

Tree bearing habits

Tree reproductive types

- Perfect flowers – male and female flower parts in the same flower.
- Separate male and female flowers
 - Dioecious – male and female flowers on different plants (pistachio)
 - Monoecious – male and female flowers borne on same tree (like walnut)
 - Protandrous – male first
 - Protogynous – female first

Location of flowers

- Flowers borne **terminally** in mixed bud on previous year's wood (mixed bud contains both floral buds and vegetative axis, example pome fruits (apple, pear and quince))
- Flowers borne **laterally** in mixed bud on previous year's wood (grape, kiwifruit, persimmon)
- Solitary flowers borne **laterally** in simple floral buds on previous year's wood (peach, almond, apricot)
- Multiple flowers borne **laterally** in compound floral buds on previous year's wood (plums, cherry)
- Flowers borne on new current season's wood (pomegranate)

- What species is this?



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- Flowers borne on terminal mixed buds.
- Can see swollen cluster bases where fruit were borne.
- Buds are “fuzzy”



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- Can see swollen cluster bases where fruit were borne.
- Buds are “fuzzy”
- Apple (*Malus pumila*)



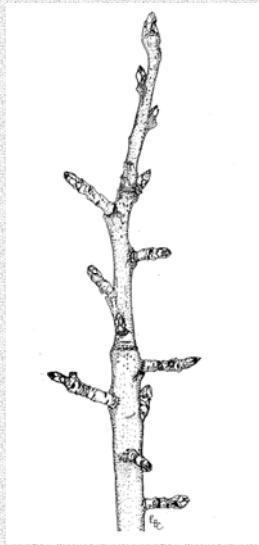
- What species is this?



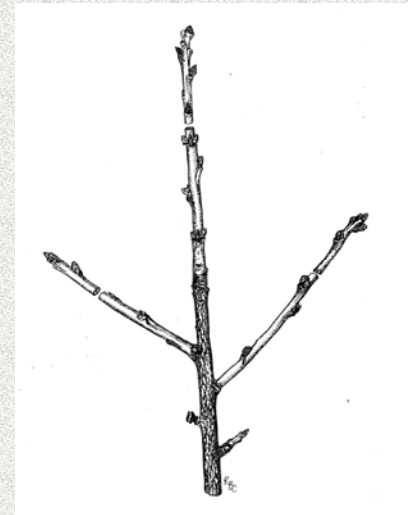
- What species is this?
- Flowers are borne terminally in mixed buds.
- Can see swollen cluster bases where fruit were borne.
- Buds are smooth.



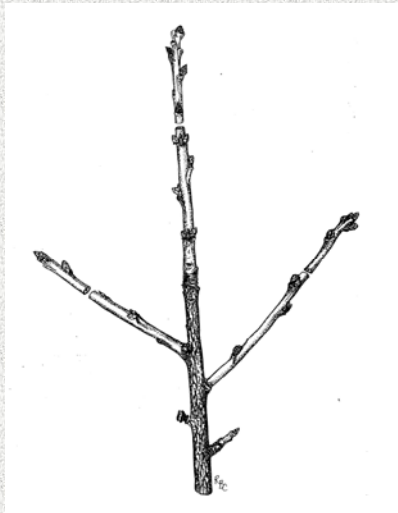
- What species is this?
- Flowers are borne in mixed buds.
- Can see swollen cluster bases where fruit were borne.
- Buds are smooth.
- Pear (*Pyrus communis*)



- What species?
- Flower buds borne laterally on last year's wood.
- Flower buds borne lateral to central vegetative bud in middle of shoot bud singularly towards the tip of shoot.
- No or few spurs.



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- Flower buds borne lateral to central vegetative bud in middle of shoot bud singularly towards the tip of shoot.
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- Peach (*Prunus persica*)



- What species?



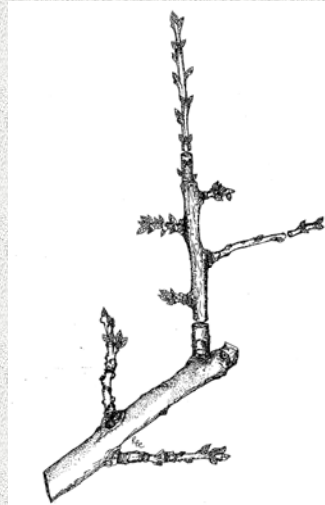
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- Adherent fruit pedicels indicating where previous years crops have been borne.



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- Almond (*Prunus dulcis*)



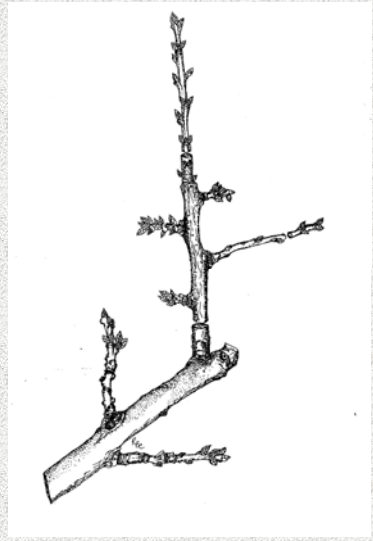
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- Flowers borne laterally on last years wood.
- Flowers borne lateral to central vegetative bud in middle part of extension shoots
- Lot of buds on spurs.
- Orange tinge to wood.



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- Lot of buds on spurs.
- Orange tinge to wood.
- Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*)



- What species?



- What species?
- Fine extension wood.
- Two or more flower buds per node.
- Short spurs.
- Compound flower buds (not visible though).
- Striations on bark of older wood.



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- Fine extension wood.
- Two or more flower buds per node.
- Short spurs.
- Compound flower buds (not visible though).
- Striations on bark of older wood.
- Japanese plum (*Prunus salicina*)



- What species?



- What species?
- Flowers borne laterally on last year's wood.
- Mostly only one bud per node.
- Spurs present but not real short.
- Recent wood with purple tinge.



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- Mostly only one bud per node.
- Spurs present but not real short.
- Recent wood with purple tinge.
- European plum / Prune (*Prunus domestica*)



- What species?



- What species?
- Flowers borne laterally on last year's wood.
- Wood quite thick.
- Many short spurs with many flower buds.
- Multiple flowers in a bud (not visible though).



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- Wood quite thick.
- Many short spurs with many flower buds.
- Multiple flowers in a bud (not visible though).
- Sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*).



Additional species

- English walnut (*Juglans regia*). An example of a monoecious species.
- Northern California Black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*). Another monoecious species.
- Pistachio (*Pistacia vera*). An important dioecious species.
- Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*). An example of a species with opposite branching and that bears terminally on new wood.