



Tasty heritage & disease resistant varieties for easy care home growing

We are proud to supply organically grown plants of a high quality, while taking maximum care for the environment in their production

Grown In Waitati, Otago, New Zealand

Your Southern specialist

We are a mail order nursery and deliver bare root plants with excellent root systems in Late Early July, Early and Mid August

This document provides detailed plant variety information of our usual stock (see the appendix for even more juice!).

For **what is currently available** or what is expected to be available for the next winter season, please see our order form online: www.habitata.co.nz/nursery

Orders are also taken year round by email, post or phone.

Our goal is to help you grow fabulous fruit so do not hesitate to contact us with any questions regarding selecting the best plants for your needs and location

Jason Ross
jason@habitata.co.nz
03 4822625
0272273004

General Information

Our plants are delivered by courier to your door within the first two weeks of either early July, early or mid August. They are delivered bare rooted ensuring that you receive a large strong root system. They are carefully lifted from the ground, most of the soil removed from their roots, pruned, packaged to keep their roots moist and promptly delivered. They must be planted or heeled in promptly.

Our plants have great root systems ensuring a great start in life, in 2014 we received organic certification from Organic farm NZ (#OFNZ – 1035) for our pip and berry fruit plants.

Season of Ripening

Fruit varieties are presented here according to their season of ripening.

- This is the best starting point for you to choose varieties suited to your needs.
- Early and mid season varieties usually don't keep for long, therefore you don't need as many of these trees as the late varieties and especially the varieties that keep well, these you will be eating over winter.
- Next, select by the uses that you desire, dessert apples are the ones you eat raw.
- Further detail and historical information about each variety can be found in the Appendix.

Fruit Tree Season of Ripening and Harvesting

Ripening times of varieties will vary with microclimate, from district to district, and from year to year.

- Fruit can be picked when the stalk comes easily off the tree by gently lifting and twisting the fruit.
- This is often before the fruit is fully ripe, it is then taken indoors to ripen or placed into cool storage for long keeping.
- A period indoors is often all that fruit needs to ripen fully and for its acidity to mellow.
- Alternatively most varieties can be picked as they ripen on the tree.
- Apples that are good keepers (usually late season varieties) will reduce in acidity and become sweeter when stored over a long period, they will also soften.

Fruit Tree Pollination

Usually each tree needs a different variety to pollinate it.

- Make sure that your selections will cross-pollinate each other by checking that they are in the same or adjacent pollination groups. For example a variety in pollination group C will be cross-pollinated by a different variety from group B, C or D.
- Self-fertile (Self-Fert.) varieties will pollinate them-selves.
- Part self-fertile (PSF) varieties will pollinate them-selves to a degree. Both will yield better if cross-pollinated, that is, if pollinated by another variety.
- Triploid varieties will not pollinate other varieties, but need pollination themselves. So plant a triploid with a self-fertile variety or two other varieties that will pollinate each other and the triploid.

Fruit Tree Descriptions

All varieties are **spur bearers** unless described as **tip bearers**. Tip bearers bear their fruit at the tips of their branches and are pruned differently to spur bearers. Tip bearers may suit no-prune culture, but not cordon or espalier forms.

- **Dessert** = Eaten raw (A naming hangover from the Victorian days of taking raw fruit as 'dessert').
- **Cooking** = Eaten cooked.

Availability

Availability is indicated in the online order form.

- The order form is updated for your convenience but does not guarantee availability as some varieties sell out quickly.
- The online order form is updated in mid March for the upcoming winter season.

Fruit Tree Training / Pruning

Our trees are one year old budded or grafted trees. They are left un-pruned. A fruit tree training & pruning information sheet will be sent with your invoice.

Selecting Varieties for the 'Less Than Perfect Site' in the South of the South Island

Fruit trees will crop best on a site that receives plenty of sun, slopes gently to the north or north-west and is sheltered. For sites or areas of the south of the South Island that receive less sun, by virtue of being especially cloudy, partially shaded or that slope away from the sun, or sites that have cool summer and autumn temperatures, due to altitude or maritime affect, look for Varieties '**Recommended for areas with cooler summers**'.

In the most marginal situations, early varieties are also recommended, as they require less time to ripen, they may just ripen later than they normally would. Cooking varieties are also recommended in such situations, as a high acidity is desirable in cooked fruit. Please ask us if you are unsure about your site.

Small Grades & Seconds

Looking for cheaper stock? Please indicate so in the order form. Our fruit trees are normally around 1.5m

- **Small grade trees** are approx 0.8m. **Second grade** trees have multiple low branches or are slightly misshaped.

Large Grade Rootstock to Graft Your Own Trees

m793, m106 & m26 (For Apples), **Golden Queen Peach rootstock** (For Plums, Peaches and Apricots)

- Rootstock is three year old, 15-20mm diameter at 100-150mm high and is ready to graft. Golden Queen is one year old, 10mm. Our Rootstocks come from our propagation nursery and have a small scar from a failed bud, this will quickly heal over quickly.
- To graft your own pears, purchase our Beurre Hardy pear trees to use as a rootstock to graft your own pear trees onto. As most pears are incompatible with the Quince rootstock.

Apples

Our apple varieties have been selected for easy care home growing. They have good pest and disease resistance; they are all naturally healthy varieties, and suit organic growing. They are all resistant to, or not susceptible to Black Spot, which commonly affects apples. Many are also resistant to powdery mildew, another common problem in the home orchard.

All of our apples are suited to temperate New Zealand conditions.





Rootstock







Our apples trees are grafted onto a choice of three rootstocks, check in the charts to see which rootstock each variety is available on. The range of final tree size given for each rootstock is due to variation in growth caused by the vigour of the variety grafted onto it, and variation in soil, climate, fertilisation, irrigation and pruning.

M793 - Vigorous rootstock, producing a large tree, and therefore large crops, useful for juice and cider varieties. **5-7m high X 5-7m** wide. Tolerant of a poorer and heavier clay soil conditions.







MM106 - Semi-dwarf rootstock, producing a medium to large tree, **3-6m high X 3-6m** wide. For freestanding trees and large espalier. Tolerant of most soils, including clay based soils, does best in a moist fertile loam. Dislikes very heavy wet soils. Does not require permanent staking.

M26 – Semi-dwarf rootstock, producing a small to medium sized tree, **2-4m high X 1.5-4m** wide. Excellent rootstock for smaller properties and espaliers, enabling much closer plantings of more varieties, fruits earlier and is easier to manage. Prefers a moist, free draining, fertile loam, consistent feeding and permanent staking or support if in an exposed position.








Early Season Apples (February-March)			
Variety	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree
Akane 	Dessert, Drying	D	Small to medium, flat-rounded, coloured deep red over yellow. Juicy, crisp, slightly chewy and sweet/acid with a slight strawberry flavour. Keeps flavour and shape when cooked. Very early ripening and the fruit hangs on the tree for weeks. Medium vigour tree, good cropper. Healthy, reliable.
Beauty of Bath 	Dessert	C	Small to medium, flat-round. Pale white to green, flushed and bright red stripes. Juicy, sweet and fairly sharp, aromatic with a distinctive flavour. Very Early. Fruit drops when ripe. Vigorous, upright spreading form, slow to fruit, then crops heavily. Tip bearer. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Healthy.
Belle de Boskoop 	Dessert, Cooking, Cider	C, Triploid	Medium-large, irregular round-conical. Gold, flushed orange-red, with a fine russet. Crisp, firm, with a sharp, aromatic flavour. Eaten raw mid season. Cooked early season to a thick golden and pink puree, with great flavour. Makes good cider. Stores well, sweetening and softening. Vigorous, spreading, a good cropper. Tolerates high and low rainfall. Healthy reliable tree.
Charles Ross 	Dessert, Cooking, Juice, Cider	C, PSF	Medium to large, conical, greenish yellow, flushed orange red with bright red stripes. Juicy, firm, sweet with a good aromatic flavour. Keeps shape when cooked, juice/cider is medium sharp. Moderately vigorous, upright spreading stocky branches, good cropper. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Tolerates high rainfall.


Discovery 	Dessert 	C	Medium, flat-round, flushed bright blood red over greenish yellow. Firm, crisp, stained pink, fairly sweet, juicy and good flavoured with a strawberry hint. Very Early. Keeps well for an early apple. Medium vigour, crops well from an early age. Tends to tip bearing. Blossoms frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Tolerates low rainfall areas. Healthy and reliable.	
Epicure (Laxton's) 	Dessert	C, PSF	Small, round-conical, slight ribbing, greenish-yellow, dark orange-red flush, thick red stripes. Juicy, crisp, slightly aromatic, delicate, excellent refreshing flavour. Un-vigorous, upright – spreading, compact, hardy, precocious, spur bearer, heavy cropper, needs thinning, blossoms frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.	
Grenadier 	Cooking, Juice, Cider	C, PSF	Large, round-conical, ribbed, greenish-yellow. Firm, fine textured, crisp and sharp. Fluffy when cooked, excellent sharp flavour. Very early. Medium vigour. Compact, hardy. Heavy cropping, tip bearer. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Tolerates a wet climate and soil. Healthy.	
Irish Peach 	Dessert	B	Medium, yellow flushed Brownish-red. Juicy, crisp, sweet-sharp with an excellent aromatic flavour. Vigorous, good if somewhat irregular cropper. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.	
Worcester Pearmain 	Dessert, Juice	C, Part Self Fert.	Medium, round-conical, greenish yellow, flushed bright red, faint red stripes. Sweet, juicy, firm, strawberry hint. Vigorous, upright, reliable heavy cropper, part tip bearer, hardy, blossom is frost tolerant, prefers cool dry climate. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.	


Mid Season Apples (March-April)


Variety	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree
Egremont Russet 	Dessert, Juice	B, PSF	Medium, flat-round, gold, slight orange flush with an ochre russet. Firm, crisp, sweet, very good nutty aromatic flavour. Makes good juice. Moderately vigorous, upright, compact, precocious, reliable, good cropper, suited to pot culture, blossom is frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.
Fortune (Laxton's) 	Dessert, Juice	C, PSF	Medium, round-conical, greenish-yellow, striped and flushed red, russet netting. Firm flesh, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic and rich when fully ripe. Juice is medium sharp. Moderately vigorous, upright spreading, compact, hardy, precocious, biennial, good cropper, part tip bearer, blossom frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Healthy.
Hetting 	Dessert	?	Medium sized; attractively coloured, bright red blush. Flesh crisp and firm. Reputed to contain high levels of riboflavins and other health-promoting vitamins. Healthy tree with an upright habit.
Lawfam 	Dessert	C	Medium - large, round-conical, orange-red, flushed a very dark scarlet-maroon. Firm white flesh, crisp, sweet, melting with a strawberry / vinous hint. Vigorous, spreading, heavy cropper.
Peasgood's non-such 	Dessert, Cooking	C, Part Self Fert.	Very large, round, pale green turning yellow, broad broken red stripes, flushed orange-red. Sweet-sharp, juicy, softening, aromatic. Cooked is sweet, delicate, fluffy puree texture. Medium vigor, spreading, round headed, compact, spurs freely, reliable, good cropper, blossom susceptible to frost, very hardy.
Sunset 	Dessert	C, Self Fert.	Small-medium, round fruit, gold, flushed orange, striped red with russet patches. Firm, crisp, fine textured, moderately juicy and sweet-sharp with a good intense aromatic flavour. Medium vigour, compact, suited to pot growing. Spurs freely. Regular heavy crops. Blossom tolerant of frost. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Prefers a dry cool climate. Healthy.

Late Season Apples (April Onwards)

Variety	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree
Bramley's Seedling 	Cooking, Juice, Cider	D, Triploid	Large, flat-rounded, irregular 'blocky' shape, greenish-yellow skin, brown stripes and flush, turns smooth, shiny and greasy when ripe. Juicy, firm, sharply acidic flavour unless tree ripened. Cooks to a puree, retaining its good strong acidic flavour. Keeps well. Very vigorous, spreading form, slow to fruit, part tip bearer, heavy biennial cropper, susceptible to late spring frosts. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.
Brownlee's Russet 	Dessert, Cooking	C, Self-Fertile	Medium, short-round-conical, green, slight brown-red flush, ocre russet. Sweet-sharp, juicy, crisp, firm, aromatic, nutty, intense fruity flavour (fruit-drop like). Great eating despite its looks! Keeps well. Medium vigour, upright, irregular good cropper. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Tolerates high rainfall, hardy, healthy.
Cornish Aromatic 	Dessert	D	Medium-large, conical, ribbed and very distinctly five crowned. Coloured green-gold, with a bright red flush and broken, short, darker red stripes. Russet. White flesh with greenish tinges, firm and rather dry. Has a fine sweet-sharp aromatic, good, nutty, almost spicy flavour. Tree is vigorous, hardy and prefers warm, wet climate. A very healthy tree resistant to black spot and canker.
Kidd's Orange Red 	Dessert	D	Medium, conical fruit. Yellow/gold, flushed deep pink-crimson with dark stripes. Variable russet. Juicy and crisp, with a sweet-sharp, rich, aromatic flavour. Stores well. Medium vigour, upright, compact shape. Spurs freely, good reliable cropper. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Dislikes wet areas. Healthy tree.
Kingston Black 	Cider	D	Small, yellow with maroon flush. Makes a bitter-sharp, full bodied cider with a distinctive flavour, of vintage quality. Fruit keeps well. Moderately vigorous tree, fair cropper. Somewhat susceptible to Black Spot.
Liberty 	Dessert	C	Medium, round to conical. Greenish yellow, flushed and striped bright red overlain with white/silver bloom. Juicy, crisp and slightly coarse textured. Good sweet-sharp flavour. Vigorous and spreading, fruits young and is a good regular reliable cropper. Healthy, tolerates high rainfall.
Merton Russet 	Dessert	C	Medium, conical, light green-golden, slight orange flush and much fine cinnamon russet. Flesh is firm, sweet, sharp but mellowing with a spicy, lemon / pineapple flavour. Very Late. Stores well. Vigorous, heavy cropper.

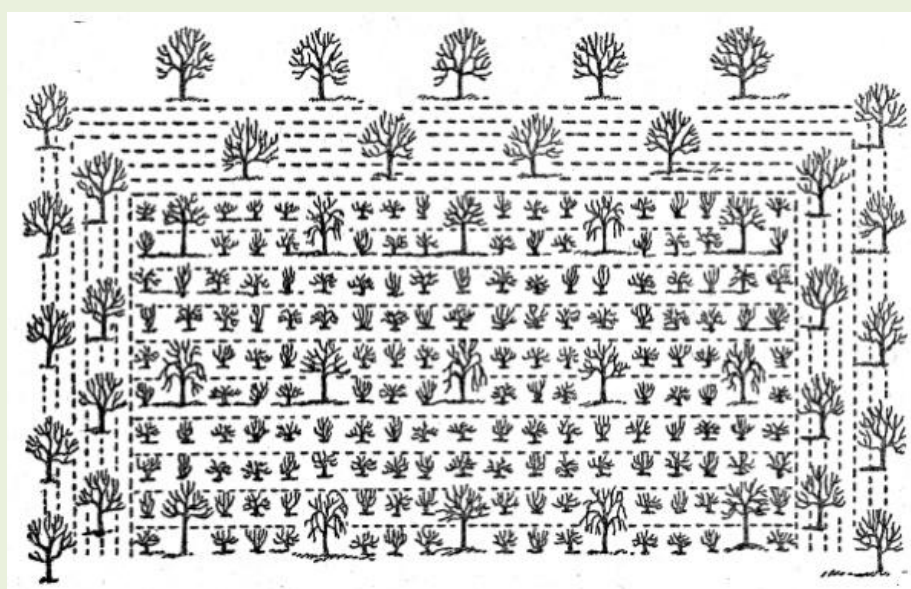
Monty's Surprise 	Dessert, Cooking	?	Large to very large (up to 400grams), irregular shaped apple. Red flush over yellow, crisp, with variable flavour. High levels of anti-oxidants and flavonoids. Vigorous, stocky and healthy tree.	
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Tydemans Late Orange 	Dessert	D	Medium, round-conical. Golden, with an orange-red flush, striped red with russet netting. Firm, crisp, fairly juicy, sweet, with a good, rich, sub-acid, aromatic flavour. Keeps well. Vigorous, slender branches, spurs freely, good cropper. Blossom is frost resistant. Recommended for areas with cooler summers. Prefers a dry climate. Healthy.	
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Sturmer 	Dessert	C Part Self Fert.	Medium, oblong- conical, greenish-gold, slight brown flush. Firm, crisp, juicy, sweet, strong flavour. High Vitamin C. Fruit hangs well on tree. Moderately vigorous, good cropper. Prefers hot, dry conditions. Very Late season.	
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Cherry - Stella

Stella is a standout heavy and regular cropper of large dark red fruit. It has firm light red. Early season. Grafted onto Colt rootstock, a vigorous rootstock, tolerant of poor soils, producing a tree of about 4-6m (depending on soil, climate, fertilisation, irrigation and pruning).





An orchard layout diagram from a very old textbook, showing the inter-planting of dwarf trees and berry fruits with the main fruit trees, an idea that we are using again now in permaculture orchards and food forests

Pears





Pears require a better situation than most apples, and are only recommended for sunny sheltered sites. Our pears are disease resistant and are suited to temperate New Zealand conditions. BA29 Quince rootstock keeps the tree to a manageable size,.

Rootstock

BA29 Quince rootstock (with Beurre Hardy interstock) is a semi-dwarfing rootstock (55% of full size), producing a tree of about 4-6m (depending on soil, climate, fertilisation, irrigation and pruning).

Early Pears (February-March)			
Variety	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree
Jargonelle	Dessert	C, Triploid	Medium, pale yellow with a slight flush. Very tender, juicy and sweet with a very good, slightly musky flavour. Moderately vigorous, a heavy cropper. A healthy tree. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.
Starkrimson 	Dessert, Cooking	D	Medium, red skin, flesh white, medium - firm, fine grained, crisp, sweet, slightly sub-acid, very juicy, good for canning. Vigorous, upright, hardy, very good cropper.
William's Bon Chretien 	Dessert, Cooking, Bottling	D, Self Fertilise	Medium-large, golden-yellow, red streaks on sunny side. Very smooth, juicy, sweet and slightly sub-acid. It has a good, strong musty flavour. Moderately vigorous, fairly hardy, good crops.

Mid Season Pears (March-May)

Variety	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree
Beurre Hardy 	Dessert, Cooking	D, not a good pollinator	Medium to large, yellow with cinnamon russet. Smooth, melting, buttery and very juicy. Rich aromatic flavour. Vigorous, healthy tree, quite hardy. Regular heavy crops in a warm location.
Louise Bonne of Jersey 	Dessert, Cooking	C, Self Fertile	Medium sized, yellowish-green with a red flush and spots. Flesh is white, smooth, melting, sweet and slightly sub-acid, good aromatic flavour. Medium vigor, upright then spreading, hardy, regular, good cropper, part tip bearer. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.
Packham's Triumph 	Dessert	C	Medium sized, green/yellow with brown russet. Flesh white, smooth, sweet. Moderately vigorous, compact, spurs freely, good crops in warm location.
Conference 	Dessert, Cooking	C	Medium to large, long, green with russet. Sweet, very juicy, smooth, pleasant flavour. Moderately vigorous, spurs freely, hardy, regular, reliable crops. Recommended for areas with cooler summers.

Plums



Our plum varieties have been selected for easy care home growing. All of our plums are suited to temperate New Zealand conditions. We recommend these be delivered in August.

Rootstock

Golden Queen Peach: Best in free draining soils. Non – suckering. Producing a tree of about 4-6m (depending on soil, climate, fertilisation, irrigation and pruning).



European and Japanese Plums

Japanese plums are more tolerant of milder winters (lower chill requirement). European plums like hot dry summers and cold winters, they flower later than Japanese plums. Japanese varieties bloom early, and so can be damaged by early spring frosts. Japanese plums are vigorous and some fruit on 1 year old wood as well as spurs, European plums fruit on 2 year wood, and branch less freely.


Early Plums (January- February)				
Variety	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree	
Billington's Early 	Dessert, Cooker	Early, Self Fert. Santa Rosa, Wilson's Early	Small (bigger if thinned), dark red skin, light red firm flesh, good flavour, good cooker, clingstone. Good cropper. (Japanese)	
Santa Rosa	Dessert, Cooker	Early, Self Fert. Duff's Early Jewel, Omega	Medium - large, purple red, yellow flesh, firm, sweet, juicy and aromatic. Clingstone. Hardy, upright, vigorous tree, good cropper. (Japanese)	
Wilson's Early 	Dessert, Cooker	Early, Billington's, Santa Rosa,	Small (bigger if thinned), bright red, flesh yellow, juicy, tart, clingstone. Medium vigour tree. Very reliable.(Japanese)	
Mid Season Plums (February - March)				
Variety	Uses	Pollination	Description of Fruit and Tree	
Greengage, English	Dessert, Juice	Mid, D, Self Fert. Coe's Golden Drop, Angelina Burdett	Medium, round, green with bloom, flesh greenish - yellow, very sweet, juicy, succulent, tender, melting. Prone to splitting. Freestone. Medium vigour tree, round topped, light irregular cropper, low yields in cool summers. (European)	
Satsuma	Dessert, Cooker, Jam	Early, Part Self Fert. Santa Rosa	Large, deep red skin and flesh, juicy, good flavour. Clingstone. Spreading tree, good crops. (Japanese)	

Peach & Apricot

The best stone fruit varieties for coastal climates. Grown as seedling or on Golden Queen Peach Rootstock. Best in free draining soils. Non – suckering rootstock. Producing a tree of about 4-6m (depending on soil, climate, fertilisation, irrigation and pruning).

Black Boy Peach 	Dessert, Bottling	Self Fertile	Small, dark red / black skin. Flesh is port red and white streaked. Delicious and beautiful when bottled. Healthy seedling trees growing vigorously on their own roots (one year old, approx 1.2m), the catch: they take a bit longer to fruit than grafted trees (6 years).	
Moorpark Apricot 	Dessert, Bottling, Jam	Self Fertile	The good old, good tasting apricot. Also good for bottling and jam. Disease resistant and most likely to ripen in coastal climates.	

Quince

Quince "Orokonui" 	Cooker Bottling Jam	Self Fertile	Small, yellow skin. Tree semi-vigorous. A standout local Waitati Quince, productive and healthy. Grafted onto QC rootstock.	
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Grape - Albany Surprise

These are one-year-old open ground grown bushes (approx 30-40+cm high), delivered to you bare-rooted.

Albany Surprise – Deciduous, the best variety that we have found for outdoor growing in Coastal Otago and Southland, requires a sunny wall or best under a clear roof. Or Better still train it into a glasshouse

Soft Fruit

We stock a selection of healthy, reliable soft fruit. These are very large sized one-year-old open ground grown bushes (approx 30-40+cm high and multi-stemmed), delivered to you bare-rooted.

Black Currants — Deciduous shrub, 1-1.5 x 1-1.5m. Fruit produced on last summer's growth.

'**Goliath**'- Late season (Early January), large fruit, medium crops.

'**Kimberly**'- Mid season (Late December), good crops.

'**Blackcurrant**'- Mid season (Late December), good crops.

Gooseberries — Deciduous shrub s, 1-1.5 x 1-1.5m. Fruits on spurs.

'Invicta'- Large green fruit, mildew resistant.

'Pax' – Red fruit, mildew resistant.

Herbaceous Plants

Open ground grown plants, one crown with roots, couriered to you bare-rooted.



Russian Comfrey - *Symphytum x uplandicum*

The ultimate companion plant for fruit trees. Comfrey roots very deeply and mines up minerals to its large leaves which can be slashed down a few times over summer as a mulch to feed your fruit trees. Leaves contain nitrogen and potassium. Makes an excellent liquid fertiliser or addition to compost. It is also a famous medicinal herb. Comfrey is a deciduous herbaceous perennial, forming a slowly expanding clump. It is difficult to remove established plant, but does not spread by seed. Large leaves and pretty flowers enjoyed by bees. **DO NOT** plant closer than 1m from tree trunk or anywhere close to where you will be regularly digging (e.g. vegetable garden), or you will spread it by breaking up the roots. Plant it in the orchard. 1x1m.



Dwarf Comfrey - *Symphytum spp.*

A great companion plant for fruit trees and berry bushes. Discovered in a Waitati garden (probably *Symphytum ibericum*) Evergreen perennial, forming an excellent weed resistant ground cover by spreading on the soil surface. Leaves can be slashed down a few times over summer as a soil improving mulch. Does not spread by seed. Pretty flowers enjoyed by bees. Can be grazed over several times each summer by chickens. 0.4m high

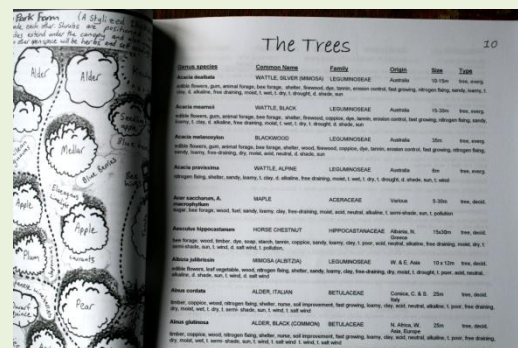
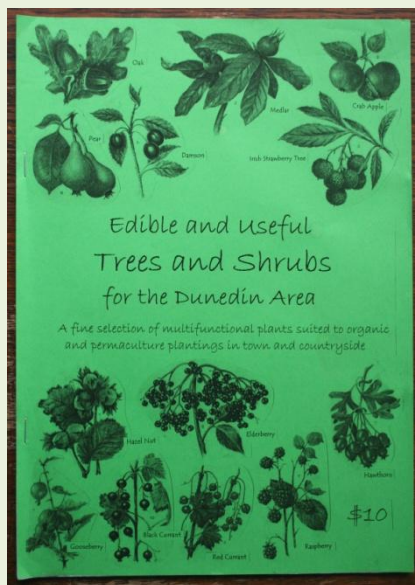
Publications



Vegetable Planting Chart for Coastal Otago / Southland

\$15 per A3 Wall Chart. Delivery \$6(per up to 12)

An easy to read wall chart showing which months vegetables can be sown direct, into trays or planted as seedlings. Put it on your fridge or in the potting shed for quick reference. The visual chart format helps with planning your yearly vegetable planting.



Edible and Useful Trees and Shrubs for the Dunedin Area

\$14 per booklet. Delivery \$10 (per up to 8)

A 32 page booklet, by J. Ross, 2002. "A fine selection of multifunctional plants suited to organic and permaculture plantings in town and countryside." Extensive tables of trees and shrubs give information on botanical name, size, multiple uses and preferred conditions. This is great starting point for further research into which useful plants grow well in coastal climates in the south of the South Island. Plant lists are provided for: Fruit, Nuts, Vegetable Uses, Edible Flowers, Animal forage, Chicken Forage, Bee Forage, Timber, Coppice, Dye, Shelter, and Nitrogen Fixing.

Ordering and Delivery

We are a mail order nursery.

Orders are taken year round and processed after stock take in March, until sold out for the winter.

Please provide the information required on the order form. Orders will be acknowledged and an invoice sent.

Payment may be made by direct credit to our account or by cheque once we send your invoice. Full payment is required two weeks after invoice date.

Some varieties are propagated in limited numbers and may be sold out early, so if possible please indicate with your order your next preferences or indicate that we may substitute a similar variety, i.e. same season and uses.

Delivery / Pick up

Plants may be picked up or are sent by courier bare rooted, within the first two weeks of either June/July or August. Please indicate on your order which week you prefer. We recommend that bare rooted plants be planted immediately in a pre-prepared site (see below).

Delivery Charges

Delivery is charged on top of the price of plants. Plants will be sent by courier and charged per size of order. See order form for current delivery charges per package – one package may contain up to 5 trees OR 7 soft fruit bushes OR approx 40 herbaceous plants OR a mixture equivalent in size. Please note extra \$5 for rural delivery per package . Please note that delivery charges may change throughout the year.

Bare Rooted Plant Care

We recommend that if possible you re-prepare planting holes months ahead of receiving your trees, by digging in mineral amendments and compost. Upon arrival un-wrap plants straight away, water and re-wrap. Keep all bare rooted plants cool and moist, with their roots covered and away from frost until planting. If there is to be a delay of more than a few days before planting, heel into moist earth in the shade. Do not plant into sodden or frozen ground. Make sure planting holes are much wider than the root system. Plant to a depth that just covers the uppermost roots with topsoil. Spread and layer the roots as the soil goes in around them. Firm the soil around the roots without damaging them, using fingertips. Leave no large air gaps. Water straight away, slowly soak with enough water to moisten through to the bottom roots, this helps bring fine soil particles into contact with the roots.

Compost/ seaweed/ minerals etc may then be added to the soil surface, with mulch on top of this to prevent weed growth and keep the soil moist. Newspaper (7mm) or cardboard (double layer), well overlapped, with meadow hay on top can keep weeds at bay for a year. Keep mulch away from the tree's stem. Stake all trees at planting. Tie midway up the tree between two stakes, allowing some movement. Check after rain and wind. We recommend pruning off a third of the length of the new growth of trees at planting, we do this before we send them to you as it strengthens the stems and helps them grow vigorously. You may like to prune them a little more at planting if you require lower branching.

Aftercare

Continue surface feeding (under mulch) and watering in accordance with your soil's needs and the plant's growth. Mulch and establish appropriate groundcover plants to keep weeds, especially grass, away. Carefully chosen groundcover and companion plants can help improve soil structure and fertility. They can also aid with pest and disease prevention. Pinch off all flowers/ fruit until tree is growing vigorously and has strong branches, usually in its third summer you can leave a few fruit on. Remove all growth from below the graft union.

Terms and Conditions of Trade

The placing of an order implies acceptance of the Terms and Conditions of trading explained above and below.

Delivery to your address is normally by courier or by post for smaller parcels. In all cases, carriage is at the purchaser's risk. Any claims arising from loss, delay, deterioration or damage in transit must be made to the last courier within 3 days of arrival. The customer pays for carriage. The prices quoted are correct at the time of going to press, but we reserve the right to make adjustments if necessary to courier costs.

We take the greatest care to see that our plants are well packaged, in good condition and are of reliable quality. We will not be responsible for the replacement of any plant that fails to grow due to unsuitable soil conditions, adverse weather, damage, neglect or any other cause beyond our control. We cannot give warranty expressed or implied as to their growth, description or quality.

In the event of any error of ours in making up a consignment: Please notify us, where upon the matter will be put right either by a further dispatch or by adjustment of payment. If you have any query or complaint about goods, please let us know promptly.

www.habitata.co.nz
Jason@habitata.co.nz
03 482 2625
027 2273004

Appendix

Exhaustive Apple & Pear Variety Information

(All Varieties Not Included)

- **FCCRHS** = First Class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society (England).
- **Progeny** = Apple varieties bred from this variety.
- **Sport** = New variety discovered as a natural 'mutation' of this variety.

Apples

Akane

An early dessert apple, also used for drying and cooking. Fruit is small to medium, flat-rounded and coloured bright red. The flesh is white, juicy, crisp, slightly chewy, and sweet with a slight strawberry flavour. Retains its flavour and shape when cooked. The fruit hangs well on the tree when ripe allowing harvesting to be extended over a period.

The tree grows with medium vigour, it starts bearing fruit young, crops well and may need thinning to keep fruit size up. It is healthy, resistant to black spot and powdery mildew. Pollination group D.

Raised in 1937 from a cross of Jonathan X Worcester Pearmain at the Morioka Experimental Station, Japan and introduced in 1970. Also called: Primrouge, Prime Red, Tokyo Rose, Prime Red Akane.

Beauty of Bath

An early dessert apple. The fruit is small to medium, flat-rounded. Coloured pale white to green, flushed and have bright red stripes. The flesh is soft, juicy, sweet and fairly sharp. It is slightly acid and aromatic with a distinctive flavour. The fruit drops when ripe and may even drop early. It does not store, so is best enjoyed from the tree.

It is a vigorous tree, with an upright spreading form; it is slow to start fruiting but then crops heavily. Tip bearer. It is sulphur shy and potash demanding. It is said to tolerate areas with high rainfall, cool summer temperatures and low sunshine hours. It is a naturally healthy tree, resistant to black spot, canker and mildew, slightly susceptible to cedar rust and susceptible to bitter pit. Pollination group C.

Originated with market gardeners of Bailbrook, near Bath, Somerset, UK, in the 19th century. Introduced by G. Cooling of Bath in about 1864, and received a First Class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1887. Beauty of Bath became one of the most important very early dessert apples grown in the UK. Commercial growers now prefer other varieties because of its tendency to drop its fruit, but it remains a popular garden variety. Progeny: Beauty of Bedford, Discovery (?), and Exeter Cross.

Belle de Boskoop

An early dessert, cooking and cider apple. Fruit is medium-large, with an irregular round-conical shape. A lovely dull gold base colour is flushed orange-red, striped red with a fine ochre russet. Flesh is pale cream, tinged green, crisp, coarse, firm, with a sharp, aromatic flavour which mellows when stored. High vitamin C content. Cooked is a golden, thick puree, brisk, well flavoured, hardly needing sweetening also makes good cider. The fruit stores well, sweetening and softening markedly.

The tree is vigorous, spreading, is slow to begin fruiting but is then a good cropper. It tolerates high rainfall and humidity, and is also good in low rainfall areas. Has attractive blossom. Is a healthy tree resistant to black spot, canker, cedar rust, brown rot and fire blight. Pollination group C. Is a triploid so it will not pollinate other trees. Calville Blanc de Hiver is a good pollinator for Belle de Boskoop.

Named after the small community of Boskoop, Holland, where it was discovered in 1856 by K.J.W. Ottolander. Believed to have been a bud sport of Reinette de Montfort. Received RHS Award of Merit in

1897. Is grown commercially in the Netherlands, Germany, France and elsewhere in Europe. Other names: Schone van Boskoop, Boskoop, Gold Reinette, Goudrent, Monsterous Reinette and many more.

Bramley's Seedling

A late cooking apple also used for juicing and cider making. A large flat-rounded fruit with an irregular 'blocky' shape. Has a greenish-yellow skin with broken broad red stripes and flush. Skin becomes smooth, shiny and greasy when ripe. Flesh is yellowish-white, firm and juicy with a sharply acidic flavour unless tree ripened, is very high in vitamin C. It cooks to a pale cream puree, retaining its good strong acidic flavour, excellent for pies. Used for cider making and also makes an excellent sharp tasting juice. Keeps very well retaining much of its acidity and flavour over the winter.

Tree is very vigorous with a spreading form, thick shoots and leathery leaves. A part tip bearer, thinning is recommended as it is a heavy biennial cropper, slow to start fruiting. Is recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or less sunlight hours, needs good shelter. Blossom is an attractive bright pink, but is susceptible to late spring frosts. A healthy tree, although susceptible to black spot in wet areas, it is resistant to mildew and canker. Susceptible to bitter pit. Pollination group D, is a triploid so will not pollinate others. Katy and Lord Lambourne are good pollinators for Bramley's Seedling.

Betsy Brailsford raised the original Bramley's Seedling tree in her cottage garden at Southwell, Nottinghamshire, UK, 1809-1813. In 1856 the tree came to the notice of nurseryman Henry Merryweather, who named it Bramley's Seedling after Mr Bramley, a butcher, who owned the cottage garden at the time. Introduced in 1865 it received a First Class Certificate from the RHS in 1883, soon after it was grown by commercial growers. It has since then become by far the most widely grown and best known cooking apple in the UK. Other names: Bramley, Bramley's Samling, Triomphe de Kiel.

Brownlees' Russet

A late season dessert apple also used for cooking. Fruit is medium sized, short-round-conical, green with a slight brown-red flush and grey-brown russet. Flesh is cream, tinged green, juicy and crisp. Is sweet-sharp with an aromatic, nutty, intense fruity flavour, also good cooked.

Tree is moderately vigorous with an upright form. It is a good irregular cropper with ornamental pink blossom. Is recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or less sunlight hours, tolerates high rainfall and is hardy. Resistant to black spot, mildew and canker. Pollination group C. Self fertile.

William Brownlees of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, UK, raised and introduced Brownlees Russet c1848.

Charles Ross

A mid-season apple, eaten raw, cooked, juiced or used for cider. A medium to large conical fruit, it is greenish yellow, flushed orange red with broken bright red stripes. Looks like a Cox's Orange Pippin. The flesh is creamy white, coarse-textured, firm, juicy, and sweet with a good light aromatic flavour. Doesn't store well. Cooked is good, sweet, slightly pear-like, holding its shape fairly well. Juice and cider is medium sharp.

The tree is moderately vigorous, with an upright to spreading form. A good cropper, its blossom is susceptible to late frost so avoid frost pockets or flats. It likes a lime soil and is sulphur-shy. It is tolerant of cool summer temperatures and/or lower sunlight hours and high rainfall. Resistant to black spot. Pollination group C. Partly self-fertile but will fruit better if pollinated by another variety.

A cross of Peasgood's Nonsuch X Cox's Orange Pippin raised by Charles Ross, at Newbury Park, Berkshire, UK. It was originally named Thomas Andrew Knight after the famous pomologist, and first exhibited under this name in 1890, then renamed 'Charles Ross' in 1899 at the request of his employer Captain Carstairs or friend, nurseryman William Pope receiving a First Class Certificate from the RHS. Grown commercially on a small scale in the UK, also in home gardens. Very handsome, prized exhibition variety. Progeny: Eros.

Cornish Aromatic

A late dessert apple. Medium-large, conical, ribbed and very distinctly five crowned. Coloured green-gold, with a bright red flush and broken, short, darker red stripes. Variable amounts of russet, from small russet dots to large ochre russet patches, producing pretty patterns over the underlying colours. White flesh

with greenish tinges, firm and rather dry. Has a fine sweet-sharp aromatic, good, nutty, almost spicy flavour in good years but may lack flavour in poor years.

Tree is vigorous, hardy and prefers wet climate. Is a very healthy tree resistant to black spot and canker. Pollination group D.

Thought to have been grown in Cornwall for many centuries. Was first described by Sir Christopher Hawkins in 1813.

Discovery

An early dessert apple with medium sized, flat-round fruit, flushed bright blood red over greenish yellow. Flesh is cream and stained pink, firm, fine-textured, crisp, fairly sweet, juicy and good flavoured with a strawberry hint. Keeps well for an early apple. Skin can be prone to cracking.

The tree grows with medium vigour, has an upright spreading form, and is slow to start fruiting then crops well. It tends towards tip bearing and its blossoms are frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours and/or low rainfall areas. A healthy tree resistant to black spot and very resistant to mildew. Recommended by most organic authorities. "The best early variety by far" (Geoff Hamilton). Pollination group C.

Raised circa 1949 by Mr Dummer, a farm worker of Blacksmith's Corner, Langham, Essex, UK, from a Worcester Pearmain crossed possibly with a Beauty of Bath. The story goes that Dummer raised a number of Worcester Pearmain seedlings and chose the best one. He only had one arm, and when his wife broke her ankle the seedling was left for weeks simply covered by a sack. It somehow survived and grew to a tree producing great fruit, which did not drop and kept longer than most very early apples. Nurseryman Jack Matthews of Thurston, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, marketed the variety under the name 'Thurston August'. It was renamed Discovery in 1962 and is now a popular early variety commercially grown in the UK. The mother tree still grows in Langham. Progeny: Red Devil.

Egremont Russet

A mid-season dessert apple, also good for juicing. Medium-sized flat-round fruit, coloured greenish yellow turning golden with slight orange flush and ochre russet. Its flesh is white, firm, crisp and sweet with a good nutty aromatic flavour.

The tree is moderately vigorous, upright and compact, it starts fruiting at a young age and is a reliable good cropper. The blossom is frost tolerant. It freely produces spurs, so suits to cordon and espalier forms. It is also suited to growing in pots. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Doesn't tolerate high rainfall. It is resistant to black spot and canker, it is susceptible to cedar rust and bitter pit. Pollination group B, partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another variety.

Thought to be an English variety. Possibly raised on the estate of Lord Egremont, Petworth, Sussex, which was renowned for fruit in the early 1800's. Nurseryman J. Scott of Merriott, Somerset, UK, first recorded it in 1872. A very popular garden variety, has been grown commercially in the UK.

Ellison's Orange

Ellison's Orange is a mid-season dessert apple, which also makes good juice. A medium-sized, round to conical shaped fruit. Coloured greenish to yellow, red flushed and striped, with a greasy skin if stored. The flesh is pale cream, juicy, melting and crisp with an excellent intense, rich, aromatic, aniseed flavour similar to Cox's Orange Pippin.

The tree grows with medium vigour, bears young and is a heavy cropper. A somewhat biennial bearer and a part tip bearer, it has frost tolerant blossom. Suited to growing in pots and has very attractive blossom. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours, and/or low rainfall areas. A healthy tree, it is resistant to black spot and mildew, although susceptible to canker in humid areas. Pollination group D, is part self-fertile but will do better if pollinated by another variety.

Ellison's Orange is a cross of Cox's Orange Pippin X Calville Blanc made by the Rev C. C. Ellison of Bracebridge, Lincolnshire, UK and Mr Wipf, gardener at Hartsholme Hall in the last years of 19th century. First recorded in 1904. Pennell & Son of Lincoln introduced the variety in 1911. Received an Award of Merit in 1911 and a First Class Certificate in 1917 from the RHS. Planted commercially in the UK in the 1920-30's.

No longer grown commercially but is still a popular garden variety as it shares the eating qualities of Cox's Orange Pippin but is a healthier tree. Progeny: Lynn's Pippin, Merton Beauty, and St Ailred.

Epicure (Laxton's Epicure)

Epicure is an early dessert apple. It is small, round-conical with slight ribbing, coloured greenish-yellow with a dark orange-red flush and thick red stripes. Flesh is cream coloured, juicy, crisp, and sweet with a slightly aromatic, delicate, excellent refreshing flavour. Flavour deteriorates after picking.

The tree is un-vigorous, starts fruiting young, a spur bearer and a heavy cropper. May need thinning to produce good sized fruit. Is hardy, with a compact upright-spreading shape. Blossoms are frost tolerant and ornamental. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Generally a healthy tree but is susceptible to bitter pit. Pollination Group C, partly self-fertile but will fruit better if pollinated by another variety.

Bred by the Laxton Bros., Bedford, UK, in 1909 from Wealthy X Cox's Orange Pippin. Introduced in 1929. Received the RHS Award of Merit 1931 and won the Bunyard Cup 1929, 1932. Epicure is a popular garden variety. Other names: Laxton's Epicure, Epicurian, Epikur.

Fortune (Laxton's Fortune)

Fortune is a mid-season dessert apple also used for juicing. Medium sized fruit of short-round-conical shape. Greenish-yellow, striped and flushed red, thin skinned. Flesh is white, firm, sweet, juicy and slightly aromatic. Attractive and rich when fully tree ripened, loses crispness after picking. Juice is medium sharp.

The tree is moderately vigorous, compact and hardy. It fruits young and is a biennial bearer of good crops. It is a part tip bearer and its blossom is frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. A healthy tree resistant to black spot and mildew although somewhat susceptible to canker. Pollination group C, partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another variety.

Bred by the Laxton Bros., Bedford, UK in 1904 from Cox's Orange Pippin X Wealthy and introduced in 1931. Received RHS First Class Certificate in 1948. Fortune is a popular home-grown apple, and was grown commercially in the UK in former times.

Grenadier

An early cooking apple. Large, round-conical, ribbed, greenish-yellow fruit. Its flesh is white, firm, fine textured, crisp and sharp. Pale cream and fluffy when cooked, with an excellent sharp flavour. A poor keeper.

The tree grows with medium vigour. It is hardy and compact. A heavy cropping tip bearer. Has a long flowering period. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours, tolerates a wet climate and wet soil. It is potash demanding. Resistant to black spot and canker. Pollination group C, is partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another variety.

First recorded in Slough, UK in 1862 and introduced to commerce in about 1875. Its origin is unknown. Received a First Class Certificate from the RHS in 1883. The most widely grown early commercial cooking apple in the UK. Also a popular home grown variety.

Hetlina

An early dessert apple. Medium sized, with attractive bright red flush. Flesh is crisp, very firm, with good flavour.

Tree produces reliably and is healthy.

Originated in Czechoslovakia. One of the higher rating apples in the recent NZ studies undertaken on antioxidant and other beneficial compound levels.

Irish Peach

An early dessert apple. Medium sized, round-conical, with pale yellow greasy skin, flushed brownish-red. Flesh is pale cream, juicy, crisp, sweet-sharp with an excellent balanced aromatic flavour unusual in an early apple. Best eaten from the tree as its quality deteriorates when stored.

Tree is vigorous, upright and very hardy. Slow to start fruiting then a somewhat irregular but good cropper. Is a tip bearer. Is recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or less sunlight hours. Resistant to cedar rust. Pollination group B.

Irish Peach is believed to have originated in Sligo, Ireland. Nurseryman John Robertson of Kilkenny sent it to the London Horticultural Society in 1819. It was popular in Victorian and Edwardian England when it was grown commercially in Kent.

Kidd's Orange Red

A mid season Cox's Orange Pippin type dessert apple. Medium sized conical fruit, coloured pale yellow/gold with variable amounts of ochre russet. Flushed deep pink-crimson with dark stripes. It is juicy and crisp, with a sweet-sharp, rich, aromatic flavour. Best left on tree to fully develop its flavour. Stores well.

The tree grows with medium vigour, with an upright, compact shape. It spurs freely and is a good reliable cropper. May need thinning. Said to grow well without pruning. Blossom is attractive. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours, but not wet areas. It is a healthy tree, being resistant to black spot, mildew, fire blight, cedar rust. Susceptible to canker. Pollination group D, partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another variety.

A New Zealand apple bred from Cox's Orange Pippin X Red Delicious in 1924 by James Hatton Kidd, a fruit farmer and amateur breeder in Greytown, Wairarapa. Introduced to the UK in 1932 and received the RHS Award of Merit in 1973. Was grown commercially in New Zealand and to a small extent in the UK. Popular garden apple. Progeny: Gala. Sport: Captain Kidd.

Kingston Black

A late season cider apple. Fruit is small, conical, and yellow-orange with a deep maroon flush. Cider qualities: bitter-sharp, full bodied, distinctive flavour, vintage quality. Fruit keeps well.

Tree is moderately vigorous with a spreading form. It is slow to start fruiting, then a fair cropper. It is slightly susceptible to black spot and canker and resistant to brown rot. Pollination group D.

Originated in Somerset, UK, in the late 1800's. Other name: Black Taunton.

Lady Sudeley

A medium to large early dessert apple, round to conical in shape. It is greenish yellow/gold, striped bold red and flushed pink. Its flesh is cream, juicy, firm and quite sweet, with a good strong aromatic flavour and an underlying astringency.

The tree is moderately vigorous with an upright spreading form. It spurs freely and is a part tip bearer, producing good crops. Its attractive blossom is frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Suits growing in a pot. A healthy tree, resistant to black spot. Pollination group D, partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another variety.

Raised about 1849 by a cottager called Jacob, probably when farm bailiff at Sharsted Farm, Chatham, Kent. Taken to Petworth, Sussex in 1850, where he set up as 'sheep doctor' and taxidermist. Originally called Jacob's Strawberry. Introduced in 1885 by George Bunyard & Co., Maidstone, Kent, who renamed it after his best customer. Heavily promoted in the 1890's being as colourful as 'Yankee' imports and the dresses worn by Lady Sudeley to court. Received an Award of Merit from the RHS in 1884. Became a market and garden fruit that remained on sale till the 1930's. Still widely grown privately.

Liberty

A medium-sized round to conical late season dessert apple, also used for cooking. Greenish yellow, flushed and striped bright red overlain with white/silver bloom. The flesh is whitish-yellow, juicy, crisp and

slightly coarse textured. It has a good sweet-sharp flavour if tree ripened and stores for a couple of months.

The tree is vigorous and spreading, starts fruiting at a young age and is a good regular cropper. An easy care tree, it is very resistant to black spot, mildew, fire blight and cedar rust. Tolerates high rainfall. Pollination group C, is partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another variety.

Raised by R. Lamb in 1974, from the varieties Macoun X Purdue at the New York State Agricultural Experimental Station, Geneva, New York, USA. It was introduced in 1978.

Monty's Surprise

A mid season, medium-large dessert and cooking apple (up to 400grams). Coloured green with a red flush, flesh is crisp, with good flavour. It cooks well.

Tree is vigorous and healthy. Partial tip bearer. Pollination group unknown (flowering around late October). Possibly self fertile.

One of the highest rating apples in the recent NZ studies undertaken on antioxidant and other beneficial compound levels. The Original Monty's Surprise tree is a 90 year old seedling growing in the North Island.

Peasgood's Nonsuch

A mid-season dessert apple. A great cooker from early season. A very large round fruit, pale green turning yellow with broad broken red stripes and flushed orange-red. Its flesh is white, soft and juicy with a sweet-sharp, aromatic flavour. Sweet with a puree texture when cooked. Good baked.

The tree is very hardy, growing with medium vigour to a compact, round-headed shape. It spurs freely and is a good cropper. Blossom is susceptible to frost. It is resistant to black spot and susceptible to canker. Pollination group C, partly self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another variety.

Originally grown by the young Mrs Peasgood at Grantham, Lincolnshire, UK, from seed sown in about 1858, possibly from the variety Catshead. Later taken with her to Stamford, Lincolnshire. Received a First Class Certificate from RHS in 1874. A very popular home-grown cooker. Other names: Sans Parcille de Peasgood, Gold-reinette von Peasgood, Renet auriu de Peasgood, Renet zolotoi Pisguda. Progeny: Charles Ross, Colonel Yate, Houblon, Monarch, Reverend W Wilks (?), Rival.

Prima

A mid-season dessert apple also used for cider. Medium sized, round, yellow-green, with a bright red blush and stripe, waxy. Flesh is yellow, crisp, juicy and sub-acid with a rich, fruity flavour. It doesn't store.

The tree is vigorous, and spreading. A good cropper. Resistant to black spot, mildew and fire blight. Susceptible to canker, cedar rust, Codling moth and bitter pit. Pollination group C.

Has a complex parentage involving *Malus floribunda*. Carries gene for scab resistance. Raised in 1957 by the Universities Purdue, Rutgers and Illinois in USA. Introduced in 1970.

Spartan

A mid-season Red Delicious/McIntosh type dessert apple. Of medium size, round-conical in shape and ribbed. Has a tough, smooth, greenish-yellow skin almost completely flushed deep maroon and covered with bloom. Its flesh is white, crisp and very juicy, with an aromatic sweet-sharp strawberry/melon flavour. Best left on tree to develop its flavour, fruit drops when ripe although it may drop its fruit early. Keeps well but the flavour fades.

The tree is hardy, growing with medium vigour in an upright spreading form. Producing good crops. It spurs freely and thinning is essential if many fruits set. Needs regular feeding. Its blossom is frost tolerant. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Healthy, resistant to black spot, mildew, fire blight and cedar rust. Slightly susceptible to canker. Pollination group D, is self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another variety.

A McIntosh X Yellow Newtown Pippin cross made in 1926 by R. C. Palmer at the Dominion Experiment Station, Summerland, British Columbia, Canada. Introduced in 1936. An important commercial variety grown in North America and elsewhere. Grown on a small scale in the UK.

Sunset

Sunset is a mid-season Cox's Orange Pippin like dessert apple. A small-medium, round fruit, coloured gold, flushed orange and striped red. Small russet patches. Flesh is pale cream, firm, crisp, fine textured, moderately juicy and sweet-sharp with a good intense aromatic flavour.

The tree grows with medium vigour and is compact and suited to growing in a pot. Produces spurs very freely. Regular heavy crops may need thinning to keep up fruit size. Ornamental blossom is tolerant of frost. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Prefers a dry cool climate. Resistant to black spot. Susceptible to canker. Pollination group C, self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another variety.

Raised from a Cox's Orange Pippin seed by G. C. Addy, Igtham, Kent, UK, circa 1918. Named and introduced in 1933. Received the RHS Award of Merit in 1960. Unpopular as a commercial alternative to Cox's Orange Pippin despite being more disease resistant, because of its tendency to over-crop and produce small fruit. Very good home garden variety. Progeny: Pixie (?).

Tydeman's Late Orange

A late season Cox's Orange Pippin type dessert apple. Medium sized, round-conical in shape. It is golden yellow, tinged green with an orange-red flush, striped red with fine russet netting. Its flesh is cream coloured, firm, crisp, fairly juicy and sweet, with a good, rich, sub-acid, aromatic flavour. Keeps well, its sharpness mellowing.

The tree is vigorous, with whippy growth. It spurs freely, and is a good cropper. Thinning may be necessary at times to produce good sized fruit. Blossom is attractive and frost resistant. Recommended for areas with cooler summer temperatures and/or fewer sunlight hours. Prefers a dry climate. Resistant to black spot and mildew. Very susceptible to fire blight. Pollination group D.

Henry M. Tydeman raised Tydeman's Late Orange in 1930 from Laxton's Superb X Cox's Orange Pippin at the East Malling Research Station, Kent, UK. Introduced in 1949. Received the RHS Award of Merit in 1965. Grown commercially on a small scale in the UK, it continues to be a popular garden variety. Other name: Tydeman's Late Cox.

Pears – Variety Information

Beurre Hardy

A mid-season dessert and cooking pear. Medium to large round-conical fruit, yellow with cinnamon russet, occasionally with a red flush. Flesh is white, smooth, melting, buttery and very juicy. Rich aromatic flavour. Best picked just before it readily parts from the tree.

The tree is vigorous, upright and quite hardy. It is slow to come into bearing then produces regular heavy crops in a warm location. Blossom is frost resistant and the leaves have scarlet autumn colour. A healthy tree, it is resistant to black spot. Moderately susceptible to fire blight, susceptible to stony pit and blossom blight. Pollination group D. Not a good pollinator of other trees.

Raised by Bonnet in M. Boulogne, France, around 1820. The nurseryman Jamin obtained it in 1830 and named it after Hardy, director of the Jardins Luxembourg in Paris. Widely grown commercially in France, other continental European countries and on a small scale in the UK.

Jargonelle

A medium sized early dessert pear. Long conical shaped, pale yellow with a slight flush. Flesh is pale yellow, very tender, juicy and sweet with a very good, slightly musky flavour. Fruit is best picked and used as soon as ripe as it is prone to rotting from the core.

The tree is moderately vigorous, spreading, straggling and a heavy cropper. A tip bearer and therefore not suitable for training as cordons or espaliers. It has frost resistant ornamental blossom. Recommended for areas with a cool climate, cold soils and/or short season. A healthy tree, resistant to black spot. Pollination group C, is a triploid so will not pollinate other pears.

An ancient variety of unknown origin, first recorded in 1629. Other names: English Jargonelle, Grosse Cuisse Madame

Louise Bonne of Jersey

A mid season, dessert and cooking pear. Medium sized and pear shaped it is yellowish-green with a red flush and spots. Flesh is white, smooth, melting, sweet and slightly sub-acid, with a good aromatic flavour.

The tree is moderately vigorous, upright growing then spreading with age. It is hardy, and a regular, good cropper. A partial tip bearer that needs thinning if it sets a large crop. Recommended for pot growing. Recommended for areas with a cool climate, cold soils and/or short season. A healthy tree resistant to black spot. Pollination group C, is self-fertile but will fruit best when pollinated by another variety.

Raised in 1788 by Longueval in Avranches, Normandy, France. Originally called just 'Louise', then 'Louise Bonne' and later 'Louise Bonne d'Avranches'. Its present name probably arose when it was introduced to England via the Channel Island of Jersey.

Starkrimson

Early season, dessert and cooking. Medium sized, bright red. Flesh is white, medium - firm, fine grained, crisp, very juicy, sweet and slightly sub acid. Good for canning.

The Tree is vigorous, upright, hardy and a very good cropper. Is recommended for areas with a cool climate/cold soils/short season. Has slight susceptibility to black spot, canker, fire blight, mildew, stony pith and blossom blight.

Starkrimson originated as a sport, or a spontaneous mutation. Discovered in Missouri (USA), as a branch of red pears growing on a Clapp's Favorite tree. The discovery was made in the early 1950's. Was patented by Stark Brothers Nursery.

Jason Ross
jason@habitate.co.nz
034822625
0272273004