



Malus domestica 'Rode Boskoop'



Výška	6-8 m
Šírka	5-7m
Koruna	round/spherical, half-open crown, capricious growing
Kôra a vetvy	brown, grey
Listy	green
Kvety	white, flowers in April
Plody	edible fruits, red, green
Tríne	Žiadny
Jedovatosť	Zvyčajne nie je jedovaté pre ľudí a väčšie zvieratá
Typ pôdy	clay soil, loamy soil, sandy soil, acid soil
Spevnené plochy	Netoleruje spevnené plochy
Zóna odolnosti	6 (-23,3 do -17,8 °C)
Odolnosť voči vetru	good, susceptible to sea wind
Ostatná odolnosť	Odolné mrazu (WH 1-6), Odolné vetru
Stromy pre zvieratá a hmyz	Odolné mrazu (WH 1-6), Odolné vetru, Plody ako potrava pre vtáctvo
Použitie	malé záhrady, dvory
Tvar	Vysokokmeň, Viackmeň, Ovocný strom vysokokmeň, Ovocný strom špalier

'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 Portugaal introduced the tree to the Netherlands. Hardiness zone 6 '