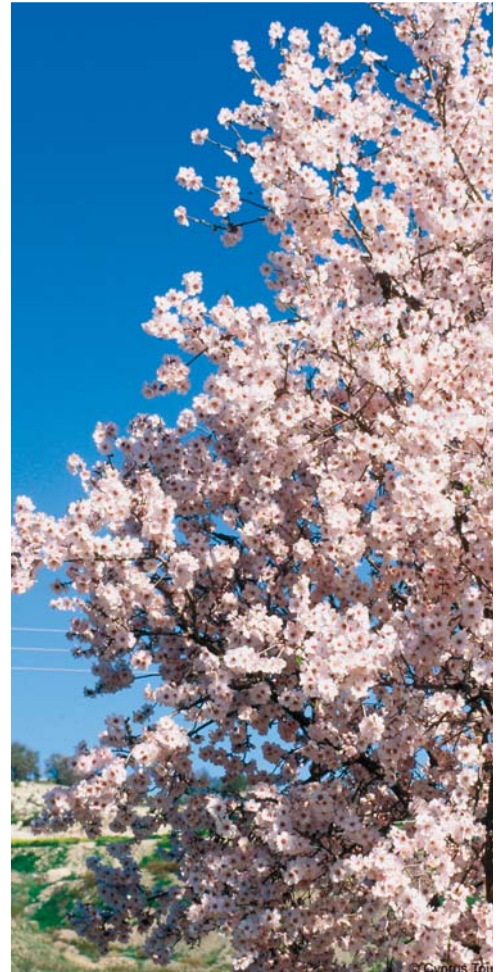




PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland



East Delta Park Community Orchard Tree Walk

LEARNING LANDSCAPES



East Delta Park Community Orchard Tree Walk 2015 Learning Landscapes Program

Site data collected in Spring 2015.

Written by:

Kat Davidson, Karl Dawson, Angie DiSalvo, Jim Gersbach, Jeremy Grotbo and Lindsay Peterson
Portland Parks & Recreation Urban Forestry
503-823-TREE trees@portlandoregon.gov
<http://portlandoregon.gov/parks/learninglandscapes>

Cover photos (from top left to bottom right):

- 1) The swollen rachis "fruits" of a Japanese raisin tree.
- 2) Brightly-colored *Prunus persica* flowers.
- 3) A sweet almond tree in flower in its native range.
- 4) Emerging European hazelnuts.
- 5) A harvest of Italian plums and Asian pears from the orchard.
- 6) Brightly colored persimmons ready for picking.
- 7) The unusual fruits of an Illinois Everbearing mulberry.
- 8) Ripening Cornelian cherry dogwood fruit.

ver. 6/19/2015

Portland Parks & Recreation
1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 1302
Portland, Oregon 97204
(503) 823-PLAY
www.PortlandParks.org



Commissioner Amanda Fritz
Director Mike Abbaté

The Learning Landscapes Program

East Delta Park Community Orchard

The East Delta Park Community Orchard was initiated as part of the Learning Landscapes Program in April 2010 with a planting of 55 fruit and nut trees native to regions all over the world that grow in the Pacific Northwest. This tree walk identifies trees planted by numerous volunteers for the purpose of enriching the community with a delicious and educational experience.

What is a Community Orchard?

A community orchard is planted and cared for by volunteers and Portland Parks & Recreation (PP&R) Urban Forestry staff. Community Orchards offer an outdoor educational experience for anyone wishing to learn how to grow their own fruits and nuts in this climate, as well as provide aesthetic benefits to the neighborhood. This community orchard contains a diverse assemblage of tree species and cultivars designed to teach the community about tree identification, biology, and appropriate trees for personal planting.



Community Involvement

Community-building is crucial to the success of any Learning Landscape. PP&R worked with Urban Forestry Neighborhood Tree Stewards and other community members to design, plant and establish this orchard, and volunteers are involved in its continued care and maintenance.

Continued Hands-on Learning Opportunities

The community orchard is used to provide opportunities to learn about proper tree care such as pruning techniques, weeding, mulching, and watering needs. Work parties are organized throughout the year during which knowledgeable individuals share their tree experience and skills with the community, and depending on the season, those involved in the work parties may take home a share of the harvest.

Work parties are organized throughout the year during which knowledgeable individuals share their tree experience and skills with the community, and depending on the season, those involved in the work parties may take home a share of the harvest.

How can I get involved?

Visit <http://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/learninglandscapes> for volunteer opportunities or to view tree maps in other neighborhoods.




East Delta Park Orchard



Learning Landscapes

<http://portlandoregon.gov/parks/learninglandscapes>

20 Feet




orchard tree

East Delta Park Community Orchard Tree Walk

Tree #	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	heartnut	<i>Juglans ailantifolia cordiformis</i>
2	Franquette English walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i> 'Franquette'
3	Manregion English walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i> 'Manregion'
4	Italian European plum	<i>Prunus x domestica</i> 'Italian'
5	Imperial Epineuse European plum	<i>Prunus x domestica</i> 'Imperial Epineuse'
6	Amere de Berthcourt apple	<i>Malus domestica</i> 'Amere de Berthcourt'
7	Bavay's Gage European plum	<i>Prunus x domestica</i> 'Bavay's Gage'
8	Yellow cornelian cherry dogwood	<i>Cornus mas</i> 'Yellow'
9	Spartan apple	<i>Malus domestica</i> 'Spartan'
10	Meader American persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> 'Meader'
11	Prima sweet almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i> 'Prima'
12	Yamhill European hazel or filbert	<i>Corylus avellana</i> 'Yamhill'
13	Elegant cornelian cherry dogwood	<i>Cornus mas</i> 'Elegant'
14	Hidden Rose apple	<i>Malus domestica</i> 'Hidden Rose'
15	Rainier cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i> 'Rainier'
16	Nikita's Gift Asian persimmon	<i>Diospyros x</i> 'Nikita's Gift'
17	Oracle sweet almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i> 'Oracle'
18	Santiam European hazel or filbert	<i>Corylus avellana</i> 'Santiam'
19	Sunflower paw paw	<i>Asimina triloba</i> 'Sunflower'
20	Li jujube or Chinese date	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> 'Li'

Tree #	Common Name	Scientific Name
21	Red Gem goumi	<i>Eleagnus multiflora</i> 'Red Gem'
22	Sweet Scarlet goumi	<i>Eleagnus multiflora</i> 'Sweet Scarlet'
23	Aurora European pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i> 'Aurora'
24	Williams Pride apple	<i>Malus domestica</i> 'Williams Pride'
25	Montmorency pie cherry	<i>Prunus cerasus</i> 'Montmorency'
26	Lapins cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i> 'Lapins'
27	common fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>
28	chestnut	<i>Castanea</i> spp.
29	Prolific paw paw	<i>Asimina triloba</i> 'Prolific'
30	Lang jujube or Chinese date	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> 'Lang'
31	Italian honey fig	<i>Ficus carica</i> 'Lattarula'
32	Baby shipova	<i>x Sorbopyrus auricularis</i> 'Baby'
33	Early Laxton European plum	<i>Prunus x domestica</i> 'Early Laxton'
34	Korean pine	<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>
35	Rescue European pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i> 'Rescue'
36	Aurora European pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i> 'Aurora'
37	Compact Stella cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i> 'Compact Stella'
38	Stella fig	<i>Ficus carica</i> 'Stella'
39	Kreibich nectarine	<i>Prunus persica</i> 'Kreibich'
40	Japanese raisin tree	<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>
41	Davis paw paw	<i>Asimina triloba</i> 'Davis'
42	Illinois Everbearing mulberry	<i>Morus</i> spp. 'Illinois Everbearing'

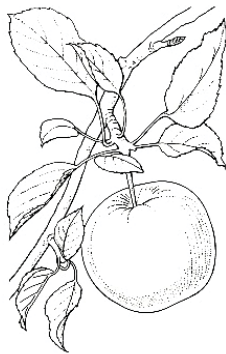
Tree #	Common Name	Scientific Name
43	North Star cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i> 'North Star'
44	Dwarf shipova	<i>x Sorbopyrus auricularis</i> 'Dwarf'
45	Smyrna quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> 'Smyrna'
46	Italian stone pine	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
47	Shinseiki Asian pear	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> 'Shinseiki'
48	Large Korean Asian pear	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> 'Large Korean'
49	Shin Li Asian pear	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> 'Shin Li'
50	Bartlett European pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i> 'Bartlett'
51	Q1-8 white peach	<i>Prunus persica</i> 'Q1-8'
52	Japanese raisin tree	<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>
53	Mango paw paw	<i>Asimina triloba</i> 'Mango'
54	Breda Giant medlar	<i>Mespilus germanica</i> 'Breda Giant'

Tree Facts, A to Z

Amere de Berthcourt apple, *Malus domestica* 'Amere de Berthcourt'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of an ancient hybrid species

The most common apple commercially grown throughout North America, *Malus domestica* was introduced into the United States by European colonists, and now exists as some 7,500 cultivars. Amere de Berthcourt is a French variety cultivated for its taste and ability to make sweet or alcoholic cider, and is popular in many European cider orchards. The trees reach up to 12' with a spreading canopy bearing fruit three years after planting. Flowers reach 1 ½ inches across, are white and mildly fragrant with five petals.



Blossoms appear simultaneously with the budding of leaves. Dark-green leaves are ovate with serrate edges, are slightly hairy underneath, and alternately arranged along branches. Fruit of Amere de Berthcourt has greenish-yellow skin with a pink blush and white flesh. Apple scab disease is prevalent unless sprayed, and is diagnosed by black spots on the fruits and foliage. This variety requires another nearby for cross-pollination.

Aurora European pear, *Pyrus communis* 'Aurora'

Origin: Europe - a cultivar of a species native to Europe

Known as the European Pear or common pear, *Pyrus communis* is the species from which most orchard pear cultivars are grown in Europe, North America and Australia.

P. communis is thought to be descended from two subspecies of wild pears, and was harvested in the wild long before domestication. This deciduous tree grows to 15' tall with a wide canopy spread, and bears fruit 3 years after planting. Simple, entire leaves to 3" in length and 1 ½" wide. When mature, leaves are dark green, glossy, and pointed at the tip, turning a vibrant deep purple in autumn. Fragrant pinkish-white flowers with gold centers and purple anthers grow in clusters of up to five. The characteristic pear-shaped fruit is bright yellow when ripe, distinguishing it from other varieties. It is best picked when still firm and bletted (ripened off the tree). This variety requires another European pear for cross-pollination.



Baby shipova, *x Sorbopyrus auricularis* 'Baby'

Origin: Europe - Alsace, France

The Shipova is a hybrid between the European pear (*Pyrus communis*) and the common whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*), first arising in France before 1619. This hybridization produces fruit that tastes similar to an Asian pear, but rarely produces any viable seeds making propagation by grafting the only form of reproduction for the shipova. Baby is a small cultivar reaching only 8' in height and bearing fruit 2-3 years after planting. The deciduous leaves are alternate, simple and ovate, growing to 3" long and 2" wide. Flowers are similar to other flowers within the Rosaceae family, with five

petals and white in color. The fruit is a pome with yellow-orange skin color and a pear shape. This is a very early-bearing, self-fertile cultivar, producing abundant fruit without another cultivar nearby.

Bartlett European pear, *Pyrus communis* ‘Bartlett’

Origin: Europe - a cultivar of a species native to Europe

The European pear is the species from which most common pears are cultivated, with Bartlett being the most commercially available throughout North America. Historically, they were harvested in the wild throughout Europe long before becoming domesticated, appearing in written work as early as 350 BC. Bartlett has a pyramidal growth habit and vertical branching, reaching a height of 12’ and bearing fruit three years after planting. The deciduous leaves are simple, entire and pointed at the tip, reaching 3" long and 1 ½" wide. Leaves remain dark green and glossy throughout the growing season, turning deep purple in autumn before dropping. Showy white flowers with purple anthers grow in thick clusters, and are followed by large, golden-yellow fruit. Fruit should be picked prior to becoming fully ripe, and bletted (ripened off-tree). If allowed to fall, fruit often becomes bruised and quickly rots. Bartlett requires another European or Asian pear variety for cross-pollination.

Bavay’s Gage European plum, *Prunus x domestica* ‘Bavay’s Gage’

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to western Asia, in the Caucasus mountains adjacent to the Caspian Sea.

European plums, also known as garden plums, are the most commonly grown plums world-wide. Forming a large shrub or small tree, Bavay’s Gage reaches 12’ tall and bears fruit 2-3 years after planting. The deciduous leaves form clusters when young, spreading out in an alternating pattern with age. Leaves grow to 3" in length and 1" wide, are ovate-shaped, and have minutely toothed edges. Small, white blossoms are ½" across have five petals and numerous stamens. The skin of mature fruit is



yellowish-green, with golden flesh. Fruits are round or ovate in shape, with a shallow groove running down one side and remain on the tree for weeks after fruit has ripened. *Prunus x domestica* is occasionally bothered by bacterial canker, the symptoms of which include exudations of amber-colored sap from damaged trunks or branches. This cultivar is partially self-fertile, producing best when planted with another variety for cross-pollination.

Breda Giant medlar, *Mespilus germanica* ‘Breda Giant’

Origin: Asia, Europe - a cultivar of a species native to southwest Asia and southeastern Europe, especially Bulgaria and Turkey

The common medlar is thought to have been cultivated for the past 3,000 years throughout Europe and southwest Asia. Breda Giant is a self-fertile variety cultivated in Holland, and is a small tree growing to 8’ and bearing three years after planting. Bark is greyish-brown with deep vertical cracks. Simple, ovate leaves are densely hairy underneath, remaining green throughout the growing season before turning red in autumn and dropping. White flowers with five petals give way to the reddish-brown medlar fruit, reaching 1-2 inches across. Fruits do not fully ripen until after a process of bletting, in which the fall frost begins breaking down cell walls and increasing sugar content. Once softening begins, the skin rapidly takes on a wrinkled texture and turns dark brown with the inside reducing to a consistency of applesauce. Softened, ripe fruit often looks as if it has spoiled, and thus reduces the shelf life of this fruit to a mere couple of days, making it most useful in preserves.



chestnut, *Castanea* spp.

Origin: Unknown

There are 8-9 species spread across Eurasia to North America. Leaves are long and thin with serrated edges. Trees are wind pollinated, producing cream-colored catkins in early summer, followed by spiny husks containing edible nuts.

common fig, *Ficus carica*

Origin: Asia - Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Republic of Georgia, southern Russia

The only fig tree reliably hardy outdoors in Portland is the common fig, *Ficus carica*. Grown since ancient times, the common fig has spread far beyond its west Asian homeland, where it grows wild in dry and sunny areas from sea level to 5,500' wherever the soil is deep enough and well drained. Figs grow 20' to 35' tall. Like all figs, *Ficus carica* requires a particular species of wasp (*Blastophaga psenes*) to produce seeds. Fruits are green, with pinkish-purple flesh. The plant can tolerate seasonal drought, and a Mediterranean climate is especially suitable. Old specimens can reach a considerable size and form a large, dense shade tree. Common fig trees grow well in river valleys and ravines. Fig trees create habitat for many animals that shelter in the shade of its large, deeply lobed leaves during intense heat. These leaves can grow up to 10" across and contain chemicals which can accelerate sunburning of skin so take care when handling.

Compact Stella cherry, *Prunus avium* 'Compact Stella'

Origin: Europe, Asia - a cultivar of a species native to Europe, Anatolia, Maghreb and Western Asia

The common cherry is also known as sweet cherry, wild cherry, and bird cherry, and has had numerous other historical names. All parts of the plant except for the ripe fruit are slightly toxic if eaten, as they contain cyanogenic glycosides.

The tree has very straight, upright growth that reaches 12' in height with a broad, spreading canopy and bearing fruit within a year or two after planting. Bark is smooth and purplish-brown, with hard, reddish-brown wood that is valued for making cabinets, instruments, or cooking food. Leaves 3 to 6" in length and 2 to 3" wide are alternate, ovate, and have serrate edges. Small red glands can be seen at the base of each leaf. Flowers are small, white, and 5-petaled and are borne in clusters. Compact Stella fruit is large and almost black in color. This is a self-fertile cultivar,



and like other cherry varieties, Compact Stella is susceptible to bacterial canker.

Davis paw paw, *Asimina triloba* 'Davis'

Origin: North America - a cultivar of a species native from Florida north to New York and west to Texas and Nebraska

This variety was named after Michigan pioneer of pawpaw popularity, Corvin Davis. It grows to 15' and bears after three years. In nature, clonal suckers form a thicket of shrubs in the understory.



Simple, alternate, and spirally arranged leaves grow to 12" long and 5" across, drooping down from the tree. Leaves are dark green throughout the growing season, turning yellow in autumn before falling. When bruised, they give off a foul smell. Flowers are brown-purple, growing to 2" across and facing downward. Davis produces some of the largest pawpaw fruit, each reaching nearly one pound. The cylindrical fruit has green skin and yellow pulp full of big seeds, growing in clusters with as many as nine individual fruits together. Like other pawpaws, the large fruit is a favorite food of many animals, including raccoons. The larvae of the zebra swallowtail butterfly feed exclusively on young leaves. This variety requires another variety of *A. triloba* for cross-pollination.

Dwarf shipova, *x Sorbopyrus auricularis* 'Dwarf'

Origin: Europe - Alsace, France

Shipova is an intergenetic hybrid, often known as the Bollwiller pear, first arising at Bollwiller in Alsace, France before 1619. The hybridization process renders the shipova nearly sterile, only rarely producing any viable seeds, so is mostly propagated through grafting. Like its name suggests, Dwarf Shipova is a small-statured cultivar reaching 6-8' in height and bearing fruit 2-3 years after planting. The deciduous leaves are alternate, simple, and ovate, reaching 3 inches long and 2" wide. Flowers are small, white, and five-petaled, resembling other flowers within the Rosaceae family. The fruit of shipova tastes similar to an Asian pear and has a similar shape but is smaller in size. This is a very early-bearing, and self-fertile cultivar, producing abundant fruit without the need for pollination from another cultivar nearby.

Early Laxton European plum,
Prunus x domestica 'Early Laxton'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to western Asia, in the Caucasus mountains adjacent to the Caspian Sea.

Early Laxton is a variety originating in the United Kingdom in the early 1900's and is the earliest to ripen of the European plums. It grows to a height of 12' and bears fruit three years after planting. The deciduous leaves are ovate, growing to 3" long and 1" wide, and contain minutely serrate edges. When young, leaves have a reddish tint, turning green with age and are slightly hairy on both sides. Flowers reach ½ inch across, blooming white in early Spring. Each flower has five petals and many stamens, giving way to light green, immature fruit resembling unripe cherry fruits. Fruit is ovate or spherical in shape, smooth-skinned, and contains a shallow groove running down one side. When mature, this variety produces reddish-orange freestone fruit, making it an ideal cultivar for fresh eating. Flesh of the fruit is amber-colored and firm. Like other European plums, Early Laxton is a partially self-fertile cultivar that produces best when planted with another variety.

Elegant cornelian cherry dogwood,
Cornus mas 'Elegant'

Origin: Europe, Asia - a cultivar of a species native across central and southern Europe from France to Ukraine and south into Greece, Turkey, Syria Lebanon, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Iran

Cornus mas is a species of plant in the dogwood family, unrelated to the common cherry despite its name. This deciduous shrub or small tree grows to 10' and bears fruit three years after planting.

Bark and branches are dark brown with greenish twigs. The wood of *C. mas* is extremely dense, and unlike the wood of most other woody species, it sinks in water, making it valuable material for crafting tools. Delicate, yellow flowers appear in clusters very early before leaves emerge, each with four petals. Leaves are opposite, with an oblong, ovate shape turning vibrant shades of yellow and red in autumn. Dark red, pear-shaped fruit ripens in late summer, each containing a single seed. Unripe fruit is astringent,



and tastes best when ripened off the tree. Fruit is often used to make jams or sauces, and is very high in vitamin C. Elegant requires another variety for successful cross-pollination.

Franquette English walnut,
Juglans regia 'Franquette'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native from southwest China across the Himalayas and Iran to the southern Balkans; most common in Kyrgyzstan

Franquette is an old French cultivar, and is the last English Walnut variety to leaf out in the spring as well as the last to flower. Consequently, it often misses the pollen shed by other varieties, so planting another late flowering variety will promote pollination. Franquette is very large, growing to 90' and bearing 3-5 years after planting. Leaves are compound, containing 7-9 alternate leaflets growing to 6" long, with the terminal leaflet being the largest. Leaves are smooth and aromatic when bruised. When young, the bark is smooth and olive-brown, becoming gray and cracked with age. Male and female flowers grow separately, each in clusters, with male flowers forming yellow-green drooping catkins 2-4" long. Walnut fruit contains a semi-fleshy husk covering a brown, corrugated nut. When ripe, the whole fruit falls from the tree. It is a terminal bearer, which distinguishes Franquette from other varieties, and is the most blight resistant English walnut.

heartnut, *Juglans ailantifolia cordiformis*

Origin: Asia - Japan

Heartnut is a variety of the native Japanese walnut tree, *Juglans ailantifolia*. Similar to other walnut trees, the roots produce allelopathic chemicals that are toxic to some neighboring plants, especially apples and certain pine species. This deciduous tree grows slowly to 30', and begins bearing after 4 to 5 years. Its tropical-looking leaves are pinnately compound with each leaflet reaching 5" in length and 2" across. Whole leaves are covered in small hairs, and are a somewhat brighter, yellow-green color than most deciduous foliage. Male flowers are inconspicuous yellow-green catkins that emerge around the same time as leaves, and female flowers have pinkish-red centers. The fruit is a nut, named for its characteristic heart-shape, and are produced in bunches of four

to 10. Nuts are encased in a walnut-type shell and covered by a light green, smooth husk reaching 1 ½ inches in diameter. Heartnut is partially self-fertile, producing heavier crops with another tree nearby.

Hidden Rose apple,
Malus domestica ‘Hidden Rose’

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of an ancient hybrid species

The *domestica* species is the most widely grown species in the genus *Malus*, with China producing about half of the world’s apples. It originated in Central Asia, where its wild ancestor, *Malus sieversii*, is still found and harvested today. *M. domestica* was brought to North America by European colonists, and its 7,500 varieties are now widely cultivated. This deciduous tree reaches a height of 12’ and has a broad, spreading canopy. Dark green leaves are alternately arranged, ovate with serrate margins, and have slightly hairy undersides. Blossoms in spring occur simultaneously with the budding of leaves. Flowers are 1-1/2" across, white, mildly fragrant, and grow in clusters. Fruit of Hidden Rose has yellow skin with a light blush, and has characteristic reddish-pink flesh throughout, making this a very decorative fruit. Like many apple cultivars, this variety is susceptible to apple scab disease, and requires another variety nearby for cross-pollination.

Illinois Everbearing mulberry,
Morus x ‘Illinois Everbearing’

Origin: Asia, North America - a cultivar of a hybrid of two species: M. alba from Asia and M. rubra from North America

This hybrid variety of white mulberry and red mulberry originated in Illinois around the year 1947. It received its name Illinois Everbearing from its continuous ripening of berries from late June through late September. The tree matures to a height and canopy width of 40’, with a rounded and spreading crown. It is a fully self-fertile cultivar, bearing fruit two or three years after planting. Leaves are alternate, serrate, and cordate



(heart-shaped). During the growing season, foliage is green, turning yellow in autumn before dropping. Male flowers are clustered in drooping catkins. Small greenish female flowers give way to hard, white berries that turn black when ripe and resemble elongated blackberries growing to 1½" long. Upon ripening, berries drop from the tree and easily stain surfaces such as sidewalks, cars, and decks. Botanically, the fruit is not a berry, but a collection of many tiny, swollen drupes like that of blackberry.

Imperial Epineuse European plum,
Prunus x domestica ‘Imperial Epineuse’

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to western Asia, in the Caucasus mountains adjacent to the Caspian Sea.

Historically the most commonly grown plum in Europe, *Prunus x domestica* is now widely grown world-wide, the fruits of which are often commercially sold as prunes. Imperial Epineuse is a popular French variety originating in the year 1870. This deciduous shrub or tree grows to 12’ and bears fruit three years after planting. Young leaves have a reddish tint, turning dark green and glossy during the growing season and are slightly hairy underneath. Mature leaves are ovate, grow to 2" long and 1" wide, and have minutely serrate edges. Small, white flowers ½" across bloom in early spring in clusters, each containing five petals and numerous stamens. Fruit is oval or spherical with a shallow groove running down one side, borne individually or in clusters. When immature, this smooth-skinned fruit is light green, turning reddish-purple with firm yellow flesh when ripe. This is a partially self-fertile cultivar, producing best when planted near another variety for cross-pollination.

Italian European plum, *Prunus x domestica* ‘Italian’

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to western Asia, in the Caucasus mountains adjacent to the Caspian Sea.

Prunus x domestica includes many varieties of commonly cultivated plums, though not all plums belong to this species. It is thought to have been brought to North America by Spanish missionaries and English colonists and is now widely grown world-wide. *P. domestica* is a deciduous shrub or tree, reaching a height of 12’ when mature, and bearing fruit three years after planting. Young leaves have a red coloration, turning green with

age and slightly hairy on both sides. Leaves reach 3" in length and 1" wide, are ovate in shape and have minutely-toothed edges. Small, white blossoms ½" across form clusters in early spring, each containing five petals and numerous stamens. Italian produces a sweet, dark-purple freestone plum fruit, making it ideal for fresh eating. They are ovate or spherical in shape with a shallow groove running down one side. Flesh of the fruit is amber colored and firm. Italian is partially self-fertile, producing best when planted with another European plum variety.

Italian honey fig, *Ficus carica* 'Lattarulla'

Origin: Asia - cultivar of a species widespread in Central Asia, Asia Minor and the Caucasus

Popular in the Pacific Northwest, the Lattarulla variety of fig was promoted by a Portland nurseryman starting in the 1920s. He'd experimented with scores of varieties before choosing Lattarulla because it ripened well in the cool Northwest and tasted sweet. Lattarulla is a short, sprawling tree with large, glossy, deeply lobed green leaves. It produces two crops each year - a smaller early crop and the main crop in late summer to autumn. The sweet-tasting figs have greenish-yellow skin with honey-colored interiors. The fruit can be eaten fresh, dried, or used in preserves. Figs do not continue to ripen after they are picked, so only harvest when fully ripe, when the fruit will feel slightly soft. Use within two or three days of picking, as the fruit doesn't keep well either. Exercise caution when handling the leaves or pruning fig trees as the sap contains a substance that is irritating to human skin, making it more prone to sunburn.



Italian stone pine, *Pinus pinea*

Origin: Europe - Italy, southern France, Spain, Portugal, Greece

Ancient Romans and other Mediterranean peoples grew this conifer for its edible nuts and its broad, umbrella-like canopy. The tree defines the Italian landscape, especially around Rome, and its name

came to be used for all similar trees and eventually the genus *Pinus* itself. Grows 35' to 60' tall and 35' to 45' wide. The bark on mature trees is reddish-brown and deeply fissured. Needles 5 to 8" long are borne in bundles of two. The brown cones are up to 6" long and contain large, edible seeds. As a result, Italian stone pines have been planted around the Mediterranean as a commercial crop. These trees are very tolerant of drought and clay or sandy soils.

Japanese raisin tree, *Hovenia dulcis*

Origin: Asia - Korea, China, Japan and above 3,000' in Thailand

An oval-shaped deciduous broadleaf tree rising to 30' (occasionally to 40') with a spread of about 20'. Not common in Portland, this fast-growing tree is relatively pest and disease free and offers clean, attractive foliage all summer. Deep green leaves are 4-6" long by 3-5" wide.



However, fall color is virtually non-existent. Cream-colored to greenish-white flowers appear in summer and are not especially showy but reportedly are fragrant. These are followed by the small fruits. The structure holding the fruits (called a rachis) tastes sweet and is eaten raw or cooked. The flavor of the rachis when dried gives rise to the tree's common name in English. In Asia, the wood of this tree is used for making furniture and in construction. The Chinese name for the tree is *bei zhi ju*.

Korean pine, *Pinus koraiensis*

Origin: Asia - native to Korea, northern China, far eastern Russia and central Honshu in Japan

Korean pine is a popular ornamental conifer for parks and gardens where the climate is extremely cold, such as eastern Canada and New England. Reportedly hardy down to a bone-chilling -50 °F, it grows steady if slowly on a wide range of sites. The seeds are extensively harvested and sold as pine nuts, particularly in China; it is the most widely traded pine nut in international commerce. The nut oil contains 11.5% of the unusual fatty acid pinolenic acid. Trees begin

producing nuts at seven to 10 years of age. Korean pine has been over-exploited in much of its range, but is now used widely in reforestation, especially in NE China. Its timber is light, soft, straight-grained and easy to work with in milling and carpentry. It is also decay resistant and is used for telephone poles, railway sleepers, wooden bridges, and boats, as well as flooring, plywood and veneers. It is chipped for particleboard or pulped for paper. Resin is extracted from wood pulp to produce turpentine.

Kreibich nectarine, *Prunus persica* ‘Kreibich’

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to Northwest China, in the region between the Tarim Basin and the north slopes of the Kunlun Shan mountains

This unique white-flesh nectarine was discovered by Roland Kreibich in western Washington. Genetically speaking, it is the same species as the peach, but they are often commercially regarded as separate species. A reliable producer of bright red, sweet and delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, Kreibich is the only peach leaf curl resistant nectarine currently known. The fruit is a drupe with the flesh enclosing the large, furrowed stone. It is self-fertile, bearing fruit two to three years after planting and reaching 12' in height at maturity. Flowers are pink with five petals, and are produced before the leaves have fully emerged. Leaves are broad lanceolate to 6" long, and are pinnately veined. Bark is smooth, dark reddish-brown in color, becoming quite rough in older trees. Although its botanical name, *Prunus persica*, refers to Persia, DNA analysis has confirmed an origin in Northwestern China.



Lang jujube or Chinese date, *Ziziphus jujuba* ‘Lang’

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to China

Ziziphus jujuba originated in China where it has been cultivated for more than 4,000 years, now commercially grown in other parts of Asia, Europe, and North America. A small, deciduous tree reaching 10' at maturity and bearing three years

after planting, Lang has more upright growth than the similar cultivar, Li. Flowers are small, yellow, and scented. Leaves have an ovate shape, and are glossy green above and slightly hairy on the underside, with three distinct parallel veins reaching a bluntly pointed tip. Pairs of spines to 2" long form at the base of each leaf. Immature fruit is green and smooth, turning mahogany and wrinkled when ripe, resembling a date. Ripened fruit is large and pear-shaped, reaching 1½" long, distinguishing it from Li's small, egg-shaped fruit. Lang is partially self-fertile, and does best when planted with another variety for cross-pollination.

Lapins cherry, *Prunus avium* ‘Lapins’

Origin: Europe, Asia - a cultivar of a species native to Europe, Anatolia, Maghreb and Western Asia

The common cherry, *Prunus avium*, is also known as sweet cherry, wild cherry and bird cherry, among others. Care should be taken when handling the tree as all parts of the plant but the ripe fruit are slightly toxic if ingested. Introduced at the Summerland Research Station in Canada, Lapins has upright growth with a symmetrical, conical crown, reaching 15' in height and bearing fruit three years after planting. Bark is purplish-brown and smooth, with hard, reddish-brown wood highly valued for woodworking. Leaves grow 3-6" long and 2-3" wide and are alternately arranged with serrate edges and an ovate shape. Two small red glands can be seen at the base of each leaf. Similar to other *Prunus* blossoms, flowers are small, white, five-petaled and borne in clusters. Lapins has large, dark purple fruit. This self-fertile cultivar is susceptible to bacterial canker unless sprayed.

Large Korean Asian pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* ‘Large Korean’

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to China

Also known as Korean Giant or Olympic, this cultivar of Asian pear is a deciduous tree growing to 12' tall and bearing fruit one to two years after planting. It is a very late-ripening variety, with fruit that keeps well into the winter in storage. Small white flowers emerge before leaves are fully expanded. Leaves are alternate and simple, reaching a length of 4" with a dark green color throughout the growing season that turns a deep yellow in autumn. Large Korean fruit is

exceptionally enormous, growing to the size and shape of a grapefruit and often weighing more than a pound. Skin of the fruit is dark brown, and russet (spotted brown, rough textured). Large fruit is best borne when clusters are thinned. Korean Giant requires another variety nearby for cross-pollination.

Li jujube or Chinese date, *Ziziphus jujuba* 'Li'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to China

Often called the Chinese date, *Z. jujuba* is widely cultivated throughout the world for the fruit resembling a date with its sweet taste and chewy texture. Li reaches 10' tall at maturity, with a broader canopy than Lang. Flowers are small, yellow, and scented. Leaves are ovate



to elliptic, and grow up to 3" long and 2" wide. They are glossy green on top, and slightly hairy underneath with three distinct veins running parallel from the base to the bluntly pointed tip. Each leaf is protected by two spines emerging from their base, reaching 2" in length. Young fruit is green and smooth, ripening to a mahogany color with wrinkled skin. Mature fruit is about the size and shape of a small egg, and contains a small, almost imperceptible seed, distinguishing it from Lang's larger pear-shaped fruit. This is a partially self-fertile cultivar, most productive with another variety for cross-pollination.

Mango paw paw, *Asimina triloba* 'Mango'

Origin: North America - a cultivar of a species native to Florida north to New York and west to Texas and Nebraska

A variety derived out of the state of Georgia, Mango received its name due to its similarity in flavor to mango fruit. At maturity, this tree reaches 15' and bears fruit 2-3 years after planting. The large leaves are simple, alternate, and spirally arranged along the branches. When fully mature, they can reach up to 12" long and 5" across, and are dark green throughout the growing season, turning a vibrant yellow in autumn before dropping from the tree. Leaves characteristically droop down from the branches, and give off a foul odor when bruised. Flowers are a dark

purple-brown with a velvety texture, growing to 2" across and facing downward. The large, cylindrical fruit grows to 6" long with yellow flesh and thin skin. Many wild animals including raccoons, enjoy feasting on this delectable fruit. The larvae of the zebra swallowtail butterfly feed exclusively on its young leaves. Mango requires another variety of *A. triloba* for cross-pollination.

Manregion English walnut, *Juglans regia* 'Manregion'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native from southwest China across the Himalayas and Iran to the southern Balkans; most common in Kyrgyzstan

This hardy variety of English Walnut is partially self-fertile, and a heavy producer of large, thin shelled and easy to crack nuts. It is a smaller variety, growing 35-40' tall and bearing fruit four years after planting. Leaves are compound, containing 7-9 alternate leaflets growing to 6" long, with the terminal leaflet being the largest.



Leaves are smooth and aromatic when bruised. Bark is smooth and olive-brown when young, becoming gray and fissured with age. Male flowers are yellow-green and clustered in drooping catkins 2-4" long. Female flowers are borne separately on the same plant, growing in clusters. Walnut fruit contains a semi-fleshy husk covering a brown, corrugated nut. When ripe, the whole fruit falls from the tree. Unlike other pinnate-leaved trees, the pith of walnut trees contains chambered air spaces that are visible when a twig is split in half.

Meader American persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana* 'Meader'

Origin: North America - a cultivar of a species native to the eastern USA

This American persimmon cultivar is dioecious (separate male and female trees), but is self-fertile so does not require pollination for fruit development on female trees. Meader produces seedless fruit if flowers are not pollinated. A deciduous tree, Meader

typically grows to 30' in height. Dark green foliage throughout the growing season turns vibrant shades of red and yellow in the fall, giving it superior ornamental qualities. Fruit is quite astringent, grows to 2" in diameter, and is one of the earliest persimmons to bear ripened fruit in the fall. They are smooth-skinned and orange in color. Ripe fruits are too soft for transport, and generally do not keep for more than a few days unless dried. Upon ripening, fruits are exceptionally sweet and often used in syrups, jellies, ice creams, and other sweets.

Montmorency pie cherry,
Prunus cerasus 'Montmorency'

Origin: Europe, Asia - a cultivar of a species native to much of Europe and southwest Asia

Known as sour cherry or wild cherry, *Prunus cerasus* is native to much of Europe and southwest Asia, and originally planted in the Americas by Massachusetts colonists. It is thought to have originated as a natural hybrid between *P. avium* and *P. fruticosa*, with fruit that is more acidic than the more common sweet cherry. The tree has upright growth with a conical crown, reaching 12' in height and bearing fruit three years after planting. Like *P. avium*, the hard wood is highly valued in making cabinets and instruments, with a reddish-brown color. Leaves grow 3-6" long and 2-3" wide, are alternately arranged, and have an ovate shape with serrate edges. Flowers are small, white, 5-petaled and grow in clusters. Montmorency is the most popular variety of sour cherry and best for cherry pies, with its bright red, tart fruit and clear juice. This self-fertile cultivar is susceptible to bacterial canker.



Nikita's Gift Asian persimmon,
Diospyros x 'Nikita's Gift'

Origin: Asia-North America - a hybrid between the North American species Diospyros virginiana and a species native to Asia, D. kaki

This hybrid variety of Asian and American persimmon was bred at the Nikita Botanical Garden in Yalta, Ukraine. Bark is smooth, gray to tan. The deciduous leaves are oval and dark-green, turning

a vibrant and decorative orange-yellow in autumn. Produces fruit that is orange in color and astringent until fully ripe. When first forming, fruits are attached to twigs in clusters, so thinning may help to yield larger fruits. Ripe fruits turn reddish-orange and grow to 3" in diameter with a rather flattened shape resembling a tomato, remaining on the tree long after leaves have been shed. Trees follow the smaller growth habit of *D. kaki*, reaching 12' in height and canopy width. Nikita's Gift is self-fertile, often producing seedless fruit.

North Star cherry, *Prunus avium* 'North Star'

Origin: Europe, Asia - a cultivar of a species native to Europe, Anatolia, Maghreb and Western Asia

North Star has a slightly more bitter taste than other cherries and so is most commonly used in baking pies. Also known as wild cherry and bird cherry. Care should be taken when handling the tree as all parts of the plant except for the ripe fruit contain toxic defensive compounds that may be harmful if ingested. This is a small-statured cultivar reaching a height of 8' with a broad, spreading canopy, and bearing fruit three years after planting. Cherry wood is highly valued for its reddish-brown wood ideal in making cabinets, instruments, and for cooking food. Leaves reach 3-6" in length and 3" in width. Leaves are alternately arranged, ovate, and have serrate edges. A distinguishing characteristic of cherries are two small, red glands found at the base of each leaf. Similar to other Rosaceae flowers, cherry flowers are small, white, and five-petaled. North Star fruit is large with bright red skin and red flesh. It is a self-fertile cultivar and may be susceptible to bacterial canker.



Oracle sweet almond, *Prunus dulcis* 'Oracle'
Syn. *Prunus amygdalus* 'Oracle'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to the Mediterranean region of the Middle East, eastward as far as northwest India

This cultivar originating at the Nikita Botanic Garden in the Ukraine was bred for its late blooming, early ripening character that allows it to avoid frost. Partially self-fertile, it does best with another late blooming variety for the most prolific yield. Fragrant pinkish-

white flowers are followed by the pale-green drupe, covered in small, fuzzy hairs when young. Unlike other trees in the genus *Prunus* such as apricots, the drupe covering of *P. dulcis* is thick and leathery instead of soft and fleshy. Upon maturation, the outer coating cracks, exposing the hard, brown shell containing the almond seed (not a true nut). Oracle begins to produce after three years and grows to 15' tall. The leaves are lanceolate growing 3-5" with minutely serrate edges. Wild almonds found in Asia contain a toxic chemical that is expressed in damaged seeds. It is thought that a genetic mutation in the wild type conferred loss of toxicity, and this mutant was grown by farmers and now widely cultivated.

Prima sweet almond, *Prunus dulcis* 'Prima'
 Syn. *Prunus amygdalus* 'Prima'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to the Mediterranean region of the Middle East, eastward as far as northwest India

Prunus dulcis is thought to have evolved from the same ancestral species as the peach (*P. persica*) in south-central Asia, making it the almond's closest relative. Prima is a very late-blooming, early maturing variety that produces reliably sweet, soft-shelled seeds. The tree is partially self-fertile, so planting two varieties will ensure productive yields. Prima grows 10-12' in height at maturity, with a spreading, open canopy. It begins to bear three years after planting, and yields upwards of 20 pounds annually. Almond trees are long-living, often productive for 50+ years. The flowers are almost identical to other *Prunus* flowers in structure, but are light pink or white in color, and very fragrant. Formation of the drupe follows the flowers, which consists of a thick, leathery hull that encases the more familiar almond shell and seed. Leaves are lanceolate, growing 3 to 5" in length, with minutely serrate edges.



Prolific paw paw, *Asimina triloba* 'Prolific'

Origin: North America - a cultivar of a species native from Florida north to New York and west to Texas and Nebraska

Prolific originates in Corwin Davis' collection that was discovered in the 1980s in Bellevue, Michigan.

This small, deciduous tree reaches 15-20' in height with a similar canopy width. The oblong leaves of the pawpaw are a dark green reaching 10-12" long and 4-5" wide, drooping on the branches. When the leaves are bruised, they give off a disagreeable odor. In autumn, the leaves will turn a decorative yellow before falling from the tree. Flowers have a velvety texture, are dark brown-purple, and hang upside down growing to 2" across. The fruit, cylindrical in shape and reaching 6" long, grows in clusters with as many as nine individual fruits growing together. The flesh of the fruit is golden brown and custard-like in texture, with yellowish skin that turns almost black after the first fall frost. Prolific requires another variety of pawpaw for cross-pollination.

Q1-8 white peach, *Prunus persica* 'Q1-8'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to Northwest China, in the region between the Tarim Basin and the north slopes of the Kunlun Shan mountains

The common peach and nectarine, despite their physical and palatable differences, are actually the same species of fruit (*Prunus persica*). Peaches are distinguished by the velvety, fuzzy skin of fruits that are larger than their nectarine counterparts. The Q1-8 cultivar is a unique white-flesh variety discovered in Washington State. Its characteristic showy pink blossoms are followed by large, reddish-orange, juicy and flavorful peaches. The flesh partially sticks to the inside pit (semi-freestone), making it an intermediate option between fresh eating and canning. *P. persica* is native to areas of Northwest China, and has deciduous leaves that are broad lanceolate, 3-6" long. At maturity, Q1-8 can reach up to 12' in height, and bears fruit three years after planting. When young, the bark is smooth, reddish-brown, becoming rough with age. It is a self-fertile cultivar, and is the least susceptible to the peach leaf curl disease.

Rainier cherry, *Prunus avium* 'Rainier'

Origin: Europe, Asia - a cultivar of a species native to Europe, Anatolia, Maghreb and Western Asia

Commonly called wild cherry, sweet cherry and bird cherry, *Prunus avium* is the most prolific species of sweet cherry commercially grown and sold. All parts of the plant except for the ripe fruit are slightly toxic if eaten. This deciduous tree has strong apical dominance

with a straight trunk and symmetrical conical crown reaching 20' tall with a 15' spread. Bark is smooth and purplish-brown, and the hard, reddish-brown wood is valued for making cabinets or musical instruments. Leaves are alternate, simple and ovate, 3-6" long and 3" wide with serrate edges. Small red glands are visible at the base of each leaf where it meets the petiole. Flowers produced in early spring are borne in clusters, with five white petals. Fruit is often borne in pairs or clusters. Rainier fruit is yellow with red blush and creamy-yellow flesh, and is one of the earliest ripening cherry varieties. Rainier requires another variety for cross-pollination.

Red Gem goudi, *Eleagnus multiflora* 'Red Gem'

Origin: Asia, Russia - eastern Russia, China, and Japan

Originally from the Russian Far East, Red Gem was brought to the Main Botanic Garden in Kiev, Ukraine for cultivation. This is a small, shrub-forming plant reaching 5-6' tall and bearing fruit two to three years after planting. Bark is dark-brown, and young shoots are covered in minute red-brown scales. Silvery-green leaves have an ovate to elliptic shape, and reach 1-3" long and 1-2" across. Fragrant white flowers have a scent similar to that of lilac. Fruit is round to cylindrical, bright red, with thin skin that is covered in silver speckles, and hangs from a long stem similar to that of the common cherry. Fruit is juicy and aromatic with a sweet-tart flavor resembling that of pie cherries. Goudi lives in symbiosis with nitrogen fixing bacteria, enabling them to thrive without fertilizer and making them excellent companions to other nearby fruiting plants. Red Gem is partially self-fertile; plant two varieties for best pollination.

Rescue European pear, *Pyrus communis* 'Rescue'

Origin: Europe - a cultivar of a species native to Europe

Pyrus communis is the species from which most common pears familiar to us are cultivated. They were harvested in the wild throughout Europe long before becoming domesticated, first appearing in the works of Greek and Roman writers as early as 350 BC. Rescue is a dwarfed variety, growing to 12' with a spreading, horizontal canopy and bearing fruit three years after planting. The deciduous leaves are simple, entire, and pointed at the tip, reaching 3" in length

and 1½" in width. Leaves are dark green and glossy throughout the growing season, turning deep purple in autumn before falling. Fragrant, white flowers grow in clusters, followed by large, yellow fruit with a reddish-orange blush. If allowed to fall, fruit often becomes bruised and over-ripe, so is best bled, or picked early and allowed to ripen in storage. Aurora requires another variety of European pear for cross-pollination.

Santiam European hazel or filbert, *Corylus avellana* 'Santiam'

Origin: Europe, Asia - a cultivar of a species native to the British Isles south to Iberia, Greece Turkey and Cyprus, north to central Scandinavia, and east to the central Ural Mountains, the Caucasus, and northwestern Iran.

Corylus avellana is the only species of European hazelnut grown commercially, the fruit of which is also commonly known as the filbert. Santiam is a new cultivar released by Oregon State University in 2005, bred for its complete resistance to eastern filbert blight. This



deciduous small tree or shrub reaches a height of up to 15' and bears fruit three years after planting. Leaves are dark green, alternate, serrate, and hairy on both sides. Bark is smooth, glossy-brown and peeling slightly with age. In autumn, pale-yellow male catkins begin to form, reaching 2-4" long, followed by bright-red female flowers opening in mid-winter. Santiam fruits contain a brown, oblong nut encased in a shell. Edible nuts are covered in fringed, leafy husks (involucre) that cover about two-thirds of the shell. When fully ripe in autumn, the shelled nuts fall from their husks out of the tree. Plant cultivars of *C. avellana* with another variety to ensure proper fertilization.

Shin Li Asian pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* 'Shin Li'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to China

Originating from an extensive breeding program at the University of California – Davis, Shin Li is one of the more recent Asian pear introductions. It grows to a height of 10-12' with a broadly pyramidal to round form and begins to bear fruit one to two years after planting. Small white flowers borne in clusters appear before leaves fully emerge in early spring, and are

similar in size and shape to other *Pyrus* flowers with five petals and numerous stamens. The deciduous leaves are alternate and simple, growing to 4" long. Leaves are dark-green throughout the growing season, turning an ornamental yellow in autumn before falling. Shin Li fruit is greenish-yellow and very russeted (spotted brown, rough textured), with a more round shape than its European pear relative. Thinning the thickly-clustered fruits helps to produce larger fruits. Like other Asian pears, this cultivar requires another variety nearby for cross-pollination.

Shinseiki Asian pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* 'Shinseiki'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to China

Traditionally in East Asia, the flowers of *Pyrus pyrifolia* are a popular symbol of early spring. The Shinseiki variety, meaning "New Century," was introduced in Japan in 1945 and is now a popular variety worldwide. This deciduous tree has a broadly pyramidal to round form, reaching 20' in height and width. White flowers borne in clusters bloom before leaves are fully emerged, and are similar to other species in the genus *Pyrus*, with five petals and numerous stamens. Alternate, simple leaves reach 4" long and are dark green throughout summer, turning yellow in autumn. Fruit is more rounded than its European pear counterpart, with a rougher skin texture. Shinseiki fruit has yellow skin with very few of the brown spots typical of Asian pears, and is medium in size with creamy white flesh. Fruit grows vigorously in thick clusters, so thinning helps produce bigger pears. Another Asian or European pear variety is required for successful pollination and fruit production.

Smyrna quince, *Cydonia oblonga* 'Smyrna'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of a species native to Iran, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the state of Kashmir in India

This fruiting quince species, *oblonga*, is the sole member of the genus *Cydonia* in the Rosaceae family. Historically, the fruit has been cooked for food but is now also grown ornamentally. This small deciduous tree reaches a height of 16' to 25' and bears pome



fruit similar in appearance and size to the common pear. Branches often appear twisted and gnarled, and trees sometimes have multiple trunks. Leaves are alternately arranged and simple with densely hairy undersides, and reach 2-4" in length. In autumn, leaves turn a vibrant yellow before dropping. Pale pink blossoms are similar to other Rosaceae flowers with five petals and reaching 2" in width. Immature fruit is light green and very densely covered in small, grey-white hairs that eventually rub off by the time of maturity. Mature Smyrna fruit is large, white-fleshed, and pear-shaped, becoming fragrant and lemon-yellow when ripe. Slicing quince fruit along its horizontal axis presents a star-shaped seed formation in the center.

Spartan apple, *Malus domestica* 'Spartan'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of an ancient hybrid species

Malus domestica is a hybrid species originating from the wild type *Malus sieversii* from Central Asia. There are now more than 7,500 cultivars of the common apple worldwide, originally brought to North America by European colonists.



This deciduous tree reaches a height of up to 12' with a broad, spreading canopy and bearing fruit three years after planting. Leaves are alternately arranged, ovate with blunt bases, and hairy on the underside. They are dark green throughout the growing season and drop in autumn before fruit are fully ripe. Small white flowers are mildly fragrant, five-petaled, and grow in clusters. Spartan fruit has dark red mahogany skin and white flesh. This variety is susceptible to apple scab disease unless sprayed, and can be detected through the appearance of black spots on fruit and foliage. Spartan requires another variety for cross-pollination.

Stella fig, *Ficus carica* 'Stella'

Origin: Asia - cultivar of a species widespread in Central Asia, Asia Minor and the Caucasus

The story goes that Stella was brought to the US by an Italian sailor and at one point was considered lost but was recently discovered in a southeast Portland, Oregon neighborhood. Many consider Stella to be the same variety as Adriatic due to their strong similarities,

but is favored for its ability to ripen in cooler climates. This small tree reaches a height of 10' but can be pruned smaller, and begins bearing fruit one to two years after planting. Like all figs, it produces an early, small crop and a larger crop in autumn. Flowers are not noticeable as they are contained within the fruit, but large, glossy, and deeply-lobed leaves allow fig trees to be readily recognizable. Fruit is pear-shaped with yellow-green skin and has purplish-red flesh. Figs do not continue to ripen off of the tree, so only pick when fully ripe. Leaves and wood contain a sap that may make skin more susceptible to sunburn, so use caution when handling the tree. Stella is a self-fertile cultivar.

Sunflower paw paw, *Asimina triloba* 'Sunflower'

Origin: North America - a cultivar of a species native from Florida north to New York and west to Texas and Nebraska

A deciduous tree growing to 25', *A. triloba* propagates itself extensively through clonal suckers in the understory when in nature. Leaves are simple, alternate, and spirally arranged with an ovate-lanceolate shape, growing 10-12" long and 4-5" wide. When leaves are fully grown, they are smooth, dark green above and paler underneath. When bruised, the leaves give off a disagreeable odor. Flowers are dark brown-purple, 1-2" across, and grow in clusters. Sunflower fruit boasts golden flesh and yellowish skin when ripe, but many suggest waiting until after the first fall frost when the skin turns brown-black to harvest and eat. Flesh of the fruit is custard-like in texture, and contains few seeds. Sunflower is the only variety of *A. triloba* that is said to be self-fertile, but it is



still advised to plant with another variety for best pollination and fruit production results.

Sweet Scarlet goudi, *Eleagnus multiflora* 'Sweet Scarlet'

Origin: Asia, Russia - eastern Russia, China, and Japan

Native to Eastern Russia, China, and Japan, Sweet Scarlet was selected at the Main Botanic Garden in Kiev, Ukraine.



Goudi forms a medium size shrub growing to 6' tall, with deciduous leaves and dark brown bark. Shoots of the shrub are densely covered in minute red-brown scales. Leaves are silvery-green, ovate to elliptic, and grow 1-3" long and 1-2" wide. Flowers are white and very fragrant. Round to cylindrical, scarlet-red fruit has thin silver-speckled skin and hangs from a long stem resembling that of a cherry. Goudi lives in symbiosis with nitrogen fixing bacteria, enabling them to thrive without fertilizer and making them excellent companions to nearby fruiting plants. The fruit has is highly valued medicinally, with uses including treating intestinal and stomach illnesses. Sweet Scarlet is partially self-fertile. Plant two varieties for cross-pollination and heavier crops.

Williams Pride apple, *Malus domestica* 'Williams Pride'

Origin: Asia - a cultivar of an ancient hybrid species

Malus domestica was brought over to North America by European colonists, and now is widely grown throughout the country with more than 7,500 varieties. It originated from the wild species, *Malus sieversii*, native to Central Asia, where it is still found and harvested. The original seedling of Williams Pride was planted in 1975 at Purdue University, selected for the

fruit's high dessert rating. Unlike many other apple cultivars, it has been thoroughly tested and found to be resistant to apple scab. This deciduous tree reaches a height of 12' with spreading growth, and bears fruit two to three years after planting. Leaves are dark green and alternately arranged on branches, with an ovate shape and serrate edges. In the spring, flowers appear around the same time as leaves emerge. Flowers are small, white, five-petaled and mildly fragrant, growing in clusters. Large fruit has dark red skin and yellowish flesh. Another variety of *M. domestica* is required for cross-pollination.

Yamhill European hazel or filbert,
Corylus avellana 'Yamhill'

Origin: Europe, Asia - a cultivar of a species native to the British Isles south to Iberia, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus, north to central Scandinavia, and east to the central Ural Mountains, the Caucasus, and northwestern Iran.

Yamhill is a recent variety cultivated at Oregon State University that boasts complete resistance to eastern filbert blight. It reaches 12' in height, with compact, shrub-like growth bearing three years after planting. The deciduous leaves are alternate, serrate, round, and hairy on both sides. Bark is smooth, glossy-brown and peeling slightly. Pale-yellow male catkins form in early fall, growing 2-4" long. Tiny, bright-red female flowers open in mid-winter. The fruits of *C. avellana*, familiar hazelnuts or



filberts, contain a brown, oblong nut encased in a shell. The husk of the nut is a short, leafy structure called an involucre that covers about two-thirds of the shell, distinguishing it from its closely related relative (*C. maxima*), in which the involucre fully encloses the nut. When ripe in September, the nut falls from the shrub out of its husk. Plant with another variety nearby for proper fertilization.

Yellow cornelian cherry dogwood,
Cornus mas 'Yellow'

Origin: Europe, Asia - a cultivar of a species native across central and southern Europe from France to Ukraine and south into Greece, Turkey, Syria Lebanon, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Iran

In the same Cornaceae family as the dogwood, *Cornus mas* is unrelated to the common cherry despite its name. This shrub or small tree grows to 10' and begins bearing fruit three years after planting. Branches are dark brown with greenish twigs. The wood of *C. mas* is very dense, making it valuable for crafting into tools, and red dye from its bark is used to make fezzes (Turkish military hats). Small yellow flowers grow in thick clusters, each containing four petals, and emerge in early spring well before leaves. Leaves are alternate, and have an ovate, oblong shape, turning ornamental shades of yellow and red in the fall. This cultivar was named for its lemon yellow, elongated fruit that reaches 1" long, and has a sweet-tart taste. Fruit is often used to make jams, sauces, or other preserves, and is very high in vitamin C. Yellow requires another variety for cross-pollination.