



Malus domestica 'Rode Boskoop'



Height	5-7 m
Width	5-7m
Crown	round/spherical, half-open crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	brown, grey
Leaf	green
Flowers	white, pink, flowers in April-May
Fruits	edible fruits, red
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	clayed soil, loamy soil, sandy soil, acid soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	6 (-23,3 to -17,8 °C)
Wind resistance	good, susceptible to sea wind
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, provides food for birds
Application	small gardens, patio gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem, clearstem fruit tree, espalier fruit tree

'Rode Boskoop' arose as a mutant in GOUDREINETTE ('Clean of Boskoop'). It grows slightly weaker than GOUDREINETTE and forms a somewhat jagged, semi-open, broad to round crown with a height of 5-7 m. The tree flowers around the end of April-early May. Light pink to white-pink blossoms open from dark pink buds. Apples can be picked from late September to mid-October. The apples of 'Rode Boskoop' are large, even very large on young trees. They are somewhat flatter than those of GOUDREINETTE and flattened round in shape. Unlike the rather green GOUDREINETTE, the apples of 'Rode Boskoop' are redder in colour. The apples are more or less evenly dark red to purple-red and feel somewhat rough to the touch. The flesh is firm, creamy white, juicy and smells pleasantly fresh and sour. The flavour is also fresh and sour. Red Boskoop' is a distinct hand apple that does not keep well. Good for use in cakes, salads, purées and for juicing. Good cultivar for use in private gardens.

'Red Boskoop' was found by German nurseryman O. Schmitz-Hübsch of Merten around 1930. It was not until 1944 that F.H. Bieling from Portugal introduced the tree to the Netherlands. Hardiness zone 6 '