



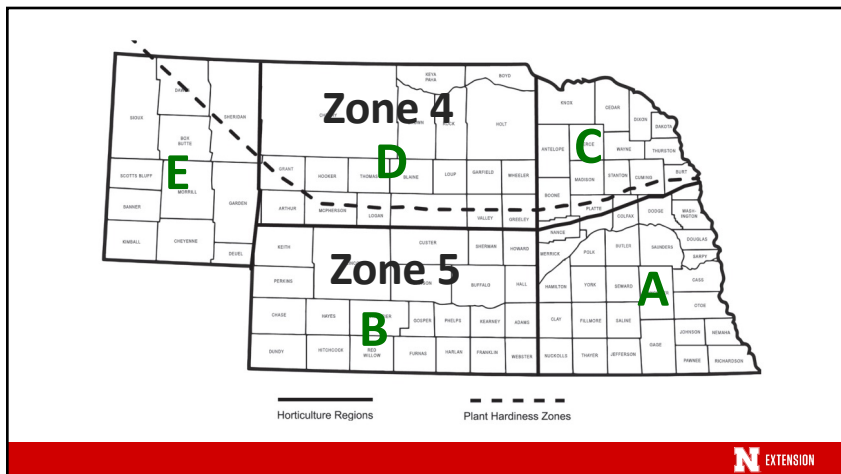
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What grows well in Nebraska?

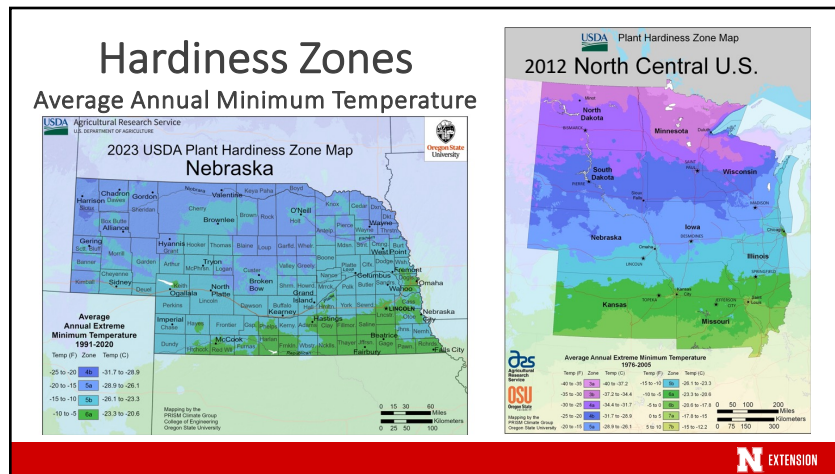
WELL ADAPTED	NOT RECOMMENDED
Apple	Pear – European & Asian
Blackberry & raspberry	Plum
Chokeberry	Serviceberry
Currant	Strawberry
Gooseberry	Tart Cherry
Grape	
	Apricot
	Blueberry
	Nectarine
	Peach
	Sweet Cherry

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Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide 2023-2024

Look for disease resistance!



Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide

- <https://bit.ly/fruit-pest-guide>

Managing Pests In Home Fruit Plantings

- <https://bit.ly/purdue-pests>

Fruit Spray Schedule for the Homeowner, *University of Missouri Extension*

- <https://bit.ly/Missouri-spray-schedule>

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Pay attention to mature tree size.

Standard Apple	• 20 feet • Seedling rootstock	Attributes of rootstocks
Semi-standard	• 16 feet	
Semi-dwarf	• 12 feet	
Dwarf	• 8-10 feet	
Ultra dwarf	• 3-6 feet	

- Mature tree size
- Precocious fruit bearing
- Disease resistance – fireblight, apple scab, cedar-apple rust, ect.
- Insect resistance, i.e. woolly-apple aphid
- Cold tolerance of the root system
- Vigor of the root system and the need for staking

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Dwarfing Apple Rootstocks

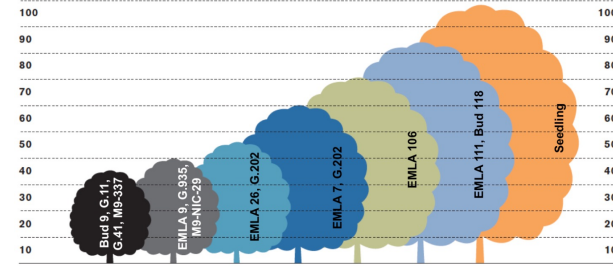


Image from Rootstocks for Apple, Washington State University.
<http://treefruit.wsu.edu/web-article/apple-rootstocks/>

Tree size comparisons using different rootstocks based on percent size of standard apple seedling.

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Apple cultivars for Nebraska

Empire ★	Honeycrisp	Red Delicious – NO!
Enterprise ★	Honeygold	Rome
Fireside (Connell Red)	Jonathan (<i>and Jonathan types</i>)	Spartan
Fuji	Liberty ★	Wealthy
Gala	Lodi	Winesap
Golden (Yellow)	Northwestern	Zestar
Delicious	Greening	
Haralson		


★ good disease resistance

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Fruit cultivars for Nebraska

<p>Fruit Tree Cultivars for Nebraska</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ https://go.unl.edu/fruittrees <p>Strawberries Cultivars for Nebraska</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ https://go.unl.edu/strawberry <p>Grape Growing for the Home Garden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ https://go.unl.edu/grape <p>Blackberry Cultivars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ https://go.unl.edu/blackberries 	<p>Everbearing Raspberries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Fallgold ◦ Heritage ◦ Redwing <p>Red Raspberry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Taylor ◦ Latham 	<p>Black Raspberry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Bristol ◦ Allen <p>Purple Raspberry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Brandy wine ◦ Royalty ◦ Sodus
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Plan for good pollination

REQUIRE CROSS-POLLINATION	SELF-POLLINATING	
Apple	Apricot (<i>with a few exceptions</i>)	Plum, European (blue)
Black currant	Gooseberry	Raspberry & blackberry
Pear	Grape	Red currant
Plum	Nectarine	Strawberry
Sweet Cherry	Peach	Tart cherry



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Bare root or Potted plants

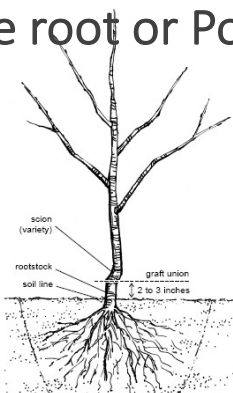


Image from Planting and Early Care of Fruit Trees, Bulletin #2411.





Image from Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service.



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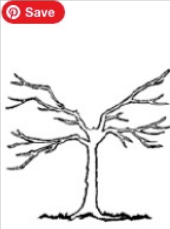
Purchasing

<p>Adams County Nursery Burnt Ridge Nursery Burpee C & O Nursery Daisy Farms Edible Landscaping Grandpa's Orchard Gurney's Seed & Nursery Co. Hartmann's Plant Company</p>	<p>Indiana Berry and Plant Co. Ison's Nursery Northwoods Nursery/One Green World Nourse Farms Park Seed Raintree Nursery Southmeadow Fruit Gardens Stark Brothers Van Well Nursery White Flower Farms Willis Orchard Co.</p>
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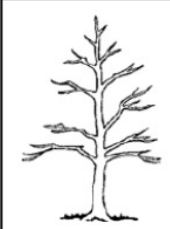


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Training/Pruning Systems



Open Center



Central Leader



Modified Central Leader

- Central leader
 - Apple, pear
- Modified leader
 - All fruit trees
- Open center
 - Apricot, cherry, peach, plum

Pruning Fruit Trees, Ohio State University - <https://u.osu.edu/gelley.2/2018/03/02/pruning-fruit-trees/> **N** EXTENSION

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Early Pruning

TREE WHIPS

Training & Pruning Fruit Trees. Colorado State University Extension.

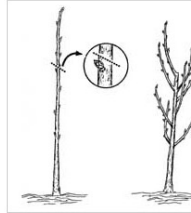
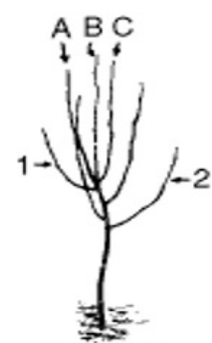


Figure 1: Young whip indicating location of top cut for forcing branches (left) and growth response at end of first year (right).

OLDER TREES



Nursery-Grown Tree

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Central Leader Branch Selection

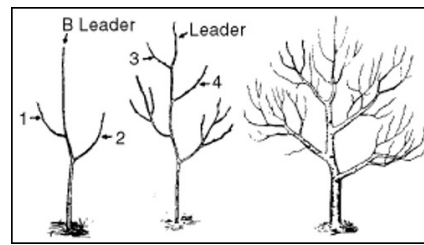
Retain branches with crotch angles greater than 45°

Scaffold branches should be spaced evenly on the tree

- Vertically
- Horizontally

Maintain dominance of the leader

- Should be 2x as tall as any side branch



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Fertilization

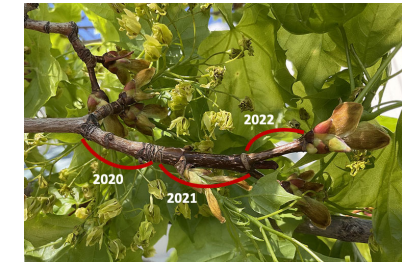
Base fertilization on tree's growth. May not be necessary every year.

Nonbearing Trees

- Apple – 12 to 36 inches per year

Bearing Trees

- Apple - 6 to 18 inches
- Pear – 12 to 16 inches
- Tart cherry – about 8 inches
- Plum and sweet cherry – about 8 inches
- Peach & nectarine - 12 to 18 inches



Poor tree growth, based on distance between each year's bundle scars.

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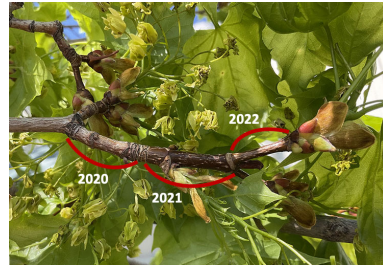
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Fertilization

Rates based on trunk diameter measured at 1' about ground level

- Apples & pears – 1/10th lb N per 1" trunk diameter, maximum
- Stone fruits - 1/8th lb N per 1" trunk diameter, maximum

Spring application – before or at bud break



Poor tree growth, based on distance between each year's bundle scars.

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Fruit Tree Basics

By Sarah Browning,
Extension Educator



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