

# Apple Varieties

**Braeburn** - An all-around good apple fulfilling many purposes. Excellent flavor, mildly sweet and aromatic with firm, crisp, and juicy texture.

**Uses** - Its sweet-tart flavor and firm texture make it great for both fresh eating and baking. A top choice for pies, tarts, and crumbles. Great storage life.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Mid-to-late October.

**Pollination** - Self-fertile; but Fuji, Granny Smith, and Honeycrisp can be used for pollination.

**Chehalis** - Crisp, cream colored flesh. Sweet and juicy, slightly honeyed.

**Uses** - Great for eating, baking (especially pies), and applesauce.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. Mid-to-late September.

**Pollination** - Self-fertile, but planting a compatible pollinator nearby will lead to a larger and more abundant crop. Liberty, Honeycrisp, or crabapples are good options.

**Cox Orange Pippin** - Aromatic, complex and beautiful apple. Notes of honey, spice, pear, cherry, and citrus.

**Uses** - Considered one of the best apples for raw eating. Also excellent for baking, cooking, juicing, and drying.

**Ripening** - Mid-to-late-harvest season. Mid-September to early October.

**Pollination** - Gala, Fuji, Pink Lady, and Granny Smith are good options for pollinators.

**Red Fuji** - A sweet, crisp, and juicy apple with a red blush over a yellow-green background.

**Uses** - This apple is ideal for fresh eating due to its crunchy texture and excellent for baking and sauces because it holds its shape well. Known for its high sugar content and as one of the sweetest varieties. Long storage life.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. October-November.

**Pollination** - Gala, Granny Smith, Honeycrisp, or fruiting crabapple trees make for good pollinators

**Gala** - Mild, sweet taste. Tree is large. Skin is bright, scarlet striped over with yellow.

**Uses** - Great for eating fresh and in snacks and cider. Keeps well.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. September.

**Pollination** - Partially self-fertile, but Granny Smith and Fuji are great options to significantly increase yield.

**Golden Sentinel Columnar Apple** - A columnar apple tree that produces large, golden-yellow apples that are sweet, crisp, and firm (unique, upright, and narrow growth habit makes it perfect for small gardens, patios, and containers)

**Uses** - Ideal for fresh eating, baking, or cider.

**Ripening** - Mid-to-late September.

**Pollination** - Scarlet Sentinel is a great pollinator with a similar habit.

# Apple Varieties

**Granny Smith** - Very tart, High acid and subtly sweet. Fruit is large. Skin color is bright green with white dots.

**Uses** - Great for pie baking, salads, and raw eating

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Late September to November.

**Pollination** - Self-fertile, but they benefit from a compatible cross-pollinator for a better fruit set. Gala is a great pollinator option.

**Gravenstein** - Early-season apple with a crisp, firm, pale yellow flesh and balanced sweet-tart flavor.

**Uses** - Ideal for both fresh eating and baking, this variety is known for holding its shape well in cooked dishes.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. Early September.

**Pollination** - Triploid; require two other compatible apple varieties for pollination. Gala, Transparent, or Lodi make good choices.

**Honeycrisp** - Well-balanced sweet-tart flavor, very crisp and juicy. Large red fruit.

**Uses** - Excellent keeping qualities. Great for raw eating.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. September to early October.

**Pollination** - Fuji and Granny Smith are some of its good pollinators.

**Jonagold** - Popular commercial variety with good flavor. Large and crisp with balanced sweet-tart flavor with hints of honey.

**Uses** - Great for snacking, salads, baking, juicing, and cooking. Stores well.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Late September to early October.

**Pollination** - Triploid; needs two other apple varieties for pollination. Gala, Fuji, Honeycrisp, Northern Spy, or Granny Smith can be used as pollinators.

**Liberty** - Yellow fruit with red skin. Sweet, crisp and juicy.

**Uses** - Great for fresh eating, or apple cider.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Mid-September to early October.

**Pollination** - Requires a pollinizer. Granny Smith and Fuji serve as options.

**Mutsu (or Crispin)** - Large, juicy, and firm. Honey-like flavor with slight tanginess.

**Uses** - Raw eating, baking, juicing, and drying.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Late September to mid-October.

**Pollination** - Triploid; needs two other apple varieties for pollination. Gala, Granny Smith, and Honeycrisp serve as great options.

# Apple Varieties

**Northern Spy** - Tender-crisp flesh is yellow and juicy. Slightly tart.

**Uses** - Great for cider. Their ability to hold their shape makes them a top choice for baking and cooking.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Late October.

**Pollination** - Good candidates for cross pollination are Braeburn, Fuji, Honeycrisp, Gala, and many crabapples.

**Pink Lady** - Sweet, tropical, and sweet-tart. Fruit is oblong with pink blush over yellow. Flesh is creamy white.

**Uses** - Can be stored upwards of 6-8 months.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Late September-Early October.

**Pollination** - Braeburn, Granny Smith, Gala, and Fuji are great options for pollinators.

**Scarlet Sentinel Pole Apple** - A columnar apple variety known for its large, sweet, and crisp apples with greenish-scarlet skin and pure-white flesh. It is an excellent choice for small spaces and containers.

**Uses** - Versatile; Great for snacking, baking, making pies, applesauce, and cider.

**Ripening** - Mid-to-late September

**Pollination** - Golden Sentinel is a great pollinator with a similar habit.

**Snow Fameuse** - Bright red skin, pure white flesh, sometimes streaked red. Crisp, aromatic, juicy. One of the oldest varieties. Grows best at high elevations.

**Uses** - Delicious off the tree, in cider or in desserts.

**Ripening** - Mid-to-late-harvest season. Late September-Early October.

**Pollination** - Good candidates for cross-pollination are Granny Smith and Liberty

**Whitney Crab** - Large crabapples with yellow skin and red striping. Crisp, juicy, subacid almost-sweet flavor.

**Uses** - Versatile; eating fresh, canning, pickling, jam, cider, and making preserves.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Late August-September.

**Pollination** - Self-fertile and can be used to pollinate apples.

**Combination Apple 4-Way** - 4 distinct apples in one. Self-pollinating.

**Varieties Used** - Arkansas Black, Braeburn, Cortland, Granny Smith, Haralson, Honeycrisp, Fuji, Gravenstein, Jonathan, Liberty, Lodi, Melrose, Pink Pearl, Red Delicious, Red McIntosh, Spartan, Sweet 16, Wealthy, Winesap, Yellow Delicious

# Pear Varieties

**Anjou** - An all-purpose pear. Juicy when ripe with a subtle lime-flavored sweetness.

**Uses** - Versatile and great for snacking and baking. Their dense texture holds up well when cooked.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. Late September.

**Pollination** - Partially self-pollinating. Pair with Bartlett, Bosc, and Comice.

**Red Anjou** - Red peel adds striking color contrast and eye appeal in recipes.

**Uses** - Can be used in the same applications as Anjou, but also as a popular decorative fruit with their red skin.

**Ripening** - Mid-to-late-harvest season. September.

**Pollination** - Bartlett, Bosc, and Comice, are great choices for cross pollination.

**Bartlett** - Medium-to-large yellow fruit with smooth, juicy, white flesh and a sweet, aromatic flavor.

**Uses** - Favorite for fresh eating, canning, and preserves; their flavor and texture are ideal for a range of uses.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. Late July or August.

**Pollination** - Partially self-pollinating, but another variety is needed for more abundance and consistency. Anjou is a great option.

**Red Bartlett** - Same great flavor as yellow, but red color adds visual culinary appeal.

**Uses** - Versatile; Can be eaten fresh, baked, canned or cooked.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. Mid to late August.

**Pollination** - Anjou is a great pollinator option.

**Kieffer** - Large, juicy, and crisp golden-yellow pears with a crisp, white flesh. Vigorous and hardy.

**Uses** - Excellent for canning, baking, and preserving.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Mid to late September.

**Pollination** - Self-fertile, but planting another variety like Bartlett or Anjou can significantly produce yield.

**Shinseiki Asian Pear** - A smooth, yellow pear. Sweet, juicy, and slightly tart. Crisp and creamy white flesh.

**Uses** - Popular choice for fresh eating due to its flavor and long storage life.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. Late July to Mid-August.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating.

**Summercrisp** - Tree is heady and productive. Fruit is green with red blush. Fire blight free. Sweet and crisp.

**Uses** - Good for fresh eating only. Best when picked and consumed at green/ripe stage.

**Ripening** - Early-to-mid-harvest season. August.

**Pollination** - Bartlett and Kieffer make great pollinator options.

# Pear Varieties

**Combination Pear 4-Way** - 4 distinct pears in one. Self-pollinating.

**Varieties Used** - Anjou, Bartlett, Bosc, Comice, Flemish Beauty, Kieffer, Luscious, Red Anjou, Red Bartlett, Seckel, Summercrisp

**Combination Asian Pear 4-Way** - 4 distinct Asian pears in one. Self-pollinating.

**Varieties Used** - 20th Century, Chojuro, Hosui, Shinseiki, Tsu Li

# Cherry Varieties

**Bing** - Dark red and round and quite sweet. Most common variety found at grocery stores. The darker the riper.

**Uses** - Most enjoyed raw as a snack but their sweet flavor is suitable for cooking and baking as well.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. June to July.

**Pollination** - Black Tartarian and Rainier are good pollinators.

**Black Tartarian** - Sweet, heart-shaped fruit purplish-black in color.

**Uses** - Ideal for fresh eating but may be preserved.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. Late June to early July.

**Pollination** - Bing and Stella are good pollinators.

**Lapins** - Dark red with lovely sweet flavor and firm texture.

**Uses** - Great for fresh eating, baking, and preserving.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. Late June through August.

**Pollination** - Self-fertile; But Stella, Van, or Rainier make good companions for increasing yield and fruit size.

**Montmorency** - Sour taste. Hardy, heavy-producing tree. Fruit is large, skin is bright red.

**Uses** - Often used for their health benefits but also make great cherries for baking with their distinct tart flavor.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. June to July

**Pollination** - Self-fertile; Other sour or pie cherry pollination can help boost yield and fruit quality.

**Rainier** - Sweet and flavorful, appearing red and yellow in color.

**Uses** - Often enjoyed as a fresh snack, but their unique taste also pairs well in sweet and savory dishes.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. Late June through July.

**Pollination** - Black Tartarian, Bing, Van, and Montmorency are good pollinators.

**Stella** - Self-fertile. Deep red, heart-shaped cherries that may be picked in summer. Low maintenance.

**Uses** - Great for fresh eating, cooking, baking, and preserving, with ornamental blossoms and foliage.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. July.

**Pollination** - Self-fertile, but can benefit from planting alongside another sweet cherry variety.

# Cherry Varieties

**Sweetheart** - Super sweet and mildly tart. Tree is upright and vigorous. Fruit is large and bright red.

**Uses** - Versatile and can be enjoyed fresh, used in a variety of sweet and savory dishes, or preserved.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. July.

**Pollination** - Self-fertile. Lapins or Stella are good options to increase yield and fruit size. Sweetheart is often considered a “universal pollinator” for other early-blooming types.

**Van** - Sweet flavor and firm texture. Dark red. Like Bing but more tart. Tree is hardy, bears heavy, and resistant to cracking.

**Uses** - Great for eating fresh, or in cooked and preserved products.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. Summer.

**Pollination** - Stella and Bing are good choices for pollinators.

# Apricot Varieties

**Chinese Mormon** - Cold-hardy, and producing sweet, medium-sized, yellow-orange fruit. The kernel of the pit is often edible and tastes like an almond.

**Uses** - Eating fresh, cooking, baking, making preserves, and drying.

**Ripening** - Mid-to-late-harvest season. Late June to July.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating; Planting a second compatible apricot nearby can significantly increase yield and fruit size.

**Plumcot** - 50% plum & 50% apricot. Sweet yet slightly tart flavor profile. Tree resembles plum. Fruit is the size of a medium apricot with pinkish orange skin.

**Uses** - Eaten fresh, baked into desserts, or used in savory dishes.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. Late May through September.

**Pollination** - Pollinate with Santa Rosa plum or another Japanese plum variety. An apricot tree will not pollinate a plumcot.

**Puget Gold** - One of the most popular varieties out there. Sweet and consistent taste.

**Uses** - Fresh eating, baking, canning, making preserves, drying, and freezing.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. August.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating; But another variety can boost yield and fruit quality.

**Wenatchee Moorpark** - Long time favorite in western Oregon and Washington. Rich, sweet flavor and firm texture makes it very versatile.

**Uses** - Eating fresh, drying, canning, making preserves.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. Late July through August.

**Pollination** - Self pollinating and also serves as a great pollinator.

# Nectarine Varieties

**Fantasia** - A large, freestone fruit with smooth, bright red skin that has a yellow under-color. Its yellow flesh is firm, smooth-textured, and very juicy, with a sweet and tangy flavor.

**Uses** - Fresh eating, cooking and baking, canning, grilling, and making preserves.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. Late July through mid-August.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating. Planting a second Fantasia nectarine or other compatible stone fruit tree can significantly increase harvest yield.

**Flavortop** - Large, sweet and tangy freestone fruits. Skin is bright yellow with red blush. Flesh is firm, juicy, and smooth.

**Uses** - Excellent for fresh eating, baking, and preserving.

**Ripening** - Mid-to-late-harvest season. Mid-to-late August.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating. Planting another nectarine or peach tree nearby can increase fruit yield.

**Goldmine** - Sweet, juicy, white-fleshed fruit. Heirloom variety. Fruit is large and freestone.

**Uses** - Fresh eating, cooking, canning, and baking,

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. August.

**Pollination** - Self pollinating. Planting another nectarine or peach tree nearby can increase fruit yield.

**Hardired** - Cold-hardy, self-pollinating fruit tree with red-skinned, yellow-fleshed fruit that is sweet and juicy

**Uses** - Versatile for fresh eating, baking, preserves, grilling, and canning due to their firm texture and balanced flavor.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. Early to mid-August.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating. Planting another nectarine or peach tree nearby can increase fruit yield.

**Red Gold** - A large, freestone fruit with glossy red skin and firm, yellow flesh that has a sweet, tangy flavor. It is a productive and reliable variety,

**Uses** - Ideal for eating fresh, as well as for baking and preserving.

**Ripening** - Late harvest season. Mid-to-late August.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating. Planting another nectarine or peach tree nearby can increase fruit yield.

**White Tiger** - Cold-hardy variety with dark red striped skin and a striking white flesh. large, firm, freestone fruit with a sweet, sub-acid flavor. Pink blossoms in the spring.

**Uses** - Excellent eating quality.

**Ripening** - July and August.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating, but adding a compatible nectarine or peach tree nearby can increase yield.

# Peach Varieties

**Canadian Harmony** - Cold-hardy, freestone peach known for its large, yellow fruit with a red blush and sweet, juicy yellow flesh that is slow to brown. Attractive pink flowers in spring. The tree is vigorous and productive. Upright growth like Red Haven.

**Uses** - Versatile; Excellent for fresh eating, freezing, baking, canning, preserving, and even savory dishes.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. Mid-to-late August.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating; Planting another peach or nectarine variety nearby can increase yield and fruit size.

**Early Elberta** - Popular cold-hardy, freestone variety known for large, juicy, sweet-tart yellow fruit with red blush, ripening earlier and having a better taste than standard Elbertas.

**Uses** - Versatile and reliable; Great for eating fresh and for canning, jam making, or freezing.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. Late June to mid-July.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating, but Red Haven makes a great pollinator.

**Redhaven** - Sweet, firm, almost fuzzless peaches. Semi-freestone. Tree is medium in size and spreading, reliable and disease-resistant.

**Uses** - One of the best for canning.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season with long ripening season. Early to mid-July.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating, but planting another compatible peach or nectarine nearby can boost yield and fruit size.

**Reliance** - Cold hardiest variety. Showy blooms. Sweet, firm, mild and freestone with yellow color.

**Uses** - Versatile; Fresh eating, baking, canning, freezing, dehydrating, jams/sauces, salads, or smoothies.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. Mid-to-late July or mid-August.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating. Adding another Reliance or another peach or nectarine nearby can increase yield and harvest size.

# Plum Varieties

**Brooks Prune** - Very large and sweet dark purple plums. Heavy producer.

**Uses** - Great for eating fresh, canning and drying.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Late August.

**Pollination** - Partially self-fertile but benefits from compatible European plum variety pollination.

**Burbank Plum** - A Japanese cultivar with firm, sweet, juicy flesh. Hardy and low-growing.

**Uses** - Versatile and great for fresh eating, cooking, canning, sauces, jams, and baking. Showy spring blossoms.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. Mid-July.

**Pollination** - Requires cross pollination. Shiro is a great option.

**Elephant Heart Plum** - Dark red-purple mottled skin, semi-freestone. Firmer-fleshed than other varieties.

**Uses** - Excels in cooking jams, tarts, and cakes. Their red flesh adds color to sorbets, sauces, and savory dishes.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Late summer into fall

**Pollination** - Self pollinating. Santa Rosa and Shiro make great yield-increasing companions.

**Mount Royal Plum** - Self-fruitful, European plum variety known for its cold hardiness, growing to about 10-12 feet tall. It produces medium-sized, round, blue plums with sweet, juicy, yellow flesh.

**Uses** - Excellent for fresh eating, canning, or making preserves.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. Mid-August.

**Pollination** - Self-pollinating, but planting another European plum can significantly boost yield and fruit size.

**Santa Rosa Plum** - Large, delicious, red-purple fruit. Tree is large and hardy.

**Uses** - Great for eating fresh and using in savory dishes and sweet desserts.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. Mid-to-late summer

**Pollination** - Partially self pollinating, but Shiro and Satsuma are great cross pollinators to increase yield.

**Satsuma Plum** - A Japanese variety best eaten fresh. Known for its sweet, tangy, dark red flesh.

**Uses** - Other than fresh eating, it is very versatile and can be great for cooking, baking, and adding vibrant color to dishes.

**Ripening** - Mid-harvest season. July-August.

**Pollination** - Requires another Japanese plum variety such as Santa Rosa, Shiro, or Toka for pollination.

# Plum Varieties

**Shiro Plum** - A Japanese plum variety known for their sweet, juicy, and mild flavor, with yellow skin and flesh. They are a productive, medium-sized, and round fruit. Shiro trees are vigorous and hardy.

**Uses** - Great for fresh eating, cooking, and canning.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. Ripens in mid-to-late summer.

**Pollination** - While self-fertile, they benefit from cross-pollination with another Japanese plum variety for better yields.

**Stanley Prune** - A classic European plum with deep purple skin, yellow flesh a high sugar content.

**Uses** - Great for eating fresh, drying and baking.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. Late August-September.

**Pollination** - Self pollinating, but another compatible European Plum nearby like Mount Royal can increase yield.

**Toka Plum** - Cold-hardy, self-fertile hybrid plum known as the "Bubblegum Plum" due to its unique sweet, spicy, bubblegum-like aroma and flavor. It produces medium-sized, reddish-bronze fruit with golden-apricot flesh that is ready in late summer. Beautiful spring white flowers and burgundy-purple fall foliage.

**Uses** - Great for fresh eating, but also great for baking, preserves, jams, jellies, sauces, and juicing.

**Ripening** - Early-harvest season. August-September.

**Pollination** - The tree is also prized for being an excellent pollinator for other plum varieties

**Yellow Egg Plum** - Large, oval-shaped, freestone, golden-yellow European plum with sweet, honey-like flesh and a tangy skin. The tree is hardy and productive.

**Uses** - Good for eating fresh, but especially popular for preserves, jams, and baking.

**Ripening** - Late-harvest season. August.

**Pollination** - Self-fertile, though pollination with another European plum variety can increase yield.

**Combination Plum 4-Way** - 4 distinct plums in one. Self-pollinating.

**Varieties Used** - Beauty, Damson, French, Green Gage, Italian, Methley, Mt. Royal, Santa Rosa, Satsuma, Shiro

# Ornamental Tree Varieties

**Red Maple** - A medium to large deciduous tree known for the red color found in its twigs, buds, flowers, fruit, and fall foliage. Grows in height from 50'-80' with a 40'-60' spread.

**Autumn Blaze Red Maple** - A hybrid of the Red and Silver Maple trees. One-of-a-kind for dazzling fall colors. Grows in height to 50' with a spread of 40'.

**October Glory Red Maple** - Glossy dark green leaves to radiant red in the fall. A dense, rounded form. Grows in height from 50'-60' with a 35'-40' spread.

**Red Sunset® Red Maple** - Glossy green to orange-red to brilliant red in fall. Grows in height from 40'-50' with a 35' spread. Vigorous.

**Lavalle Hawthorn** - A hybrid hawthorn tree known for its attractive, glossy green leaves that turn a bronze-red in the fall. It has white flowers in the spring and produces large, orange-red fruit that persists through the winter. Grows in height to 20'.

**Toba Hawthorn** - Clusters of white-pink flowers and sharp thorns. One of the hardiest Hawthorns. Small tree; Only grows to height of 15'.

**Golden Locust** - A deciduous tree prized for its bright, golden-yellow foliage, which turns to a darker color before the leaves drop in the fall. It is a fast-growing, drought-tolerant.

**Babylonica Green Willow** - Open crown of ground-sweeping branches, thrives when grown by water. Leaves are light green on top and gray-green on bottom. Grows in height from 35'-45'.

**Greenspire Linden** - A symmetrical shade tree with fragrant yellow flowers. Fast growing, straight growing trunk with a narrow, oval head. Grows in height from 40'-50'. Leaves are small and leathery, turning yellow in the fall.

**Lombardy Poplar** - A symmetrical shade tree with fragrant yellow flowers. Fast growing, narrow columnar with dense branching. Height from 70'-100'. Leaf is heart-shaped and bright green, turning yellow in fall.

**Prairifire Flowering Crab** - Makes a great landscape addition. Can be used to pollinate other apple varieties - best to match flower color as its preferred by bees.

# Ornamental Tree Varieties

**Profusion Flowering Crab** - Golden copper fruits in fall. Can be used to pollinate Granny Smith, Braeburn, Jonathan, Honeycrisp, Pink Lady, etc.

**Sugar Tyme Flowering Crab** - fragrant white spring flowers and abundant, bright red fruit that persists through winter.

**Aristocrat Flowering Pear** - fast-growing, medium-sized deciduous tree. showy white spring flowers followed by glossy, dark green leaves that turn vibrant shades of reddish-purple in the fall.

**Capital Flowering Pear** - Creamy yellow-white blossoms, columnar shape and fall foliage make this a great specimen tree.

**Cleveland Select Flowering Pear** - Clusters of white flowers, dark green leaves mature to deep red in the fall.

**Redspire Flowering Pear** - Blossoms are larger and showier than other ornamental pears. Dramatic and snowy white.

**Kwanzan Flowering Cherry** - known for its spectacular display of double-pink, ruffled flowers in spring, appearing before the bronze-tinged new leaves that mature to glossy dark green, then turn vibrant orange and bronze in fall.

**Mt. Fuji Flowering Cherry** - Clusters of white fragrant, semi-double flowers. Smooth red-brown bark.

**Shirofugen Flowering Cherry** - a prized, old Japanese cultivar known for its cascading clusters of double blossoms that emerge pink from buds, open white with pink edges, and then deepen to a rich pink as they mature.

**Double Weeping Cherry** - A small tree with graceful, weeping branches. Grows in height from 15'-18'. Flowers are double, rose pink. This is the most popular of all weeping cherries.

**Snow Fountains® Weeping Cherry** - Naturally weeping branches are covered with showy, snow white flowers on this magnificent, compact, hardy specimen for the landscape. Grows in height from 15'-18'.