

The following is a quick guide to the different types of fruit trees available.

Apples

- Will grow in most soil conditions but prefers well worked, fertile soil.
- Plant in a sunny position that is sheltered if possible. Apples do best in temperate climates enjoying the winter chill for fruit set.
- Apples are prone to canker and powdery mildew and should be sprayed regularly for pests and diseases. The 'heritage' range has better disease resistance.
- Harvest time is generally from February through to April and trees can take up to four years to commence fruiting.
- While some varieties are self fertile, Apples generally like having a pollinator. This doesn't mean you need two trees as bees will often help with neighbouring trees.
- Most of our apples are grafted onto MM106 rootstock. This type is considered semi-dwarf, the trees will grow about 4m and it is suited for most soil types.

Be sure to check out our other edible plants in the catalogue.

Check out the website to see the range of trees coming. There are descriptions and suggestions for pollinators.

Apricots

- Apricots like well drained soil in a sunny location. They flower early so protect the buds from spring frosts.
- They generally like winter chilling and will ripen from early summer.
- Most varieties are self-fertile but if pollinated with another variety will produce heavier crops.
- A spray program is recommended especially in areas with wet springs. They can be affected by canker and some rots. Prune during summer to avoid risk of infection.



Cherries

- Plant cherries in a warm, sunny and sheltered site that has fertile soil, enriched with potash and lime. They do best in areas with cold winters and dry summers.
- Cherries are prone to aphids, bacterial canker (more info in our factsheets) and silver leaf. Spray accordingly.
- Fruit ripens from early summer and many are self fertile.
- Cherries fruit on one and two year wood as well as spurs on older wood. When pruning concentrate on shortening shoots to encourage new growth.

Figs

- Figs can be considered a subtropical tree but can be grown in cooler climates. Provide a sunny, sheltered location and protect from frosts while young.
- Plant in fertile, well draining soil.
- Figs really suffer from pests or diseases.
- Figs are self fertile and often produce two crops. The first is on last year's wood and the second is off the new growth.

Nectarines

- Like all stone fruit, Nectarines like a cold winter and a dryish spring. Plant in a sunny spot in well draining soil.
- The fruit ripens throughout the summer. All varieties are self fertile and will produce good crops.
- Nectarines are prone to a range of pests and diseases including leaf curl and require a spray program. At a minimum they need regular sprays of copper.

Peaches

- Peaches like to be planted in a sunny location that is warm and sheltered. They like well drained and fertile soils.
- Peaches require a winter chill period and need a regular spray to prevent dieback and leaf curl.
- They are self fertile trees and will produce a good crop from the fourth year onwards.

Pears

- Like all fruit trees, Pears do best in a sunny sheltered site in fertile soil.
- They do best in areas with cold winters and mild summers.
- Pears need a preventative spray program with regular copper sprays at a minimum.
- They are one of the best fruit trees to use as a specimen. They have a great form and are the best choice for espaliering.
- Pears ripen from mid-summer through to autumn. All varieties need another tree for pollination.

Plums

- Plums are tolerant of a wide range of soils but prefer a warm sheltered spot.
- They like an area that has cold winters but need protection from spring frosts.
- Plums need minimal care but can be affected by blast and silver leaf. Always prune in the summer for shape and size.
- Some varieties are self fertile but most need cross pollination. However, you can sometimes get lucky with neighbours trees.