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## Pear Tree Descriptions

(rev. 03-2024)

Go to [FruitConnectionsNursery.com](https://FruitConnectionsNursery.com) to get our most recent price lists and/or to send us an inquiry.

**THE FRUIT CONNECTION DIFFERENCE** - Unlike with many other fruit tree suppliers, our fruit trees are grown by traditional methods and are sold “bare-root”. The trees are grown in nurseries on the farm, on-site, in Geneva, NY. They are dug from the nursery and are kept dormant in climate-controlled surroundings until they are placed in their permanent homes- sold to the public, or planted in the orchards. The young, bare-root trees should be planted immediately upon purchase and not allowed to dry out. All the following trees are grown on dwarf rootstocks and will give a tree approximately 4’-5’ wide and 8’ tall. \*Apple trees should be cross-pollinated with another apple tree, either domestic or wild, to improve yield.

**PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS** - PLANT THE TREE IMMEDIATELY, if possible AND DO NOT ALLOW THE ROOTS TO DRY OUT. If this is not possible, keep the tree in a cool location, and keep the roots moist, but not sitting in water.

Dig a hole, approximately 2+ feet deep, deep enough and wide enough to comfortably fit the tree. Soil can be amended with some peat moss but work it in well with the existing soil. Fill the hole with water and place the tree in the hole. Add the remaining soil and tamp it down so there are no air pockets. Semi-dwarf trees should be planted in well-tilled soil with the “knuckle” 3-4 inches above ground level. Plant all trees in full sun, when possible. Water young trees weekly, at a minimum, in dry weather. These varieties are semi-dwarf and will grow to 40%-50% the size of regular trees. The spacing between trees should be 8’- 10’.

## OUR 2024 PEAR TREE VARIETIES

### DESCRIPTION-DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING

The pear trees are grown on hardy, dwarf (quince) rootstocks. This provides a smaller tree that can be planted 5 feet apart. This rootstock also helps to produce larger than normal fruit. \*Pears improve in quality with cross pollination.



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### **\*BARTLETT**

The number 1 pear grown in the United States. An ideal pear for canning, poaching and eating fresh. Requires off-the-tree chilling for 2 or 3 days to ripen.

Harvest end of August

### **\*FLEMISH BEAUTY**

This heirloom pear originated in Belgium in 1847. It is of exceptional quality, ripening mid to late September in the Northeastern USA. A self-pollinating pear, it will produce better with other varieties near-by. It has good cropping habits and is an exceptional keeper (keeps long in the refrigerator), and can be eaten crisp, or allowed to ripen to “melting flesh”. It is grown on OHF 87 stock and is 2/3 size of a standard tree, approximately 15’ tall x 8’ wide.

Ripening around September 15

### **\*SUMMERCRISSP-** Not available at this time.

A summer pear meant to be eaten “crisp”. It ripens from the 12th-15th of August in the Northeast. The best, “first pear” of the season. Smaller in size- approximately 1 3/4” to 2 1/2” in size, with a red cheek.

Ripening around August 12-15

### **\*HAROCRISP**

Developed in Canada. A disease resistant variety that can be eaten crisp or “melting flesh” if allowed to ripen fully. Superior to the Bartlett.

Pick around Labor Day.