

Espalier – why?

1) Space Saving

Our small 5m x 3 ½m rect. 'orchard' – 4 espaliered apples & 3 espaliered pears, 3 blueberries, plum, gooseberry, 2 currants, blackberry and boysenberry

2) Hi Quality Fruit

- -a little less fruit, but very good quality
- -smaller trees, so can easily plant several fruit varieties to give longer growing season
- -easy to graft different varieties
- 3) Very attractive & 'charming'
 - -great for screening areas, creating different rooms in your garden, very nice along driveway
- 4) Easy to setup, establish and care for
 - -pruning easy and close to ground
 - -no ladder needed to get to fruit

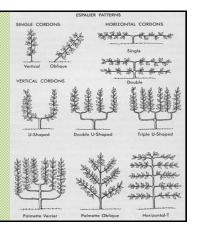
Espalier - why?

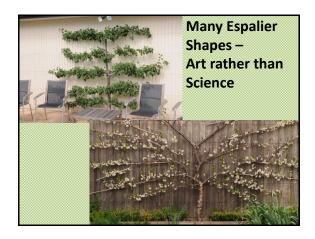
5) Less disease

- -more air over branches and tree
- -easy to spray trees
- -easier to keep an eye on trees and maintain health – visiting trees often to prune, tie down, admire ...
- 6) Less shadows cast over orchard -more production of trees or other fruit
- 7) Can grow warmth loving fruit in right areas -allows 'edge of zone' fruit to be tried – especially when using walls or surfaces

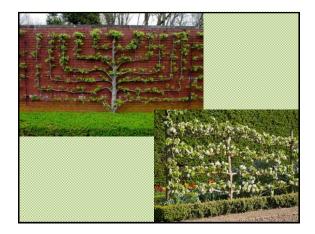
Different shapes

do what ever you like









Espaliered Fruit Trees Need dwarfing rootstock

 I used apples and pears – can also espalier peaches, plums, nectarines, cherries, grapes, berries, ornamentals, etc.

Apples

- Semi Dwarf rootstocks (3 4 m): MM106 (most soils) & M793 (perfers clay soils) M116 (new trial in NZ)
- Dwarf rootstock M26 (free draining soil) (1 − 1 ½m) & M9 (very small)

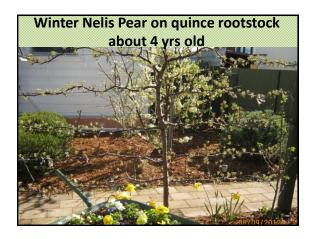
Pears

often uses a quince rootstock for smaller tree, sometimes an intermediate graft is used

Be sure to plant graft union about ground level

Advs – earlier fruiting, often within 3 years

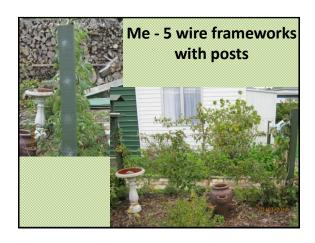






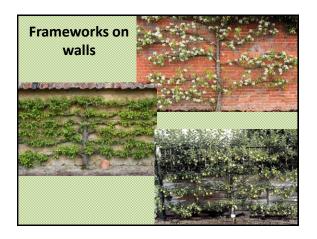
Espalier requires a framework

- · Wooden posts fine for this
- · Best to have in before planting
- · Can use screweyes on brick/concrete walls
- Posts/supports from 12 20 ft apart depending upon rootstock
- Horiz wires about 300mm apart 14 ga wire used turnbuckles at first, not now
- · I start about 400mm from ground level, then every 300mm upwards, would use taller posts now to maximise fruit branches



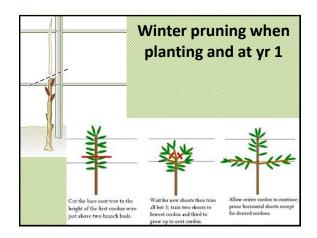


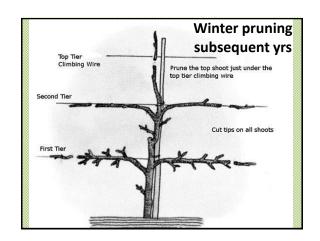


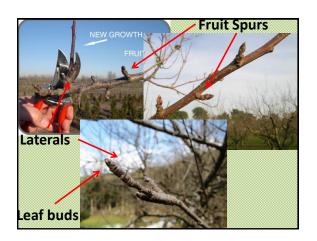


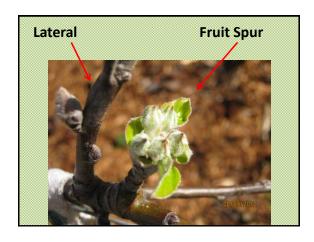
Pruning – not hard... but be consistent

- Must prune into your required shape from very beginning.
- Prune to a whip shape at desired height of first bottom wire - yr 1 a cut of main leader should produce a central leader
- plus two side branches used for the shape you desire
- Winter pruning prune, cut, back leaders in winter to form side branches and central leader up to final height winter prune before bud swell
- Summer pruning prune 2 – 3 times a growing yr (< 5 mins/tree) pruning back laterals (side shoots) leads to formation of fruit spurs, fruit buds = fruit!









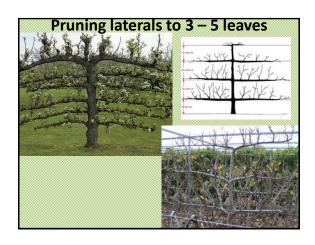




Summer pruning

Purpose: redirecting tree energy by working on laterals

- 2 3 times per season
- Tie down branches
 - Redirect tree energy and produces more fruiting spurs
- · Never prune fruit spurs
- Reduce size of off shoot laterals to 3 5 leaves
- · Cut off water sprouts











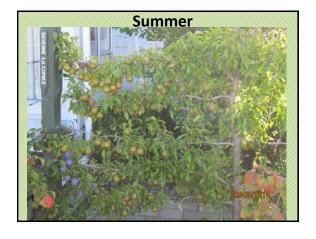


Winter Treatments

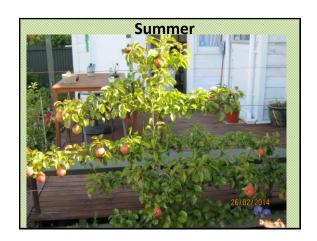
- Winter pruning for shape and branching
- Clean up any fruit from ground
- Spray tree with oil 2 3 times before bud swell @ 2 week intervals











Summer Treatments

- Pruning of laterals & water sprouts
- Tie down branches while young
- Keep an eye out for disease & bugs
- Water trees weekly in first year or two
- Keep lawn & weeds from under tree root zone

Sit back & enjoy the fruits of your labour!

