

Pip Fruit Spray Programme

Dormant	GroSafe Free Flo Copper & Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil
Bud Swell -pink	As above
Full Bloom	Yates Fungus Fighter
Petal Fall	Yates Fungus Fighter & Success Ultra (add Enspray 99 if aphids appear)
3 Weekly until December	Yates Fungus Fighter & Success Ultra (add Enspray 99 if aphids or mites appear)

Stone Fruit Spray Programme

Dormant	GroSafe Free Flo Copper & Grosafe Enspray 99 Oil
Bud Swell	As above
Buds Showing	Yates Fungus Fighter
Petal Fall	Yates Fungus Fighter
Just prior to shuck fall	Yates Fungus Fighter
Shuck fall to harvest	Only if Oriental fruit moth or Grass grub beetle appear or are prevalent in your area apply Success Ultra
Leaf Fall	GroSafe Free Flo Copper & GroSafe Enspray 99 Oil

****Refer to our Fruiting Plants Health Care Programme for full info**



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DECOR
GARDENWORLD

Welcome to Decor Gardenworld *'Tauranga's Favourite Garden Stop'*

Decor has been in the Clark Family since 1967 - Dave and Ginny Clark are pleased to welcome you.

Please enjoy our ...

- Relaxed ambience
- Top quality plants
- Fabulous gift selection
- Advice you can trust
- Garden Design Service
- Garden Lovers Loyalty Card
- Popular Bloom Café
- Kids playground in a lovely garden setting

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Pip & Stone Fruit



Once upon a time fruit trees could be found in every New Zealand garden. Nowadays gardens are smaller and it is difficult to find space but if you choose carefully they can fit.

There are dwarf forms and varieties of most fruits which don't take a lot of space. These can be espaliered on a fence as space savers or planted in containers.

With planning you can have a continuous supply of fruit right throughout the year.



DECOR GARDENWORLD

'Tauranga's Favourite Garden Stop'

At a Glance

- Warm sunny position
- Choose fruits and varieties best suited to your area
- Some need a pollinator - check
- Feed and water

Pip fruit such as apples and pears have always been the most popular fruit because of their universal appeal and easy to eat over a long season. They are vitamin rich, great tasting and are relatively easy to grow. They are also very attractive trees with their spring blossom.

Stone fruit such as cherries, apricots, peaches, nectarines and plums are also favourites with the great variety of taste. Stone fruit does not keep as long as pip fruit but with the many varieties giving a spread of maturity, it is possible to plan a spread of harvest dates.

Dwarf varieties of most fruits are now available which are ideal where space is limited..

Where to Plant

Choose a warm sunny position, sheltered from strong winds. Pip and stone fruit trees will grow in most soils but in clay soils, raise plantings and add lots of compost.

When to plant

Pip and stone fruit trees are most commonly available in winter. Whilst winter is the main planting season, they can be planted at other times provided they are watered regularly.

Mulching

This is a highly recommended practice as it suppresses weeds and conserves moisture in the soil. A layer of mulch, compost or similar laid on the surface in October will prevent moisture loss and greatly benefit the trees.

After care

Feeding

Fruit trees benefit from an annual dressing of lime or gypsum in August, followed by an application of Tui General or Citrus & Fruit Tree Fertiliser in September.

Watering

Many fruit trees can withstand considerable dry periods but watering will greatly improve the result. It is best to water deeply a couple of times a week rather than a little often.

Pests and Diseases

There are a number of pests and diseases that attack fruit trees. If particular pests and diseases are very prevalent in your area it may pay to choose different fruits that are not affected.

Apples, pears and quinces can be attacked by codling moth, aphids, mites, black spot and powdery mildew.

Some new varieties are black spot tolerant.

Stone fruits (peaches, plums, nectarines and apricots) can be attacked by oriental fruit moth, aphids, leaf curl, brown rot, shot hole and rust.

Most diseases are minimised with a winter clean up of copper and oil spray, followed by early season sprays of fungicide prior to and just after flowering.

See the **Spray Programme** on the reverse panel for recommended products.

Pruning

Pruning is divided into two aspects:

1. Pruning to shape in the young stages
2. Pruning for continuous fruiting and maintaining shape of established trees

Pruning to shape is dependant on the variety and to some extent the shape you want.

Basically there are three shapes:

- Vase shape
- Central leader or pyramid and
- Espalier

Pruning cont'd:

Vase Shape

The traditional open centre with 3 to 4 main leaders for framework.

Central Leader or Pyramid

A more modern method as it takes less space and trees can be kept narrow. Ballerina apples are very suited to this method.

Espalier

An ideal method of training and pruning where space is limited.

Once you have decided on which shape you want you prune to achieve that. Always remember that the strongest new growth will come from the first bud below where the pruning cut is made.

Pruning for continuous fruiting is important once the tree has established. This is relatively easy once you know where the fruit will form.

Apples, pears, quinces, plums and apricots fruit on spurs for several years. New spurs form as old ones die.

Peaches and nectarines fruit on one year old wood.

That is, the wood grown last year will carry fruit this year. Hence when pruning do not cut this wood out but shorten it only and/or remove only some of it.

Pollinators

Many plums and some cherries and apricots require another variety to be grown near by to ensure pollination. Check with our staff to find which pollinators are required, if any.

Succession

Take care when selecting fruits and varieties, to choose a succession of fruit maturing times so that you have a steady continuous supply rather than barrow loads of everything all in 2 weeks.

Choosing dwarf varieties makes this easier.