POLLINATION GUIDELINES FOR FRUITS

APPLES & PEARS In order to have fruit, you need a second tree for cross-pollination and it should be within 150 m of your tree. Most apple and pear trees can be pollinated by insects carrying pollen from the neighbours' trees. A few varieties of ornamental flowering crabs, such as Spring Snow have sterile pollen. Trees of the same variety cannot pollinate each other. IE) a Goodland apple tree will not pollinate another Goodland apple tree.

APRICOTS European apricots are self-pollinating. Only one tree is needed for fruit production. Manchurian and Siberian apricots fruit more dependably when other apricot varieties or Nanking cherries are nearby.

BLUEBERRIES Are self-pollinating, but two or more varieties will result in better yields and larger berries.

CHERRIES Sour cherries are self-pollinating; only one tree is needed for fruit production.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES Currants and gooseberries are self-pollinating. Excellent fruit production can be obtained with just one plant. If currants are grown near gooseberries or jostaberries however, yields can be even better! Black currants perform better when different cultivars are grown together. Note that black currants will not cross with red or white currants; the reverse is also true.

GRAPES Are self-pollinating. Cross-pollination is not essential, but some hybrids may have non-viable pollen. In this case, purchasing 2 or more varieties would solve the problem. Regular pruning is essential for fruit production. To do this, remove all suckers from the base of leaves after the end of June. Remove ends of canes two to three leaves past the last fruit cluster. Remove all non-producing canes.

PLUMS In order for cross-pollination to occur, it is essential that the varieties bloom at the same time. Varieties that bloom mid-season will cross-pollinate both early and late-blooming varieties, as well as other mid-season bloomers. Many chokecherries as well as Western Sand cherry will also aid in cross-pollination. The closer the relationship between species, the larger and more abundant the fruit will be.

RASPBERRIES Are self-pollinating

SASKATOONS Are self-pollinating

STRAWBERRIES Are self-pollinating