

VARIETY	CHILL HOURS	ZONE	FRUIT
See note below	REPORTED*		
Atago ASIAN		5-9	ASIAN
Hosui ASIAN	450-500	4-9	ASIAN
Kosui ASIAN		5-9	ASIAN
New Arirang ASIAN		5-9	ASIAN
Niitaka ASIAN	450-500	5-9	ASIAN
Shinko ASIAN	450-500	5-9	ASIAN
Shinseiki ASIAN	350-450	3-9	ASIAN
Shinsui ASIAN	350-400	3-9	ASIAN
Twentieth Century ASIAN	400-500	5-9	ASIAN
Yoinashi™ ASIAN	400	5-9	ASIAN
Anjou	700-800	5-8	EUROPEAN
Bartlett	800	5-8	EUROPEAN
Blake's Pride		5-9	EUROPEAN
Bosc- Buerre	800-900	4-9	EUROPEAN
Bosc- Golden Russet®	800-900	4-9	EUROPEAN
Clapps- Favorite		5-9	EUROPEAN
Clara Frijs		4-8	EUROPEAN
Comice	400-600	5-8	EUROPEAN
Concorde®		5-8	EUROPEAN
Douglas		4-8	EUROPEAN
Easter		5-8	EUROPEAN
Flemish Beauty	800	3-8	EUROPEAN
Forelle		5-8	EUROPEAN
Harrow Delight	800	5-7	EUROPEAN
Harrow Sweet		4-8	EUROPEAN
Hudar		3-8	EUROPEAN
Kieffer	350-400	4-9	EUROPEAN
Lincoln		4-8	EUROPEAN
Lucious		4-8	EUROPEAN
Magness		5-9	EUROPEAN
Moonglow	500-700	4-9	EUROPEAN
Parker		3-8	EUROPEAN
Patten		3-8	EUROPEAN
Potomac (US 62537-048)	800	5-8	EUROPEAN
RED Anjou	700-800	5-8	EUROPEAN
RED Bartlett	800	5-8	EUROPEAN
RED Clapp's (Kalle cv)		5-8	EUROPEAN
Sauvignac		3-8	EUROPEAN
Seckel	500-800	5-9	EUROPEAN
Shenandoah		4-8	EUROPEAN
Sierra		5-8	EUROPEAN
Stacey		3-8	EUROPEAN
Summercrisp		4-8	EUROPEAN
Sunrise		5-8	EUROPEAN
Ubileen		5--9	EUROPEAN
Vermont Beauty		4-9	EUROPEAN

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NOTES ABOUT CHILLING HOURS AND HARDINESS ZONES:			
<p>Because so many customers have asked about chilling hours, Grandpa has compiled these charts from the best sources that he has. As you can see, many varieties have not been researched as to their specific chilling hour requirements. There is a reason for this! Unless you live in a region where it is VERY WARM all year around, such as Southern California, Florida, or the Gulf Coast regions, you may likely get enough chilling hours in most years for many varieties to properly break dormancy and bloom.</p>			
<p>Enough chilling hours are required during the dormant season to satisfy the plants need for dormancy. Insufficient chilling hours may delay bloom or even the breaking of dormancy and growth of the tree in the spring. Chilling hours are typically calculated at an optimum temperature of 40 degrees F. Over 50 degrees F no chilling hours are accumulated. Under 32 degrees F no chilling hours are accumulated because the plant is fully dormant with no cellular activity. The total number of hours during the winter that the plant is in that 32-50 degree range will determine whether it has accumulated enough chilling hours. Because accumulated chilling is such a variable thing, the requirements are not hard firm numbers, but rather soft areas.</p>			
<p>Micro-climates and regional variations will also affect chilling hours, as well as hardiness zone issues. For the most part it is more important to make sure that you have selected varieties that are sufficiently hardy for your zone. Higher altitudes and elevations often are colder and will accumulate more chilling hours than lower elevations, such as valleys or sunny slopes, and their hardiness zone may differ slightly also.</p>			
<p>Even so, many varieties vary in their response to chilling hours, and as you can see there seems to be little pattern in the above numbers. Therefore, Grandpa takes them with a "grain of salt!" Unless you are in a region with very low chilling hours, you should not get too worried about this issue.</p>			
<p>Hardiness zones and chilling hours really show no relationship. This is likely due to the genes that control winter hardiness and cold tolerance not being the same or linked to the genes that control when a plant will come out of dormancy and bloom (chilling hour requirement). Once again, you can not see a real pattern relating chilling hours to hardiness by zone in these charts.</p>			
<p>For the most part, if you live in or near an area that has 600 or more chilling hours, you will likely be able to grow almost all varieties. If you live in a zone with less than 600 hours of chilling in a typical year, then you may want to grow varieties that are in the lower chilling hour requirement range. It helps to also talk with experienced gardeners and/or orchardists in your area and find out which varieties do best for them. Local experience is a very good guide.</p>			