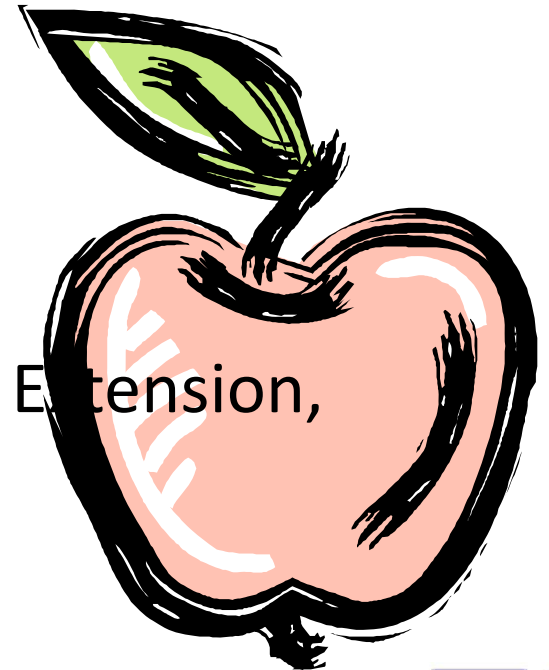


# Home Orchard Care

Jeff Schalau  
Associate Agent, ANR  
University of Arizona Cooperative Extension,  
Yavapai County

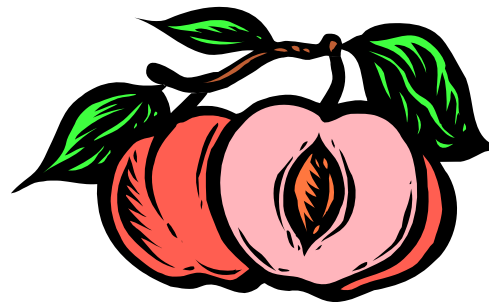


This Can Be You!



# Growing Quality Fruit

- Requires planning and long-term commitment
- Annual cultural practices
  - Pruning, fertilization, irrigation, weed control, IPM, thinning, harvesting
- Different fruits have different cultural requirements



# Home Orchard Road Map

- Site Selection
  - Fruit Tree Propagation
  - Tree Selection and Spacing
  - Planting
  - Irrigation
  - Pruning
  - Fertilization
  - Thinning
  - Harvest
- 
- A 3D illustration featuring a map with various colored lines and labels, a round compass with a red needle, and a transparent blue box. The map shows geographical features and possibly a route. The compass is placed on the map, and the box is positioned above it, casting a shadow. The entire scene is set against a dark background.

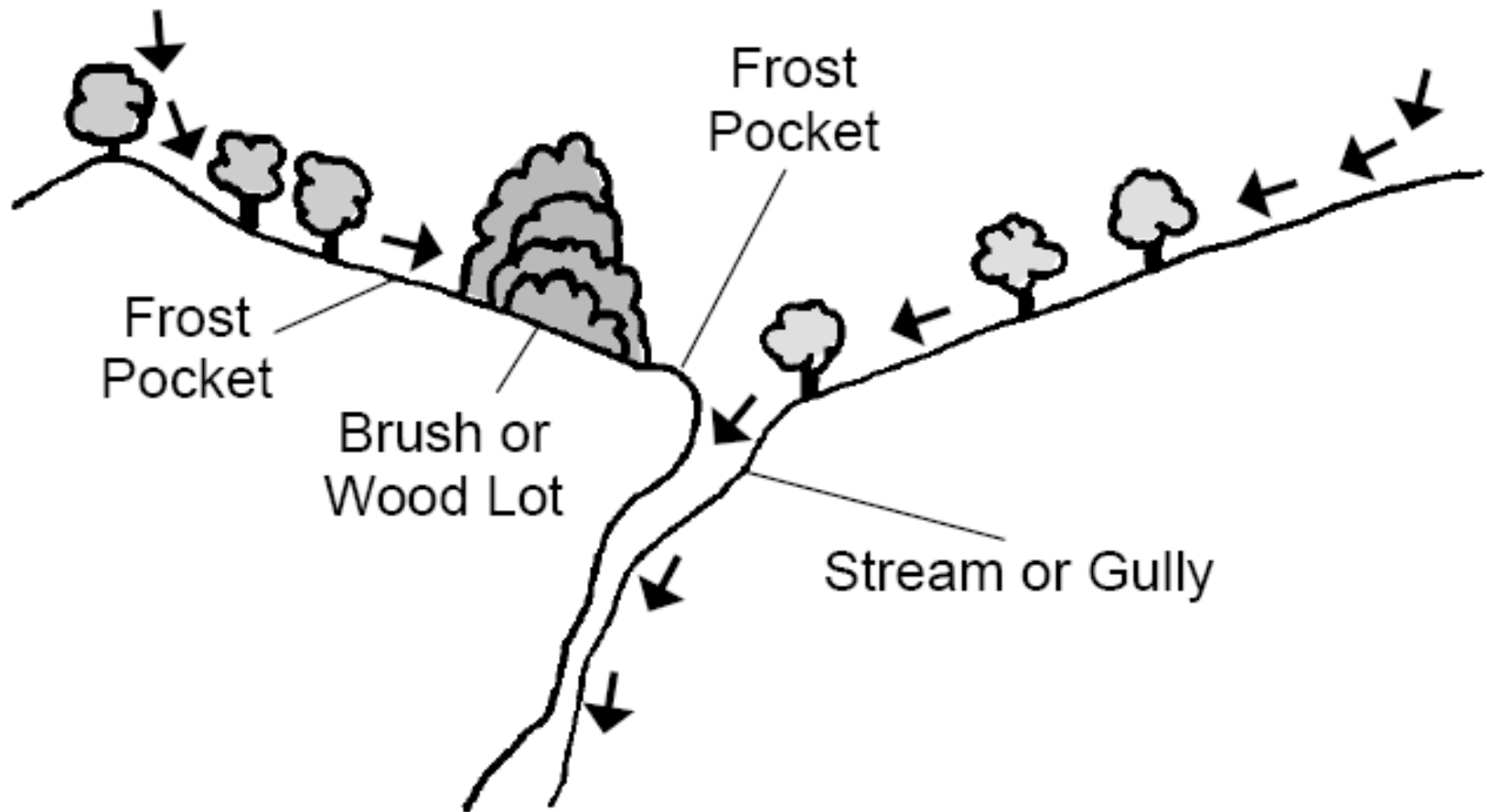


# Site Selection

- Deep, well-drained, productive soils
- Cold air is more dense than warmer air and flows down slope (like water)
- Gentle slopes are preferred
- Avoid “frost pockets” where cold air can become trapped
- There are some inexpensive frost protection techniques



# Cold Air Drainage Example



# Minimizing Frost Damage

- Select appropriate cold hardy varieties
- Maintain bare ground
- Overhead irrigation
- Covering trees to trap heat (PVC frames)
- Light bulbs/Christmas lights
- Using anti-transpirants

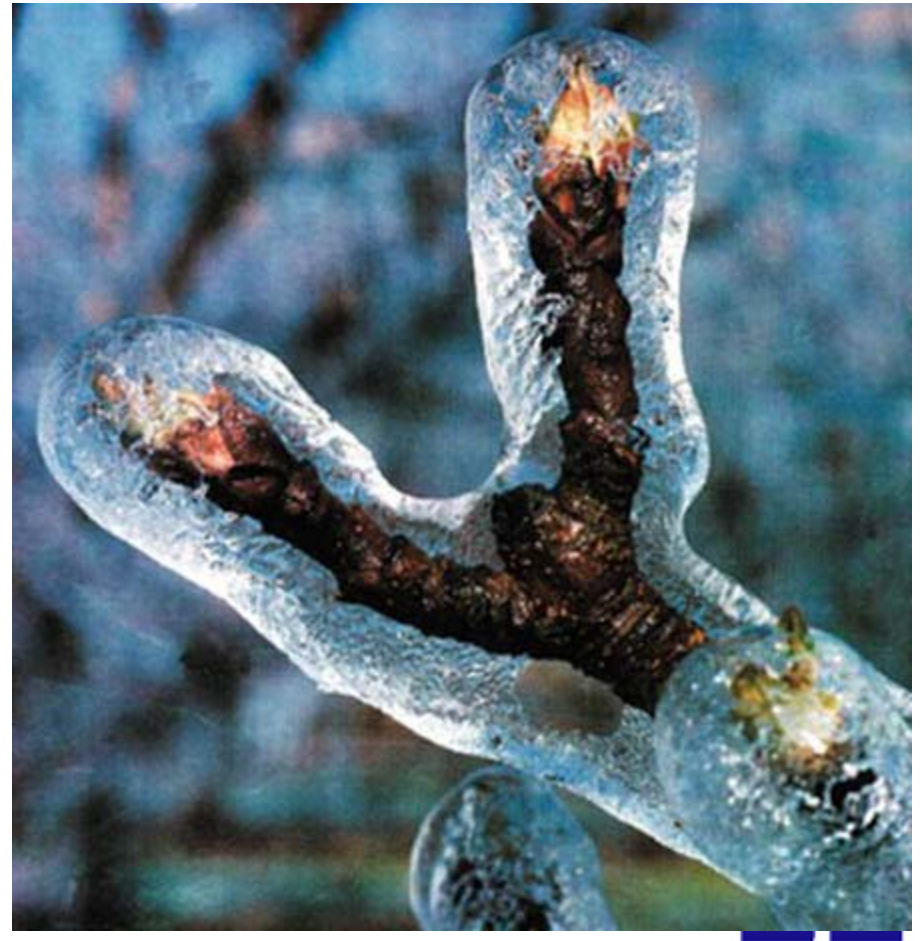


# Peach Orchard





## Frost Protection w/Irrigation



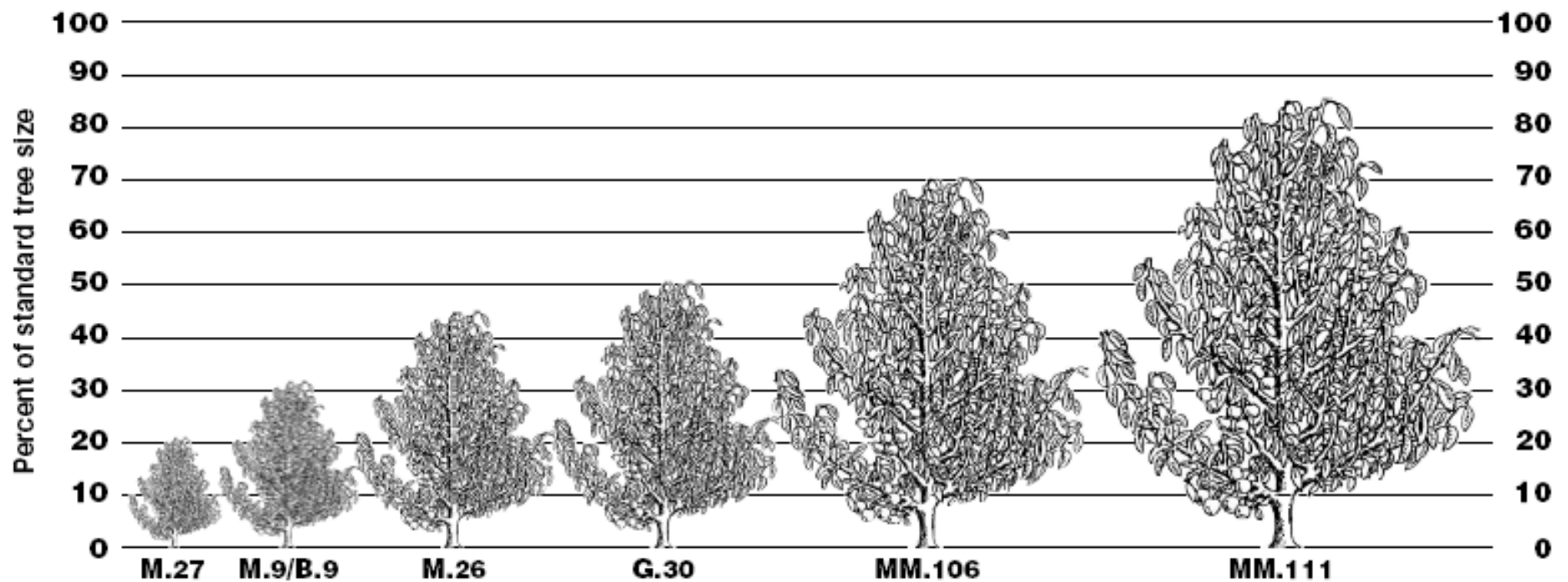
# Fruit Tree Propagation

- Rootstocks are field-grown from cutting
  - 100+ for fruit trees – 20 for apples
  - Dwarfing characteristics (semi-dwarf)
  - Graft compatibility
  - Disease resistance
  - Early fruit production (precocity)
- Interstem material is sometimes used
- Scion – known variety that is budded on to the rootstock or interstem



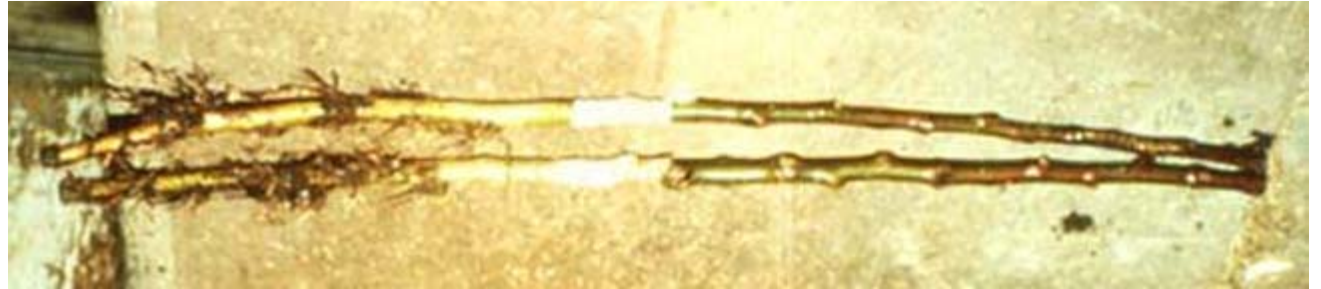
# Dwarfing Effects of Various Apple Rootstocks

**Figure 1. Relative size of apple trees propagated on clonal apple rootstocks.**





# Grafting/Budding



After wax has been applied



Bench Grafting M111 to  
M9 Interstem



Planted in the field





## Grafting/Budding (cont.)



Bud wood grown to produce scions



T-budding mid to late summer



5 foot tall tree the following season

# Tree Selection

- Bare root
- Container
- Box
- Ball and Burlap



Look for young, well-labeled trees with healthy roots and stems. Beware of bargains. The price of the tree will be the smallest expense in the long-run.



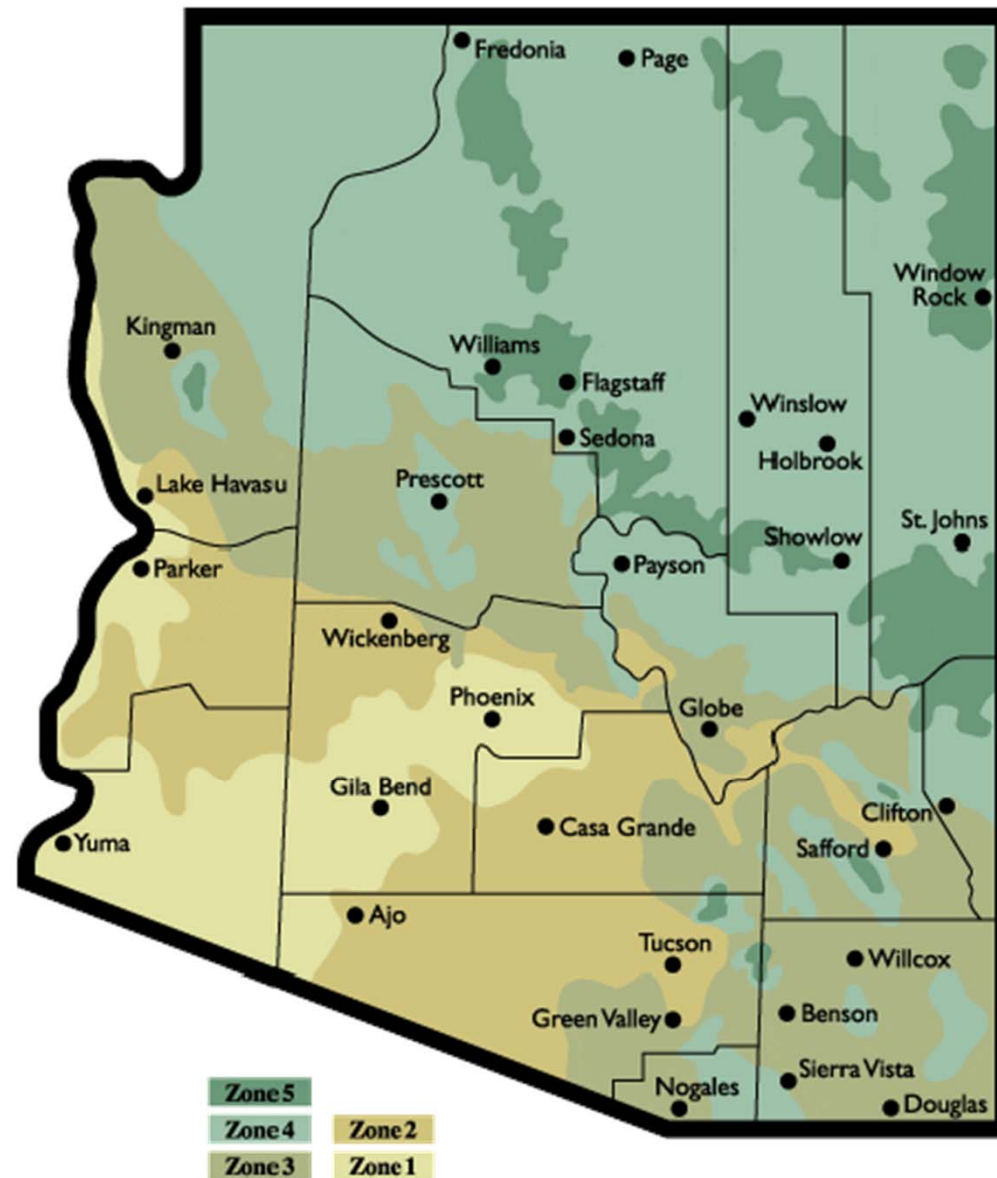
# Variety Selection

- Know your climate
  - Sunset, USDA Plant Hardiness, U of A
- Chilling Requirement
  - Accumulation of hours below 45°F and above 32°F
  - Each fruit variety has a corresponding chilling requirement
- Self fruitful vs. non-self fruitful (requiring cross pollination)
- Select varieties that bear at different times





# Arizona's Climate Zones





# Chilling Requirements for Yavapai County

- Verde Valley (3,000 to 4,500 ft)
  - 600 to 750 chill hours
- Prescott (4,500 to 6,000 ft)
  - 750 to 1,000 chill hours
- These numbers are approximate and some fruit varieties do not have chilling requirements high enough for our area



# Tree Spacing

- Semi-dwarf apples, peaches, apricots, and plums should be about 15-18 ft apart
- High-density planting
- Multi-budded “cocktail” trees



# Planting

- Prune out damaged roots with clean, sharp tools
- Plant trees in native, non-amended soil during the month of March
- Soak the bare root tree roots in a bucket of water before planting
- Add soil and water incrementally to prevent air pockets
- Plant at same depth as it was grown in the nursery – bud union should 2-3 inches above the soil line
- Some people recommend the graft union face north



# Planting and Initial Pruning



# Pruning

- Modified Central Leader
  - Apples and pears
- Open Center
  - Stone fruits: peaches, nectarines, plums, apricots, cherries, etc. Some people prune apples and pears this way too

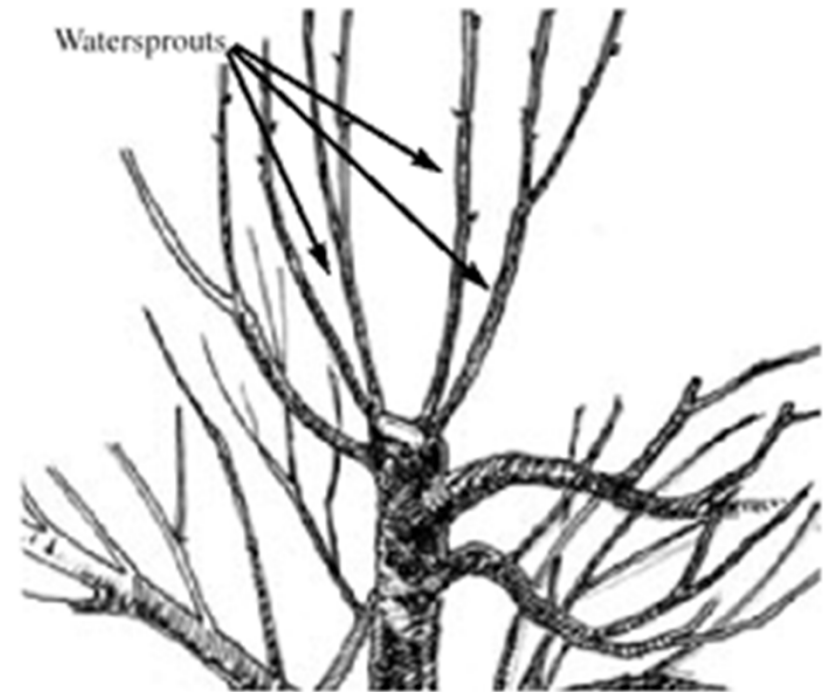


# Pruning

- Heading Cut
- Thinning Cut



**THINNING CUTS**  
*Cut to a branch, twig or bud*

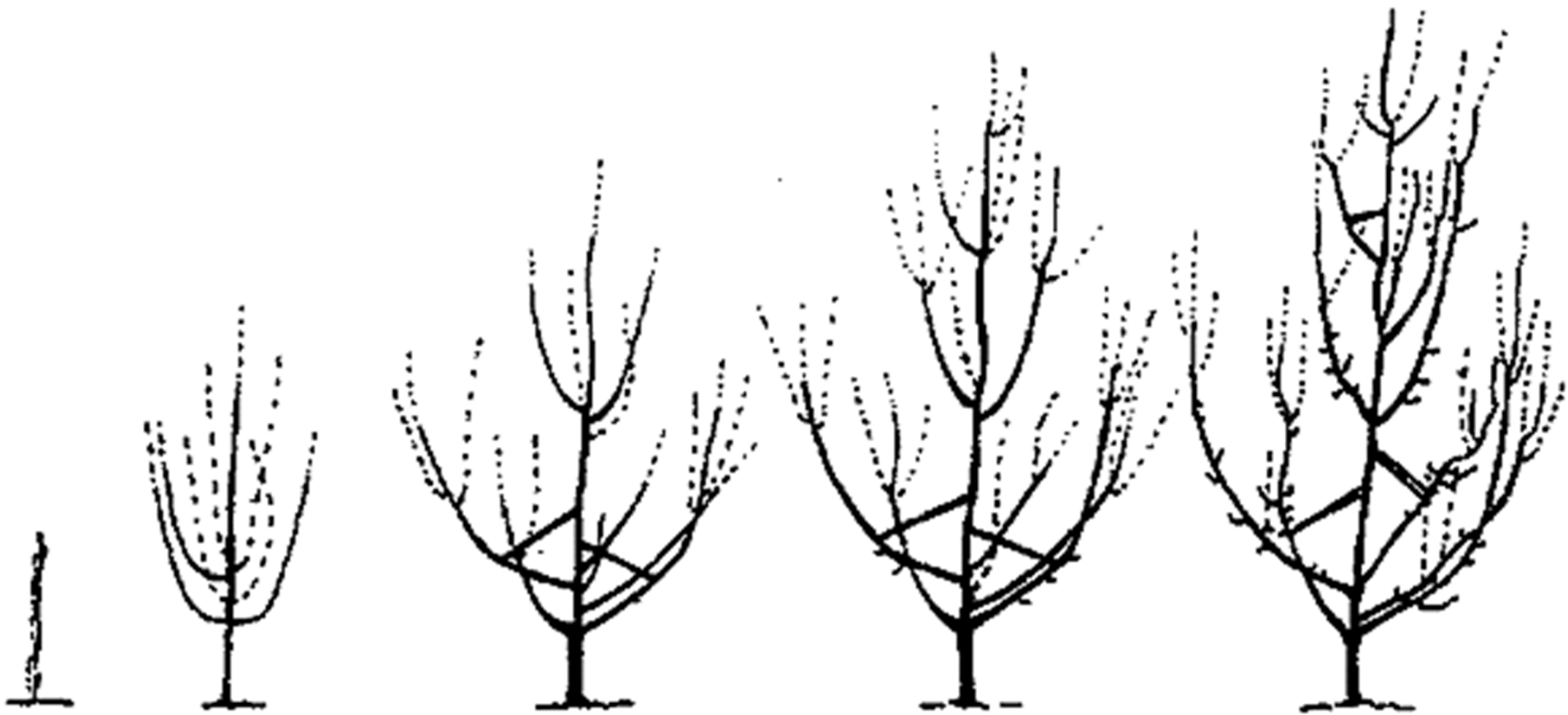


# Open Center Pruning





# Modified Central Leader





# Irrigation

- Flood/basin irrigation is probably best, basin should be 2 feet beyond drip line
- Drip irrigation is also effective as long as it adequately designed and function
- Microsprinklers will also do the job
- Apply some water during dry winter periods
- Mulching will prevent evaporation, but can also prevent the soil from warming



# Fertilization

- Nitrogen is the primary concern (P and K are probably adequate)
- Pears-0.05 lb N/inch of trunk diameter and up to 0.5 lb N/tree
- Apples and Stone Fruits-0.1 lb N/inch of trunk diameter and up to 1.0 lb N/tree



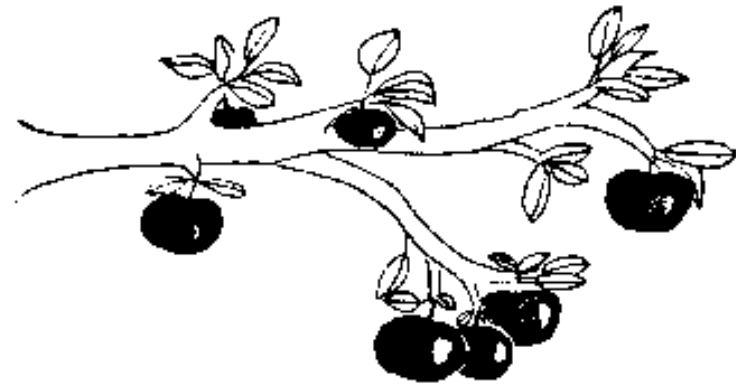
# Fertilizer Calculations

- Apple with a 7 inch trunk diameter
- 7 inches x 0.1 lb N/inch dia.=0.7 lbs N
- Using ammonium sulfate (21-0-0)
- $0.7 \text{ lbs N} \times 100 \text{ lb fert}/21 \text{ lb N} = \mathbf{3.3 \text{ lb ammonium sulfate/tree}}$
- It is best to split the application between April and July/August
- 1.7 lb at each time



# Thinning Fruit

- Thinning improves fruit quality and can increase yields
- Thin fruit to be about 5 to 8 inches apart and only one fruit per cluster



# Harvesting Fruit

- Apples
  - When normal, unblemished fruit begin to drop
  - Flesh color at the bottom of the fruit has changed from green to yellow-green
  - Taste it (the birds will also eat it)
- Apricots
  - Softens slightly and easily separates from the stem



# Harvesting Fruit (cont.)

- Cherry
  - Maximum sized and full-flavored
  - Will not ripen off the tree
  - Sweet cherries remain firm when ripe
  - Sour cherries pull off stem easily
- Peaches/Nectarines
  - Fruit separates easily from the stems
  - Will ripen best on the tree



# Harvesting Fruit (cont.)

- Pear
  - Should be picked slightly before ripe and will ripen further indoors
  - Change in fruit color from green to yellow
- Plums
  - Sugar increases and color changes
  - Flesh softens somewhat



# Fruit Tree IPM-Insects

- Codling Moth
- Peach Tree Borer
- Aphids
- Thrips
- Stink Bugs/Plant Bugs
- Woolly Apple Aphid





# Fruit Tree IPM-Diseases

- Crown Gall
- Fire Blight
- Texas Root Rot
- Cytospora Canker
- Cedar Apple Rust



# Fruit Tree IPM-Vertebrates

- Pocket Gophers
- Deer/Elk
- Sapsuckers/Woodpeckers
- Birds



# Final Thoughts

- Choose appropriate varieties
- Grow what you enjoy
- When the trees get old, replace them
- Keep good records (flavor, productivity, years of crops, etc.)
- Have Fun!

