



Fruit Tree Planting Guide



Planting Bare Root

1. Keep the roots of your trees moist at all times before planting. Prune off any broken or cracked roots.

2. Dig a large hole at least 18" wide and 24" deep. The hole must be large enough to hold the roots without bending. If

the soil is compacted, dig an extra large hole and break through the compacted soil.

3. Condition the bottom of the hole with 1/3 **Master Nursery Gold Rush** (a mixture of fir bark and 15% chicken manure) mixed with 2/3 native soil. Mix **Master Start** fertilizer in the hole.

4. Plant the tree no lower (preferably 2-3" higher) than the tree stood in the nursery. You can tell by the change in color in the bark. Planting too deep encourages crown rot. Grapes are an exception: they should be planted so only the shortened cane is above ground.

5. Slant trees into the prevailing wind (generally the northwest) about 3"-6".

6. Back fill the hole with conditioned soil making sure there are no air pockets around the roots.

7. Water thoroughly with a mixture containing **Root Master B1** after planting. **DO NOT WATER AGAIN UNTIL THE TREE STARTS TO LEAF OUT!** New trees should be watered monthly with 5-10 gallons of water until they start growing well.

8. Paint the trunk with tree white to prevent sunburn and borer attack.

9. Cut back Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots and Apples to 24"-36" above the graft in a home orchard. They may be pruned higher if you need the branches higher. Shorten any side branches back to 2"-4". Walnuts and Pecans should be cut about 18" above the graft.

Planting Container Grown

When planting fiber-potted trees remove only the top and bottom of the pot. On established potted trees you can remove the entire container.

Care of Young Trees

1. Always maintain good moisture in the root zone.

2. Fertilize with Master Nursery Fruit Tree and Vine Food 2 to 3 times a year the first few years.

3. Keep the trunk protected with tree white to prevent sunburn.

4. Follow our Fruit Tree Spray Guide for your specific tree varieties.

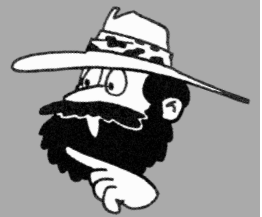
5. Prune to develop an open center with 3-5 main scaffold branches with help from our Fruit Tree Pruning Guide.

6. Don't be afraid to prune in the summer if needed. Long or unwanted branches may be removed any time during the year.

7. If you are using high density planting techniques to increase the variety of trees you can use in a limited space ask for our Guide to Controlling Fruit Tree Size hand out.



Fruit Tree Spray Schedule



Note: Items with * (asterisk) are recommended yearly applications.

When Dormant

***Peach, Nectarine, Plum, Apricot, and Almond:** for Shot Hole Fungus use **Micro-Cop** and **Sta-Stuk** (Cherries use **Daconil** and **Spray Grip**) soon after leaf fall or at least by early December. Spray again for Peach Leaf Curl in late December and just before the flower buds open in the spring.

Apple, Pear, Apricot, Peach, Plum, Nectarine, Almond: for insect eggs, scale and twig borer use **Master Nursery Year-Around Oil**.

Pink Bud Stage

Apple: for mildew use **Wettable Sulfur**.

Apricot, Peach, and Nectarine: For Brown Rot use **Daconil** or **Wettable Sulfur**. (DO NOT USE SULFUR ON APRICOTS OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF ANY OIL SPRAY.)

Peaches, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots: For Shot Hole Fungus use a second application of **Micro-Cop** or **Daconil**.

Popcorn Stage

Plums and Prunes: For Brown Rot use **Daconil** or **Wettable Sulfur**.

Almonds: For Shot Hole Fungus and Brown Rot use **Micro-Cop** and **Sta-Stuk**.

Full Bloom

***Apple and Pear:** For Fire Blight use **Micro-Cop** alone. Repeat at 5 day intervals from first bloom until the end of bloom.

90% Petal Fall

Almond, Peach, Nectarine, Plum and Prune: For Twig Borer use **Sevin**. Spray again about May 20th, and again when fruit begins to ripen. DO NOT APPLY **SEVIN** WITHIN SEVEN DAYS OF HARVEST.

After Petal Fall

***Apple and Pears:** For Codling Moth

larvae use **Sevin**. Spray again in 25 days, late June and again in August.

When Growth Starts

Peach, Nectarine: For Peach leaf curl on small trees prune off affected foliage. In larger trees fertilize to replace foliage.

When Fruit Begins to Color

Peach, Nectarine, Prune, Plum: For Brown Rot use **Wettable Sulfur**. For **Apricots** only use **Daconil**.

Cherries for Cherry Fruit Fly apply **Spinosad** 7 & 14 days before harvest. Full coverage absolutely necessary. Will NOT affect already infested fruit. Dispose of infested and fallen fruit immediately to prevent infestation of next year's crop or later ripening varieties.

Walnuts

***Early blooming varieties:** For codling moth larvae use **Sevin** when average size of nuts is 3/8 to 1/2 inch. Spray again in late June if needed.

***Late blooming varieties:** For codling moth larvae use **Sevin** in late June.

Grapes

*Use **Dusting Sulfur** or **Wettable Sulfur** for powdery mildew when shoots are 6, 12, and 18 inches, and every 2 weeks until harvest. Don't use Sulfur powder when the weather is over 100° F. The first three applications are the most important.

Treat Aphid, mites and caterpillars as their damage shows.

Olives

Monitor Olive Fruit Fly populations with pheromone traps set in April. Check weekly throughout summer and spray with **Spinosad** at 7-14 day intervals when traps show flies or at least 2-3 weeks before pit hardening.