

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: trees that do not need another to complete the pollination process.

Requiring a Pollinator: trees that need to be pollinated by another variety of tree, must plant 100ft or closer.

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 to produce fruit

Gojiberry: self-fertile

Fruit Trees

Apricot: self-fertile

Nectarines: self-fertile

Peach: self-fertile

Tart Cherry: self-fertile

Sweet Cherry: 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 varieties are self-fertile, however, all other varieties need another variety to cross-pollinate. Note: European and Japanese plum trees cannot cross-pollinate one another.

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

