

Alamance County 4-H Fall Plant Sale 2021



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



Find us on
Facebook

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



**NC COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION**



Please 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 with this plant sale. Not only will you be supporting a great organization, but you'll be growing your own food!

Please note:

1. Because of continuing public health precautions, we will be limiting our in-person contact with customers. When the orders are delivered to us in November, we will contact you and make arrangements for touch-free pickup.
2. We have reserved plants with producers this year, and supplies are limited. **Please call us @ 336-570-6740 to tell us which plants you want to order.** Once availability is verified, then you can make your payment in person or by mail. Cash or check, please.

Order Period:

October 1-22 (order & payment due)

Mail to:

Alamance County 4-H
209-C N. Graham-Hopedale Rd.
Burlington, NC 27217

Pick-Up Dates:

November 4 - 5, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Pick-Up Location:

Alamance County Agricultural Building
209-C N. Graham-Hopedale Rd.
Burlington, NC 27217

Thank you, as always, for supporting 4-H!

Apples * Blackberries * Figs * Muscadines * Pecans * Plums

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. Late bloomer.

Enterprise. Large, round, deep red apple that is firm with a good sugar/acid balance. It is sometimes described as a new version of Winesap. It ripens in September and early October and stores well. Very disease resistant. (Patented) Good pollinator. Mid to late bloomer.

Florina. Very sweet, dark red apple that ripens in late September and early October. Good resistance to disease. Good pollinator. Mid bloomer.

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. Early to mid bloomer.

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) Great pollinator. Mid to late bloomer.

Horse. A widely grown apple most likely originating in North Carolina before 1800. More than any other apple, most older southerners remember the Horse apple. There are several reasons for its widespread popularity. The tree is healthy, grows rapidly, produces large crops of big apples in the middle of summer, makes good cider, and cooks 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, yellow when ripe, possibly red on the sunny side. Flesh is yellow, soft (sometimes firm), and briskly subacid. Ripens late July into August. Good pollinator. Early bloomer.

Magnum Bonum. This apple originated in Davidson County, N.C. 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!! Great pollinator. Early bloomer.

Stayman Winesap. This apple originated in Kansas in 1866 as a seedling of the original Winesap. It has been an important commercial apple for the past 100 years. It grows well in the south and is resistant to apple scab and cedar apple rust. The fruit is good for fresh eating, cooking, and making cider. The fruit is medium or larger and greenish with some red around most of the apple. The flesh is yellow, fine grained, firm, juicy, and sprightly subacid. Ripens in late September into October. Sterile. Late bloomer.

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

What that means for the buyer:

Avoid having only STERILE trees in a “group” -- try to include a GREAT or GOOD POLLINATOR if possible.

Plant trees that have similar bloom times for best pollination.

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

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

Self-fertile



Arapaho. Fruit are medium in size, good flavor, and an average sugar content of 9-10%. Fruit ripen early over about a four week period with good yields. Thornless, erect. (US Plant Patent 8510)



Navajo. 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. Thornless, erect. (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)

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

Self-fertile



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.



LSU Purple. Fruit are medium in size, purple skin color, reddish pulp, and a good flavor. Plants are very prolific bearing sooner than most figs and also bearing two times a year. Recommended for fresh eating and preserves.

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

Self-fertile



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.



Southland. Black; fruit are medium to large in size, good yields, very good flavor, and ripen mid to late season. Plant vigor is average and it has good disease resistance. Sugar content 17%-18%. Uses: home, commercial, fresh market, juice and jelly.



Tara. Bronze; fruit are large in size, good flavor, dry stem scar, and ripen early to mid season. Plants are initially slow growing but become more vigorous after the first growing season, disease resistant, and cold hardy. Sugar content 16.5%-17.5%. Uses: fresh market, pick your own, home, and commercial.



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.

Pecan Trees (5-gallon containers, \$45 each)

Type I and Type II varieties needed for best pollination.



Elliott. Round, thin shelled nut. Size compares to Stuart; 65 per lb.; 53% meat. One of the best tasting pecans. Highly resistant to scab. Pollinate with Desirable, Pawnee, or Oconee. Zones 6-9. Type II.



Pawnee. Large nut with soft shell. Excellent quality, good fields, ripens early and bears nuts at a young age. Trees are disease resistant and are good for high density planting. Hardy zones 7-9. Pollinates well with Elliott. Type I.

Plum Trees (5-gallon containers, \$35 each)

Plant two varieties for best pollination.



AU Rubrum. A vigorous and disease-resistant variety that produces large fruit with red skin and yellow flesh. Requires 850 chilling hours.



Blue Damson. European plum. Small round and blue fruit grow 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. This tree has nostalgia value for many in our community, but the producer advises that AU Rubrum and Bruce varieties are more suited to our growing area.



Bruce. The Bruce is a hardy tree that produces sweet and juicy plums. In late spring, white flowers emerge and mature into dark red early-season fruits. The tree will reach a mature height of 12-15 feet. They are best grown in USDA hardiness zones 5-9.

Planting and Care Information

Apples - <https://growingsmallfarms.ces.ncsu.edu/growingsmallfarms-heirloom-apples/>

Blackberries - <https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/blackberries-for-the-home-garden>

Figs - <https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/fig-culture-in-north-carolina>

Muscadines - <https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/muscadine-grapes-in-the-home-garden>

Pecans - https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/show_ep3_pdf/1601494587/1588/

Plums - <https://hgic.clemson.edu/factsheet/plum/>

For more information on growing fruit trees -
<https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/north-carolina-production-guide-for-smaller-orchard-plantings>

Customer Info

Name:

Address:

Phone Number[s]:

E-mail :

Please call the 4-H office at 336-570-6740 to reserve your plants before sending in a payment.

Apple trees:	Arkansas Black	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Enterprise	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Florina	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Gala	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Goldrush	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Horse	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Magnum Bonum	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
	Stayman Winesap	_____	x \$20.00 each =	_____
Blackberry plants:	Arapaho	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
	Navajo	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
	Ouachita	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Fig trees:	Celeste	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
	LSU Purple	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Muscadine vines:	Cowart	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
	Southland	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
	Tara	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
	Triumph	_____	x \$ 8.00 each =	_____
Pecan trees:	Elliott	_____	x \$45.00 each =	_____
	Pawnee	_____	x \$45.00 each =	_____
Plum trees:	Au Rubrum	_____	x \$35.00 each =	_____
	Blue Damson	_____	x \$35.00 each =	_____
	Bruce	_____	x \$35.00 each =	_____

Total order:

Amt. paid:

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

Thank you for your support!



18 USC 707