



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



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 * Figs * Japanese Persimmons
Muscadines * Plums

Order Period:	October 1-31 (order & payment due)
Mail to:	Alamance County 4-H 209-C N. Graham-Hopedale Rd. Burlington, NC 27217
Pick-Up Dates:	November 7 - 8, 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.



Arkansas Black. Originated in Arkansas around 1870. This apple is a good keeper and can best be described as “hard as a brick.” The tree is quite disease resistant. The fruit is a reddish-purple, almost black, with a hard, yellow, crisp flesh. The fruit begins ripening in late October and can be stored well into the winter months. STERILE.



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. ADEQUATE POLLINATOR.



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. ADEQUATE POLLINATOR.



Buckingham. This apple dates to before 1800, its origin either in Buckingham County, VA, or with the Cherokees in GA. Either way, Southerners prized this apple for its flavor, productiveness, and great disease resistance. It is a red, uniquely shaped, oblate apple that ripens in September. It stores well. ADEQUATE POLLINATOR.



Gala. This “grocery store” apple is even better when homegrown. It is a light red-colored apple that is sweet and firm. The tree has good disease resistance and is precocious. The apples ripen in early to mid September and will store well for a few weeks. GREAT POLLINATOR.



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. GREAT POLLINATOR.



Liberty. This tree is resistant to all major diseases and grows well, even in the warmer areas of the southern U.S. The fruit is maroon red, medium in size, firm, and sweet. Fruit ripens in September and stores exceptionally well. ADEQUATE POLLINATOR.



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 blishes 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!! ADEQUATE POLLINATOR.



Old Fashioned Winesap. Originating in New Jersey before 1800, this apple has become well loved throughout the South. The reasons for this affection are many. It has the ability to grow on most southern soil types, most notably clays. The tree is immune to cedar apple rust and has the ability to produce crops almost every year. It is a good keeper, fine for cider making, and has the trademark "twang." Old Fashioned Winesap, sometimes called Red Winter, ripens later than most, sometimes hanging on the tree into November. It is entirely covered in dark red and is a much larger apple than most winesaps. It is the best keeper and its flavor improves over several months. I have been able to keep these apples well into May in my refrigerator. They also make good cider. STERILE.



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. STERILE.



Swiss Limbertwig. There are around twenty types of Limbertwigs. Most are named so because of the drooping nature of their limbs. Most limbertwigs have a distinctive taste, a little acidic, yet still sweet. Many simply reply: "Tastes like an old apple variety should." Swiss Limbertwig is a wonderfully colored apple, it is red with conspicuous, large white dots. It is firm, sweet, and very crisp. It originated with Swiss settlers in the Cumberland Mountains. A truly great apple. Ripens in October. ADEQUATE POLLINATOR.



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 subacid. Ripens in October. GREAT POLLINATOR.

Apple Trees and Pollination

The selections above are designated STERILE, ADEQUATE POLLINATOR, or GREAT POLLINATOR.

What that means for the buyer:

Avoid having only STERILE trees in a "group" -- try to include a GREAT or ADEQUATE POLLINATOR if possible. If you choose a tree that is an ADEQUATE POLLINATOR, it needs at least one more apple tree of a different variety nearby to assist in pollination.

For more information on growing fruit trees, visit

<https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/producing-tree-fruit-for-home-use>

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)



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)

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.

Japanese Persimmons (3-gallon containers, \$20 each)

Self-pollinating



Fuyu. Fruit are non-astringent, medium to large in size, excellent flavor, dark orange skin, light orange flesh, and ripens late. Tree growth habit is vigorous and upright. Fuyu is the most common variety of persimmon around the world. It has many great qualities that make it highly recommended for planting. (2 year plant, approx. 3-5 feet)



Jiro. Large, sweet orange-red fruit that is non-astringent. Upright tree with fruit ripening in mid to late October. Cold hardy. Hardy in zones 6-10. (2 year plant, approx. 3-5 feet)

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

Self-fertile or 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.**

Plum trees (5-gallon containers, \$20 each)



Blue Damson. European plum. Small round and blue fruit that are in clusters. Very tart green freestone flesh. Excellent for jams and jellies. **Self-fruitful.** Ripens from late August to late September. Requires 800 hours of chilling. Zones 5-8.



Ozark Premier. Fruit is large with bright red skin, juicy yellow clingstone flesh, with mildly tart flavor. Vigorous and productive tree that **produces better when planted with another variety.** Requires 700-800 hours of chilling. Zones 5-9.



Customer Info

Name:

Address:

Phone Number[s]:

E-mail :

Apple trees:	Arkansas Black	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Aunt Rachel	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Blacktwig (Mammoth)	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Buckingham	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Gala	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Grimes Golden	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Liberty	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Magnum Bonum	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Old Fashioned Winesap	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Roxbury Russet	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Swiss Limbertwig	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Yates	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____	
Blackberry plants:	Apache	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
	Ouachita	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Fig trees:	Brown Turkey	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
	Celeste	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Japanese Persimmons	Fuyu	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Jiro	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Muscadine vines:	Cowart	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
	Nesbitt	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
	Scuppernong	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
	Triumph	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Plum trees:	Blue Damson	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Ozark Premier	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____

Advance payment required!

Make checks payable to **Alamance County 4-H.**

Thank you for your support!

Total order: _____

Amt. paid: _____

If a 4-H member should get sales credit for your order, please circle club/group that member belongs to:

- Alamance All Around * Alamance County Shooting Sports * Alamance Environmental Science * Brainiacs * Browns Chapel
 County Council * Eastlawn Gardening Club * Herpetology * Lucky 4-H * Pet Club * Snapdragons
 Southern Alamance Horse Club * Whitney Wonders * Young Artists * Youth Livestock