



Backyard Orchard Fruit Trees

UC Cooperative Extension
Stanislaus County
Master Gardener Program

Special thanks to the San Joaquin County Master Gardener Program

Updated October 2024



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources

■ UC Master Gardener Program

About the UC Cooperative Extension Stanislaus County Master Gardeners

*We extend research-based knowledge and information
on home horticulture, pest management, and
sustainable landscape practices.*



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources

■ UC Master Gardener Program

UC Master Gardeners...

- Don't know everything!
- We do know where to find science-based information to help,
- If we cannot answer a question for you today, please fill out our "Client Contract Record" and a Master Gardener will contact you.
- *If you'd like a digital copy of this presentation, please print your email clearly on the clipboard sign up sheet.*



Client Contract
Record



About the Topic...



- This class is about temperate, deciduous fruit trees that thrive in the Central Valley,
- Deciduous trees lose their leaves each winter,
- Their roots get too large to live in containers,
- Citrus is not part of today's topic.
 - It's a subtropical evergreen plant.
- A few notes about citrus...



Citrus Tips

- Can be grown in containers,
- Needs very little pruning, prune for size and shape **IN SPRING!**
- Avoid pruning during cool temperatures – this creates lush new growth which can be harmed by frost,
- New growth also attracts pests that normally would die out.



Citrus trees growing in containers at Forestiere Underground Gardens in Fresno, Anne Schellman.

Citrus Tips

- Prune suckers below bud union!
- *Why don't you want to prune citrus in fall?*
- It encourages new growth at a time when frost can damage the tree.
- When new growth appears, pests that require new growth to complete their life cycle, can live instead of die off.



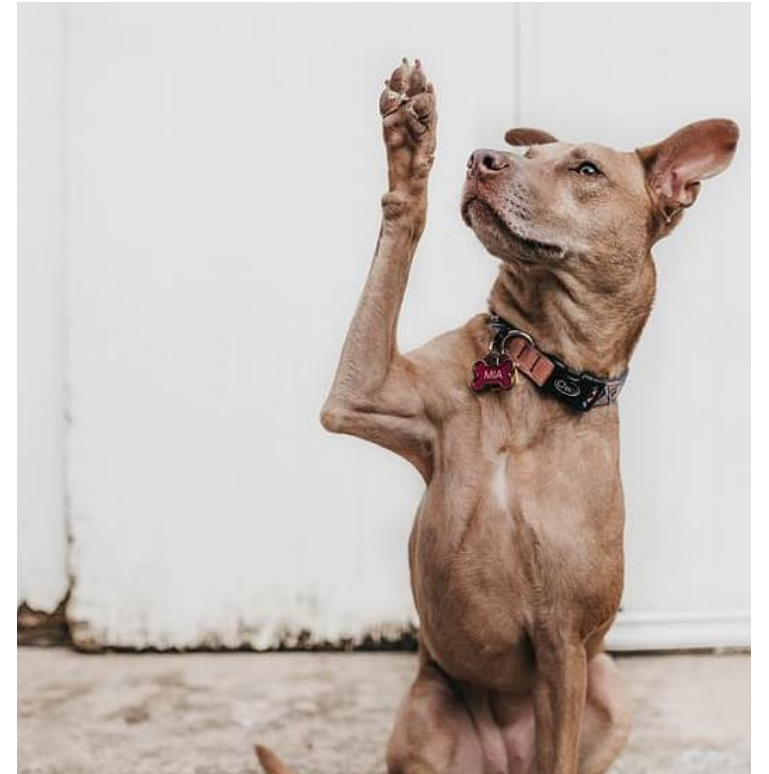
Prune this sucker!
And the others too!

Just a Note...

- This class has a LOT of details.
- If this your first class with us, note
 - Not all our gardening presentations are this chock full of information.
- Learning about fruit trees takes years of reading and hands-on experience.
- Choose one or two fruit trees first.
- Or plant a citrus tree, the easiest tree to grow. *Then take our Citrus class in January!*

Raise Your Hand if you...

- Have fruit trees,
- Don't have any fruit trees,
- Have heard the term “bare-root” fruit trees?



Agenda

- What is a bare root fruit tree?
- Choosing a tree...
 - Pollinator, Tree Size, etc.,
- Planting & Irrigation,
- Pruning – How to keep new trees under 5' tall!,
- Thinning – VERY IMPORTANT!,
- A word about overgrown fruit trees,
- Fruit tree varieties (if we have time).



Bare-root...

Bare-root fruit trees at a nursery. The tree roots are 'heeled' into a bin full of moistened bark or sand, so they don't dry out.



Photo by Holly Guenther

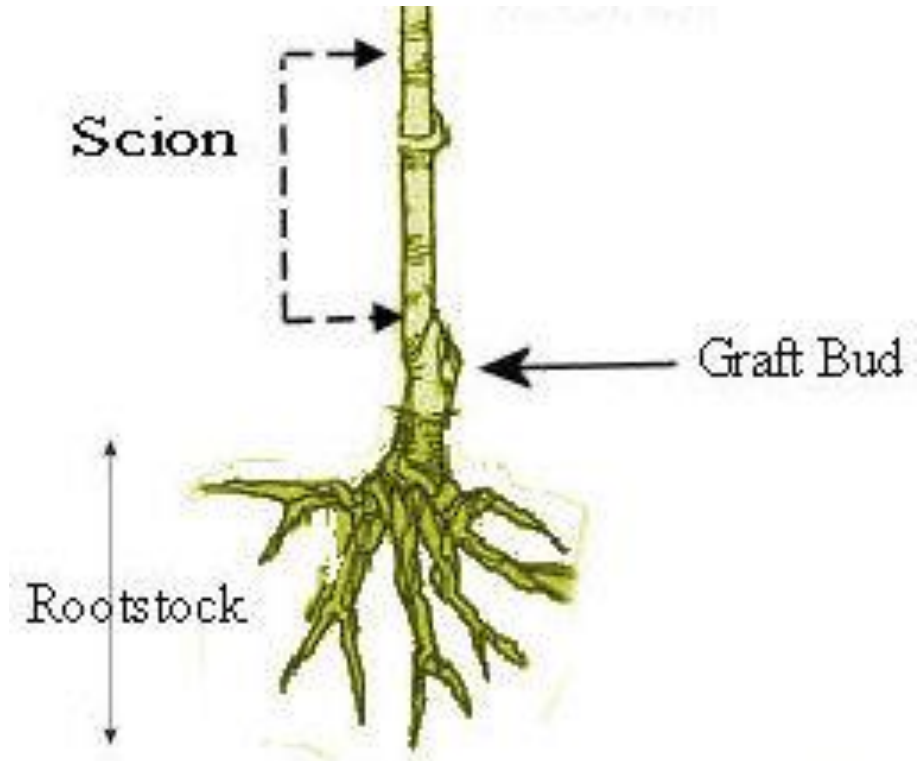
Bare-root Fruit Trees...

- Are dormant (no leaves) and usually available from December to mid February-March.
- Once leaves appear, trees are potted.
- Potted trees are priced higher because of the care they receive until sold.



Bare-root Fruit Tree Diagram

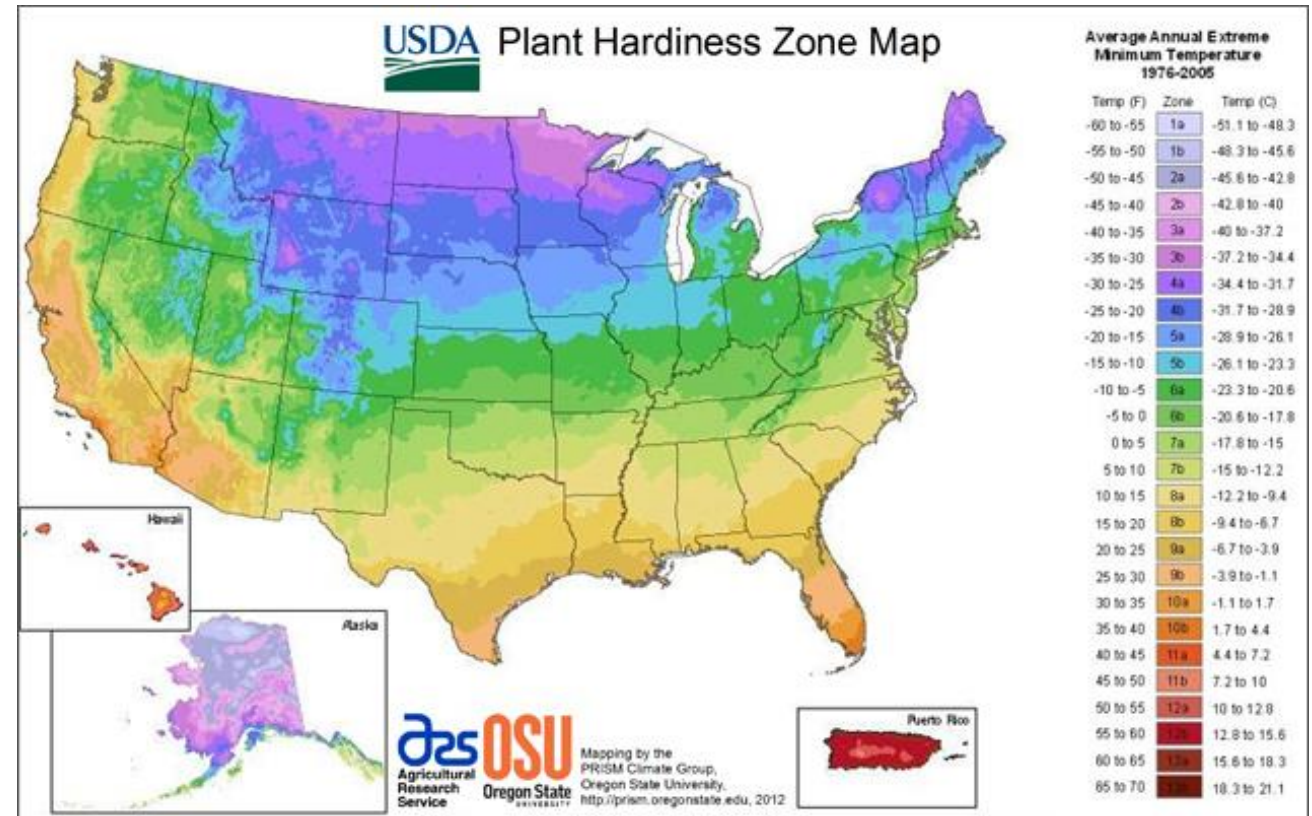
- Young trees are grafted and grown in a wholesale nursery (not open to the public), and then sold to a retail nursery.
- **Top (Scion)** = Desired tree
- **Bottom (Rootstock)** = Same species, but different cultivar chosen for disease resistance, root vigor, etc.



When Choosing a Tree

It's helpful to know these terms...

- Climate Zone
 - Plant hardiness* zone
- Chilling Hours
- Root Crown
- Pollination
- Pollinizer



**Hardiness refers to the ability to withstand cold and freezing temperatures*



Climate Zones

Plant Hardiness Zone Map

- ❖ Based on the annual minimum temperature
- ❖ 11 Zones;
 - ❖ 1 is coldest, 11 is warmest
- ❖ Stanislaus County is USDA Zone 9
 - ❖ 9b (25°F to 30°F)
- ❖ Sunset Zone* 14

*Created by UC ANR and Sunset Magazine.



Chilling Hours

- The number of hours below 45°F between November 1 and February 15 needed by a fruit tree to produce fruit,
- Lack of chilling = Buds killed & Poor fruit set



Why do I need to know this?

Climate Zone?

Chilling hours?



To make sure you choose the right cultivar for your climate.

- 'Fuji' apple is an example of a cultivar.
- *Big Box stores and online stores may carry trees for several climate zones*.*
- Local nurseries choose cultivars that thrive locally and take the guesswork out of the process.

** Research the cultivars you want to buy to make sure they thrive in USDA Zone 9b.*



Fruiting Terms

- **Pollinator**: Insect (usually bees) that carry pollen between flowers.
- **Pollination**: When a pollen grain fertilizes a flower to develop fruit.
- **Pollinizer**: A term used for a fruit tree that is used to provide pollen to nearby (50' away) trees.



Some Trees Need a Pollinizer

Should you plant one?

- It depends...
- Trees may be
 - Self-fruitful
- OR
- Self-unfruitful



Self-Fruitful vs. Self-Unfruitful Trees

- Self-fruitful Trees
 - Do not need a pollinizer,
 - If you wish, you can plant one tree alone.
- Self-unfruitful
 - For some, another tree of the same type works,
 - Some trees need an appropriate pollinizer.



Self-fruitful: No Pollinizer Needed

- Apricots, citrus, nectarines and peaches, persimmons, and pomegranates are **self-fruitful**.
- If you aren't sure, ask or check the tag!



Self-unfruitful: Need a Pollinizer

- Most apples, pears, plums, and cherries need to *cross pollinate*.
- These trees are **self-unfruitful** and need an appropriate tree pollinizer.



Example: Pollinizer Varieties Required for Sweet Cherries

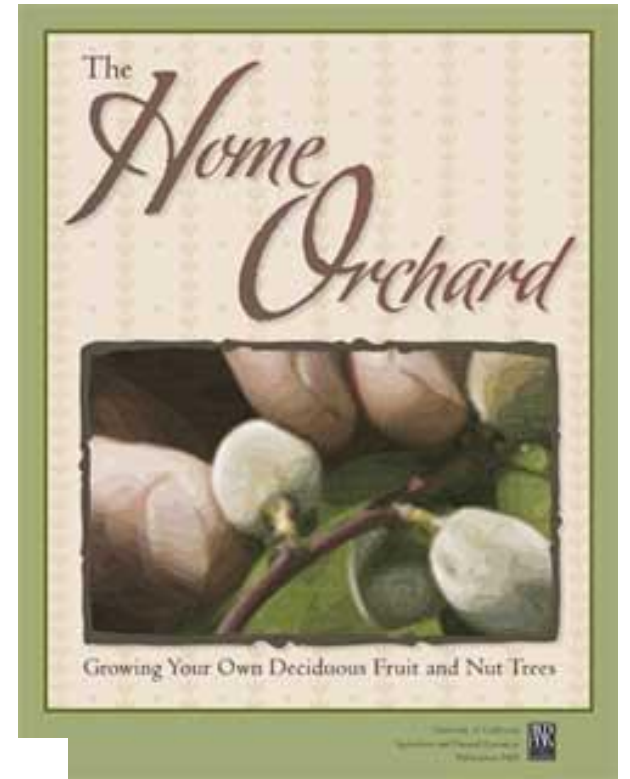
Variety

Pollinizer

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Bing, Lambert | → | Black Tartarian, Van, & Rainier |
| Rainier | → | Van, Lambert, Black Tartarian, & Bing |
| Royal Ann | → | Van, Black Tartarian |
| Black Tartarian, Van | → | Any variety |
| Lapins, Stella | → | Self-fruitful, no pollinizer needed, but a second tree helps produce more fruit. |

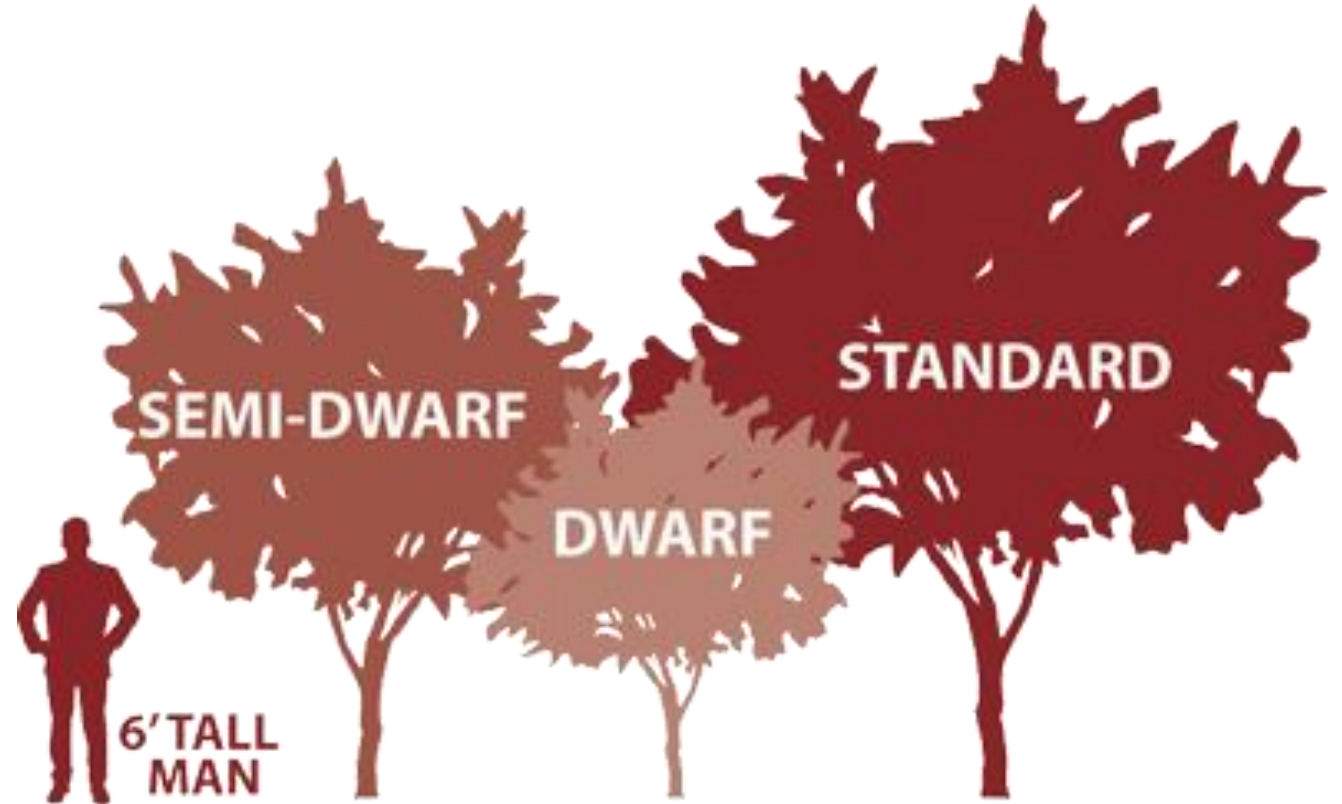
Pollinizer Information Sources

- The tree tag should tell you,
- **The Home Orchard** (book) *for sale in our office or at UC ANR online catalog,*
- **Fruit Trees in Your Garden** free publication you can download from our website.



Choosing a Tree Size

- **Standard:** 20'-25'
- **Semi-dwarf:**
Dwarfing rootstock;
12'-20'
- **Genetic dwarf:**
Standard rootstock;
8'-12'



Semi-Dwarf Trees

- Most common size sold
- *Name is misleading; usually taller/wider than expected*
- Care of large trees can be difficult and time consuming
 - Picking fruit
 - Pruning trees
 - Pest management



Dwarf Fruit Trees

- Peaches, nectarines, apple, and citrus when grafted onto “true dwarf” rootstock stay small.



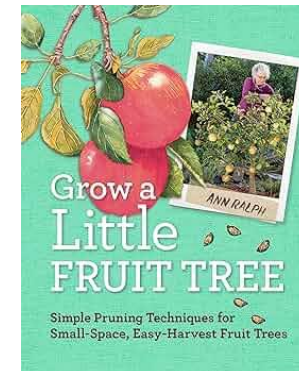
“Fruit Bush” Trees

- Created when you prune a bare-root fruit tree.
- Does not apply to grafted “3 in one” or “4 in one” bareroot fruit trees*, otherwise you will prune off the grafts!
- More about this method later.

** A “4 in 1” is a fruit tree with four different grafted varieties on one rootstock*



Ann Ralph, author of “Grow a Little Fruit Tree”



“Fruit Bush” Trees?

- Where did the idea come from?
- The Central Valley! Ed Laivo, working at Dave Wilson nursery created this idea after feeling frustrated by out-of-control fruit trees. He worked on it by experimenting on trees.
- Ann Ralph, a local author, wrote a book called, “Grow a Little Fruit Tree” that documents the steps.
- This research forms the basis of our presentation on how to keep trees small.



Ed Laivo



Advantages & Disadvantages of Keeping a Tree Small

- Advantages
 - Tree maintenance without a ladder
 - Trees for small spaces
 - Sequential ripening
- Disadvantages
 - Less fruit
 - No shade
 - Timing of pruning critical



Choosing Your Trees

- New gardeners, don't plant too many trees unless you choose the same kind!
 - Every fruit tree has different pruning requirements.
- Research cultivars. Example: Peaches
 - Color: yellow or white
 - Type: freestone or cling (fresh or for canning)
 - Flavor: tart, mild, sweet, etc.
 - Texture: juicy, crispy, soft, etc.



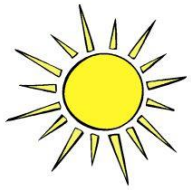
Want Fruit All Season Long? (Sequential ripening)

- Note fruit harvest period.
 - Some are ready in May, June, July, August, or September
- Plant trees with fruit that ripens early, mid, and late for harvest all season long!
 - May-September.
- Want at least two kinds of trees?
 - Plant peaches and nectarines which require the same care.

Before You Plant

- ❖ Site Selection
- ❖ Preparation
- ❖ Planting Tips





Site Selection

- Full sun,
- Near a water source,
- Deep, well-drained soil,
- Enough space,
- Avoid planting in lawn to reduce competition,
 - Or keep lawn at least 3 feet away from the trunk,
 - String trimmer damage happens!



Weed whacker “blight”
Chicago Tribune

Planting Preparation

- Good drainage needed!
- Soil should be loose and easy to dig,
 - At least two feet deep,
- If you can't dig or drainage is poor, tree health will suffer,
- If necessary, use an auger to break up compacted soil.



At the Nursery? – Avoid Impulse Purchases!



**DON'T GET CRAZY AND
BUY ALL THE TREES!**



Before You Shop...

- Prepare a list of the fruits you like, then focus on your top 3 favorites.
- Which cultivars sound tasty?
- When do you want fruit?

If we don't get to the very end of the slides, there is a list of suggestions that you can view later.



Taking Your Bare-Root Trees Home

- Dig holes ahead of time or as soon as you get home,
- Nursery should wrap tree roots in wet paper/newspaper for transport home,
- If you can't plant right away, “heel” them in by...
 - Digging a shallow hole, lay tree on the ground, cover the roots, and water.



Should you use a soil amendment?

- Research from University of California shows that adding amendment to the planting hole is not beneficial.
- Compost can be added and tilled over the area before planting.
- Un-composted amendments like manures should be tilled in a few weeks before planting.



Planting



- Dig a wide hole the same depth as the tree root area
- Be careful not to bury the crown

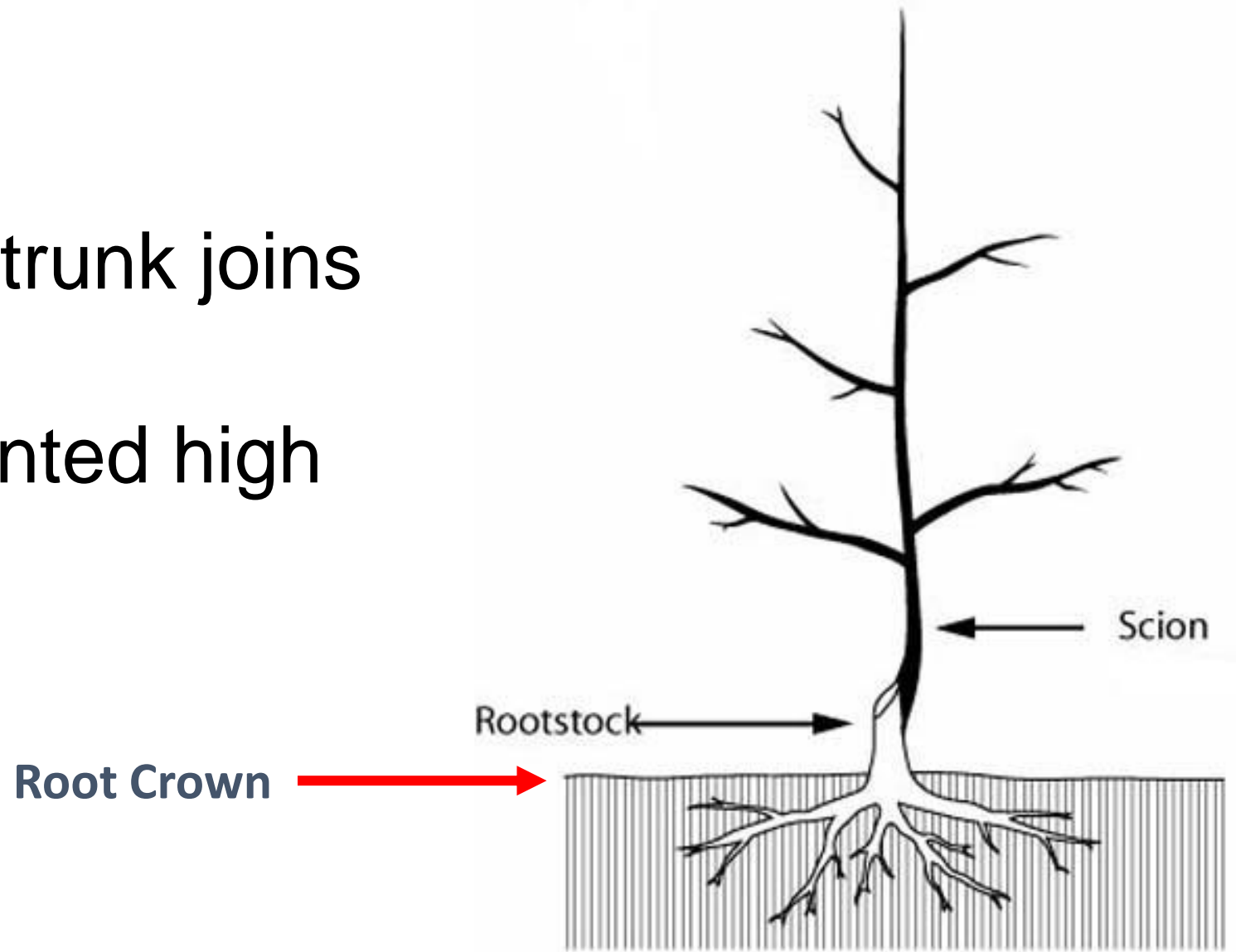


- Lightly tamp soil as you fill around roots to eliminate air pockets



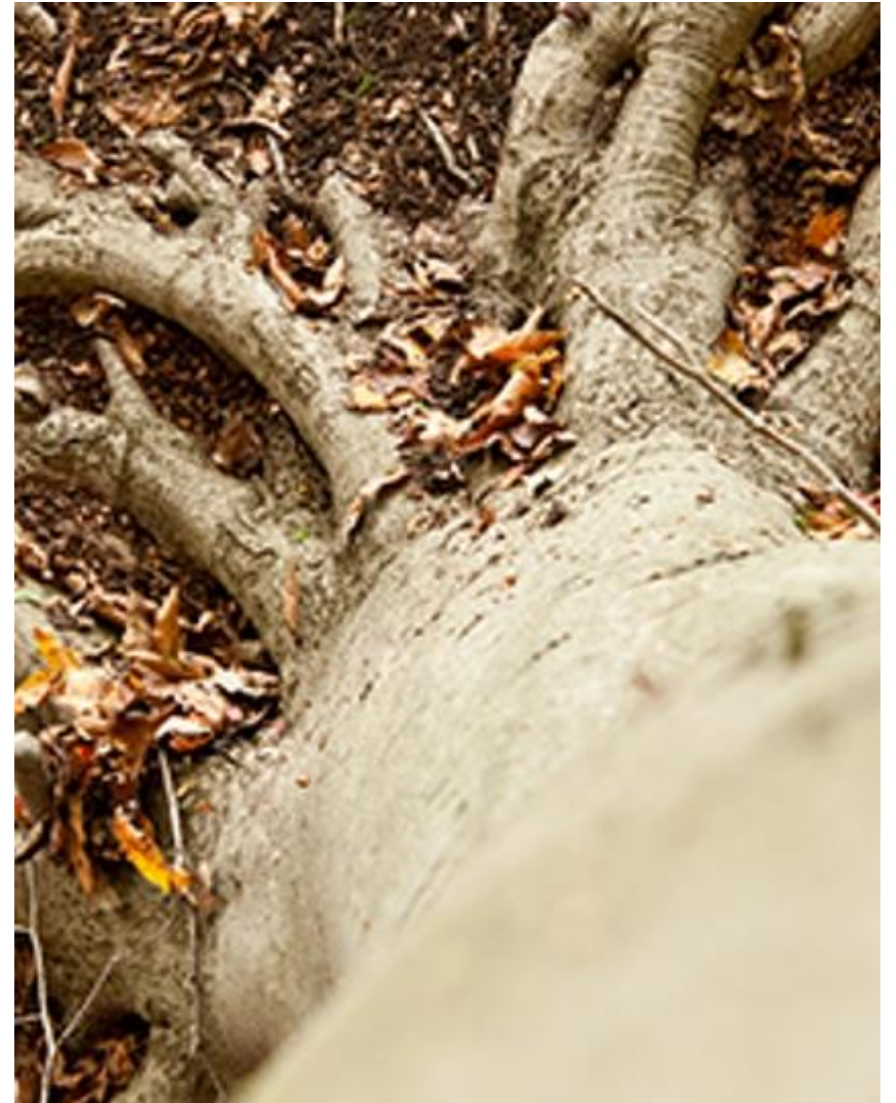
Root Crown

- Area where the trunk joins the roots
- Needs to be planted high and kept dry



#1 Cause of Tree Failure

- Burying the “crown”.
 - *This tree is healthy - you can see some roots above the soil.*
- Many trees appear healthy until the tree slowly or suddenly declines 5-15 years later.
- Soil diseases are opportunistic – they can only kill the tree if wounds are created.



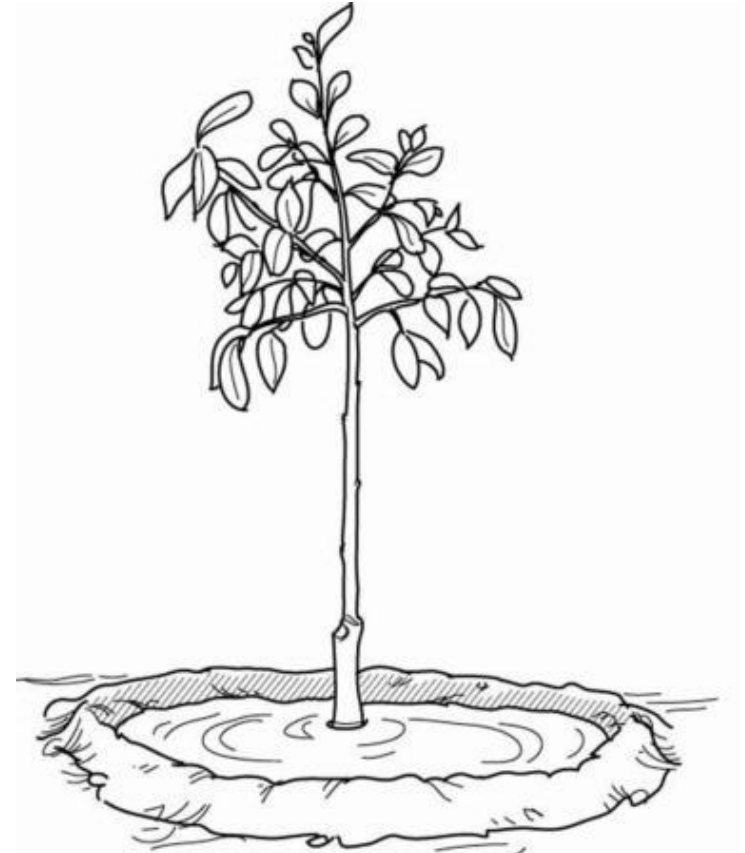
After You Plant

- ❖ Mulch
- ❖ Irrigation
- ❖ Trunk Protection
- ❖ Fertilization



Irrigation

- Create a “doughnut” basin around the tree,
- Water well
 - Keep soil moist, like a wrung-out sponge.
- Year old trees need 5-10 gallons of water per week
 - Less water is needed with 3” to 6” inches of mulch.
- Keep mulch away from the base of the tree.



Irrigation



Keep area around roots moist, hand water or use a drip line with emitters.

Keep emitters away from the root crown.



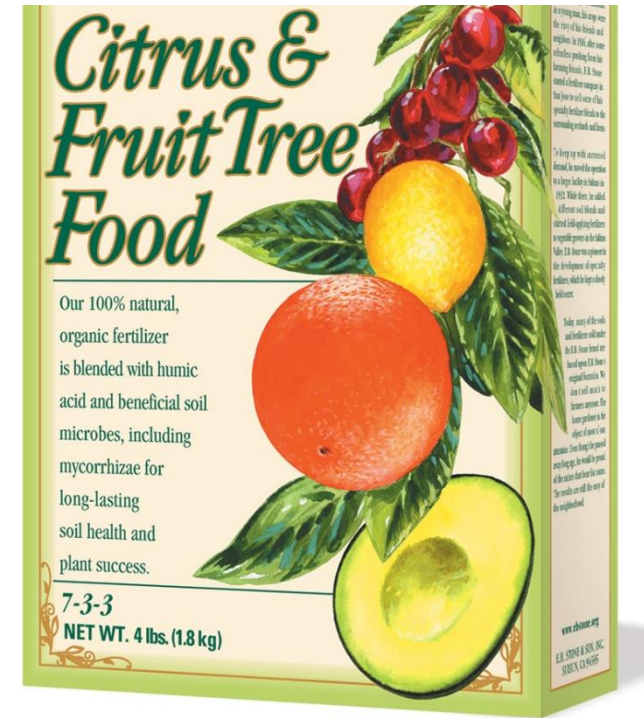
Tree Protection

- **If sunburn is a problem** in your yard:
 - Use paint on young tree trunks
 - Do not paint older trees, not needed
- Use **indoor latex paint** & water, 50:50 mix.
 - Helps prevents sunburn & borers
 - *Painting doesn't prevent problems if the tree is not watered correctly!*



Fertilizing

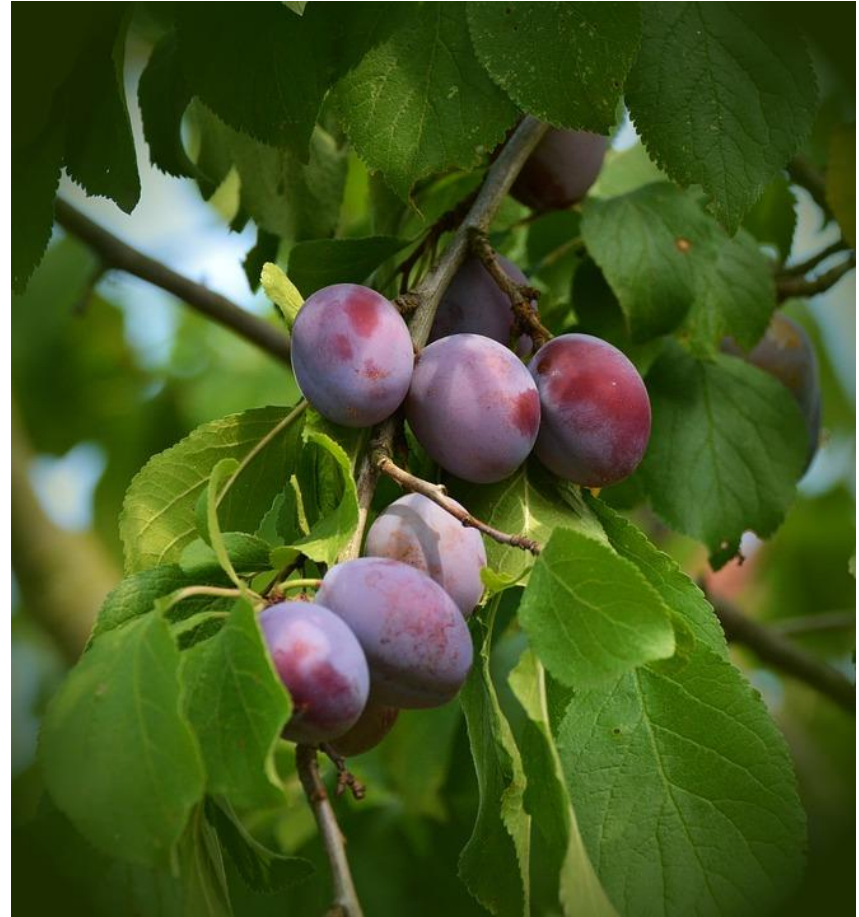
- Purchase fruit tree fertilizer and follow the instructions for amount and timing,
- You may need to do some math. 😊



The “Birthplace” of Fruit

Not the same for all deciduous trees

- ❖ Depending on the fruit tree, fruit is produced in different places on the tree.



Why do I need to know this?



So you don't unknowingly prune off the fruit wood!



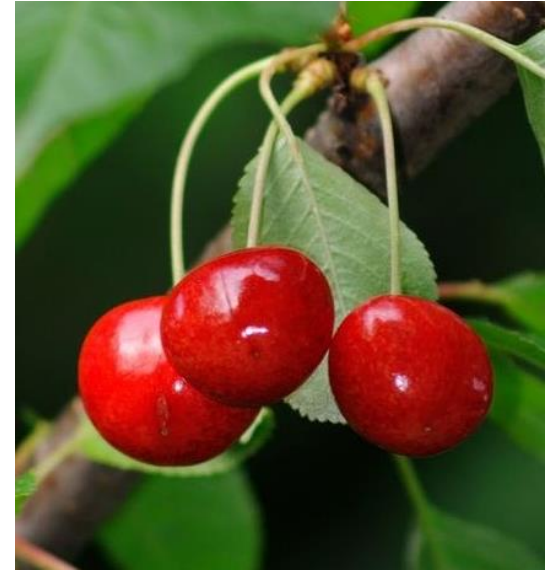
Peaches & Nectarines



Fruit produced laterally on long, one-year old branches



Apricots, Cherries, & Plums



Fruit is mostly produced
laterally on spurs.
*Some fruit is produced laterally on
long branches as well.*

Spurs

Cherry
Spurs



- **Apricots:** Spurs last 3 years,
- **Plums and Prunes:** Spurs last 5-10 years,
- **Cherry:** Spurs last up to 10 years.

Apples, Pears, & Asian Pears



Fruit Produced Terminally on Spurs

- This is the main location of fruit wood,
- **Apples & Pears:** Spurs last 5-8 years

**Asian
Pear
Spurs**



Tree Fruiting Habits

- ❖ Young trees may not bear much fruit the first few years,
- ❖ Full production won't occur for several years,
- ❖ The development of fruit requires much of the tree's energy,
- ❖ Make sure you “deep” water your trees so they stay healthy.



Alternate Bearing

- ❖ Tree bears a heavy crop one year, a lighter crop the following year,
- ❖ In heavy years, the vegetative growth is reduced;
- ❖ In lighter years, the reverse is true,
- ❖ Common in cherry, apricot, and citrus.



When to Prune and Why



Summer Pruning?

- Traditionally, fruit trees pruned in winter, during the dormant season.
- The Fruit Bush Method advises heavy pruning after the fruit is finished, which could be summer or fall, depending on your tree variety.
- Be careful not to expose tree branches to sunburn during hot weather.



Dormant Pruning

- After leaves drop, prune the tree slightly for size, shape, better air flow.
- It's also the best time to spray for peach leaf curl of peaches and nectarines.



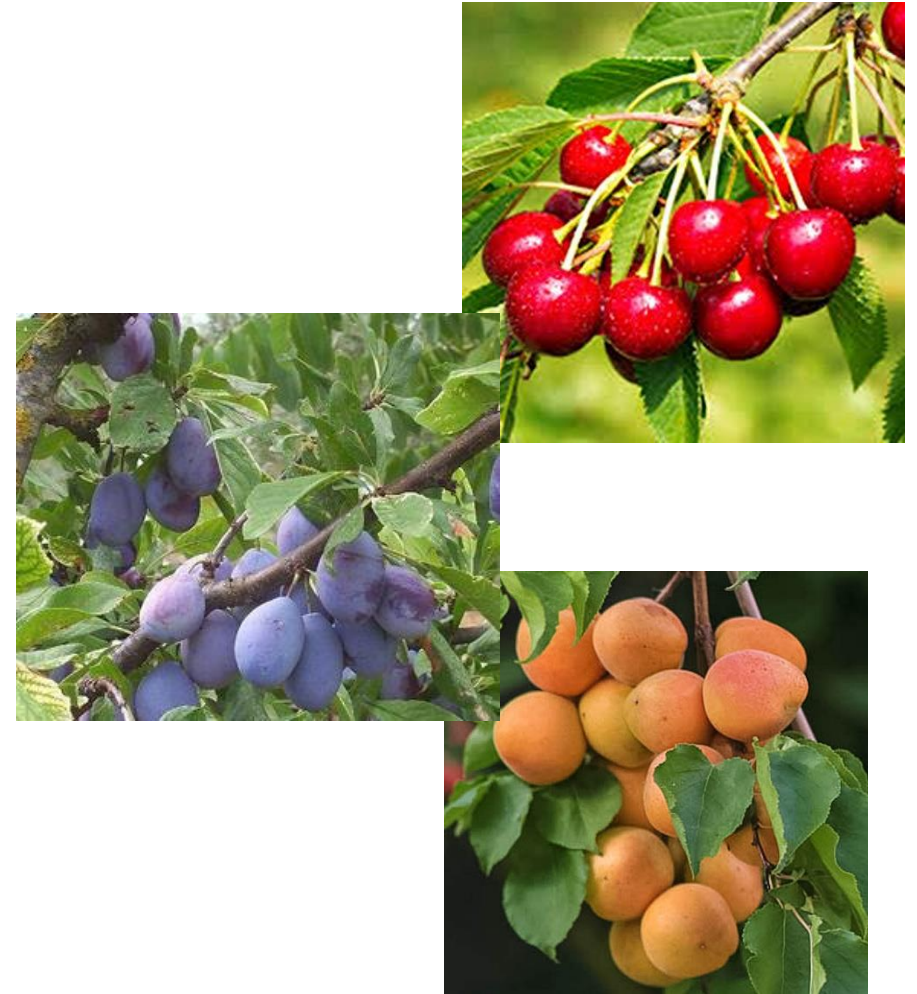
Pruning Peaches & Nectarines

- To invigorate fruiting wood,
- To remove old and weak growth,
- To remove at least 50% of last year's growth,
- Thinning branches allow for space to allow light to reach throughout the tree.



Pruning Apricots, Cherry, & Plum Trees

- To thin out branches to reduce shading,
- For size and to promote new growth,
- **DO NOT remove spurs!**
- After 5 to 10 years, prune to renew spurs;
 - Cut back branches that get too long.



Pruning Apple & Pear Trees

- To shorten and renew spurs.
- **DO NOT remove spurs!**
- If you prune off the spurs; they will not grow back.



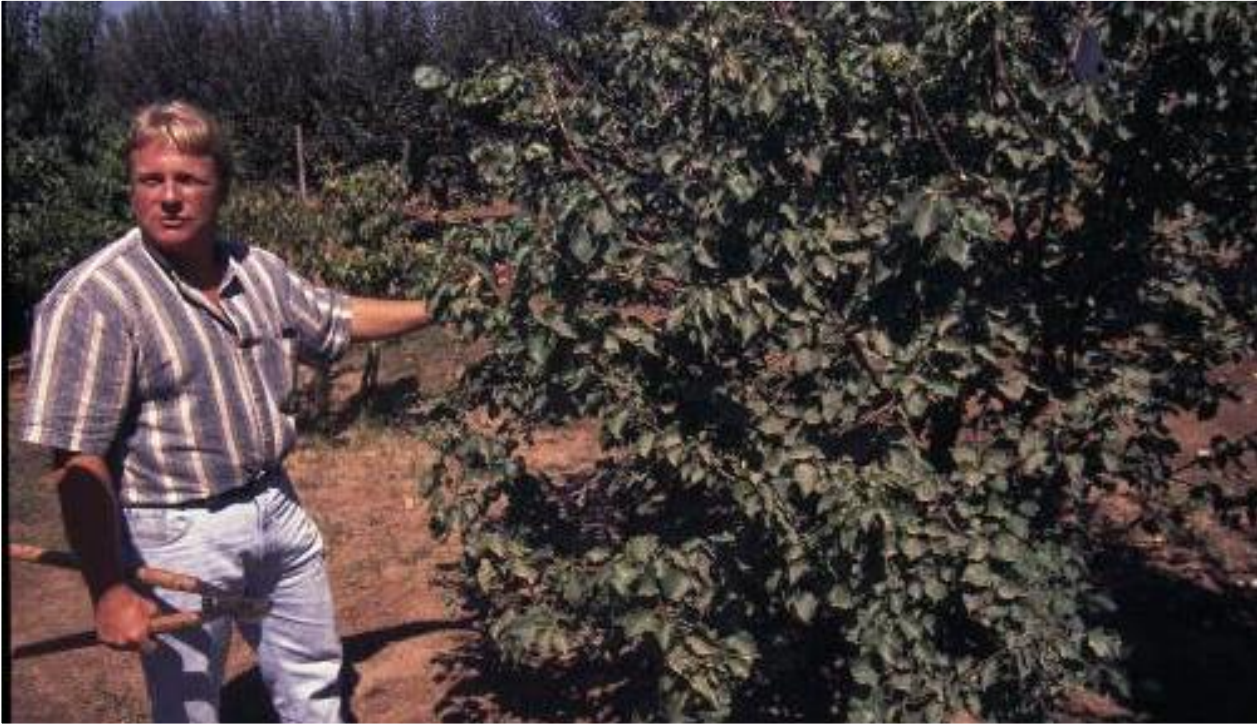
“Fruit Bush” Training Method



Only for newly planted trees



Fruit bushes kept at desired height...



Pruning Guidelines – Years 1 & 2

- Cut bare root fruit tree to knee height,
- Mid-spring – Cut back new growth by half,
- Mid-summer – Cut subsequent growth back by half,
- Thinning cuts for sunlight penetration,
- May need to prune 1-2 more times,
- Next, choose from one of these training systems...



Fruit Tree Training Systems

- ❖ Open Center
- ❖ Central Leader
- ❖ Espalier



Open Center – Commonly Used Method

- Peaches, plums, apricots, apples, pears, nectarines, & persimmon,
- Head back to 18"-24",
- Select scaffolds (desired main branches) during first two growing seasons,
- Prune as needed in dormant season,
- From initial planting, always keep the center open during the summer.



Open Center – Two-Year-Old Peach



Central Leader

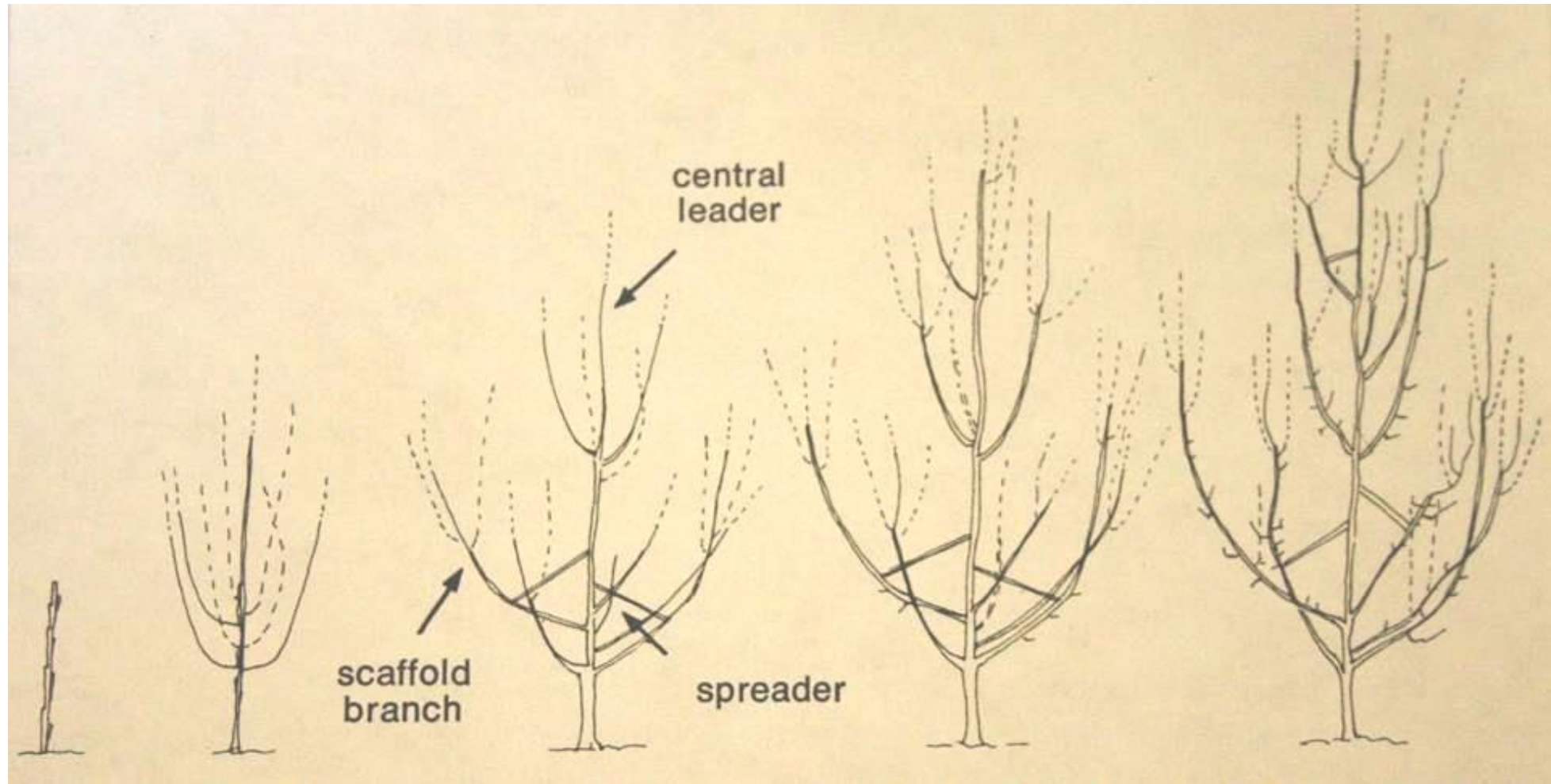
- Use for apples, pears, & Asian pears,
- Maintain leader, cut to desired height,
- Tie or stake lateral branches outward,
- Create 3-4 whorls* of branches
 - Branches offset from those below



*Whorl: A pattern of spirals or concentric circles.



Central Leader Training



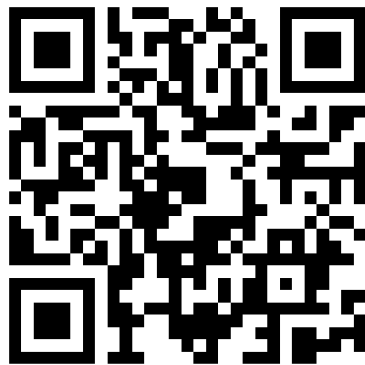
Espalier Training

- Yes, you can make a “fruit bush” espalier!
- Keep the main branches low,
- Be careful of the spurs on apples and pears.



Already have a fruit tree out of control?

- ❖ You can reduce the size of your tree over a span of 3 years using the steps from our free publication:
- ❖ **Pruning an Overgrown Fruit Tree**



As your trees grow, adjust your watering.

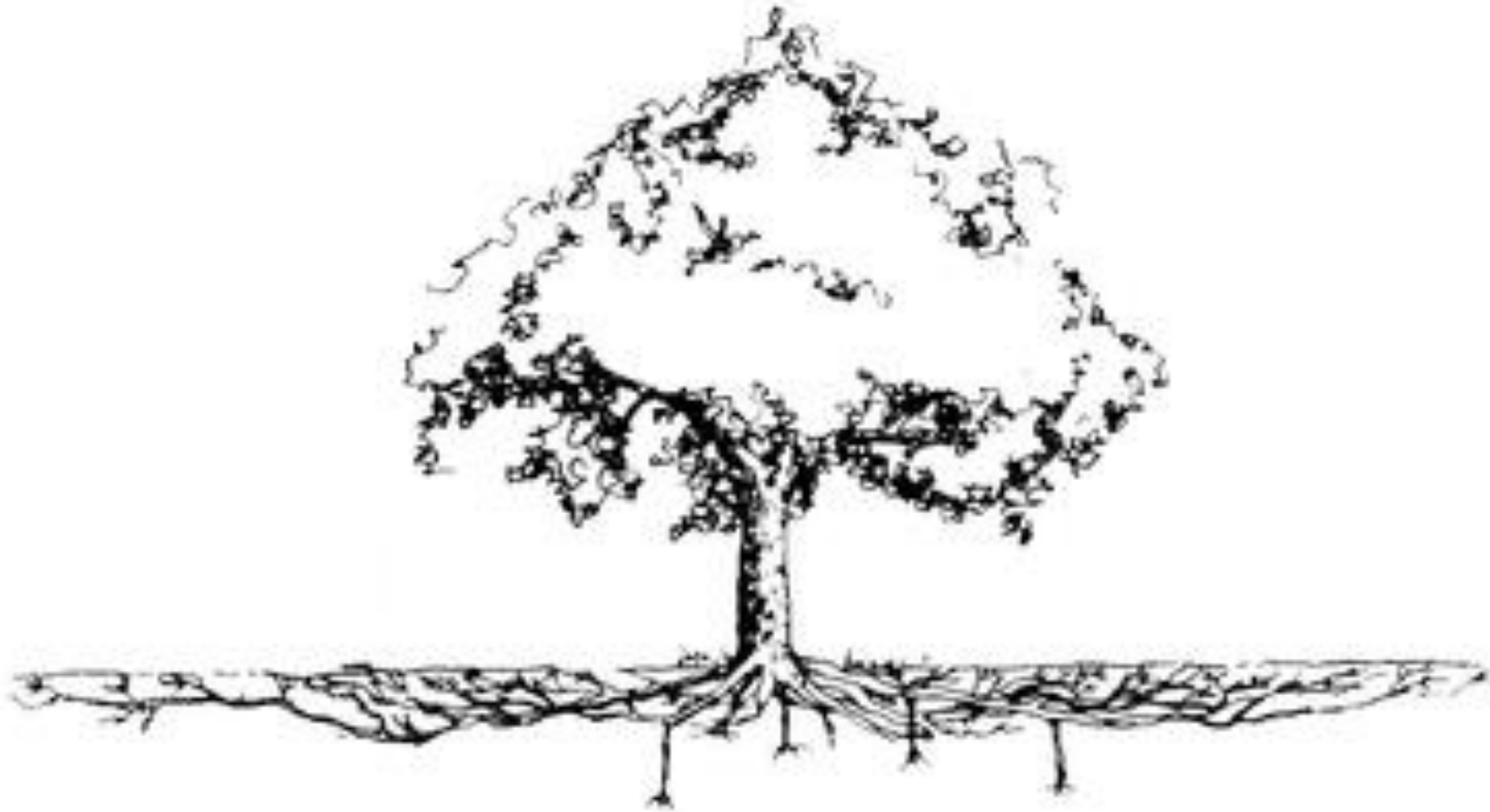
- Add additional emitters,
- Water when it doesn't rain,
- Remember what tree roots look like...
 - See next slides!



What most people think mature tree roots look like...

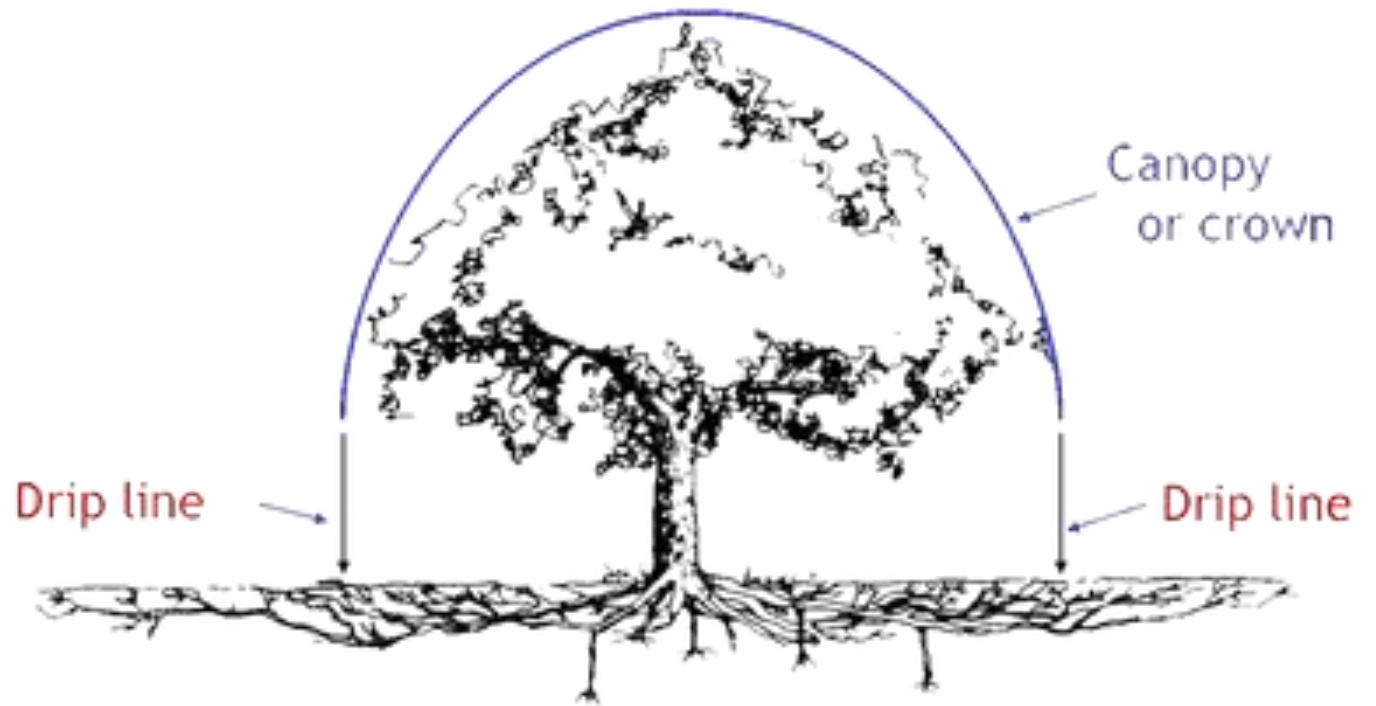


What tree roots actually look like...



How to water a mature tree...

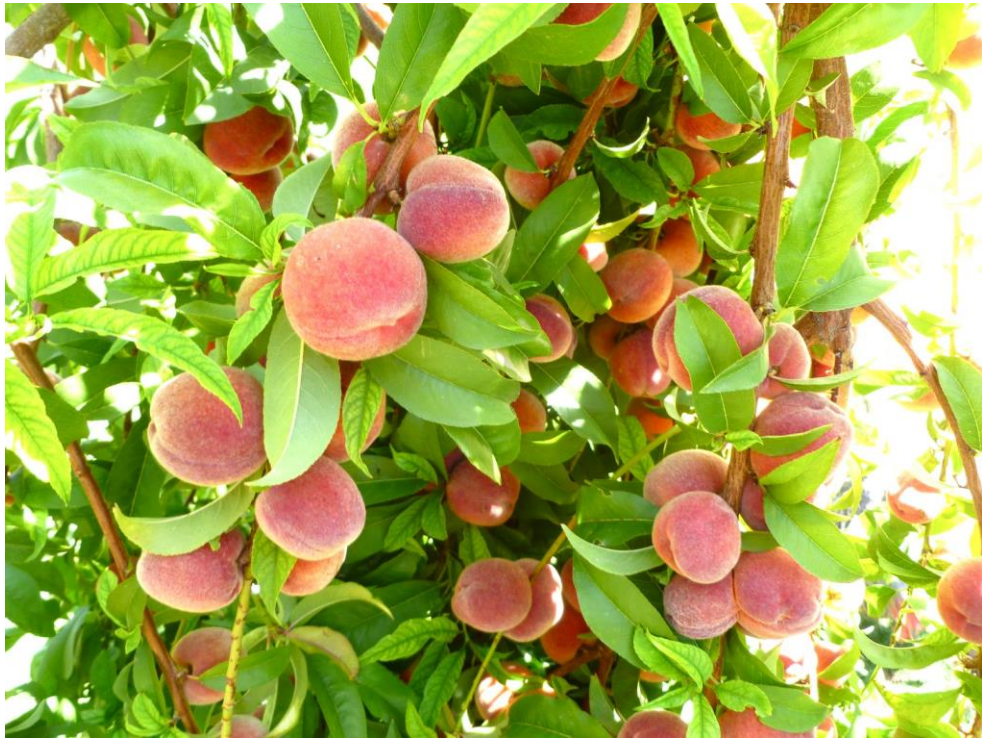
- Water under the canopy out to the drip line
- Water to a depth of about 18"



This illustration shows why it is important to water underneath the canopy and drip line of the tree.



Fruit Tree Thinning



Small fruits
clustered together



Dread of this task

Why thin?

Un-thinned fruit stays small and may rot without enough air circulation.



Thinned fruit reaches normal size.



When and How to Thin

- **When:** Fruit is $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 1" in diameter,
- **How:** Spacing depends on the tree type:
- **Peaches:** 6" **Apricots:** 3"-5"
- **Apples:** Thin to 1 fruit per cluster or 6" apart
- **Pears:** Thin to 1 fruit per cluster
 - No thinning of Bartlett Pears
- Fruit should **not** be touching at harvest.



Example: Peach Spacing



The ground after thinning...



“Worm” in your Apple, Pear or Walnut?

Probably codling moth.

Pick up a copy of our Quick Tips Card OR download it from UC IPM



Codling Moth

Codling moth, the infamous “worm” in the apple, is difficult to manage in the home orchard.

Soon after hatching, caterpillars bore into apples, pears, or walnuts and feed, leaving reddish-brown droppings (frass). Early-maturing fruit varieties are less likely to suffer damage. Use an integrated pest management (IPM) approach that combines several of the methods described below. Combining low-toxicity insecticides with nonchemical methods is the most environmentally sound approach. Trees heavily infested every year require carefully timed insecticide application.



Codling moth larva and damage in apple.

Codling moth life cycle:

- Adult moths emerge in mid-March to April and mate after sunset temperatures exceed 62°F.
- Tiny disc-shaped eggs are laid on fruit or leaves.
- Newly hatched larvae immediately crawl to fruit and bore inside.
- Larvae feed within fruit until mature then drop to the ground to pupate in soil or debris or under tree bark. Mature larvae overwinter under bark in cocoons and pupate in spring.
- Two to four generations occur per year in California.



Newly hatched larva and eggs.

Reduce codling moths with sanitation practices.

- Promptly remove infested fruit from trees. Look for worm entry points (“stings”) marked by tiny mounds of reddish-brown frass.
- Rake up and destroy dropped fruit as soon as it falls, especially in May and June.
- Sanitation alone won’t control the pest.

For more information about managing pests, visit ipm.ucanr.edu or your local University of California Cooperative Extension office.



Apples & Pears

- May need protection from codling moth, aka “The worm in the apple.”
- Protection from codling moth needs to start in spring.
- For more information read the UC IPM Pest Notes: *Codling Moth*.



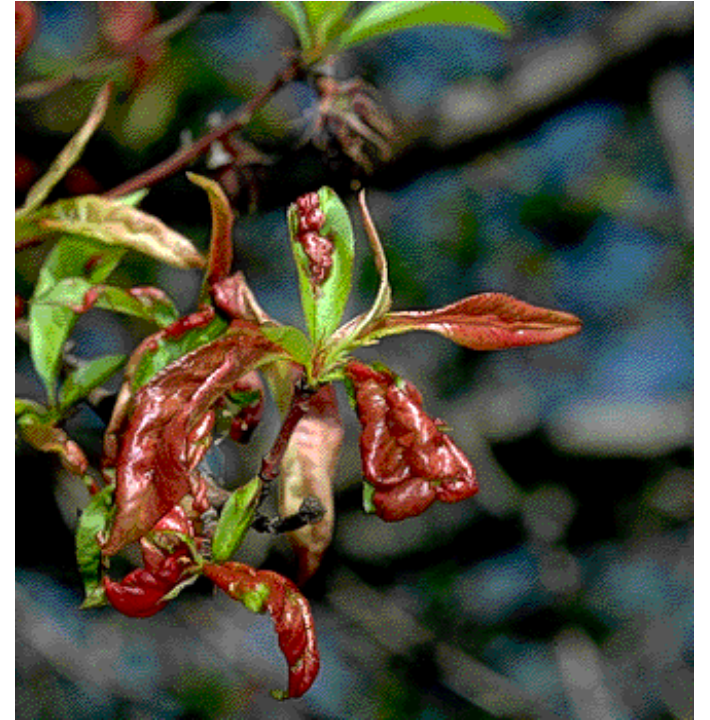
Pears

- Fire Blight: Can be a major problem; bacteria is moved around by bees and sprays are not effective.
- **Choose fire blight resistant pears**
- ‘Comice’ – Large, sweet & juicy
- ‘Seckel’ – Small pear
- ‘Winter Nelis’ – Coarse flesh
- ‘Warren’ – Ed’s favorite



Peach Leaf Curl

- Affects peaches and nectarines,
- If a fungal disease,
 - Fungal diseases spread by rain and wind,
 - Spores overwinter in buds and twigs,
- Prevention is KEY!
- Late fall **copper-based fungicide** application:
 - Fixed copper, basic copper sulfate, etc.,
- Second application recommended during rainy winters.



Plum Leaf Curl?

- Not a disease!
- Usually caused by aphids
- Look inside leaves to find the culprit



December Library Class Topic

Culinary Herbs

See examples of herbs that can be grown in containers or outside in a garden. Learn tips on using herbs to make tea and how to harvest them for cooking and baking.

Learn about herbs you may not be familiar with, too. Take home seeds to plant to start your own herb garden in spring!

| Date | Time | Branch |
|-------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 12/3 Tues | 6:00 pm | Salida |
| 12/7 Sat | 2:00 pm | Empire |
| 12/9 Mon | 1:00 pm | Ceres |
| 12/10 Tues | 6:00 pm | Oakdale |
| 12/11 Wed | 6:00 pm | Turlock |
| 12/12 Thurs | 1:00 pm | Patterson |
| 12/14 Sat | 2:00 pm | Riverbank |
| 12/17 Tues | 2:00 pm | Denair |
| 12/17 Tues | 2:00 pm | Waterford |
| 12/23 Mon | 5:30 pm | Modesto - CANCELED |



For Gardening or Pest Management Questions

- Contact our Help Line in person or by phone
 - Wednesday 9 AM to 12 Noon
 - (209) 525-6802, Leave a message.
 - Calls returned within 5 business days.
- Fill out a form with your question at:
 - Master Gardener will get back to you within 3 business days.

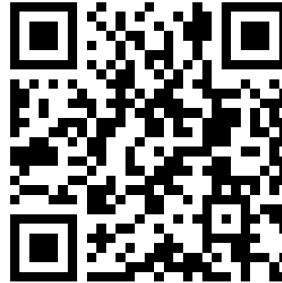


Stay in Touch!

- Sign up for our Newsletter, *The Stanislaus Sprout* for
- gardening & pest management articles
- Class announcements



- Follow us on Facebook & Instagram @ucmgstanislaus



What plants bloom during the hot summer?

Author: Denise Godbout-Avant

Published on: September 3, 2024

July and August are traditionally the hottest months of the year, and this year is breaking heat records everywhere. Many plants do not do well in the heat, but plants native to the Central Valley have evolved over time and are adapted to our hot summer weather. However, fewer plants bloom in the summer than during the cooler, wetter spring months. Pollinators such as bees, butterflies, moths and some birds feed on the nectar flowers almost year-round. A gardener who wants to help pollinators should consider having diverse plants in their landscape for every season to ensure something is blooming much of the year.



Sunflower, author photo.

What's blooming now?

Here are a few of my favorite California native plants that bloom during the months of July and August when little else is flowering:

California Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*) – With their leathery leaves, buckwheat shrubs are tough sun-lovers, and easy to grow. Once established it needs little to no water during the summer months. Abundant clusters of white, cream, yellow, and pink flowers appear as early as March and bloom all summer, drying to a red color. A good source of nectar and pollen during the drier months, it is a favored plant of a variety of pollinators including bees, butterflies and birds. Other good native buckwheat choices are St. Catherine's Lace (*Eriogonum giganteum*) and Santa Cruz Island buckwheat (*Eriogonum arborescens*).

You will receive a confirmation email, please verify your address when you receive it.



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Thank you for joining us!

- If we have time, we can go over some of these cultivars, otherwise, please review them on your own and use the resources in this presentation to help you find the best fruit trees for your backyard!
- Thanks,
- The UC Cooperative Extension Master Gardeners



Fruit Tree Cultivars for Stanislaus County Climate Zones

USDA 9b and Sunset Western Garden 14

Special thanks to Ed Laivo for his recommendations



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Fruit Ripening Categories

- **Early-season:** Late spring to early summer
 - **Mid-season:** Mid summer
 - **Late-season:** Late summer to fall
-
- *SF = Tree does not need pollinizer, is self-fruitful.*
 - *Taste Test Winner: Conducted at Dave Wilson Nursery*



Apricots



- ‘Blenheim’ – Early; Excellent flavor (SF)
- ‘Tilton’ – Mid; Good for canning (SF)
- ‘Moorpark’ – Mid; Rich flavor (SF)
- ‘Patterson’ – Mid; Fresh, dried or canning (SF)
- ‘Tomcot*’ – Early; Large, tart flavor

**Best with another pollinizer (any type)*



Apple Cultivars

- ‘Granny Smith’* – Crisp and tart
- ‘Gala’* – Sweet & tart
- ‘Fuji’* – Crisp & sweet
- ‘Jonagold’ – Crisp & juicy
- Mutsu – Very large, crisp & flavorful
- Newton Pippin – Tart cooking apple
- Golden Russet – Fresh, for cider, or cooking



*Good pollinizer for other apples.



Asian Pears

- Prone to fire blight; resistant cultivars not available,
- Prune out 6” from the source as soon as it appears.
- ‘Chojuro’ – Coarse; flesh is tasty,
- ‘Shinko’ – Juicy and flavorful,
- ‘20th Century’ – White flesh, popular variety
- ‘Hosui-juicy’ – Sweet white flesh



Cherries

- Ripen in May & June
- ‘Bing’ – Early; Most popular cherry
- ‘Brooks’ – Early, earlier than ‘Bing’, sweet.
- ‘Rainier’ – Mid; yellow and sweet.
- ‘Stella’ – Early; richly flavored, (SF)



Peaches

- ‘May Pride’ – Early; yellow nearly freestone; sweet & tangy
- ‘Redhaven’ – Mid; yellow freestone; most widely planted peach in the world.
- ‘O’Henry’ – Late; yellow freestone; large, sweet, juicy.
- ‘Arctic Supreme’ – Mid; white flesh nearly freestone; taste test winner.
- ‘Donut’ (Stark Saturn) – Mid; white donut shaped peach.



Nectarines

- ‘Double Delight’ – Mid; yellow freestone; taste test winner
- ‘Fantasia’ – Mid; yellow freestone, good flavor
- ‘Zee Glo’ – Late; yellow; superb flavor
- ‘Heavenly White’ – Mid; white flesh freestone; taste test winner
- ‘Arctic Star’ – Early; white flesh semi-freestone; taste test winner



Plums

- ‘Santa Rosa’ – Early; tangy, juicy (SF)
- ‘Elephant Heart’ – Late; rich flavor
- ‘Satsuma*’ – Late; sweet
- ‘Burgundy’ – Mid; excellent flavor (SF)
- ‘Laroda*’ – Late; taste test winner

*Pollinizer required



Pluot

Cross between Plum (70%), Apricot (30%).

- ‘Flavor Supreme*’ – Mid; sweet
- ‘Flavor King*’ – Late; taste test winner
- ‘Flavor Queen*’ – Late; greenish flesh; very sweet
- ‘Dapple Dandy’* – Late; taste test winner

*Pollinizer required



Others Crosses!?

There are also...

Apriums:

Apricot (70%), Plum (30%)

Plumcots:

Apricot/Plum About 50/50



Persimmons

- Self-fruitful; Harvested in fall **or** winter
- Fuyu: Flat; Eat fresh like an apple
- Hachiya: Pointed; astringent; used for baking



References

- Washington State University: *Garden Myths: Soil Amendments – Don't Amend Before Planting*



- Dave Wilson Nursery: *Backyard Orchard Culture*



- UC ANR Publications:
 - *The Home Orchard*
 - *The Master Gardener Handbook*

- UC ANR: *Amending Planting Holes in the Landscape*



Helpful UC ANR Publications

➤ Planting and Care of Young Trees



➤ Thinning Young Fruit



➤ Training and Pruning Deciduous Fruit Trees



➤ Pruning Overgrown Fruit Trees

