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 & 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** and **European Plum** 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.

APPLE

Bloom time is very important for apple tree pollination. Apples have a wide range of bloom times. For proper cross-pollination choose varieties that bloom at the same time or close to each other. An early and late variety will not pollinate each other, but an early and mid or mid and late should be successful.

APPLE POLLINATION CHART	BLOOM TIME	Empire	Gala	Golden Delicious	Granny Smith	Honeycrisp	Kinderkrisp	Liberty	Mcintosh	Pink Pearl	Red Delicious	Red Fuji	Red Prairie Spy	Zestar
Empire	early	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Gala	mid	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Golden Delicious	mid-late	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Granny Smith	mid-late	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Honeycrisp	mid	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kinderkrisp	early-mid	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Liberty	mid	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Mcintosh	early-mid	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Pink Pearl	late	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Red Delicious	mid-late	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Red Fuji	mid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Red Prairie Spy	mid-late	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Zestar	early-mid	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
FLOWERING CRAB														
Coralburst	mid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gladiator	mid	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lollipop	mid-late	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Prairefire	mid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Royal Raindrops	mid-late	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Y - Good variety for cross pollination

N - Will not cross pollinate that variety

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	POLLINATOR INFORMATION	Bing	Black Tartarian	Craig's Crimson	Evans Bali	Lapin	Montmorency	Rainier	Sweet Cherry Pie
Bing	RP	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Black Tartarian	RP	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Craig's Crimson	SP	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Evans Bali	SP	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lapin	SP	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Montmorency	SP	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Rainer	RP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Sweet Cherry Pie	SP	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N

RP - requires pollinator

SP - self pollination; will produce more with second 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	Anjou	Bartlett	Bosc	Comice	D'Anjou	Red Bartlett	Summercrisp
Asian, Shinko	Asian	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Asian, Tawara	Asian	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Anjou	European	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bartlett	European	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bosc	European	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Comice	European	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
D'Anjou	European	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Red Bartlett	European	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Summercrisp	European	N	N	Y	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

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

* Varieties may vary by location and time of the year

bordine's