

## FRUIT TREE POLLINATION

**APPLES:** Two different varieties with overlapping bloom times needed for maximum fruit production. Note: Most flowering crabapples will pollinate nearby apple trees if their bloom times overlap.

**APRICOTS:** Nearly all common varieties are self-fruitful.

**CHERRIES:** Most sweet cherries, such as ‘Bing’ require any other variety for cross-pollination.

Sour cherries (Montmorency) are self-fruitful.

**CITRUS:** Self-fruitful; do not require cross-pollination.

**PEACHES/NECTARINES:** Nearly all common varieties of peaches and nectarines are self-fruitful. ‘Red Haven’ semi-dwarf peach is best planted in pairs or with ‘Elberta’.

**PEARS:** Most European pears benefit from or require cross-pollination from two or more varieties. However nearly all European pears are suitable pollinators for other varieties that bloom at the same time. Some Asian pears are self-fruitful but better fruit production occurs when two or more different varieties are planted.

**PLUMS:** ‘Mount Royal’, like most European plums, is self-fertile but will benefit from cross-pollination from another European variety. ‘Toka semi-dwarf’, a Japanese-American hybrid, will benefit from pollination with another Japanese or American-Japanese hybrid. European plums will not pollinate hybrids and vice versa.

**NOTE:** Fruit trees which require two or more different varieties for pollination should be placed within 50-100 feet of each other to insure good fruit set.

*Information obtained from the Missouri extension service.*