

The Pirtle Nursery Ambrosia Apple #5 is crisp and juicy with a sweet, honeyed flavor profile. They are medium-sized apples naturally low in acid which means they are slow to brown after being cut open. Great for pre-slicing and sending in school lunches or before parties. They are easy to bite into as the peel is not thick and waxy. The Ambrosia Apple remains incredibly fresh in the fridge. Blooms in April-May with pinkish white flowers with harvest in September.

Includes one Ambrosia Apple #5 (3.74 gal.) pot and detailed planting instructions. Blooms in April-May with pinkish-white flowers with harvest in September.

The Ambrosia Apple requires a pollinator and 700 chill hours.

Best grown in USDA Hardiness Zones 4-8.

Apple trees benefit from regular pruning, but only done during their dormancy.

Prefers loamy, well-drained soil.

Mature height will be 12-15 feet tall. Mature width will be 12-15 feet.

Grown on semi-dwarf rootstock.

#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.