

## Flowering Crabapples for Maine

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Prepared by Lois Berg Stack, Extension specialist, ornamental horticulture  
University of Maine Cooperative Extension, Orono, Maine



**Flowering crabapples** are some of the most popular trees in the Maine landscape. They are generally hardy throughout the state, although they can be injured and even killed in an exceptionally cold winter. They are easily grown and widely available. Many superior cultivars are resistant to diseases that can be problematic.

Crabapples are often called "plants for all seasons" because they offer flowers in spring, high-quality foliage in summer, fruits in fall and

winter, and a variety of sizes and forms. Few plants offer such outstanding beauty throughout the year.

### Flowers

Crabapples flower for a period of two-14 days between mid-May and early June. The white, pink or red buds open to single or double flowers, which range from white to purplish red. Most crabapples flower in midseason (June 1 in central Maine), but a careful selection of early, midseason and late cultivars can provide a succession of flowering in the landscape.

Like many eating apple cultivars, some older types of crabapples tend to flower in alternate years. Most newer introductions flower heavily every year.

### Foliage

New leaves in spring may be green or bronze. Most crabapples' leaves turn green about a month into the season, but some retain a reddish or purplish color throughout the season. Most crabapples do not have outstanding fall color, but some do turn orange, bronze or yellow.

### Fruit

Both crabapples and "eating" apples are members of the genus *Malus*, with crabapples having fruits smaller than two inches diameter. Some crabapples' fruits are as small as 1/4 inch in diameter. Fruit colors include yellow, orange, red and purple. Some are fully colored by August, while others do not reach full color until September or October. The fruit of a few types of crabapples drop soon after ripening, but the fruit of others remains on the trees until the next spring.

Fruit should be a major consideration when choosing a crabapple. The persistence of the colorful fruit makes it at least as important in the landscape as the spring flowers. Some larger-fruited types are also good for making jams, jellies and preserves. Smaller-fruited crabapples are prized as bird food. Birds eat some types in fall and early winter, and leave more sour types until spring.

## Size and Form

Crabapples range in height from five feet to 40 feet. Many crabapples are rounded, but others are upright-spreading or narrow-upright in shape. A few have a graceful weeping form. These various forms make the crabapple a perfect choice for many locations and provide much interest in the landscape throughout the year.

## Use in the Landscape

Flowering crabapples have been planted in American landscapes since the late 1700s. Their outstanding attributes make them an excellent choice for many locations. A single tree planted in front of evergreens creates focal point in spring, summer, fall and winter. Dwarf types are effective in borders and even in flower gardens. Crabapples are good street trees, especially where overhead wires prevent the use of larger trees.

They also provide shade in the small urban yard. The flowers are beautiful when viewed at close range, and provide a small urban yard. The flowers are beautiful when viewed at close range, and provide a spectacle when trees are massed together in a larger landscape.

## Care

The planting site should have full sun. Crabapples tolerate a wide range of soil types with a pH in the range of 5.0 to 7.5; a pH of 5.5 to 6.5 is ideal. Test the soil before planting. Apply lime, organic matter and/or fertilizer according to the test results. Good soil drainage is essential. Very dry or wet soils should be avoided. If properly cared for, crabapples perform well in narrow planting strips, large containers and planting boxes.

## Planting Bare Root Trees

At the nursery, many crabapples are grown three to six feet in height in the field, then dug in the fall and stored cold without soil over the winter. In spring, these bare root trees are available for planting.

When handling a bare root tree, plan ahead and plant as quickly as possible. Choose a site, test the soil and amend if necessary. When you obtain the plant, make very effort to prevent the roots from drying out. Place the tree where it is protected from hot sun and wind. Immerse the tree's roots in a bucket of water, or cover the roots with wet burlap or straw. Do not leave the roots in water longer than overnight. Then follow these steps:

1. Dig a hole deep enough to accommodate the roots without having to bend them to fit.
2. Place the tree in the hole at about the same depth or slightly higher than its original nursery planting depth. If the native soil is able to hold moisture, yet is well-drained, use it as is. If necessary, add organic matter like compost or rotted manure to improve drainage and water-holding capacity, but do not add more than 25 percent organic matter by volume.
3. Shovel the soil into the hole around the roots, filling the hole about halfway.
4. Tamp the soil carefully but firmly with the shovel handle, and water to help settle the soil. Continue to fill the hole completely, and tamp and water again.
5. Add a two-to-three inch layer of organic mulch, such as bark chips, to reduce water loss from the soil, and to prevent lawnmower damage to the base of the tree trunk.
6. Supply 1 to 1 1/2 inches of water to the tree every 10 days, through irrigation or rainfall, during the first three growing seasons. This care is critical for good establishment.  
Remember that a healthy, vigorous, well-established tree is able to tolerate more pressure from diseases, insects and other stress.

## Planting Container-Grown Trees

Some crabapples are grown and sold in containers. These trees are best planted in spring, but can be successfully planted later in the growing season if the site is well chosen, if good planting practices are followed, and water is supplied as discussed above.

When handling a container-grown crabapple, carefully remove it from the container, keeping the root ball intact. Dig the hole as deep as the root ball but never deeper. The tree, when placed in the hole, should rest on firm, native soil. If any roots girdle the base of the trunk, cut them. If roots circle around the base of the root ball, remove them. If the surface of the root ball is thickly covered with a dense mat of roots, use a sharp knife to cut an inch into the root ball, from top to bottom, in three or four evenly spaced places around the root ball. Place the tree in the hole, and continue as discussed for bare root trees.

## Planting B&B Trees

Crabapples, especially larger specimens, are also available as balled-and-burlapped (B&B) trees. B&B trees are field-grown in nurseries, then dug for transplanting into the landscape. Their root balls are protected with natural-fiber or plastic burlap. Like container-grown crabapples, these are best planted in spring, but can be successfully planted later if care is taken.

Dig a hole only as deep as the depth of the root ball, and place the plant into the hole on firm native soil. Remove the ropes, nails or other fastenings from the burlap. If left intact, the burlap can hinder root penetration into the native soil, and can cause long term problems for the tree. If the burlap is plastic, remove it entirely, disturbing the root ball as little as possible. If the burlap is a natural fiber, either remove it, or fold it into the bottom of the hole, or cut it near the base of the root ball. Remove girdling roots if present, and continue as described for bare root trees.

## Pruning

After planting, prune out only damaged branches and suckers at the base of the tree (these should be removed whenever noticed). Leave all remaining growth to maximize the tree's production of sugars in the first critical year of growth. The tree can be pruned for shape in the spring the next season (see *Bulletin #2169, "Pruning Woody Landscape Plants"*).

## Crabapple Diseases

Several diseases can cause significant aesthetic damage to crabapples. If severe enough, they can cause permanent damage. You can prevent these diseases by choosing plants wisely. Many crabapples are resistant to some or all of these problems. The crabapples listed in this publication are rated for their resistance to these problems. By choosing resistant crabapples, you can avoid the need for chemical controls in the future.

*Apple Scab* is the most serious disease threat to apples and crabapples in Maine. The apple scab fungus overwinters in old infected leaves and on previous-year twigs of affected crabapples. The first infection of the season occurs in early June. Secondary infections can occur during periods of wet weather throughout the season.

The fungus causes dull, smoky, irregular spots on leaves. The spots turn olive-colored, and leaves may turn yellow and fall as early as midsummer. The fruits on affected trees develop circular, rough spots, which turn from olive to brown to black.

**Fireblight** is a bacterium that overwinters in infection sites on apple, crabapple, hawthorn, amelanchier, mountain ash and pear. Splashing rain spreads infections to flowers in spring, and nectar-seeking insects can move the bacteria from tree to tree.

Infections first develop on blossoms, which appear water-soaked, and shrivel and die rapidly. Leaves at the tips of branches turn brown and die, but remain attached to the dead twigs. Tips of infected twigs often curl backward, forming a "shepherd's crook." Slightly sunken areas called cankers often develop on branches.

Fireblight advances quickly and often kills trees in drier climates, but it can often be controlled in Maine through selection of resistant plants, and early pruning of affected shoots.

**Cedar-Apple Rust** is a rusts fungus. Rust are fungi that require two host plants to complete their life cycle. Because the alternate host for this fungus ("Eastern Red Cedar," *Juniperus virginiana*) is native to Southern Maine, cedar-apple rust can be an occasional problem.

On crabapples, cedar-apple rust causes orange spots, 1/8 to 3/4 inch in diameter, on leaves. The upper surface is covered with tiny black dots in a reddish circle, and the lower surface later becomes covered with circular clusters of 1/6-inch cup-shaped structures with fringed edges. In fall, spores from these cups are windblown to Eastern Red Cedar. Eighteen to 20 months later a different kind of spore is produced, which can reinfect crabapples.

Heavy infection of cedar-apple rust can cause early leaf drop and plant stress in crabapples. This problem can best be controlled by choosing resistant cultivars.

**Powdery Mildew** is a fungus that can attack the flowers, leaves and fruits of crabapples. Generally, it causes narrow, cupped young leaves with a powdery white fungal growth on the leaf surfaces. The fungus overwinters in dormant buds, and causes new infections in warm humid spring weather. Although unsightly, it generally causes little damage, and it can be avoided through careful plant selection.

## **Insects & Other Pests**

**Aphids** are small, soft-bodied insects, generally pale green. They feed by piercing and sucking juices from the undersides of young leaves, causing them to curl downward to twist. Aphids also secrete a sticky honeydew, which falls on leaves below and supports the growth of black sooty mold fungus.

Aphids can be controlled by knocking them off branch tips with a forceful stream of water. Heavy infestations can be pruned out. For chemical control recommendations, call your [county Extension office](#).

**Mites** are a serious problem in Maine only in hot, dry summers. They are very small, spider-like organisms that feed on the under-sides of leaves, causing a yellow-to-bronze discoloration.

**Eastern Tent Caterpillars** feed in early summer by chewing on young leaves. At night, they retreat to their webbed nests in the branches of trees. Physical destruction of the nests and insects is the best control. Do not burn the nests, as this can cause significant damage to the trees.

**Flathead Apple Tree Borers** tunnel under crabapple bark at or near the soil line. They can girdle (eat completely around the tree just inside the bark) and kill the tree if left undetected. A clue to their presence is a pile of sawdust at the base of the tree.

Borer attack can generally be avoided by promoting healthy tree growth and by preventing bark damage from lawnmowers. If borers are detected, probe into the holes with a wire to kill them (several may be present).

**Rabbits & Mice** chew on the bark of young crabapples during the winter. If they remove the bark all the way around the trunk, the tree will die. Mice generally feed on the trunk at ground level, but rabbits sometimes feed on limbs higher in the tree, and may cut off young twigs.

Rabbits are difficult to deter, but they generally cause little damage to crabapples in Maine. Mice can cause serious damage to Maine crabapples. Eliminating sod around trees by applying mulch helps to discourage mice. Protecting trunks with hardware cloth in late fall prevents mice from reaching trees during winter. Tramping down snow around trunks after each snowfall can help eliminate mouse tunnels. For information about baiting and trapping rabbits and mice, call your [county Extension office](#).

<b>Crabapple Height, Spread, Form, Foliage, Flowers, Fruit, and Disease Resistance</b>		
<p><b>Adams</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Rounded  <b>Foliage:</b> Green with a reddish tint  <b>Flowers:</b> Deep pink buds, clear red flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Red, 5/8", very persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Good</p>	<p><b>Adirondack</b>  <b>Height:</b> 18  <b>Spread:</b> 10  <b>Form:</b> Upright, like an inverted cone  <b>Foliage:</b> Medium green  <b>Flowers:</b> Red buds, waxy white flowers with red tinge, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Bright red, 1/2"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Baskatong</b>  <b>Height:</b> 25  <b>Spread:</b> 25  <b>Form:</b> Spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Deep purple turns to bronze green in summer, reddish in fall  <b>Flowers:</b> Reddish purple, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Reddish purple, 1"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>
<p><b>Baccata Jackii</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Rounded  <b>Foliage:</b> Shiny green  <b>Flowers:</b> White buds tinged pink, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Red, 3/8"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> Fair  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Beverly</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Upright-spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Light green  <b>Flowers:</b> Pink buds, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Red, 5/8"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> Fair  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Bob White</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Rounded and dense  <b>Foliage:</b> Green  <b>Flowers:</b> Pink buds, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> yellow, 1/2 to 5/8", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> Fair  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Good</p>
<p><b>Brandywine</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20</p>	<p><b>Candied Apple</b>  <b>Height:</b> 15  <b>Spread:</b> 15</p>	<p><b>Centurion</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 15</p>



<p><b>Form:</b> Vase-shaped  <b>Foliage:</b> Purple-tinted green, deep purple in fall  <b>Flowers:</b> Deep rose, fragrant, double  <b>Fruit:</b> Green, 1-1/4"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Fair  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Poor  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Form:</b> Horizontal to pendulous branches  <b>Foliage:</b> Dark green with tinge of red  <b>Flowers:</b> Purplish pink, large, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Cherry red, 1/2", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Fair  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Form:</b> Narrow and upright  <b>Foliage:</b> Reddish purple early, green later  <b>Flowers:</b> Rose red, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Bright red, 5/8", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>
<p><b>David</b>  <b>Height:</b> 12  <b>Spread:</b> 12  <b>Form:</b> Rounded  <b>Foliage:</b> Green  <b>Flowers:</b> Light pink buds, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Bright red, 3/8 to 1/2", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Good  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Dolgo</b>  <b>Height:</b> 40  <b>Spread:</b> 40  <b>Form:</b> Upright-spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Glossy green  <b>Flowers:</b> Pink buds/ white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Red, 1-1/2", edible  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Good  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Donald Wyman</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Rounded  <b>Foliage:</b> Medium green  <b>Flowers:</b> Red to pink buds, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Bright red, 3/8", persistent, abundant  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Good  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>
<p><b>Doubloons</b>  <b>Height:</b> 18  <b>Spread:</b> 16  <b>Form:</b> Dense, upright-spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Deep green  <b>Flowers:</b> Red buds, white flowers, double  <b>Fruit:</b> Yellow, 3/8", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Good  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Floribunda</b>  <b>Height:</b> 18  <b>Spread:</b> 25  <b>Form:</b> Horizontally rounded with dense branches  <b>Foliage:</b> Green  <b>Flowers:</b> Carmine buds open to pink flowers that fade to white, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Yellow-red, not showy, 3/8"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Fair  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Good</p>	<p><b>Henry Kohankie</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Rounded  <b>Foliage:</b> Green  <b>Flowers:</b> Pink buds, pinkish white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Red, 1-1/4", oval, persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>
<p><b>Indian Magic</b>  <b>Height:</b> 15  <b>Spread:</b> 15  <b>Form:</b> Rounded-spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Dark green</p>	<p><b>Indian Summer</b>  <b>Height:</b> 18  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Rounded  <b>Foliage:</b> Bronze green</p>	<p><b>Jewelberry</b>  <b>Height:</b> 8  <b>Spread:</b> 12  <b>Form:</b> Rounded, dense  <b>Foliage:</b> Green</p>

<p><b>Flowers:</b> Red buds, deep pink flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Glossy red to golden orange, 1/2", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Fair  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Flowers:</b> Rose red  <b>Fruit:</b> Bright red, 5/8", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Flowers:</b> White with pink edge  <b>Fruit:</b> Bright red, 1/2"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>
<p><b>Liset</b>  <b>Height:</b> 15  <b>Spread:</b> 15  <b>Form:</b> Upright  <b>Foliage:</b> Red-maroon new leaves, turning bronze green  <b>Flowers:</b> Dark crimson buds, bright pinkish red flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Dark red, too dark to be showy, 1/2 to 1"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Good  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Fair</p>	<p><b>Mary Potter</b>  <b>Height:</b> 10  <b>Spread:</b> 15  <b>Form:</b> Low spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Dark green  <b>Flowers:</b> Pink buds, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Red, 3/8", persistent, great for birds  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Fair  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Fair</p>	<p><b>Ormiston Roy</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 25  <b>Form:</b> Upright, but spreading with age  <b>Foliage:</b> Green  <b>Flowers:</b> Pink buds, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Yellow with orange blush, 3/8", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> Good  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>
<p><b>Pink Spires</b>  <b>Height:</b> 15  <b>Spread:</b> 12  <b>Form:</b> Narrow  <b>Foliage:</b> Maroon  <b>Flowers:</b> Dark lavender buds, pink flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Maroon, 1/2", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Fair  <b>Fireblight:</b> Fair  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Good</p>	<p><b>Prairifire</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Upright, becoming rounded  <b>Foliage:</b> Red maroon, turning reddish green  <b>Flowers:</b> Crimson buds, bright pinkish red flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Dark red, 3/8" to 1/2", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Professor Sprenger</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Upright spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Green  <b>Flowers:</b> Pink buds, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Orange-red, 1/2", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>
<p><b>Profusion</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Upright spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Purplish, fading to bronze  <b>Flowers:</b> Deep red buds, deep</p>	<p><b>Purple Prince</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Rounded  <b>Foliage:</b> Purple, becoming bronze green  <b>Flowers:</b> Carmine buds, rose</p>	<p><b>Red Baron</b>  <b>Height:</b> 18  <b>Spread:</b> 8  <b>Form:</b> Narrow  <b>Foliage:</b> Reddish purple aging to bronze green; good fall color  <b>Flowers:</b> Deep red buds, dark</p>

<p>pink flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Maroon, 1/2"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Fair  <b>Fireblight:</b> Good  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Good</p>	<p>red flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Maroon, 3/8 to 1/2  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> Good  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Good</p>	<p>red flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Dark red, 1/2"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Fair  <b>Fireblight:</b> Good  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>
<p><b>Red Splendor</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Open, graceful, spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Glossy reddish green  <b>Flowers:</b> Rose buds, pink flowers keep their color well  <b>Fruit:</b> Red, 1/2", persistent, showy, very hardy  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Fair  <b>Fireblight:</b> Fair  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Good  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Good</p>	<p><b>Robinson</b>  <b>Height:</b> 25  <b>Spread:</b> 25  <b>Form:</b> Upright, becomes spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Reddish, aging to bronze green, good fall color  <b>Flowers:</b> Crimson buds, deep pink flowers, single; good contrast with leaves  <b>Fruit:</b> Dark glossy red, 3/8", hidden by leaves which hold on late in fall  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Sargentii</b>  <b>Height:</b> 10  <b>Spread:</b> 12  <b>Form:</b> Dense, shrubby, often twice as wide as tall  <b>Foliage:</b> Dark green  <b>Flowers:</b> White, single, fragrant, abundant  <b>Fruit:</b> Dark red, 1/4 to 1/3", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>
<p><b>Sentinel</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 12  <b>Form:</b> Narrow and upright  <b>Foliage:</b> Dark green, glossy  <b>Flowers:</b> Red buds, white flowers with pink tint, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Bright red, 1/2", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Good  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Snowdrift</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Round, dense, uniform  <b>Foliage:</b> Green, glossy  <b>Flowers:</b> Pink buds, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Orange, under 3/8", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Poor  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Strawberry Parfait</b>  <b>Height:</b> 18  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Vase shaped  <b>Foliage:</b> Reddish purple aging to green  <b>Flowers:</b> Red buds, pink flowers, single, in clusters  <b>Fruit:</b> Yellow with red blush, 3/8"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> --  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>
<p><b>Sugartyme</b>  <b>Height:</b> 18  <b>Spread:</b> 15  <b>Form:</b> Upright spreading, oval  <b>Foliage:</b> Green  <b>Flowers:</b> Pale pink buds, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Red, 1/2", persistent</p>	<p><b>Tina</b>  <b>Height:</b> 5  <b>Spread:</b> 6  <b>Form:</b> Shrub-like, spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Green  <b>Flowers:</b> Bright red buds, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Bright red, 1/4 to 1/3",</p>	<p><b>White Candle</b>  <b>Height:</b> 14  <b>Spread:</b> 6-8  <b>Form:</b> Columnar, becoming vase shaped  <b>Foliage:</b> Green  <b>Flowers:</b> Pink buds, white flowers with pink tint, semi-</p>



<p><b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Fair  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p>persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Excellent  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p>double  <b>Fruit:</b> Red, 5/8", sparse  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Fair  <b>Fireblight:</b> Fair  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Good</p>
<p><b>White Cascade</b>  <b>Height:</b> 15  <b>Spread:</b> 15  <b>Form:</b> Weeping  <b>Foliage:</b> Green  <b>Flowers:</b> Pink buds, white flowers, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Yellow, 3/8"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Excellent  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>	<p><b>Zumi Calocarpa</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Upright, later rounded and gracefully spreading  <b>Foliage:</b> Green, dense  <b>Flowers:</b> Pink buds, pinkish white flowers, fragrant, single  <b>Fruit:</b> Bright red, glossy, 3/8", persistent  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Fair  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Good</p>	<p><b>Zumirang</b>  <b>Height:</b> 20  <b>Spread:</b> 20  <b>Form:</b> Upright, rounded  <b>Foliage:</b> Green, glossy  <b>Flowers:</b> White  <b>Fruit:</b> Red, 3/8"  <b>Disease:</b>  <b>Scab:</b> Good  <b>Fireblight:</b> Fair  <b>Cedar Apple Rust:</b> Excellent  <b>Powdery Mildew:</b> Excellent</p>

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