom frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.	Sold Out 2011
Fortune (Laxton's)	Dessert, Juice	C, PSF	Medium, round-conical, greenish-yellow, striped and flushed red, russet netting. Sweet, juicy, firm, slightly aromatic, rich when fully ripe. Juice is medium sharp. Moderately vigorous, upright spreading, compact, hardy, precocious, biennial, good cropper, part tip bearer, blossom frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Healthy.	2011 m106
Lawfam	Dessert	C	Large, round-conical, orange-red, flushed very dark scarlet-maroon. Firm, crisp, sweet, melting, strawberry / vinous hint. Vigorous, spreading, heavy cropper.	2011 m106
Merton Russet	Dessert	C	Medium, conical, light green-golden, slight flush, much fine cinnamon russet. Flesh is firm, sweet, sharp but mellowing, acid drop, spicy, pineapple, stores well. Vigorous, heavy cropper.	2011 m106
Peasgood's non-such	Dessert, Cooking	C, Part Self Fert.	Very large, round, pale green turning yellow, broad broken red stripes, flushed orange-red. Sweet-sharp, juicy, soft, aromatic. Cooked is sweet, delicate, puree texture. Medium vigor, spreading, round headed, compact, spurs freely, good cropper, blossom susceptible to frost, very hardy.	2011 m106 small grade

Late Season Apples (April Onwards)				
Cultivar	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree	Rootstock / Availability
Brownlees' Russet	Dessert, Cooking	C, Self-Fertile	Medium, short-round-conical, green, slight brown-red flush, grey-brown russet. Sweet-sharp, juicy, crisp, aromatic, nutty, intense fruity flavour (fruit-drop like). Medium vigour, upright, irregular good cropper. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Tolerates high rainfall, hardy, healthy.	m106
Kidd's Orange Red	Dessert	D	Medium, conical fruit. Yellow/gold, flushed deep pink-crimson with dark stripes. Variable russet. Juicy and crisp, with a sweet-sharp, rich, aromatic flavour. Stores well. Medium vigour, upright, compact shape. Spurs freely, good reliable cropper. May need thinning. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Dislikes wet areas. Healthy tree.	m106 & m26
Liberty	Dessert	C	Medium, round to conical. Greenish yellow, flushed and striped bright red overlain with white/silver bloom. Juicy, crisp and slightly coarse textured. Good sweet-sharp flavour, stores for a couple of months. Vigorous and spreading, fruits young, good regular cropper. Healthy and tolerates high rainfall.	m106 & m26
Tydemans' Late Orange	Dessert	D	Medium, round-conical. Golden, with an orange-red flush, striped red with russet netting. Firm, crisp, fairly juicy, sweet, with a good, rich, sub-acid, aromatic flavour. Keeps well. Vigorous, spurs freely, good cropper. Blossom is frost resistant. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Prefers a dry climate. Healthy.	m106 & m26

Pears

\$32 per tree, \$28 for orders of 8+ trees

Small grade trees (approx 0.5m) or Second grade trees with multiple low branches or are miss-shaped are available for some cultivars at \$24 or \$22 for orders of 8+ trees. Check availability in Rootstock column or ask.

Pears require a better situation than most apples, and are only recommended for sunny sheltered sites. Our Pears are disease resistant and are suited to temperate New Zealand conditions. They grow well in the best of south of the South Island coastal climates. They will grow equally well (or better!) in other temperate parts of NZ.

Rootstock & Availability

Quince C rootstock (with Beurre Hardy interstock) is a semi-dwarfing rootstock (45% of full size), producing a tree of about 4-6m depending on soil, climate, fertilisation, irrigation and pruning.

Pear Chart

Pears are here grouped in the chart by their season of ripening. This is the best starting point for you to choose cultivars suited to your needs. Next select by the uses that you desire. Further detail and historical information about each cultivar can be found in the Pears - Cultivar Information section.

Early Pears (February)				
Cultivar	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree	Rootstock / Availability
Jargonelle	Dessert	C, Triploid	Medium, pale yellow with a slight flush. Very tender, juicy and sweet with a very good, slightly musky flavour. Moderately vigorous, a heavy cropper. A healthy tree. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.	Sold Out 2011
Starkrimson	Dessert, Cooking	D	Medium, bright red, flesh white, medium - firm, fine grained, crisp, sweet, slightly sub-acid, very juicy, good for canning. Vigorous, upright, hardy, very good cropper.	Sold Out 2011
William's Bon Chretien	Dessert, Cooking, Bottling	D, Self Fertile	Medium-large, golden-yellow, red streaks on sunny side. Very smooth, juicy, sweet and slightly sub-acid. It has a good, strong musty flavour. Moderately vigorous, fairly hardy, good crops.	Sold Out 2011
Mid Season Pears (March-May)				
Cultivar	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree	Rootstock / Availability
Beurre Hardy	Dessert, Cooking	D, not a good pollinator	Medium to large, yellow with cinnamon russet. Smooth, melting, buttery and very juicy. Rich aromatic flavour. Vigorous, healthy tree, quite hardy. Regular heavy crops in a warm location.	2011 QC
Louise Bonne of Jersey	Dessert, Cooking	C, Self Fertile	Medium sized, yellowish-green with a red flush and spots. Flesh is white, smooth, melting, sweet and slightly sub-acid, good aromatic flavour. Medium vigor, upright then spreading, hardy, regular, good cropper, part tip bearer. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.	Sold Out 2011
Packham's Triumph	Dessert	C	Medium sized, yellow with brown russet. Flesh white, smooth, sweet. Moderately vigorous, compact, spurs freely, good crops in warm location.	Sold Out 2011
Conference	Dessert, Cooking	C	Medium to large, long, dull green with russet. Sweet, very juicy, smooth, pleasant flavour. Moderately vigorous, spurs freely, hardy, regular, reliable crops. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.	Sold Out 2011

Plums

\$28 per tree, \$24 each for orders of 8+ trees

Small grade trees (approx 0.5m) or Second grade trees with multiple low branches or are miss-shaped are available for some cultivars at \$20 or \$18 for orders of 8+ trees. Check availability in Rootstock column or ask.

Our plum cultivars have been selected for easy care home growing. All of our plums are suited to temperate New Zealand conditions. They grow well in the south of the South Island coastal climates, where summer temperatures are not as high as inland and further north. They will grow equally well (or better!) in other temperate parts of NZ. We recommend these be delivered in August.

Rootstock

Myrobalan B (*Prunus cerasifera*) is a vigorous rootstock producing a tree up to 7x7m, depending on the vigour of the cultivar grafted onto it, and variation in soil, climate, fertilisation, irrigation and pruning. It is suitable for heavy and light soils and is resistant to bacterial canker.

European and Japanese Plums

Japanese plums are more tolerant of milder winters (shorter chill requirement). European plums like hot dry summers and cold winters, they flower later than Japanese plums. Japanese cultivars bloom early, and so can be damaged by early spring frosts. Japanese plums are vigorous and some fruit on 1 year old wood as well as spurs, European plums fruit on 2 year wood, and branch less freely.

Plum Chart

Plums are here grouped by their season of ripening. This is the best starting point for you to choose cultivars suited to your needs. Next select by the uses that you desire.

Early Plums (January)				
Cultivar	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree	Rootstock / Availability
Billington	Dessert, Cooker	Early, Self Fert. Santa Rosa, Wilson's Early	Small, dark red skin, light red firm flesh, good flavour, good cooker, clingstone. Good cropper. (Japanese)	Sold Out 2011
Santa Rosa	Dessert, Cooker	Early, Self Fert. Duff's Early Jewel, Omega	Medium - large, purple red, yellow flesh, firm, sweet, juicy and aromatic. Clingstone. Hardy, upright, vigorous tree, good cropper. (Japanese)	Sold Out 2011
Wilson's Early	Dessert, Cooker	Early, Billington, Santa Rosa,	Small (bigger if thinned), bright red, flesh yellow, juicy, tart, clingstone. Medium vigour tree. (Japanese)	Sold Out 2011
Mid Season Plums (February - March)				
Cultivar	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree	Rootstock / Availability
Greengage, English	Dessert, Juice	Mid, D, Self Fert. Coe's Golden Drop, Angelina Burdett	Medium, round, green with bloom, flesh greenish - yellow, very sweet, juicy, succulent, tender, melting. Prone to splitting. Freestone. Medium vigour tree, round topped, light irregular cropper, low yields in cool summers. Probably first arrived in Britain from Italy, first records dated 1629. Later named Green Gage after Sir William Gage who introduced them from France sometime before 1724, to his garden Hengrave Hall, Bury St Edmunds. (European)	Sold Out 2011
Satsuma	Dessert, Cooker, Jam	Early, Part Self Fert. Santa Rosa	Large, deep red skin and flesh, juicy, good flavour. Clingstone. Spreading tree, good crops. (Japanese)	Sold Out 2011

Soft Fruit

\$10 per shrub, \$8 for orders of 8+ shrubs

We stock a selection of healthy, reliable soft fruit. These are one-year-old open ground grown bushes (approx 30+cm), posted to you bare-rooted.

Black Currants - Deciduous, 1-1.5 x 1-1.5m. Fruits on last summer's growth.
'**Goliath**'- Late season (Early January), large fruit, medium crops.
'**Kimberly**'- Mid season (Late December), good crops. Sold Out 2011
'**Blackcurrant**'- Mid season (Late December), good crops.

Red Currants - Deciduous, 1-1.5 x 1-1.5m. Fruits on spurs. N/A 2011

White Currants - Deciduous, 1-1.5 x 1-1.5m. Fruits on spurs. N/A 2011

Gooseberries - Deciduous, 1-1.5 x 1-1.5m. Fruits on spurs. Green fruit, mildew resistant.

Worcester Berry - Deciduous, 1.5-3 x 1.5-2m High. Fruits on spurs. Prolific small dark coloured gooseberry-like fruit, ripe early February. A vigorous bush with large thorns, mildew resistant. . SOLD OUT 2011

Herbaceous Plants

Open ground grown plants, couriered to you bare-rooted.

Russian Comfrey - *Symphytum x uplandicum*
\$4 per plant, \$3 each for orders of 8+ plants

The ultimate companion plant for fruit trees. Comfrey roots very deeply and mines up minerals to its large leaves which can be slashed down a few times over summer as mulch. Leaves contain good quantities of nitrogen and potassium. Is also a famous medicinal herb. Comfrey is a deciduous herbaceous perennial, forming a slowly expanding clump. It is difficult to remove established plant, but does not spread by seed. Large leaves and pretty flowers enjoyed by bees. 1x1m. SOLD OUT 2011

Creeping Evergreen Comfrey - *Symphytum sp.*
\$4 per plant, \$3 each for orders of 8+ plants

Great companion plant for fruit trees and berry bushes. An evergreen perennial, forming an excellent ground cover by spreading on the soil surface. Leaves can be slashed down a few times over summer as mulch. Does not spread by seed. Pretty flowers enjoyed by bees. 0.4m high. SOLD OUT 2011

Publications

Vegetable Planting Chart for Coastal Otago / Southland

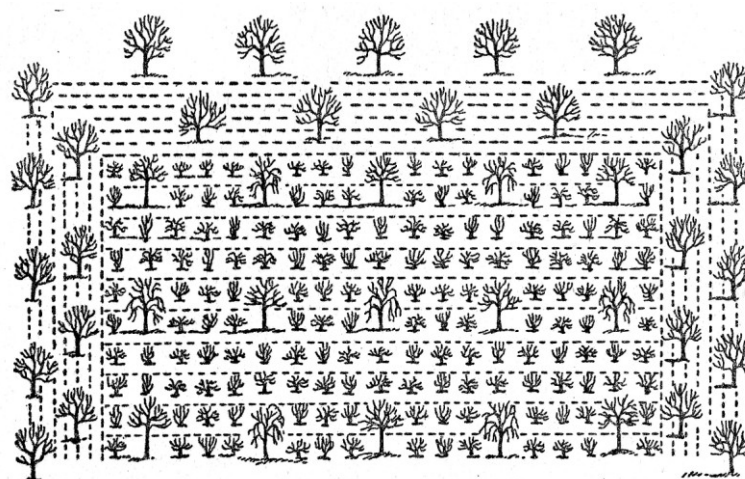
\$4 per A3 Wall Chart. Delivery \$1.80

Wall chart shows which months vegetables can be sown direct, into trays or planted as seedlings

Edible and Useful Trees and Shrubs for the Dunedin Area

\$10 per booklet, \$8 each for orders over 10 booklets. Delivery \$1.80

A 32 page booklet, by J. Ross, 2002. 'A fine selection of multifunctional plants suited to organic and permaculture plantings in town and countryside.' Extensive tables of trees and shrubs give basic information on botanical name, size, multiple uses and preferred conditions. A great starting point for further research into what grows well in the south of the South Island coastal climates. Plant lists given for: Fruit, Nuts, Vegetable Uses, Edible Flowers, Animal forage, Chicken Forage, Bee Forage, Timber, Coppice, Dye, Shelter, Nitrogen Fixing.



Edible Garden Design

& Consultancy Services

Creating gardens of abundant, fresh, healthy food, by providing a range of services to suit your needs. Complete drawn designs or relevant advice and resources through consultancy sessions.

I use Permaculture and biological (organic) strategies to create productive, ecologically sustainable landscapes. I enjoy working collaboratively with clients who would like to be involved in the design process. I work as resourcefully as possible, using the least inputs (saving you money) to create maximum yields and benefits.

Consultancy

On-site advice and recommendations to improve or expand your present edible garden or to get you started. Assessment of site, soil, climate and the overall layout of your garden, we will talk through your needs and ideas. I provide layout solutions and recommend what will grow successfully. Onsite notes, drawings made and / or stakes in the ground to represent trees and mark new garden edges. Follow up information as needed. \$80 for the first hour, \$45 per hour thereafter, plus travel expenses.

Edible Garden Design

Complete drawn designs or more basic layout concept plans, providing appropriate plant lists, planting plans and soil amendment recommendations.

- Edible Garden Design that integrates with the whole garden and home
- Selection of plants proven to be productive, disease resistant and suited to the Coastal Otago climate
- Kitchen / Potager / Herb Gardens
- Orchards - Delicious berry and tree crops
- Soil testing and recommendations - biological / permaculture techniques and strategies used. Work to Certified Organic standards where necessary
- Back-up support to ensure the ongoing success of your garden
- Urban and rural

Beginning with an initial consultation, we talk through your ideas, what might be possible and make an initial site assessment. Measurements and soil tests may be taken. Having an existing property plan and aerial photo on hand is helpful. I encourage your participation, and we can discuss what aspects of the design and implementation you would like to be involved in.

I would then come back to you with initial concept ideas and sketches to talk through and for you to consider. There is no obligation to continue from this point, which usually costs about \$200 (for a suburban section). Based on \$80 for the first hour, \$45 per hour thereafter, plus travel expenses.

A drawn design can then be created with accompanying plant lists and soil amendment recommendations as needed. You may like to be involved in some of these more detailed decisions or you may leave it to me. Total cost averages \$700 for a suburban section; cost can be reduced by going to less detail, or by focusing on part of the garden. We will discuss these costs at the initial consultation. Based on \$80 for the first hour, \$45 per hour thereafter, plus travel expenses.

Planting and Soil Amendment

I can source reliable, productive plants, amend soils and plant for (or with) you. I can recommend and/or organise landscapers if any major work is needed to be done before planting. \$30 per hour, plus travel and other expenses.

For examples of my work and inspiring garden images see below and on my photo sharing site:
http://www.flickr.com/photos/edible_garden_design/

Ordering and Receiving

We are a mail order nursery.

Orders are taken year round and processed after stock take in March, until sold out for the winter.

Please use the postal order form provided. To email: copy and paste order form by using 'select text' to highlight text then copy and paste to an email. Or email providing the information required on the order form. Orders will be acknowledged and an invoice sent.

Payment may be made by direct credit to our account or by cheque once we send your invoice. Full payment is required one month before dispatch.

Some cultivars are propagated in limited numbers and may be sold out early, so if possible please indicate with your order your next preferences or indicate that we may substitute a similar cultivar, i.e. same season and uses.

Delivery

All plants are sent by courier bare rooted, within the first two weeks of either July or August. Please indicate on your order which week you prefer. We recommend that bare rooted plants be planted immediately in a pre-prepared site (see below).

Delivery Charges

Delivery is charged on top of the price of plants. Plants will be sent by courier and charged per size of order. See order form for current charges per unit (0.1m²). This is approximately 5 trees or 7 soft fruit bushes or 40 herbaceous plants. Please note extra \$3 for rural delivery. Delivery charges may change.

Bare Rooted Plant Care

Pre-prepare planting holes months ahead of planting if possible, by digging in mineral amendments and compost. Upon arrival un-wrap plants straight away, water and re-wrap. Keep all bare rooted plants cool and their roots covered, moist and away from frost until planting. If there is to be a delay of more than a few days before planting, heel into moist earth in the shade. Do not plant into sodden or frozen ground. Make sure planting holes are much wider than the root system. Plant only to the depth of the uppermost roots. Spread and layer the roots as the soil goes in around them. Firm the soil around the roots without damaging them, using fingertips. Leave no air gaps. Water straight away, slowly soak with enough water to moisten through to the bottom roots, this helps bring fine soil particles into contact with the roots.

Compost/ seaweed/ minerals etc may then be added to the soil surface. Mulch on top of this to prevent weed growth and keep the soil moist. Newspaper (7mm) or cardboard (double layer), well overlapped, with meadow hay on top can keep weeds at bay for a year. Keep mulch away from the tree's stem. Stake all trees at planting. Tie midway up the tree between two stakes, allowing some movement. Check after rain and wind. We recommend pruning off a third of the length of the new growth of trees at planting, we do this before we send them to you as it strengthens the stems and helps them grow vigorously. You may like to prune them a little more at planting if you require lower branching.

Aftercare

Continue surface feeding (under mulch) and watering in accordance with your soil's needs and the plant's growth. Mulch and establish appropriate groundcover plants to keep weeds, especially grass, away. Carefully chosen groundcover and companion plants can help improve soil structure and fertility. They can also aid with pest and disease prevention. Pinch off all flowers/ fruit until tree is growing vigorously and has strong branches, usually in its third summer you can leave a few fruit on. Remove all growth from below the graft union.

Terms and Conditions of Trade

The placing of an order implies acceptance of the Terms and Conditions of trading explained above and below.

Delivery to your address is normally by courier or by post for smaller parcels. In all cases, carriage is at the purchaser's risk. Any claims arising from loss, delay, deterioration or damage in transit must be made to the last courier within 3 days of arrival. The customer pays for carriage. The prices quoted are correct at the time of going to press, but we reserve the right to make adjustments if necessary to courier costs.

We take the greatest care to see that our plants are well packaged, in good condition and are of reliable quality. We will not be responsible for the replacement of any plant that fails to grow due to unsuitable soil conditions, adverse weather, damage, neglect or any other cause beyond our control. We cannot give warranty expressed or implied as to their growth, description or quality.

In the event of any error of ours in making up a consignment: Please notify us, where upon the matter will be put right either by a further dispatch or by adjustment of payment. If you have any query or complaint about goods, please let us know promptly.

Appendix –Exhaustive Apple & Pear Cultivar Information (Some Cultivars Not Included)

Apples

Akane

An early dessert apple, also used for drying and cooking. Fruit is small to medium, flat-rounded and coloured bright red. The flesh is white, juicy, crisp, slightly chewy, and sweet with a slight strawberry flavour. Retains its flavour and shape well when cooked. The fruit hangs well on the tree when ripe allowing harvesting to be extended over a period.

The tree grows with medium vigour, it starts bearing fruit young, crops well and may need thinning to keep fruit size up. It is healthy, resistant to black spot and powdery mildew. Pollination group D.

Raised in 1937 from a cross of Jonathan X Worcester Pearmain at the Morioka Experimental Station, Japan and introduced in 1970. Also called: Primrouge, Prime Red, Tokyo Rose, Prime Red Akane.

Beauty of Bath

An early dessert apple. The fruit is small to medium, flat-rounded. Coloured pale white to green, flushed and have bright red stripes. The flesh is soft, juicy, sweet and fairly sharp. It is slightly acid and aromatic with a distinctive flavour. The fruit drops when ripe and may even drop early. It does not store, so is best enjoyed from the tree.

It is a vigorous tree, with an upright spreading form; it is slow to start fruiting but then crops heavily. Tip bearer. It is sulphur shy and potash demanding. It is said to tolerate areas with high rainfall, cool summer temperatures and low sunshine hours. It is a naturally healthy tree, resistant to black spot, canker and mildew, slightly susceptible to cedar rust and susceptible to bitter pit. Pollination group C.

Originated with market gardeners of Bailbrook, near Bath, Somerset, UK, in the 19th century. Introduced by G. Cooling of Bath in about 1864, and received a First Class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1887. Beauty of Bath became one of the most important very early dessert apples grown in the UK. Commercial growers now prefer other varieties because of its tendency to drop its fruit, but it remains a popular garden variety. Progeny: Beauty of Bedford, Discovery (?), and Exeter Cross.

Belle de Boskoop

An early dessert, cooking and cider apple. Fruit is medium-large, with an irregular round-conical shape. A lovely dull gold base colour is flushed orange-red, striped red with a fine ochre russet. Flesh is pale cream, tinged green, crisp, coarse, firm, with a sharp, aromatic flavour which mellows when stored. High vitamin C content. Cooked is a golden, thick puree, brisk, well flavoured, hardly needing sweetening also makes good cider. The fruit stores well, sweetening and softening markedly.

The tree is vigorous, spreading, is slow to begin fruiting but is then a good cropper. It tolerates high rainfall and humidity, and is also good in low rainfall areas. Has attractive blossom. Is a healthy tree resistant to black spot, canker, cedar rust, brown rot and fire blight. Pollination group C. Is a triploid so it will not pollinate other trees. Calville Blanc de Hiver is a good pollinator for Belle de Boskoop.

Named after the small community of Boskoop, Holland, where it was discovered in 1856 by K.J.W. Ottolander. Believed to have been a bud sport of Reinette de Montfort. Received RHS Award of Merit in 1897. Is grown commercially in the Netherlands, Germany, France and elsewhere in Europe. Other names: Schone van Boskoop, Boskoop, Gold Reinette, Goudrent, Monsterous Reinette and many more.

Bramley's Seedling

A late cooking apple also used for juicing and cider making. A large flat-rounded fruit with an irregular 'blocky' shape. Has a greenish-yellow skin with broken broad red stripes and flush. Skin becomes smooth, shiny and greasy when ripe. Flesh is yellowish-white, firm and juicy with a sharply acidic flavour unless tree ripened, is very high in vitamin C. It cooks to a pale cream puree, retaining its good strong acidic flavour, excellent for pies. Used for cider making

and also makes an excellent sharp tasting juice. Keeps very well retaining much of its acidity and flavour over the winter.

Tree is very vigorous with a spreading form, thick shoots and leathery leaves. A part tip bearer, thinning is recommended as it is a heavy biennial cropper, slow to start fruiting. Is recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or less sunlight hours, needs good shelter. Blossom is an attractive bright pink, but is susceptible to late spring frosts. A healthy tree, although susceptible to black spot in wet areas, it is resistant to mildew and canker. Susceptible to bitter pit. Pollination group D, is a triploid so will not pollinate others. Katy and Lord Lambourne are good pollinators for Bramley's Seedling.

Betsy Brailsford raised the original Bramley's Seedling tree in her cottage garden at Southwell, Nottinghamshire, UK, 1809-1813. In 1856 the tree came to the notice of nurseryman Henry Merryweather, who named it Bramley's Seedling after Mr Bramley, a butcher, who owned the cottage garden at the time. Introduced in 1865 it received a First Class Certificate from the RHS in 1883, soon after it was grown by commercial growers. It has since then become by far the most widely grown and best known cooking apple in the UK. Other names: Bramley, Bramley's Samling, Triomphe de Kiel.

Brownlees' Russet

A late season dessert apple also used for cooking. Fruit is medium sized, short-round-conical, green with a slight brown-red flush and grey-brown russet. Flesh is cream, tinged green, juicy and crisp. Is sweet-sharp with an aromatic, nutty, intense fruity flavour, also good cooked.

Tree is moderately vigorous with an upright form. It is a good irregular cropper with ornamental pink blossom. Is recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or less sunlight hours, tolerates high rainfall and is hardy. Resistant to black spot, mildew and canker. Pollination group C. Self fertile.

William Brownlees of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, UK, raised and introduced Brownlees Russet c1848.

Charles Ross

A mid-season apple, eaten raw, cooked, juiced or used for cider. A medium to large conical fruit, it is greenish yellow, flushed orange red with broken bright red stripes. Looks like a Cox's Orange Pippin. The flesh is creamy white, coarse-textured, firm, juicy, and sweet with a good light aromatic flavour. Doesn't store well. Cooked is good, sweet, slightly pear-like, holding its shape fairly well. Juice and cider is medium sharp.

The tree is moderately vigorous, with an upright to spreading form. A good cropper, its blossom is susceptible to late frost so avoid frost pockets or flats. It likes a lime soil and is sulphur-shy. It is tolerant of cool summer temperatures and/or lower sunlight hours and high rainfall. Resistant to black spot. Pollination group C. Partly self-fertile but will fruit better if pollinated by another cultivar.

A cross of Peasgood's Nonsuch X Cox's Orange Pippin raised by Charles Ross, at Newbury Park, Berkshire, UK. It was originally named Thomas Andrew Knight after the famous pomologist, and first exhibited under this name in 1890, then renamed 'Charles Ross' in 1899 at the request of his employer Captain Carstairs or friend, nurseryman William Pope receiving a First Class Certificate from the RHS. Grown commercially on a small scale in the UK, also in home gardens. Very handsome, prized exhibition variety. Progeny: Eros.

Cornish Aromatic

A late dessert apple. Medium-large, conical, ribbed and very distinctly five crowned. Coloured green-gold, with a bright red flush and broken, short, darker red stripes. Variable amounts of russet, from small russet dots to large ochre russet patches, producing pretty patterns over the underlying colours. White flesh with greenish tinges, firm and rather dry. Has a fine sweet-sharp aromatic, good, nutty, almost spicy flavour in good years but may lack flavour in poor years.

Tree is vigorous, hardy and prefers wet climate. Is a very healthy tree resistant to black spot and canker. Pollination group D.

Thought to have been grown in Cornwall for many centuries. Was first described by Sir Christopher Hawkins in 1813.

Discovery

An early dessert apple with medium sized, flat-round fruit, flushed bright blood red over greenish yellow. Flesh is cream and stained pink, firm, fine-textured, crisp, fairly sweet, juicy and good flavoured with a strawberry hint. Keeps well for an early apple. Skin can be prone to cracking.

The tree grows with medium vigour, has an upright spreading form, and is slow to start fruiting then crops well. It tends towards tip bearing and its blossoms are frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours and/or low rainfall areas. A healthy tree resistant to black spot and very resistant to mildew. Recommended by most organic authorities. "The best early variety by far" (Geoff Hamilton).
Pollination group C.

Raised circa 1949 by Mr Dummer, a farm worker of Blacksmith's Corner, Langham, Essex, UK, from a Worcester Pearmain crossed possibly with a Beauty of Bath. The story goes that Dummer raised a number of Worcester Pearmain seedlings and chose the best one. He only had one arm, and when his wife broke her ankle the seedling was left for weeks simply covered by a sack. It somehow survived and grew to a tree producing great fruit, which did not drop and kept longer than most very early apples. Nurseryman Jack Matthews of Thurston, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, marketed the variety under the name 'Thurston August'. It was renamed Discovery in 1962 and is now a popular early variety commercially grown in the UK. The mother tree still grows in Langham. Progeny: Red Devil.

Egremont Russet

A mid-season dessert apple, also good for juicing. Medium-sized flat-round fruit, coloured greenish yellow turning golden with slight orange flush and ochre russet. Its flesh is white, firm, crisp and sweet with a good nutty aromatic flavour.

The tree is moderately vigorous, upright and compact, it starts fruiting at a young age and is a reliable good cropper. The blossom is frost tolerant. It freely produces spurs, so suits to cordon and espalier forms. It is also suited to growing in pots. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Doesn't tolerate high rainfall. It is resistant to black spot and canker, it is susceptible to cedar rust and bitter pit. Pollination group B, partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another cultivar.

Thought to be an English variety. Possibly raised on the estate of Lord Egremont, Petworth, Sussex, which was renowned for fruit in the early 1800's. Nurseryman J. Scott of Merriott, Somerset, UK, first recorded it in 1872. A very popular garden variety, has been grown commercially in the UK.

Ellison's Orange

Ellison's Orange is a mid-season dessert apple, which also makes good juice. A medium-sized, round to conical shaped fruit. Coloured greenish to yellow, red flushed and striped, with a greasy skin if stored. The flesh is pale cream, juicy, melting and crisp with an excellent intense, rich, aromatic, aniseed flavour similar to Cox's Orange Pippin.

The tree grows with medium vigour, bears young and is a heavy cropper. A somewhat biennial bearer and a part tip bearer, it has frost tolerant blossom. Suited to growing in pots and has very attractive blossom. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours, and/or low rainfall areas. A healthy tree, it is resistant to black spot and mildew, although susceptible to canker in humid areas. Pollination group D, is part self-fertile but will do better if pollinated by another cultivar.

Ellison's Orange is a cross of Cox's Orange Pippin X Calville Blanc made by the Rev C. C. Ellison of Bracebridge, Lincolnshire, UK and Mr Wipf, gardener at Hartsholme Hall in the last years of 19th century. First recorded in 1904. Pennell & Son of Lincoln introduced the variety in 1911. Received an Award of Merit in 1911 and a First Class Certificate in 1917 from the RHS. Planted commercially in the UK in the 1920-30's. No longer grown commercially but is still a popular garden variety as it shares the eating qualities of Cox's Orange Pippin but is a healthier tree. Progeny: Lynn's Pippin, Merton Beauty, and St Ailred.

Epicure (Laxton's Epicure)

Epicure is an early dessert apple. It is small, round-conical with slight ribbing, coloured greenish-yellow with a dark orange-red flush and thick red stripes. Flesh is cream coloured, juicy, crisp, and sweet with a slightly aromatic, delicate, excellent refreshing flavour. Flavour deteriorates after picking.

The tree is un-vigorous, starts fruiting young, a spur bearer and a heavy cropper. May need thinning to produce good sized fruit. Is hardy, with a compact upright-spreading shape. Blossoms are frost tolerant and ornamental. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Generally a healthy tree but is susceptible to bitter pit. Pollination Group C, partly self-fertile but will fruit better if pollinated by another cultivar.

Bred by the Laxton Bros., Bedford, UK, in 1909 from Wealthy X Cox's Orange Pippin. Introduced in 1929. Received the RHS Award of Merit 1931 and won the Bunyard Cup 1929, 1932. Epicure is a popular garden variety. Other names: Laxton's Epicure, Epicurian, Epikur.

Fortune (Laxton's Fortune)

Fortune is a mid-season dessert apple also used for juicing. Medium sized fruit of short-round-conical shape. Greenish-yellow, striped and flushed red, thin skinned. Flesh is white, firm, sweet, juicy and slightly aromatic. Attractive and rich when fully tree ripened, loses crispness after picking. Juice is medium sharp.

The tree is moderately vigorous, compact and hardy. It fruits young and is a biennial bearer of good crops. It is a part tip bearer and its blossom is frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. A healthy tree resistant to black spot and mildew although somewhat susceptible to canker. Pollination group C, partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another cultivar.

Bred by the Laxton Bros., Bedford, UK in 1904 from Cox's Orange Pippin X Wealthy and introduced in 1931. Received RHS First Class Certificate in 1948. Fortune is a popular home-grown apple, and was grown commercially in the UK in former times.

Grenadier

An early cooking apple. Large, round-conical, ribbed, greenish-yellow fruit. Its flesh is white, firm, fine textured, crisp and sharp. Pale cream and fluffy when cooked, with an excellent sharp flavour. A poor keeper.

The tree grows with medium vigour. It is hardy and compact. A heavy cropping tip bearer. Has a long flowering period. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours, tolerates a wet climate and wet soil. It is potash demanding. Resistant to black spot and canker. Pollination group C, is partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another cultivar.

First recorded in Slough, UK in 1862 and introduced to commerce in about 1875. Its origin is unknown. Received a First Class Certificate from the RHS in 1883. The most widely grown early commercial cooking apple in the UK. Also a popular home grown variety.

Hetlina

An early dessert apple. Medium sized, with attractive bright red flush. Flesh is crisp, very firm, with good flavour.

Tree produces reliably and is healthy.

Originated in Czechoslovakia. One of the higher rating apples in the recent NZ studies undertaken on antioxidant and other beneficial compound levels.

Irish Peach

An early dessert apple. Medium sized, round-conical, with pale yellow greasy skin, flushed brownish-red. Flesh is pale cream, juicy, crisp, sweet-sharp with an excellent balanced aromatic flavour unusual in an early apple. Best eaten from the tree as its quality deteriorates when stored.

Tree is vigorous, upright and very hardy. Slow to start fruiting then a somewhat irregular but good cropper. Is a tip bearer. Is recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or less sunlight hours. Resistant to cedar rust. Pollination group B.

Irish Peach is believed to have originated in Sligo, Ireland. Nurseryman John Robertson of Kilkenny sent it to the London Horticultural Society in 1819. It was popular in Victorian and Edwardian England when it was grown commercially in Kent.

Kidd's Orange Red

A mid season Cox's Orange Pippin type dessert apple. Medium sized conical fruit, coloured pale yellow/gold with variable amounts of ochre russet. Flushed deep pink-crimson with dark stripes. It is juicy and crisp, with a sweet-sharp, rich, aromatic flavour. Best left on tree to fully develop its flavour. Stores well.

The tree grows with medium vigour, with an upright, compact shape. It spurs freely and is a good reliable cropper. May need thinning. Said to grow well without pruning. Blossom is attractive. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours, but not wet areas. It is a healthy tree, being resistant to black spot, mildew, fire blight, cedar rust. Susceptible to canker. Pollination group D, partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another cultivar.

A New Zealand apple bred from Cox's Orange Pippin X Red Delicious in 1924 by James Hatton Kidd, a fruit farmer and amateur breeder in Greytown, Wairarapa. Introduced to the UK in 1932 and received the RHS Award of Merit in

1973. Was grown commercially in New Zealand and to a small extent in the UK. Popular garden apple. Progeny: Gala. Sport: Captain Kidd.

Kingston Black

A late season cider apple. Fruit is small, conical, and yellow-orange with a deep maroon flush. Cider qualities: bitter-sharp, full bodied, distinctive flavour, vintage quality. Fruit keeps well.

Tree is moderately vigorous with a spreading form. It is slow to start fruiting, then a fair cropper. It is slightly susceptible to black spot and canker and resistant to brown rot. Pollination group D.

Originated in Somerset, UK, in the late 1800's. Other name: Black Taunton.

Lady Sudeley

A medium to large early dessert apple, round to conical in shape. It is greenish yellow/gold, striped bold red and flushed pink. Its flesh is cream, juicy, firm and quite sweet, with a good strong aromatic flavour and an underlying astringency.

The tree is moderately vigorous with an upright spreading form. It spurs freely and is a part tip bearer, producing good crops. Its attractive blossom is frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Suits growing in a pot. A healthy tree, resistant to black spot. Pollination group D, partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another cultivar.

Raised about 1849 by a cottager called Jacob, probably when farm bailiff at Sharsted Farm, Chatham, Kent. Taken to Petworth, Sussex in 1850, where he set up as 'sheep doctor' and taxidermist. Originally called Jacob's Strawberry. Introduced in 1885 by George Bunyard & Co., Maidstone, Kent, who renamed it after his best customer. Heavily promoted in the 1890's being as colourful as 'Yankee' imports and the dresses worn by Lady Sudeley to court. Received an Award of Merit from the RHS in 1884. Became a market and garden fruit that remained on sale till the 1930's. Still widely grown privately.

Liberty

A medium-sized round to conical late season dessert apple, also used for cooking. Greenish yellow, flushed and striped bright red overlain with white/silver bloom. The flesh is whitish-yellow, juicy, crisp and slightly coarse textured. It has a good sweet-sharp flavour if tree ripened and stores for a couple of months.

The tree is vigorous and spreading, starts fruiting at a young age and is a good regular cropper. An easy care tree, it is very resistant to black spot, mildew, fire blight and cedar rust. Tolerates high rainfall. Pollination group C, is partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another cultivar.

Raised by R. Lamb in 1974, from the varieties Macoun X Purdue at the New York State Agricultural Experimental Station, Geneva, New York, USA. It was introduced in 1978.

Monty's Surprise

A mid season, medium-large dessert and cooking apple (up to 400grams). Coloured green with a red flush, flesh is crisp, with good flavour. It cooks well.

Tree is vigorous and healthy. Partial tip bearer. Pollination group unknown (flowering around late October). Possibly self fertile.

One of the highest rating apples in the recent NZ studies undertaken on antioxidant and other beneficial compound levels. The Original Monty's Surprise tree is a 90 year old seedling growing in the North Island.

Peasgood's Nonsuch

A mid-season dessert apple. A great cooker from early season. A very large round fruit, pale green turning yellow with broad broken red stripes and flushed orange-red. Its flesh is white, soft and juicy with a sweet-sharp, aromatic flavour. Sweet with a puree texture when cooked. Good baked.

The tree is very hardy, growing with medium vigour to a compact, round-headed shape. It spurs freely and is a good cropper. Blossom is susceptible to frost. It is resistant to black spot and susceptible to canker. Pollination group C, partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another cultivar.

Originally grown by the young Mrs Peasgood at Grantham, Lincolnshire, UK, from seed sown in about 1858, possibly from the variety Catshead. Later taken with her to Stamford, Lincolnshire. Received a First Class Certificate

from RHS in 1874. A very popular home-grown cooker. Other names: Sans Parcille de Peasgood, Gold-reinette von Peasgood, Renet auriu de Peasgood, Renet zolotoi Pisguda. Progeny: Charles Ross, Colonel Yate, Houblon, Monarch, Reverend W Wilks (?), Rival.

Prima

A mid-season dessert apple also used for cider. Medium sized, round, yellow-green, with a bright red blush and stripe, waxy. Flesh is yellow, crisp, juicy and sub-acid with a rich, fruity flavour. It doesn't store.

The tree is vigorous, and spreading. A good cropper. Resistant to black spot, mildew and fire blight. Susceptible to canker, cedar rust, Codling moth and bitter pit. Pollination group C.

Has a complex parentage involving *Malus floribunda*. Carries gene for scab resistance. Raised in 1957 by the Universities Purdue, Rutgers and Illinois in USA. Introduced in 1970.

Spartan

A mid-season Red Delicious/McIntosh type dessert apple. Of medium size, round-conical in shape and ribbed. Has a tough, smooth, greenish-yellow skin almost completely flushed deep maroon and covered with bloom. Its flesh is white, crisp and very juicy, with an aromatic sweet-sharp strawberry/melon flavour. Best left on tree to develop its flavour, fruit drops when ripe although it may drop its fruit early. Keeps well but the flavour fades.

The tree is hardy, growing with medium vigour in an upright spreading form. Producing good crops. It spurs freely and thinning is essential if many fruits set. Needs regular feeding. Its blossom is frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Healthy, resistant to black spot, mildew, fire blight and cedar rust. Slightly susceptible to canker. Pollination group D, is self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another cultivar.

A McIntosh X Yellow Newtown Pippin cross made in 1926 by R. C. Palmer at the Dominion Experiment Station, Summerland, British Columbia, Canada. Introduced in 1936. An important commercial variety grown in North America and elsewhere. Grown on a small scale in the UK.

Sunset

Sunset is a mid-season Cox's Orange Pippin like dessert apple. A small-medium, round fruit, coloured gold, flushed orange and striped red. Small russet patches. Flesh is pale cream, firm, crisp, fine textured, moderately juicy and sweet-sharp with a good intense aromatic flavour.

The tree grows with medium vigour and is compact and suited to growing in a pot. Produces spurs very freely. Regular heavy crops may need thinning to keep up fruit size. Ornamental blossom is tolerant of frost. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Prefers a dry cool climate. Resistant to black spot. Susceptible to canker. Pollination group C, self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another cultivar.

Raised from a Cox's Orange Pippin seed by G. C. Addy, Igtham, Kent, UK, circa 1918. Named and introduced in 1933. Received the RHS Award of Merit in 1960. Unpopular as a commercial alternative to Cox's Orange Pippin despite being more disease resistant, because of its tendency to over-crop and produce small fruit. Very good home garden variety. Progeny: Pixie (?).

Tydeman's Late Orange

A late season Cox's Orange Pippin type dessert apple. Medium sized, round-conical in shape. It is golden yellow, tinged green with an orange-red flush, striped red with fine russet netting. Its flesh is cream coloured, firm, crisp, fairly juicy and sweet, with a good, rich, sub-acid, aromatic flavour. Keeps well, its sharpness mellowing.

The tree is vigorous, with whippy growth. It spurs freely, and is a good cropper. Thinning may be necessary at times to produce good sized fruit. Blossom is attractive and frost resistant. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Prefers a dry climate. Resistant to black spot and mildew. Very susceptible to fire blight. Pollination group D.

Henry M. Tydeman raised Tydeman's Late Orange in 1930 from Laxton's Superb X Cox's Orange Pippin at the East Malling Research Station, Kent, UK. Introduced in 1949. Received the RHS Award of Merit in 1965. Grown commercially on a small scale in the UK, it continues to be a popular garden variety. Other name: Tydeman's Late Cox.

Pears – Cultivar Information

Beurre Hardy

A mid-season dessert and cooking pear. Medium to large round-conical fruit, yellow with cinnamon russet, occasionally with a red flush. Flesh is white, smooth, melting, buttery and very juicy. Rich aromatic flavour. Best picked just before it readily parts from the tree.

The tree is vigorous, upright and quite hardy. It is slow to come into bearing then produces regular heavy crops in a warm location. Blossom is frost resistant and the leaves have scarlet autumn colour. A healthy tree, it is resistant to black spot. Moderately susceptible to fire blight, susceptible to stony pit and blossom blight. Pollination group D. Not a good pollinator of other trees.

Raised by Bonnet in M. Boulogne, France, around 1820. The nurseryman Jamin obtained it in 1830 and named it after Hardy, director of the Jardins Luxembourg in Paris. Widely grown commercially in France, other continental European countries and on a small scale in the UK.

Jargonelle

A medium sized early dessert pear. Long conical shaped, pale yellow with a slight flush. Flesh is pale yellow, very tender, juicy and sweet with a very good, slightly musky flavour. Fruit is best picked and used as soon as ripe as it is prone to rotting from the core.

The tree is moderately vigorous, spreading, straggling and a heavy cropper. A tip bearer and therefore not suitable for training as cordons or espaliers. It has frost resistant ornamental blossom. Recommended for areas with a cool climate, cold soils and/or short season. A healthy tree, resistant to black spot. Pollination group C, is a triploid so will not pollinate other pears.

An ancient variety of unknown origin, first recorded in 1629. Other names: English Jargonelle, Grosse Cuisse Madame

Louise Bonne of Jersey

A mid season, dessert and cooking pear. Medium sized and pear shaped it is yellowish-green with a red flush and spots. Flesh is white, smooth, melting, sweet and slightly sub-acid, with a good aromatic flavour.

The tree is moderately vigorous, upright growing then spreading with age. It is hardy, and a regular, good cropper. A partial tip bearer that needs thinning if it sets a large crop. Recommended for pot growing. Recommended for areas with a cool climate, cold soils and/or short season. A healthy tree resistant to black spot. Pollination group C, is self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another variety.

Raised in 1788 by Longueval in Avranches, Normandy, France. Originally called just 'Louise', then 'Louise Bonne' and later 'Louise Bonne d'Avranches'. Its present name probably arose when it was introduced to England via the Channel Island of Jersey.

Starkrimson

Early season, dessert and cooking pear. Medium sized, bright red. Flesh is white, medium - firm, fine grained, crisp, very juicy, sweet and slightly sub acid. Good for canning.

The Tree is vigorous, upright, hardy and a very good cropper. Is recommended for areas with a cool climate/cold soils/short season. Has slight susceptibility to black spot, canker, fire blight, mildew, stony pith and blossom blight.

Starkrimson originated as a sport, or a spontaneous mutation. Discovered in Missouri (USA), as a branch of red pears growing on a Clapp's Favorite tree. The discovery was made in the early 1950's. Was patented by Stark Brothers Nursery.

