



APRICOTS

Apricots can be difficult to grow in the Pacific Northwest, but if successful, the home gardener will enjoy a fruit that is delicious eaten fresh, dried, canned, frozen and otherwise preserved. Apricots tend to bloom during warm spurts (above 40°F) in late winter. This means that their blooms have a tendency to be damaged by frost. It is a good idea to buy later-blooming varieties to avoid this possibility.

Dormant sprays are a very important tool to growing Apricots successfully west of the Cascades. They will provide much needed protection from fungal problems. Copper sprays can be used, but **never use sulfur on apricots**. Please see the Dormant Spray Schedule available at our Information desk for details.

Apricots are self-fruitful, and therefore do not require a pollinator. Apricots should be pruned annually, lightly when young and moderately at maturity. The trees have a similar habit to cherries and should be pruned to a modified central leader, and a shape suitable to your garden. The fruits need to be thinned since the trees set unusually heavy crops.

GARDEN ANNIE	Self-fertile. Bright yellow fruit is medium to large in size, with firm, juicy, semi-freestone flesh. Tree is a genetic dwarf. Ripens in May.
PUGET GOLD	Self-fertile. Large, elongated freestone fruit with very good flavor. Prolific bearer. Sets and sizes fruit in cool, frosty spring weather where other varieties fail. Small tree can easily be maintained at 15'. Ripens in August.