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MEYVE FİDANLARI

Özfidan Has served to the farmers of its contry in the way of producing fruit saplings since 1950. Our firm continues to its activities under the name of KOŞUCULAR FIDANCILIK with increasing its quality and production since 2005. The firm which produces fruit Saplings in the fertile lands of Bursa-İnegöl has references from all over Turkey. The firm produces saplings with a certificate from Agriculture and the Business of Village Ministry. Our purpose is to serve the good quality saplings to the farmers of Turkey.

- 2018 -

PEACH / NECTARINE CULTIVATION

Climate and Land Needs: The hot climate in our country is being cultivated in a wide ecology such as the Mediterranean and Aegean regions, the milder climate Mramara Region and the cold climate Eastern Anatolia region. When the temperature in the winter falls to -18 ° C -20 ° C, the eyes and annual shoots freeze. When the temperature drops to -26 degrees, the trees will freeze completely. Peach is a kind of fruit that blooms early. Flower buds are damaged by -5 to -6 degrees before blooming. After the flowers are bloomed, and during the small fruit period, frost damage is seen at -3 degrees. Early pruning should be avoided in areas where late spring frosts are at risk. Winter cooling needs of peaches vary between 250 and 1250 hours depending on the type. In regions where the summer temperature is low, the quality of the fruit, especially the fruit color, decreases, and fruit ripening is delayed. The most suitable soil for peach cultivation are drained, clayey, pebbly, deep and quick alluvial soils. With adequate fertilization and irrigation, it can also be cultivated on sandy soil. Heavily cold soil with high ground water, gluing is seen in the trees, and ripening is also delayed.

The characteristics of some clone rootstocks used in peach cultivation are as follows.

GF-677
Trees are very strong and have low endurance in nematodes. It is suitable for dry, limy and slope terrain. It is not recommended for clay and water holding soils. Root rot, root cancer and root throat decay are susceptible. However, it is more resistant to root cancer than wild peach. Although the fruit is small and less in the first years, In the following years, abundant yield, good color quality and bigger fruits are observed.

ROOTPAC R. It is a new generation rootstock which is compatible with peach, nectarine, plum, almond and apricot varieties which can withstand the difficult conditions of highly productive and versatile soil. It is a proper rootstock to the gardens to be planted again.

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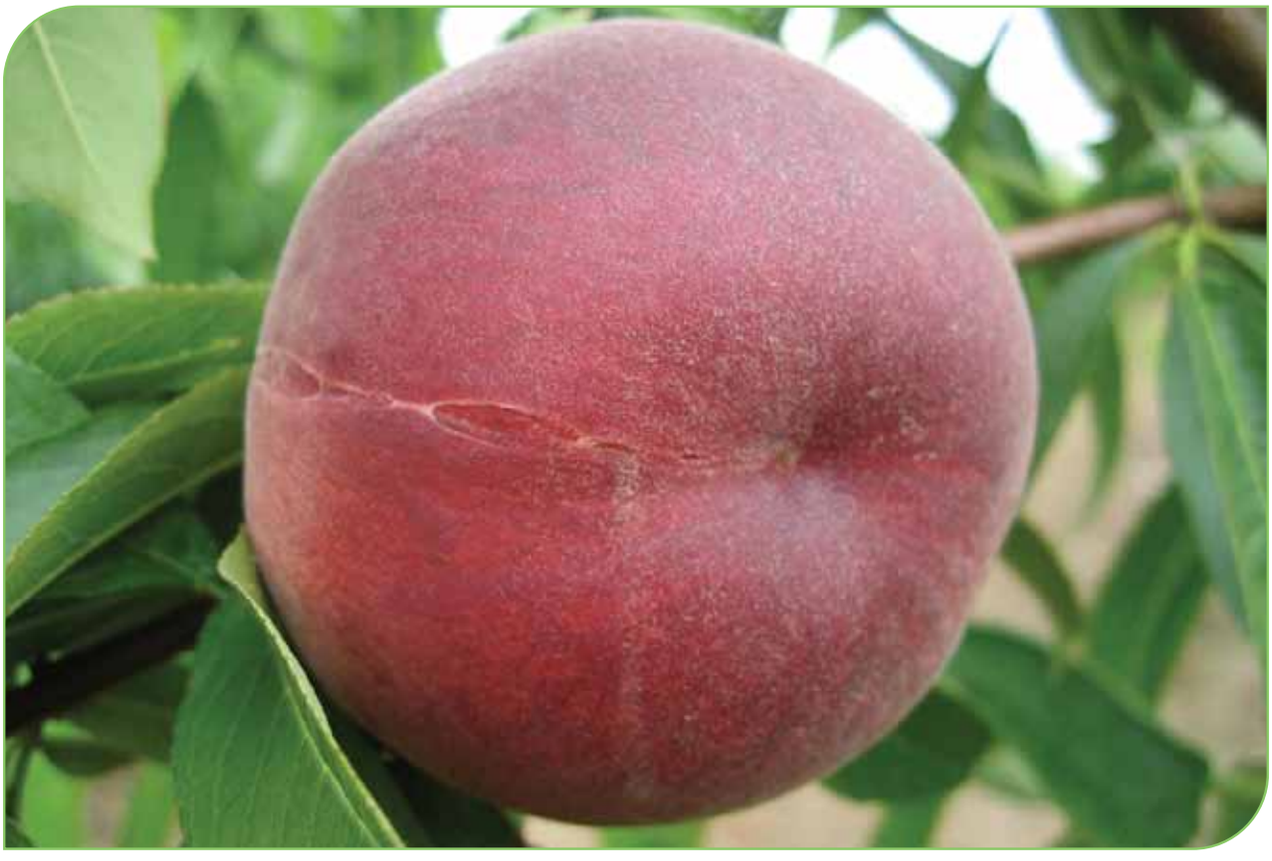


PEACH/314

Origin : *It was obtained in 2003 as a result of hybridization studies by Provedo Caval at Don Benito (Badajoz- Spain).*

Flavor Type : *Very Sweet and Aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*

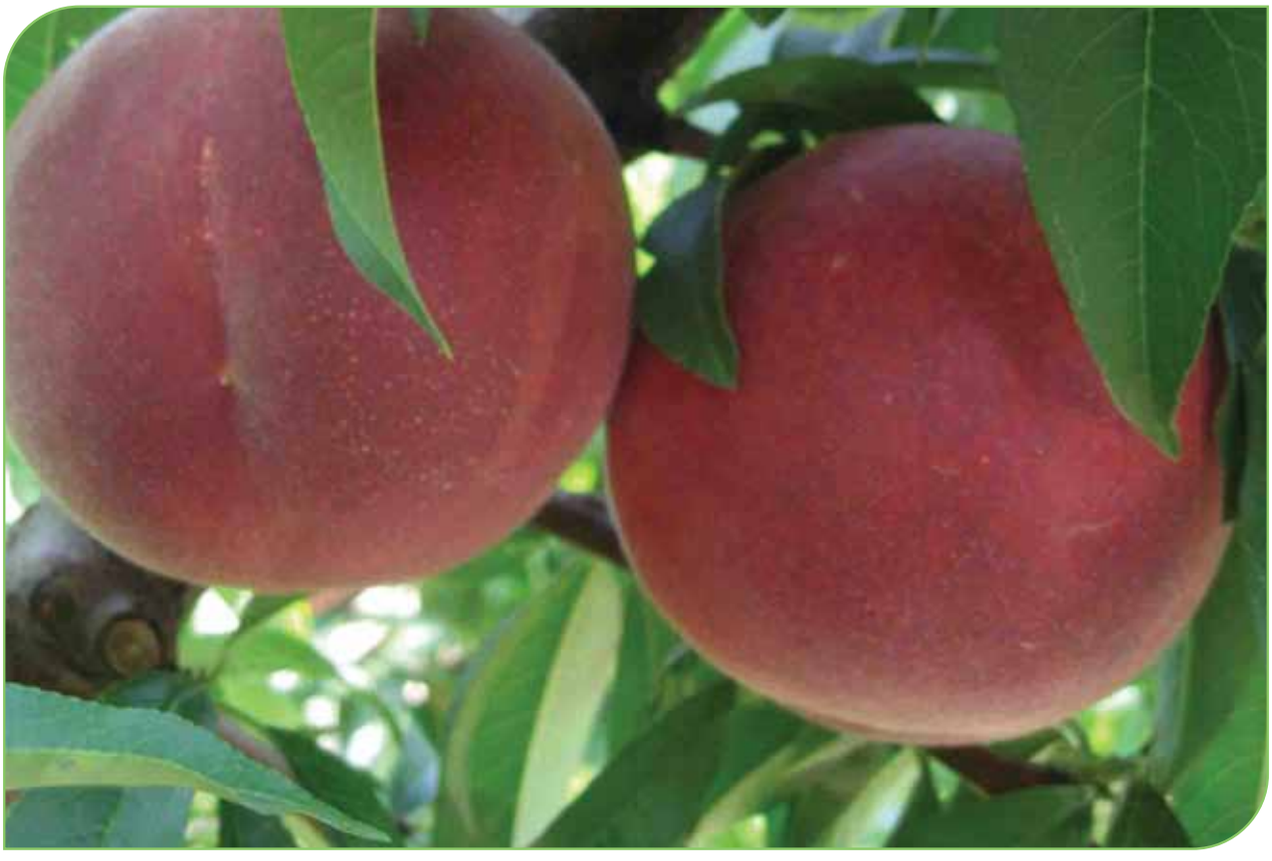
Tree : *Strongly developing and high yield every year*

Blooming : *Average period and bell-type blooming. Its blooming is 1-1 days after the types such as Rich Lady. It successfully adapts to areas with different cooling capacities.*

Ripening : *Adana 25 May, Izmir 5 June, Bursa 15 June, Canakkale 20 June*

PEACH/EXTREME 514

Origin : *It was obtained from Provedo Breeding Program in Don Benite (Badajoz), Spain.*
Flavor Type : *Sweet, sharp and aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*
Tree : *It is strong developing type, very efficient, dense blooming and tonnaged.*
Blooming : *Late period blooming, high fruit maintaining.*
Ripening : *Adana June 6, Izmir 18 June, Bursa 28 June, Çanakkale July 3 Reference Type together with Dixered*



PEACH/EXTREME GLOW

Origin : *It was obtained in 2003 as a result of hybridization studies by Provedo - Caval at Don Benito (Badajoz- Spain).*

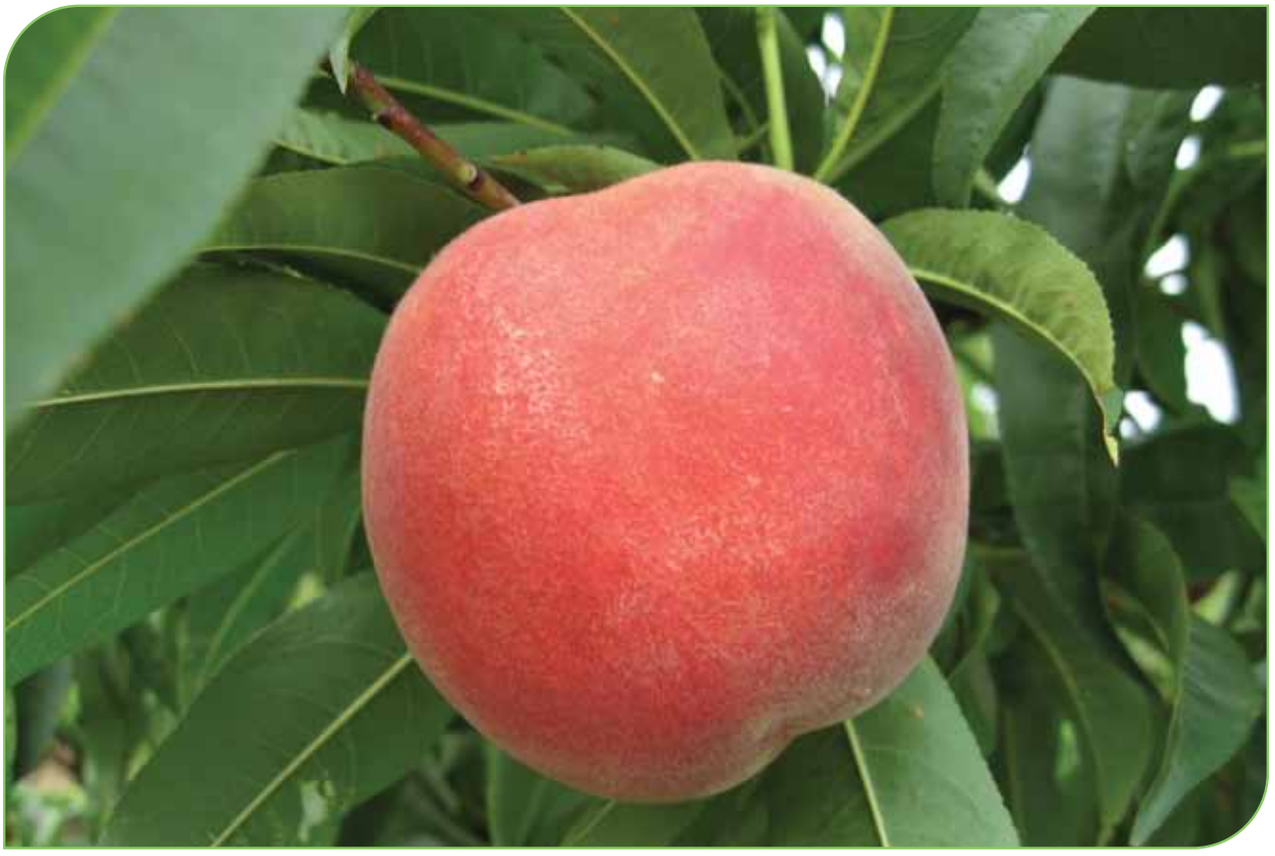
Flavor Type : *Very Sweet and Aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*

Tree : *Strongly developing and fruitful. The type of open growth requires moderate intensity blooming and high dilution. It has a very high yield capacity for an early fruit.*

Blooming : *Medium late blooming. Blooming is after Florida types and 1-2 days before types such as Rich Lady. Its flowers are bell-shaped.*

Ripening : *Adana 10 June, Izmir 15 June, Bursa 25 June, Canakkale 30 June*

Fruit : *It is fully rounded and lightly flattened from the top. Very bright red - burgundy color. Extreme taste and high sugar rate, with low acid level. Fruits last very long on the tree. Due to high level of stiffness, it may be harvested very slow. It has a high yield when compared with ripening period. It fills the gap between the too early types and average early types.*



PEACH/EXTREME JULY

Origin : *It was obtained in 2001 as a result of hybridization studies by Provedo - Caval at Don Benito (Badajoz- Spain).*

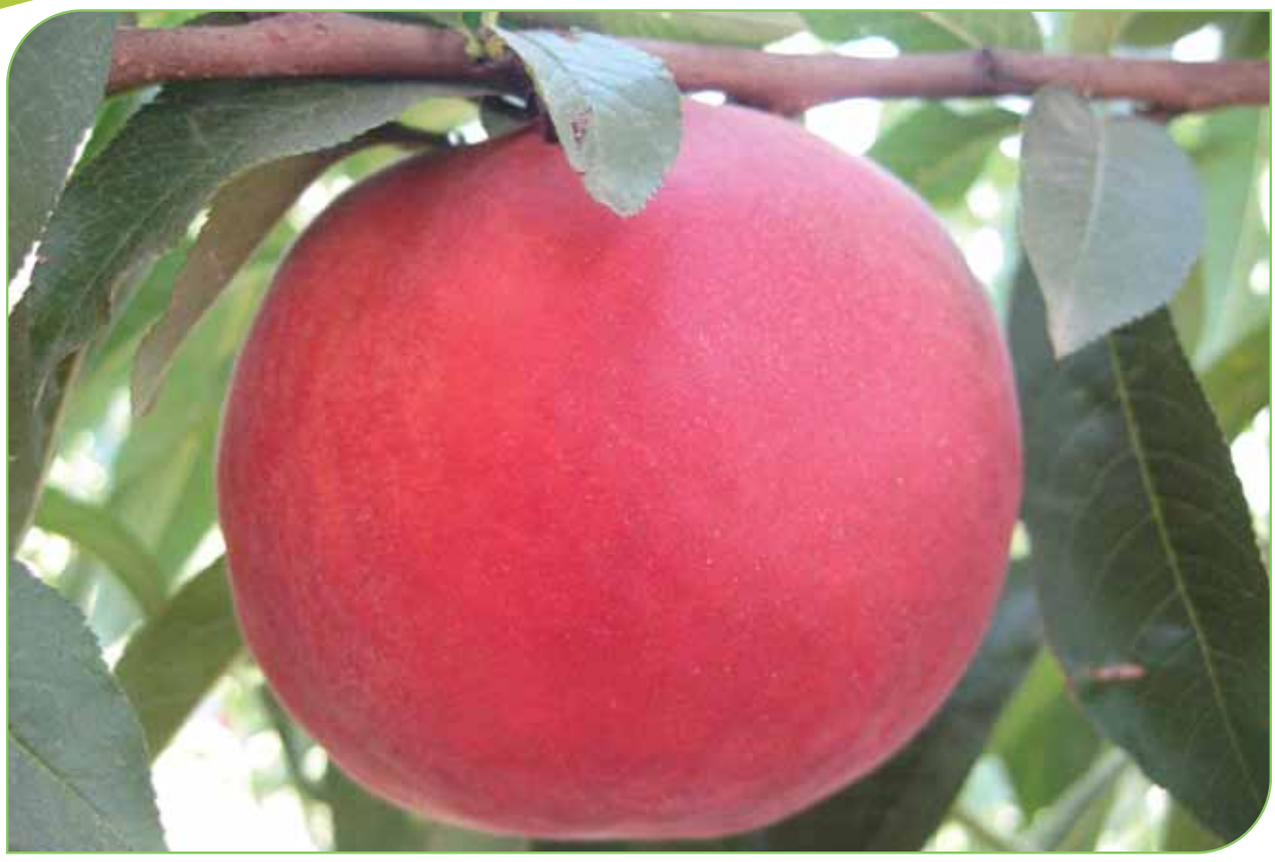
Flavor Type : *Very Sweet and Aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*

Tree : *Strongly developing and fruitful. It is very easy to obtain high quality fruit with semi-open improvement type and little dilution. It can be harvested in one or two hands thanks to large and equal size fruits, and can be kept on the branches for long periods if desired.*

Blooming : *It blooms late. Blooming is intense and fruit holding is high. It has bell-shaped flowers. It is very resistant to cold and it has the same amount of yield near the sea.*

Ripening : *Adana 25 June, Izmir 7 July, Bursa 17 July, Canakkale 22 July Reference Variety with Vista Rich, 7 days after Redhaven*

Fruit : *Very delicious and very sweet. Crispy, juicy and aromatic fruit flesh. Same size and bright red fruits, bright rose color even in the fruits remaining in the shade, almost hairless coat structure. Low production cost and very efficient yield.*



PEACH/EXTREME SWEET

Origin : *It was obtained in 2001 as a result of hybridization studies by Provedo - Caval at Don Benito (Badajoz- Spain).*

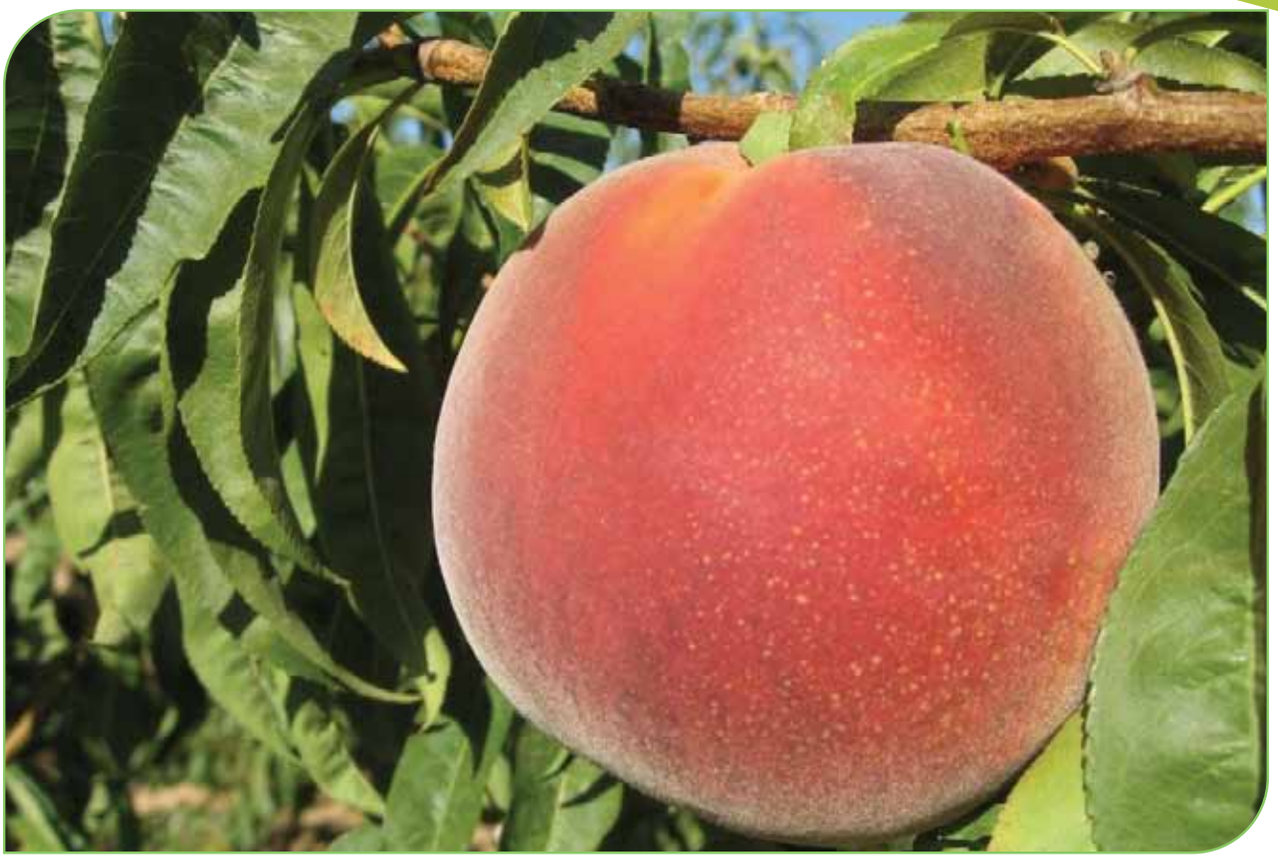
Flavor Type : *Very Sweet and Aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*

Tree : *Strongly developing and fruitful. It is very easy to obtain high quality fruit with semi-open improvement type and little dilution. It can be harvested in one or two hands thanks to large and equal size fruits, and can be kept on the branches for long periods if desired. Its trees are very strong, enduring, easy to manage and with low production cost.*

Blooming : *It blooms late. Blooming is intense and fruit holding is high. It has bell-shaped flowers. It is very resistant to cold and it has the same amount of yield near the sea.*

Ripening : *Adana 7 June, Izmir 17 July, Bursa 27 July, Canakkale 2 August Reference Variety with Glohaven, 3 days before Elegant Lady*

Fruit : *It has a very high storability, hard, juicy and crispy fruit flesh. It is very sweet and tasty, and even after long storage, its taste and texture do not change easily. It ripens slowly and it can be collected slowly from many handles if desired, even in the hottest climates. It has very high yield and large fruits.*



PEACH/EXTREME GREAT

Origin : *It was obtained in 2003 as a result of hybridization studies by Provedo - Caval at Don Benito (Badajoz- Spain).*

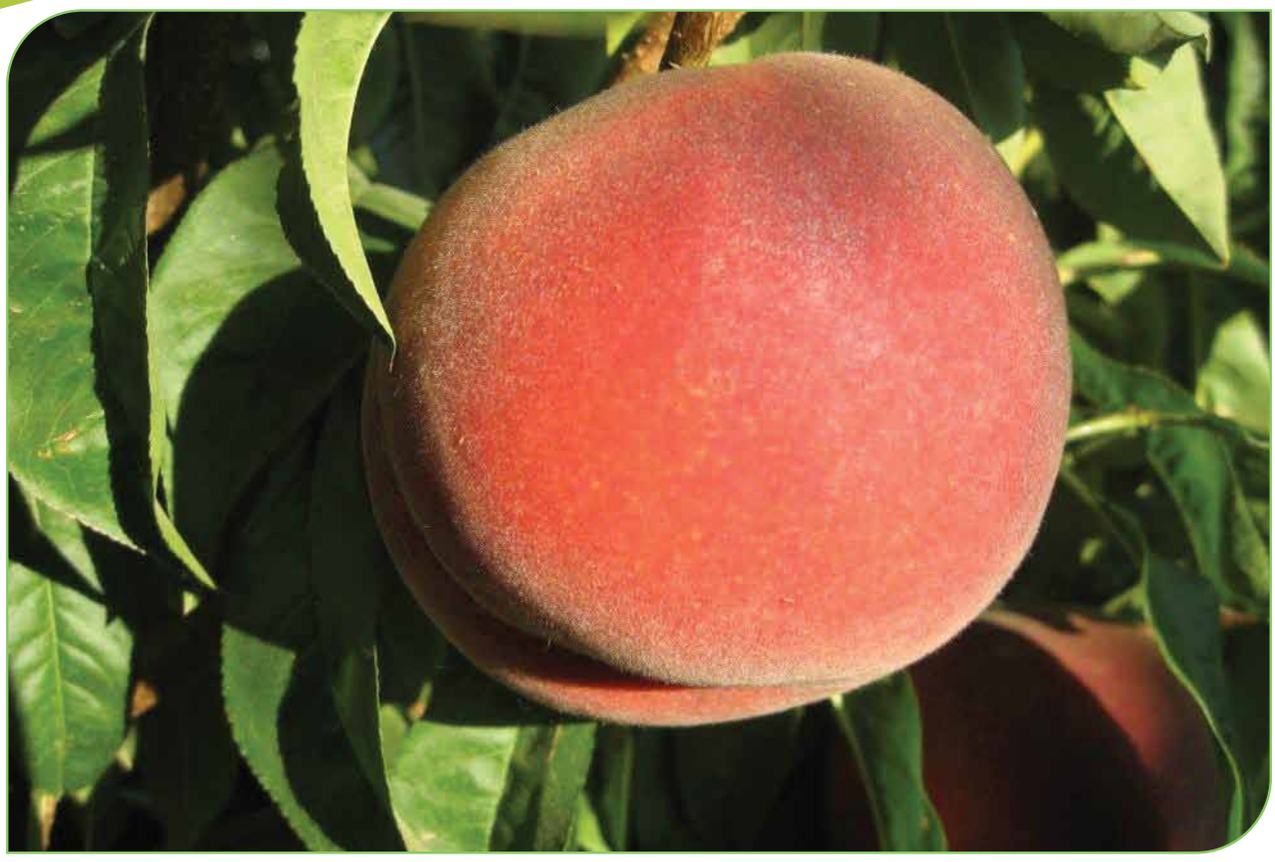
Flavor Type : *Very Sweet and Aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*

Tree : *It develops strong. Due to its very large size it has a low production cost due to the less need for dilution and because it allows the harvesting of a single or two hands if desired due to the similar ripening.*

Blooming : *It blooms late. Blooming is intense and fruit holding is high. It has bell-shaped flowers. It is very resistant to cold climate.*

Ripening : *Adana July 20, Izmir 1 August, Bursa 10 August, Çanakkale August 15 Together with Reference Type Cresthaven.*

Fruit : *It is red colored, yellow flesh and perfect size peach. It is straight and it texture is less fuzzy. The whole surface is dark burgundy color. There fruits are round shaped, unfolded and seamless. It has a very high tonnage due to its very large fruit. Extreme type taste with crisp, juicyand very sweet fruit flesh is also low in acidity. Slow ripening and low production cost*



PEACH/EXTREME 460

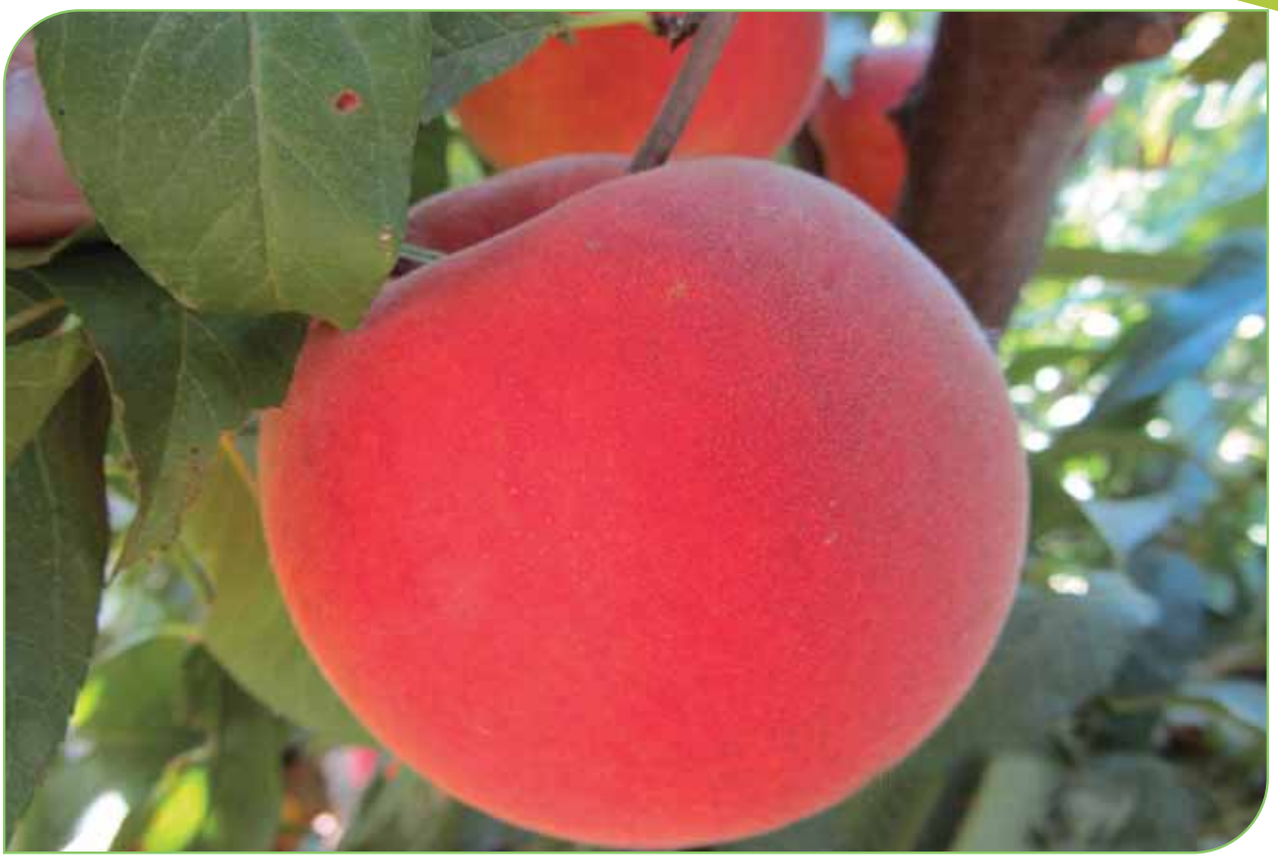
Origin : *It was obtained in 2003 as a result of hybridization studies by Provedo - Caval at Don Benito (Badajoz- Spain).*

Flavor Type : *Very Sweet and Aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*

Tree : *Strongly developing and fruitful. It needs less dilution. Almost all fruits have the same size and they are large. It can be harvested once or twice, and has low production costs.*

Blooming : *It blooms late. Blooming is intense and fruit holding is high. It has bell-shaped flowers. It is very resistant to cold climate.*

Ripening : *Adana 4 August, Izmir 14 August, Bursa 24 August, Çanakkale 29 August Together with Reference Type J.T Hale and O'Henry.*



PEACH/EXTREME 568

Origin : *It was obtained from Provedo Breeding Program in Don Benite (Badajoz), Spain.*

Flavor Type : *Sweet, sharp and aromatic.*

Tree : *It develops in strong and open type. It has a very high yield.*

Blooming : *Medium late blooming. Fruit maintenance is high.*

Ripening : *Adana 20 August, Izmir 2 September, Bursa 12 Septeber, Canakkale 18 September 10 days after the Reference Type O'Henry*

Fruit : *The crispy, juicy and very sweet flesh of the extreme flavor is also low in acidity. Fruits last a long time on the branch. It can be collected in one or two turns thanks to its slow ripening. It is straight and it texture is less fuzzy. The whole surface is bright and dark burgundy color. The fruits are round shaped, unfolded and seamless. It has a very high tonnage due to its very large fruit. Slow ripening and low production cost.*

NECTARINE /EXTREME 28

Origin : *It was obtained in 2003 as a result of hybridization studies by Provedo - Caval at Don Benito (Badajoz- Spain).*

Flavor Type : *Very Sweet and Aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*

Tree : *Strong and openly developing type. It has bell-type flowers and late spring frost resistance is good.*

Ripening : *Adana 25 May, Izmir 5 June, Bursa 15 June, Çanakkale 20 June Together with Reference Type Big Bang*

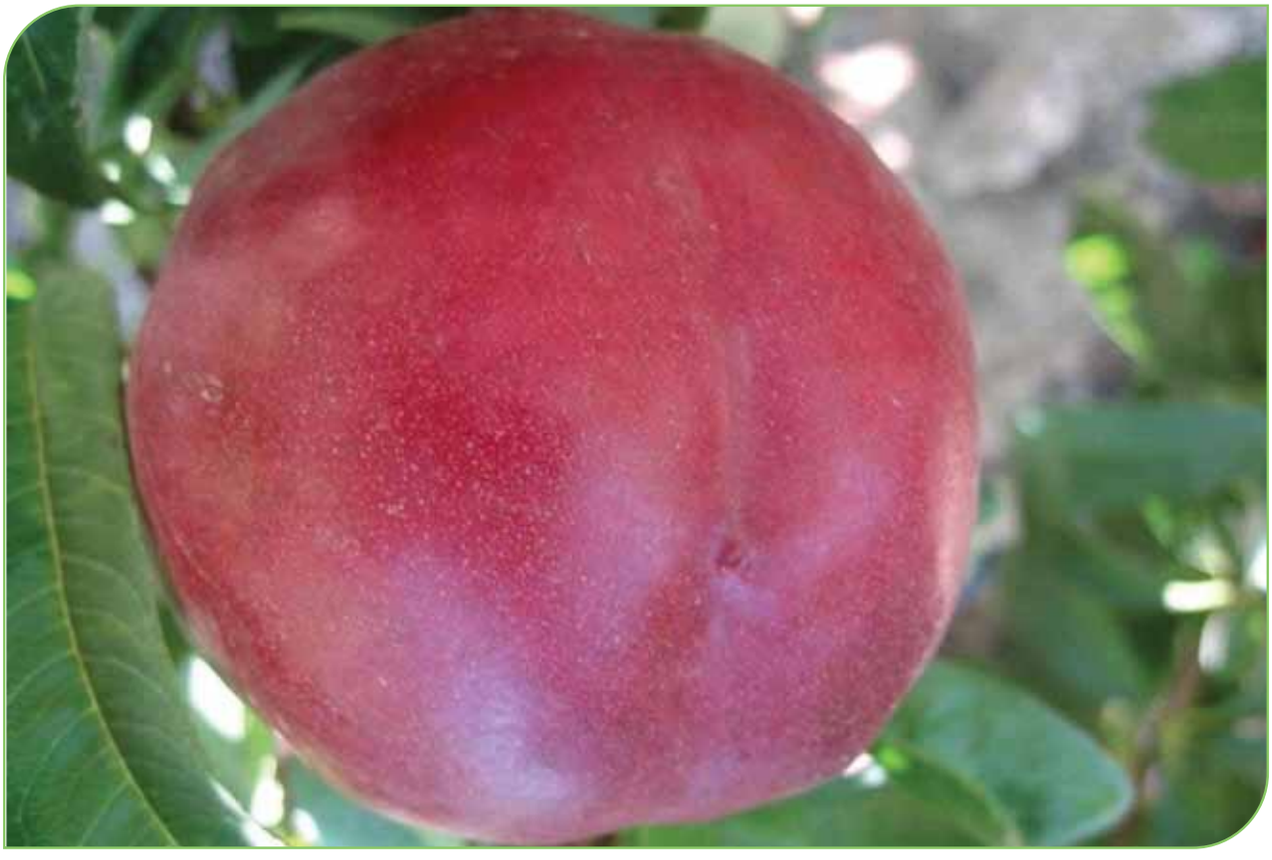
Fruit: : *It has a large diameter at the time of ripening. It has round shape and bright red burgundy color. It is straight with thin coat. The fruit flesh is hard, crispy and juicy. It has very good storage and road strength and high resistance to oxidation (darkening). Fruits can remain on branch for a long period. It ripens very slow and may be harvested in few turns. It has a very high yield.*

NECTARINE / FRESH ROCK

Origin : *It was obtained from Provedo Breeding Program in Don Benito (Badajoz), Spain.*
Flavor Type : *Sweet, sharp and aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*
Tree : *Strong and fruitful. Easy to prune, openly developing. High yield, low production cost and low dilution cost.*
Blooming : *Late blooming.*
Ripening : *Adana 20 June, Izmir 25 June, Bursa 5 July, Canakkale 15 July.*
Fruit :*Perfect roundness and a whole colorful fruit. On sunny sides, it displays a single piece of color and a non-brown clean coat surface. Its seed is small and bonded to fruit flesh. The fruit has a top which is flattened. It is a very spectacular and attractive fruit due to its color, size and coat.*

NECTARINE / FRESH GARNET

Origin : *It was obtained from Provedo Breeding Program in Don Benite (Badajoz), Spain.*
Flavor Type : *Sweet, sharp and aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*
Tree : *Strong and fruitful. It develops broadly and is easy to be shaped.*
Blooming : *Late blooming.*
Ripening : *Adana 4 July, Izmir 14 July, Bursa 24 July, Canakkale 29 July.*
7 Days After the Reference Type Extreme Red.
Fruit : *It is a very large and very colorful nectarine. It fills the gap after Big Top.*
It is one of the most attractive types in its term with it shape, color and clean surface. It has a very good storage endurance.



NECTARINE /EXTREME RED

Origin : *It was obtained in 2001 as a result of hybridization studies by Provedo - Caval at Don Benito (Badajoz- Spain).*

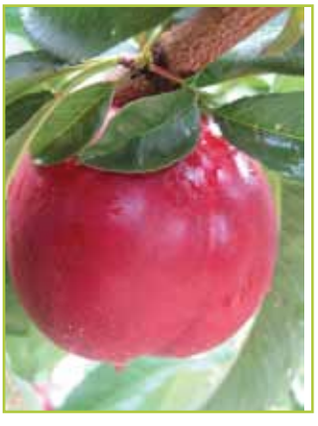
Flavor Type : *Very Sweet and Aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*

Tree : *Strong and openly developing type. Due to its low dilution need and few harvesting requirement, it is very economic, with low cost and high tonnage.*

Blooming : *Medium blooming.*

Ripening : *Adana 27 June, Izmir 7 July, Bursa 17 July, Canakkale 20 July 5-7 days after Reference Type Bi Top*

Fruit: : *Excellent taste with high sugar and low acidity, very hard, crispy and juicy fruit flesh. Full color even for fruits under shade. Slow ripening and high storage quality. Extremely resistant to oxidation. Very high yield.*



NECTARINE /EXTREME CANDY

Origin : *It was obtained from Provedo Breeding Program in Don Benito (Badajoz), Spain.*

Flavor Type : *Very Sweet, sharp and Aromatic. Crispy and juicy fruit flesh*

Tree : *Develops strong and flat. It has a very high yield.*

Blooming : *Young blooming. Very resistant against spring frosts.*

Ripening : *Adana 2 August, Izmir 12 August, Bursa 22 August, Canakkale 27 August 3 days after the Reference Type Sweet Lady*

Fruit : *Full colored, dark and firm fruit. It has a full round shape and has no bumps. Seed is small and semi-boned to fruit flesh. Fruit flesh is juicy and crispy, its storage resistance after harvesting is very good.*

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PEAR CULTIVATION

Climate and Land Needs: Pears is for mild climate. It is less resistant to cold than apples. In terms of altitude, they do not grow up as high as apples do. Pear trees can withstand temperatures as low as -25 to -30 degrees. However, the long shoot ends of the trees are frosted in severe cold, especially in moist soil. Pear flowers will be damaged in -2.2 degrees, and small fruits at -1.1 degrees. There is a need of 1000-2300 hours of cooling below 7degrees. Pears need more average temperature than apples. In many varieties, high-quality fruit trees are grown in hot and arid places in summer. Pears are not very selective in soil. However, it is better to grow trees, rich in yields and quality, in deep,permeable, hot and nutrient rich soils. In the calcareous soil or in the lower layers, there is clay and water in high altitude. In the soil, chlorosis (jaundice) occurs due to iron deficiency. In the cultivation of pear, clone rootstocks are used as well as the seed rootstock. The seeds used as rootstocks are usually grown in the ground with a variety of other fruits. Gardens of Wild Pear can be established as 5mx5m or 5mx6m. The characteristics of other clone rootstocks used in pear are:

Characteristics of Some Clonal Rootstocks Used in Dwarf Pear Cultivation;

Qince A:

It is a clone rootstock with Quince. It produces trees that yield early. It generates trees which are 30-50 % larger than wild pear. The fruits are quality. It does not match with all kinds of pears. They are sensitive to chlorosis in calcareous soil.They do not develop well in soil with bad drainage. They can also be planted as 3 mx 4m. More frequent planting can be done if wire and pole system is used.

BA29:

It is a clone rootstock with Quince. It has strong and stiff branches. It is suitable for deep and fresh soil. Although it yields late, it has well yielded and quality fruits in following years. It can be cultivated in average arid soil with 5 % calcerous. It is a rootstock suitable for frequent planting. The planting distances should be 1mx4m or 2mx4m.

OHF333:

It is a strong rootstock. The hold of root and shot adaptation are good. It has tolerance in sandy and clay soil. Moderate to dry soil conditions, moist soil. Clonally reproduced rootstock is not suitable for frequent planting conditions. The planting intervals are 3mx4m in the modified leader system.

FOX11

Middle strength half-dwarf rootstock. It has a root system that is good to hold on the soil. It withstands fine to high Ph and calcareous soils. It has shot suitability with most of the pears. It has the ability to increase the yield.

OHF87

It is a middle strength rootstock. It produces corolla around 70-80 % of seed rootstock. It suits well with calcerous and high PH soil. It is resistant to fire burn, brown root and pear decline. It has a positive impact on the fruit quality and yield of type shot on it.

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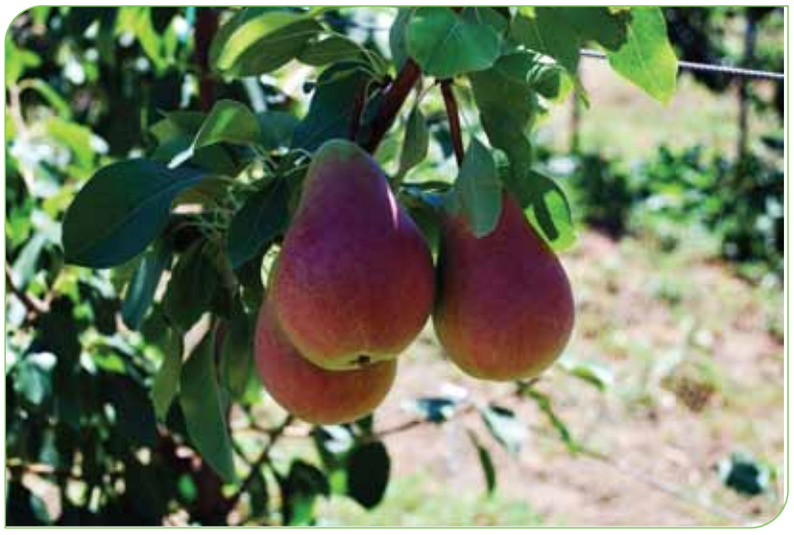

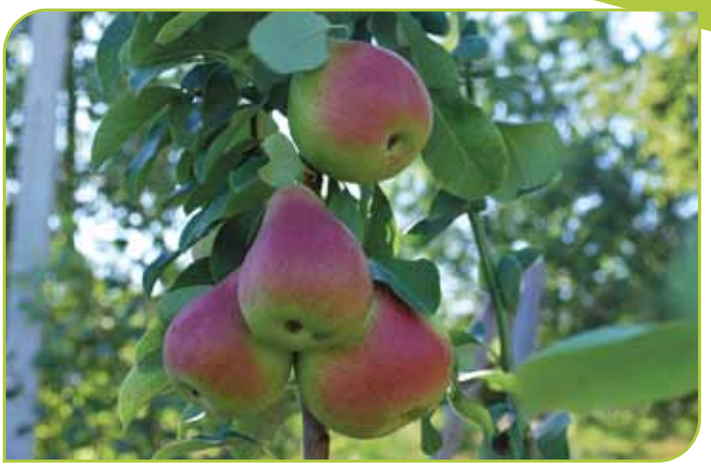

PEAR /ETRUSCA

Origin : *Italy*
Tree : *Trees grow up strong and it ripens half-fresh.*
Fruit : *The fruits are average size, slightly long neck and wide to the bottom. Fruit coat is live red on green. Fruit flesh is white, few soil, juicy and sweet with a good quality.*
Ripening : *It is harvested in the last week of June.*
Pollinators : *Tosca, Santa Maria, Williams*

PEAR/ SANTA MARIA

Origin : *Italy*
Tree : *Trees grow up semi-hard, strong and they make early yield.*
Fruit : *Fruits are large with conic shape. Fruit coat is yellow and sometimes red dots during the fruit formation. Fruit flesh is white with medium juice. It is a type suitable for storing.*
Ripening : *Harvest is on the end of July or first week of August.*
Pollinators : *Williams*

PEAR/ MARGERITA MAILLAT

Origin : *England*
Tree : *Trees are strong and develop vertically. It is a very yielding type. It is resistant against fire blight.*
Fruit : *Fruits have dots on yellow ground. Fruit flesh is white and sandy. Fruits are big. It is a type suitable for storing.*
Ripening : *Harvest is on the end of September and first week of October.*
Pollinators : *Williams*

PEAR/ DEVECI

Origin : *Anatolia*
Tree : *Trees develop in average strength and wide. It is sensitive to fire blight.*
Fruit : *Fruits are very big. Fruit type is is flat, bottom is wide and hornless. Coat color has red dots on yellow ground. Fruit flesh is white, hard, crispy and juicy. The quality of fruit is perfect It is possible to be stored for a long time in coled air facilities*
Ripening : *Harvesting is made on first week of October.*
Pollinators : *Williams*

PEAR/ ANKARA

Origin : Anatolia
Tree : Trees are strong and develop broad.
Fruit: : Its fruit is average sized and lower part is wide. Fruit coat is light green, yellowish green and thin. Flesh is sweet, very juicy and has a good aroma. It endures long-term storage.
Ripening : Harvest is on the end of September and first week of October.
Pollinators : Akça, Abbete Fetel, Coscia

PEAR/ CARMEN

Tree : Trees are strong and develop broad.
Fruit : Its fruit is middle sized and has red dots on yellow green ground. The fruit has aromatic characteristics and its average weight is 190 gr.
Ripening : It is harvested in the second week of July.
Pollinators :Williams, Conference, Tosça

armut olgunlasma donemleri

APPLE CULTIVATION

Climate and Land Needs: *The apples are cold temperature climate fruits and are resistant to winter colds. The body and thick branches are resistant to -35 to 40 degrees. Young branches have a resistance of -20 degrees, -4 degrees before blooming, and -2 degrees after blooming. Cooling needs vary between 200 and 300 hours depending on the type. Because the varieties of apples bloom in late spring, it is safer to grow apples than other fruit varieties in areas where spring late frosts are very common. There is not much selectivity in terms of soil, apple cultivates vry well in soil that does not contain to much lime, rich in organic substance with sandy or permeable loamy soil. The root depths of the rootstocks to be used in the fields with ground water problem must be considered carefully. The characteristics of some clone rootstocks used in apple cultivation are as follows.*

Characteristics of Some Clonal Rootstocks Used in Dwarf Apple Cultivation;

M9:

The root system is a superficial fibria, a weak, with low holding on soil. The grafted varieties deposit on early fruits and are 30% of the rootstocks. It is a rootstock that absolutely needs support. The planting distances ranged from 3.5 to 4 m, depending on the variety and soil fertility, pruning and finishing pattern to be applied, and ranged from 0.75 to 2.5 m. M9 rootstocks are susceptible to root rot, fire blight and wooly aphid. It is damaged by calcareous soil. It resists soil exhaustion. The economic lifespan of the vaccinated varieties on M9 rootstocks is 15-16 years. In the vaccinated varieties on the rootstock, "needle spinner" cultivation is applied.In this cultivation system, no cuts are made in the shoots, the shoots are completely removed or prevented from growing verticallyby weight.

M26:

It is a bit stronger than M9 rootstock and about 40 % of trees with seed. It is a fruity rootstock that is commonly used in Europe because of early varieties of apple varieties and fertility. The rootstock is better than M9. It may need support in the first years of planting. Planting distances can be applied as in M9. In spur types, planting distances can be decreased. It is a rootstock that can be preferred in heavy soil. It is sensitive to apple crust headlouse and root neck decay.

MM106:

It is a semi-dwarfing rootstock that does not want support, showing stronger development than M26 rootstock. It is suitable for both spur-shaped apples and strong varieties as well. It is possible to apply 3.0mx5.0m or 3.0mx6.0m planting distances to gardens to be installed with strong fences over this rootstock. For varieties with spur character, 2.5mx4.0m or 3.0x4.0m planting distances can be applied. In the gardens established with the MM106 rootstock, different peaks are branched modified leader) cultivation system is applied. It is a basic leader and a system consisting of 4-5 main branches which are lined up around him at 15-20 cm distances. However, in spur grafted varieties, a leader and a pine-shaped cultivation system around which there are many side branches is applied. MM 106 rootstock is resistant to wooly aphid and fever but is susceptible to root throat rot. For this reason,continuous and excessive accumulation of water in the root area should beprevented and not be used in excessively heavy soil.

MM111:

The MM 106 is a robust semi-dwarfing rootstock that grows stronger than the mother, does not want support,can adapt to difficult earth and weather conditions. It generates trees which are 80-50 % larger than seed rootstocks. MM111 is a rootstock resistant to drought and salinity when compared to other clonal rootstocks. When the varieties grown on this rootstock are grafted, 3.0mx4.0m or 3.0x5.Om range and distances can be established in varieties developing 4.0m or 3.5x6.0 m spur. It is resistant to apple wooly aphid.

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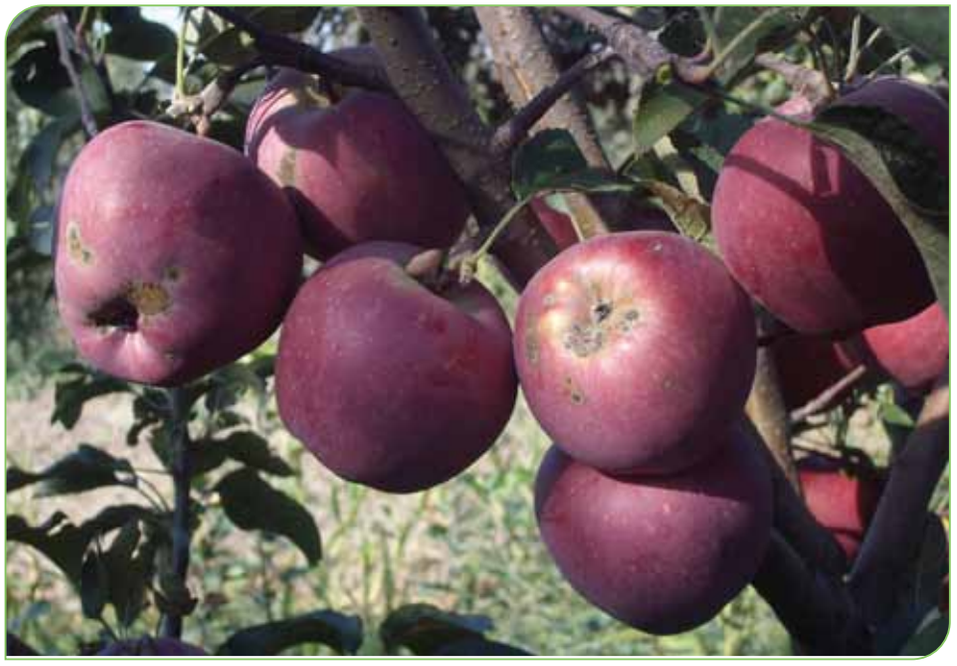


APPLE/ SCARLET SPUR

Origin : *USA*

Trees : *Trees are a productive variety that develops semi-rigid mid-cap. It is spur variety, therefore it cannot be used in full dwarf rootstocks.*

Ripening : *15 days before Golden Delicious*

Fruit : *Fruits are long and conical shaped fruit with large and medium size. Fruit coat color is dark red during harvest. Fruit flesh is creamy, sweet, hard and juicy.*

Pollinators : *Golden Delicious, Fuji, Granny Smith, Gala*

APPLE/GOLDEN DELICIOUS

Tree : *Trees develop strong.*

Ripening : *It is harvested between the second week of September and first week of October.*

Fruit : *Fruits are sweet, juicy, crispy , hard and have fine eating quality. They can be stored in cold air storages for 160-170 days. Calcium can be applied from leave against bitter storage and other storage deformities.*

Pollinators :*Granny Smith, Fuji, Gala*

APPLE/FUJI ZHEN AZTEC

Origin : *Japan*

Tree : *Trees grow up to the side and upwards with a strong structure. It is a very yielding type.*

Ripening : *First week of October*

Fruit : *Its fruits are average large size, red pink color and have very obvious lines even on parts that do not get sun. Fruit flesh is hard, juicy, tasty and crispy. It is possible to store long time in cold air facilities.*

Pollinators : *Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, Gala*

APPLE/ GRANNY SMITH

Origin : *Australia*

Tree : *Trees are very strong and they develop semi-vertically. It yields plenty of products yearly*

Ripening : *Second week of October*

Fruit : *Its fruit is middle sized, and has a bright unique dark green color. Fruit quality is very good, fruit flesh is white, hard, very juicy and has a unique sour flavor. Shading should be done by nets on gardens that will be established by full dwarf rootstocks.*

Pollinators : *Golden Delicious*

APPLE/ SUPER CHIEF

Tree : Trees are strong and develop half-vertical.
It has a high yield and gives fruits in a good order.

Ripening : First week of September

Fruit : Taste is perfect, it is juicy, sweet and aromatic.

Pollinators : Golden Delicious

APPLE/ BUCKEYE GALA

Origin : New Zealand

Tree : Trees are strong and develop half-vertical. It has a high yield and gives fruits in a good order.

Ripening : Third week of August

Fruit : Color formation begins before other gala types and it is more intense. Almost all of fruit coat has intense red color. Fruit has aroma and perfect taste.

Pollinators : G.Delicious, Fuji, Granny Smith, Vista Bella

elma olgunlasma dönemleri

CHERRY CULTIVATION

***Climate and Land Needs**: Cherry is temperate climate fruit. It gets damaged from high and low temperatures. Cherry trees need a warm growing season for the climate, adequate cooling in the winter season, and a refreshing dip in the flower and fruit period. During winter rest, the trunk and main branches of trees are damaged at -25 degrees and the flowers at -2 to -4 degrees, so cherry cultivation is not recommended where winter degrees frequently fall below -20 degrees. For cherry, the need for chilling in winter is between 1100 and 1700 hours. Cherries that did not meet the need of rest will have late blooming and they will bloom disorderly. There are also problems with fertilization. In cherry cultivation, in case of heavy rain during blooming and fruit formation, there will be not enough fertilization. In case of heavy rain during fruit ripening, fruit cracking occurs. Cherries are selective in soil. They want deep, efficient, airy, organic matter rich and well drained soils. In poor soil drainage, trees grow weak, fruit sprouts occur less, fruits remain small. Where the ground water is high, the roots remain on the surface and the development of the tree slows down. As seed rootstock, wild cherry and mahaleb cherry are used. Wild cherry is the most widely used rootstock in our country. It is resistant to colds. The root is resistant to nematodes and diseases. It prefers efficient and deep, permeable humus, organic, rich in matter, and it should not be used in high pH, calcareous soil. It is moderately durable, and in the summer months it needs water. Because their roots are developed on the surface, soil trea*

tment with plow should not be done. Early treatment of the fruit can be provided by appropriate trea tment patterns. It has a long life. It is planted in 6mx6m or 7mx7m distances. Maheleb is the rootstock that will be offered at the cherry garden facility on slopes, pebbles and beaches where there is no watering possibility or less water. It is more durable than wild cherry. It has damage in fields with high ground water. In poor soil, it can be plantd 4mx5m, 5mx5m and in stronger soil it can be planted at 5mx6m, 6mx6m distances. Besides these rootstocks, dwarf and semi-dwarf clone rootstocks are also used in the cherry garden plant.

MAXMA 14 is a hybrid type formed on Mazzadard and mahaleb crosses. Maxma 14 is a semi-dwarf rootstock and carries the best of mazzart and mahaleb rootstocks. The wild cherry tree constitutes up to 70-75% of the tree crown volume. The variety on it has an effect on the early fruits and the quality and the quality of the fruit. Maxma rootstocks are resistant to Psuedomonas. They are resistant to cold weather. It is not recommended for heavy soil with no good drainage.

CHERRY/ EARLY LORRY

Origin : France
Tree : Trees are high yielding in average strength. Lorry Bloom is a good pollinator.
Ripening : First week of May
Fruit : Average or above average, kidney shaped, dark red color. Dark red fruit flesh is semi-resistant and has average juice and semi-bonded to the seed.
Pollinators : Lorry Bloom

CHERRY/ EARLY BURLAT

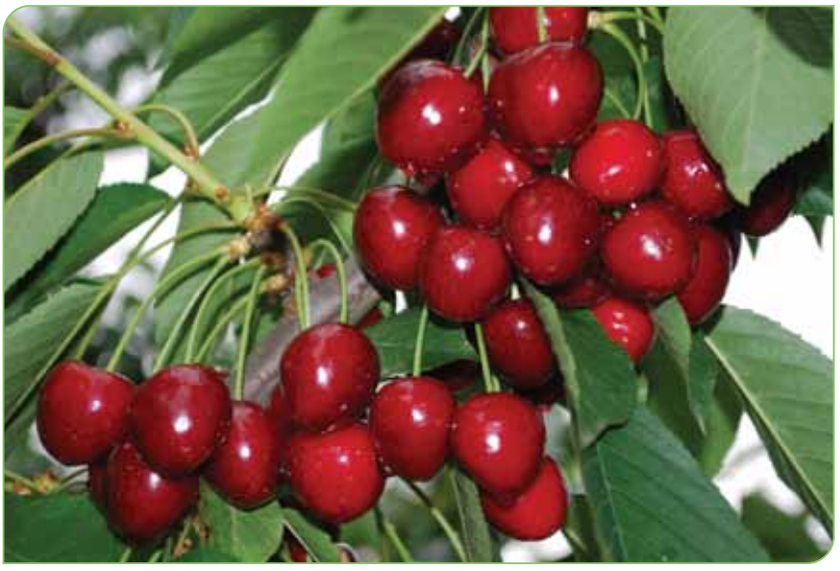
Origin : France
Tree : Trees are semi vertical and they develop strong. It generates healthy trees. The trees have high yield.
Ripening : Third week of May
Fruit : It is a very early fruit and its fruit is round, big, bright dark red, had, very juicy, and quality. It makes 25 % fruit cracking and it is suggested in regions that do not have rain before harvest. It is resistant to road.
Pollinators : Merton Premier

CHERRY/ PREMIER GIANT

Origin : Canada
Tree : Trees develop wide and very high yield.
Ripening : Last week of May
Fruit : Fruits are in shape of heart and very large. The fruit stem has average length and fruit coat is bright red. Fruit flesh is hard, juicy and tasty.
Pollinators : Early Burlat, Noble

CHERRY / 0900 ZIRAAT

Origin : Anatolia
Tree : Trees are strong and develop broad branches. They need pollinators.
Ripening : Last week of June
Fruit : Fruits are in shape of heart and very large. Fruit coat color is bright dark red, fruit flesh is very hard, crisp, delicious and good quality. Seed is less bonded to flesh. Fruit stem is thin and tall.
Pollinators : Lamberd, Starks Gold



CHERRY/NORTHWANDER

Origin : Anatolia
Tree : Trees are strong and develop broad branches. They need pollinators.
Ripening : Last week of June
Fruit : Fruits are in shape of heart and very large. Fruit coat color is brightdark red, fruit flesh is very hard, crisp, delicious and good quality. Seed is less bonded to flesh. Fruit stem is thin and tall. It has more yield than 0900 Ziraat.
Pollinators : Lamberd, Starks Gold

CHERRY/ REGINA

Origin : Germany
Tree : Trees are a productive variety that develop strongly.
Ripening : Last week of June
Fruit : Fruits are very large, round, tall stem and dark red color. Fruit flesh is rd and juicy. Its fruit is hard.

kiraz olgunlasma dönemleri

PLUM CULTIVATION

Climate and Land Needs: *Climatic appetites of plum varieties are different from each other. Green plums can grow in temperate, cold - temperate and warm - temperate regions. European plum with Japanese plum have more risk of damage due to winter and early spring frost blooms. Winter chilling requirements for more than 1000 hours of European plums, and hours for Japanese plums. Usually seeds of green plum is used as a rootstock in Plum Cultivation. These rootstocks usually make eaves root and grow up in less deep soil. Green plums can easily adapt to various lands. They can be cultivated in poor, dry and chalky ground and they also give good results in moist soil. It is more resistant to calcareous soil than peach. Suitable soil for Japanese plums is humus, rich in nutrients and warm soil with sufficient moisture.European plums better adapt to heavily soils than Japanese plums. Plums also adapt with soil in poor drainage than other kinds.*

Myrobolan 29-C is used as a clone rootstock in plums as well as the seed rootstock.

Myrobolan 29-C:
In the first years, their roots develop superficially and descend deep into the following years. It is a suitable rootstock for all soil conditions. The resistance to lime and drought is very good. It puts tree early blooming and it has a good level of yield. Root-throat rot and bacterial carcinoma are moderately resistant.

KOŞUCULAR®
MEYVE FİDANLARI

PLUM/ PAPAZ

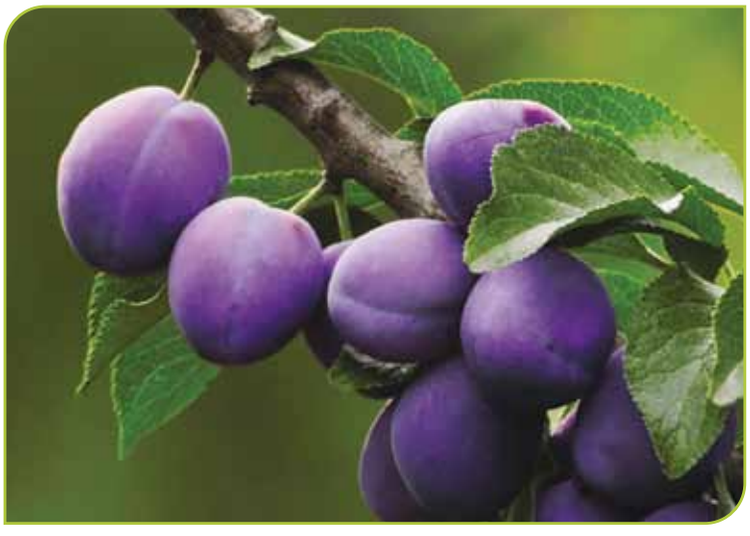
Origin : *Anatolia*
Tree : *Tree is wide, and develops fast with frequent branches. They need pollinators. They are affected from spring frost.*
Ripening : *Within May*
Fruit : *Fruits are round, coat color is bright dark green. Fruit flesh is hard, juicy and tasty.*
Pollinators : *Havran, Aynalı*

PLUM/BLACK DIAMOND

Origin : *California*
Tree : *Trees are strong and develop broad. It is a very yielding type.*
Ripening : *First week of August.*
Fruit : *Fruits are large and slightly flattened. The fruit coat is dotted and blackish. Fruit flesh is red and juicy. Its seed is small and bonded to fruit flesh.*
Pollinators : *Friar, Santa Rosa*

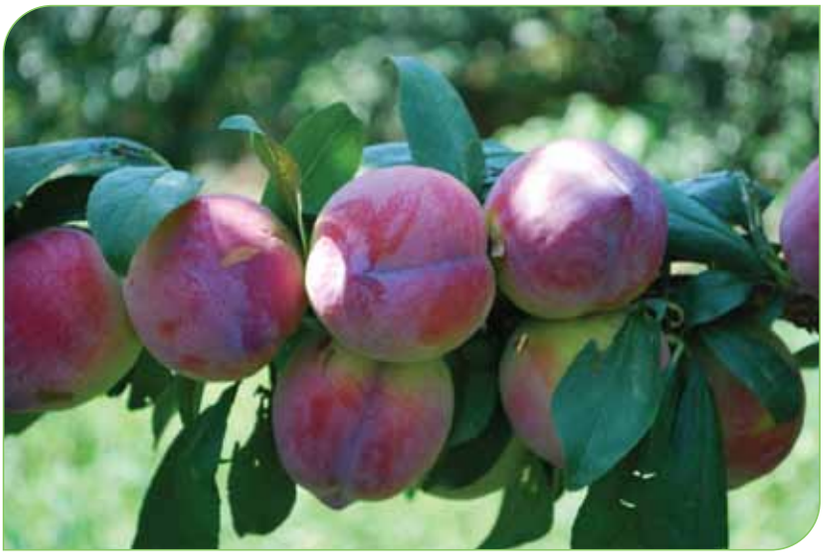
PLUM/STANLEY

Tree : *Tree is average strength and half vertical.*
Ripening : *Last week of August and first week of September*
Fruit : *Fruit flesh is yellow and with fibre. Seed is less bonded to flesh. Fruit coat is live on green and aubergine purple. Fruit is small.*
Pollinators : *It is a self yielding type.*



PLUM/ PRESIDENT

Tree : *Tree is vertical. It has a semi-strong development.*
Ripening : *First-second week of September.*
Fruit : *Fruit flesh is juicy with fibres. Seed is less bonded to flesh. Fruit coat is live on green and aubergine purple. Fruit is average size, large, tall ellipsis.*



AUTUMN GIANT

Origin : Anatolia
Tree : Trees grow up strong and develop semi-vertical.
Ripening : Beginning of October in Bursa
Fruit : Fruits are large very large. It is round in shape of heart. Fruit is hard and less juicy. Fruit color is red on yellow ground.

PLUM/ KARAPAPAZ

Origin : Anatolia
Tree : Trees grow up strong and develop semi-vertical.
Ripening : 15 days after Papaz plum

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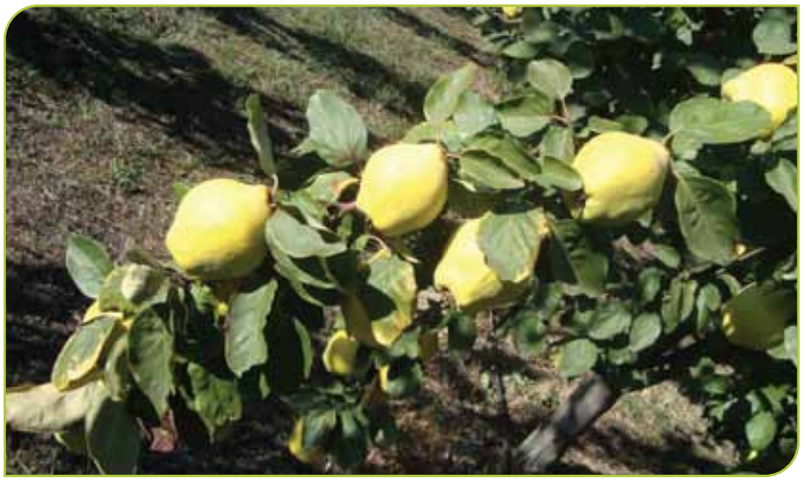
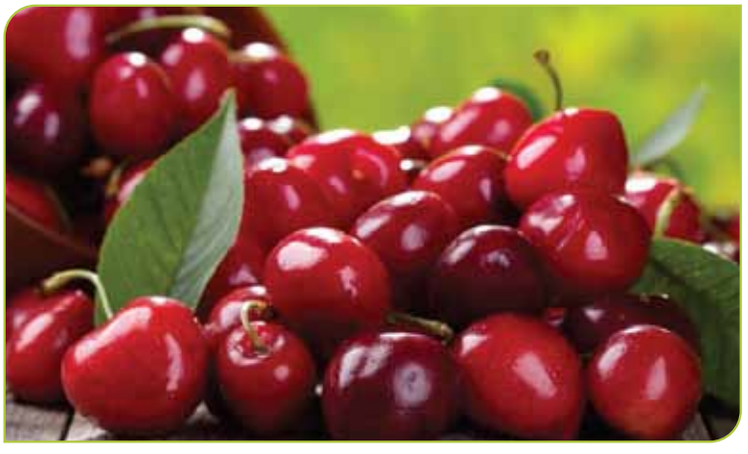
GUINCE



MORELLO CHERRY /KÜTAHYA



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