Dawson's Fruit Tree Guide 2014-15

NOW OPEN!
Dawson's Online Store
Shop Online Today!

Grow your own!

FOR MORE GREAT IDEAS www.dawsonsgardenworld.com.au
Picking and eating your own home-grown fruit is one of life’s real joys and not to be missed. The variety of fruit trees available to the home gardener has never been greater and there are fruiting plants for every garden, whether large or small. We hope you enjoy creating your own edible garden.

Traditional Apples
These traditional varieties grow to around 4m in height and width when mature.


Ballarina Apples
Unique columnar apples, fruit held on spurs close to the single, main trunk.

Ballarina apples, depending on growing conditions grow to around 3.5m high and just 60cm wide at maturity. Excellent for small gardens and container growing.

Bolero: Green skinned with some orange red blushing. Juicy white flesh. Matures mid-season. Pollinates with Waltz, Flamenco, Granny Smith or Jonathan.

Dita: (Skinny columnar Apple). Ballerina type apple with flavoursome, red blushed fruit. Juicy, white flesh with a slight tang. Pollinates with Ballerina varieties, Crimson Crisp, Pixie Crunch, Granny Smith or Leprechaun. Matures late February– early March.

Flamenco: Red blushed fruit and creamy white juicy flesh. Matures mid to late season. Pollinates with Bolero, Waltz, Gala or Granny Smith.

Waltz: Red to dark red skin with juicy flesh. Matures mid to late season. Pollinates with Bolero, Flamenco, Granny Smith or Jonathan.

Dwarf/Compact Apples

Super Dwarf Apples are grafted using special dwarfing inter-stocks to produce compact trees, which will grow to mature heights of around 1.8 to 2m. Pinkabelle and Leprechaun are genetic dwarfs also growing to around 2m. You’ll find Dwarf Apples ideal space savers for smaller gardens and they’re great in pots too.
How to prune your Grape Vines
Cane and Spur Pruning – what does it mean?

To prune grapes requiring spur pruning, simply select the most vigorous canes and cut these back to short spurs of two buds in length. In spring each of these buds produces a cane, which will bear a number of fruit bunches. Ideally canes should be thinned, so that they are spaced about every 15 to 20cm among the main arms (branches). The following winter, cut off the upper cane arising from the two-bud spur and prune the lower cane back to two buds to maintain the spur.

Some grape varieties like Sultana are not fruitful when pruned to spurs, so require cane pruning.

To cane prune, rather than pruning back to spurs, select a number of the strongest canes arising from the main arms (branches) and prune these back to 8 to 15 buds each. Then twist or tie the canes onto support wires.

Dwarf Pink Lady: One of W.A’s great exports! It’s pink-skinned, with juicy flesh and has a complex, tangy flavour. It has good keeping qualities and is a vigorous grower. It matures in May and pollinates with Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, Gala, Lady Williams, Red Fuji and Sundowner.

Dwarf Red Fuji: Also known as Naga FU 2. Medium to large sized fruit with red skin and crisp, sweet, white flesh. Matures mid-April. Pollinates with Gala, Pinkabellie, Pink Lady, Golden Delicious, Granny Smith and Sundowner.

Traditional Apricots

Traditional varieties grow to around 4m high and wide. Apricots are self-fertile. Apricots are best pruned during several days of dry (and ideally windy weather) early in the dormant season (as soon as the leaves have turned yellow.)


Moorpark: An extremely popular variety producing large, yellow, red blush freestone fruit with an excellent flavour. Matures January. 

Trevatt: Produces freestone fruit with pale apricot-coloured skin with red blush. Matures late December to early January.

Dwarf Apricots

These dwarf varieties grow to 1.5-2m high and wide. Ideal for large pots and tubs.

Dwarf Fireball: Produces beautifully sweet, medium sized, freestone, deep-orange skinned fruit. Maturing November/December.

Dwarf Newcastle (also known as Newcastle Early): A heavy bearer of small orange-skinned, freestone fruit. It produces wonderful fruit full of flavour and well-suitied to the metro area. Matures late November to early December.

Dwarf Moorpark: An extremely popular variety producing large, yellow, red blush freestone fruit with an excellent flavour. Matures January.

Dwarf Trevatt: Produces freestone fruit with pale apricot-coloured skin and red blush. Matures late December to early January.

Avocados

Avocados are usually available in the warmer months. Provide protection from winter cold for the first two winters by driving in 3 to 4 stakes around the tree and wrapping the perimeter with clear plastic. Remove the plastic in spring and replace with shade cloth to provide protection from sunburn. Hass and Fuerte are traditional varieties which grow tall 5-10m.

Feuerte*: A self-fertile variety, but cropping can be increased by pollinating with a Hass. Produces large green fruits. Seed is relatively small and flesh is rich and creamy. Can grow to a good-sized spreading tree. Reasonable cold tolerance. Matures May to September.

Hass*: Self-fertile, but cropping is improved when Feuerte is used as a pollinator. Fruit is small, rough-skinned, black when mature and utterly delicious. Sensitive to frosts. Bears July to November.

Wurzt*: Excellent dwarf home garden variety. Self-pollinating and growing to a compact 2.5-3m high. Produces medium-sized, pear-shaped fruit with glossy skin and small seeds. Suitable for pots. Matures June to December. *New season’s Avocados available from mid to late October.

Banana

These tropical fruits are seasonally available over the warmer months. The main variety we supply is the Australian standard William Cavendish which is widely grown in Carnarvon and quite successful in Perth. Bananas require rich, well drained, moist soils. Protected sunny spots are ideal. Once a stem fruits, it dies, but it leaves pups (suckers) to take its place. The strongest sucker is then selected to be the new leader/fructing stem. Cavendish Bananas grow to 2-3m tall.

Blueberries

Blueberries are one of the hottest trends in home fruit growing Australia wide. The selection we offer are low chill varieties well suited to Perth. We’ve been growing Misty and Sharpe for over 25 years and we still think they’re the most reliable and productive varieties we’ve found. They thrive in pots and are proven performers in Perth. Both can grow to 1-2m in height and width, and are pretty much evergreen in Perth’s climate. While Misty and Sharpe are both self-pollinating varieties, growing both varieties, will give bigger crops.

Blueberry Burst: A new Australian raised, low chill, large fruiting variety. Fruiting starts August-September and continues over a 3-4 month period. Grows to 1m high and 75cm wide.

Blueberry Sharpe: Attractive rounded foliage. Produces sweet fruit with a sharp tart flavour. Fruit tends to be carried more evenly along the branches than on Misty. Height 1-2m.

Blueberry Misty: Lovely prominently veined, deep green foliage. Produces fruit with a sweet, complex flavour. Fruit tends to be clustered towards the ends of the branches. Voted by our customers as the sweetest tasting variety. Height 1-2m.

Chinese Gooseberry (Kiwi Fruit)

Chinese Gooseberries are vigorous deciduous vines, producing delicious fruit. A strong trellis or support is required to support the vines. Both female and male plants are required to produce fruit. The male does not produce fruit, but is required to pollinate the fruit bearing female vines. One male vine can pollinate up to eight female vines. They require fertile soil, adequate moisture and protection from hot drying winds. Fruit matures summer-autumn. Limited numbers/ seasonally available.

Figs

Figs do wonderfully well in Perth, providing delicious fruit for the table, drying or making fig jam. All varieties will produce two crops a year, one in late spring/early summer and the main crop in late summer/ autumn. Figs grow to bushy trees to 4m high 4m wide.

Black Genoa: Produces large, green to purple skinned fruit with red flesh and a sweet, rich flavour.

Brown Turkey: Produces large, brown skinned fruit with pink flesh and a rich flavour.

Deanna: Produces large green figs, which ripen to a greensh- yellow skin with strawberry to amber, good quality flesh. Developed by the University of California.

Preston Prolific: Large rounded to conical fruit. Brownish-yellow skinned fruit with amber coloured flesh.

White Adriatic: Produces medium to large fruit with brown to green coloured skin and red/pink flesh.

White Genoa: Produces large, green fruit with red flesh.
FRUIT TREE GUIDE 2014–15

continued...

Goji Berry
Produces red, anti-oxidant rich berries throughout summer and autumn. The Goji berry, is a sprawling, long-lived perennial. It develops multiple fruit bearing branches and can grow to 2-3m in height. Plants enjoy a trellis or structure to scramble over. Prune in early spring and after fruiting.

Grapes
These wonderfully hardy and productive vines provide bountiful fruit and welcome shade when planted on a pergola.

Crimson Seedless: Produces seedless, crimson berries. Maturing early March. Prune to 2 to 2.5m in width.


Lady's Finger: Produces large, oval and slightly elongated, white, seedless berries. Matures late February. Spur prune.

Ribier: A vigorous variety, suitable for pergolas or high trellis. Produces large bunches of reddish-black, round, seeded berries. Matures February. Spur prune; also leave 6 canes of 6 buds each.

Red Globe: Very popular table grape. Produces bunches of large, rounded, seeded, red berries. Matures mid to late February. Prune to canes of 8 buds each.


Guavas
Pineapple Guava (Feijoa sellowiana): An attractive, evergreen shrub producing small and oval shaped fruit, great for fruit salads, jams and chutney. Group planting recommended for improved pollination and fruit set. Matures in winter.

Strawberry Guava (Psidium cattleianum): Also known as Cherry Guava. Attractive, evergreen shrub to small tree, usually 1-3 metres tall. Leathery, glossy green foliage. Masses of small red skinned fruit 2-3.5cm across filled with tangy white flesh and many seeds. Self-fertile. Matures late summer. Suitable for hedging.

Mangoes
Mangoes are evergreen trees capable of growing to around 4-8m in Perth and are available from late spring. Provide shade when planted on a pergola. These wonderfully hardy and productive vines provide bountiful fruit and welcome shade when planted on a pergola. They develop multiple fruit bearing branches and can grow to 2-3m in height. Plants enjoy a trellis or structure to scramble over. Prune in early spring and after fruiting.

Mulberries
What childhood would be complete without climbing a backyard Mulberry tree and feasting on its delicious fruit?


Hick’s Fancy: A vigorous, rapid growing tree that produces prolific, delicious red-black berries. Matures late spring. A quick grower to 4-6m high, control with regular pruning.

White Mulberry® (Alba): A rapidly growing tree, producing multitudes of long, greenish-yellow berries. Matures October-December. Height 4 x 4m.

White Shahtoot*: A quick growing, hardy and adaptable Mulberry growing to 5-10m. Characteristic spreading and somewhat weeping habit. Masses of long white, non-staining fruit over summer. Tolerant to drought once established and very cold tolerant. Doubles as a fine shade tree.

*Limited stocks available.

Multigrafted Trees
Make the most of limited space and enjoy the fruit of multiple varieties off the same tree!

Double Grafted Apples
Gala/Red Fuji® – Double grafted with pinkish-red skinned Gala, maturing late February and Red Fuji, red skinned maturing mid-April.

Crimson Crisp/Pixie Crunch® – Dark red blushed Crimson Crisp and red blushed Pixie Crunch, both maturing early March.

Golden Delicious/Granny Smith – Grafted with golden skinned Golden Delicious maturing mid-March and green skinned Granny Smith, maturing early April.

Double Grafted Apricot – Moarpark/ Trevor – Featuring Moarpark, medium to large orange skinned fruit, maturing late December – early January and Trevatt, medium to large pale apricot coloured skin maturing mid-December.

Double Grafted Nectarine – Goldmine/ May Grand – Grafted with Goldmine, red blushed skin, white flesh, maturing mid-late January and May Grand, red skinned with yellow flesh, maturing mid-late December.

Double Grafted Peaches – Tasty Zee/ Double Jewel – Grafted with two great modern Peaches. Tasty Zee with super sweet, white flesh, maturing mid-late January and Double Jewel with red skin and yellow flesh, maturing late December.

Double Grafted Pear – Packhams/ Williams – Grafted with Bartlett, yellow skin, white flesh, maturing mid-January and Packham’s Triumph with pale lemon skin, maturing early-mid February.

Double Grafted Plum – Flavor Supreme/ Mariposa® – Grafted with Mariposa, blood red flesh and dark maroon skin, maturing early to mid-January and Flavor Supreme with green-maroon blushed skin and pinky-red dark red flesh, maturing mid-late December.

Double Grafted Peach/Nectarine – Neatzee/Pizzare® – Grafted with Tripzie® Neatzee Miniature Nectarine, highly coloured fruit with yellow flesh, maturing mid-January and Pizzare® Miniature Peach with red blushed, yellow fleshed fruit, maturing mid-late January. Height at maturity around 1.5m.

Triple Grafted Fruit Trees
Apple Crimson Crisp/Pixie Crunch and Williams Pride – Grafted with three of Flemings easy care Apples. Dark red blushed Crimson Crisp and red blushed Pixie Crunch, both maturing early March. And William’s Pride, red streaked and blushed fruit maturing mid-late January.

Apple Gala, Pink Lady and Red Fuji® – Grafted with pinkish-red skinned Gala, maturing late February, juicy, pink-red skinned Pink Lady, maturing in May and Red Fuji, red skinned maturing mid-April.

Apple Golden Delicious, Granny Smith and Jonathan® – Grafted with golden skinned Golden Delicious maturing mid-March, red skinned Jonathan, maturing late February and green skinned Granny Smith, maturing early April.

Triple Grafted Peach/Nectarine Double Jewel, Queen Giant and Tasty Zee® – Grafted with Peach Tasty Zee with super sweet, white flesh, maturing mid-late January and Peach Double Jewel with red skin and yellow flesh, maturing late December. Also Nectarine Queen Giant with white flesh, crimson-red blushed fruit, maturing late December.

Traditional Nectarines
Traditional style trees are self-fertile and grow to around 4m height or wider.


Fantasia: Produces yellow fleshed, freestone fruit with red blushed skin. Matures mid-late January.


May Grand: Produces fine flavoured, freestone nectarines, with yellow flesh and highly coloured red blushed skin. Matures mid-December.

Okee Dokee™: Produces a flat style, clingstone nectarine with juicy yellow flesh and an excellent flavour. Matures in January.

Queen Giant®: Produces white-fleshed, freestone fruit with crimson red blushed skin and full flavour. Fruit matures late December–early February.
Spiceeze: A nectarine/plum cross. Maroon-red skinned fruit with pale green to white flesh. Distinctive juicy flavour. Freestone fruit, matures mid-January. Purplish-pink blossom in spring followed by red spring new foliage which fades to green over summer. Vigorous, upright tree to 4 x 4m.

Sugar N Spice: This interspecific Nectarine (between a nectarine and a plum) is a deep, rich, crisp yet sweet fruit with white flesh and a rustic red-yellow skin. Matures mid to late season.

Sunwight: Produces good flavoured, medium-sized, firm, clingstone fruit with red speckled over yellow skin. Matures December.


**Dwarf/ Compact Nectarines**

Dwarf Crimson Baby: A dwarf tree growing to 1.5 to 2m in height and width. Produces fruit with smooth red skin and yellow flesh. Matures early November.

Trizzlie ‘Nectaze’ Miniature Nectarine: Another dwarf variety ideal for tubs or small gardens. Produces pink spring blossom, followed by highly coloured, full-sized fruit. A freestone variety with yellow flesh. Grows to 1.5m in height and width. Matures mid-late January.

Dwarf Royal Gem: A dwarf tree growing 1.5 to 2m in height and width. Produces medium-sized, red-skinned, clingstone fruit with unique pink blush, white flesh. Matures early December.

Dwarf Sunset Nectarine: Produces double, pink blossoms in spring followed by full sized, freestone, red skinned fruit with delicious yellow flesh. It has attractive red foliage throughout the season. And grows to 80cm in height and width. Matures late December.

Dwarf Tuscany: A dwarf tree growing 1.5 to 2m in height and width. Produces medium to large, freestone, red-skinned, white fleshed, fruit. Matures early February.

**Olives**

The classic Mediterranean tree. Olives are extremely hardy and long lived once established. They prefer relatively frost free districts and slightly alkaline (limey) soils. Olive trees left to their own devices will tend to develop a very dense canopy and regular pruning is required to limit height and keep the trees fairly open in the centre of the canopy. Olives are generally considered as self-fertile. They grow to around 4m x 4m and recommended spacing is 6-8m apart.

Kalamata: A sought after and famous picking variety. Grows to a medium sized tree. Leaves are larger than most other olives. Kalamata fruit has a characteristic slight curve near the base. Traditionally harvested when the fruit is mature and purple/black in colour. Matures April-May.

Manzanillo: A very good all-round variety. Tree habit is low and spreading, making it easy to harvest. It’s a heavy bearer of medium sized olives, suitable for either picking or oil production. Traditionally used for green pickled olives. Matures May.

**Mission:** (AKA New Norcia Mission) Good dual-purpose olive, producing good oil. Also useful for pickling. It’s also an excellent oil variety. The Mission grows tall, so it requires pruning to keep to an easy picking size. It also does well in colder areas. Matures April-July.

**Volos:** Traditional Greek picking variety. Large, oval shaped fruit makes it an ideal pickler. Has high oil content. Can be used for either green or black pickled Olives. Matures April-June.

**Oliva di Corignola:** Also known as Jumbo or Super Kalamata. Produces unique, elongated large, oval shaped fruit with a high flesh to seed ratio. A famous pickling variety. Matures April-June.

**Passionfruit**

These quick growing vines are a must for the home gardener. We have moved away from grafted passionfruit varieties because of their troublesome suckering root-systems.

**Edulis Black:** Black/purple skinned fruit. Quick growth. Non suckering. Matures summer.

**Sunshine Special:** A local variety originating in Mundijong W.A. Large fruit filled with delicious pulp. Skin colour red/purple over the warmer months and tending to be more purple/green over the cooler months. Begins flowering and fruiting from an early age and mature plants seem to carry some fruit almost all year round. Non grafted, non-suckering variety.

**Paw Paw/Papaya**

These tropical fruits are seasonally available over the warmer months. The Paw Paws we offer are bisexual and in theory self-fertile. However as they are seed grown, the reality is that the resulting seedlings are variable. While the majority of seedlings will be bisexual, some will also be male or female. To overcome this variability, the best policy to ensure reliable pollination is to plant in groups of three or more. Paw Paws require frost free conditions and do best in improved, well drained soils in sunny protected positions. Plants can grow to 2-3m tall.

**Peaches**

These traditional varieties are self-fertile and grow into attractive rounded trees to 4m x 4m. Spraying to prevent Peach Leaf Curl is essential. Spray in late winter-early spring at the early bud swell stage. Suitable sprays include Yates Liquid Copper.

**Crimson Rocket:** A unique new variety with a naturally narrow and upright growth habit. Produces medium-sized, yellow fleshed, freestone, juicy, sweet fruit, perfect for dessert. Ideal for growing in pots. Matures mid-January.

**Double Jewel:** Produces double pink flowers in spring followed by good flavoured, yellow fleshed, freestone fruit with red-blushed skin. Matures late December.

**Flordagold:** Produces large, clingstone fruit with light red to deep rose blush and juicy yellow flesh. Matures mid-December.

**Oke Doke**: Produces a flat style, clingstone fruit with yellow flesh and red blushed skin. Matures February.

**Peacharina:** A peach/nectarine cross producing large, freestone fruit with smooth red blushed skin and yellow juicy flesh. Matures mid to late January.

**Tasty Zee:** Produces very sweet, rounded, medium-sized, white fleshed, freestone fruit with highly coloured, dark red skin. Matures mid-late January.

**Tropic Beauty:** Produces large red to pink skinned, clingstone fruit with yellow flesh. Matures mid-December.

**Tropic Snow:** Produces large to medium, firm, white-fleshed, freestone fruit with pale pink blush over green skin. Good flavour. Matures early-mid December.

**Peaches**

**Dwarf Flordagold:** Produces large, clingstone fruit with light red over yellow skin and juicy yellow flesh. Matures mid-December. Grows to 1-2m high.

**Dwarf Fresno:** Produces freestone, red skinned fruit with yellow flesh. Matures late December. Grows to 1.5-2m in height and width.

**Dwarf Sunset Peach:** Produces double pink flowers in spring followed by full sized, white fleshed, freestone fruit. Matures late November to early December. Grows to 80cm in height and width.

**Trizzlie ‘Pizzee’ Miniature Peach:** A dwarf peach producing spring pink flowers followed by full sized delicious, yellow fleshed, freestone, red blushed fruit. Ideal for tubs. Matures mid to late January. Grows to 1.5m in height and width.

**Dwarf Tropic Beauty:** Produces large red to pink skinned, clingstone fruit with yellow flesh. Matures mid-December. Grows to 1 to 2m high.

**Dwarf Tropic Snow:** Produces large to medium, firm, white-fleshed, freestone fruit with pale pink blush over green skin. Good flavour. Matures early-mid December. Grows 1 to 2m high.

**Valley Red Dwarf:** Produces medium-sized, yellow fleshed, freestone fruit with red-blushed skin. Matures early March. Grows to only 2m high.

**Dwarf White Gold:** White fleshed, clingstone fruit with highly red blushed skin. Matures January. Grows to 1.5-2m in height and width.

**Pears**

These traditional varieties are self-fertile and grow into attractive rounded trees to 4m x 4m. Spraying to prevent Pear leaf Curl is essential. Spray in late winter-early spring at the early bud swell stage. Suitable sprays include Yates Liquid Copper.

**Bartlett (also known as Williams):** Produces medium to large, white-fleshed fruit with smooth yellow skin. Good flavour. Matures January. Pollinates with Beurre Bosc and 20th Century (Nijisseik)

**Beurre Bosc:** Produces large, brown-skinned fruit with an excellent flavour. Matures February. Pollinates with Bartlett and Red Sensation and 20th Century.

**Josephine De Malines:** Produces medium-sized, roundish, green/yellow skin. A highly flavoured variety, maturing in March. Pollinates with Kosui, Packham’s Triumph and 20th Century.

**Nashi Pear Kosui:** Produces medium-sized, rounded, fruit with golden bronze blush over light green coloured skin. White flesh with crisp juicy flavour. Maturity mid to late February. Pollinates with Bartlett, Josephine and 20th Century.
FRUIT TREE GUIDE


Dwarf Pears
Super Dwarf Pears will grow 2-2.5m high and 1.5-2m wide.

Super Dwarf Bartlett (also know as Williams): Produces medium to large, white-fleshed fruit with smooth yellow skin. Good flavour. Matures January. Pollinates with Beurre Bosc and 20th Century (Nijisseiki).


Super Dwarf Christmas Pear: A small to medium sized fruit. Light red blush over green-yellow ground colour. Prominent lenticels are a distinctive feature of this variety. Creamy white, moderately juicy flesh. Matures early March. Pollinates with Packham’s Triumph, Red Face or Christmas Pear.

Super Dwarf Christmas Pears* - A small fruited Cocktail Pear with light green skin maturing around Christmas time. Pollinates with Corella or Red Face.

Super Dwarf Red Face: A small fruited Cocktail Pear with red blushed skin. Matures late January to early February. Pollinator Corella and Red Face.

Super Dwarf Mirandino Rosso: Small, cocktail Pear with red blushed over a green-yellow skin. Matures late January. Self- fertile or pollinates with Packham’s Triumph.

Persimmon
Fuyu: Self-fertile, non-astringent variety maturing mid-autumn-early winter. Glossy orange skinned, rounded fruit. Delicious complex, sweet flavour. Attractive autumn foliage colour is an added bonus. Tree size approximately 4 x 4 metres.

Plumcott
Dwarf Spring Satin: A plum/apricot cross. Produces showy white flowers, followed by yellow/red fleshed fruit with rich, dark plum coloured skin. Matures late November to early December. Partly self-pollinating, but better with a pollinator like Plum Mariposa. Grows 2m high.

Plums
Traditional Plums
Plums are vigorous trees growing to 4 x 4m. Plums require cross pollination.

Lusia: A self-pollinating variety producing distinctive heart-shaped, large fruit with red-blushed skin and yellow, sweet, juicy flesh. Matures late January to early February.

Mariposa: Produces large, heart-shaped fruit with red flesh and a good flavour. It has a good keeping quality. Matures mid-January. Pollinates with Ruby Blood, Satsuma or Santa Rosa.

Primetime: Medium to large, heart shaped fruit. Red to purple coloured skin. Flesh is yellow with some pink-red colouration diffused throughout. Pollinates with Mariposa and Santa Rosa.

Santa Rosa: Produces excellent, tasty, blood coloured fruit with crimson skin. Matures late December. Pollinates with Ruby Blood, Satsuma or Mariposa.

Dwarf Plums
Dwarf Plums grow to 1.5-2m tall. Ideal for small garden and large tubs. Plums require cross pollination.

Dwarf Gulf Ruby: Produces large, yellow-fleshed fruit, with pink-red skin. Matures early to mid-December. Considered self-pollinating but will pollinate with Santa Rosa or Sunrise Gulf. A low chill variety.

Dwarf Mariposa: Produces large, heart-shaped fruit with red flesh and a good flavour. It has a good keeping quality. Matures mid-January. Pollinates with Ruby Blood, Satsuma or Santa Rosa.

Dwarf Santa Rosa: Produces excellent, tasty, blood coloured fruit with crimson skin. Matures late December. Pollinates with Ruby Blood, Satsuma or Mariposa.

Dwarf Satsuma: Produces delicious, juicy blood coloured fruit with dark red skin and flesh. Matures mid-January. Pollinates with Santa Rosa or Mariposa.


Pomegranates
Pomegranates are an ancient fruit. They’re very hardy and one of the easiest fruits to grow in our Mediterranean climate. Pomegranates can be maintained as a large shrub or small tree growing 3 to 4m high and wide. They flower in spring and summer and fruit matures late autumn to early winter. Pomegranates are self-fertile.

Guloshia Rosavya: An old Russian variety with very decorative, slightly elongated fruit with light, pink-red skin colour. Produces large, red, juicy grains with an exceptional flavour.

Mollar de Elche: A variety selected from the town of Elche, in Valencia, Spain. Produces exotic, pink-blushed fruit, filled with delicious, jewel-like juice sacks surrounded by juicy seeds.

Wonderful: Produces showy double red flowers in late spring to early summer, followed by large orange-red blushed fruit, which matures mid-May-early June. Produces a high quality juice. The Californian Pomegranate juice industry is based on this variety. Attractive, yellow autumn foliage. Frost hardy.

Prunes

Robe de Sergeant: Produces very sweet, medium-sized, dark blue to purple fruit. Matures early to late January. Pollinate with D’Agen. Grows to 4 x 4m.

Quince
Quinces are hardy fruits noted for their showy display of white spring blossom and late season, golden skinned aromatic fruit. Quinces are self-fertile and grow into small trees of around 3 x 3m. They are worth growing just to make your own home-made Quince paste!

Champion: Produces large, pear-shaped fruit, which turn golden yellow at maturity. Showy, early season white blossom. Used for stewing, preserves and quince jelly. An American variety dating from the 1880’s. Matures mid-April.

Smyrna: Produces large, roughly pear-shaped fruit. A vigorous, productive tree, even at a young age. Matures May-early Winter.

Strawberries
Grow your own delicious strawberries. Our container grown plants are ideal for planting up your pots, hanging baskets or your own strawberry patch.

Chandler: A high yielding, brilliantly coloured variety with exceptional flavour. Medium to large conical to wedge shaped fruits. Main fruiting period is spring through till mid Summer. Originally bred for Southern Californian conditions and well suited to the Perth metro area.

Fragoo: This variety is both decorative and delicious with unique, pink flowers followed by sweet, red fruit. Extra-long runners are a feature adding to its appeal when grown in pots and baskets.

Temptation: A compact growing variety ideal for container and basket growing. Heart shaped, deep red, delicious fruit.

Nut Trees
Almonds
Almonds bloom very early in spring, covering themselves in white blossom. Bird netting is essential to protect developing nuts from feathered thieves!

All In One: Self-pollinating, producing sweet, flavourful, soft shelled Almonds on a semi dwarf sized tree. Matures mid-February. Grows to 3 x 3m.

Dwarf Self-Pollinating Almond: Ideal for the home garden. A heavy bearer of soft-shelled, sweet, flavourful almonds. Dwarf form only growing to 1.5 to 2m in height and width. At this size it’s so easy to net and protect your crop. Fits into any garden and ideal for pots and tubs. Matures mid-February.

2014-15
Chestnuts
Recommended for cooler districts. Chestnuts are substantial trees, growing as large as 10 x 10m. To ensure pollination, plant with another Chestnut variety or seeding.

Flemings Prolific*: A grafted variety. Prolific bearer of medium to large, light brown nuts. Matures late March to mid-April.

Seedling Chestnut*: Grown from the seed of trees specially selected for their fruiting habit and large-sized nuts.

*Very limited numbers available.

Macadamia Nuts
Macadamias are self-fertile and are fairly large trees growing 5 to 8m high.

Grafted Macadamia: Trees grafted with reliable Macadamia selections. Grafted trees start producing nuts after about 5 years. Mature nuts fall from February to September. Limited seasonal availability.

Hazelnuts
Recommended for cooler districts. Hazelnuts are suckering shrubs forming a thicket. They can grow to 3-4m high.

American White*: Produces large mahogany to brown nuts. Pollinates with Cosford.


Grapefruits
Grapefruits perform well in Perth. Fruit matures between July and September.

Marsh Seedless: A very popular seedless variety. Produces large, pale yellow skinned fruit, with white/yellow flesh. Matures June to September.

Rio Red: Rio Red is a medium-sized tree producing large fruit with heavily pigmented pink to red flesh.

Star Ruby: A red-fleshed variety usually seedless to few seeds. Produces thin-skinned fruit with sweet flesh and a high juice content. Matures June to September.

Lemons
The Lemonade Tree is a vigorous tree, bearing rounded, lemon-like fruit. The flesh has a sweet lemonade flavour that can be eaten fresh or squeezed to make lemonade. A heavy cropper, ideal for pots. Carries some fruit for most of the year.

Limes
Australian Sunrise Lime: A Finger Lime- Calamondin cross. Produces small, oval to pear-shaped, yellow-skinned fruit with a tangy lime flavour. Matures winter. It has wiry spiny branches and grows 2 to 4m high, smaller if kept clipped.

Citrus Fruits
Citrus fruits are a must for the home garden. Citrus are very tough and rewarding fruit trees. Traditional citrus trees generally grow to around 3-4m x 3m. Many varieties are now also available as dwarf or semi-dwarf trees, these are ideal for large tubs and smaller gardens (see text box for more on dwarf and semi-dwarf Citrus).

Grafted Macadamia: Grafted trees growing 5 to 8m high.

Flemings Prolific: A grafted variety. Prolific bearer of medium to large, light brown nuts. Matures late March to mid-April.

Seedling Chestnut: Grown from the seed of trees specially selected for their fruiting habit and large-sized nuts.

*Very limited numbers available.

Hazelnuts
Recommended for cooler districts. Hazelnuts are suckering shrubs forming a thicket. They can grow to 3-4m high.

American White: Produces large mahogany to brown nuts. Pollinates with Cosford.


Grapefruits
Grapefruits perform well in Perth. Fruit matures between July and September.

Marsh Seedless: A very popular seedless variety. Produces large, pale yellow skinned fruit, with white/yellow flesh. Matures June to September.

Rio Red: Rio Red is a medium-sized tree producing large fruit with heavily pigmented pink to red flesh.

Star Ruby: A red-fleshed variety usually seedless to few seeds. Produces thin-skinned fruit with sweet flesh and a high juice content. Matures June to September.

Lemons
The Lemonade Tree is a vigorous tree, bearing rounded, lemon-like fruit. The flesh has a sweet lemonade flavour that can be eaten fresh or squeezed to make lemonade. A heavy cropper, ideal for pots. Carries some fruit for most of the year.

Limes
Australian Sunrise Lime: A Finger Lime- Calamondin cross. Produces small, oval to pear-shaped, yellow-skinned fruit with a tangy lime flavour. Matures winter. It has wiry spiny branches and grows 2 to 4m high, smaller if kept clipped.

Australian Red Centre Lime: A cross between native Finger Lime and a Mandarin. Produces small, red-skinned, oval fruit, 3-5cm long. Matures winter. Grows to 2m high - ideal for pots.

Kaffir: A slow growing, thorny small tree of irregular shape. Leaves are widely used in Asian cooking to impart a lime flavour.

Sublime: A new dwarf form of West Indian Lime, with small rounded fruit. Skin colour changes to yellow if left to fully mature. The fragrant flesh is greenish with classic lime flavour. Sublime is recommended for growing in larger pots and tubs. It will grow to around 1.5m high in a pot and in the ground it can grow to around 3m.

Tahitian Lime: A larger growing tree, well suited to Perth. Fruit resembles a lemon. The fruit rind varies from green to yellow/orange at maturity with seedless, greenish/yellow flesh and an acidic-lime flavour. Matures June to July.

Walnuts
Growing in containers. Grows 1-1.5m high. A new dwarf form of the tree. Suitable for pots. Will begin fruiting earlier than regular-sized trees. They're highly productive and have high nematode and phytophthora (root rot) resistance.

Dwarf citrus trees are ideal for container planting as they grow to mature sizes of around 1.75-2m tall.

Mandarins
Emperor: A recommended mid-season variety. Heavy cropping, producing large, easily peeled, sweet fruit that contains few seeds. Matures July.

Japanese Seedless: A very early maturing variety with sweet, low acid fruit that's easy to peel. Matures April to June.

Ortanique: The latest maturing Mandarin variety, with fruit maturing August to September and hanging on tree till well into late spring. Produces fruit with highly coloured skin with sweet, juicy, full-flavoured flesh.

Silverhill: Seedless variety, producing fruit with smooth, thin skin and sweet, juicy flesh. Matures April to July.

Mandarins
Emperor: A recommended mid-season variety. Heavy cropping, producing large, easily peeled, sweet fruit that contains few seeds. Matures July.

Japanese Seedless: A very early maturing variety with sweet, low acid fruit that's easy to peel. Matures April to June.

Ortanique: The latest maturing Mandarin variety, with fruit maturing August to September and hanging on tree till well into late spring. Produces fruit with highly coloured skin with sweet, juicy, full-flavoured flesh.

Silverhill: Seedless variety, producing fruit with smooth, thin skin and sweet, juicy flesh. Matures April to July.

Oranges
Maltese Blood: Produces fruit with orange-reddish skin and irregular, red pigmented flesh. Matures July to September.

Cara Cara: Produces a low acid and virtually seedless Blood Navel Orange. Cara Cara’s pink coloured flesh is sweet to taste, with subtle cherry undertones and is extremely juicy. Matures winter.


Ruby Blood: A medium-sized tree producing round to slightly flattened fruit with orange to reddish tinged skin. Matures July to September.

Valencia: A popular sweet orange, producing medium-sized, very juicy fruit. Matures September to December.


Tangelos
Minneola: Produces highly coloured, almost pear-shaped fruit. A very juicy, excellent eating variety. Matures July to September.

Citrus customers note:
We also stock a range of dwarf and semi-dwarf citrus trees. Semi dwarf citrus grow about two thirds the size of a regular citrus tree. In most cases depending on the variety, this means trees will grow to between 2 to 3m on maturity. Semi-dwarf trees can be readily grown in large tubs or in the garden spaced 2m apart. These will begin fruiting earlier than regular-sized trees. They’re highly productive and have high nematode and phytophthora (root rot) resistance.

Dwarf citrus trees are ideal for container planting as they grow to mature sizes of around 1.75-2m tall.
Position: Generally all fruit trees do best in full sun positions.

Planting Fruit Trees:

Bare Root Trees - These are dormant trees sold during winter. When taken out of the pots the soil will usually fall off the roots. When planting bare root trees, give them a good soak before taking them out of the container.

Dig a hole at least 60cm wide by 60cm deep. Blend one part Dawson’s Organic Soil Improver with two parts soil removed from the hole. Add a handful of Apex slow release fertiliser and mix in well. Return some of this mix to the bottom of the hole.

Make a mound of soil in the bottom of the hole. Take your bare root tree and position the roots so that they fan out over the mound. Before back filling the rest of the soil mix, check the tree is planted to the right level. Often the soil stain on the stem will indicate the correct level to plant the tree. The bud union should be above the soil level. It’s a good time to add a stake now, as you can see where the roots are. Then backfill the rest of the soil mix and water in well.

Container Grown Trees - When planting container grown plants, the procedure is the same, except you won’t need a mound in the bottom of the hole. Just remember to set the plant in the hole no deeper than the soil level in the container and then backfill soil mix around the roots. Use any leftover soil to make a shallow well around the plant. This will help retain water and direct it to the root system.

Container grown plants, particularly those sales as bare root trees, are very vulnerable to drying out. To avoid this, ensure adequate watering is provided during the critical establishment period.

Fertilising

For The First Season: Sprinkle 50gms (one adult handful) of Apex Slow Release Fertiliser in with the backfill soil at planting time. No other fertilising is required until growth commences. Supplement this by adding 50gms of a balanced all purpose fertiliser, such as Dawson’s All Purpose Fertiliser every 5 weeks for the first growing season (spring through till early autumn).

For Established Trees: For fruit trees, the most important times to feed them are late winter-early spring and again in early autumn. Spring is by far the most important feeding time as trees do the bulk of their growing over the spring to early summer period. It’s estimated established trees have an annual fertiliser requirement of 500gms of balanced all purpose fertiliser for each year of age. Apply two thirds of the yearly requirement in late August to early September and one in Autumn (say March).

For example in the Spring following planting (say tree is 3 years old), yearly fertiliser requirement would be (500g x 3 = 1.5kg of All Purpose fertiliser). This would be applied as follows (two thirds in late winter-spring = 1kg) and (one third = ½ kg in autumn).

Yearly fertiliser requirement keeps increasing with the age of the tree, until the maximum rate of 5kg a year is reached in year 10. Apply fertiliser evenly below the tree’s drip line (the entire soil area beneath the tree’s canopy). Whenever adding fertiliser, don’t apply to soil and make sure fertiliser is well watered in to feed with quality all purpose or specialist fruit fertilisers like Eco Growth Prime Garden, Dawson’s All Purpose Fertiliser or Stearns Fruit and Citrus Food.

Pruning

Pruning is the main aim of fruit tree pruning is to establish a framework of productive fruit bearing branches, remove dead or diseased wood, inter-twined branches, thin out any shaded branches and keep the tree the tree the correct height. Fruit trees are generally maintained to a height of about 2.5-3m, this allows for easy harvest and maintenance.

Generally deciduous fruit trees are pruned in winter with a good idea being Annual pruning cuts with a pruning paint.

Mulching

All fruit trees will benefit from maintaining a weed free grass free area around them. You can further benefit your trees by applying a mulch ring of 500mm (line of mulch) not to mulch right up to the trunk of the tree as this can cause collar rot. Suitable mulching materials include garden compost, chips, coarse grade bark and straw. Mulch to a depth of at least 5-10cm thick.

Fruit Fly Exclusion Bags - provide a physical barrier to fruit fly, so if you bag fruit, as soon as possible, you end up with perfect fruit. Remember that the bag must not touch the fruit, otherwise the fly will still sting the fruit.

Fruit Tree Establishment and Care

Effective control measures include cinnamon bark dust applied using a sprayer or hand sprayer with nozzle set to produce a light film of oil will protect developing fruit. Fortnightly during peak growth periods the light film of oil will protect developing foliage and fruit. It's often a good idea to add a mulch around them (but remember not to mulch too close to the trunk). Preventative spraying is often a good idea to protect fruit trees, some recommended treatments are:

For Citrus Leaf Miner - Spray trees fortnightly during peak growth periods with Yates Liquid Copper or Fungus Fighter.

For Citrus Thrips - Spray trees during winter and again just before flowering. Spraying should take place at intervals of 2-4 weeks. For established trees, (one third = ½kg, one half = 1kg, full = 1.5kg of All Purpose fertiliser). This fertiliser requirement would be (500g x 5 = 2.5kg x 5 = 12.5kg x 5 = 62.5kg in autumn).

For Pre-control POWDERY MILDEW ON GRAPE VINES - Spraying should take place at intervals of 2, 4 and 6 weeks after bud burst and again just before flowering. Foliage must be monitored for the rest of the season and extra sprays carried out if required. Spray with Eco-Fungicide (used in conjunction with Eco-Oil).

To prevent Leaf Curl in Peaches and Nectarines - Spray to prevent Peach Leaf Curl is essential. Spray in late winter-early spring, at the early bud swell stage. Suitable sprays include Yates Liquid Copper.

For Fruit Fly Control - Mediterranean Fruit Fly is the number one pest of fruit trees in Perth. The most effective control measures include exclusion, trapping and baiting. Often the best approach is to use a combination of techniques using some trapping year-round, bait spraying from when fruit is about one third its mature size and use of some exclusion. If in doubt as to when to start your control measures, commence immediately after flowering or petal drop.

Fruit Fly Trapping - Needs to commence as soon as fruit trees start flowering.

Cera Trap - Is all in one, organic, pesticide free. The trap is made from paper. Cera Trap contains a unique protein based liquid solution that is very attractive to fruit flies. The smell of the liquid lures fruit flies onto the specially designed trap. Unable to escape they drown in the liquid. Continues to work for 3-4 months. Ideally, hang traps when fruit is about one third its final size. Recommended backyard application rate is 1 Cera Trap per fruit tree. Where two fruit trees are close together (no more than 5 metres apart) one Cera Trap can be used for both trees. Ideally traps should be hung on the northern side of the tree.

Watering

When watering established fruit trees, 2-3 deep waterings a week is the minimum. When establishing trees extra hand watering for the first summer will be essential. Water young trees every second day for their first season, in their second year in the garden, 2 deep soaks twice a week will do. Soil wetting agents like Eco Wet allow water to penetrate into water repellent, sandy soils. Apply at planting time and re-apply six months later. Or, for a more permanent fix, try the kaolinite clay based, soil builder Soil Solver.

Mulching

Many fruit trees, particularly those planted as bare rooted plants, will require staking for the initial establishment period. Plants should be loosely tied to stakes and generally stakes can be removed about three to five months after planting.

Staking

Staking is often a good idea to soak labels off any old bottles or containers you use.

Bait Spraying - Eco-Naturalure® is an organic certified product for fruit fly control. The product is a mix of a powerful fruit fly attractant and the chemical Spinosad. It can be applied with a sprayer or hand sprayer with nozzle set to produce coarse droplets. Spray is directed to tree foliage not fruit. Only small amounts of bait solution are needed (see product packaging for further information). Again it is best to commence bait spraying when fruit is at a very immature stage. Eco-Naturalure® should be re-applied at weekly intervals.

Bird Control - Fruit Fly Traps - Trap making your own out of used plastic soft drink or milk bottles*. Melt or drill 1-2 holes about 10mm wide. Above and below the holes, stick on a band of bright yellow duct or masking tape. Fill bottles to at least one third with a mixture of a protein source and a sugar source such as beer and Vegemite. A popular recipe is 1 litre of water, ½ tbs of cloudy ammonia, ½ teaspoon of vanilla essence and 100g of white sugar. Hang baits at about 1.5m above the ground. Remember to replace bait liquid every few weeks. Ideally hang two home-made traps per tree.

Bird Attack on Fruit Crops - are ready to help you with practical advice about pest and disease control. It’s always helpful if you can bring in a sample of diseased foliage or damaged fruit, as it makes diagnosis much easier. Environmentally friendly controls and chemicals are now available for many of the common pests and diseases affecting fruiting plants.

Preventative Spraying is often a good idea to protect fruit trees, some recommended treatments are:

For Citrus Leaf Miner - Spray trees fortnightly during peak growth periods with light film of oil or Fungus Fighter.

For Pre-control POWDERY MILDEW ON GRAPE VINES - Spraying should take place at intervals of 2, 4 and 6 weeks after bud burst and again just before flowering. Foliage must be monitored for the rest of the season and extra sprays carried out if required. Spray with Eco-Fungicide (used in conjunction with Eco-Oil).

For Fruit Fly Control - Mediterranean Fruit Fly is the number one pest of fruit trees in Perth. The most effective control measures include exclusion, trapping and baiting. Often the best approach is to use a combination of techniques using some trapping year-round, bait spraying from when fruit is about one third its mature size and use of some exclusion. If in doubt as to when to start your control measures, commence immediately after flowering or petal drop.

Fruit Fly Exclusion Bags - provide a physical barrier to fruit fly, so if you bag fruit, as soon as possible, you end up with perfect fruit. Remember that the bag must not touch the fruit, otherwise the fly will still sting the fruit.

Fruit Fly Trapping - Needs to commence as soon as fruit trees start flowering.

Cera Trap - Is all in one, organic, pesticide free. The trap is made from paper. Cera Trap contains a unique protein based liquid solution that is very attractive to fruit flies. The smell of the liquid lures fruit flies onto the specially designed trap. Unable to escape they drown in the liquid. Continues to work for 3-4 months. Ideally, hang traps when fruit is about one third its final size. Recommended backyard application rate is 1 Cera Trap per fruit tree. Where two fruit trees are close together (no more than 5 metres apart) one Cera Trap can be used for both trees. Ideally traps should be hung on the northern side of the tree.

Homemade Fruit Fly Traps - Try making your own out of used plastic soft drink or milk bottles* Melt or drill 1-2 holes about 10mm wide. Above and below the holes, stick on a band of bright yellow duct or masking tape. Fill bottles to at least one third with a mixture of a protein source and a sugar source such as beer and Vegemite. A popular recipe is 1 litre of water, ½ tbs of cloudy ammonia, ½ teaspoon of vanilla essence and 100g of white sugar. Hang baits at about 1.5m above the ground. Remember to replace bait liquid every few weeks. Ideally hang two home-made traps per tree.

As a precaution it’s a good idea to soak labels off any old bottles or containers you use.

Bait Spraying - Eco-Naturalure® is an organic certified product for fruit fly control. The product is a mix of a powerful fruit fly attractant and the chemical Spinosad. It can be applied with a sprayer or hand sprayer with nozzle set to produce coarse droplets. Spray is directed to tree foliage not fruit. Only small amounts of bait solution are needed (see product packaging for further information). Again it is best to commence bait spraying when fruit is at a very immature stage. Eco-Naturalure® should be re-applied at weekly intervals.

Need To Know More?

Our friendly staff will be happy to advise you about selecting and growing fruiting plants - just ask! Or email askdawsons@dawsonsgardenworld.com.au

www.dawsonsgardenworld.com.au

© This guide written by Tim Parker, Dawson’s Garden World Forrestfield. 06/14