

Tree Fruits Key

1. Why do you need to choose different fruit varieties for Oregon versus Southern California?

Different climate, growing conditions and degree days

2. Why are peaches a difficult crop?

Diseases, especially peach leaf curl, brown rot and freeze damage.

3. Fruit trees do best in the lawn as they are sufficiently watered and fertilized there. True or false? **Lawn takes water and nutrients.**

4. When should you first prune a fruit tree?

- a. 4 years after planting
- b. 2 years after planting
- c. 1 year after planting
- d. **At planting**

5. Name 2 dwarfing rootstocks?

M26, M9, M27

A dwarfing rootstock will reduce the tree height by 40% or more.

6. What kind of soil conditions do most fruit trees require?

- a. **Loam to sandy loam**
- b. **Deep and well-drained**

7. How do you know when to fertilize a fruit tree?

When the annual growth is less than 12"—18" is preferable growth rate

8. List 3 fruit or nut crops that usually require a different cultivar for pollination?
Hazelnuts, chestnuts, apples, cherries, pawpaw, Japanese plums, somewhat for pears

9. List 3 tree fruits which usually set fruit without cross-pollination.

Peaches, walnut, apricot, persimmon (Oriental only), mulberry, elderberry, Italian plum/prune, somewhat pears. (crops usually heavier if a pollinizer is present)

10. Watercore in apples is mostly due to over watering the trees in the summer. True or false?

11. If you do not want to spray for apple scab, what are your alternatives?

- a. **Resistant variety**
- b. **Improve aeration, plant in area with no other *Malus* spp**
- c. **Cover the tree, don't grow apples**
- d. **Peel the apples, live with it**

12. Dwarf apple trees

- a. have fruit that is smaller **No**
- b. always need to be supported **Yes, if on smallest rootstocks**
- c. take longer to bear due to lack of vigor **No, tend to bear more quickly**
- d. are short lived **No**
- e. can be used in smaller spaces **Yes**
- f. can produce 3 or 4 good varieties in the same space as a standard tree **Yes**

13. Bitter pit of apples

- a. Is not much of a problem because it disappears in storage. **No**
- b. is reduced by summer pruning **No**
- c. is reduced by heavy use of nitrogen **No**
- d. may be reduced by a foliar spray of calcium **Yes or applying lime**

14. Apricots are one of the best tree fruits here. True or **false**?

15. How do you ripen winter pears?

**They must be stored in a cold area for a specific length of time (usually 60-90 days).
Must be picked before ripe.**

16. Once you learn to prune one type of fruit tree, you can prune all fruit trees the same. True or **false**?

17. Why do you not spray an insecticide on blooming fruit trees:

Will kill pollinators and beneficial insects, particularly the good wasps and bees.

18. What is the difference between a plum and a prune?

All the trees are plum trees, some (called prunes) are especially suited for making a dried product, i.e. prune

19. Fruit thinning

- a. is very beneficial for fruit production **Yes**
- b. consists of just pulling off half the fruiting spurs **No**
- c. will help reduce alternate bearing of apples **Yes**
- d. is unnecessary because of the normal June drop **No**

20. If you do not prune your trees by March 1, do not prune them at all. True or **false**?