APPLE

The most popular fruit for home gardeners. Provide a sunny site with well drained soil. Fertilize with a high phosphorous fertilizer such as liquid kelp, Turf Revolution Rose n’ Bloom, Dr. Earth Fruit Tree or Plant Prod 15-30-15. Another variety of Malus is required for cross-pollination.

Honeycrisp
A crisp and juicy apple that ripens in late September. Flavour is sweet but well balanced. Can be stored for up to 4 months.
Ht: 12ft Sp: 10ft Zone 3

Harcourt - Green fruit washed with red. Excellent for eating, cooking, and storing. Mild pleasant flavour. Apple ripens early to mid September
Ht: 15ft Sp: 12ft Zone 3

Goodland
Fruit is green washed with red. Good for cooking, eating and excellent for storing. Ripens late September.
Ht: 15ft Sp: 12ft Zone 3

Odyssey
Crisp 3" fruit that has been compared to the Gala apple. It ripens in late August and stores well throughout winter.
Ht: 15 ft Sp: 8ft Zone 3
**September Ruby**
A heavy yielding bright red apple that ripens in mid September. Good for eating, cooking and storing. Fruit size: 6 - 7 cm.  
Ht: 15ft Sp: 12ft Zone 3

**Combination**
A unique grafted apple tree combining 3-4 varieties of apple. Great for fresh eating, baking and storing.  
Ht: 15ft Sp: 12ft Zone 3

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**BLUEBERRIES**

Delicious blue berries on low growing shrubs. Ensure rich soil amended with plenty of compost and peat moss, and fertilize often with a high nitrogen fertilizer (30-10-10 or Aluminum Sulfate) to lower soil pH such as Dr. Earth Acid Lover’s Plant Food. To achieve higher yields it is best to cross pollinate with another plant of the same variety.

**North Country**
This half highbush perennial blueberry has dark green foliage and compact growth. Fall foliage is beautiful scarlet red. The fruit is medium sized, with an appealing, sweet, “wild” blueberry flavour.  
Ht: 2ft Sp: 2ft Zone 3

**North Sky**
An extremely hardy hybrid, forms a compact mound. Spectacular red fall color, produces good crops of sky blue fruit in midsummer. Requires another blueberry of a different variety nearby to set fruit.  
Ht: 3ft Sp: 3ft Zone 3

**Northland**
This small dark blueberry has a wild blueberry taste. Good ornamental use with blue green foliage and white flowers in spring. Cross pollinate with another Northland for higher yield.  
Ht: 4ft Sp: 5ft Zone 3

**Northblue**
Half high-bush blueberry with great consistent yield (1.5 to 2.0 kgs/ plant). Dark berries are excellent for fresh eating or baking. Foliage turns beautiful red in fall.  
Ht. 30”  Sp: 30”  Zone 3
CHERRIES

In recent years several hardy sour cherries have been released. Although they are termed ‘sour’ many are wonderful for fresh eating as well as baking. All cherries are self-pollinating. (fruit.usask.ca)

Evans
A hardy bright red pie cherry that ripens late July but will sweeten on the tree until September. Strong flavour; good for jams, pies, baking or eating fresh. Self pollinating.

ROMANCE SERIES

These dwarf sour cherries have been bred by the U of S program and all exhibit great cold hardiness combined with sweet tasting fruit.

- Cupid
- Juliet
- Romeo
- Crimson Passion

HONEYBERRY/HASKAP

Haskap is an amazingly hardy, high yielding berry bush that is relatively new to North America. They have an amazing shape that adds great ornamental value to the landscape. (haskap.ca)

It is an edible honeysuckle that originates from Siberia and can be found in Russia, China, and Japan.

Tundra
In testing, Tundra’s fruits were firm enough to withstand commercial harvesting and sorting at the University of Sask. yet tender enough to melt in the mouth. Ranks top for flavour and fruit size - at least 50% larger than other honeyberry currently available in Canada. Taste is tangy sweet, won’t bleed when picked, larger harvest than Borealis. Tundra will cross-pollinate with Aurora, Honey Bee or Polar Jewel.

Ht: 3-4ft  Sp: 3-4ft  Zone 3
**Borealis**
Chosen as the top tasting selection at both U of S and amongst Japanese fruit producers. Medium production of short, boxy berries with a sweet tart taste. Better taste than Tundra, however fruit does bleed when picked; be gentle! Borealis will cross-pollinate with Aurora, Honey Bee or Polar Jewel.

**Ht:** 3-4ft **Sp:** 3-4ft **Zone 3**

**Aurora**
Bred as a pollination partner for Borealis, Aurora has slightly larger, sweeter fruit that is easier to pick. Aurora will also pollinate Tundra.  

**Ht:** 5-6ft **Sp:** 3-4ft  **Zone 3**

NOTE: Haskap require an unrelated variety for pollination. Visit the Hardy Fruits tip sheet in the Helpful Tips section of greenlandgarden.com for specific pollination information.

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**Grapes**
Grapevines not only provide fresh fruit for eating, juice or winemaking, but can also create thick privacy screens and add interest to garden walls. Grapes require well-drained soil and a warm, sunny spot. Provide a strong arbour or trellis for vines to adhere to; simple cedar trellising will not suffice. Note Grapes can be bothered by leafhopper; use applications of Hort Oil in fall or spring, and Doktor Doom Botanics during the growing season.

**Grape Varieties:**

**Beta**
Hardy and vigorous; high producer. Produces a blue/black grape that is perfect for jams, jellies & juices. Tart fruit.

**Bluebell**
Frontenac
A hardy grape suitable for red wine. Self-pollinating.

Frontenac Gris
Similar to Frontenac but with light coloured skins. Suitable for making white wine.

Kay Gray
Originated in Minnesota. Small clusters of green grapes. Excellent for wine, jam and fresh eating. Hardy to -40ºC. Ripens in late September. Zone 3

Prairie Star
A sweet white grape with long clusters. It makes a wine with excellent body and good sugar/acid balance. Self-pollinating. Zone 3.

Valiant
Originated in South Dakota; hardy to –40ºC. Medium clusters with small blue berries. Excellent for jams, juices, eating and wine. Ripens in mid September. Zone 3

RASPBERIES

One of the easiest fruits for home gardeners, raspberries require little care and will tolerate poor soils and light. To ensure strong canes, add bone meal to beds every fall/spring.

Floricane
Bear fruit on second year wood, bear larger fruit in mid summer.

Primocane
Includes newer hybrids. Bear fruit on first year wood—can be cut to ground in late fall/early spring, easy to maintain. Bear mid size fruit in later summer.

Boyne
Ht: 6ft Sp: 3ft Zone 3
Red River
Primocane. Fall bearing raspberry with delicious fruit. Produces fruit in August until frost.
Ht: 3ft Sp: 3ft Zone 3

Double Delight
Primocane. Fall bearing raspberry with large, tasty fruit. Produces fruit in August until frost.
Ht: 5ft Sp: 5ft Zone 3

STRAWBERRIES

Two types:
Junebearing (short day) - produce large berries in mid summer, one crop. Kent
Everbearing (day neutral) - produce medium berries throughout summer. Tristar, Fern

Provide well drained soil, plant in rows about 8-10” apart, mulch rows with bark mulch or straw to keep fruit off ground. Prune off all runners that develop the first season so all the energy is focused into fruit production. If berry production starts to decrease top up beds with compost, or divide plants and replant.

SASKATOONS

Prairie favourites! Very hardy shrubs produce tasty purple berries great for eating fresh or preserving. (fruit.usask.ca)

Smoky
Produces medium size clusters of large sweet berries. #1 choice for commercial production. Great choice for hedging, as this tends to sucker.
Ht: 10-15ft Sp: 7ft Zone 2
Northline
Large berries produced in long clusters are sweet. Great for hedging like Smoky, but slightly smaller. 
Ht: 8ft Sp: 8ft Zone 2

Thiessen
Has perhaps the largest berries with great flavour. A more refined variety, Thiessen tends to sucker less. 
Ht: 15ft Sp: 6ft Zone 2

PLUMS
Our hardy selections are as delicious as store bought fruit. Ensure full sun and well drained soil is a must. Pollination can be tricky and will differ with each variety you grow.

Mount Royal
This European plum is a semidwarf tree that is self pollinating. Mid season clingstone fruit has blue skin with yellow flesh. Plant in a sheltered location.
Ht: 15ft Sp: 12ft Zone 4

Toka
Richly flavored red plum with beautiful apricot coloured flesh. Great pollinator - plant 2 trees. Great pollinator. Will cross-pollinate with Pembina, Brookgold, Brookred Plum or Nanking Cherry.
Ht: 15ft Sp: 6ft Zone 3
Brookred
This plum features red fruit with bright orange colour. While the fruit can ripen by late August, quite often it doesn't properly mature until as late as early September. The flesh is firm and nicely sweet, but the skin can be a little on the sour side. These plums are great for eating, canning, jam, baking. Pollinate with Western Sandcherry (P. besseyi), Toka or Pembina Plum. **Ht: 15ft Sp: 10 ft Zone 3**

Brookgold
Early season fruit ripens to a rich gold colour mid August, with juicy sweet flesh that has a yellow tone. These plums are very tasty and mainly used off the tree. Considered poor for jam and canning. Cross-pollinate with Nanking Cherry, Toka Plum or Sapalta Cherry-Plum for best results. **Ht: 15ft Sp: 12ft Zone 3**
CONTROLLING APPLE MAGGOTS

In the past years many homeowners with apple trees had crops of apples with the following symptoms:

- Winding trails in apple flesh
- Brown flesh
- Damaged fruit becomes rotten & drops from the tree.

These symptoms are a sure sign of a tree infested with apple maggots (Rhagoletis promonella). This maggot has spread throughout most of North America & has been a significant problem for the past few years in Alberta. The mature larvae overwinter in our soil, and in spring pupate into the adult Apple Maggot, known as a Fruit Fly. Adults look similar to a house fly with distinctive black bands on their wings.

The female fruit flies puncture fruit, then insert eggs just below the skin. The eggs hatch into maggots which leave tunnels/trails in the flesh of the fruit as they feed. In late summer, larvae drop to the ground to overwinter.

There are a few steps in preventing Apple Maggot infestations:

- It is important to start control early. In early June, hang apple maggot traps in trees to lure and trap adults. These plastic traps resemble an actual apple, and contain a lure and a sticky substance. By hanging traps early, you are trapping adults that would otherwise lay eggs in fruit. Traps should be checked from mid-June to harvest; 2 or 3 times a week. If traps are full of insects, you may have to reapply glue. The idea is to catch as many adults as possible before the fruit is formed. Egg laying activity begins in July and carries on until August.

- When fruit begins to ripen in late summer and fall, ensure ALL fallen fruit is picked up daily until no fruit remains.

- In late fall, once leaves have fallen from trees, place Remay cloth on the soil under the tree. This can help prevent adults from emerging from the soil next spring.
APPLE SCAB

Symptoms:
• Lesions on leaves, scab on fruit.

Life Cycle:
• Spores overwinter in leaf debris, in early spring as tree emerges from dormancy spores attack foliage.
• Lesions appear 10-28 days after infection.

Cultural Control:
• Thorough leaf litter cleanup in fall.

Chemical Control:
• Apply copper spray at 10 day intervals as trees begin to break dormancy in spring.

RUSSET ON APPLE

Symptoms:
• Rough, leathery streaks or patches on apples - may cover just top or entire apple.
This is not a disease at all - though the skin appears marred, Russet is actually a characteristic trait of several tasty apple varieties. Many Russet varieties have been removed from the commercial market because of the skin, yet are great tasting!

SASKATOON SAWFLY

Symptoms:
• Small scars on upper part of green berries. Larger fruit may have holes. Later in season fruit may appear as empty black shells.

Life Cycle:
• Adults emerge in May, lay eggs on flowers. Eggs hatch, larvae emerge and feed on fruit. overwinter in soil.

Cultural Control:
• Look for adult sawflies when blooms emerge; handpick.
CHERRY FRUIT FLY

Plants affected: Cherry

Symptoms:
Larvae (maggots) feed in the flesh near the pit of cherries rendering them inedible.

Life Cycle:
• Overwinter as pupae in soil under trees. Five to 9 days after emerging, adult female flies lay eggs singly in cherries.

• Larvae feed for 1-2 weeks then cut exit hole and drop to ground to pupate.

• Adults are present from June through August, generally peaking close to harvest. Flies are weak and will usually not travel farther than the first cherry tree they find.

Cultural Control:
Hang yellow sticky traps in late May in trees to monitor fly emergence (for spraying date) and to trap adults.

Chemical Control:
Sevin. Apply first spray no later than 6 days after capture of the first fly (on traps) followed by sprays at recommended intervals.

GOOSEBERRY SAWFLY

Plants affected:
• Red and White Currants (not black), Gooseberry

Symptoms:
• Leaves stripped from branches; fruit is not affected.

Life Cycle:
• Female lays eggs on underside of leaf close to ground; young larvae make holes in leaves, as they mature damage becomes more severe; leaves are entirely stripped from shrub. cocoon.
Cultural Control:
• Examine leaves in May; look for white eggs low down in center of the bush, remove leaves.
• Clear away debris and mulch in the fall, and disturb the soil in spring so birds will find them.

Chemical Control:
• Not recommended once larvae seen; try to destroy eggs early on.

SOURCES
Cherries/Haskap/Saskatoon
fruit.usask.ca
haskap.ca

Grapes:
cornhillnursery.com
grapes.umn.edu