



The Nursery at the National Fruit Collection

A decorative, dark grey, scalloped-edged frame with a white border and ornate, light brown scrollwork at the top and bottom. The text 'Apple Availability' is centered within the frame.

Apple Availability

01795 531888 // www.brogdaleonline.co.uk



The Nursery at
**National Fruit
Collection**

Our availability



Bushes

Suitable as garden trees, trained as open centre (goblet shaped) trees with a clear stem of 3-4ft (1-1.3m). Grown on semi-dwarfing rootstocks.



Half Standards

Half standards are trained as open centre (goblet shaped) trees with a clear stem of 4-5ft (1.3m-1.5m). Grown on a more vigorous rootstock to create a larger and more productive tree.



Fan Trained

Trained with several branches, fans need horizontal wire supports, very decorative against a wall or fence. Very good way to grow apricots and nectarines as they can be easily protected.

Cordons

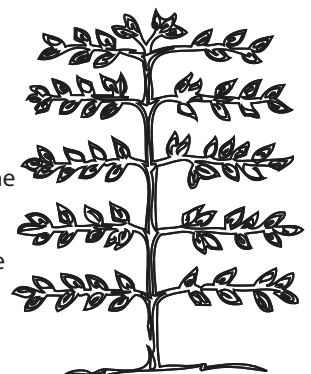
Often planted as oblique cordons at an angle of 45-60 degrees to the ground, but can also be planted vertically, sometimes referred to as minarettes. Great for small gardens, or for planting along fences.



All the dessert & culinary apple trees on our bare root list are available in these forms. Cider apples available as bushes only.

Espalier

Formal horizontal arms create an espalier, wonderful for their year round impact in the garden whether against a wall or used as a diving screen. They provide interest in their shape in the winter and arms of blossom in the spring. A great garden feature.



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Graft Your own Variety

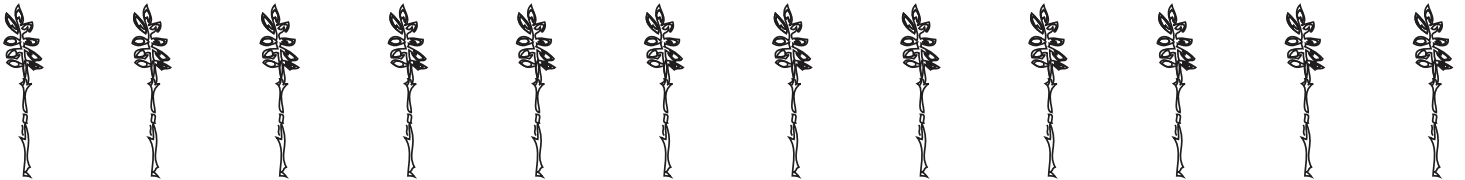
We undertake grafting single individual trees as well as contracts on a large scale. Recently we have been working with various Wildlife Trusts, the National Trust and the Duchy of Cornwall.

We can meet all your requirements whether you need small dwarf trees for your garden, or a whole orchard of traditional heritage trees or local varieties. We have fruit catalogued County by County across the UK and into Europe and can advise on pollination, design and layout.

Sometimes we get requests to graft trees other than fruit, we are always happy to discuss your requirements.

Our team of experts will graft any tree from the National Fruit Collection just for you, perhaps as a special gift, a namesake, or a childhood favourite...

Please contact us if you wish to place an order for grafted trees for the 2015/2016 season. We can graft most of the 2300 apple varieties that exist in the National Fruit Collection here on site.



Available guides via email from us:

Planting a bare root tree

Planting a container tree

Trained Fruit

Rootstock guides





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Ashmeads Kernel

According to The Herefordshire Pomona, circa 1880 this variety is "firm, crisp, juicy, sugary, rich and highly aromatic... it should be found in every garden," we agree! Raised in Gloucestershire around 1700, this has a rich golden brown semi-russeted skin with firm flesh. Sweet flavour with some russeting, known as the connoisseur's apple! **Group C Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn**



Beauty of Bath

Introduced in Somerset c 1864, by Mr George Cooling of Bath. The origin of this variety was at Bailbrook, Batheaston near Bath. Pale yellow with red flush and stripes and numerous red dots. Medium sized, regular, round flat apples - for eating "off the tree". Medium sized tree with a fairly spreading habit and tends to be tipbearing. **Group A Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn**



Blenheim Orange

Discovered by Mr. Kempster at Woodstock near Blenheim, Oxfordshire, England in about 1740. Distributed circa 1818. Fruits have creamy, white somewhat course-textured and rather dry flesh with a rich, characteristic, aromatic flavour. Cooks well. Triploid. Self-sterile

Group B Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn



Bramley Seedling

A very vigorous grower with thick, spreading branches. This best known of all cooking apples. It was raised between 1809 and 1813 by Miss Mary Anne Brailsford and planted in her garden at Church Street, Southwell, Nottingham. Her cottage, along with the tree, passed to a Mr Bramley a local butcher, and Henry Merryweather offered the tree for sale. Is a triploid.

Group B Cooker Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn



Braeburn

Discovered on the property of O.Moran, Waiwhero, Upper Moutere, New Zealand and was first grown commercially by William Bros. at Braeburn orchard, Upper Moutere in 1952. Fruits have crisp, firm flesh with a perfumed flavour. Great for storing.

Group D (SF) Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn



Cox Orange Pippin

This well known commercial variety is believed to have been raised from a pip of the Yorkshire variety Ribston Pippin in 1825 by Mr Richard Cox, a retired brewer, near Slough.

Flushed brownish red and russet.

Group C Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn



Crispin

Originally from Japan, where it was raised in the 1930's, the fruits are large, oblong and bright yellow-green with a firm juicy flesh with a sweet and refreshing flavour.

When cooked the flesh does not 'fall', and has a pleasant flavour with a hint of anise.

It also makes an unusual addition to salads. Good crops and vigorous growth. Triploid.

Group C Dual Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn





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**Discovery**

Discovery ripens in late August, and it is very easy to grow with excellent natural disease resistance. Best eaten straight from the tree. Discovery also excels as a variety for juicing, producing a well-balanced sweet/sharp juice. Raised in Essex in 1949 by a farm worker called Dummer of Langham. Medium sized, flat-round fruit. Bright scarlet flush over a pale greenish yellow speckled skin.

Group C Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Early Victoria**

A cross between Lord Grosvenor and Keswick Codlin. It was introduced by Messers Cross of Wisbech.c1800s. Pale greenish yellow, white flesh, medium sized, conical apple, usually free from both Apple Scab and Canker. The tree bears young, and is a heavy cropper but can often be biennial.

Group C Cooker Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Egremont Russet**

Golden russet, richly flavoured, medium sized fruit. A good cropper, hardy and resistant to scab. Compact growth and suitable for pot culture. The flowers are tolerant of late frosts. UK 1872. Excellent for juicing. Self-sterile.

Group A Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Ellisons Orange**

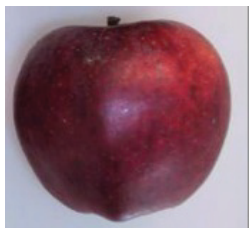
Raised by Rev. C.C. Ellison, introduced in 1911. Golden fruits flushed and striped red, of medium size, round, slightly conical and with flat ends. Moderate, upright growth, with slender branches. Apples very juicy and richly flavoured when fully ripe, a reliable cropper and the flower resists Spring frosts.

Group D Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Elstar**

Raised in 1955 by Dr T. Visser at IVT, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Fruits are sweet, crisp and juicy.

Group C Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Galaxy**

A darker red, stripey clone of Gala. Discovered in 1985 by K.W. Kiddle, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand. Introduced in 1988. Fruits are sweet, crisp and juicy.

Group C Eater Espaliers/H/std/bush/mdn

**Gala Queen**

Raised in about 1934 by J.H.Kidd at Greytown Wairarapa, New Zealand. It was named in 1965. Fruits have firm, crisp, fine-textured, juicy flesh with a sweet and good aromatic flavour.

Group C Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn





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**George Cave**

Raised in 1923 by George Cave at Dovercourt, Essex. It was acquired by Seabrook & Sons Ltd., Boreham, Essex and named in 1945. Fruits have a little soft, fine-textured, juicy flesh with a little acid, slightly aromatic and pleasant flavour.

Group C Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Golden Delicious**

A chance seedling found in 1890 by A.H. Mullins, Clay County, West Virginia, USA. It was introduced in 1914 by Stark Brothers. Fruits have crisp, sweet, juicy flesh with a good aromatic flavour.

Group D Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Granny Smith**

Raised by Mrs Thomas Smith, Ryde, New South Wales, Australia. Trees were known to be fruiting in 1868. Mrs Smith was born in Peasmarsh, Sussex in 1800 and emigrated to Australia in 1838. Fruits have firm, rather coarse-textured, juicy flesh with a subacid and refreshing flavour.

Group C Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Gravenstein (green)**

Triploid. Said to have originated either in the garden of the Duke of Augustenberg, Castle of Graefenstein, Schleswig-Holstein or in Italy or Southern Tyrol and sent to Schleswig-Holstein. It is thought to have arrived in Denmark in about 1669. Fruits have crisp, rather coarse-textured, juicy flesh with a pleasant mixture of sweetness and acidity with a distinctive flavour.

Group A Dual Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Gravenstein (red)**

Triploid. A coloured sport of Gravenstein originating from the U.S.A. Fruits are crisp, coarse-textured and juicy with a distinct flavour.

Group A Dual Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Greensleeves**

Raised in Kent in 1966 from a cross between James Grieve and Golden Delicious, this green mid-season dessert apple has the best of both parents – the fruit is crunchy and sweet with a nice tangy bite, and is very hardy and crops heavily even in the north. Bears fruit when young, and a good pollinator of other varieties. Self-fertile.

Group C Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Grenadier**

Green, characteristic flat shape, can be cooked as early as July. Magnificent flavour and cooks to a froth. Crops freely, compact growth and succeeds on most soils, growing well in wet climates. Raised in the UK in 1862 and received a first class RHS certificate in 1883. Self-sterile.

Group Dual Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

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**Holstein**

Triploid. Raised or discovered by Vahldik, a teacher in Eutin, Holstein, Germany in about 1918. Fruits have firm, slightly coarse-textured, juicy, sweet flesh with a little acidity and a rich aromatic flavour.

Group C Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Howgate Wonder**

Raised in 1915-16 by G. Wratten at Howgate Lane, Bembridge, Isle of Wight. It was introduced in 1932 by Stuart Low Co. Received an Award of merit from the RHS in 1929. Fruits have firm, fine-textured, juicy flesh which is quite sweet when ripe with a faint aromatic flavour. Cooks well.

Group D Cooker Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Ida Red**

Raised by Leif Verner at Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho, USA. It was introduced in 1942. Fruits have white, tinged green, firm, crisp, fine-textured flesh with a sweet and pleasant vinous flavour.

Group B Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**James Grieve**

Raised by James Grieve in Edinburgh, Scotland and introduced by his employers, Dickson's nursery-men. It was first recorded in 1893. Received Award of Merit in 1897 and First Class Certificate in 1906 from RHS. Fruits have rather soft but very juicy flesh with a good refreshing flavour.

Group C (SF) Dual Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Jupiter**

Triploid. Raised in 1966 at East Malling Research Station, Kent. It was introduced in 1981. Fruits are sweet and juicy with a good texture and Cox-like flavour.

Group B Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Jonagold**

Triploid. Raised in 1943 at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, USA. It was introduced in 1968. Fruits have creamy white, fine-textured, juicy flesh with a sweet and good rich flavour.

Group D Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Jonagored**

A more highly coloured sport of Jonagold. Originated at Halen, Belgium, by Jos Morren. It was introduced in 1985. Fruits have creamy white, fine-textured, juicy flesh with a sweet and good rich flavour.

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**Katy**

A very attractive apple, always chosen by children. Bright red shiny skin with very juicy crisp flesh and a pleasant flavour. Raised in Sweden in 1947 from a cross between James Grieve and Worcester Pearmain, this is an excellent pollinator of other varieties and produces abundant crops of 'lunch-box' sized apples. Self-sterile.

Group B Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Lane's Prince Albert**

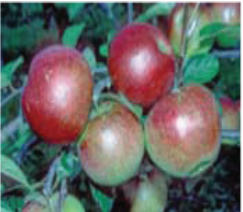
Introduced in 1857, pale green with pinkish flush. A fine, smooth and slightly greasy skinned apple. Does not keep quite so long as Bramley's Seedling or Monarch but its compact growth and reliable cropping make it suitable for small gardens. Succeeds in most soils.

Group C Cooker Espaliers/H Std/bush/mdn

**Laxton Fortune**

A Cox's cross raised by the Laxton Brothers in 1904, this shares the fine flavour of its illustrious parent. The medium-sized yellow flushed red fruit are best left on the tree as long as possible to allow the sweet rich aromatic flavour to develop fully. Resistant to frost and a good cropper. Self-sterile.

Group A Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Laxton Superb**

Raised in 1897 at Bedford by Laxton Bros., and introduced by them in 1922. Received the Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1919 and a First Class Certificate in 1921. Fruits have firm, very juicy flesh with a sweet, pleasant and refreshing flavour. Trees tend to be subject to biennial bearing. Self-sterile.

Group D Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Lord Lambourne**

Yellow skin flushed red, excellent flavour, juicy and firm. Crops heavily, a first rate apple. Fairly easily grown, it fills the gap between James Grieve and Cox's Orange Pippin, and its flowers are fairly resistant to frost. Raised in Bedford by The Laxton Brother's in 1907. Self-sterile.

Group A Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Lord Derby**

A very prolific late culinary apple, raised in 1862, which has many attributes – the grass-green fruit have a fine flavour and stay intact when cooked; the tree is very hardy and suitable for the North; good resistance to scab and succeeds well on wet soils. Thin the fruit in June for the best sized apples. Self-fertile.

Group D Cooker Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Newton Wonder**

One of the best cooking apples available, and deserves a place in any fruit garden or orchard. Raised at King's Newton in Derbyshire in 1887, the fruit are large with yellow flesh heavily flushed with scarlet. Cooks to a full-flavoured yellow fluff with a sweet aroma. Keeps well, it will mellow to a sharp but very acceptable dessert apple. Hardy and tolerant of late frosts. Self-sterile,

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Queen Cox

A more highly coloured clone of Cox's Orange Pippin. It was discovered at Appleby Fruit Farm, Kingston Bagpuize, Berkshire. Fruits have firm, slightly acid, juicy flesh with a rich, aromatic flavour.

Group C (SF) Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn



Red Pippin (Fiesta)

Raised in 1972 at East Malling Research Station, Kent. It received an Award of Merit in 1987 from the Royal Horticultural Society. Fruits are crisp and juicy with a Cox-like flavour.

Group C Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn



Rev. W. Wilks

Raised by Veitch, Chelsea, England. First recorded in 1904. Received the Award of Merit in 1904 and a First Class Certificate in 1910 from the Royal Horticultural Society. Fruits have crisp, fine-textured, juicy flesh with a subacid flavour. Cooks well.

Group B (SF) Cooker Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn



Self Fertile Cox

Raised in about 1825 by Richard Cox at Colnbrook Lawn, Slough, Buckinghamshire and introduced by Charles Turner in about 1850. It received a First Class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1962. Fruits are juicy and sweet with a rich, aromatic, nutty flavour.

Group B (SF) Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn



Sunset

Golden fruits flushed red and speckled with russet. Forming a tree of compact and tidy habit with the added attraction of very colourful blossom (some say it compares with the flowering Cherry). Firm and juicy, delicious flavour, regular cropper and fairly resistant to frost. Origin. Kent c1918.

Group C (SF) Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn



Spartan

Wonderful dark purplish-red fruit which are firm, crisp and juicy. The flavour is quite sweet and very refreshing, with a lovely aroma. Bred by Mr. R. C. Palmer in British Columbia in 1926. This is a good pollinator of other varieties and is very disease resistant.

Group C Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn



Tydeman's Early Worcester

Tydeman's Early Worcester is an early season apple which is very juicy and sweet with a hint of strawberry flavour and is partially self-fertile.

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**Vista Bella**

Complex parentage involving Julyred, Williams Early Red and Starr. Raised in 1956 at New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA. Named because of its exceptional behaviour in the Guatemalan highlands. Fruits have creamy white, juicy flesh with a McIntosh type flavour.

Group B Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

**Worcester Pearmain**

Raised by Mr Hale of Swan Pool, near Worcester, England. Introduced by Smith of Worcester in 1874. Received a First Class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1875. Fruits have firm, white, a little juicy flesh with a sweet and pleasant flavour.

Group B Eater Espaliers/H std/bush/mdn

CIDER APPLES

Grown for their dry and bitter qualities, these varieties would not succeed as dessert or culinary types.

These apples are perfect for a dry single variety cider or indeed to blend with other apples such as Cox or Bramley to create more sweetness. Here are some of this seasons favourites..

All Doer

a dual purpose apple, a large round red apple which can be used in cooking and for cider making. It has a sharp taste with a sweet edge to it. The apple has a dry texture which makes it good for cooking. Ready to pick in October. Pollination group 3.

Bens Red

Introduced in the 1890's by the nurseryman G Bunyard of Maidstone, Kent. Received the RHS Award of Merit 1899. Grown commercially until 1920's. Medium sized, flat-round fruit. Dark maroon flush covering most of the pale greenish yellow skin.

Camelot

a mild, bittersharp apple, best blended with other apples. It originates from Somerset in the mid 19th century and is a useful dual-purpose fruit. Pick from mid-October and if stored correctly will keep through until January. A good choice for an orchard. Pollination Group 2.

Dabinette

Medium to large sized fruit with a fabulous deep purple complexion. The apples have a mellow bittersweet flavour. The Dabinette originates from the traditional cider region of Somerset, England in the mid 19th Century.

Dunkerton's Late Sweet

a late season variety, with apples ready for picking in late November. It makes a sweet, light and fruity cider, good for blending with other apples. Originated in Baltonsborough, near Glastonbury, in the 1940's. Pollination Group 4

Sweet Alford

A sweet to mild bittersweet quality vintage cider apple that offers a pale yellow fruit, blushed with pink, sweet and juicy flesh. Originated in the 18th Century.

Sweet Pethrye

Offers a mild bittersweet cider. The fruits are large and not very attractive having a dirty looking green colour skin but the flavour of the juice is excellent. Believed to be from Somerset, raised in the early 1900's ready to pick in October. Pollination group 4.

Tom Putt

Originated in Dorset around 1700, a very good cider apple. Large, flattened and red shiny apple with an odd green patch.

Red Streak

Herefordshire Redstrak was raised by Lord Scudamore, Herefordshire in the 17th Century. It has a high specific gravity and therefore high alcoholic potential. Offers a pink juice and indeed a fine cider. A classic English bittersweet cider apple.



Variety of Crab Apple as Half Standards – Bare root

Butter ball - large yeild fruits

Cheales - large red fruits

Dr Moerland - split red leaf

Eleyi - deep red fruits, red leaf

Everest - orange striped fruits

Floribunda - red/yellow fruit

Golden Hornet - golden fruits

Gorgeous - large red fruits

John Downie - Large orange fruits

Liset - dark red fruits

Maypole - deep pink blossom

Profusion Improved - small dark fruits

Van Eseltine - red/green leaf

Tchnoski - red leaf

Sylvestris - English malus

Wisley - apple size fruits.

Sunrival - small yellow fruit

Rudolph - green leaf red tips

Royal Beauty - red leaf

Royal Beauty - red leaf

Royalty - purple leaf/red purple fruit

Red Jade - small red fruits

Neville Copeman - large red-purple fruit

Red Sentinal - bright red fruits



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A yellow, ornate, scalloped-edged frame with a white border and decorative scrollwork at the top and bottom. The text 'Apricot availability' is centered within the frame.

Apricot availability

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New Large Early

Eaten best from the tree. Ideally grown against a south facing wall. Has beautiful pink blossom. Preserves well and makes great jam. A self fertile tree. It grows best in soil of ph 6 to 7.5. Pick August. A paler apricot colour than the Moorpark.



Moorpark

An old variety from circa 1760 Has pink tinged white blossom. A very reliable variety. One of the best Apricots for eating fresh. Pick August. A good cooker also.

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Cherry availability

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**Cherokee**

Also known as Lapin's, this is a superb self fertile sweet cherry producing large crops of luscious dark red fruit. Bred in Canada, these are very hardy. A fine, sweet, dessert cherry. Self-fertile. Pick July. Group D (4)

**Merchant**

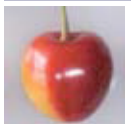
This new early season variety produces medium sized good quality fruits that hang well on the trees. A dessert cherry. Pick July. Group D (4)

**Merton Bigarreau**

A traditional high quality firm black cherry with outstanding flavour. Pollinated by Napoleon Biggareau and Stella. Self-sterile Pick July. Group B (2)

**Merton Glory**

Very large, sweet, heart shaped fruit. An outstanding early white cherry. Shapely compact trees. Dessert cherry requires a pollinator. Self-sterile. Pick late July Group C (3)

**Napoleon Bigarreau**

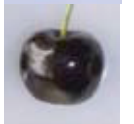
An old fashioned variety with large long heart shaped fruit. An excellent cherry with a shiny finish. Pollinated by Merton Bigarreau, Stella and Sunburst. Pick late July. Group C (3)

**Merton Reward**

A dark red cherry originated in Cambridgeshire. Pick July Group D(4)

**Morello**

A brown red cherry, a culinary self-fertile cherry with a slight acidic flavour. Pick July Group F (5)

**Early Rivers**

An original Kent Cherry which is self sterile. The fruit is sweet and dark red in colour. Dessert cherry. Pick in July. Group A(1)

**Van**

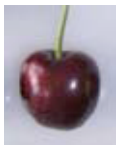
An old variety from Canada used in breeding and the selffertile modern varieties. Fruits are large, true black and firm. Eating quality is superb. Pollinated by Lapins, Stella. Self-Sterile. Pick July. Group A(1)

**Sunburst**

Large fruit sweet with great flavour and texture. Originated from Canada in 1975. Self fertile and easy to pick. Pick in July. Group B (2)

**Stella**

Sweet, juicy cherry very reliable and heavy cropper. The first self fertile variety raised in Canada. An excellent pollinator for other cherries. Self fertile. Pick in July. Group D (4)


**Summer Sun**

Very hardy with great crops even in unfavourable areas. Fruit is dark red, firm with an exquisite flavour. More prolific if pollinated by another self fertile variety. Pick July. Group C(3).

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A decorative label with a light blue background and a black outline. The label has a scalloped, ornate shape. It features yellow floral and vine motifs at the top and bottom. The text 'Gages availability' is centered in a black, sans-serif font.

Gages availability

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Gages



Count d'Althanns

Count Althan's gage also known as (Reine Claude Conducta) is an attractive dusky, red/pink colour with a rich sweetness and large fruits, more akin to a plum than most gage, which tend to be yellow/green in colour and with a sharper flavour. Pick August Pollination group D dessert



Early Transparent

The oldest gage still in cultivation and still the best flavoured! Originally from Armenia, this variety made its way here via Italy. Some stones thought to be Greengage stones were recovered on the Mary Rose which sank in 1543. The round fruits are tender and absolutely delicious. The only downside is that cropping can be irregular-but a fruit this good is worth the wait. Pick August Pollination group C dessert



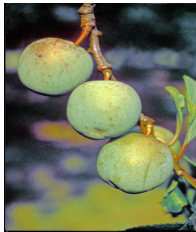
Old Greengage

The fruit is medium sized , round and a little flattened at both ends. The greenish yellow flesh is tender, melting and very juicy,with a rich sugary and delicious flavour. Its season of use is early to mid-August. A UK gage dating from the 1500's Pick August Pollination group C dessert



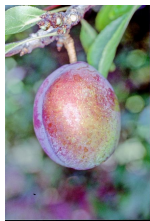
Ouillins Golden Gage

Introduced in 1860 by the nurseryman Massot of Oullins. Growth is quite vigorous and upright, making a larger tree than some of the other varieties we offer. The fruit are very large, golden yellow, sweet and flavoursome. Pick August Pollination group D Dual gage



Cambridge

Originated in Cambridgeshire in 1927. A classic English gage very similar to the Old English gage but much easier to grow. It is self fertile but would benefit from a pollinating partner. It is good to eat and cook. A dual purpose gage. Pick August Pollination group D



Dennistons

Originated in USA. In the 1700's Has a particular nice blossom white in colour. It is an excellent self fertile tree and produces a sweet gage. A dual purpose gage. Pick August Pollination group C



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Peaches availability

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Peaches



Amsden Jeune

Originated in the USA, in the 1860's it is one of the earliest outdoor ripening Apricots. This is Self Fertile , with picking in July. A dessert variety.



Hales Early

Originated in the USA, This is Self Fertile , with crimson streaks on white skin. Pick in July. A dessert variety.



Rochester

Originated in the USA, in the early 1900's. it is one of the easiest peach varieties to grow. A yellow flesh peach with large fruit. This is Self Fertile , with picking in July. A dessert variety



Large fruit very juicy, white flesh with a red flushed skin.
Best position is against a south facing wall. A self fertile tree.
Pick in July

Duke of York



An English variety producing a white fleshed peach with
excellent flavour. Very good for eating fresh. Self Fertile pick
in August.

Peregrine



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Pear availability

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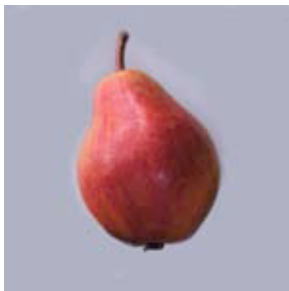
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**National Fruit
Collection**

**Beth**

An excellent new English-bred pear, which although was raised in 1938, was not named and released until 1974. This is a great garden cultivar, compact hardy and reliable. The fruits are small, pale yellow with a pink flush, with a creamy white flesh which is juicy and sweet. A good choice for an early season variety. Polination Group C Eater Pick September.

**Beurre Hardy**

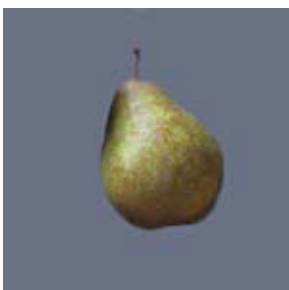
Raised about 1820 in Boulogne, France, and named after M. Hardy, Director of Arboriculture at the Luxembourg Gardens. A very tasty pear with juicy flesh and a slight rose water flavour. Reliable and hardy, well suited to northern climates. Pick when still hard and store until ripe. Upright habit and good autumn colour. Polination Group D Eater Pick Late September.

**Clapps Favourite**

One of the first pears to ripen each season, producing good crops of medium-sized yellow-green fruit flushed with red. The flesh is pale yellow and very juicy. Tree growth is moderate with a slightly drooping nature. Raised in Massachusetts in USA 1860. Polination Group C Dual Pick August.

**Conference**

First exhibited at the National British Pear Conference of 1885, and given it's name. Probably the best all round pear for cultivation in the UK – reliable, heavy crops of well-flavoured juicy pears even in unfavourable seasons. The fruit are long and narrow, yellowish-green with plenty of russetting. Self-fertile Polination Group D Eater Pick Late September.

**Doyenne Du Comice**

The finest flavoured pear of all. Raised at Angers, France in the 1840's and introduced into Britain in 1858. Very attractive pale green-yellow fruits with pinky-red flushing, the flesh is juicy and fine-textured with the most delicious flavour. It needs a warm and sheltered site to grow and crop well, so ideal for training on a southfacing wall. Polination Group D Eater Pick Late September.





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Concorde

Raised in 1977 at East Malling Research Station, Maidstone, Kent. Similar to Conference but fruits have a better skin finish with less russet. Fruits have a sweet, aromatic flavour. Self-fertile. Polination Group D Eater Pick Late September.



Louis Bonne De Jersey

Raised about 1780 in Normandy, France, the English name probably arose because it arrived via the Channel Islands. A vigorous tree, produces wonderful small fruit which are sweet, juicy and with a flavour to rival Doyenne de Comice. Very heavy crops, can require thinning, and an excellent garden variety. Self-sterile. Polination Group B Eater Pick Mid September.



Packham's Triumph

Raised in 1896 by Charles Henry Packham in New South Wales, Australia, this is a good quality and reliable pear still extensively grown in Australia. Large greeny-yellow fruit have a pale yellow flesh which is extremely juicy. A compact upright tree suitable for the smaller garden, although as an earlier flowering type not suitable for planting in frost pockets Polination Group C Eater Pick October.

Pear trees are easy to grow and tend to suffer with very few problems. They are an excellent addition to the fruit basket and tend to have good looking foliage and delicate blossom. Out of all the fruits, pears require the least sunshine, so make very versatile trees.

There is an old saying 'plant pears for your heirs' and whilst this may be slightly over-exaggerated, it certainly pays to be patient in waiting for the trees to reach their cropping period. We prefer to use a semi dwarfing Quince rootstock to graft onto, which tends to crop slightly sooner, normally bearing fruit from around year five.





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Plum availability

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**Avalon**

A new variety of plum tree. Can be used for cooking , pick whilst under ripe when red, but for eating leave until the plum has turned purple. The flesh is firm and sweet. This tree is partly self fertile but for best results a pollinator is required. Pick in August. Pollination group B.

**Belle De Louvain**

Introduced by Van Mars of Belgium in 1845. This makes a wonderful small tree with large leaves. The fruits are very large with bright yellow flesh. A self fertile tree. Pick in August. Pollination group B.

**Czar**

First recorded in 1874, this was named in honour of the Russian Emperor who was visiting the UK that year. Compact growth so suitable for the smaller garden. The large purple fruits are tender with a pleasant slightly acidic flavour. Can be used as a dessert when fully ripe, otherwise a good cooker. Pollination group B pick in August. Self fertile.

**Early Laxton**

Raised in Bedford by Laxtons brothers Ltd in 1902 and introduced in 1919. The fruit is yellow and red with a bloom, medium sized oval-oblong shape. Pollination Group C. Pick in August . This tree requires a pollinator.

**Early Rivers**

Introduced around 1830 by Mr Thomas Rivers , a nursery man of Sawbridgeworth. This makes a small round purple fruit. The flesh is golden yellow and when fully ripe they make for very pleasant eating. Firm but sweet. Also excellent for cooking. Pollination group B. Pick in August. This is a self fertile variety.

**Edwards**

Found in California circa 1930 and introduced to the UK in 1960. Produces very large oval fruit with a blue-black skin. The flesh is yellow and juicy. Considered primarily as a culinary variety but quite sweet and pleasant as a dessert variety when fully ripe. Crops heavy and reliably, follows on from Victoria. Growth is vigorous and spreading. Pollination group B. Pickin Septeber. Self Fertile.





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Excalibur

A relatively new variety producing a red plum similar to the Victoria. The plum is sweet and is very good for eating. It can also be used for cooking. Pollination group C Pick in September. This tree requires a pollinator.



Laxton Bountiful

Raised in Bedfordshire in 1900. Produces a red colour plum which is used as a good cooker. A self sterile tree which requires a pollinator. Pollination group C, pick in August. This tree is a self sterile and requires a pollinator.



Marjorie's Seedling

Of unknown origin and probably very old, this is a good choice if you want a late variety. Produces purple fruits that are firm, juicy and quite sweet. Vigorous upright growth. Late flowering so tends to miss the frost. Pollination group C, pick in October, a self fertile variety.



Opal

Raised in 1925 in Sweden. Fruits have moderately firm flesh with a good sweet and rich flavour. Opal is an early desert plum which is self fertile. Dessert plum to be picked in August Pollination group C



Victoria

Introduced around 1830 by Mr Thomas Rivers, a nursery man of Sawbridgeworth. This makes a small round purple fruit. The flesh is golden yellow and when fully ripe they make for very pleasant eating. Firm but sweet. Also excellent for cooking. Pollination group B. Pick in August. This is a self fertile variety.



Yellow Pershore

Originated in the Vale of Evesham Worcestershire circa 1830's. It is a traditional cooking plum. It can be eaten when fully ripe but it is mainly a cooking plum. Pollination group D, pick in August, a self fertile variety.





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A dark green, ornate label with a scalloped border and decorative floral patterns in yellow and white. The text 'Quince availability' is centered in white.

Quince availability

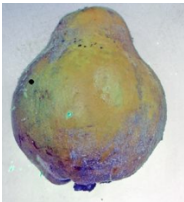
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Quinces



Juicy, yellowish-white flesh with a highly aromatic, tart quality. Keeps very well. a vigorous grower. *Self-fertile* Pick October
Cooker

Meeches Early Prolific



A popular quince with a very attractive pink blossom. Originated in the United States of America. The fruit colour is Green- yellowish Pick September. Partially Self Fertile Pollination but will benefit from a pollinator. Cooker.

Champion



A popular quince which is very easy to grow. Place a gainst a south facing wall to which it will develop well. Originated in Serbia. The fruit colour is Greeny yellow. Pick November. Partially Self Fertile but will benefit from a pollinator Cooker.

Vranja



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Berries

Blueberries £12.50



Berkely Blueberry

supplied potted with cane

This variety of Blueberry, the Berkeley is vigorous, strong, and has widely spaced branches. It requires heavy pruning, as otherwise it can grow too tall. It is a highly productive plant that produces sweet berries which are large to very large. It is a lovely variety for eating raw. It comes in deep pot, with cane.



Goldtraube Blueberry

supplied potted with cane

Harvest from early July. This variety is suitable for both open ground or container growing. It will require soil or compost which is of an acidic nature. To ensure good pollination, plant with one or two other Blueberries - ideally different varieties



Duke Blueberry

supplied potted with cane

Recognised as the mainstay of early UK blueberry production the Duke Blueberry is a sweet, medium to large fruit which have a good crunch to them, an excellent blueberry flavour. It is an attractive berry, quite firm and retains its fresh quality longer than most varieties. It is known to bloom late but ripens early, which protects the blossoms from spring frosts. It is one of the heaviest, most consistent producers. The foliage turns yellow-orange in the autumn.



Blue Jay Blueberry

supplied potted with cane

The Blue Jay is an early variety. These giant berries are also known as 'Queen of the berries'. Probably the best of all berries and favourites with gardeners and cooks alike. With pinkish-white flowers which appear in April-May followed by berries in July-August. The berries are tasty and very nutritious and have medicinal properties. Not self fertile. It will require other blueberry plants when planting, at least 2-3 other varieties to pollinate.



Jersey Blueberry

The Jersey blueberry is ready to pick from late July. It can be grown in both open ground or containers. It will require soil or compost of an acidic nature.

To ensure good pollination, plant with one or two other Blueberries – ideally different varieties.

Gooseberries £6.50



Whinham's Gooseberry

2 year bushes bare root

A Mid-season variety with large, dark red fruits of a good and sweet flavour, This variety does well in shade and is one of the best for heavy soils. A good all purpose variety. A good upright growth. Self fertile



Leveller Gooseberry

2 year bushes bare root

A Mid-season variety with very large, yellow berries having exceptional flavour. It is a very heavy cropper on a spreading bush. One of the best dessert varieties but needs good soil conditions to do well. Jam made with this variety is superb. Self fertile.



Invicta Gooseberry

2 year bushes bare root

Very popular variety, vigorous and heavy cropping – producing almost double the yield than that of other varieties. Large pale green berries, smooth skinned with an extremely sweet flavour. Essentially a culinary variety but can also be eaten fresh. The fruit is superb for cooking with as it stays firm, it also freezes well, maintaining shape and colour. Invicta is resistant to mildew and leaf spot



Careless Gooseberry

2 year bushes bare root

An early/mid-season variety with large fruits that are of a very good flavour and are excellent for all culinary purposes. A very heavy cropping and easy to grow variety that does well in all soils.

Blackberries £6.50



Black Satin Blackberry

2 year bushes bare root

Pretty pinky-white flowers are followed by rounded black fruits that are juicy and are pleasantly sharp to taste. A vigorous and reliable fruit bush. Pick in August Self fertile



Loch Ness Thornless Blackberry

2 year bushes bare root

This thornless blackberry produces a heavy yield of fruit. It has stout, erect canes which require little support. Pick late August and throughout September. The fruits are large and the flavour is good.



Merton Thornless Blackberry

2 year bushes bare root

Mid season thornless variety. Generous cropper of medium to large sized fruit with excellent flavour. Due to its compact growth, Merton is an ideal variety for planting in small gardens and the short thornfree canes make maintenance simple. For best results, plant in half shade or full sun although Merton will tolerate shade and soil with less than efficient drainage. Hardy but can be vulnerable to hard frosts on very exposed sites. Cropping season: August/September. Self fertile.



Oregon Thornless Blackberry

2 year bushes bare root

This variety is compact and therefore ideal for small gardens. It produces firm, medium sized, shiny black berries that have a true blackberry flavour. Ripens from late August onwards. Requires 2.4m (8ft) of wall space.



Waldo Blackberry

2 year bushes bare root

An early thornless variety. Waldo is a heavy cropper of firm, attractive fruit with a glossy appearance. The berries are extremely large and have an exceptional flavour. Growth is compact so a good choice if space is at a premium – can even be grown self-supporting as a bush. Ideal for planting against a wall or fence or growing in a container. Performs best when planted in sun or partial shade. Highly recommended. Eventual height and spread: 1.8m (6ft). Cropping season: August/September. Self fertile.

Jostaberries £6.50



Jostaberry

2 year bushes bare root

Josta Berry (*Ribes nidigrolaria*) takes the looks of a gooseberry, without thorns, and is sweeter. It is somewhere between a gooseberry and a black currant. It combines the vigorous growth and rich flavor of a black currant with disease resistance. It was bred by the Max Plank Institute in Cologne, and released to the Public in 1977. It is self-pollinating. Josta Berries are great in jams, jellies, and pies, but eating them straight off the bush is good.

Loganberries £6.50



Loganberry LY654 Thornless

2 year bushes bare root

Josta Berry (*Ribes nidigrolaria*) takes the looks of a gooseberry, without thorns, and is sweeter. It is somewhere between a gooseberry and a black currant. It combines the vigorous growth and rich flavor of a black currant with disease resistance. It was bred by the Max Plank Institute in Cologne, and released to the Public in 1977. It is self-pollinating. Josta Berries are great in jams, jellies, and pies, but eating them straight off the bush is good.

Strawberries £8.00



Cambridge strawberries

packed 10 plants

A very popular strawberry is the 'Cambridge Favourite'. It is one of the most well-known and best-loved varieties available. This mid-season strawberry produces a heavy crop of juicy orange-red fruits with excellent flavour and texture. Pick late June. This superb variety is very reliable.



Cambridge strawberries

packed 10 plants

An excellent high yielding mid-season Dutch variety, one of the most widely grown commercial cultivars. A supermarket favourite due to its excellent storage qualities, size of fruit, and the fact that the fruit is less prone to bruising than many other varieties. The attractive fruit is glossy, orange-red in colour, has a delicious sweet flavour and is produced in abundance. The berries are large, conical in shape and easy to pick by virtue of the open growth habit of this variety. A good choice for the home grower as it has a delicious taste and can grow under most conditions. Can be susceptible to powdery mildew and will require protection from frost. Height: 20cm (8in). Spread: 30cm (12in). Cropping period: mid-June to mid-July. Self fertile.

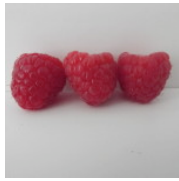
Tayberries £6.50



Tayberries

A vigorous blackberry/raspberry hybrid. High yields of juicy, sweet, aromatic berries that can be twice the weight of a large raspberry. Consistently higher yielding than Loganberry, the long conical fruit is best picked when deep purple-red in colour. Excellent for jam making and puddings but can also be eaten fresh. The fruit freezes well too. The stout prickly stems require permanent support so train against a wall or fence. Eventual height and spread: 1.8m (6ft). Cropping season: July/August. Self fertile.

Rasberries £12.00



Tulameen Raspberries

packed 10 canes

Bred in Canada, Tulameen is now one of the most popular summer fruiting varieties due to its versatility and the quality of its fruit. A truly outstanding variety with extremely high yields of superb quality glossy fruits that have an excellent, sweet aromatic flavour. The berries are large, bright red and have a distinctive conical shape. The fruit is borne on long, almost spine-free laterals, making them very easy to pick. An excellent variety for growing in pots/containers where the long canes can be trained up an obelisk or bamboo cane wigwam. Resistant to botrytis. Cropping season: mid July-mid August. Self fertile.



Glen Ample Raspberries

packed 10 canes

An exceptional variety! One of the best and heaviest cropping mid-season varieties around. The spine-free cane are upright and vigorous and produce long fruiting laterals with sparse foliage for easy picking. Exceptionally high yields of very large, bright fruit of superb flavour. The fruit also holds well without spoiling. Ample has a good level of disease resistance. Cropping season: mid July-August. Self fertile.



Autumn Bliss Raspberries

packed 10 canes

A truly exceptional variety! Without a doubt, one of the best and most reliable autumn fruiting varieties. Bliss is a heavy cropper from late August through until the first frosts with the highest yield coming in September. The attractive berries are large with a firm texture, and the flavour is excellent. The fruit is mid-dark red in colour and has good keeping qualities. The short, erect, spiny cane are sturdy and need only minimal support. Bliss has good disease resistance to Root Rot. Primocane variety produces fruit on the first years growth. An excellent British bred variety very highly recommended. Cropping season: late August-mid October. Self fertile.



Glen Prosen Raspberries

packed 10 canes

A good quality round, firm fruits of medium-large size and excellent flavour. The fruit holds well on the cane and easily removed when picked. The cane are spine-free upright and vigorous. Heavy cropper. Resistant to aphid and virus. Easy to grow and control variety. Cropping season: mid July-mid-August. Self fertile.



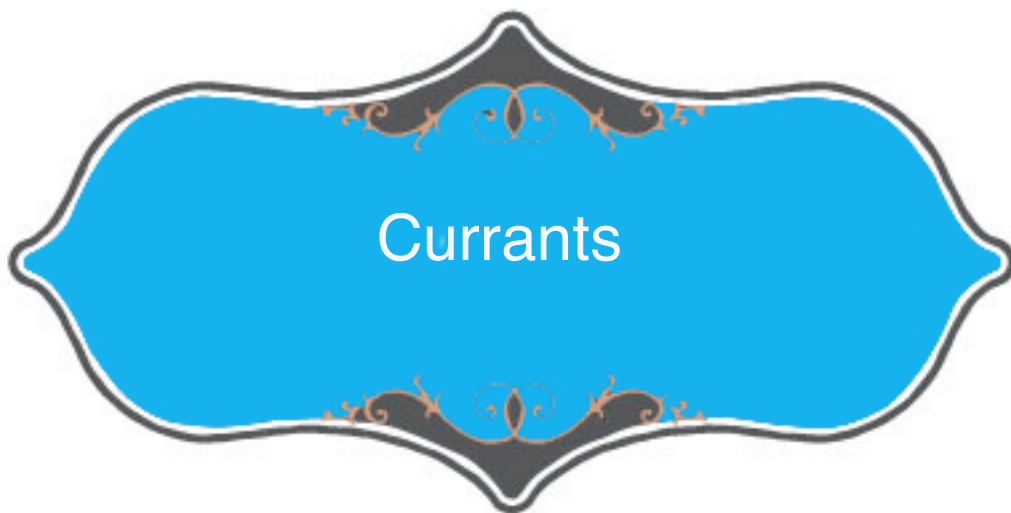
Octavia Raspberries

packed 10 canes

Bred at East Malling Research, Octavia is named after the Roman month of August thereby suggesting its fruiting period, bridging the gap between summer and autumn fruiting varieties. Widely used commercially, the large juicy fruits are uniform, firm & have a superb sweet flavour. The succulent berries are well displayed in prominent clusters and are easily plucked for a trouble-free picking experience. It is a moderately vigorous variety that prolifically crops all the way down to the base of the fruiting cane. Octavia is particularly noted for its excellent shelf life. Exceptionally hardy, having been known to survive -30 degrees! An excellent choice for the home garden. Cropping season: late July-late August. Self fertile.



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Currants

Blackcurrants £6.50



Baldwins Blackcurrant

2 year bush Bare Root

A very old variety of unknown origin which is a mid-late season variety, The bush gives a heavy crop of medium to large fruit of good flavour.



Ben Lomond Blackcurrant

2 year bush Bare Root

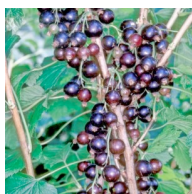
Bred by the Scottish Crop Research Institute, Ben Lomond is an upright strong grower with a compact habit which makes it ideal for growing in small gardens or containers. A reliable cropper of very large fruit of high quality that have an excellent sweet flavour and are full of antioxidants, Vitamin C and minerals. The fruit is produced in heavy clusters on short strigs allowing for easy picking. The currants freeze well and are idea for all purposes. Frost resistant due to late flowering. Resistant to mildew. Highly recommended variety. Eventual height and spread: 1½m (5ft). Cropping season: late July. Self fertile.



Ben Nevis Blackcurrant

2 year bush Bare Root

A mid-late season variety raised by the Scottish Crop Research Institute, which produces a large fruit of good quality. An upright vigorous bush which makes picking easier. The fruits are large and ripen evenly on short strings. The flavour is excellent and the fruits are ideal for all purposes.



Ben Sarek Blackcurrant

2 year bush Bare Root

Bred by the Scottish Crop Research Institute, Ben Sarek is an excellent early variety with a neat, compact growth habit making it ideal for growing in smaller gardens. Both vigorous and high yielding, producing heavy crops of very large glossy black currants that have a superb mouthwatering flavour and are of excellent quality. The fruit is produced on short strigs for easy picking, but can be harvested equally easily by simply shaking the laden branches. Due to its tendency to produce such large crops, the branches may need supported just prior to picking time. The fruit is ideal for all purposes and freezes well. Due to its compact growth, Sarek can be planted very close together so is perfect for creating a low growing hedge. In-bred frost resistance and also resistant to powdery mildew. Very highly recommended variety, considered by some to be the best garden variety in cultivation. Eventual height and spread: 1.2m (4ft). Cropping season: mid July. Self fertile.



Wellington XXX Blackcurrant

2 year bush Bare Root

Raised by East Malling Research Station and introduced in 1927. The wellington is a heavy yielding early/mid-season variety, which produces large fruits of excellent quality and flavour. It is a vigorous grower, which is likely to spread.

Redcurrants £6.50

Jonkheer Van Tets Redcurrant

2 year bushes bare root



This early modern Dutch variety is one of the earliest cultivars. It is strong growing and consistently produces heavy yields of large juicy fruit that hang on long trusses for easy picking. The currants are juicy and have excellent flavour so it's no wonder that they are rated very highly by enthusiasts and growers alike. This variety does best when grown as a cordon. Eventual height: 1.8m (6ft). Eventual spread: 1.5m (5ft). Cropping season: early July. Self fertile.



Red Lake Redcurrant

2 year bushes bare root

An excellent variety which bears an abundance of large red berries on long trusses between July and August, which are very tasty. The fruit grows well in sun or partial shade. A bush with mid-green foliage which has a habit to spread. Self fertile

Whitecurrants £6.50



White Pearl Whitecurrant

2 year bushes bare root

White Pearl raised in Belgium is a very old cultivar of white currant, with very transparent grains, which are pale-pinkish. Fruits have a very sweet taste and aroma. Self fertile



White Versailles Whitecurrant

2 year bushes bare root

This popular early variety is the first whitecurrant to crop in the season. A heavy cropping variety producing masses of large, shiny, soft pale yellow/white berries in long heavy trusses during mid-late summer. The fruit is deliciously sweet, not as acidic as redcurrant, so is great for eating fresh or using in a wide range of culinary purposes. White Versailles has a vigorous, upright bushy growth habit with attractive arching canes and serrated three lobed pale green leaves. A very reliable cropper year after year. Eventual height and spread: 1.5m (5ft). Self fertile.
