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## Fruit Varieties for South Dakota

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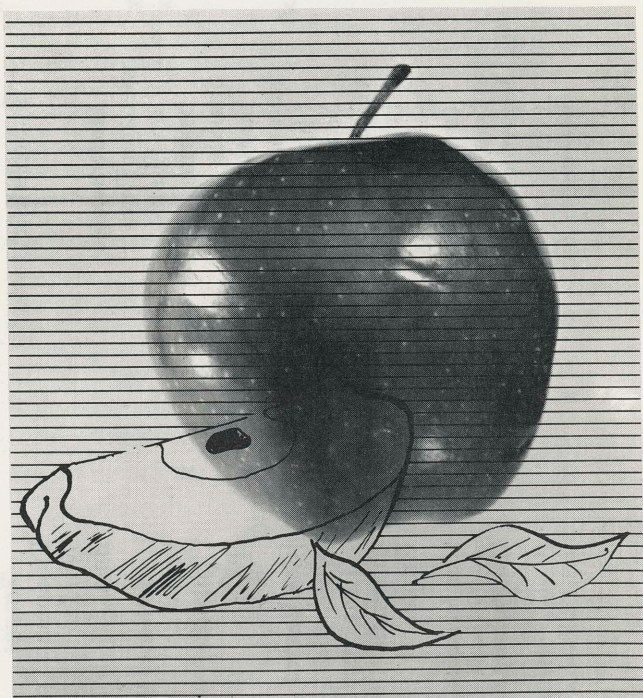
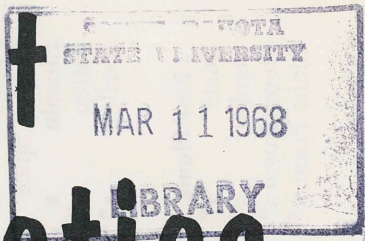
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# Fruit Varieties

## for South Dakota



**Cooperative Extension Service  
South Dakota State University  
United States Department of Agriculture**

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# FRUIT VARIETIES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

By Dr. R. M. Peterson, head of Horticulture and Forestry Department and Dean Martin, Extension Horticulturist

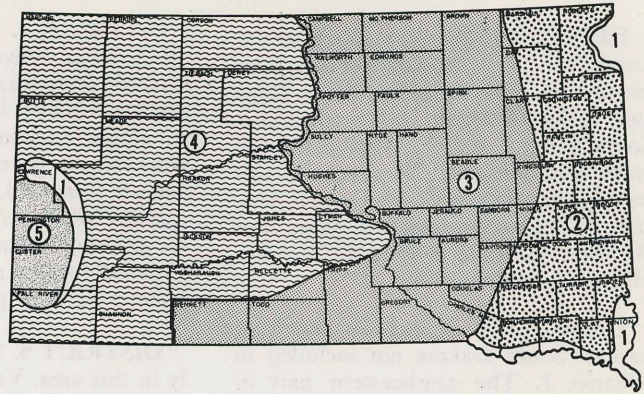
This guide has been prepared to help growers choose fruit varieties for home planting. South Dakota has been divided into five districts (shown on map). Varieties have been suggested by districts, but local climatic and soil variations may occur within each district.

## Apples

(listed in approximate order of maturity)

Variety	Districts			
	1	2	3	4
Melba	x	x	x*	
Mantet	x	x	x*	x*
Oriole	x	x	x*	x*
Duchess			x	x
Beacon†	x	x	x	x*
Garrison‡			x	x*
Wealthy†	x	x	x*	
McIntosh	x	x*		
Minjon	x	x	x*	x*
Killand‡			x	x*
North-western	x	x*		
Redwell	x	x	x*	
Haralson	x	x	x	x*
Prairie Spy†	x	x	x*	
Cortland	x	x*		
Fireside	x	x*		
Delicious	x*			
Jonathan†	x*			
Golden Delicious	x*			
<b>Crab Apples</b>				
Dolgo	x	x	x	x
Red River	x	x	x	x
Whitney	x	x	x*	
Chestnut	x	x	x*	
Centennial	x	x	x	x
<b>Apricots</b>				
Moongold	x*	x*		
Sungold	x*	x*		
Manchu	x	x	x	x
Sunshine	x	x	x	x
<b>Pears</b>				
Parker	x	x	x*	
Golden Spice		x	x*	x*
Lincoln	x			
Patten	x*			
Bartlett	x*			
<b>Blue Plums</b>				
Dietz	x*	x*	x*	
Stanley	x*	x*		
Mount Royal	x*	x*		
Idaho Prune	x*			

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	Districts 1	2	3	4
<b>Plums</b>				
(pollinator variety required)				
Waneta	x	x	x*	
Tecumseh	x	x	x	x
Underwood	x	x	x	x
Kaga (pollinator)	x	x	x	x*
South Dakota (pollinator)	x	x	x	x
Superior	x	x		
Gracious‡			x	x*
<b>Raspberries</b>				
Latham (red)	x	x	x	x*
Boyne (red)	x	x	x	x*
Durham (red everbearing)	x	x	x	x*
September (red everbearing)	x*			
John Robertson (black)	x	x	x*	x*
Black Hawk (black)	x	x	x*	
Clyde (purple)	x*	x*		
<b>Strawberries</b>				
Senator Dunlap (June-bearing)	x	x	x	x
Sparkle (June-bearing)	x	x	x*	x*
Robinson (June-bearing)	x	x	x*	x*
Vesper (June-bearing)	x*	x*		
Ogallala (everbearing)	x	x	x	x
Superfection (everbearing)	x	x	x	x

	Districts 1	2	3	4
<b>Bush Cherries</b>				
S. D. Amber	x	x	x	x
Brooks	x	x	x	x
Ruby	x	x	x	x
Black Beauty	x	x	x	x
Sioux	x	x	x	x
<b>Cherries (sour or pie)</b>				
North Star	x	x	x	x*
Meteor	x	x	x*	x*
Early Richmond	x*			
<b>Cherry-Plums</b>				
Opata	x	x	x	x
Sapa	x	x	x	x
Sapalta	x	x	x	x
Compass	x	x	x	x
<b>Currants</b>				
Cascade	x	x	x	x
Perfection	x	x	x	x
Red Lake	x	x	x	x
Wilder	x	x	x	x
<b>Gooseberries</b>				
Abundance	x	x	x	x
Pixwell	x	x	x	x
<b>Grapes</b>				
Fredonia	x*	x*		
Worden	x*	x*		
Beta	x	x	x	x*
<b>Native or Wild Fruits</b>				
Plums	x	x	x	x
Chokecherry	x	x	x	x
Buffalo berries	x	x	x	x
June Berries	x	x	x	x
Highbush Cranberry	x	x	x	x*
Currants	x	x	x	x
Grapes	x	x	x	x*

\*For favorable sites and soils only. Plant on trial basis.  
 †Variety very susceptible to fireblight disease.  
 ‡Variety not generally available from most nurseries.

## DESCRIPTION OF FRUIT DISTRICTS

**DISTRICT 1.** This area consists of the lower fringes of the Black Hills, protected sites adjacent to Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse in northeastern South Dakota and the Missouri River valley and adjacent hills along the valley edge in southern South Dakota. District 1 also extends north along the Big Sioux River to include the Newton Hills in Lincoln County.

**DISTRICT 2.** It includes much of eastern South Dakota not included in District 1. The southeastern part of District 2 and the Whetstone valley in the northeast are the most favored areas in District 2.

**DISTRICT 3.** The "breaks" along the Missouri River provide the most favored conditions for fruit growing in District 3. Deep well-drained soils and an ample moisture supply are important factors governing success in all parts of District 3.

**DISTRICT 4.** Areas having the longest growing season, best soils, and supplemental water supplies are the most favored for fruit production in this district.

**DISTRICT 5.** Conditions vary greatly in this area. Varieties must be selected on the basis of the specific site. Tree-fruit growing is not recommended in the higher elevations.

The department of horticulture and forestry at South Dakota State University welcomes nurserymen and experienced growers in South Dakota to make suggestions about proven varieties which they think should be included in the next revision of this list.

Refer to South Dakota State University Fact Sheet 191, "Know Your Apples," for a more complete description of the apple varieties listed in this guide.

## COMMENTS ON DWARF TREES AND SO-CALLED "5 IN 1" TREES

Dwarf apple trees are developed by grafting the variety onto a dwarfing rootstock. Present rootstocks used for producing dwarf trees are not reliably hardy in South Dakota. However, dwarf trees may sometimes grow successfully for several years, if planted in a protected site and if conditions are favorable.

It is essential that a good mulch, such as hay applied to a depth of 8 to 12 inches, be placed under the tree late each fall to protect the base of the tree and the roots. On established trees over five years old, a sod cover will provide considerable protection to roots. The trees should go into the winter with a good supply of soil moisture.

The "5 in 1" trees are developed by grafting or budding five different varieties on the branches of a single tree. The rootstock and varieties should be adapted to South Dakota conditions.

### Other Helpful Fact Sheets and Bulletins

FS 344—*Growing Strawberries in South Dakota.*

FS 345—*Growing Raspberries in South Dakota.*

USDA Home and Garden Bulletin No. 111—*Growing Fruit for Home Use.*

USDA Farmers Bulletin No. 1897—*Establishing and Managing Young Apple Orchards.*