

Fruit Trees & Pollination

What is Fruit Tree Pollination?

Without pollination, fruit trees would not bear fruit. After pollination, the pollen germinates once it's transferred from the stamen (male) to the pistil (female). This results in fertilization and the seed develops.

Self-Pollinating: pollination by pollen from the same flower or from another flower on the same plant

Requiring a Pollinator: fruiting trees and shrubs that require a pollinator, must be planted within 100ft

Small Fruits

Raspberry & Blackberry: self-fertile

Blueberry: requires a pollinator, cross pollinate with a different variety

Grape: self-fertile

Kiwi: requires a pollinator. Gendered vines, one male & one female needed to produce fruit

Gojiberry: self-fertile

Fruit Trees

Apricot: self-fertile

Nectarines: self-fertile

Peach: self-fertile

Cherry Tart: self-fertile

Cherry Sweet: Stella and North Star varieties are self-fertile, however, all other varieties require another sweet cherry variety to cross-pollinate.

Plum and Japanese Plum: Stanley variety is self-fertile, however, all other varieties need a different variety to cross-pollinate.

Note: European and Japanese plum trees cannot cross-pollinate one another.

Pear and Asian Pear: pollinator required, cross pollinate with a different variety whose flowers bloom at the same time to produce fruit.

Note: European and Asian pear trees can cross-pollinate.

Apple: pollinator required, cross-pollinate with a different variety whose flowers bloom at the same time to produce fruit.

