

# Apple Varieties Grown in Connecticut

## **AUGUST**

### **Ginger Gold**

Sweet, tangy and juicy. Round with a smooth green-vellow skin that has a slight red blush. Discovered in 1969 in a Virginia orchard. Possible cross between a



Golden Delicious and a Pippin. Ripens mid-August

### Zestar!®

An early season apple with a crisp, juicy texture and an exciting zesty flavor with a hint of brown sugar! It's outstanding texture, flavor and storage life are sure to make Zestar!® an early-season winner. Developed by apple breeders at

#### **PaulaRed**

Solid red, with tart flavor. Equally good for cooking and eating. A relatively new apple (1968). Ripens in late August





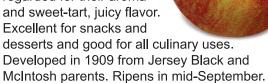
#### Ionamac

Dark red over a greenish background. Flavor is similar to a McIntosh, spicy and tart. Good for snacking, baking and sauce

### **SEPTEMBER**

#### Macoun

With their wine-red color with gold accents, Macouns are highly regarded for their aroma and sweet-tart, juicy flavor. Excellent for snacks and



#### MacIntosh

Especially juicy, slightly tart, and the most aromatic of all apples, with two-toned red and green skin. McIntosh is the quintessential New England apple, excellent for every use.

Discovered as a chance seedling in 1870 the "Mac" accounts for nearly two-thirds of a total New England apple harvest of more than 5 million bushels. Ripens early September.

#### Gala

Red-orange, with yellow stripes. A sweet, crisp flavor and texture. Very good for salads and sauces. Introduced in 1934. Ripens in late September



### Liberty

Red skin and juicy flesh, tart and snappy. Derived from a Macoun and introduced in 1978. A great eating apple. Ripens in late September.

### **SEPTEMBER**

#### Cortland

A larger apple good for baking, with a deep, purple-red color. Moderately juicy and fairly sweet. Their white flesh doesn't brown when sliced so Cortlands are a standout for fruit salads, dipping in toppings, or eating with a plate of sharp cheddar cheese. Developed in 1898, across between a McIntosh and Ben Davis. Ripens late September.



#### **Idared**

Bright golden red. Their tangy taste mellows at maturity. Excellent for snacks and all culinary uses. Developed in 1942. Ripens late September.

#### **Empire**

Deep red skin brushed with gold and green. The Empire is mildly tart-sweet and has juicy quality dessert apple, good for all culinary uses. A newer variety introduced in 1966 from McIntosh and Delicious parents. Ripens late September



Honeycrisp

Deep red over yellow skin. Produced from a 1960 cross of Macoun and Honeygold. Exceptionally crisp and juicy texture. Its flesh is cream colored and coarse. A large apple excellent for desserts. Ripens late September

## **OCTOBER**

#### Fuji

Red blush with green and yellow stripes. Crisp, firm, juicy flesh. Developed in Japan in 1939. Fuji stores extremely well. Ripens in October.



New England



The Seal of Good Taste

graciously provided by the New England Apple Association. www.newenglandapples.org

Portions of this brochure were



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ctapples.org

### OCTOBER

### Jonagold

Bright red with gold. Crisp and juicy, Jonagolds are good fresh, in salads and for cooking and baking. Introduced in 1968 from Golden Delicious and Jonathan parents. Ripens early October.



#### **Red Delicious**

The unique shape of this red apple tapers to a five-knobbed base. Sweet, tender and juicy. Best for crunching out of hand and in fruit cups and salads. Developed in 1872, Red Delicious is America's most

plentifully grown apple. Ripens early October.

#### **Golden Delicious**

Golden or light-green, with pink blush. Tender, mellow, sweet. Wonderful fresh and in salads. Developed in 1912. Ripens in October.



### Pink Lady

Pink Lady is a firm, crisp, tart and honey-sweet apple with a beautiful pink flush over it's green peel. Prized as a fresh-eating apple. They require a long growing season,

about 200 days, so they are not ready for picking until mid-to-late October. They keep several months in refrigeration.

### Crispin (Mutsu)

Greenish yellow to yellow. Good for cooking. Introduced in the U.S. in 1968. Ripens mid-October.



#### **Granny Smith**

A crisp hard apple with a tart and acidic taste makes the Granny Smith one of the most popular baking apples. Discovered by Anne Smith in 1860 as a chance seedling.

#### Cameo

Bright red stripes over a creamy orange, Cameo was discovered as a chance seedling in 1987. Firm and crisp with a tender peel. A great snacking apple, a possible relative of Red and Golden Delicious.



#### Snow Sweet®

The SnowSweet ® Apple is sweet with a slight tart balance and rich overtones. Outstanding feature of SnowSweet® is it's firm, snow white flesh. After being cut and

exposed to air, a SnowSweet® Apple is slow to oxidize and turn brown. Developed by apple breeders at University of Minnesota.

Ripens mid-October.

Bake in a preheated oven for 30-45 minutes. Serves 4 In a small bowl, combine brown sugar, mustard, cloves and water. Pour over chops. sprinkle them with salt and pepper. Cover the chops with apples and cooked onion. aside. Brown pork chops on both sides in oil. Place chops in an 8 1/2 x 11 baking dish and Heat oil in a large skillet. Saute onion in oil for 1 minute or until tender. Remove onion and set

Preheat oven to 375 degrees (190 degrees centigrade) ground black pepper to taste

> 1/2 teaspoon salt 4 (1/2 inch thick) pork chops 1/2 cup chopped onion lio əldatəgəv anooqsaət S

3/4 cup hot water 1/8 teaspoon ground cloves 1/2 teaspoons ground mustard 2 tablespoons brown sugar 2 apples peeled, cored and sliced

### Apple Pork Chops

# waries with size of apples. approximately 50 minutes.

> 350 Degrees and bake until crumb topping is browned and apples are soft, 10.) Bake 10 minutes at 425 degrees then reduce oven temperature to

9.) Sprinkle topping over pie.

mixture is crumbly.

8.) Rub the topping ingredients and butter together with your fingers until

7.) In a small bowl. mix the topping's flour, sugar and cinnamon. 6.) Fill pie shell with apple mixture.

5.) Mix in the cinnamon and sugar.

4.) Sprinkle the apples with the lemon juice.

3.) Core and slice apples. 2.) Line 9" pie pan with unbaked crust.

**DIRECTIONS** 

1/3 cup butter

1/2 cup sugar

3/4 cup flour

5 cups apples, cored and sliced

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2 teaspoons lemon juice

1 (9 inch) pie crust, unbaked



1.) Preheat oven to 425 degrees and set butter out so it will be at room temperature.

1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

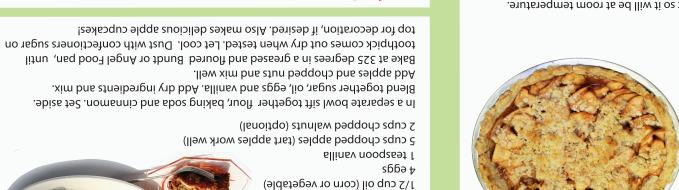
1/2 cup raisins (optional) (About 5# small Granny Smith apples work well)

1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

**RECIPES** 

Apple Crumb Pie

Follow us on Pinterest www.pinterest.com/ctapples Want more great recipes?



1/2 teaspoon cinnamon 2 teaspoons baking soda z cups sugar 2 cups flour Delicious, moist cake with lots of apples!

Serve warm or cold. See our Pinterest page for recipes of large batches to preserve.

apples are soft. Smash by hand for a chunky sauce, run through a processor for a

Bring the apples, water and lemon slice to a boil and cook for 10-15 minutes until the

smooth sauce. Add some sugar to taste and a little bit of cinnamon.

Apple Cake

1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper

3/4 cup crumbled blue cheese, crumbled

6 apples, cored and diced (skin on)

1 tablespoon cider vinegar

Combine together and toss.

1/3 cup dried cranberries

J cup chopped walnuts

2 stalk celery, chopped

2 cups baby spinach

Apple Salad

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2 cups chopped apples

Apple Sauce (small batch)

Sugar (to taste)

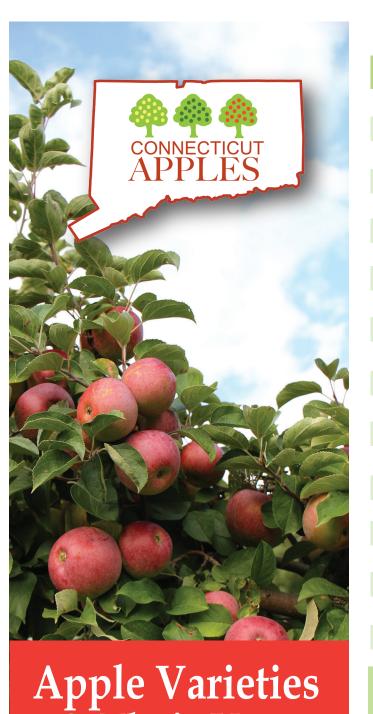
9 lemon slice

1/4 cup water

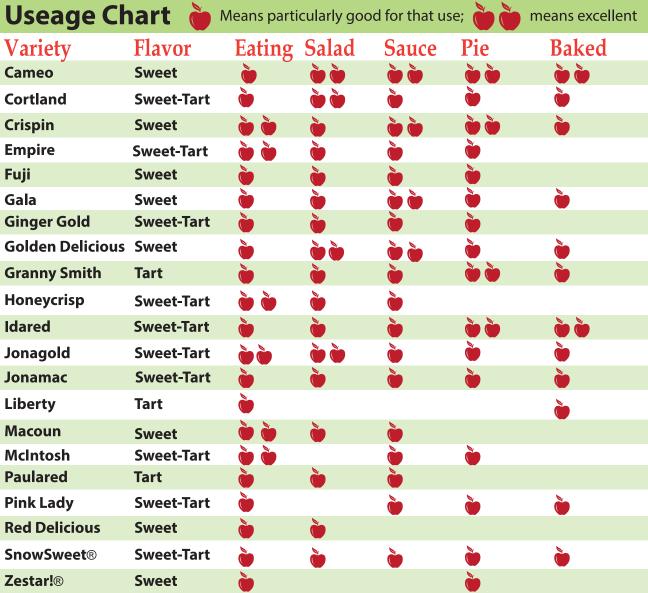
L tablespoons walnut oil

Whisk together

Top with vinaigrette:



& Their Uses



#### Handle with care!

Handled and stored properly, unbruised apples have a storage life of 90 days or more. Follow these suggestions for getting the most out of your apples:

- Choose apples that are bruise-free and firm to the touch. Bruised apples can decay quickly.
- Handle apples gently to prevent bruising and skin damage.
- Store apples in the refrigerator they last up to ten times longer than if left at room temperature.
- Apples absorb orders easily, so keep them away from foods with strong odors.