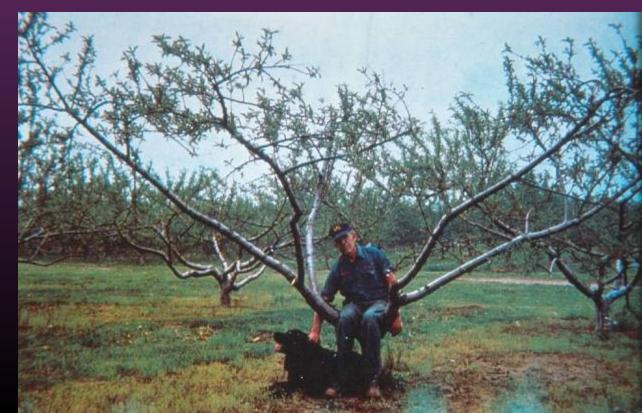


Larry A. Sagers
Horticulture Specialist
Utah State University
Extension

To Plant Or Not To Plant, That Is The Question



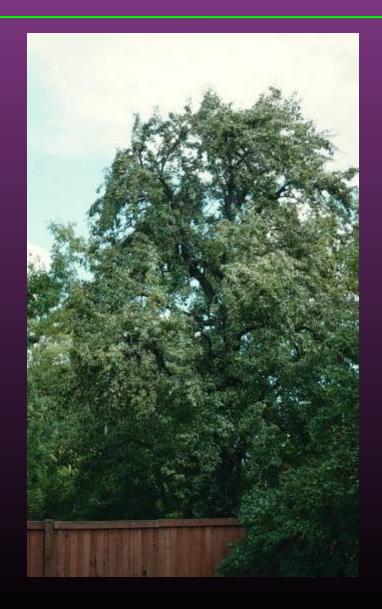
 Changing Times And Changing Tastes Make Growing Backyard Fruit More Challenging



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



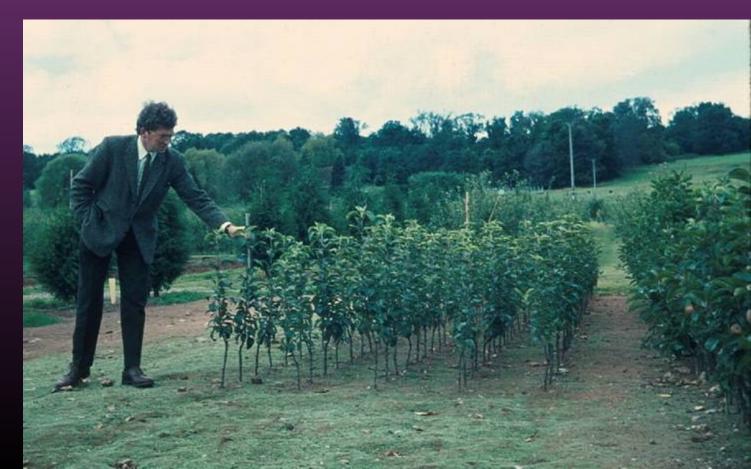
For Generations, Growing Fruit Trees
 And Storing The Crop Was A Part Of Life
 In Utah



 Unfortunately That Is No Longer The Case Backyard Plantin Trees Are Declin



Lots Are Smaller Now Than They Were Formerly



 Planning And Planting The Home Orchard Is Even More

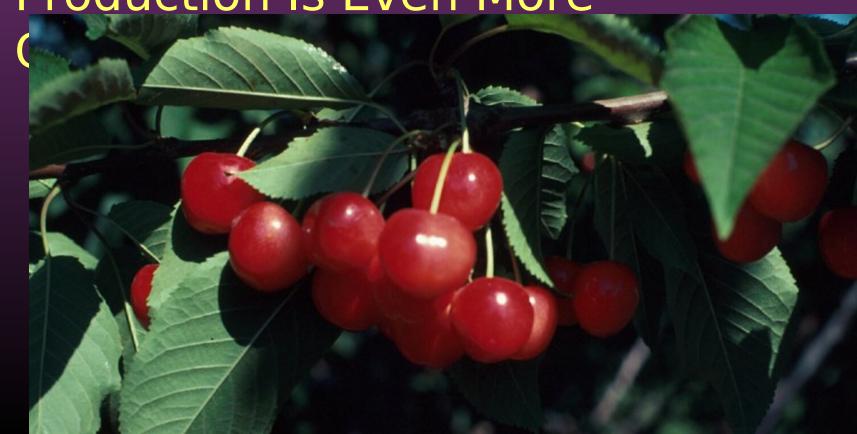
Essentia



• There Is Little Space To Waste



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

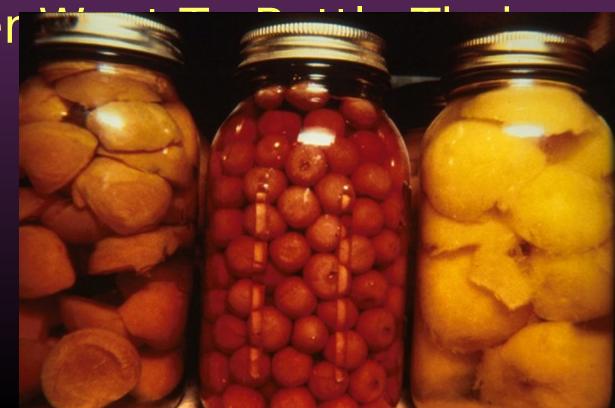


The Increasing Pest Problems
 And The Growing Reluctance
 Of Some To Use Pesticides

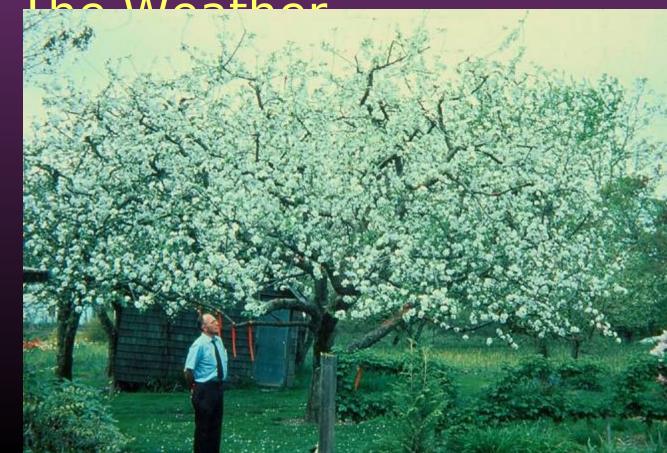
Discourages Others Fr Getting Into Fruit Prod

 Others Have Lost The Time-Honored Tradition Of Preserving Their Harvest And

No Longer Crops



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



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



 Growing Your Own Lets You Control Everything Applied To The Crops And 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 Haw Missing

Wonderful Tast

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

Sharing Your 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 Plant What You Really Do Not Want
 And Decide What Is A Reasonable



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



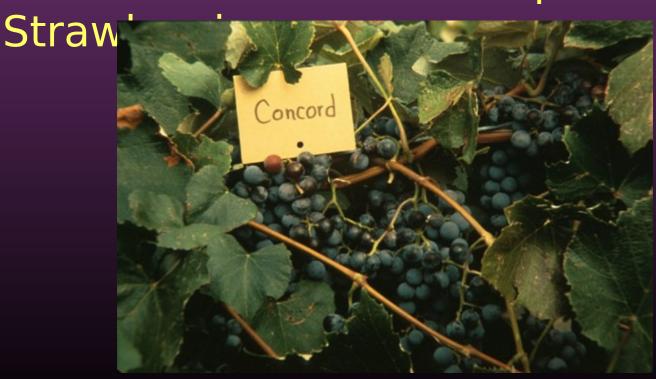
The First Decision Is To Grow What You Want To Eat



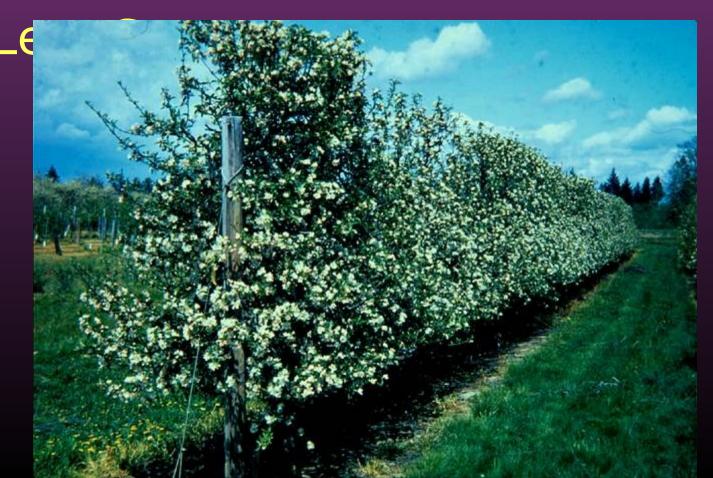
 Pruning, Spraying, Harvesting And Cleanup Is More Than Most Gardeners Want To Deal With If



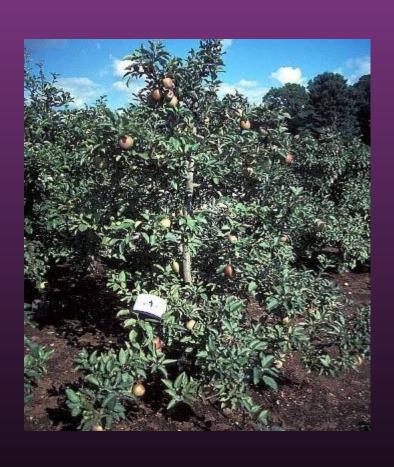
 For Those With Small Lots, Space May Be The Deciding Factor So Use The Room For A Few Grapes Or



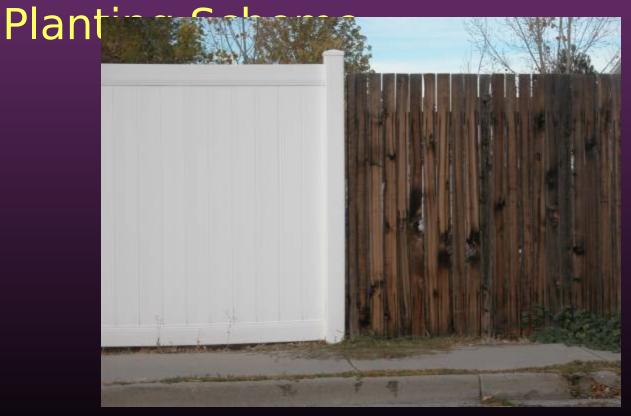
Smaller Trees Produce Fruit
 Much Sooner And Take Far



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



Most Landscapes Have Fences
 That Are Difficult To Blend Into The



 Two-Dimension al Trees Are Easy Ways To Fit Trees Into The Space



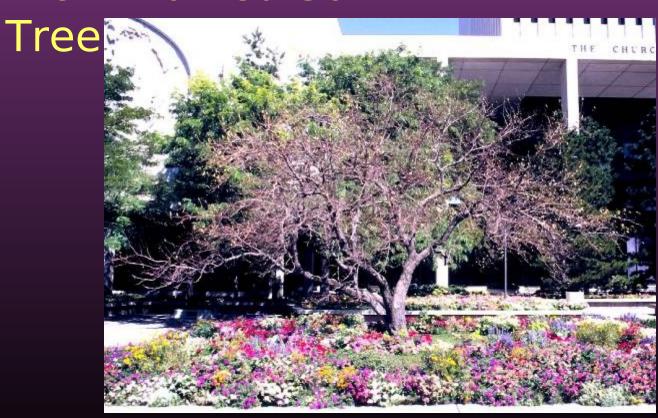
 This Training System, Called "Espalier," Was Used To Produce Food In Medieval

Castles And Otespanier against a vall
Areas

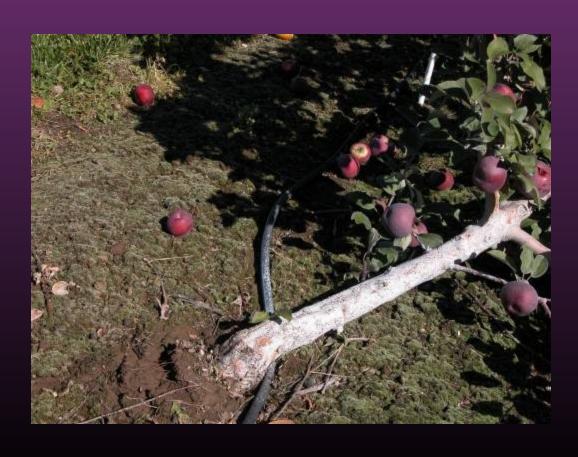
It Is Well Adapted To Smaller Landscapes Of Today



 Fruit Trees Grow Best In Well-Drained Soil

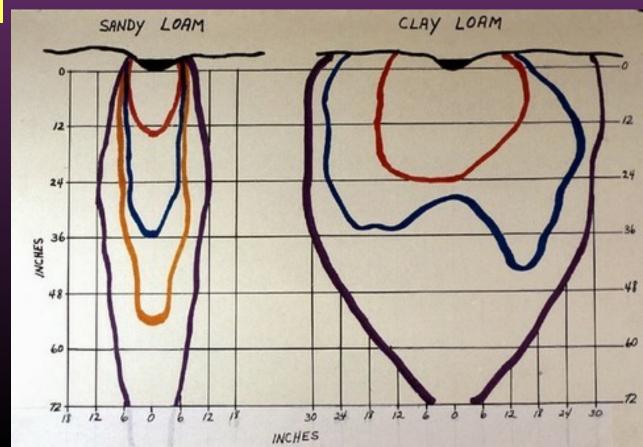


"Wet Soils" Exclude Oxygen And Are Not Good For Fruit Production



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

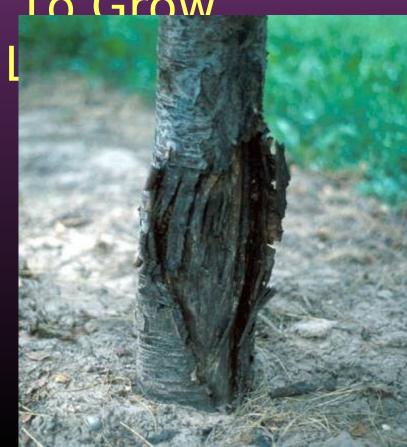
American Type **Grapes Such As Concord Will** Turn Yellow And Refuse To Grow, While American X European Types Are Less Susceptible To Chlorosis Drobloms



Coupled With The Soil Problem
 Is The All Too Frequent

Problem Of Trying To Grow

Fruit Trees In The L



 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 More Often And Chronic Over-Watering Is Often Fatal To Trees



If At All Possible, Keep The

Trees Out Of The Law



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

Cold Air Moves In A Similar Pattern
 To Water—From Higher 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 Cail Drainage



Hot Winds And Hot Temperatures
 Also Reduce Yields, Especially

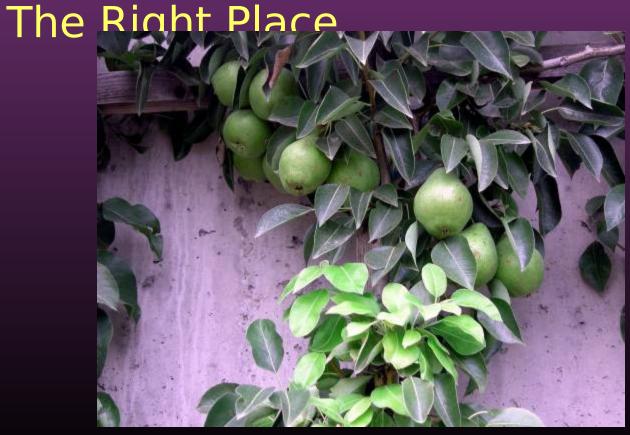


 Grow Blackberries, Raspberries And Strawberries Where Natural Barriers Or Buildings Protect The Fruit From South Summer Winds

 Fruit Trees Need Full Sun For Plant Growth And Fruit Development

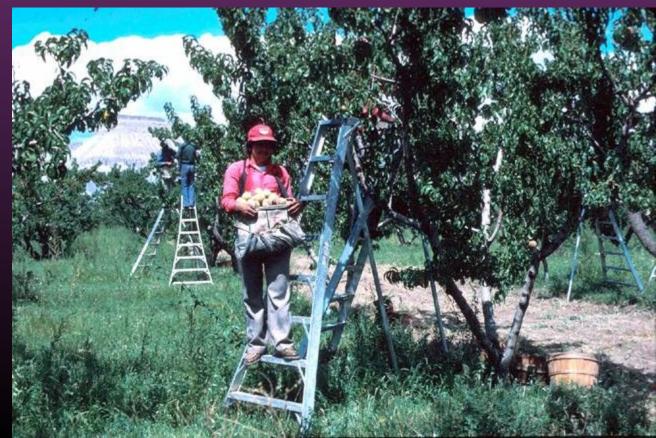
 Under Ideal Conditions, Try To Plant The Fruit 20 To 30 Feet Away From Medium Size Shade Trees And 40 To 50 Feet From Large Trees

For A Successful Orchard, Carefully Select And Place The Best Plants In



You Supply The Labor To Prune, Train, Spray And

Harvest



 With Luck You Can Produce Wonderful Fruit In Your Personal Orchard

