Fruit Production in Utah

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 To Plant Or Not To Plant, That Is The Question

Changing Times And Changing Tastes
 Make Growing Backyard Fruit More
 Challenging

 Those Pioneers Who First Settled This State Always Planted Fruit Tree

Even Today There Are A Few Pioneer Trees
 That Remain As A Tribute To Their Work

 For Generations, Growing Fruit Trees And Storing The Crop Was A Part Of Life In Utah

 Unfortunately That Is No Longer The Case Backyard Plantings Of Fruit Trees Are Declining

 Lots Are Smaller Now Than They Were Formerly

Planning And Planting The Home Orchard Is Even More Essential

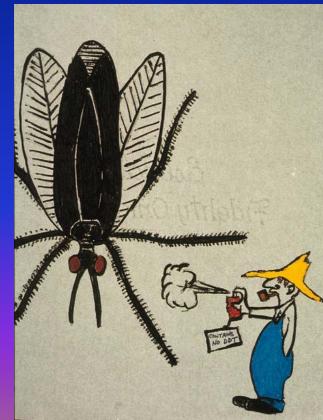
There Is Little Space To Waste

 With A Very Mobile Society, Timing To Get Trees Into Production Is Even More Critical

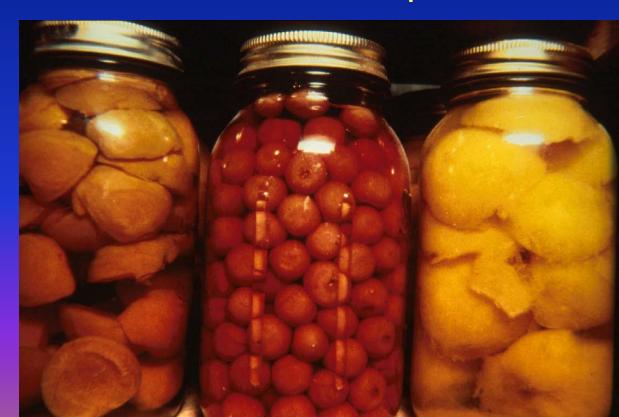


 The Increasing Pest Problems And The Growing Reluctance Of Some To Use Pesticides Discourages Others From

Getting Into Fruit Production



 Others Have Lost The Time-Honored Tradition Of Preserving Their Harvest And No Longer Want To Bottle Their Crops



Spring Frosts Are Often Cruel Reminders
 That We Do Not Control The Weather

 On The Other Side Of The Orchard Fence Are The Current Recommendations To Eat More Fresh Produce

Growing Your Own Means You Can
 Control Everything That Is Applied To The
 Crops And Also Produce The Varieties You
 Like

 Best Of All Is The Quality. If You Have Never Had A Tree Ripened, Melt In Your Mouth, Drip Down Your Face Utah Peach, You Have Missed A Wonderful Taste Treat

 Add The Great Feeling Of Producing Your Own Food And The Bragging Rights And Satisfaction That Comes With Sharing Your Produce With Others

Do Not Overlook The Landscape Effect
 From Well Cared For Trees

They Can Offer Shade, Beautiful Blossoms
 In The Spring

Color As The Fruit Ripens

 Never Make The Mistake Of Planting What You Really Do Not Want Decide What Is A Reasonable Production For Your Family

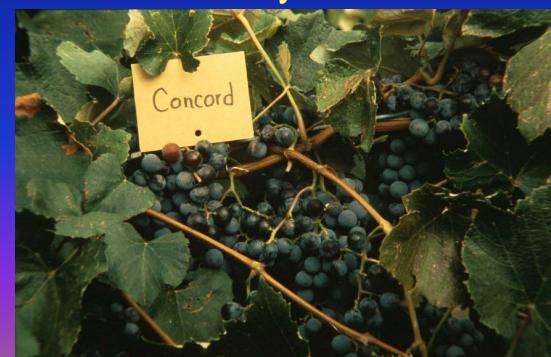
 Add All These Factors Together And See How The Scale Tips In Your Garden

 The First Decision Is To Grow What You Want To Eat



 Pruning, Spraying, Harvesting And The Cleanup Is More Than Most Gardeners Want To Deal With If The Crop Is Just To Be Discarded

For Those With Small Lots, Space May Be
The Deciding Factor
There May Be Room For Only A Few
Grape Vines Or Some Strawberry Plants



 These Smaller Trees Produce Fruit Much Sooner And Take Far Less Space

 Most Landscapes Have Fences That Are Difficult To Blend Into The Planting Scheme

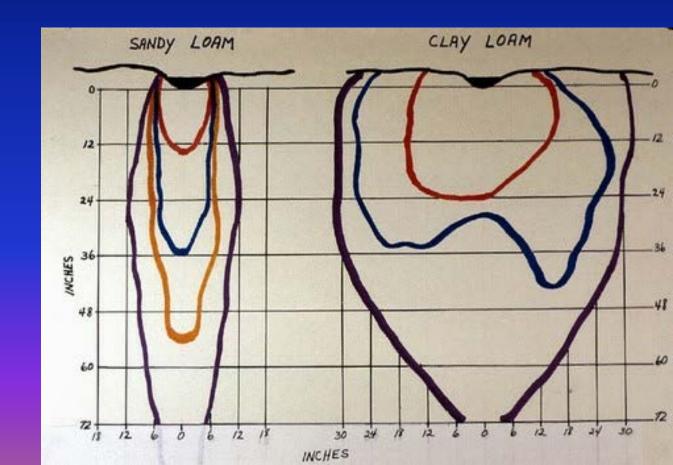
 Two-Dimensional Trees Are Often The Easiest Way To Fit Trees Into The Available Space

This Training System, Called "Espalier,"
Was Used To Produce Food In Medieval
Castles And Other Walled Areas
It Is Well Adapted To Smaller Landscapes
Of Today

Fruit Trees Grow Best In Well-Drained Soil
 Tree Roots Need Oxygen

 "Wet Soils" Exclude Oxygen And Are Not Good For Fruit Production

 Sandy Soils Drain Well While Clay Soils Tend to Hold Water Too Well



 Avoid These Areas When Planting Your Backyard Orchard

Drainage Can Be Improved On Small Sites
By Using Railroad Ties Or Other Suitable
Materials And Raising The Planting Area
With A Retaining Wall

 If You Have A Poorly Drained Heavy Clay Soil, Species Selection Is Critical

Pears And Apples Will Tolerate The Problem Better Than Peaches Or Cherries

Most Fruit Trees Are Grafted Onto
 Dwarfing Rootstocks And The Number Of
 Square Feet Required For Each Tree Is
 Considerably Less Than For Standard Size
 Trees

 American Type Grapes Such As Concord Will Turn Yellow And Refuse To Grow, While American X European Types Are Less Susceptible To Chlorosis Problems

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 I Have Grass Surrounding Most Of My Trees, But I Only Water The Trees About Every Two Weeks To Keep The Trees
 From Turning Yellow Or From Getting Root Rot

Typically Grass Is Irrigated Every Couple
 Of Days Or Even More Often

This Chronic Over-Watering Is Often Fatal
 To The Plants

 If At All Possible, Keep The Trees Out Of The Lawn

Low Temperatures Are The Most
 Uncontrollable Part Of Orchard Production
 This Is Especially In The Early Spring
 During Blossoming

 Cold Air Moves In A Similar Pattern To Water—From Higher Elevations To Lower Elevations

 Trying To Grow Fruit In These Areas Is, For Want Of A Better Term, "Fruitless" (No Pun Intended)

The Blossoms Will Likely Freeze Each
 Spring And The Trees Are Often Damaged
 By The Cold

 Orchards Were Not Planted In The Valleys Because They Were More Likely To Freeze

 If You Are Fortunate Enough To Live On The Bench Areas, You Have Both Good Air Drainage And Good Soil Drainage



 Hot Winds And Hot Temperatures Also Reduce Yields, Especially Small Fruits

 Grow Blackberries, Raspberries And Strawberries Where Natural Barriers Or Buildings Protect The Fruit From South Summer Winds

 Fruit Trees Need Full Sun For Plant Growth And Fruit Development

 Under Ideal Conditions, Try To Plant The Fruit 20 To 30 Feet Away From Medium Size Shade Trees And 40 To 50 Feet From Large Trees

 Careful Planning And Careful Placement Of The Right Plants In The Right Place Will Help You Have A Successful Backyard Orchard

You Supply The Labor To Prune, Train,
 Spray And Harvest

 With Luck You Can Produce Wonderful Fruit In Your Personal Orchard

 Coupled With The Soil Problem Is The All Too Frequent Problem Of Trying To Grow Fruit Trees In The Lawn