FACTSHEET

Fruit Tree Rootstocks

All fruit trees are grafted onto rootstocks that determine the eventual height, growth rate and required spacing of the tree. Some rootstocks are selected for other properties such as disease resistance or cold tolerance. Common eventual heights and approximate planting distances are given below. All of our fruit tree listings have the rootstock in the description.

APPLE ROOT	STOCKS	EVENTUAL HEIGHT	PLANTING DISTANCE	
M27	Dwarf rootstock, excellent for small gardens and step-overs	1.2-1.8m	1.8-2.5m	
M9	19 Dwarf rootstock, excellent for small gardens1.8-2.4m1.8-3m			
M26	Semi-dwarf rootstock, will need staking Good for bush in limited spaces	2.4-3m	2.5-3.5m	
MM106	Semi-dwarfing and the most popular rootstock Generally used for half standard trees	3-4m 3-4.5m		
MM111	Vigorous. Usually used for standards and half standards	4-5m 4.5m		
M25	Very vigorous, excellent for standards	4.5-6m		
M9	Dwarf tree. Bush rootstock often used for cordons	2.5m 2.5m		

PEAR ROOTSTO	OCKS	EVENTUAL HEIGHT	PLANTING DISTANCE
Qunce C	Dwarf rootstock, will need staking and earlier to crop	2.5m	1.8-2.5m
Quince A	Semi-vigorous rootstock that will need staking Good for bush in limited spaces	3m	2.5-3m
Quince Eline	Dwarf rootstock, will need staking. Cold hardy	2.5m	1.8-2.5m

CHERRY ROOTSTOCKS		EVENTUAL HEIGHT	PLANTING DISTANCE
Gisela 5	Semi dwarfing	3m	
Colt	Semi-vigorous	4-5m	

PLUM, GAGE	& APRICOT ROOTSTOCKS	EVENTUAL HEIGHT	PLANTING DISTANCE	
Ріху	Dwarf rootstock, will need staking	2.5m	1.8-2.5m	
St Julien A	Semi-vigorous. Generally used for half standard trees	4m	3-4.5m	

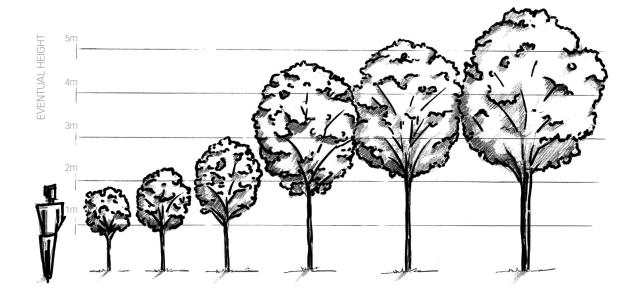
PATIO ROOTSTOCKS

Many fruiting trees are available on patio rootstocks.

They are a perfect option for growing in a container with plants reaching 1.2m - 1.8m height



Fruit Tree Rootstocks



ROOTSTOCK						
Apple	M27	M9	M26	MM106	MM111	M25
Pear	Quince C/Quince Eline			Quince A		
Cherry	Gisela			Colt		
Plum, Gage and Apricot	Pixy			St Julien A		

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FACTSHEET

Fruit Tree Pollination

All fruit trees require a pollinator to ensure an abundant crop. Bees and other insects will do this work for you pollinating your fruit trees but in order to get maximum yield, planting a pollinator nearby will increase productivity. Pollinators should be planted in close proximity to your fruit tree to allow cross-pollination.

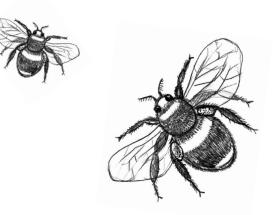
Pollination Groups

Pollination groups are split into five flowering groups; 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Pollinators must be of the same type, e.g both apples or both pears.

Pollination groups are determined by the approximate flowering time which is normally a month long so overlap between pollination groups can occur. Pollinators should be of the same or the next pollination group. See table below.

Pollination groups apply to apples and pears only

POLLINATION GROUP	POLLINATED BY
1	1 & 2
2	1, 2 & 3
3	2, 3 & 4
4	3, 4 & 5
5	5



Self-Fertile Trees

Self-fertile trees do not need another tree to cross-pollinate although some recommend planting with another of the same type to ensure a good crop.

Self-fertile trees can apply to apple, pear, cherry, damson, plum, gage, quince and apricot.

Triploid Trees

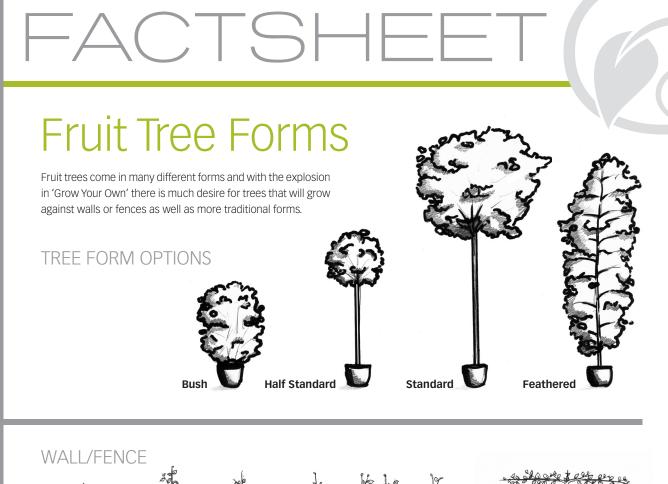
Triploids do not self-pollinate. They are also poor pollinators and need two pollinators or one self-fertile variety that flowers at the same time to achieve pollination.

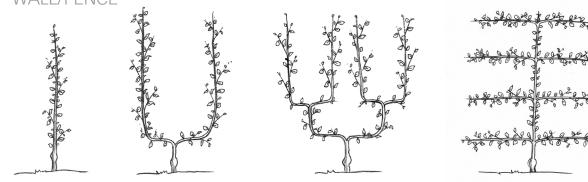
There are few Triploid fruit trees available now. Triploids are mainly apple with a few pear varieties.

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ALL OF OUR FRUIT TREE LISTINGS HAVE THE POLLINATION GROUPS IN THE DESCRIPTION

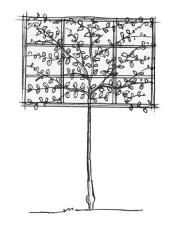






Cordon - usually U Cordon & Double U - apples and pears only

Frame



Pleached - limited options available

Espallier - normally 2-5 tiers

apples and pears only

Fan

ORNAMENTAL OPTIONS WHERE SPACE IS LIMITED

Step-over - apples and pears only