

POLLINATION REQUIREMENTS FOR EDIBLE TREES

Edible Tree	Pollination Codes and notes. S = Self Pollination; C =Cross pollinated; I = Insect Pollinated; W = Wind Pollinated; M/F = Male & Female Trees	
Almond	C, I	Cross-pollination by bees and other insects
Apple	C, I	Cross-pollination with another apple varieties, and insect pollinated..
Apricot	C/S, I	Insect pollinated. Many varieties are self-pollinated, but planting two varieties can increase yields
Bay laurel	C, I, M/F	Trees are <i>dioecious</i> with separate male and female trees. Both must be grown if seed is required. However, the leaves of the tree are most often used and can be harvested from any tree. Bees are the primary pollinators.
Carob	C, I/W, M/F	Typically <i>dioecious</i> , with separate male and female trees. Both wind and insect pollinated. Male or hermaphrodite trees can be interplanted or male limbs can be grafted onto female trees for pollination.
Cherry	C/S, I	All are insect pollinated. Sweet cherries and wild cherries require cross-pollination. Plant two or three varieties to ensure proper pollination. Sour cherries are self-pollinated.
Citrus: All Types	C/S, I	Flowers are self-pollinating and also may be cross-pollinated. Honey bees effective at pollinating flowers.
Desert fan palm	C/S, I	Primarily cross-pollinated by insects, but self-pollination can occur.
Date palm	C, I/W, M-F	<i>Dioecious</i> with separate male and female palms. Primarily wind pollinated, but can also be insect pollinated. Typically pollinated by hand to improve yield.
Elderberry	C/S, I	Self-pollinating, but produce more when cross-pollinated. Flowers pollinated by many insects, including honeybees, solitary bees and some flies and beetles.
Fig	C/S, I	Pollinated by a fig wasp that completes its lifecycle in caprifigs—a group of figs with both male and female flowers within fruits that are usually inedible. Caprifigs are necessary to pollinate commercially important Smyrna figs, which will dry and fall from trees while immature without pollination. Common figs, including Kadota, Adriatic, and Mission figs do not need pollination to set fruit, but will produce larger fruits with darker flesh if pollinated.
Guava	C/S, I	Depending on variety, guavas can be self or cross-pollinated. Bees are the primary pollinators.
Hackberry, netleaf	C, W	Wind pollinated and usually cross-pollinated.
Hawthorn	C/S, I	Insect pollinated. May be self-pollinated, but produce greater yields when cross-pollinated.
Ironwood	I	Insect pollinated.
Joshua tree	C, I	Cross pollinated by the yucca moth.
Jujube	C/S, I	Insect pollinated. While many are self-pollinating, yields are likely higher with cross-pollination.
Juniper	C, W, M/F	Wind pollinated. <i>Dioecious</i> with male or female trees. Requires one male to eight females for effective pollination.
Loquat	C/S, I	Pollinated by bees. Some are self-pollinated; some require cross-pollination.
Medlar	C, I	Insect pollinated, self-pollinated.
Mesquite	C, I	Insect pollinated, require cross-pollination
Mulberry	C/S, W	Wind pollinated. Self-fertile but cross-pollination provides greater yields.
Oak	S, W	Self-pollinated, wind pollinated.
Olive	C/S, W	Wind pollinated, rarely by insects. Flowers self pollinated or cross-pollinated depending on cultivar. Check before planting if only one tree is planned.
Palo verde	I	Insect pollinated; attracts bees.

Peach, nectarine	S, I	Self-pollinated, insect pollinated
Pear, Asian pear	C/S, I	Self-pollinated or cross-pollinated depending on variety, though most are cross-pollinated and need at least two varieties present to produce fruit. Insect pollinated. Honey bees and many native pollinators including several species of solitary bees serve as effective pollinators.
Pecan	S, W	Wind pollinated.
Persimmon	C, W/I, M/F	Fruit are pollinated by wind and insects; bees are important for fruit set. May be artificially pollinated. Asian persimmons can produce seedless fruit without pollination, though usually need more than one cultivar for effective, reliable fruit set. American persimmons need pollination except "Meader," which is self-fertile.
Pinyon pine	W	Wind pollinated.
Pistachio	C, W, M/F	<i>Dioecious</i> with separate male and female trees. A male tree is usually interplanted with female trees in commercial orchards. Wind pollinated. Strong desiccating winds in spring may interfere with pollination and reduce crop set.
Plum	C, I	European plums are generally self-fertile, whereas Japanese plums are insect-pollinated and require cross-pollination for fruit set. Wild plums flowers must be cross-pollinated by insects.
Pomegranate	C/S, I	Flowers are both self-fertile and cross-pollinated, and are pollinated by insects.
Quince	C, I	Flowers should be cross pollinated for good fruiting; they are insect pollinated.
Saguaro	C, I	Pollination conducted by nocturnal, nectar feeding bats, and diurnally by bees and doves
Sapote, white	C/S, I	Insect pollinated. Some varieties require cross-pollination for good fruit production.
Walnut	C/S, W	Wind pollinated; male and female flowers mature at different times. Walnuts are self-fertile but the separation in flowering timing promotes out-crossing.