

# Fruit Tree Guide

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# Fruit Tree Guide

Picking and eating your own home-grown fruit is one of life's real joys and not to be missed. The variety of fruit trees available to the home gardener has never been greater and there are fruiting plants for every garden, whether large or small. We hope you enjoy creating your own edible garden.

**Pollination** - Some fruit trees require cross pollination with another variety to ensure adequate pollination and fruit set. Where fruit trees require cross-pollination, specific information about suitable pollinating varieties is provided along with the description.

**Fruit Tree Heights** - Where possible, we have tried to give an indication of mature tree size. This is however just a guide as plant performance will depend on many factors such as soil, aspect, climate, water supply and so on. The term "**Traditional**" refers to regular size growing fruit trees. These trees are grown on regular rootstocks (not dwarfing rootstock) and grow larger than their dwarf counterparts.

\* = Denotes limited availability, seasonally available.

**Availability** - Fruit trees are available to coincide with their optimum planting times. For example, deciduous fruit trees are most available from mid-autumn to mid spring. Tropical fruits like Mangoes and Avocados are most available late spring and summer. For current availability of specific fruits check with your local Dawson's store.

**Our Guarantee** - We confidently offer an unconditional 12 months guarantee. If, for any reason any Dawson's plant fails to perform, we will happily give you a free replacement plant. Just bring in the plant and the sales receipt as proof of purchase.

## Traditional Apples

These traditional varieties grow to around 4m in height and width when mature.

**Anna:** A low chill variety with red blush over yellow skin and white flesh. Matures February. Bred in Israel, 1959. Pollinates with Dorsett Golden.

**Dorsett Golden:** A low chill variety with yellow skin. Matures mid-January. A chance seedling selected by Mrs Dorsett, in the Bahamas, 1954. Thought to be a seedling of Golden Delicious. Pollinates with Anna.

**Gala:** Pinkish-red skin colour. Matures late February. Bred by J. Kidd, New Zealand, 1934. Pollinators are Granny Smith, Golden Delicious, Lady Williams, Pinkabelle, Pink Lady and Sundowner.

**Golden Delicious:** Pale yellow skin with sweet low acid fruit. Matures mid- March. A chance seedling discovered in Clay County, West Virginia. Pollinates with Gala, Granny Smith, Jonathan, Lady Williams and Pink Lady.

**Granny Smith:** Ever-popular, rich green skinned apple. A vigorous grower. Matures early April. An Australian heritage variety from a chance seedling, selected by Maria Ann "Granny" Smith of Eastwood, N.S.W, in 1868. Pollinates with Gala, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Lady Williams, Pinkabelle, Pink Lady, Red Fuji and Sundowner.

**Jonathan:** A fine textured, sweet, red skinned apple. Originated on the east coast of the U.S around the 1860's or earlier. Matures Late February- early March. Pollinates with Gala, Granny Smith Golden Delicious, Lady Williams and Pink Lady.

**Lady Williams:** A Chance seedling found during the 1930's on the farm of Mr and Mrs Williams, near Donnybrook. A red skinned apple maturing June- July with excellent keeping qualities. Pollinates with Gala, Golden Delicious, Granny Smith or Jonathan.

**Pink Lady:** One of W.A.'s great exports! Pink-skinned, with juicy flesh and has a complex, tangy flavour. It has good keeping qualities and is a vigorous grower. Bred by John Cripps in Manjimup, W.A, 1973. It matures in May and pollinates with Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, Gala, Lady Williams, Red Fuji and Sundowner.

**Red Fuji:** Also known as Naga FU 2. Medium to large sized fruit with red skin and crisp, sweet, white flesh. Matures mid-April. Bred in Japan, 1939. Pollinates with Gala, Pinkabelle, Pink Lady, Golden Delicious, Granny Smith and Sundowner.

## Dwarf Apples

Dwarf Apples make use of dwarfing rootstocks to produce Apples that will generally grow to around 2.5m high and wide. Suggested spacing is 2.5 metres apart. Pinkabelle and Leprechaun are genetic dwarfs also growing to around 2m. You'll find Dwarf Apples ideal space savers for smaller gardens and they're great in pots.

**Dwarf Gala:** Pinkish-red skin colour. Matures late February. Pollinators are Granny Smith, Golden Delicious, Pinkabelle, Pink Lady, Red Fuji, and Sundowner.

**Dwarf Golden Delicious:** Pale yellow skin with sweet low acid fruit. Matures mid-March. Pollinates with Gala, Granny Smith, Jonathan, Lady Williams and Pink Lady.

**Dwarf Granny Smith:** Pale yellow skin with sweet low acid fruit. Matures mid-March. Pollinates with Gala, Granny Smith, Jonathan, Lady Williams, Pink Lady and Red Fuji.

**Leprechaun-Dwarf Granny Smith Apple:** A compact tree with an attractive pyramid shaped canopy. Produces full-sized, green skinned, Granny Smith apples and is ideal for growing in tubs. Matures in April. Its growth habit is identical to Pinkabelle and therefore that is its perfect planting partner. Pollinates with Pinkabelle (recommended) or any standard Granny Smith pollinator like Gala, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Lady Williams, Pink Lady, Red Fuji or Sundowner. Grows to 2m high and 1m wide.

**Dwarf Pink Lady:** One of W.A.'s great exports! It's pink-skinned, with juicy flesh and has a complex, tangy flavour. It has good keeping qualities and is a vigorous grower. It matures in May and pollinates with Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, Gala, Lady Williams, Red Fuji and Sundowner.

**Pinkabelle:** A compact apple, bearing pink skinned apples. Ideal for growing in containers. Matures late April-early May. Partially self-fertile, but crops best when planted with another pollinator such as Gala, Granny Smith, Golden Delicious, Leprechaun, Red Fuji or Sundowner. Grows to 2m high and 1m wide.

**Dwarf Red Fuji:** Also known as Naga FU 2. Medium to large sized fruit with red skin and crisp, sweet, white flesh. Matures mid-April. Pollinates with Gala, Pinkabelle, Pink Lady, Golden Delicious, Granny Smith and Sundowner.

## Traditional Apricots

Traditional varieties grow to around 4m high and wide. Apricots are self-fertile. Apricots are best pruned during several days of dry (and ideally windy weather) early in the dormant season (as soon as the leaves have turned yellow.)

**Moorpark:** An extremely popular variety producing large, yellow, red blush freestone fruit with an excellent flavour. Matures January.

**Trevatt:** Produces freestone fruit with pale apricot-coloured skin with red blush. Matures late December to early January.

## Dwarf Apricots

These dwarf varieties grow to 1.5-2m high and wide. Ideal for large pots and tubs.

**Dwarf Fireball:** Produces beautifully sweet, medium sized, freestone, deep-orange skinned fruit. Maturing November/December.

**Dwarf Newcastle (also known as Newcastle Early):** A heavy bearer of small orange-skinned, freestone fruit. It produces wonderful fruit full of flavour and well-suited to the metro area. Matures late November to early December.

**Dwarf Moorpark:** An extremely popular variety producing large, yellow, red blush freestone fruit with an excellent flavour. Matures January.

**Dwarf Trevatt:** Produces freestone fruit with pale apricot-coloured skin and red blush. Matures late December to early January.

## Avocados

Avocados are usually available in the warmer months. Provide protection from winter cold for the first two winters by driving in 3 to 4 stakes around the tree and wrapping the perimeter with clear plastic. Remove the plastic in spring and replace with shade cloth to provide protection from sunburn. Hass and Fuerte are traditional varieties which grow tall 4-10m.

**Fuerte\*:** A self-fertile variety, but cropping can be increased by pollinating with a Hass. Produces large green fruits. Seed is relatively small and flesh is rich and creamy. Can grow to a good-sized spreading tree. Reasonable cold tolerance. Matures May to September.

**Hass\*:** Self-fertile, but cropping is improved when Fuerte is used as a pollinator. Fruit is small, rough-skinned, black when mature and utterly delicious. Sensitive to frosts. Bears July to November.

\*Limited numbers, seasonally available.

## Banana

These tropical fruits are seasonally available over the warmer months. The main variety we supply is the Australian standard William Cavendish which is widely grown in Carnarvon and quite successful in Perth. Bananas require rich, well drained, moist soils. Protected sunny spots are ideal. Once a stem fruits, it dies, but it leaves pups (suckers) to take its place. The strongest sucker is then selected to be the new leader/fruiting stem. Cavendish Bananas grow to 2-3m tall.

## How to prune your Grape Vines Cane and Spur Pruning - what does it mean?

To prune grapes requiring spur pruning, simply select the most vigorous canes and cut these back to short spurs of two buds in length. In spring each of these buds produces a cane, which will bear a number of fruit bunches. Ideally spurs should be thinned, so that they are spaced about every 15 to 20cm among the main arms (branches). The following winter, cut off the upper cane arising from the two-bud spur and prune the lower cane back to two buds to maintain the spur.

Some grape varieties like Sultana are not fruitful when pruned to spurs, so require cane pruning.

To cane prune, rather than pruning back to spurs, select a number of the strongest canes arising from the main arms (branches) and prune these back to 8 to 15 buds each. Always leave one two bud spur below each selected cane to provide for cane renewal. Then twist or tie the canes onto support wires.

## Blueberries

Blueberries are one of the hottest trends in home fruit growing Australia wide. The selection we offer are low chill varieties well suited to Perth. We've been growing Misty and Sharpe for over 25 years and we still think they're the most reliable and productive varieties we've found. They thrive in pots and are proven performers in Perth. Both can grow to 1-2m in height and width, and are pretty much evergreen in Perth's climate. While Misty and Sharpe are both self-pollinating varieties, growing both varieties, will give bigger crops.

**Blueberry Burst:** A new Australian raised, low chill, large fruiting variety. Fruiting starts August-September and continues over a 3-4 month period. Grows to 1m high and 75cm wide.

**Blueberry Sharpe:** Attractive rounded foliage. Produces sweet fruit with a sharp tart flavour. Fruit tends to be carried more evenly along the branches than on Misty. Height 1-2m.

**Blueberry Sunshine Blue:** A low chill variety, needing only around 150 chill hours, so well suited to the Perth metro and coastal areas. Abundant, medium sized berries with sweet, rich flavour, Compact, semi-evergreen shrub well suited to growing in containers. Fruits December-February. Height 50-100cm.

**Blueberry Misty:** Lovely prominently veined, deep green foliage. Produces fruit with a sweet, complex flavour. Fruit tends to be clustered towards the ends of the branches. Voted by our customers as the sweetest tasting variety. Height 1-2m.

## Cherries

Recommended for cooler districts. Cherries grow to around 4m high and 3m wide.

**Lapins:** A self-pollinating variety. Produces large, dark red to mahogany skinned fruit with firm red, juicy flesh. Matures late December early January.

**Stella:** A self-pollinating variety. Produces large, black skinned fruit with dark red juicy flesh. Heavy cropper. Matures early-mid December.

## Chinese Gooseberry (Kiwi Fruit)

Chinese Gooseberries are vigorous deciduous vines, producing delicious fruit. A strong trellis or support is required to support the vines. Both female and male plants are required to produce fruit. The male does not produce fruit, but is required to pollinate the fruit bearing female vines.

One male vine can pollinate up to eight female vines. They require fertile soil, adequate moisture and protection from hot drying winds. Fruit matures summer-autumn.

## Figs

Figs do wonderfully well in Perth, providing delicious fruit for the table, drying or making fig jam. Main crop in late summer/ autumn. Figs grow to bushy trees to 4m high and wide.

**Adam:** Large, black skinned fruit with pink to red flesh. Large handsome foliage.

**Black Genoa:** Produces large, green to purple skinned fruit with red flesh and a sweet, rich flavour.

**Blue Provence:** An Australian heirloom variety. Skin colour brownish-green, blue tinged with distinct blue striping. Flesh is sweet, purplish-red coloured.

**Brown Turkey:** Produces large, brown skinned fruit with pink-amber flesh and a rich flavour.

**Deanna:** Produces large green figs, which ripen to a greenish-yellow skin with strawberry to amber, good quality flesh. Developed by the University of California.

**Jenny Smith Blue:** Medium to large sized fruit. Bluish-purple skin with pink - red flesh. Matures late January-February.

**White Genoa:** Produces large, green fruit with red flesh.

## Goji Berry

Produces red, anti-oxidant rich berries throughout summer and autumn. The Goji berry, is a sprawling, long-lived perennial. It develops multiple fruit bearing branches and can grow to 2-3m in height. Plants enjoy a trellis or structure to scramble over. Prune in early spring and after fruiting.

## Guavas

**Pineapple Guava (Feijoa sellowiana):** An attractive, evergreen shrub producing small and oval shaped fruit, great for fruit salads, jams and chutney. Group planting recommended for improved pollination and fruit set. Matures in winter.

**Strawberry Guava (Psidium Cattleianum):** Also known as Cherry Guava. Attractive, evergreen shrub to small tree, usually 1-3 metres tall. Leathery, glossy green foliage. Masses of small red skinned fruit 2-3.5cm across filled with tangy white flesh and many seeds. Self-fertile. Matures late summer. Suitable for hedging.

## Grapes

These wonderfully hardy and productive vines provide bountiful fruit and welcome shade when planted on a pergola.

**Autumn Royal:** Late maturing, seedless American variety with bluish-black skin and sweet, yellow flesh. Matures at end of season April-May. Spur Prune.

**Crimson Seedless:** Produces seedless, crimson berries. Maturing early March. Prune to canes of 15 buds length.

**Dawn Seedless:** Medium sized, green-gold, muscat flavoured berries in short, tight clusters. Matures February to Mid-March. Spur prune.

**Flame Seedless:** Produces red, seedless berries. Matures early January. Spur prune.

**Italia:** Produces large, round, seeded, golden blushed, Muscat flavoured berries. Matures mid-February to early April. Spur prune.

**Gordo Blanco (aka Muscat of Alexandria, White Muscat):** A famous variety of ancient origins. Medium to large sized, seeded, crispy, greenish-gold berries with muscat flavour. Matures February. A versatile grape used for table grapes, drying and wine making. Spur Prune.

**Perlette:** Seedless variety used for fresh eating or drying. Medium sized green-golden berries finished with a mild muscat flavour. A vigorous vine, maturing early January. Spur Prune.

**Ribier:** A vigorous variety, suitable for pergolas or high trellis. Produces large bunches of reddish-black, round, seeded berries. Matures February. Spur prune.

**Red Globe:** Very popular table grape. Produces bunches of large, rounded, seeded, red berries. Matures mid to late February. Prune to canes of 8 buds each.

**Sultana:** Produces classic, green, seedless berries, developing a golden blush with age. Matures late January. Prune to long canes of 8-14 buds length.

# Fruit Tree Guide

continued...

## Mangoes

Mangoes are evergreen trees capable of growing to around 4-8m in Perth and are available from late spring. Provide shade for young trees for their first two summers, as they are prone to sunburn, until they adjust to our climate. Both grafted and seedling Mangoes will begin fruiting as little as 3 to 4 years after planting. Grafted trees will sometimes fruit a year earlier than seedling grown trees.

**Seedling Mango Kensington Pride\* (Bowen):** The standard Australian mango, producing large, delicious, highly coloured fruit, which matures in February.

## Mulberries

What childhood would be complete without climbing a backyard Mulberry tree and feasting on its delicious fruit?

**Hick's Fancy:** A vigorous, rapid growing tree that produces prolific, delicious red-black berries. Matures late spring. A quick grower to 4-6m high, control with regular pruning.

**White Mulberry\* (Alba):** A rapidly growing tree, producing multitudes of long, greenish-yellow berries. Matures October-December. Height 4 x 4m.

## Multi-Grafted Trees

Make the most of limited space and enjoy the fruit of multiple varieties off the same tree!

## Double Grafted Fruit Trees

**Double Grafted Apple - Gala/Red Fuji:** Double grafted with pinkish-red skinned Gala, maturing late February and Red Fuji, red skinned maturing mid-April.

**Double Grafted Apple - Crimson Crisp/Pixie Crunch:** Dark red blushed Crimson Crisp and red blushed Pixie Crunch, both maturing early March.

**Double Grafted Apple - Golden Delicious/Granny Smith:** Grafted with golden skinned Golden Delicious maturing mid-March and green skinned Granny Smith, maturing early April.

**Double Grafted Apricot - Moorpark/ Trevatt:** Featuring Moorpark, medium to large orange skinned fruit, maturing late December - early January and Trevatt, medium to large pale apricot coloured skin maturing mid-December.

**Double Grafted Peach - Tasty Zee/ Double Jewel:** Grafted with two great modern Peaches. Tasty Zee with super sweet, white flesh, maturing mid-late January and Double Jewel with red skin and yellow flesh, maturing late December.

**Double Grafted Pear - Packhams/ Williams:** Grafted with Bartlett, yellow skin, white flesh, matures mid-January and Packhams Triumph with pale lemon skin, maturing early-mid February.

**Double Grafted Plum - Flavor Supreme/ Mariposa:** Grafted with Mariposa, blood red flesh and dark maroon skin, maturing early to mid-January and Flavor Supreme with green-maroon blushed skin and pinky red-dark red flesh, maturing mid-late December.

**Double Grafted Peach/Nectarine - Nectazee/ Pixzee:** Grafted with Trixie® Nectazee Miniature Nectarine, highly coloured fruit with yellow flesh, maturing mid-January and Pixzee® Miniature Peach with red blushed, yellow fleshed fruit, maturing mid-late January. Height at maturity around 1.5m.

## Triple Grafted Fruit Trees

**Apple Crimson Crisp/Pixie Crunch and Williams Pride:** Grafted with three of Flemings easy care Apples. Dark red blushed Crimson Crisp and red blushed Pixie Crunch, both maturing early March. and William's Pride, red streaked and blushed fruit maturing mid-late January.

**Apple Gala, Pink Lady and Red Fuji:** Grafted with pinkish-red skinned Gala, maturing late February, juicy, pink-red skinned Pink Lady, maturing in May and Red Fuji, red skinned maturing mid-April.

**Apple Golden Delicious, Granny Smith and Jonathan:** Grafted with golden skinned Golden Delicious maturing mid-March, red skinned Jonathan, maturing late February and green skinned Granny Smith, maturing early April.

**Triple Grafted Peach/Nectarine Double Jewel, Queen Giant and Tasty Zee:** Grafted with Peach Tasty Zee with super sweet, white flesh, maturing mid-late January and Peach Double Jewel with red skin and yellow flesh, maturing late December. Also Nectarine Queen Giant with white flesh, crimson-red blushed fruit, maturing late December.

## Traditional Nectarines

Traditional style trees are self-fertile and grow to around 4m high and wide.

**Arctic Rose:** A taste sensation. Producing freestone, white, sweet-fleshed fruit with red blushed skin. Best eaten while still firm, like an apple. Matures mid-January.

**Fantasia:** Produces yellow fleshed, freestone fruit with red blushed skin. Matures mid-late January.

**Goldmine:** Produces medium-sized clingstone fruit with red skin and juicy white flesh. A reliable cropper. Matures early February.

**May Grand:** Produces fine flavoured, freestone nectarines, with yellow flesh and highly coloured red blushed skin. Matures mid-December.

**Queen Giant®:** Produces white-fleshed, freestone fruit with crimson red blushed skin and full flavour. Fruit matures late December-early February.

**Spicezee:** A nectarine/plum cross. Maroon-red skinned fruit with pale green to white flesh. Distinctive juicy flavour. Freestone fruit, matures mid-January. Purplish-pink blossom in spring followed by red spring new foliage which fades to green over summer. Vigorous, upright tree to 4 x 4m.

**Sunbob:** Medium to large, red blushed skin with yellow flesh. Semi-clingstone. Well flavoured, sweet fruit. Low chill variety well suited to the metro and coastal districts. Not recommended for frost prone districts. Matures late November-early December.

**Sunsnow:** Medium to large, red blushed skin, over a light greeny-white ground colour. White, juicy, clingstone flesh. Low chill variety well suited to the metro and coastal districts. Not recommended for frost prone districts. Matures early to mid-December.

**Sunny Belle:** A medium size, early white flesh nectarine with 60% red skin covered in light sugar speckles with excellent flavour. Ripens early October. Low chill variety requiring only 100-275 chill hours. Well suited to Perth and much of coastal WA.

**Sunwright:** Produces good flavoured, medium-sized, firm, clingstone fruit with red speckled over yellow skin. Matures December

**White Satin:** A white fleshed nectarine with bright red blushed skin. Matures December. Low chill variety.

## Dwarf/ Compact Nectarines

**Dwarf Crimson Baby:** A dwarf tree growing to 1.5 to 2m in height and width. Produces fruit with smooth red skin and yellow flesh. Matures early November.

**Trixie® 'Nectazee' Miniature Nectarine:** Another dwarf variety ideal for tubs or small gardens. Produces pink spring blossom, followed by highly coloured, full-sized fruit. A freestone variety with yellow flesh. Grows to 1.5m in height and width. Matures mid-late January.

**Dwarf Royal Gem:** A dwarf tree growing 1.5 to 2m in height and width. Produces medium-sized, red-skinned, clingstone fruit with unique pink blushed, white flesh. Matures early December.

**Dwarf Sunset Nectarine:** Produces double, pink blossoms in spring followed by full sized, freestone, red skinned fruit with delicious yellow flesh. It has attractive red foliage throughout the season. And grows to 80cm in height and width. Matures in late December.

**Dwarf Tuscany:** A dwarf tree growing 1.5 to 2m in height and width. Produces medium to large, freestone, red-skinned, white fleshed, fruit. Matures early February.

## Olives

The classic Mediterranean tree! Olives are extremely hardy and long lived once established. They prefer relatively frost free districts and slightly alkaline (limey) soils. Olive trees left to their own devices will tend to develop a very dense canopy and regular pruning is required to limit height and keep the trees fairly open in the centre of the canopy. Olives are generally considered as self-fertile. They grow to around 4m x 4m and recommended spacing is 6-8m apart.

## Need to know more?

Our friendly staff will be happy to advise you about selecting and growing fruiting plants. Just ask! See our Fruit Fact Sheets online at [www.dawsonsgardenworld.com.au](http://www.dawsonsgardenworld.com.au)

**Garden Harvest:** A new, compact growing variety, growing to just 2-2.5m high and 2m wide. Great as a hedge or container Olive. Suitable for pickling. Matures in autumn.

**Kalamata:** A sought after and famous pickling variety. Grows to a medium sized tree. Leaves are larger than most other olives. Kalamata fruit has a characteristic slight curve near the base. Traditionally pickled when fruit is fully mature and purple/black in colour. Matures April-May.

**Manzanillo:** A very good all-round variety. Tree habit is low and spreading, making it easy to harvest. It's a heavy bearer of medium sized olives, suitable for either pickling or oil production. Traditionally used for green pickled olives. Matures May.

**Mission:** (AKA New Norcia Mission) Good dual-purpose olive, producing good oil and can also be utilised for pickling. The Mission grows tall, so it requires pruning to keep to an easy picking size. It also does well in colder areas. Matures April-July.

**Volos:** Traditional Greek pickling variety. Large, oval shaped fruit makes it an ideal pickler. Has high oil content. Can be used for either green or black pickled Olives. Matures April-June.

**Oliva di Cerignola:** Has the largest fruit of any Olive we sell. Produces large, elongated, oval shaped fruit with a high flesh to seed ratio. A famous pickling variety, originally from the village of Cerignola, in Puglia, southern Italy. Matures April-June.

## Passionfruit

These quick growing vines are a must for the home gardener. We have moved away from grafted passionfruit varieties because of their troublesome suckering root-systems.

**Edulis Black:** Black/purple skinned fruit with sweet, tangy, yellow flesh. Ideal for topping that pav! Quick grower. Non grafted, non suckering. Matures summer.

**Sunshine Special:** A local variety originating in Mundijong W.A. Large fruit filled with delicious pulp. Skin colour red/purple over the warmer months and tending to be more purple/ green over the cooler months. Non grafted, non-suckering variety.

## Paw Paw/Papaya

These tropical fruits are seasonally available over the warmer months. The Paw Paws we offer are bisexual and in theory self-fertile. However as they are seed grown, the reality is that the resulting seedlings are variable. While the majority of seedlings will be bisexual, some will also be male or female. To overcome this variability and to ensure adequate pollination, the best policy is to plant in groups of three or more. Paw Paws require frost free conditions and do best in improved, well drained soils in sunny protected positions. Plants can grow to 2-3m tall. Provide shade for young plants which are very susceptible to sunburn.

## Peaches

### Traditional Peaches

These traditional varieties are self-fertile and grow into attractive rounded trees to 3-4m x 3-4m. Spraying to prevent Peach Leaf Curl is essential. Spray in late winter-early spring at the early bud swell stage. Suitable sprays include Yates Liquid Copper.

**Crimson Rocket:** A unique new variety with a naturally narrow and upright growth habit. Produces medium-sized, yellow fleshed, freestone, juicy, sweet fruit, perfect for dessert. Ideal for growing in pots. Matures mid-January.

**Delight-ful:** A large peach with good sugar levels in the flesh and 50% red skin over yellow background. Peach rust resistant. Ripens end of September/October. Low chill variety requiring only 100-275 chill hours. Well suited to Perth and much of coastal WA.

**Double Jewel:** Produces double pink flowers in spring followed by good flavoured, yellow fleshed, freestone fruit with red-blushed skin. Matures late December.

**Early Beauty:** A highly coloured, sweet, yellow fleshed peach with very little acid. It has a firm flesh with a small amount of red pigment in the flesh. Ripens Early October. Low chill variety requiring only 100-275 chill hours. Well suited to Perth and much of coastal WA.

**Flordagold:** Produces large, clingstone fruit with light red over yellow skin and juicy yellow flesh. Matures mid-December.

**Okee Dokee™:** Produces a flat style, clingstone fruit with yellow flesh and red blushed skin. Matures February.

**Peacharine:** A Peach/Nectarine cross producing large, freestone fruit with smooth red blushed skin and yellow juicy flesh. Matures mid to late January.

**Tasty Zee:** Produces very sweet, rounded, medium-sized, white fleshed, freestone fruit with highly coloured, dark red skin. Matures mid to late January.

**Tropic Beauty:** Produces large red to pink skinned, clingstone fruit with yellow flesh. Matures mid-December. Good low chill variety well suited to the metro and coastal areas.

**Tropic Snow:** Produces large to medium, firm, white-fleshed, freestone fruit with pale pink blush over green skin. Good flavour. Matures early-mid December.

**White Opal:** Medium-large, rounded red blushed fruit. Sweet, white fleshed, clingstone fruit. Matures Late December-early January. Good low chill variety, suitable for coastal areas. May require fruit thinning.

## Dwarf Peaches

**Dwarf Flordagold:** Produces large, clingstone fruit with light red over yellow skin and juicy yellow flesh. Matures mid-December. Grows to 1-2m high.

**Dwarf Golden Queen:** Famous canning and bottling variety. Golden skin and flesh colour. Clingstone. Height and width to 1.5-2m. Late season maturity, March-April.

**Trixie® 'Pixzee' Miniature Peach:** A dwarf peach producing spring pink flowers followed by full sized delicious, yellow fleshed, freestone, red blushed fruit. Ideal for tubs. Matures mid to late January. Grows to 1.5m in height and width.

**Valley Red Dwarf:** Produces medium-sized, yellow fleshed, freestone fruit with red-blushed skin. Matures early March. Grows to only 2m high.

## Pears

### Traditional Pears

Pears are tall vigorous trees growing to 4 x 4m. Pears require cross pollination.

**Bartlett (also known as Williams):** Produces medium to large, white-fleshed fruit with smooth yellow skin. Good flavour. Matures January. Pollinates with Beurre Bosc and 20th Century (Nijisseiki).

**Beurre Bosc:** Produces large, brown-skinned fruit with an excellent flavour. Matures February. Pollinates with Bartlett and Red Sensation and 20th Century.

**Josephine De Malines:** Produces medium sized, roundish, green/yellow skin. A highly flavoured variety, maturing in March. Pollinates with Kosui, Packham's Triumph and 20th Century.

**Packham's Triumph:** A very popular variety with clear yellow skin and a delicious flavour. Matures February. Pollinates with Josephine De Malines.

**Red Sensation:** Produces red skinned, medium to large fruit. Similar in shape and size to Bartlett. Creamy white, smooth-textured flesh. Matures early February. Pollinates with Beurre Bosc and 20th Century.



## Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pears grow 2-2.5m high and 1.5-2m wide.

**Dwarf Bartlett (also known as Williams):** Produces medium to large, white-fleshed fruit with smooth yellow skin. Good flavour. Matures January. Pollinates with Beurre Bosc and 20th Century (Nijisseiki).

**Dwarf Beurre Bosc:** Produces large, brown-skinned fruit with an excellent flavour. Matures February. Pollinates with Bartlett and Red Sensation and 20th Century.

**Dwarf Josephine De Malines:** Produces medium sized, roundish, green/yellow skin. A highly flavoured variety, maturing in March. Pollinates with Kosui, Packham's Triumph and 20th Century.

**Dwarf Packham's Triumph:** A very popular variety with clear yellow skin and a delicious flavour. Matures February. Pollinates with Josephine De Malines.

**Dwarf Red Sensation:** Produces red skinned, medium to large fruit. Similar in shape and size to Bartlett. Creamy white, smooth-textured flesh. Matures early February. Pollinates with Beurre Bosc and 20th Century.

**Dwarf Sunshine (tropical Pear):** A self-fertile, low chill variety well suited to the metro area. Produces sweet white fleshed fruit with yellow skin. Can be harvested when skin is still green and will ripen to yellow. Matures January to February. Can also pollinate with Bonza.

## Nashi Pears

**Nashi Pear Kosui:** Rounded, fruit with Sweet, juicy white flesh with high sugar. Skin colour is golden-bronze over a green-yellow ground colour. Pollinate with 20th Century. Matures mid-February.

**Nashi Pear 20th Century (Nijisseiki):** Produces round yellowish-green fruit with creamy-white flesh and a delicious crisp flavour. Partly self-fertile. Pollinates with Bartlett, Beurre Bosc, Kosui, Josephine and Red Sensation. Matures mid to late February.

## Persimmon

**Fuyu:** Self-fertile, non-astringent variety maturing mid-autumn-early winter. Glossy orange skinned, rounded fruit. Delicious complex, sweet flavour. Attractive autumn foliage colour is an added bonus. Tree size approximately 4 x 4 metres.

## Plums

### Traditional Plums

Plums are vigorous trees growing to 4 x 4m. Plums require cross pollination.

**Amber Jewel:** Sweet amber coloured flesh and red blushed skin. Pollinate with Santa Rosa. Matures January.

**LittleChum (Cherry Plum):** Small rounded to heart shaped, red skinned fruit. Small, seed size and juicy, yellow flesh which has a lovely balance of plum and cherry flavours. Clingstone. An upright tree due to its plum and cherry parentage. Pollinates with Primetime, Santa Rosa and Louisa.

**Lusia:** A self-pollinating variety producing distinctive heart-shaped, large fruit with red blushed skin and yellow, sweet, juicy flesh. Freestone. Matures late January to early February.

**Mariposa:** Produces large, heart-shaped fruit with red flesh and a good flavour. It has a good keeping quality. Semi freestone. Matures mid-January. Pollinates with Ruby Blood, Satsuma or Santa Rosa.

**Primetime:** Medium to large, heart shaped fruit. Red to purple coloured skin. Flesh is yellow with some pinky-red colouration diffused throughout. Pollinates with Santa Rosa. Clingstone variety, maturing late December to early January. Grows to 4 x 4m.

**Ruby Blood:** Juicy, freestone, blood Plum. Dark red to purple tinged skin, dark red flesh. Matures mid-late February. Pollinate with Mariposa, Santa Rosa or Satsuma.

**Santa Rosa:** Produces excellent, tasty, yellow fleshed fruit with crimson skin. Clingstone. Matures late December. Pollinates with Ruby Blood, Satsuma or Mariposa.

**Satsuma:** Produces delicious, juicy blood coloured fruit with dark red skin and flesh. Freestone. Matures mid-January. Pollinates with Santa Rosa or Mariposa.

## Dwarf Plums

Dwarf Plums grow to 1.5-2.5m tall. Ideal for small garden and large tubs. Plums require cross pollination.

**Dwarf Gulf Ruby:** Produces large, yellow fleshed fruit, with pink-red skin. Matures early to mid-December. Considered self-pollinating but will pollinate with Santa Rosa or Sunrise Gulf. A low chill, clingstone variety.

**Dwarf Mariposa:** Produces large, heart-shaped fruit with red flesh and a good flavour. It has a good keeping quality Semi freestone. Matures mid- January. Pollinates with Ruby Blood, Satsuma or Santa Rosa.

**Dwarf Plumcote Spring Satin:** A Plum/Apricot cross. Produces showy white flowers, followed by yellow/red fleshed fruit with rich, dark plum coloured skin. Matures late November to early December. Partly self-pollinating, but better with a pollinator like Plum Mariposa. Grows 2m high.

**Dwarf Santa Rosa:** Produces excellent, tasty, yellow fleshed fruit with crimson skin. Clingstone. Matures late December. Pollinates with Ruby Blood, Satsuma or Mariposa.

**Dwarf Satsuma:** Produces delicious, juicy blood coloured fruit with dark red skin and flesh. Freestone. Matures mid-January. Pollinates with Santa Rosa or Mariposa.

**Dwarf Sunrise Gulf:** Produces small, red blushed fruit with yellow flesh. Well suited to the metro area and coastal districts. Matures early December. Pollinates with Gulf Ruby.

## Pomegranates

Pomegranates are an ancient fruit. They're very hardy and one of the easiest fruits to grow. They thrive in our Mediterranean climate. Pomegranates can be maintained as a large shrub or small tree growing 3 to 4m high and wide. They flower in spring and summer and fruit matures late autumn to early winter. Pomegranates are self-fertile.

**Gulosh Rosavaya:** A Russian variety with very decorative, slightly elongated fruit with light, pink-red skin colour. Produces large, red, juicy grains with an exceptional flavour.

**Mollar de Elche:** A variety selected from the town of Elche, in Valencia, Spain. Produces exotic, pink-blushed fruit, filled with delicious, jewel-like juice sacks surrounding edible seeds.

**Wonderful:** Produces showy double red flowers in late spring to early summer, followed by large orange-red blushed fruit, which matures mid-May-early June. Produces a high quality juice. The Californian Pomegranate juice industry is based on this variety. Attractive, yellow autumn foliage. Frost hardy.

## Prunes

**D'Agén:** A partially self-fertile variety. One of the best prunes. Produces medium-sized, rich, sugary fruit. Excellent for drying. Matures February. Pollinates with Robe de Sergeant. Grows to 4 x 4m

**Robe de Sergeant:** Produces very sweet, medium-sized, dark blue to purple fruit. Matures early to late January. Pollinate with D'Agén. Grows to 4 x 4m.

## Quince

Quinces are hardy fruits noted for their showy display of white spring blossom and late season, golden skinned aromatic fruit. Quinces are self-fertile and grow into small trees of around 3 x 3m. They are worth growing just to make your own home-made Quince paste!

**Pineapple:** An old American variety bred by Luther Burbank in California. More apple than pear shaped fruit with pale golden coloured skin, flesh carries a slight pineapple flavour. Matures May- early Winter..

**Smyrna:** Produces large, roughly pear-shaped fruit. A vigorous, productive tree, even at a young age. Matures May- early Winter.

## Strawberries

Grow your own delicious strawberries. Our container grown plants are ideal for planting up your pots, hanging baskets or your own strawberry patch.

**Chandler:** A high yielding, brilliantly coloured variety with exceptional flavour. Medium to large conical to wedge shaped fruits. Main fruiting period is spring through till mid-Summer. Originally bred for Southern Californian conditions and well suited to the Perth metro area.

**Fragoo:** This variety is both decorative and delicious with unique, pink flowers followed by sweet, red fruit. Extra-long runners are a feature adding to its appeal when grown in pots and baskets.

**Temptation:** A compact growing variety ideal for container and basket growing. Heart shaped, deep red, delicious fruit.

## Citrus customers note:

We also stock a range of dwarf and semi dwarf citrus trees.

Semi dwarf citrus grow about two thirds the size of a regular citrus tree. In most cases depending on the variety, this means trees will grow to between 2 to 3m on maturity. Semi-dwarf trees can be readily grown in large tubs or in the garden spaced 2m apart. These will begin fruiting earlier than regular-sized trees. They're highly productive and have high nematode and phytophthora (root rot) resistance.

Dwarf citrus trees are ideal for container planting as they grow to mature sizes of around 1.75-2m tall.

## Citrus Fruits

Citrus fruits are a must for the home garden. Citrus are very tough and rewarding fruit trees. Traditional citrus trees generally grow to around 3-4m x 3m. Many varieties are now also available as dwarf or semi dwarf trees, these are ideal for large tubs and smaller gardens (see text box for more on dwarf and semi-dwarf Citrus).

## Cumquats

**Calamondin:** Prolific producer of small round, orange skinned fruits. Fruit flavour is acidic, suitable for marmalade making. Matures over winter-late spring, providing wonderful winter colour. Small tree to 3m.

**Meiwa:** Round to nearly round, orange skinned fruits. Rind is thicker and sweeter than Nagami, bitter-sweet, acid flesh with few seeds. Fruit size relatively large for a Cumquat, usually larger than Nagami. Fruit provide wonderful winter colour, maturing over winter-spring. An attractive small tree to 2-3m. Reasonable cold tolerance. Ideal for jams and marmalades and preserving in alcohol and liqueurs.

**Nagami:** A beautiful fruiting and ornamental small tree, growing 3 to 4m high. Nagami is the most popular cumquat variety. It produces plentiful small, oval, orange fruits. The rind is mildly sweet and the flesh is moderately acidic in flavor, ideal for marmalade, liqueurs and crystallizing. An attractive container plant. Matures July to September.

## Grapefruits

Grapefruits perform well in Perth. Fruit matures between July and September.

**Marsh Seedless:** A very popular seedless variety. Produces large, pale yellow skinned fruit, with white/yellow flesh. Matures June to September.

**Rio Red:** Rio Red is a medium-sized tree producing large fruit with heavily pigmented pink to red flesh.

**Star Ruby:** A red-fleshed variety usually seedless to few seeds. Produces thin-skinned fruit with sweet flesh and a high juice content. Matures June to September.

## Lemons

The indispensable home fruit. Everyone needs a lemon!

**Eureka:** A very hardy, rewarding variety. A large, roughly rounded tree. Produces and carries some fruit all year round. Main crop matures late winter to early summer. A prolific producer of large, rough skinned fruit. Every garden should have one.

**Lemonade Tree:** A compact small tree, bearing rounded, lemon-like fruit. The flesh has a sweet, low acid flavour that can be eaten fresh or squeezed to make lemonade. A heavy cropper, ideal for pots.

**Lisbon:** A heavy cropping variety, similar to Eureka, however the fruit is smaller and the skin is smoother and thinner. High quality, Juicy, high acid fruit. Tends to have a heavy, main crop ripening over winter-spring and carries some fruit for much of the year. Good cold tolerance. Becoming very popular with commercial growers.

**Lemonicous:** A dwarf "patio" lemon, similar to Lots of lemons. This is a dwarf form of Meyer Lemon, recommended for container planting where it excels, producing bountiful, full sized fruit. Main crop winter, spring, but tend to spot flower and fruit at other times.

**Lots of Lemons:** A dwarf form of the popular Meyer Lemon. Produces an abundance of full-sized, smooth skinned fruit. Ideal for growing in containers. Grows 1-1.5m high on average.

**Meyer:** A smaller growing tree, ideally suited to growing in containers or small gardens. Produces rounded, thin-skinned, juicy fruit, maturing mainly during winter. Sweeter in flavour than other lemons. A heavy bearer, even as a young tree.

## Limes

**Australian Rainforest Pearl:** A native Finger Lime selection. Finger-like fruit is reddish-brown in colour and contains red blushed juice sacks with lime flavours. Use in marinades, sauces and salads. A hardy, thorny, small to medium tree best kept to 3-4m. Suitable for large tubs. Matures autumn-winter.

**Australian Red Centre Lime:** A cross between native Finger Lime and a Mandarin. Produces small, red-skinned, oval fruit, 3-5cm long. Matures winter. Grows to 2m high - ideal for pots.

**Australian Sunrise Lime:** A Finger Lime-Calamondin cross. Produces small, oval to pear-shaped, yellow-skinned fruit with a tangy lime flavour. Matures winter. It has wiry spiny branches and grows 2 to 4m high, smaller if kept clipped.

**Kaffir:** A slow growing, thorny small tree of irregular shape. Leaves are widely used in Asian cooking to impart a lime flavour.

**Tahitian Lime:** A larger growing tree, well suited to Perth. Fruit resembles a lemon. The fruit rind varies from green to yellow/orange at maturity with seedless, greenish/yellow flesh and an acidic-lime flavour. Matures June to July.

**West Indian:** A large shrub or small tree, bearing small, round, green to yellow fruit, with green flesh and a true lime flavour. Carries fruit for most of the year. This variety is less cold tolerant than Tahitian Lime.

## Mandarins

**Emperor:** A recommended mid-season variety. Heavy cropping, producing large, easily peeled, sweet fruit that contains few seeds. Matures July.

**Honey Murcott:** High juice content and high sugar to acid ratio. Yellow-orange, easily peeled skin and sweet, flesh. Has some seeds. Matures August-October, sometimes later.

**Imperial:** An early maturing Australian variety. Produces small, pale orange, sweet and tangy fruit. Contains few seeds. Matures April to July.

**Japanese Seedless:** A very early maturing variety with sweet, low acid fruit that's easy to peel. Matures April to June.

**Ortanique:** The latest maturing Mandarin variety, with fruit maturing August to September and hanging on tree till well into late spring. Produces fruit with highly coloured skin with sweet, juicy, full-flavoured flesh.

**Silverhill:** A seedless variety, producing fruit with smooth, thin skin and sweet, juicy flesh. Matures April to July.

## Oranges

**Arnold Blood:** An Australian blood orange selection originally from South Australia. Produces seedless, sweet fleshed fruit. Skin colour is orange with some red-maroon blushing, flesh colour is orange with some red-maroon pigment patches. Requires long hot summers and cold, nippy nights to produce best flesh pigmentation. Degree of colour pigmentation displayed in low chill, coastal areas is limited. Matures July-September.

**Cara Cara:** Produces a low acid and virtually seedless navel Orange. Cara Cara's pink coloured flesh is sweet to taste, with subtle cherry undertones and is extremely juicy. Matures winter.

**Navelina:** Produces very sweet, slightly oval shaped fruit. A vigorous medium-sized tree. Matures May

**Tarocco Ippolito:** A newer blood orange variety developed in Sicily. Seedless small to medium sized fruit. Skin colour orange to red blushed. Will develop some red-maroon pigmentation near the coast but local trials have shown degree of pigmentation better cooler inland sites. Good sugar /acid balance. Becoming popular in Europe.

**Valencia:** A popular sweet orange, producing medium-sized, very juicy fruit. Matures September to December.

**Washington Navel:** The most popular home garden variety. Produces large, seedless, juicy fruit. Matures May to September.

**Tangelo Minneola:** Produces highly coloured, almost pear-shaped fruit. A very juicy, excellent eating variety. Matures July to September.

## Nut Trees

### Almonds

Almonds bloom very early in spring, covering themselves in white blossom. Bird netting is essential to protect developing nuts from feathered thieves!

**All In One:** Self-pollinating, producing sweet, flavourful, soft shelled Almonds on a semi dwarf sized tree. Matures mid-February. Grows to 3 x 3m.

**Dwarf Self-Pollinating Almond:** Ideal for the home garden. A heavy bearer of soft-shelled, sweet, flavourful almonds. Dwarf form only growing to 1.5 to 2m in height and width. At this size it's so easy to net and protect your crop. Fits into any garden and ideal for pots and tubs. Matures mid-February.

### Chestnuts

Recommended for cooler districts. Chestnuts are substantial trees, growing as large as 10 x 10m. To ensure pollination, plant with another Chestnut variety or seedling.

**Flemings Prolific\*:** A grafted variety. Prolific bearer of medium to large, light brown nuts. Matures late March to mid-April.

**Seedling Chestnut\*:** Grown from the seed of trees specially selected for their fruiting habit and large-sized nuts. \*Very limited numbers available.

### Hazelnuts

Recommended for cooler districts. Hazelnuts are suckering shrubs forming a thicket. They can grow to 3-4m high.

**American White\*:** Produces large mahogany to brown nuts. Pollinates with Cosford.

**Cosford\*:** Produces medium-sized nuts with a light brown thin shell. A reliable cropper. Pollinates with American White. \*Very limited stocks available.

### Macadamia Nuts

Macadamias are self-fertile and are fairly large trees growing 5 to 8m high.

**Grafted Macadamia:** Trees grafted with reliable Macadamia selections. Grafted trees start producing nuts after about 5 years. Mature nuts fall from February to September. Limited seasonal availability.

# Fruit Tree Establishment and Care



**Position:** Generally all fruit trees do best in full sun positions.

## Planting Fruit Trees:

**Container Grown Trees:** When planting any fruit tree, give it a good soak before removing it from the container. Soil improvement at planting time is vital! Dig a hole at least 60cm wide by 60cm deep. Blend one part Dawson's Organic Soil Improver with two parts soil removed from the hole. Return some of this mix to the bottom of the hole. Remember to set the plant in the hole no deeper than the soil level in the container and then backfill soil mix around the roots. Use any left-over soil to make a shallow well around the plant. This will help retain water and direct it to the root system. Newly planted fruit trees are very vulnerable to drying out. To avoid this, ensure adequate watering is provided during the critical establishment period.

**Bare Root Trees:** These are dormant trees sold during winter. When taken out of the pots the soil will usually fall off the roots. Use soil improver to get them off to a flying start (see planting container trees). Make a mound of soil in the bottom of the hole. Take your bare root tree and position the roots so that they fan out over the mound. Before back filling the rest of the soil mix, check the tree is planted to the right level. Often the soil stain on the stem will indicate the correct level to plant the tree. The bud union should be above the soil level. It's a good time to add a stake now, as you can see where the roots are. Then backfill the rest of the soil mix and water in well.

## Watering

When watering established fruit trees, 2-3 deep waterings a week is the minimum. When establishing trees extra hand watering for the first summer will be essential. Water young trees every second day for their first season, in their second year in the garden, 2 deep soaks twice a week will do. Soil wetting agents like Eco Wet allow water to penetrate into water repellent, sandy soils. Apply at planting time and re-apply six months later. Or, for a more permanent fix, try the kaolinite clay based, soil builder Soil Solver.

## Staking

Many fruit trees, particularly those planted as bare rooted plants, will require staking for the initial establishment period. Plants should be loosely tied to stakes and generally stakes can be removed about three to five months after planting.

## Mulching

All fruit trees will benefit from maintaining a weed/ grass free area around them. You can further benefit your trees by applying a mulch around them (but remember not to mulch right up to the trunk of the tree as this can cause collar rot). Suitable mulching materials include garden compost, wood chips, coarse grade bark and straw. Mulch to a depth of at least 5-10cm thick.

## Fertilising

**For The First Season:** No fertilising is required until growth commences. Then feed the young tree by sprinkling 50gms of a balanced all purpose fertiliser, such as Dawson's All Purpose Fertiliser every 5 weeks for the first growing season (spring through till early autumn). Remember to water in well.

**For Established Trees:** The most important fertilising times are late winter-early spring and again in early autumn. Spring is by far the most important feeding time as trees do the bulk of their growing over the spring to early summer period. Always feed with quality all purpose or specialist fruit fertilisers like Eco Growth Prime Garden, Dawson's All Purpose Fertiliser or Searles Fruit and Citrus Food. Apply fertiliser at recommended rates, evenly below and out some distance from the canopy (tree roots actually extend much further than the area below the canopy). Whenever adding fertiliser, don't apply to dry soil and make sure fertiliser is well watered in.

## Pruning

The main aim of fruit tree pruning is to establish a framework of productive fruit bearing branches, remove dead or diseased wood, inter-twined branches, thin over crowded branches and to control height. Fruit trees are generally maintained to a height of about 2.5-3m, this allows for easy harvest and maintenance. Generally deciduous fruit trees are pruned in winter and it's a good idea to seal pruning cuts with a pruning paint.

If you are unsure of where flower buds are, wait till flowering time and prune then. Always make angled cuts, just above an outward facing bud. An excellent illustrated introduction to pruning fruit trees can be viewed online courtesy of Flemings Nurseries at [www.flemings.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/pruning\\_multi\\_page.pdf](http://www.flemings.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/pruning_multi_page.pdf)

**Summer Pruning:** Pruning deciduous fruit trees to restrict height is best done in summer as summer pruning has a growth suppressing effect as opposed to winter pruning which has a strong stimulating effect. Summer pruning is easy, just go through once or twice during the growing season and cut back growth that's too tall, too long, or sticking out to far. This often be long, whippy, new growth branches extending beyond the desired canopy height.

## Bird Control

Bird attack on fruit crops can be devastating and disheartening. Simple frames can be made out of stakes and flexible poly/pvc pipe to drape bird net over.

## Pest and Disease Control –

Our staff are ready to help you with practical advice about pest and disease control. It's always helpful if you can bring in a sample of diseased foliage or damaged fruit, as it makes diagnosis much easier. Environmentally friendly controls and chemicals are now available for many of the common pests and diseases affecting fruiting plants.

**Preventative Spraying** is often a good idea to protect fruit trees, some recommended treatments are:

**For Citrus Leaf Miner:** Spray trees fortnightly during peak growth periods when citrus "flush" with new growth. The light film of oil will protect developing foliage as it matures. Spray with Eco-Oil. A trap is also available, the eco-CLM trap. The trap uses pheromones to attract and trap male citrus leaf miner wasps and prevents them from mating with females. Fewer females reduces the overall population giving better protection for your citrus trees.

**To prevent various fungal diseases on deciduous fruit trees:** Spray trees twice a year, once in autumn at leaf fall and in spring at early budswell stage. Spray with Yates Liquid Copper.

**To prevent Powdery Mildew on Grape Vines:** Spraying should take place at intervals of 2, 4 and 6 weeks after budburst and again just before flowering. Foliage must be monitored for the rest of the season and extra sprays carried out if required. Spray with Eco-Fungicide (used in conjunction with Eco-Oil).

**To prevent Leaf Curl in Peaches and Nectarines:** Spraying to prevent Peach Leaf Curl is essential. Spray in late winter-early spring, at the early bud swell stage. Suitable sprays include Yates Liquid Copper.

## Fruit Fly Control

**Mediterranean Fruit Fly (Medfly)** is the number one pest of fruit trees in W.A. To control Medfly, we need a community approach. The efforts you make will not only help reduce Medfly in your garden but the whole fruit growing community. **The best approach is to control Medfly year-round**, using a combination of techniques including trapping, bait spraying, exclusion and good hygiene practices. **Remember together we can beat Medfly!** For more see [medflychallenge.com](http://medflychallenge.com)



**Fruit Fly Trapping:** Is easy to do. It works by attracting fruit flies with bait mixtures. The smell of the liquid bait mixture attracts fruit flies onto the trap. Unable to escape they drown in the liquid. Remember for best Medfly control you need to be using trapping year round.

**Home-Made Fruit Fly Traps:** Try making your own out of used plastic soft drink or milk bottles\*. Melt or drill 1-2 holes about 10mm wide). Above and below the holes, stick on a band of bright yellow duct or masking tape. Fill bottles to at least one third with a mixture of protein and a sugar source such, as beer and Vegemite. A popular recipe is 1 litre of water, ½ tbs of cloudy ammonia, ½ teaspoon of vanilla essence and 100g of white sugar. Hang baits at about 1.5m above the ground. Remember to replace bait liquid every few weeks. Ideally hang two home-made traps per tree. Also place traps in a few non-fruiting trees and in plants close to the neighbour's fence as decoys to keep Medfly away from your fruiting plants. \*As a precaution it's a good idea to soak labels off any old bottles or containers you use.

**Cera Trap®:** is a ready to use, organic, pesticide free fruit fly trap. Cera Trap contains a unique protein based liquid solution that is very attractive to fruit flies. Continues to work for 3-4 months. Recommended backyard application rate is 1 Cera Trap per fruit tree. Refill packs of the bait solution are available.

**Bait Spraying:** Eco-Naturale® is an organic certified product for fruit fly control. The product is a mix of a protein attractant and the chemical Spinosad (based on a naturally occurring bacteria). The attracted Medfly are poisoned by ingesting the bait mixture. It can be applied with a sprayer or hand sprayer with nozzle set to produce coarse droplets. Spray is directed to the underside of foliage through the middle portion of the tree. It can also be applied to small, preferably yellow boards, made from any suitable non porous material and hung in the mid-section of the canopy. Only small amounts of bait solution are needed (see product packaging for further information). Again it is best to commence bait spraying when fruit is at a very immature stage, preferably immediately after flower drop. Winter is another key time for bait spraying as Medfly will target citrus during winter. Eco-Naturale® must be re-applied at weekly intervals.

**Fruit Fly Exclusion Netting:** Provides a physical barrier to fruit fly, so if you net fruit, as soon as possible, you end up with perfect fruit. Remember that the netting must not touch the fruit, otherwise the fly will still sting the fruit. Fruit must be completely protected by netting and securely tied off to effectively exclude Medfly. Exclusion while effective doesn't reduce Medfly numbers, so it should always be used in conjunction with other techniques.

**Good Hygiene:** Remove and dispose of Medfly infested and excess fruit before it falls to the ground. Also remove any fallen fruit as soon as possible. Then kill Medfly larvae in damaged fruit by putting in tightly sealed plastic bags and leaving out in the sun for a few days, or by freezing, boiling or soaking. This is one of the most effective ways to break the Medfly life-cycle, as the larvae pupate in the ground before they emerge as a flying adults. If disposing of treated fruit through the rubbish, place in tightly sealed bags before putting in the bin. For more ways of treating and disposing of affected fruit see [medflychallenge.com](http://medflychallenge.com)

**This is a No Fly Zone is an action package supported by the University of Western Australia and Plant Biosecurity CRC. Dawson's acknowledge the assistance of Isabel Arevalo-Vigne and Rachel Davison in Compiling the Medfly control section.**

**Need To Know More?**  
[www.dawsonsgardenworld.com.au](http://www.dawsonsgardenworld.com.au)

Our friendly staff will be happy to advise you about selecting and growing fruiting plants - just ask! Or email [askdawsons@dawsonsgardenworld.com.au](mailto:askdawsons@dawsonsgardenworld.com.au)

## VISIT ONE OF OUR FOUR CONVENIENT LOCATIONS:

170 Hale Road <b>FORRESTFIELD WA 6058</b> Tel: (08) 9453 6533 Fax: (08) 9453 9520	153 Railway Street <b>SWANBOURNE WA 6010</b> Tel: (08) 9384 9652 Fax: (08) 9383 2108	388 South Street <b>O'CONNOR WA 6163</b> Tel: (08) 9314 7258 Fax: (08) 9314 7264	179 Winton Road <b>JOONDALUP WA 6027</b> Tel: (08) 9300 0733 Fax: (08) 9300 1244
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Open every day (except Christmas Day) 8.30am - 5.30pm.

© This guide written by Tim Parker, Dawson's Garden World Forrestdfield. 04/18 MF DAW000438

