Cherry Trees For USDA ZONES 5 - 10



Bada Bing Cherry Tree

The Bada Bing Cherry trees are self-pollinating cherries and require no other companion tree to produce fruit. This cherry tree is also an excellent pollinator to pollinate other sweet cherry trees. The Bada cherries are very large with a deep skin color and a purple-red pulp that is deliciously sweet tasting and excellent for fresh eating. The Bada cherries require 900 chill hours for fruiting and ripen in mid to late July, and the extended maturation takes place from 1 to 2 weeks after the regular Bing Cherry Tree. USDA ZONE 5-8

Bing Cherry Tree

The Bing Cherry tree ripens mid-season and requires 900 chill hours to produce (little over 5 weeks of temperatures at or below 45 degrees F.). Bing Cherry trees require pollination, and when crossed with the Black Tartarian, Stella, or Rainier the production of the Bing is at its optimal levels. The most popular sweet cherry is the Bing cherry that forms cherries in great clusters densely placed along the branches. The sugar content of sweet Bing cherries is high and often is made into wine. Often clusters of Bing cherries are joined together in groups of twos and threes on the tree branches making cherry picking fast and easy. USDA ZONE 5-8





Black Tartarian Cherry Tree

The Black Tartarian Cherry tree is an early season ripening cherry tree and requires approximately 900 chill hours to produce (slightly over 5 weeks of temperatures at or below 45 degrees F.) The Black Tartarian cherry tree must be cross pollinated to acheive fruiting and is recommended to be crossed with the Bing(red) Cherry or the Stella(yellow) Cherry.

USDA ZONE 5 – 8

Dwarf North Star Cherry Tree

The Dwarf North Star cherry tree is a late season producer that requires approximately 1000 chill hours to produce (6 weeks of temperatures at or below 45 degrees F.) North Star Cherry trees are self-pollinating, however production in increased if cross pollination is available. USDA ZONE 4-8



Early Ruby Cherry Tree



The Early Ruby Cherry trees were hybridized in California and are commercially important for their high productivity, and the heavy leaf covering that protects the ripening fruit from the birds, unlike most other cherries. 700 chill hours are required for fruit production that normally matures in June. The Early Ruby cherry skin is dark red, and the sweet taste along with the long shelf life makes them a popular grocery store fruit. The delicious flavor is distinctively pleasing and ultra-juicy for fresh eating. This cherry tree is an excellent pollinator for other cherry tree cultivars and requires pollinating itself by another cherry tree. USDA ZONE 5-8

Lapins Cherry Tree

The Lapins Cherry trees resulted from a hybrid cross between the Stella and Van Cherry trees. These trees are self-pollinating and require no companion trees to be planted for the Lapins to form fruit on its own.. The very large cherries (up to 1in) grow in dense firm clusters, and the deep red skin covers the red-purple pulp that develops inside each cherry. The rich taste provides a pleasant balance of sweet and tart, and the large fruit production from each tree makes the Lapins cherry cultivar an important commercial cherry that ripens in late June and July. USDA ZONE 5-8



Minnie Royal Cherry Tree



The Minnie Royal Cherry trees are excellent, low chill, (250 hours), early season producers for Southern States in zones 7-9. This cherry tree should be planted with another low chill cherry tree like 'Royal Lee' for the best results. The Minnie Royal Cherry tree is the last cherry cultivar to flower for the necessary cross pollination, and the medium sized fruit is the first to ripen from mid-May to late-May. This red cherry tree is very productive and is covered by US Patent 12942. The flavor is very well balanced between sweet and sharp taste. USDA ZONE 7-9

Montmorency Cherry Tree

Montmorency Cherry trees are a late season producer that requires 900 chill hours (5 weeks of temperatures at or below 45 degrees F.). The Montmorency Cherry tree is very disease resistant, adding to the desirability to have this specific cherry tree. Cross pollination is not required for this particular cherry tree, however it is recommended adding a cross pollinator for improved production. The cold hardy quality of the Montmorency Cherry tree makes it the most widely grown and planted cherry tree. USDA ZONE 5-8







The Royal Lee Cherry trees are very productive low chill cherry trees (200 hours) that should be planted in zones 6-9, along with Minnie Royal Cherry trees to get the best pollination. The cherries are medium red in size, and the skin is red. To accomplish the rare and unusual cherry production in Southern States, the Royal Lee Cherry is excellent and new in the trade – covered by US Patent 12417 for royalty payments by nurseries who offer it for sale.

USDA ZONE 6 – 9

Royal Ranier Cherry Tree

The Royal Ranier Cherry trees produce large yellow cherries with a faint red blush. This cherry is a winner of many prizes for its excellent flavor, and the sale of this tree is covered by US Patent 10790 to pay royalties. This cherry tree cultivar requires 600 hours of chilling, and the cherries ripen in mid-May to early June. This tree can be pollinated with a Bing, Lapins or Black Tartarian. The Royal Ranier cherry trees do not drop their cherries early like many cherry tree cultivars, and this characteristic makes them important to grow as a commercial grocery store fruit. USDA ZONE 6-9



Sweet

Stella Cherry Trees

Stella Cherry trees are a mid-season ripening tree that requires 700-800 chill hours to produce (4 to 5 weeks of 45 degree temperatures or below). The Stella yellow cherry is self-pollinating and is popular to cherry orchardists to pollinate other cherry trees. Stella Cherry trees are cold hardy, and a tree can grow to 20-30 feet tall. The yellow clusters of Stella cherries are large and the flavor is sweet and aromatic to smell. As it begins to ripen, the Stella cherry can develop an orange blush.

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