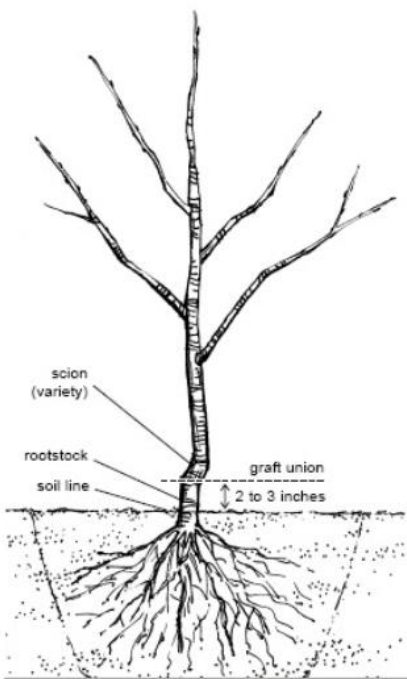


Success with Fruit Trees

- Fruit trees **prefer** well drained moist soil.
- They love to be in full sun, which is 6 hours.
- Trees requiring cross pollinators should be planted at least 20' away from each other but no more than 100' away. This allows the pollinators (bees and more) a much better chance of hitting both trees and producing fruit.
- Dig the hole twice as wide as the pot and with the graft union about 2 inches above the soil line.
- **We use a bag of soil conditioner for every tree we plant** to give them the best possible chance for survival due to the extra nutrients provided. Never assume you have good soil.
- Plant the tree deep enough so that the graft union is two to three inches above the ground. This planting depth will keep dwarf and semi-dwarf trees from growing into standard-sized trees.



Winter protection

Mulch the base of your tree 3 inches thick out to the canopy.

Use a tree guard to ward off wildlife from munching on the bark.

Fencing may be required where there are lots of deer.

Insect and disease control

- Clean up leaf, fruit and branch litter.
 - Prune in March and April when tree is dormant and there is less chance of disease. Remove any branches that rub on each other, or broken or downward growing branches.
- Maintain good soil health with compost or fertilizer.
 - Proper watering depends on the age of the tree. Young plants to 3 years old need to be watered regularly. In hot, dry weather, more watering is required. Be sure to let the soil dry out between waterings to avoid root rot.

Pollinators for fruit trees

- Apple trees require another cultivar pollinator with the **same bloom time**.
- Plum trees require a pollinator, use 'Toka'. Note: 'Mount Royal' does **not** require a pollinator.
- Pear trees require a pollinator.
- Peach trees do **not** require a pollinator.
- Cherry trees do **not** require a pollinator.