

The Cortland Apple is a frost hardy tree, requiring 800-1,000 chill hours. The apples have a very sweet flavor with excellent flavor right off the tree. The Cortland Apple was part of a cross breeding project in the early 1900s to combine resistance to cold with the taste of a McIntosh. They require a cross pollinator such as a Fuji, Gala, Honeycrisp, Jonathan, Pink Lady or Red Delicious to be planted nearby.

- Includes one Cortland Apple fruit tree in a #5 pot and detailed planting instructions.
- Matures in the late spring with harvest in September and October.
- The Cortland Apple requires a pollinator.
- Best grown in USDA Hardiness Zones 4-7.
- Apple trees benefit from regular pruning, but only done during their dormancy.
- Prefers fertile, moist, well-drained soil.
- Mature height will be 10-15 feet tall.
- Grown on semi-dwarf rootstock. Mature width will be 10-15 feet.
- #5 size pot has actual size of 14.165 Liters

#1 size pot has actual size of 2.37 Liters/2.5 Quarts

#2 size pot is equal to 1.5 gallons/5.68 Liters

#3 size pot is equal to 2.929 gallons/11.090 Liters

#5 size pot is equal to 3.740 gallons/14.165 Liters

#6 size pot is equal to 6.06 gallons/22.94 Liters

#7 size pot is equal to 6.093 gallons/23.067 Liters

Below are general planting instructions.

1. Remove tree and soil mix from plastic container.
2. Dig hole twice the width of pot and as deep.
3. Place roots, surrounded by potting soil from container, in the middle of hole. The top of potting soil should be slightly above ground level, as the plant will later settle. Be careful to not plant too deep as this will suffocate the root system.
4. Ensure the roots are not tightly compressed. Use your fingers or blunt instrument to loosen the potting soil/roots and spread gently to encourage outward growth into the surrounding earth.
5. Use soil that was removed while digging to fill hole back, but remember to only fill to top level of soil mix that is around plant.
6. Water soil, allow it to settle and add more soil if needed. Tamp lightly. (Tamp, for the majority of us who might not know, means to tap the soil with light to medium blows repeatedly.) This will help soil to settle.
7. Water plant again. Adding mulch around plant in a 1-2" layer will help retain moisture. If experiencing hot or dry weather it will be important to water plants more frequently, versus the recommended 1-2 times a week to water thoroughly.

Please review the recommended USDA Zones for your area. It is important to select plants with recommendations for your zone; otherwise, they will not be successful in your landscape due to their inability to grow in those weather conditions.