

Planting Potted Fruit Trees

When planting, be sure to remove the tree from the pot. Try to keep as much soil around the tree as possible (if this is a bareroot tree it may have been potted up this spring & the soil may be loose on a newly potted tree). Plant the tree with the graft (the large knob at the bottom) approximately 2" above ground level. Planting too deep or not deep enough could kill the tree or impact fruit production. If your soil is poor, mix peat, compost or Activated Soil with black dirt, and add to your existing soil. This will encourage faster root growth and faster recovery from the shock of planting. After filling the hole halfway, add enough water to make the soil somewhat soupy. This will remove any air pockets that have formed around the root system. Use a slow release or water soluble fertilizer after planting, so the roots will not be burned.

Do not be surprised if your fruit tree does not produce fruit for the first few years. The first year it will send most of its energy to its roots (that's good), second year to its leaves, third year to its flowers, and fourth year to its fruit. You want a strong and healthy tree to support your fruit, so be patient.

Edging / Barrier Protection

Protect newly planted tree from your lawn mower & weed trimmer. This damage kills more trees than disease & insect combined. Place mulch barrier about 12" from the trunk of the tree. Mulch should never exceed more than 2". Mulch helps maintain moisture & controls weeds.

Watering

After planting in the ground, they will need regular water for up to two to three years. Water the first year is crucial, when the plant is developing its root system. Do not over water.

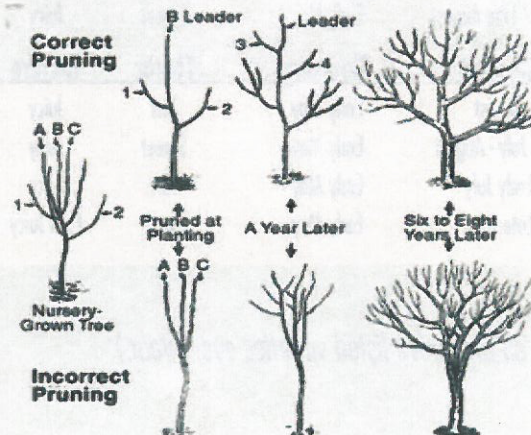
Staking & Wrapping Protection

Staking stabilizes the tree and will keep the trunk from shifting in strong winds, which can lead to new roots being broken off. Young trees are susceptible to cracks in the bark which are caused by the combination of cold winter temperatures and bright winter sun. Wrapping in winter can help to prevent from sunburn & extreme temperature changes. The wrap can also protect from rabbits and mice chewing on the soft bark. Wrap with a plastic spiral wrap as high as you think the snow will get or to at least the bottom branches.

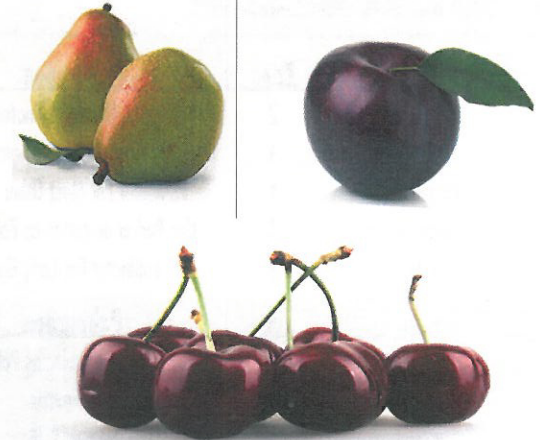
Pruning

When pruning be sure to use a sharp pruner and never rip branches from the tree. Prune out broken or dead branches first, then make cuts which allow the sunlight to shine into the middle of the tree (prune above an outward facing bud). Remove any crossing or rubbing branches. Try to never prune more than 1/3 of the new growth. Pruning is typically done in late fall or early spring when the tree is dormant.

AN EARLY SEASON BLOOMER WILL NEVER POLLUNATE WITH A LATE SEASON BLOOMER. PLANT WITHIN 100 FEET OF EACH OTHER FOR BEST POLLINATION.



PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, PEACH & CHERRY TREES



950 S Waukechon Street

Shawano, WI 54166

Phone: 715-524-2550

Fax: 715-524-6563

E-mail:

shawanolawnandstone@frontiernet.net

Website:

www.shawanolawnandstone.com



FRUIT TREE GUIDE



Pears	Zone	Pollination	Ripening	Blooming	Flavor	Texture	Storage	Fresh Eating	Pies	Canning	Baking
Early Gold	2	Use Ure as Pollinator	Early August	Early May	Sweet	Juicy	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good
Parker	4	Pollinator For Lucious or Summercrisp	August	Early May	Sweet	Tender	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Very Good
Patten	4	Pollinator For Most Other Pears	Mid-Sept	Early May	Sweet	Tender	Fair	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
Summercrisp	4	Use Parker or Patten as Pollinator	Mid-August	Early May	Sweet	Tender	Good	Very Good	Fair	Poor	Fair
Ure Pear	3	Pollinator For Early Gold	Mid-August	Early May	Sweet	Juicy	Poor	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Good
Plums	Zone	Pollination	Ripening	Blooming	Flavor	Texture	Storage	Fresh Eating	Preserves	Sauce	Fruit Size
BlackIce®	4	Use Toka or Waneta as Pollinator	Early August	Late April	Sweet	Juicy	Poor	Very Good	Jam/Jelly	Desserts	Large
Mount Royal	4	Self Fruitful	Late August	Early May	Sweet	Firm	Poor	Very Good	Drying	Desserts	Medium
Superior	4	Use Toka as Pollinator	Late August	Late April	Sweet	Juicy	Poor	Excellent	Jam/Jelly	Desserts	Large
Toka	3	Pollinator For Black Ice or Superior	Mid-August	Late April	Sweet	Juicy	Poor	Excellent	Jam/Jelly	Desserts	Small
Waneta	3	Pollinator for Black Ice	Late July	Late April	Sweet	Juicy	Poor	Very Good	Jam/Jelly	Desserts	Large
Apricots	Zone	Pollination	Ripening	Blooming	Flavor	Texture	Storage	Fresh Eating	Cooking	Canning	Fruit Size
Scout	3	Self Fruitful	Self Fruitful	Late April - Early May	Sweet/Mild	Juicy	Poor	Fair	Jam	Good	Medium
Peaches	Zone	Pollination	Ripening	Blooming	Flavor	Texture	Storage	Fresh Eating	Pies	Sauce	Baking
Contender	4	Self Fruitful	Mid / Late August	Early May	Sweet	Juicy	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Excellent
Cherries	Zone	Pollination	Ripening	Blooming	Flavor	Texture	Storage	Fresh Eating	Cooking	Preserves	Baking
Evans Bali	3	Self Fruitful	August	Early May	Tart	Juicy	Poor	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
Lapin	4	Self Fruitful	Late July - August	Early May	Sweet	Juicy	Poor	Very Good	Desserts	Very Good	Very Good
Mesabi	4	Self Fruitful	Early July	Early May	Tart	Juicy	Poor	Fair	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
Montmorency	5	Self Fruitful	Late June	Early May	Sour	Firm Juicy	Poor	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good



(We may not carry all the above listed varieties every year.)