



fruit & nut tree pollination

POLLINATION

Fruit & nut tree pollination is the process by which pollen from the male flower parts are transferred to the female parts by pollinating insects, thus resulting in seed and fruit development. Weather plays a vital role during the flowering period. Frost/freeze events, prolonged rains or high winds can reduce pollination success and therefore quantity of fruit. Bee activity is critical, so having other inviting spring blooming plants nearby will increase your chances of successful pollination.

Selected tree varieties are able to produce fruit on their own, hence the term *SELF-POLLINATING*. Most **Apricot, Tart Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Walnut, European Plum** and **Persimmon** fall into this category. However, heavier crops will occur if a different variety of that type is available to cross-pollinate with.

The remaining tree varieties, including **Apple, Pear, Sweet Cherry, Pawpaw, Chestnut, Hazelnut** and **Japanese Plum** require a *SECOND VARIETY* of the same tree type to properly cross-pollinate with. **Please note that 2 trees of the same variety will not pollinate each other.** Locate cross-pollinating varieties within 50' of one another to help insure bee activity and pollen exchange between the trees.

SWEET CHERRY

Sweet cherries require a second variety of sweet cherry for cross-pollination. Some sweet cherries are self-pollinating, but will produce more if they are planted with second variety.

SWEET CHERRY POLLINATION CHART	BLOOM TIME	POLLINATOR INFORMATION	Bing Blackyork	Black Tartarian	Blushing Gold	Lapin	Rainier	Regina	Rynbrandt	Sweet Cherry Pie	Whitegold
Bing Blackyork	mid-late	RP	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Black Tartarian	mid	RP	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Blushing Gold	mid	RP	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Lapin	late	SP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Rainier	mid	RP	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Regina	mid-late	RP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Rynbrandt	mid	RP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Sweet Cherry Pie	early	SP	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Whitegold	early	SP	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

RP - requires pollinator
 SP - self pollination; will produce more with second variety
 Y - good pollinator for that variety
 N - will not cross pollinate that variety

PEAR

Pears require a second variety of pear for cross-pollination. Asian pears can be pollinated by a different Asian pear or by Bartlett or Bosc. European pear varieties are fully compatible.

PEAR POLLINATION CHART	Type	Asian, Shinko	Asian, Tawara	Bartlett	Bosc	Comice	D'Anjou	Red Bartlett	Summercrisp
Asian, Shinko	Asian	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Asian, Tawara	Asian	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Bartlett	European	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bosc	European	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Comice	European	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
D'Anjou	European	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Red Bartlett	European	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Summercrisp	European	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Y - Good variety for cross pollination
 N - Will not cross pollinate that variety

PLUM

Most European plums are self-pollinating, but will produce more if planted with a second variety. Japanese plums require a second variety of Japanese plum for cross-pollination.

PLUM POLLINATION CHART	POLLINATOR INFORMATION	Type	Duarte	Elephant Heart	Green Gage	Italian Prune	Red Ace	Santa Rosa	Shiro	Stanley Prune
Duarte	RP	J	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Elephant Heart	RP	J	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Green Gage	SP	E	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Italian Prune	SP	E	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Red Ace	RP	J	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Santa Rosa	SP	J	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Shiro	RP	J	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Stanley Prune	SP	E	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
<p>RP - requires pollinator</p> <p>SP - self pollination; will produce more with second variety</p> <p>E - European Plum</p> <p>J - Japanese Plum</p> <p>Y - good pollinator for that variety</p> <p>N - will not cross pollinate that variety</p>										

* Varieties may vary by location and time of the year