

Alamance County 4-H 2018 Fall Plant Sale



Terms: All plants sold are to be free from disease, insects and injurious pests. Alamance County 4-H is not responsible for the survival of plants and will not be responsible for the results secured in transplanting. Please follow proper planting guidelines. If you have any questions concerning proper ground preparation or planting methods, please contact the Cooperative Extension Office prior to delivery date.



Cooperative Extension's Youth Development Program

JOIN THE REVOLUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY
Cooperative Extension's Youth Development Program



Alamance County 4-H
209-C N. Graham-Hopedale Rd.
Burlington, NC 27217
<http://alamance.ces.ncsu.edu>
Phone: 336-570-6740
Fax: 336-570-6689
Email: taylor_jones@ncsu.edu



Help Support Alamance County 4-H



Alamance County 4-H would like to ask for your support as we raise funds for our scholarship and programming efforts. Not only will you be supporting a great organization, but you'll be growing your own food!

Proceeds benefit 4-H'ers directly and indirectly. 4-H'ers can earn scholarship money by participating in county events, and this money can help pay for 4-H Camp, Summer Sizzle, teen events, and more. Our fundraisers help build up the 4-H scholarship fund so we can continue to award scholarships. Fundraisers also help support programming efforts such as school enrichment, summer programs and other county events throughout the year. For more information, check out our website:

<http://alamance.ces.ncsu.edu>

For Sale:

Apples * Blackberries * Bunch Grapes * Figs
Muscadines * Peaches * Pears

Order Deadline:	October 22 (order & payment due)
Mail to:	Alamance County 4-H 209-C N. Graham-Hopedale Rd. Burlington, NC 27217
Pick-Up Dates:	November 7 - 9 : 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Pick-Up Location:	Alamance County Agricultural Building 209-C N. Graham-Hopedale Rd. Burlington, NC 27217

NC State University and NC A&T State University are collectively committed to positive action to secure equal opportunity and prohibit discrimination and harassment regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, political beliefs, family and marital status, age, sex, sexual identity, sexual orientation, genetic information, veteran status, or disability. NC State University, NC A&T State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and local governments cooperating.

Apple trees (1-gallon containers, \$20 each)

Two varieties needed for pollination.



Aunt Rachel. This apple is a local variety originating in Chatham County, NC. Apple expert Lee Calhoun has helped to spread this little-known apple across North Carolina. The tree is disease resistant, a fast grower, and its limb structure is such that pruning is made much easier. The tree begins to fruit early, producing excellent apples of good size. The apples are red with darker stripes. The flesh is white, firm, mildly tart, and juicy. It is good for eating and cooking. It ripens over a period of several weeks in late July and early August.



Blacktwig (Mammoth). The muddy history of this apple places its origin in Virginia, Tennessee, or Arkansas during the 1800s. This apple tends to be tart and of unparalleled fresh eating quality. It can also be used for cider or cooking, and is known to keep well. The tree is resistant to several apple diseases including fireblight and cedar apple rust. The tree tends to be productive, even on poor quality soils. The apple is above medium to large, skin green with a deep red and several red stripes. Its flesh is white, almost yellow, firm, juicy, and mildly subacid. Ripens late September through October.



Goldrush. Year after year, many are thrilled by this apple's rich, complex flavor. This tree's rustic yellow apples are both sweet and tart. The firm, crisp apples are produced almost every year, so the tree may require thinning. The tree will produce fruit at an early age. It ripens in mid-October and stores well. It has good disease resistance, though it is susceptible to cedar apple rust. (Patented)



Grimes Golden. A West Virginia apple originating around 1800, this apple was widely grown throughout the south and is known as the parent of the modern day Golden Delicious. It is a fine eating apple and makes excellent cider. It tends to bloom late, making heavy crops most years and light crops other years. Fruit is usually medium or larger. Its skin is yellow with some russet; flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, aromatic, sweet, and spicy. It ripens in September and stores fairly well.



Horse. A widely grown apple most likely originating in North Carolina before 1800. More than any other apple, the Horse is remembered by most older Southerners. There are several reasons for its widespread popularity. The tree is healthy, grows rapidly, and produces large crops of big apples in the middle of summer. The apples make good cider and cook well. The Horse has a flavor unlike others. It is uniquely tart and will disappoint those who like sweet or hard apples. It is, however, unforgettable. Fruit size is medium to large, and it is yellow when ripe, possibly red on the sunny side. Flesh is yellow, soft (sometimes firm), and briskly subacid. Ripens late July into August.



Magnum Bonum. This apple originated in Davidson County, NC, in 1828. The fruit is of high quality and attractive, hence many southern nurseries called it "the king of all fall apples." The tree is productive in many areas throughout the South, though it is susceptible to cedar apple rust. The fruit is medium or smaller. The skin is yellow, covered with light red blushes and stripes. Its flesh is white, tender, juicy, fine grained, aromatic, and mildly subacid. Ripens in September. Literally, Magnum Bonum means "great good." Enough said!!



Roxbury Russet. This apple is the oldest American apple, originating early in the 1600s in Massachusetts. It was one of the most widely grown russets in the South. It makes truly exceptional cider and cooks well. The tree is a healthy grower, usually bearing large crops most years, and exhibiting resistance to many apple diseases. Fruit is medium or larger and green to yellow in color with a brown russet. Flesh is yellow, coarse, and firm with a subacid flavor. Ripens in September and October and is a good keeper.



Terry Winter. This apple originated in Fulton County, GA, before 1860. It is adapted to many southern climates and will grow and fruit well in both warmer climates and mountain areas. It blooms very late, escaping most frosts. The apples are red, sweet, juicy, firm, and store well. The flavor is quite unique. Ripens in mid-November.



Virginia Gold. This apple is a cross between Newtown Pippin and Golden Delicious and was created in 1976 at Virginia Tech (Blacksburg, VA). It has rated highly at apple-tasting events at Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home. With such great parents, both of which can be detected when eating, it is easy to understand why this apple is so highly praised. It is a beautiful yellow with a reddish-pink blush. The flesh is firm and has both an acidic and mildly sweet flavor. It is good for eating as well as cooking. It is susceptible to cedar apple rust. It ripens in early October and will store well, becoming sweeter with age.



Yates. This apple originated in Fayette County, GA, before 1860. The apple is small and has primarily been used as a cider apple. It is a good keeper and grows well even in the warmer areas of the South. Fruit small, skin a pale red with some darker stripes, and the flesh white, tender, juicy, aromatic, mildly sub-acid. Ripens in October.

Blackberry plants (1-gallon containers, \$8 each)

Self-fertile



Apache. Fruit are very large in size, with very good flavor, and an average sugar content of 10-11%. Fruit ripen over about a five-week period with very high yields. Thornless, erect. (US Plant Patent 11865)



Navaho. Fruit are medium in size, excellent flavor, and an average sugar content of 11-12%. Fruit ripen mid-season over a five- to six-week period with good yields. Fruit are also very firm, making storage and handling potential exceptional. (US Plant Patent 6679)



Ouachita. Fruit are large in size, very good flavor, and an average sugar content of 10- 11%. Fruit ripen mid-season over about five weeks with consistently high yields. Ouachita is potentially the best variety for storage and handling. Thornless, erect. (US Plant Patent 17162)

Bunch Grapes (1-gallon containers, \$8 each)

Self-fertile



Mars. Medium to large, compact clusters. Medium to large, sweet, juicy, seedless, slip-skin crimson fruit that turns deep blue when fully ripe. Mild foxy favor similar to Concord. Great for eating fresh, jam, jelly, wine and juice. Very productive. Among the most cold hardy of the seedless grapes. Ripens mid-September. Hardy in zones 5-8.



Reliance Red. American; *Vitis labrusca*. Large, well filled clusters. Round medium-size fruit that is firm and seedless. Grapes are pinkish red. Tender skin and flesh; outstanding mild fruity flavor. Good for jellies and juices. Vigorous and productive. Resists anthracnose, powdery and downy mildews. Ripens 18 days before Concord, during late July or August. Hardy to -34 degrees F.

Fig trees (1-gallon containers, \$8 each)

Self-fertile



Brown Turkey. Fruit are medium to large in size, copper color skin, amber to pink color flesh, very good flavor, a closed eye, and very few seeds. Plants are very prolific, many times producing fruit twice a year. Brown Turkey is usually cold hardy as far north as climate zone 5 and they are self-pollinating. Recommended for fresh eating, drying, canning, and preserves.



Celeste. Fruit are small to medium in size, light brown to violet-brown skin, whitish pink color flesh, a closed eye, and very few seeds. Plants produce in early summer, are cold hardy through climate zone 6, and are self-pollinating. Recommended for fresh eating, preserves, drying, and canning.



Kadota. Fruit are medium in size, yellowish white skin, white to amber flesh, and a very good flavor. Plants are very vigorous and prolific, bearing twice in most years. Plants are also very hardy and adaptive in the South. Recommended for fresh eating, canning, and preserves.

Muscadine vines (1-gallon containers, \$8 each)

Self-fertile and female



Cowart. Black; fruit are medium in size, ripen early to mid season, have very large clusters, excellent flavor, good quality, and a wet stem scar. Plants are very vigorous and disease resistant. **SELF FERTILE.**



Nesbitt. Black; fruit are very large in size, cluster, high yields, ripen mid to late season, and a dry stem scar. Plants are very vigorous, disease resistant, and cold hardy. Sugar content 16.5%-17.5%. Uses: fresh market, pick your own, and home. **SELF-FERTILE.**



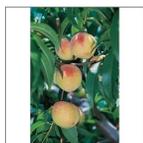
Scuppernong. Bronze; fruit are medium in size, excellent flavor, wet stem scar, ripen mid to late season. Plants are vigorous, with fair to good disease resistance. Scuppernong is the oldest cultivated variety of muscadines dating back to the 1500s. Sugar content 17%-18%. Uses: wine, fresh market, juice, and jelly. **FEMALE PLANT. You must have self-fertile varieties planted intermittently to produce.**



Triumph. Bronze; fruit are very large in size, good flavor, large clusters, good yields, dry stem scar, and ripen early. Plants have good vigor and disease resistance. Sugar Content 17%-18%. Uses: fresh market, pick your own, and home use. **SELF-FERTILE.**

Peach trees (5-gallon containers, \$30 each)

Self-pollinating



Belle of Georgia. Fruit are large in size, skin has a light color with a red cheek, excellent flavor, freestone, ripens mid to late season. Trees are hardy, growth is vigorous, disease resistant and self-fertile. (2-year plant, approx. 3-5 feet)



Contender. Fruit are large with red blush, firm yellow flesh, freestone and blooms late. Chilling requirement is 1,050 hours. (2-year plant, approx. 3-5 feet)



Red Haven. Fruit are medium in size, bright red skin, yellow flesh, good flavor, freestone, ripens early. Trees are vigorous growing, self-fertile, very prolific. Requires 800-950 hours chilling. Hardy in Zones 5-8. (2-year plant, approx. 3-5 feet)

Pear trees (5-gallon containers, \$30 each)

Two varieties needed for pollination.



Bartlett. Fruit are large in size, yellowish brown in color, white flesh, very sweet, juicy, and ripen mid-season. Trees are medium in size with upright growth. They are ideal for planting in smaller areas. Requires 800 hours chilling. Hardy in Zones 5-7. (2-year plant, approx. 3-5 feet)



Kieffer. Fruit large in size, golden yellow in color, white flesh, crunchy, sweet, and ripen mid-season. Trees have vigorous growth, are very hardy, blight resistant, and prolific. Self-fruitful. Requires 350 hours of chilling. Hardy in Zones 4-9. (2-year plant, approx. 3-5 feet)



Customer Info

Name:

Address:

Phone Number|s:

E-mail :

Apple trees:

Aunt Rachel	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Blacktwig (Mammoth)	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Goldrush	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Grimes Golden	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Horse	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Magnum Bonum	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Roxbury Russet	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Terry Winter	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Virginia Gold	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Yates	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____

Blackberry plants:

Apache	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Navaho	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Ouachita	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____

Bunch grapes:

Mars	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Reliance Red	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____

Fig trees:

Brown Turkey	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Celeste	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Kadota	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____

Muscadine vines:

Cowart	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Nesbitt	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Scuppernong	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Triumph	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____

Peach trees:

Belle of Georgia	_____	x \$30.00 each =	_____
Contender	_____	x \$30.00 each =	_____
Red Haven	_____	x \$30.00 each =	_____

Pear trees:

Bartlett	_____	x \$30.00 each =	_____
Kieffer	_____	x \$30.00 each =	_____

Total order: _____

Amt. paid: _____

Advance payment required!
 Make checks payable to **Alamance County 4-H.**



Thank you for your support!