

Fact Sheet

Common name

Pear, European and Japanese (nashi)

Botanical name

Pyrus communis, Pyrus pyrifolia

Summary:

Deciduous long lived large tree, ornamental glossy green foliage and extremely hardy. Native to Asia and eastern Europe where cultivation has been recorded at least far back as 1000 BC with Homer declaring the pear to be 'the fruit of the gods'. The soft buttery flesh of the modern European pear we eat today descends from the orchardists of 18th century France and Belgium. Pears are vigorous and easy to train, making excellent espalier, open vase, pyramidal or any tree shape you desire.

Likes		Doesn't like		
 To have vigorous vertical growth removed or tied down to promote fruiting spur development Warm summers To be grafted onto other pear trees. 		 Bruising Being thirsty in spring and summer 		
Flowers in	Early to middle spring	Flowers in	February to May	

Care				
Planting	Bare Rooted in Winter			
Pollination/ self-fertile, requires another tree	'Williams' pear is self-fertile but most other varieties require a compatible cultivar to cross-pollinate. The modern nashi will self-pollinate but performs better in the presence of another.			
Pruning	Winter and Summer			
Disease and pest management	Codling Moth. Pear and Cherry Slug, Possums and a lesser extent birds.			
Moisture, how much and when	Flowering periods and during Fruiting,			
Feeding	Spring and autumn			
Harvesting European pears should be picked mature but still hard. They store well temperature. Nashi pears should be picked when ripe.				

What to do when		Prune	Harvest	Feed	Pest / Disease
Summer	Dec				•
	Jan	•	•		
	Feb	•	•	•	
Autumn	March	•		•	
	April	•		•	
	May				
₩ Winter	Jun	•			
	Jul	•			
	Aug	•			
Spring	Sep	•		•	
	Oct			•	•
	Nov			•	•

This is a rough guide only. Individual fruit tree care depends on the variety, the conditions in your garden and your personal preferences!

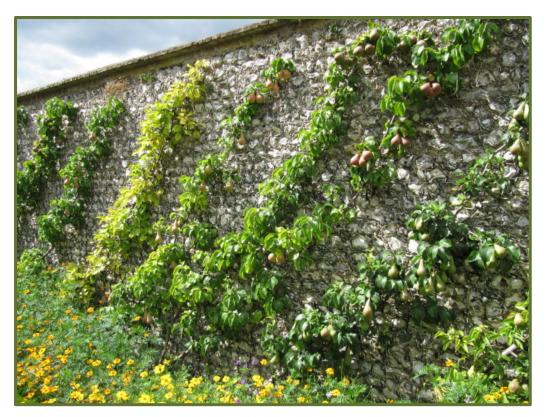


Image credit: Ellie Enking