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Pollination Chart

FRUIT	VARIETY	POLLINATION	COMMENTS
Apple	Yellow Delicious	Self	Self-fertile. Can be used as pollenizer.
	Dorsett Gold	Partial	One variety will produce fruit. For maximum
	Granny Smith	Partial	production, plant two varieties for cross-pollination.
	Gala	Partial	Use Red or Golden Delicious as pollenizer
	Ein Shemer	Partial	
	Anna	Required	Use Dorsett, Ein Shemer, or Granny Smith as pollenizer
	Arkansas Black	Required	Use Yellow Delicious as pollenizer.
	Red Delicious	Required	Use a crabapple as pollenizer.
Blackberry	All	Self	Only one variety needed for fruit production.
Blueberry	All	Partial	Plant two varieties for best production. Usually one variety will produce fruit, but yields will be lower.
Fig	All	Self	Only one variety needed for fruit production.
Flowering Trees	All	Not Applicable	When grown for flowers, pollination not necessary.
Grape	All	Self	Only one variety needed for fruit production.
Mayhaw	All	Self	Only one variety needed for fruit production.
Muscadine	Albemarle, Carlos,	Self	Self-fertile varieties will produce fruit and be a source
	Cowart, Dixie,	Self	of pollen for female varieties.
	Southland, Triumph	Self	
	Scuppernong,	Female	Female varieties require pollen from self-fertile
	Jumbo, Summit	Female	varieties to produce fruit.
Nectarine	All	Self	Only one variety needed for fruit production.
Peach	All	Self	Only one variety needed for fruit production.
Pear	Kieffer	Partial	One variety will produce fruit. For reliable fruit set and maximum yields, plant with another variety.
	Ayers, Bartlett, Pineapple, Orient	Required	Plant with another variety such as Orient, or Kieffer as pollenizer.
Pecan	Candy, Choctaw Elliott, Stuart	Protogynius	Plant with another variety such as Desirable or Pawnee
	Desirable, Pawnee	Protandrous	Plant with another variety such as Candy, Choctaw Elliott or Stuart
Plum	Methley, Morris	Partial	One variety will produce fruit. For reliable fruit set
	Santa Rosa, Ozark Premier	Partial	and maximum yields, plant with another variety.
	Bruce, Burbank	Required	Plant with another variety such as listed above.
Raspberry	All	Self	Only one variety needed for fruit production.

Blackberries

Blackberries are susceptible to Rosette (also called Double Blossom) disease. Pruning canes to one foot above the ground immediately after fruiting season and removing the canes from the field reduces the occurrence of the disease. Blackberries bear on two-year-old wood. Fruiting wood is produced on the growth that occurs after pruning but before winter, so fertilize and water after pruning to promote rapid growth and next year's crop.

Blueberries

Blueberries require minimum pruning. Prune low branches to raise fruit off ground and to facilitate mowing under plants. Remove excessive and weak branches. Head back tall shoots on mature plants to keep size to desired level.

The Mystery of Pollination

Pollination is the process of transferring pollen from the stamen (male part) to the pistil (female part) of a flower. Adequate pollination is necessary for high yields of good quality fruit. Mother Nature usually handles pollination satisfactorily, but we have to play by Nature's rules to insure a good crop of fruit is produced.

Some tricks of pollination that Mother Nature has devised include plants that are *self-pollinized* or *self-fertile* and those that are *cross-pollinized.* If the transfer of pollen from the stamen to the pistil occurs on the same plant, the plant is known to be *self-fertile* or *self-fruitful.* For reasons only Mother Nature understands, some plants require pollen from another plant; these plants or varieties are called self-sterile and require cross-pollination. Cross-pollination takes places when the pollen from one variety is used to pollinize the flower of another variety.

A tree covered in blooms does not guarantee pollination or fruit set will occur. Plants or varieties that are self-sterile require the pollen of a compatible plant to insure that good fruit set. The compatible plants can be located up to several hundred feet away and pollination will still occur. So the pollen from your neighbor's trees can be transferred to yours and work if the varieties are compatible. Bees handle the majority of pollen transfer, but other insects and the wind also contribute to this amazing fact of nature.

The only way to know if varieties are compatible is through scientific experimentation OR by asking the knowledgeable staff where you purchased your fruit trees and berry plants. In general, citrus, mayhaw, peach, nectarine, blackberry, and raspberry are self-fertile and require no additional varieties or plants for fruit set. Apple, plum, and pear are self-sterile and require cross-pollinating from another source. There are, of course, exceptions to all the rules in nature. Blueberries will bear fruit with only one variety, but yields will be better if two varieties are planted. Muscadines and grapes can be self-sterile depending on the variety. Figs and persimmons form fruit parthenocarpically, meaning the fruit does not require pollination to set and grow.