

SOIL TYPES FOR SELECTED EDIBLE TREES

Edible Tree	Preferred Soils
Almond	Almond trees prefer well-drained soils.
Apple	Apple trees do best on deep, well-drained sites with soil pH of 6.5-7. Avoid heavily compacted soils, very shallow sites, and water logged areas
Apricot	Apricots are most adapted to light, well-drained soils with neutral pH. Graft onto plum rootstocks for areas with heavy clay soils. Good soil fertility is required for fruit production, compost in spring before bloom.
Bay laurel	Bay laurel trees prefer well-drained soils, but can grow in a wide range of soil types.
Carob	Carob trees can withstand a wide range of soil types and are tolerant of rocky, poor soils, and to saline soils. They do not grow well on poorly drained soils.
Cherry	Cherries do best on well-drained loam and sandy loam soils with good water holding capacity and a pH of 5.5-7.5.
Cherry, wild black	Wild black cherry trees grow well on all soils except for the very wettest and very driest. The species can tolerate a range of soil types and soil drainage.
Citrus	Citrus trees can grow on a wide range of soil types from sand to loam to heavy clay as long as they are well drained. Ideal pH of 6-6.5. Different rootstocks prefer different soil type
Desert fan palm	Soils in natural desert fan palm oases are generally undeveloped and low in organic matter. Most soils supporting desert fan palms are high in pH.
Date palm	Date palms grow on a wide variety of soil types from sand to clay. They are very tolerant of saline conditions, but highly saline environments may reduce yield and fruit quality.
Elderberry	Elderberry trees prefer moist, rich, well-drained soils.
Fig	Fig trees can be grown on a wide range of soil types from sandy to heavy clay, with a pH between 6-7.8.
Guava	Guavas prefer soil with good drainage, high organic matter, and a pH range 5-7. Species is salt tolerant.
Hackberry, netleaf	Netleaf hackberry trees grows best in deep, well-drained soils.
Hawthorn	Hawthorns prefer well-drained, loamy soils. Hawthorns are adapted to a wide range of soil types from heavy clay to sand and can be grown on both acidic and basic soils.
Ironwood	Ironwood trees grow on sandy, rocky soils, with a pH of 7-8.5.
Joshua tree	Joshua trees thrive in any soil, but prefers a sandy loam.
Jujube	Jujubes can tolerate a wide variety of soil conditions.
Juniper	Junipers can grow in a wide range of soils. The species prefers well-drained soils, and does not tolerate alkaline soils
Loquat	Loquats grow in a variety of soils, from light sand to heavy clay. The trees need good drainage.

Edible Tree	Preferred Soils
Medlar	Medlars grow well in a wide range of soil types except for poorly drained or excessively dry. Rootstock choice can influence soil tolerance
Mesquite	Mesquites are highly adaptable; the trees grow best in deep, uniform soil, and are found naturally along washes
Mulberry	Mulberry trees prefer moist, well-drained soils that can be sandy to heavy clay.
Oak	Oaks grow best in fresh to moist soil. The substrate should be sandy-loamy, gritty-loamy or sandy clay and comparatively rich.
Olive	Olive trees do not tolerate wet winter soils, and grow best in well-drained, sandy soil. Soil pH of 5.5-8.5 is ideal.
Palo verde	Palo verde trees prefer well-drained soils.
Peach, Nectarine	Peaches and nectarines grow best in deep and well-drained soils with high nitrogen fertility, but can tolerate a range of soils. The trees do not do well in poorly drained soils unless grafted onto plum rootstock.
Pear, Asian pear	Pears grow on a wide range of soils, but prefer well-drained soils. They grow best with a soil pH range of 6.2-6.8.
Pecan	Pecans thrive in well-drained alluvium.
Persimmon	Persimmons are adapted to a wide variety of soil types. They are tolerant of wet soils and also do well on light sandy soils.
Pinyon pine	Pinyon pine can easily grow on dry, gravelly, and rocky soils. The trees are adapted to a wide range of soil types.
Pistachio	Pistachios are suited to deep, well-drained sandy loam soils with high pH. The trees are more salt tolerant than other nut crops.
Plum	Plums can grow on a variety of soil types, though selection of appropriate rootstocks will help them to thrive in different conditions. The trees thrive on moist, rich, well-drained loam soils, with a pH of 6.8-7.2.
Pomegranate	Pomegranates prefer good-draining rich, sand-loam fertile soils. They can be planted in heavy clay, but not in saturated soils. They grow in alkaline to slightly acidic soils.
Quince	Quinces prefer moist soils, well-drained, fertile soils. They do not grow well on high pH (8-9), as they are susceptible to lime-induced chlorosis.
Saguaro	Saguaros grow on well-drained, shallow soils that are light, coarse textured, and rocky.
Sapote: white/yellow	Sapotes are tolerant of most well drained soils including sands to clays, to limestone-based soils, to high pH.
Walnut	Walnuts grow best in deep, fertile, well-drained loamy soils, but will grow in sand to clay. They tolerate a wide range of pH, but have a low salt tolerance.