Bloom Times for Apples in Wisconsin

NAME	BLOOM TIME
Yellow Transparent	Early-season
Norland	Early-season
Mantet	Early-season
Beacon	Early-season
Red Duchess	Early-season
State Fair	Early-season
Zestar!	Early-season
Hazen	Early-season
Wealthy	Early to Mid-season

NAME	BLOOM TIME
Wolf River	Mid-season
Northern Lights	Mid-season
Prairie Magic	Mid-season
Red Baron	Mid-season
Sweet Sixteen	Mid-season
McIntosh	Mid-season
Goodland	Mid-season
Honeycrisp	Mid-season
Liberty	Mid-season
Empire	Mid-season
Jonathan	Mid-season
NW Greening	Mid-season
Red Prairie Spy	Mid-season
Macoun	Mid-season
Connell Red	Mid-season

NAME	BLOOM TIME
Freedom	Mid to Late-season
Cortland	Mid to Late-season
Honeygold	Mid to Late-season
Fireside	Mid to Late-season

NAME	BLOOM TIME
Haralred	Late-season
Haralson	Late-season
Red Regent	Late-season
Red Delicious	Late-season
Golden Delicious	Late-season
Granny Smith	Late-season

Apples, generally not self-fertile, need two varieties to be productive. At least two varieties should be used in each apple planting to serve as a source of pollen for the other variety. Cross-pollination is possible only when varieties bloom at approximately the same time. Length of bloom is usually 7 to 15 days. Early blooms should be planted with early or midseason bloomers and late bloomers with late or midseason blooms. In an orchard planting, all trees should be within 100 feet of the pollinator tree. Wind does not reliable carry pollen from one apple tree to another. Consequently, bees are indispensable in an orchard. Use one good hive per acre.