

Variety	Image	Origin	Year	Description	Uses	Season, Storage	Height, Spread	Pollinator, Chill Hours	Growing Conditions	Yield	Pruning	Plant, Pot	Disease Risk
Gala, Royal Gala		New Zealand	1965	Apples have red-orange streaks over a golden background. Crisp white flesh has a delicious, tangy-sweet flavor. A small to medium-sized crisp apple. Thin, tawny skin is yellow-green with a red blush overlaid with reddish-orange streaks. Flesh is yellowish-white, crisp and grainy with a mild flavor. Cross of three of the world's best known apples: Kidd's Orange Red (a cross of Red Delicious and Cox's Orange Pippin) x Golden Delicious. One of the most widely available commercial fruit. Flesh is very crisp, firm, juicy, dense, aromatic, subacid. Vigorous tree must be heavily thinned for proper fruit size. Is a good pollinator. Apples store well up to 2 months excellent quality, good keeper, very popular with growers and consumers. Hardy where temperatures do not go above 100 degrees F. for long periods. Very susceptible to fireblight.	Eating	Gala apples are grown from May through September in the northern hemisphere, but, like most apples, are available almost all year through the use of cold storage and controlled atmosphere storage. Gala is a donally propagated apple cultivar with a mild and sweet flavor. In 2019, it surpassed Red Delicious as the apple cultivar with the highest production in the United States, according to the US Apple Association. It was the first time in over 50 years that any cultivar was produced more than Red Delicious.	Standard - 20-25 feet Reaches - 6-8 feet.	NOTE - If not self pollinating, needs a compatible cultivar - growing within 100' of the tree for standard, 50' for semi-dwarf and 20' for dwarf varieties - to ensure pollination. Another mid-season blooming apple, the Gala apple tree is partially self-fertile, but a nearby pollination partner of a different variety is beneficial. The following varieties will pollinate this apple tree. (Most white-blossom crab-apples will also be good pollinators for this variety.) Liberty, Fuji, Goldrush, most crabapples Wolf River, WineCrisp, Tyleman's Late Orange, Sweet Sixteen, Sweet Coppin, Sundance, Spartan, Snowsweet, Scarlett O'Hara, Sansa, Saint Edmund's Pippin, Reinette Clochard, Redfree, Red Delicious, Pristine, Priscilla, Porter's Perfection, Pixie Crunch, Plimston Pine Apple, Pine Golden Pippin, Novassy, Northern Spy, Newtown Pippin, Michelin, Margl, Macoun, Lady Apple, Kingston Black, King David, Kid's Orange Red, Keepsake, Jonathon, Jonalicious, Hudson's Golden Gem, Honeycrisp, Hewe's Crab, Herenforbshir Redstreak, Harry Masters Jersey, Harrison, Granny Smith, Golden Hornet, Galarina, Frostbite, Florida, Fiesta, Esopus Spitzenburg, Erwin Bauer, Enterprise, Empire, Crimson Crisp, Cortland, Cornish Gullflower, Cheftain, Chestnut Crab, Calville Blank of river, Burgundy Blue Pearmain	Full sun, Well-drained moist soil, with good organic material. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.	Standard - 6 - 12 bushels at maturity Reaches - 3/4 - 1 bushel.	Prune in late winter/early spring, while trees are still dormant.	Gala Apples are very susceptible to apple scab and fire blight, and may be resistant or susceptible to juniper rust, while being moderately susceptible to powdery mildew.	
Golden Delicious		Australia	1973	'Golden Delicious' is a large, yellowish-green skinned cultivar and very sweet to the taste. It is prone to bruising and shiveling, so it needs careful handling and storage. One of the most popular varieties in the world. Due to its regular size, even color and storage qualities the fruit is widely sold commercially. Uniform light green-yellow coloration, very sweet. A good pollinator.	Eating, Baking	It is a favorite for salads, apple sauce, and apple butter. Speckles on the skin are normal 'Golden Delicious' are harvested from autumn through winter.'Golden Delicious' is a yellow apple, one of the 15 most popular cultivars in the United States and is one of the best pollinators for other varieties.	Standard - 20 feet. Reaches - 6-8 feet.	The Golden Delicious apple tree is partially self-fertile, but a nearby pollination partner of a different variety is beneficial. The following varieties will pollinate this apple tree. (Most white-blossom crab-apples will also be good pollinators for this variety.) Gala, Pristine, Jonathan, GoldRush, Sweet Sixteen (in Northern districts), Wolf River, WineCrisp, Tyleman's Late Orange, Sweet Coppin, Sundance, Spartan, Snowsweet, Scarlett O'Hara, Sansa, Saint Edmund's Pippin, Reinette Clochard, Redfree, Red Delicious, Pristine, Priscilla, Porter's Perfection, Pixie Crunch, Plimston Pine Apple, Pine Golden Pippin, Novassy, Northern Spy, Newtown Pippin, Michelin, Margl, Macoun, Lady Apple, Kingston Black, King David, Kid's Orange Red, Keepsake, Jonathon, Hudson's Golden Gem, Honeycrisp, Hewe's Crab, Herenforbshir Redstreak, Harry Masters Jersey, Harrison, Granny Smith, Golden Hornet, Galarina, Fuji, Frostbite, Florida, Fiesta, Esopus Spitzenburg, Erwin Bauer, Enterprise, Empire, Crimson Crisp, Cortland, Cornish Gullflower, Cheftain, Chestnut Crab, Calville Blank of river, Burgundy Blue Pearmain	Full sun, Well-drained moist soil, with good organic material. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.	Standard - Approx 5-10 bushels at maturity. Reaches - 3/4 - 1 bushel.	Prune in late winter/early spring, while trees are still dormant.	Golden (Yellow) Delicious is susceptible to fire blight, juniper rust, apple scab and very susceptible to powdery mildew.	
Pink Lady (Cripps Pink or Paradise)		Cray County, West Virginia, US	1914	First apple with a trademark, Pink Lady® apples are a hardy apple and are available year-round as they store very well in cold storage. This sweet-tart apple has high sugars and high acids with a crisp bite and effervescent finish. It tends to fall more towards the tart side than sweet. It has a beautiful, bright white flesh that is slow to oxidize (in other words, slow to brown) making it a wonderful apple to entertain with. This apple is also one of the main varieties used for pre-packaged apple slices. The Pink Lady® apple is extremely versatile and can be used for baking, snacking, salads, pairing, or for sauce.	Eating, Baking, Sauce	The Pink Lady® apple is available from October through July. One of the finest late apples! Fruit is medium to large with a sweet-tart flavor and long storage life. Best flavor develops after four weeks in storage. It is so vigorous that it does well even in poor soils, and should not be over-fertilized.	Standard - 18-25 feet	A Pink Lady apple tree is not self-fertile and needs a pollination partner of a different variety nearby. The following varieties will pollinate this apple tree. (Most white-blossom crab-apples will also be good pollinators for this variety.) Gala, Granny Smith, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Fuji, Pixie Crunch, Pristine, Sundance Yellow Transparent, Wolf River, WineCrisp, William's Pride, Wickson, Sweet Sixteen, Sweet Coppin, Sunscrap, Spartan, SnowSweet, Saint Edmund's Pippin, Refree, Priscilla, Porter's Perfection, Pink Pearl, Pink Lady, Novassy, Newtown Pippin, Margl, Lady Apple, King David, Kidd's Orange Red, Idared, Hudson's Golden Gem, Hewe's Crab, Harrison, Grimes Golden, Golden Russet, Galarina, Frostbite, Freyberg, Fameuse/Snow Apple, Erwin Bauer, Egremont Russet, Duchess of Oldenburg, Dolgo, Crimson Crisp, Cortland, Chestnut Crab, Burgundy, Blue Pearmain, Antonovka, Alkmene	Spacing - 18 ft, Full Sun, Well-drained, fertile soil. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.	Remove any suckers coming from the rootstock. Remove any crossed, crowded or inward growing limbs in late winter or very early spring.	Pink Lady apples are very susceptible to apple scab and fire blight and resistant to juniper rust and powdery mildew.		
Lodi Heirloom Semi-dwarf		Ohio and New York	1911-1924	Light green to pale yellow flushed with deeper yellow. Resistant to scab. Tangy taste. Eaten throughout the southern states. The Lodi is an apple cultivar that is a hybrid of the 'Yellow Transparent' and 'Montgomery Sweet' (Autumn Bough) cultivars.	Eating, Applesauce	The Lodi apple and has been described as an early season, July - August summer apple. Early fruits are cold hardy. The cultivar has also been described as suitable for saucing. The Lodi apple is light green in color and has been described as an early season, summer apple, and also as a cooking apple. The cultivar has also been described as suitable for saucing (making applesauce). While not a long keeper in the refrigerator, these apples will freeze nicely.	Height of 20-25' and a spread of around 25' at maturity. MAX spread of 12-15'. The semi-dwarf variety grows to a height of 12-15' The dwarf variety grows to a height of about 10' with a spread of about 10'	The Lodi apple tree is a triploid variety and needs two pollination partners nearby which must both be of different varieties and able to cross-pollinate each other as well as the Lodi. Alternatively choose a single self-fertile pollination partner. The following varieties will pollinate this apple tree. (Most white-blossom crab-apples will also be good pollinators for this variety.) Gala, Granny Smith, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Red Jonathan or Starkspur Ultramac, Cortland and Stark Braestar, Zestar!, Wolf River, WineCrisp, William's Pride, Wickson, Sweet Sixteen, Sweet Coppin, Sunscrap, Spartan, SnowSweet, Saint Edmund's Pippin, Refree, Priscilla, Porter's Perfection, Pink Pearl, Pink Lady, Novassy, Newtown Pippin, Michelin, Margl, Macoun, Lady Apple, King David, Kidd's Orange Red, Idared, Hudson's Golden Gem, Hewe's Crab, Harrison, Grimes Golden, Granny Smith, Galarina, Frostbite, Freyberg, Fameuse/Snow Apple, Erwin Bauer, Elstar, Egremont Russet, Duchess of Oldenburg, Dolgo, CrimsonCrisp, Chestnut Crab, Burgundy, Blue Pearmain, Antonovka, Alkmene.	Light Range - Shade to Full Sun pH Range - 5.5 to 6.5 Soil Range - Sandy Loam to Clay Loam 1/2 Day to full sun and well-drained soil. It is not drought-tolerant. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.	Remove any suckers coming from the rootstock. Remove any crossed, crowded or inward growing limbs in late winter or very early spring.	Can be affected by Apple Scab which is more prevalent in regions with wet springs, and can be controlled by sulfur and other sprays. Fruit is extremely susceptible to cedar apple rust and should have fungicides applied in early spring. While it doesn't seriously affect the eating quality of the fruit, it can cause black spots on the apples and foliage. Early fruits are powdery mildew resistant.		
Liberty		New York (Developed beginning in the 60s)	1979	The fruit of 'Liberty' is a deep dark red over 90 percent of the surface. The ground color is yellowish. The red is striped rather than blushed. Very disease-resistant. Very similar appearance to McIntosh, relatively short storage life in air. There are numerous light colored small sunken dots on the surface of the fruit. The flesh is yellowish in color, juicy, crisp, fine. The flavor is subacid and good.	Eating, Dessert	Liberty is considered to be primarily a dessert apple. Fabulous for fresh eating, juice and sauce, this crunchy, mildy tart apple is much like an easy-to-grow version of McIntosh. Resists disease—the name actually refers to the breeder's quest to free the grower from endless spraying! Its harvest date is the last week in September to the first week in October. The fruit tends to be small and may require multiple pickings; flavor is better after storage.	Standard - 20-25 feet. Reaches - 6-8 feet.	A great variety, a Liberty apple tree is a triploid variety and needs two pollination partners nearby which must both be of different varieties and able to cross-pollinate each other as well as the Liberty. Alternatively choose a single self-fertile pollination partner. Liberty is a good pollinator for other varieties. The following varieties will pollinate this apple tree. (Most white-blossom crab-apples will also be good pollinators for this variety.) Freedom, Golden Delicious, McIntosh, Zestar!, Yellow Transparent, Wolf River, WineCrisp, William's Pride, Wickson, Sweet Sixteen, Sweet Coppin, Sunscrap, Spartan, SnowSweet, Saint Edmund's Pippin, Refree, Priscilla, Porter's Perfection, Pink Pearl, Pink Lady, Novassy, Newtown Pippin, Margl, Lady Apple, King David, Kidd's Orange Red, Idared, Hudson's Golden Gem, Hewe's Crab, Harrison, Grimes Golden, Granny Smith, Golden Russet, Galarina, Frostbite, Freyberg, Fameuse/Snow Apple, Erwin Bauer, Egremont Russet, Duchess of Oldenburg, Dolgo, Crimson Crisp, Cortland, Chestnut Crab, Burgundy, Blue Pearmain, Antonovka, Alkmene	Full Sun, Well-drained, moist soil with organic matter. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.	Standard - Approximately 6-9 bushels Reaches - 3/4 - 1 bushel. Bearing age - 3-4 years.	Prune in late winter/early spring, while trees are still dormant.	Apple Scab - not susceptible, Powdery mildew - low resistance, Cedar apple rust - lowresistance, and Fire blight - lowresistance Japanese beetles and European apple sawfly flour this cultivar to the extent that extra sprays are needed to control the pests.	
McIntosh		Upper Canada	1811	The national apple of Canada. The McIntosh has red and green skin, a tart flavor, and tender white flesh, and a good all-around apple. Resistant to cedar-apple rust and fireblight. Small-cored apple. Tart, spicy flavor. Keeps well in January in chilled storage. Partially self-fertile. Resistant to cedar-apple rust and fireblight. Small-cored apple. Tart, spicy flavor. Keeps well in January in chilled storage. Partially self-fertile. Resistant to cedar-apple rust and fireblight. Round, red, mildy tart fruit has a soft texture when cooked. Gives apple sauce and cider a spicy kick; bakes up juicy and tender. Ripens in mid-September.	All Purpose	The McIntosh ripens in late September and is one of the fifteen most popular apple cultivars in the United States. Sweet crisp, white flesh. A good all-around apple. Resistant to cedar-apple rust and fireblight. Small-cored apple. Tart, spicy flavor. Keeps well in January in chilled storage. Partially self-fertile. Resistant to cedar-apple rust and fireblight. Round, red, mildy tart fruit has a soft texture when cooked. Gives apple sauce and cider a spicy kick; bakes up juicy and tender. Ripens in mid-September.	Standard - 20-25 feet. Reaches - 6-8 feet. Reaches - 6-8 feet.	Jonathan, Grimes, Gala, Goldrush, Liberty, Pixie Crunch, Sundance	Full Sun Well-drained, moist soil. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.	Standard - Approx 5 - 10 bushels at maturity. Reaches - 3/4 - 1 bushel	Prune in late winter/early spring, while trees are still dormant. There are normally two goals when pruning an apple tree: 1. Initially, on young trees, to encourage a strong, solid framework. 2. On mature trees to maintain shape, maximize sun exposure and encourage fruit production. You will also want to remove any suckers coming from the rootstock. Unwanted shoots and suckers can be removed at any time. Also remove any crossed, crowded or inward-growing limbs in late winter or very early spring.	McIntosh Apples are very susceptible to apple scab and susceptible to fire blight, very resistant to juniper rust and moderately resistant to powdery mildew	
Urban Tasty		Czech Republic	2011	Bright-red fruit on a narrow, upright tree. Perfect for a living fence row or growing in containers! Fruit is medium-sized with a firm, sweet and juicy flesh. Columnar growth habit makes this tree perfect for small spaces and containers. A Full-sun variety, Urban Tasty apples are cold-hardy	All Purpose	Ripens in mid-September. Also a columnar apple, ideal for containers, the columnar trees grow 8-10 ft. tall, but are just 2 ft. wide. They're perfect for tucking onto porches, patios and decks, or in a sunny corner of the garden. In spring, your Urban Apple tree will produce pink and white flowers that attract bees for cross-pollination.	Columnar - Approx 8 - 10' tall x 2 - 3' wide	Blushing Delight or Tangy Green Urban.	Loamy, well drained soil. Dig a hole large enough to spread the roots without bending them. Plant at the same depth as from the grower. The previous soil line should be evident. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.	(Surprising production potential, as apples appear abundantly in bunches upon maturity.)	There are normally two goals when pruning an apple tree: 1. Initially, on young trees, to encourage a strong, solid framework. 2. On mature trees to maintain shape, maximize sun exposure and encourage fruit production. You will also want to remove any suckers coming from the rootstock. Unwanted shoots and suckers can be removed at any time. Also remove any crossed, crowded or inward-growing limbs in late winter or very early spring.	Both	
Tangy Green Urban		Public	2011	This space-saving tree! Fruit is tangy, with a lime-green skin and crisp texture. Vigorous tree's compact 16- to 24-inch mature limb spread is ideal for containers, small spaces and living fence rows and cold hardy	All Purpose	Ripens in mid-September. Also a columnar apple, ideal for containers, the columnar trees grow 8-10 ft. tall, but are just 2 ft. wide. They're perfect for tucking onto porches, patios and decks, or in a sunny corner of the garden. In spring, your Urban A	Columnar - Approx 8 - 10' tall x 2 - 3' wide	Red Urban Tasty	Loamy, well drained soil. Dig a hole large enough to spread the roots without bending them. Plant at the same depth as from the grower. The previous soil line should be evident. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.	(Surprising production potential, as apples appear abundantly in bunches upon maturity.)	There are normally two goals when pruning an apple tree: 1. Initially, on young trees, to encourage a strong, solid framework. 2. On mature trees to maintain shape, maximize sun exposure and encourage fruit production. You will also want to remove any suckers coming from the rootstock. Unwanted shoots and suckers can be removed at any time. Also remove any crossed, crowded or inward-growing limbs in late winter or very early spring.	Both	

Sundance	 <p>New Jersey</p>	<p>2000</p> <p>High-quality, late-season dessert apples are large, beautiful apples have a porcelain to yellow-green skin, often with a red blush and a unique, citrusy flavor. The crisp, creamy white flesh has a sweet-tart taste with hints of lemon and pineapple. Its crisp texture makes it excellent for eating fresh—and it also holds up well when baked. Delightful, popping-crisp texture with sweet-tart flavor with hints of lemon and pineapple. Sundance apples are the result of a cross between Golden Delicious and 1050 NJ 1, through which it counts Winter Banana, McIntosh and Rome as ancestors.</p>	<p>Eating, Baking</p>	<p>The apples mature in mid to late October and will hang on the tree for up to a month without losing flavor and quality. The flavor is spicy, full, rich, moderately to sprightly sub-acid that mellows in refrigerated storage. Retains flesh texture and quality for five months or more in refrigerated storage and enjoy their amazing sugary crispness even in the cold winter days.</p>	<p>Standard - 22-25 feet. Reachables - 6-8 feet, tree heights will vary some based on location, soil, light, temperature, and other environmental factors.</p>	<p>Your Sundance apple tree is not self-fertile and needs a pollination partner of a different variety nearby. The following varieties will pollinate this apple tree. (Most white-blossom crab-apples will also be good pollinators for this variety): Fireside, Liberty, Golden Delicious, GoldRush, Wolf River, Yellow Delicious, Red Jonathan, Sundance, Suncrisp, Spartan, SnowSweet, Scarlett O'Hara, Sansa, Saint Edmunds Pippin, RubINETTE, Reinett Clochar, Redfree, Red Delicious, Pristine, Priscilla, Porter's Perfection, Pixie Crunch, Pink Lady, Pimston Pine, Newtown Pippin, Novassy, Michelin, Macoun, Kingston Black, King David, Jonathan, Jonalicious, Hudson's Gem, Grimes Golden, Granny Smith, GoldRush, Gala, Galarina, Fuji, Freyberg, Florida, Enterprise, Empire, Cortland, Crimson Crisp, Chieftain, Black Oxford, Antonovka, Akane. Chill hours - 500</p>	<p>Full Sun. Well-drained soil. Most, organic soil. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.</p>	<p>Standard - 10+ bushels at maturity. Reachables - 3/4 to 1 bushel.</p> <p>Prune in late winter/early spring, while trees are still dormant. There are normally two goals when pruning an apple tree: 1. Initially, on young trees, to encourage a strong, solid framework. 2. On mature trees to maintain shape, maximize sun exposure and encourage fruit production. You will also want to remove any suckers coming from the rootstock. Unwanted shoots and suckers can be removed at any time. Also remove any crossed, crowded or inward-growing limbs in late winter</p>	<p>Sundance Apple is a disease resistant eating apple, it's immune to apple scab; moderately resistant to powdery mildew; highly resistant to cedar-apple rust; highly resistant to fire blight.</p>
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Yellow Delicious, aka Golden Delicious Apples	 <p>US</p>	<p>1914</p> <p>The large, golden fruit of the Yellow Delicious apple tree ripens late, developing a fine, sweet flavor. While they are best known as fresh-eating apples, yellow delicious also work well for pies, applesauce, and preserves. They also store well, keeping 3-6 months if refrigerated. In 2010, an Italian-led consortium announced they had decoded the complete genome of the 'Golden Delicious' apple. It had the highest number of genes (57,000) of any plant genome studied to date.</p>	<p>Eating, Baking, Saucing</p>	<p>Yields ripe fruit typically from mid-September to mid-October. The fruit will keep for up to 3-6 months if refrigerated. Bears fruit in 6-10 years if standard, 4-6 years if semi-dwarf and 3-4 years if dwarf.</p>	<p>Grows to a height of 20-25' and a mature spread of +/- 25'. Semi-dwarf variety grows to a height of 12-15' with a spread of 12-15'. Dwarf variety grows to a height of about 10' with a spread of about 10'.</p>	<p>Your Golden Delicious apple tree is partially self-fertile, but a nearby pollination partner of a different variety is beneficial. The following varieties will pollinate this apple tree. (Most white-blossom crab-apples will also be good pollinators for this variety). Self-pollinating and a very reliable pollinator for other apple varieties - Wolf River, Yellow Red Jonathan, or other early harvest varieties - Wolf River, Yellow Delicious, Red Jonathan, Sundance, Suncrisp, Spartan, SnowSweet, Scarlett O'Hara, Sansa, Saint Edmunds Pippin, RubINETTE, Reinett Clochar, Redfree, Red Delicious, Pristine, Priscilla, Porter's Perfection, Pixie Crunch, Pink Lady, Pimston Pine, Newtown Pippin, Novassy, Michelin, Macoun, Kingston Black, King David, Jonathan, Jonalicious, Hudson's Gem, Grimes Golden, Granny Smith, GoldRush, Gala, Galarina, Fuji, Freyberg, Florida, Enterprise, Empire, Cortland, Crimson Crisp, Chieftain, Black Oxford, Antonovka, Akane</p>	<p>Full Sun. Grows well in moist, well-drained soil. It is Standard - 10+ not drought-tolerant. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.</p>	<p>Standard - 10+ bushels at maturity. Reachables - 3/4 to 1 bushel.</p> <p>Prune in late winter/early spring, while trees are still dormant.</p>	<p>Golden Delicious is susceptible to fire blight, juniper rust, apple scab and very susceptible to powdery mildew.</p>
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Red Delicious	 <p>Iowa, Kentucky</p>	<p>1892</p> <p>The Red Delicious is a clone of more than 50 apple cultivars, first recognized in Madison County, Iowa, in 1890. From 1898 to 2016, it was the most produced cultivar in the U.S. to be quickly replaced by Fuji and Gala varieties...though it remains one of our faves. Discovered in 1875 on Jesse Hiett's farm in Peru, Iowa, the Red Delicious apple was a chance seedling. 1892 Thinking it was a nuisance, Hiett tried to chop the tree down until the third time when he gave up and allowed it to grow and produce apples. In 1893, Hiett took the apple he called Hawkeye to a fruit show in Missouri where Stark Brothers Nursery purchased the rights to market the apple and renamed it Red Delicious. Today, the American classic is one of the most well-known varieties in the United States</p>	<p>Eating</p>	<p>Yields ripe fruit typically from mid- to late September to mid-October.</p>	<p>The standard red delicious apple tree grows to a height of 20-25' and a spread of around 25' at maturity. The semi-dwarf variety grows to a height of 12-15' with a spread of 12-15'. The dwarf variety grows to a height of about 10' with a spread of about 10'</p>	<p>Your Red Delicious apple tree is not self-fertile and needs a pollination partner of a different variety nearby. The following varieties will pollinate this apple tree. (Most white-blossom crab-apples will also be good pollinators for this variety): Wolf River, Yellow Delicious, Red Jonathan, Sundance, Suncrisp, Spartan, SnowSweet, Scarlett O'Hara, Sansa, Saint Edmunds Pippin, RubINETTE, Reinett Clochar, Redfree, Red Delicious, Pristine, Priscilla, Porter's Perfection, Pixie Crunch, Pink Lady, Pimston Pine, Newtown Pippin, Novassy, Michelin, Macoun, Kingston Black, King David, Jonathan, Jonalicious, Hudson's Gem, Grimes Golden, Granny Smith, GoldRush, Gala, Galarina, Fuji, Freyberg, Florida, Enterprise, Empire, Cortland, Crimson Crisp, Chieftain, Black Oxford, Antonovka, Akane</p>	<p>Full sun is the ideal condition for this tree, meaning it should get at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day, and has been known to grow at a rate of up to 24" in height per year. Grows well in acidic, moist and well-drained soil. It is not drought-tolerant. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.</p>	<p>Standard - 10+ bushels at maturity. Reachables - 3/4 to 1 bushel.</p> <p>Prune in late winter/early spring, while trees are still dormant.</p>	<p>Delicious (Red) apples are susceptible to apple scab, resistant to fire blight, very resistant to juniper rust and moderately resistant to powdery mildew</p>
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Honeycrisp		<p>1990s</p> <p>Honeycrisp was introduced in the 1990s by the University of Minnesota. It is related to Keepsake and distantly related to Northern Spy, a traditional American cold-hardy apple variety. Honeycrisp was developed to be cold-hardy and is a good variety for colder growing regions, where its crispness and sweetness are enhanced - although it likes a warm fall season. It is one of the most cold-hardy of all apple varieties...the Honeycrisp apple tree is compact (for small spaces) (www.honeycrisp.com)</p>	<p>Eating</p>	<p>A late season, early September producing tree, these apples are medium-to-large in size, with a light green/yellow background largely covered with red-orange flush occasionally with a hint of pink. They keep well in storage in the bottom of your refrigerator for up to 4 months, and retain their unique crispness. Honeycrisp, a best seller, is a very attractive high quality apple with a predominantly sweet flavor. It lives up to its name - it is a remarkably crisp apple and one of the outstanding new apples of the late 20th century. The flavor is excellent, with a rich sweetness and good balancing acidity.</p>	<p>Typical Size - Semi-Dwarf 12 - 15' Tall X 12 - 15' Wide Dwarf 8 - 10' Tall X 8 - 10' Wide Recommended Spacing The space needed for this variety to grow depends on the size you plant: Semi-Dwarf 12 - 15' or Dwarf 8 - 10'</p>	<p>Your Honeycrisp apple tree is not self-fertile and needs a pollination partner of a different variety nearby. The following varieties will pollinate this apple tree. (Most white-blossom crab-apples will also be good pollinators for this variety): Wolf River, Sundance, Suncrisp, Spartan, SnowSweet, Scarlett O'Hara, Sansa, Saint Edmunds Pippin, RubINETTE, Reinett Clochar, Redfree, Red Delicious, Pristine, Priscilla, Porter's Perfection, Pixie Crunch, Pink Lady, Pimston Pine, Newtown Pippin, Novassy, Michelin, Macoun, Kingston Black, King David, Jonathan, Jonalicious, Hudson's Gem, Grimes Golden, Granny Smith, GoldRush, Gala, Galarina, Fuji, Freyberg, Florida, Enterprise, Empire, Cortland, Crimson Crisp, Chieftain, Black Oxford, Antonovka, Akane</p>	<p>Full Sun. Grows well in moist, well-drained soil. It is not drought-tolerant. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.</p>	<p>Standard - 10+ bushels at maturity. Reachables - 3/4 to 1 bushel.</p> <p>It is a good idea to let Honeycrisp trees reach their full size before allowing cropping to begin, so remove any fruitlets that might form in the early years. Uneven fruit density can be adjusted through removal of blossom clusters or young fruit.</p>	<p>Plant, Pot</p> <p>Honeycrisp is known for its excellent scab-resistance. It appears to have some resistance to fireblight as well. General resistance - Good Cedar apple rust - Some susceptibility Fireblight - Some resistance Mildew - Some susceptibility Scab - Very resistant Biter pt - Some susceptibility</p>
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Ozark Gold		<p>1970</p> <p>If you like Golden Delicious, you'll love Ozark Gold. Its flesh is crisper and firmer, and its mild, sweet, juicy taste is a refreshing late summer treat. It's also highly disease resistant. Whether you enjoy it fresh or cooked, canned or frozen.</p>	<p>Eating, Baking, Cooking</p>	<p>Fruit ripens in late August or early September. Ozark Gold apples are a Golden Delicious type but ripen about 3 weeks earlier, firmer and less russetting with unique spicy flavor. The Ozark Gold apple tree bears medium to large fruit with a firm, crisp texture, and is sometimes a biennial bearer. Ozark Gold apples are a delicate blend of yellow and orange colors. It is a juicy apple with mild acidity, sweet, honeyed and stores for 1-2 months refrigerated.</p>	<p>Mature size - 10' - 16' tall. Recommended Spacing - 12' - 16'</p>	<p>Ozark Gold apple trees are not self-fertile and need a pollination partner of a different variety nearby. The following varieties will pollinate this apple tree. (Most white-blossom crab-apples will also be good pollinators for this variety). Pollinate with Ruby Jon or Honeycrisp, Sundance, Stoke Red, Scarlett O'Hara, Sansa, Red Delicious, Pristine, Pixie Crunch, Pimston Pine, Pine Golden Pippin, Michelin, Kingston Black, Keepsake, Jonalicious, Golden Hornet, Fuji, Florida, Fiesta, Esopus Spitzenburg, Enterprise, Empire, Chieftain, Calville Blanc d'Hiver, Black Oxford, Akane</p>	<p>Full Sun. Best in fertile, humus-rich, well-drained soil. Water regularly until established. Grows well in moist, well-drained soil. It is not drought-tolerant. Can be destroyed by rodents and rabbits or line trimmers girdling the stem or trunk.</p>	<p>Summer prune to maintain 8 ft. spread. Fertile, humus-rich, well-drained soil. Prune when dormant, in late autumn or early winter.</p>	<p>(Known to be disease resistant...data not yet entered.)</p>
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