

# Fruit Trees

## Growing & Care Instructions

Apple	Zone/Type	Bloom Spring	Color	Flavor	Pollinator	Other
	(3) Frostbite	Mid-Late	Deep Red	Sweet	Mid-Late	Fruit Size 2-3"
	(2) Gravenstein	Early	Yellow Green	Sweet Yet Tart	Early-Mid	Great for Baking
	(3) *Haralred	Mid	Dark Red	Tart	Mid-Late	Great for Baking
	(3) *Haralson	Late	Red w/ Yellow	Tart & Tasty	Mid-Late	Biannual Bearing
	(4) Honeycrisp	Early	Red Blended w/ Yellow	Crisp & Sweet	Early-Mid	Heavy Biannual Bearing
	(4) KinderKrisp	Early-Mid	Red w/ Gold Bands	Sweet & Juicy	Early-Mid	Fruit Smaller Size
	(3) Prairie Magic	Late	Chartreuse w/ Crimson	Sweet	Mid-Late	Fruit Size 3-3.5"
	(3) Zestar!	Early	Red	Sweet & Tart	Early-Mid	Great for Eating/Baking
<b>Crabapple</b>						
	(3) Chestnut	Early-Mid	Red & Gold	Sweet & Nutty	Apple	Fruit Size 2"
<b>Cherry</b>						
	(4) Evans Bali	Early	Dark Red	Sweet	Self-Pollinating	Great for Baking
	(4) Sweet Cherry Pie	Mid	Dark Red	Tart	Self-Pollinating	Great for Jams/Baking
<b>Pear</b>						
	(4) Parker	Early	Bronze	Sweet & Juicy	Needs a Partner	Yummy Baked
	(3) Patten	Mid	Yellow	Sweet & Juicy	Self-Pollinating	Eat Fresh or Baked
	(4) Summercrisp	Early	Chartreuse w/ Blush	Crisp & Tart	Pattern Pear	Eat Fresh or in a Fruit Salad
<b>Plum</b>						
	(4) Mount Royal	Mid	Dark Blue	Sweet & Juicy	Toka Pear	Great for Making Jelly
	(3) Pembina	Early	Purple Red	Sweet & Juicy	Toka Pear	Eat Fresh
	(3) Toka	Early	Crimson	Tangy & Juicy	Pembina Pear	Eat Fresh & Juicing
	(4) Waneta	Early	Deep Red	Sweet	Toka Pear	Fresh Snaking & Deserts
<b>Of Interest...</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Plum and Pears cannot pollinate each other.</li><li>• 50' for pollination between trees.</li><li>• Water new fruit trees regularly when producing fruit the first 3 years.</li><li>• A good source of information on fruit trees can be found at <a href="http://www.extension.umn.edu/fruit/growing-apples">www.extension.umn.edu/fruit/growing-apples</a></li></ul>						

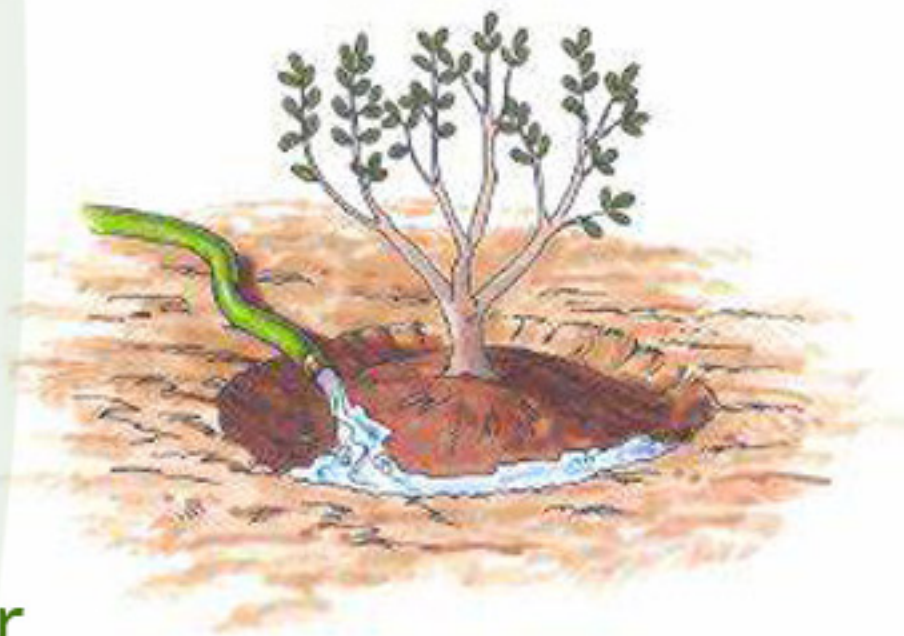
*Properly caring for trees will ensure trees remain healthy for years to come!*

### Wrap Young Trees

Newly planted and thin-barked trees are susceptible to sun scald, which damages the bark. Prevent this by using a tree guard. Install tree guard in November and remove in April; return guard to tree before first snow fall. Add wire fencing if you have concerns about rodent damage or deer rubbing their antlers against tree bark.

### Watering

- Water thoroughly by filling the saucer several times.
- Add soil if settling occurs.
- Watering needs will vary greatly depending on the size, location, temperature, and exposure of your plant. Monitor the moisture by checking the soil 6" deep with your finger every 3-5 days 2' from the truck. If it is still wet, let it dry for a couple of days before you check again. If it is dry a couple inches down, water it slowly and deeply.
- In a dry year you need to consider regular watering if the tree was planted within the last 5 years.
- If you have evergreens such as arborvitaes, they should be watered deeply before frost and then wrapped in burlap to protect them from sun scald and animal damage.



### Fertilizing

There's no need to fertilize your plants in the first year. After the first year...

- Fertilize in the spring with a 10 10 10 granulated fertilizer (follow directions of product label).
- Do not use lawn fertilizer on any trees.
- Use a Root Feeder when fertilizing and watering to ensure the nutrients reach deep under the soil.
- Never fertilize trees and shrubs after July 4th.** You don't want to encourage new growth because they need to harden off for winter.

### Mulching

Add a 2-3 inch layer of mulch around the base of the tree to retain moisture, control weeds and protect from lawn mowers. Keep the mulch pulled away slightly from the trunk of the tree as too much can promote diseases and pests.

### Insect & Disease

A tree under stress, ie. poor soil, lack of water, too much water, lack of fertilizer or iron, too much alkaline, compacted soil, etc., is more susceptible to insect damage or disease.



**Follow the above guidelines for success!**

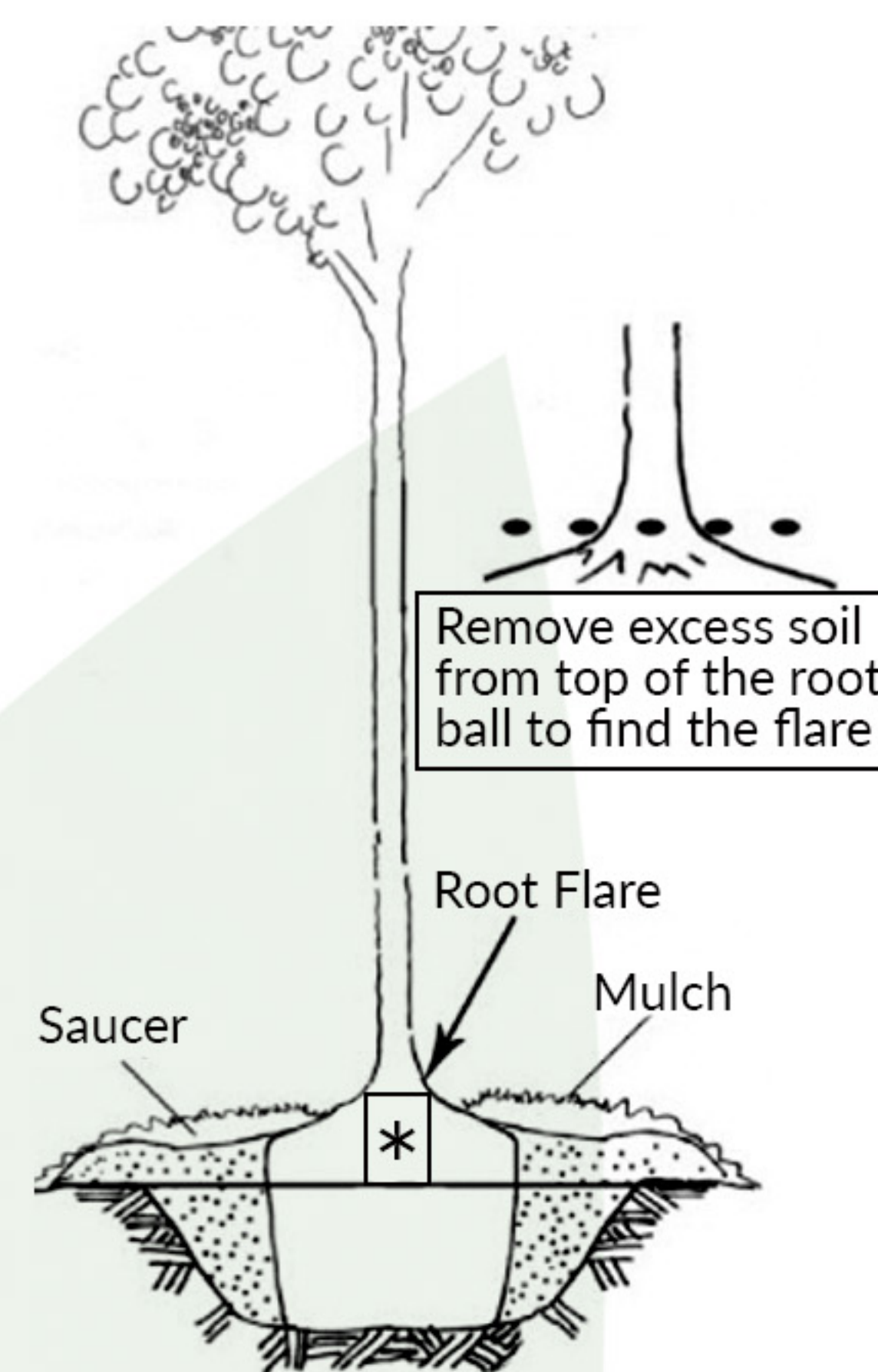
Questions? Call 701.746.7777 or  
email: [info@allseasonsgardencenter.com](mailto:info@allseasonsgardencenter.com)



# Fruit Tree Planting Instructions

*Planting and caring for trees will ensure trees remain healthy for years to come!*

1. Call 811, the national hotline, to have underground utilities located several days before you dig.
2. Dig a hole at least 20 inches wider than the root ball diameter.
3. To determine soil type, squeeze a handful of fairly dry soil into a lump. Sandy and loamy soils will crumble slightly as you bounce the lump in your open palm. Clay soils will maintain a firm lump. Get some of the soil wet and rub it between your fingers. Sandy soil feels coarse, while clay feels slippery and smooth.
4. Firmly tamp the bottom of the hole so the tree does not settle and rough up the sides of the hole, so they are not smooth.
5. Prepare soil to back fill by combining 3 parts original soil with 1 part compost or peat moss, discard yellow clay.
6. Prune the tree to remove any dead or broken branches.
7. Cut away the pot and rough up the roots to break their circling pattern. If circling roots are heavy, cut 1 inch deep into the root ball in a line down three sides.
8. Place tree in the hole and check for straightness, view from two directions.
9. Add Root Stimulator to encourage root growth - Follow directions on product label.
10. Fill the hole halfway way using the prepared soil and tamp down using the back of shovel.
11. Add more soil, tamping with foot to form a surface that slopes away from the trunk, create a firmly tamped saucer as shown.
12. Newly planted trees should be staked if they are exposed to excess winds or have a large canopy. Staking should remain in place for 1 year.

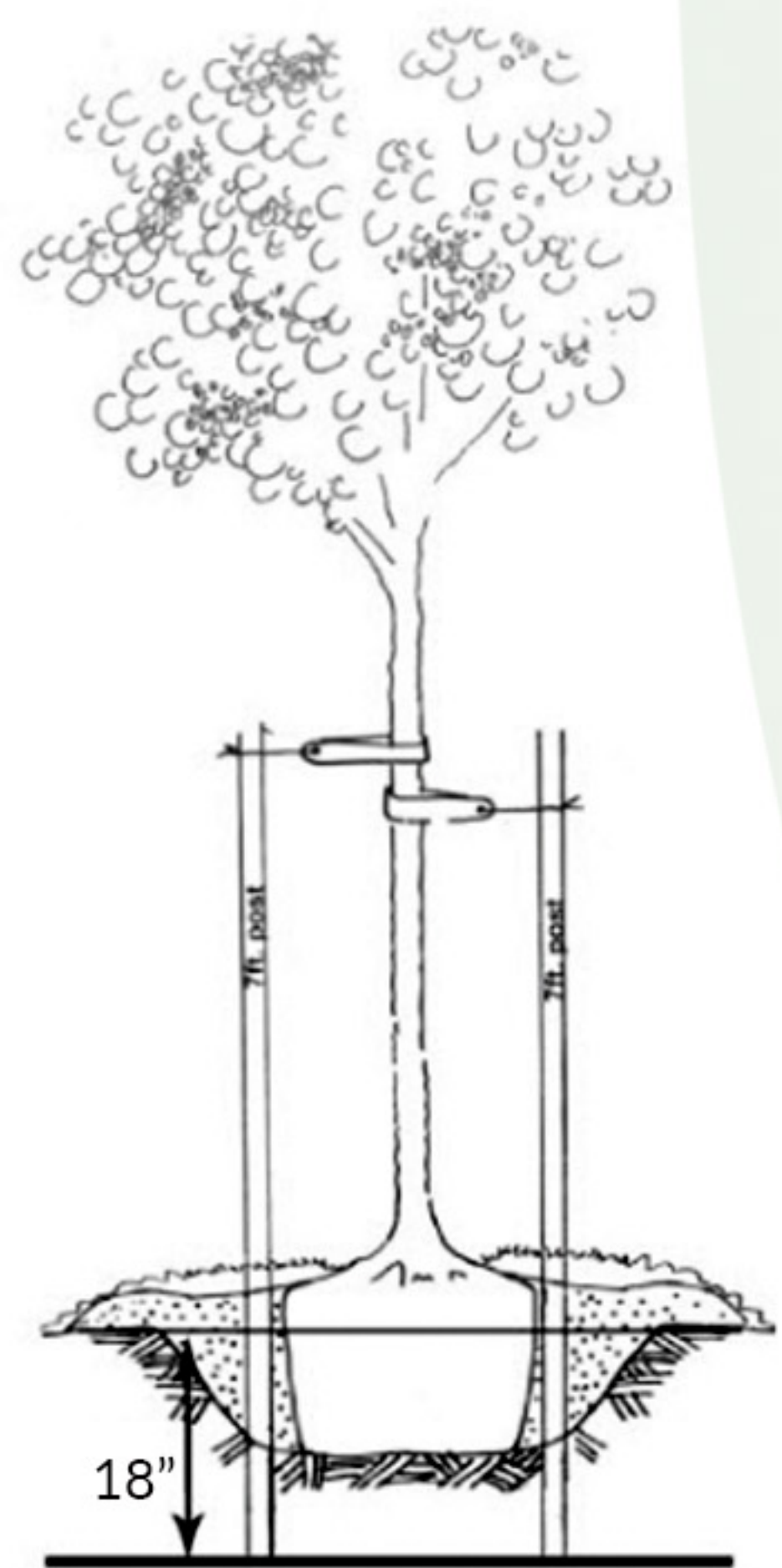


## Clay, Sandy or Loamy Soil

The depth of the hole should be 2-4\* inches less than the depth of the root ball; this will ensure the high planting needed for the site. Root ball height is the distance between the root flare and the base of the root ball (remove excess soil from the top of the root ball to find the flare).

\*Clay Soil - 2"

\*Sandy or Loamy Soil - 4"



## Staking Trees - Instructions

Materials Needed - All materials are available at All Seasons Garden Center.

- 2 - Steel green posts. 7ft each. NW & SE sides of tree.
- 2 - Nylon straps
- 2 - Nylon ropes

Place two post on either side of the tree in undisturbed soil just outside of the hole at a slight angle away from the tree and pound into the ground, roughly 18 inches deep. Secure the tree to the post with tree straps for stability. Straps should be loosely put around the tree trunk so it can move 2 inches in all directions.

13. Use a tree guard on the trunk of the tree to protect against animal damage, sunscald, lawn mowers and weed wackers. The gaurd should fit loosely around the trunk and a new one may need to installed as the tree grows.



## Guarantee Policy

- ❖ No Cash Refunds.
- ❖ Neglected plants, animal damage, improper care, and natural causes beyond our control carry no guarante.
- ❖ Purchaser must return dead stock with proof of purchase. Replacement is one time only at original purchase price.

**Trees & Shrubs**  
1 Year from date of purchase

**Roses & Perennials**  
30 Days