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Fruit Trees

Fruit Trees	Average Ripening Date	Blooms	Pollination Needs	ZONE	Flavor	Text.	Fresh Eating	Pies	Sauce	Baking	Storage Ability
Apple											
Cortland	Late Sept.	Mid	Another Apple	4	Tart	Crisp	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Good
Fireside	Mid Oct.	Mid	Not Connell Red	4	Sweet	Crisp	Very Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Very Good
Freedom	Late Sept.	Mid	Another Apple	4	Tart	Crisp	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good
Frostbite	L Sept/E Oct	Mid-Late	Not Honeycrisp	3	Sweet	Crisp	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good	Poor
Galarina™	L Sept/E Oct	Late	Another Apple		Sweet	Crisp	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Good
Haralred®	L Sept./E Oct.	Late	Not Haralson	3	Tart	Crisp	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good
Haralson	Early Oct.	Late	Not Haralred	3	Tart	Crisp	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good
Honeycrisp	Late Sept.	Mid	Not Frostbite	4	Sweet	Crisp	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Excellent
Honeygold	E/Mid Oct.	Mid	Another Apple	4	Sweet	Crisp	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good
KinderKrisp	Late August	Early	Another Apple	4	Sweet	Crisp	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Very Good
Liberty	Late Sept.	Mid	Another Apple	4	Sweet	Crisp	Very Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
McIntosh	Mid Sept.	Mid	Not MacFree	4	Tart	Crisp	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Fair	Fair
Red Prairie Spy	La Sept/Ea Oct.	Mid	Another Apple	4	Tart	Crisp	Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good
Red Regent	Early Oct.	Late	Another Apple	4	Tart	Crisp	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Very Good
SnowSweet	Late Sept.	Mid	Another Apple	4	Sweet	Tender	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Triple Play Mid: Sweet 16 Cortland & Honeycrisp	Mid/Late Sept.	Mid	Self-Fruitful	4	Three apple varieties are grafted together on one rootstock. Please refer to the variety specific information.						
Winecrisp	Early/Mid Oct.	Mid	Another Apple	4	Sweet	Juicy	Good	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
Yellow Transparent	Late Jul/Early Sept.	Early	Another Apple	3	Tart	Crisp	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Poor
Zestar!	Late Aug.	Early	Another Apple	4	Sweet	Crisp	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
Crabapple											
Chestnut	Late Aug.	Early	Self-fruitful	3	Sweet	Crisp	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent
Dolgo	Late Aug.	Early	Self-fruitful	2	Tart	Crisp	Poor	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good	Fair
Plum								Preserves		Fruit Size	
American, wild	August	Late April	Pollinator	3	Sweet	Juicy	Good	Jam/Jelly	Very Good	Small	Poor
Alderman	Late Aug.	Late April	Superio/Toka		Sweet	Soft	Excellent	Jelly	Good	Large -2.5"	Fair
Lacrescent	Early August	Late April	Toka	4	Sweet	Juicy	Excellent	Jam	Very Good	Medium	Poor
Mt. Royal	Late Aug.	Early May	Self-fruitful	4	Sweet	Firm	Very Good	Drying	Very Good	Medium	Poor
Pipestone	Late Aug.	Late April	Toka/American	3	Sweet	Juicy	Good	Jam/Jelly	Very Good	Medium	Poor
Prairie Red	Early Sept.	Early May	Self-fruitful		Sweet	Juicy	Good	Jelly	Very Good	1-2"	Poor
Superior	Late Aug.	Late April	Toka/American	4	Sweet	Juicy	Excellent	Jam/Jelly	Very Good	Large	Poor
Toka	Mid Aug.	Late April	Pollinator	3	Sweet	Juicy	Excellent	Jam/Jelly	Very Good	Small	Poor
Cherry								Cooking	Canning	Baking	
Evans Bali	August	Early May	Self-fruitful	3	Tart	Juicy	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Poor
Mesabi	Early July	Early May	Self-fruitful	4	Tart	Juicy	Fair	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent	Poor
Meteor	Early July	Early May	Self-fruitful	4	Tart	Juicy	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Poor
North Star	Late June	Early May	Self-fruitful	4	Tart	Juicy	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Poor
Sweet Cherry Pie®	Mid July	Early May	Self-fruitful	3	S/Tart	Juicy	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good
Wild Black Cherry	July	Apr/May	Self-fruitful	4	S/Tart	Juicy	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor
Pear									Canning	Baking	
Early Gold	Early August	Early May	Another Pear	2	Sweet	Juicy	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Golden Spice	Sept.	Early May	Use Ure	3	Tart	Crisp	Fair	Poor	Very Good	Poor	Very Good
Parker	Mid Aug.	Early May	Another Pear	4	Sweet	Tender	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good
Patten	Sept.	Mid-Spring	Pollinator		Sweet	Tender	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Good	Fair
Summercrisp	Mid Aug.	Early May	Use Parker	4	Sweet	Crisp	Very Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good
Ure	Mid Aug.	Early May	Use Golden Spice	3	Sweet	Juicy	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good	Poor

Protect your fruit trees from bark damage by mice, rabbits and deer by installing an inexpensive white plastic trunk protector.



Apple Tree Information:

Cross Pollination

Apple trees are not self-fertile. At least two different varieties should be used in each apple planting to serve as a source of pollen for the other variety to get the best fruit set. Cross-pollination is possible only when different varieties bloom at approximately the same time. Length of bloom is usually 7 to 15 days. Early bloomers should be planted with early or midseason bloomers. Late bloomers would be planted with late or midseason bloomers, so there is overlap of bloom times. For the best pollination, apple trees should be within 100 feet or less of each other. Wind does not carry pollen from one apple tree to another. Consequently, **bees are indispensable in an orchard.** Crabapples are often used to pollinate apple trees because they are such strong pollinators.

Apple Rootstocks

Standard (Std)

Standard rootstock will produce full-sized trees. In rich soil a standard tree may grow to a height of 20-25' and a width of 25' at full maturity. Standard trees will generally begin bearing 5-8 years after planting.

Semi-Dwarf (S-M7 - Malling 7A)

A semi-dwarf apple tree will grow to 12-15' tall and 14' wide at maturity. Semi-dwarf trees begin to produce fruit at an earlier age, usually 4-5 years after planting. This is our most popular rootstock and we carry primarily semi-dwarf apple trees.

Dwarfing Rootstocks

Dwarf apple trees grow to 9-12' tall and 10' wide at maturity. Dwarf trees begin to produce fruit at an earlier age, usually 3-4 years after planting.

Dwarfing rootstocks will only reduce the size of the tree – not the size of the fruit. Dwarf trees are easier to

prune, spray and harvest. Never plant grafted trees with the graft below ground level to avoid rot and/or scion-rooting causing the loss of dwarfing characteristics.

Plum Tree Information:

Most plum varieties are crosses between Japanese and American plums. While this creates hardy and delicious fruit it also creates a nearly sterile tree. Unlike apples, just having two different plum varieties flowering simultaneously will not insure proper cross-pollination. Use Toka or our native, American Plum as pollinators for other plum trees. European, Native, or Prune type plums (American or Mt. Royal) are generally self-fruitful/self-pollinating. All of our plum trees are grown on standard Prunus americana (American Plum) rootstock and average 12' in height when mature.

Pear Tree Information:

Cross Pollination

Most pears require a pollinator. Most pears bloom in May (at the same time) and are suitable pollinators. With small amounts of nectar and low sugar content, pears require more pollinators and bees than any other fruit.

Pear Rootstocks

Standard (Std)

Standard Pears are on Pyrus ussuriensis root stock and grow to a mature height of about 25'.

Semi-dwarf (S-333)

A semi-dwarf pear in budded on Oldhome x Farmingdale 333 rootstock and grows to a mature height of about 15'. (Not commonly available)

Cherry Tree Information:

Cherry trees are self-fruitful. You do not need more than one tree to produce fruit. Cherry trees grow to approximately 10-12' Tall and about 6-8' Wide. Cherries bloom in early May. Ripening dates vary by variety but most ripen around July. Most of the varieties we carry are tart cherries, best suited to making pies, preserves and sauce. Evans Bali is the variety we have that is best for fresh eating.

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