

Daley's Fruit Tree Nursery

Established 1980

Fruit & Nut Tree Catalogue



www.daleysfruit.com.au

Ph: (02) 66 321 441 Fax: (02) 66 322 585

36 Daley's Lane, Kyogle NSW 2474

info@daleysfruit.com.au

Tuesday to Friday 9am to 4pm

Saturday 10am to 1pm

Closed Sunday, Monday and public holidays

*Citrus, Avocados, Custard apples, Passionfruit, Macadamias, Herbs, Perennial vegetables,
Subtropical fruit trees, Exotic fruits, Low-chill Deciduous fruit trees, Ornamental trees, Rainforest & native trees*

About Daley's Fruit Tree Nursery

Established 30 years, Daley's Nursery is an independent Australian family owned and operated business. Along with our dedicated team of staff we are committed to offering the best product and service possible.

We recognise that to be able to supply you with the best quality trees they need to be young and healthy. The health of a tree is in the conditions of its roots; a young active root system becoming established very quickly giving you the productive fruit or nut tree you deserve. We have been able to achieve our high standard of quality by having an excellent quality potting mix, a constant turnover of stock and a quality control system in place.

Online shopping at Daley's is easy

1. Check our stock availability index which includes our current prices
2. Complete details on the online order form
3. Send your order either online, phone, mail or fax
4. View special offers only available to online shoppers.

Stock Availability Notification

If you are seeking a particular item that is not currently in stock you can request an email from our web page to notify you when it is ready for sale. Go to the appropriate page and click on **Notify Me When Available**, you will receive a notification by email or SMS as soon as the item is added to the stock list.

Newsletter

We have an online newsletter that is available on our website. We email it out once a month with special offers. If you would like to receive our newsletter register online for a catalogue and you will automatically receive it via your email.

Mail Order Service

We offer a plant delivery service to all states except NT and Tasmania. Our couriers can deliver to your door in most cases but in rural areas your plants may be dropped at a local depot for pick up. All stock is packed securely and approximate delivery time is 2-7 days to all states except WA.

Climate

The ideal climate for each species is displayed in the code at the bottom of each item, this climate map designed by The ABC Organic Gardener Magazine shows you each climatic region.

T – Tropical

ST – Subtropical

WT – Warm Temperate

CT – Cool Temperate

A – Arid

Contacting Daley's Nursery

We have an answer service on our phone where you may leave a message and we will reply by SMS or a returned call or you may send us an email or visit the nursery in person. You may find answers to your questions on our FAQ page.

Pre-Purchase

We do have a pre-purchase option for many plants that are not available, this will be displayed beside the product on the appropriate web page and is very simple to process, click on the pre-purchase option and follow the prompts.

Testimonials

We take pride in sending out a top quality product that meet or exceeds our customer's expectations. Three months after a purchase we ask our customers to leave us some feedback, if you would like to see what our customers say – check out our testimonials page on our web site.

Online Forum

If you have a tricky question and would like to ask for some help you may like to try our online forum where you can engage with passionate and knowledgeable fruit growers and gardeners from across Australia.

Blog

We regularly publish topical pieces about fruit, nuts, bush food and other gardening tit bits on our blog.

Video Productions

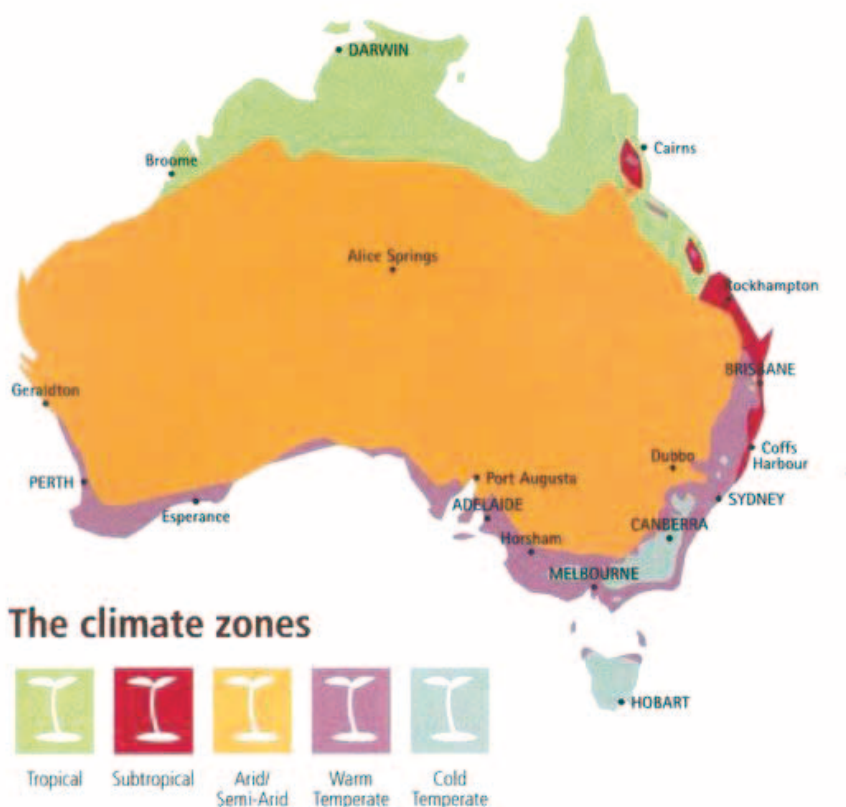
We produce lots of informative videos that demonstrate how to grow and harvest fruit and nuts. These videos can be found on the appropriate web pages, newsletters and blogs.

Facebook

Social media is a great way of keeping in touch and we communicate regularly on Facebook with seasonal fruits and special offers.

Daley's App

The Daley's App allows you to have the nursery at your fingertips.



Guide to Care and Planting of Fruit Trees

A. CARE OF PLANTS BEFORE PLANTING

Place trees in a position that has direct sunlight for at least half the day and protection from strong winds. Water thoroughly once a day. After receiving trees they will need a very good watering, ideally soak them in a bucket for a minute or so to rewet the potting mix.

B. SITE PREPARATION

If possible, site preparation should begin 6 months prior to planting. The following points should be considered:

1. Fence off the proposed Orchard

2. For poor soil (i.e. less than 1 metre of top soil and not of a sandy nature) **Deep Ripping is advised** to improve drainage (rip to a depth of at least 45cm). **The last Ripping should be down the slope**, as deep as possible to help sub-soil drainage. Erosion control will prevent washing out of furrows.

Diversion Drains at top of orchard site are recommended.

3. If soil is too shallow, **mounding of tree rows** will improve drainage as well as increase depth of topsoil.

4. Green Manure Crops improve the organic matter content of soil and can be ploughed in approx 1 month prior to planting.

5. **Wind break trees are very important** and should be planted before fruit trees. Windbreaks should be planted along south, west and east sides of orchard, leaving the north side open.

C. PLANTING THE TREES

Trees can be planted out at most times of the year, provided the following points are followed:

1. **If soil is not well drained** it is advised to make a circular mound 1.5 metres across and 20-30cm high. This can be achieved by bringing outside loamy soil to the planting site or alternatively mound existing soil. **Do not plant trees in holes in heavy clay soils** as the hole will act like a sump and hold excess water.

2. The trees should be **watered thoroughly several hours before planting** to moisten the root ball. Planting trees out with the root ball dry or partially dry will result in roots being damaged. The site should also be thoroughly watered the day before planting.

3. Make a hole in the soil or mound twice the width of the pot and the same depth as the pot. Remove the tree from the pot and **lightly tease roots** down side of the root ball and **loosen any matted roots** at base of root balls. Fill in soil around roots, making sure not to plant root ball any more than 2cm lower than it was in the container. **Trees will suffer if planted too deep**. Soil should be firmed down well after planting. **At least 20 litres of water** should be applied to each tree to settle in soil around roots. A saucer shaped depression 50cm in diameter will help hold water when watering in.

4. **Applying a Slow Release Fertilizer at planting** will help the young trees off to a good start. This can be applied by scratching into the surface around the young tree. One of the following or a mixture can be applied.

Blood & Bone, Dynamic Lifter, Osmocote, Nutricote or Nitrophoska. If soil is acid also apply dolomite or lime.

5. **Staking** - trees are better off not staked, but if needed, two tomato stakes on each side of tree (30cm from tree) will support tree by using old pantyhose or similar material.

6. **Mulching the trees** with old straw, hay etc, will stop soil from drying out, heating up, stops weeds from germinating and also adds valuable organic matter. **Do Not apply mulch against trunk of tree as Collar Rot may occur**. Trees that are susceptible to frost damage are better off without mulch during the winter months, the reason being that bare soil kept moist will absorb heat during the day and radiate this heat at night reducing severity of frost.

7. **Grow Bags** placed over young trees will give protection during the winter months and allow an early growth in spring. They also protect trees from wildlife.

D. CARE OF TREES AFTER PLANTING

1. **Weed Control** - Most important if trees are to grow quickly. Weeds shouldn't be allowed to grow within one metre of the tree for the first year. After this keep area out to the drip line (i.e. width of foliage) free of weeds. Mulch will control most weeds.

2. **Fertilising**-Trees will respond to feeding. How often and how much fertiliser to apply will depend on soil type and the trees requirements. If you do not want to use chemical fertilisers consider applying one or a combination of organic fertilizers (e.g. poultry manure, rock phosphate, blood and bone etc).

3. **The use of Organic Mulch** is very important for healthy trees. Any organic material can be used, e.g. Lawn clippings, weeds, straw etc. Hay, especially soybean stubble or Lucerne is excellent. As the mulches break down they will feed the tree with valuable nutrients and microbial activity.

4. **Watering**-Setting up a permanent under-tree sprinkler irrigation system is well worth considering. Frequency and amount of watering will depend on a number of factors, but a good watering once a week is a good guideline.

5. **Remove any shoots** coming from below graft on grafted trees while trees are young. The removal promotes growth of grafted variety only.

6. **Pruning**-Fruit trees need pruning to produce good crops of fruit as well as keep trees to a manageable size. Most deciduous fruit trees in particular need annual pruning. Pruning also invigorates the tree and encourages new fruiting wood for the following year.



FRUIT TREES

Ht = Height

Fr = Frost tolerance

Pol = Pollination required

M = Male, F = Female;

Ev = Evergreen, Dec = Deciduous;

H = Harvest Period

Climate = Cl

Tropical = T, Sub Tropical = ST, Cool Temperate = CT,

Warm Temperate = WT, Arid = A

ABIU (*Pouteria caimito*) A smooth, brilliant yellow fruit with sweet translucent flesh. The delicious flavour is reminiscent of crème caramel. The fruit is considered a delicacy for those who can grow it successfully. Abiu is best suited to warm subtropical and tropical conditions.

Ht 4-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol Partial; Ev; H Jan - Apr

ACAI PALM (*Euterpe oleracea*) An amazing species from the Amazon basin where it occurs in fertile swampy areas of the forest. Acai is a very beautiful and productive palm; the fruits are used in drinks, ice creams, sorbets, smoothies and other tasty delights.

Ht 8-25; Fr Low; Cl T; Pol No; Ev;

ACEROLA CHERRY (*Malpighia glabra*) This bright red cherry-like fruit has varying tastes during different stages in maturity. When fully ripe the fruit is juicy and aromatic with its acid content giving it a sweet acid apple-like flavour.

Ht 2-4; Fr Low; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Aug - Mar



ACHACHA (*Garcinia humilis*) A cousin of the mangosteen, Achacha's are tangy and refreshing with a delicate subtle sweetness, a fine balance between sweetness and acidity, producing an unusual taste sensation. Fruit should be picked mature as it does not ripen further on storage. Originating from the Bolivian part of the Amazon basin in South America, the Bolivian name of the fruit is Achachairú and translated means "honey kiss".

Ht 5-12; Fr Low; Cl T; Pol No; Ev; H Nov - Mar



ACHIOTE (*Bixa orellana*) Source of annatto. Small tree producing spiky fruit containing dark red seeds that are used as a commercial dye. Tree is extremely beautiful in full flowering and fruiting. Can be grown in a container, prefers a frost free climate

Ht 3-5; Fr Low; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Aut - Win

ALLSPICE (*Pimento officinalis*) Allspice takes its name from its aroma. The dried berries and leaves smell like a combination of spices, especially cinnamon, cloves, ginger and nutmeg. It produces small white flowers followed by the hard woody reddish/brown berries. While male and female plants are required for pollination to set fruit, the tree is often grown for ornamental purposes and leaf harvest.

Ht 5-10; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol Yes M or F; Ev; H Jun

ALOE VERA (*syn Aloe barbadensis*) The healing powers of this plant have been known throughout the civilized world for centuries. While considered by many to be a member of the cactus family it is actually a member of the lily family along with onions and asparagus.

Ht 0.5 - 1; Fr Low; Cl T, ST, WT, A; Pol No; Ev; H All year

AMBARELLA (*Spondias cytherea*) A rapid growing tree with slightly ridged amber coloured fruit the size of a large plum. The ripe fruit can be eaten fresh or used to make delicious and refreshing juices. Young steamed leaves are eaten as a vegetable. The green immature fruit is very similar in taste and consistency to green mango and is used frequently in curries and sambals.

Ht 6-15; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol Partial; Ev; H Apr - Jul

APPLE - TROPICAL (*Malus domestica*) These delicious and crunchy apples are very similar to their cold climate cousins however they only require a low amount of chill. Ideal for growing in warmer climates, these unique varieties don't require frost to initiate budding. Most apples below are also available as dwarf.

Tropic Sweet - is very similar to the Jonathon apple and cross-pollinates well with Anna or Dorsett.

Anna - pollinates well with Dorsett and is similar in taste and shape to Red Delicious.

Dorsett Golden - is a sweet aromatic apple with yellow fruit and a delightful pink blush and firm white flesh. It pollinates well with Tropic Sweet or Anna.

Ht 2-4; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol Yes; Dec; H Nov to Mar

APPLE - HIGH CHILL (*Malus domestica*)

Granny Smith - Tart-tangy, crisp flavour and bright green skin. One of the best apples for eating out of hand, higher chill requirement

Pink Lady - an Australian apple is named for attractive pink blush over a yellow undertone. Crisp crunch and smooth texture assure the ultimate in dessert quality eating apples. Best in cooler regions.

Pinkabelle - Compact apple tree growing to only 2m high making it ideal for containers, courtyards, decks and balconies. It has delicious fruit that ripen two weeks earlier than the Pink Lady but are similar in flavour. Grows well in temperate climates. Partially self-pollinating, planting with Granny Smith will improve fruit set.

Ht 2-4; Fr High; Cl WT, CT; Pol Yes; Dec; H Nov to Mar



APPLE CACTUS (*Cereus peruvianus*) Also called the Peruvian apple, this is a night flowering, column cacti from South America. The delicious fruits are red, pink or orange in colour; the white flesh has small black edible seeds through it. The flesh is soft, sweet and delicate in flavour, similar in taste and texture to the larger fruits of the pitayas. The plants require free draining soil to thrive, and can be grown as a potted house plant, it is very attractive and drought tolerant.

Ht 2-3; Fr Low; Cl ST, WT, A; Pol No; Ev; H Sum

APRICOT (*Prunus armeniaca*) There is no comparison to tree ripened apricots with their delicious flavour, sweet juicy flesh and unique aroma. The low-chill varieties make it possible for warm climate gardeners to grow fruit. The self-pollinating varieties listed below require from 300 to 500 hours chilling below 7°C.

Glengarry – is a heavy cropping variety with small pale golden fruit and a slight blush. The tree is large, vigorous and heavy bearing. 300 to 450 hours chill required.

Bentley – Very similar to the Glengarry, this local selection originates from just outside Kyogle. A hardy tree, well adapted to local conditions. 450 hours chill required.

Moorepark - A well recommended cultivar. One of the most popular home garden apricots because of its rich flavour. Excellent for fresh fruit, jam, drying, stewing and juice. Mid- to late season maturity – cool climate required.

Ht 2-5; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol No; Dec; H Oct to Nov

ARROWROOT (*Canna edulis*) An edible Canna displaying attractive red flowers similar to its close relative the Canna Lilly. The large round red rhizomes can be eaten raw, cooked as potatoes or

used as a flour and thickening agent. The tubers multiply prolifically in deep rich friable soil.

Ht 1-2; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H All year

ASPARAGUS (*Asparagus officinalis*) is a valuable perennial for the garden that can produce for over 20 years if the beds are well-maintained. Easy to grow and thrives on a variety of soils.

Ht 1; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol No; Dec; H May - Dec



AVOCADO (*Persea americana*) A valuable commercial crop, avocados thrive on rich well-drained soil. Due to flowering habits, avocado varieties are categorized into A and B groups for pollination purposes. One variety is sufficient to produce adequate crops for the home garden; however by planting a tree from both groups the harvest will be much greater. Avocados begin to ripen once picked and may take up to 10 days to reach maturity.

Sheppard (B) – A small to medium pear-shaped fruit with thick, green skin that peels easily. The fruit has an excellent flavour, medium oil content and does not turn brown when cut. The tree has a spreading habit and is high yielding. It displays good resistance to frost and anthracnose. **H Feb - Mar**

Fuerte (B) – A pear shaped fruit, small to medium in size with slightly rough, thin green skin. The flesh is of a buttery texture with excellent flavour. The tree has a vigorous spreading habit that shows alternate bearing characteristics. Requires warm temperatures for best fruit set. **H Apr - Jun.**

Pinkerton (A) – A small seeded rounded fruit with the later crop being more pear-shaped. The fruit is medium sized with green leathery pliable skin. The thick flesh has a smooth-texture, good flavour and high oil content. It shows some cold tolerance and bears consistently heavy crops. **H Jun - Aug**

Sharwill (B) – A medium sized fruit with rough green skin closely resembling the Fuerte but slightly more oval in shape. The fruit has a rich flavour, good oil content and small seed. Sharwill represents up to 20% of all avocados grown in NSW, is a regular and moderate bearer with excellent quality fruit. Sensitive to frost. **H Jun - Jul**

Hass (A) The Hass is the most popular variety due to both its superior taste and excellent keeping qualities. The medium sized fruit is pear-shaped with an excellent creamy nut flavoured flesh, no fibre and a seed held tightly in its cavity. The leathery rough dark-purple skin turns to black when ripe. **H Aug - Dec**

Secondo (A) A well adapted local selection that is a cross between a Hass and a Sharwill. Delicious smooth fleshed fruits. **H Aug - Dec**

Reed (A) This is a large, round, thick skinned variety with a smooth,

green skin. They have a mild to rich flavour and have a good storing ability once cut and placed in the fridge. They don't tend to go brown for about a week. They are also a great choice for using in salads as they tend not to go mushy when very ripe. **H Aug – Dec**

Bacon (B) An upright vigorous avocado producing fruit of medium quality. The most cold hardy variety, can endure temps down to -5 degrees once established. Great for Victoria. **H Mar-May**

Wurtz (A) A small dwarf tree to about 4m popular for backyards. A moderate cropper of medium sized rich, high quality fruit. **H Aug-Oct**
Ht 4-8; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol Beneficial; Ev; H Mar-Dec

BABACO (*Carica pentagona*) This attractive torpedo shaped fruit has an effervescent flesh hence its other name the 'champagne fruit'. The texture of the golden fruit is light and refreshing. The slightly acid flavour has a hint of strawberry, pineapple and pawpaw and can be made into a tasty thirst quenching drink. The unripe green fruit is delicious used as a green vegetable in curries and chutney. A very close relative of the pawpaw, the babaco needs fertile well-drained soil and warm conditions to grow well. A mature tree can reward you with up to 25 to 100 fruit per year.

Ht 2-4; Fr Low; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Most of the year

BAY TREE (*Laurus nobilis*) This handsome pyramid shaped tree makes a superb tub specimen, hedging plant or topiary sculpture due to its positive response to pruning. The leaves of the bay are used as the popular culinary seasoning used in all types of cooking throughout the world. To store bay leaves, pick early in the day and dry quickly under weight to prevent curling. Store in an air-tight jar.

Ht 2-8; Fr High; Cl T, ST, WT, CT; Pol No; Ev; H all year

BERRY FRUITS (*Rubus sp*) Generally regarded as cool climate plants berries will produce good crops in a warm climate if planted in shaded areas. For best results stake and mulch well in order to keep the foliage and fruit off the ground. Remove old canes (2 year old canes that have borne fruit during late spring, early summer) and tie the current seasons growth to a trellis.



Thornless Loganberry a cross between the blackberry and the red raspberry. The long cylindrical berry is a delightful dusky purple-red when ripe. The aromatic fruit becomes sweeter when sun ripened and is delicious eaten fresh or used in preserves and desserts.

Thornless Youngberry an excellent sweet juicy fruit that ripens to a deep black-purple. The thornless variety doesn't produce as heavily as the thorny variety but is far less treacherous when picking.

Boysenberry has juicy, tart, wine-red to almost black fruit with a distinctive aroma. They are delicious eaten fresh or used in pies, jam, ice cream, and juices. This selection is thorny.

Ht 1-2; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol No; Semi-Dec; H Sum

BLACK CURRANT (*Ribes nigrum*) These bushes produce masses of berries, high in Vitamin C, in late December to February. Ideal fruit for making jams, juice and even liqueur. Requires a cool climate.

Ht 1-2; Fr High; Cl WT, CT; Pol No; Dec; H Sum



BLACK SAPOTE (*Diospyros digyna*) Not surprisingly this is one of our most popular fruits and if you like chocolate you'll love Black Sapote! Commonly known as "Chocolate Pudding Fruit" this amazing fruit is low in fat and an excellent source of Vitamin C containing about 4 times as much as an orange. The fruit is delicious eaten fresh or used as a chocolate substitute in recipes and milkshakes or simply mix the pulp with yoghurt and lemon juice for a refreshing treat. The green fruit is picked when hard and allowed to soften and go brown within 3-6 days. At the ripe stage - you should be able to press the skin with your fingers and leave an indent. A Chocoholic's dream come true!

Superb – A selection originating from north Qld. The small round fruit tends to be seedless if not cross-pollinated. Best suited to warm growing conditions.

Bernecker – An improved cultivar that has proved very popular in Australia. The near spherical fruit is medium to large with only 1 or 2 seeds. A prolific producer.

Maher – A very large fruit, flattened at both ends and with few seeds. A small tree to only 4 meters, it is a prolific bearer of very high quality fruit.

Mossman – Bears the largest of the black sapote fruit making it ideal for manufacturing. The fruit has a high pulp content and a medium flavour. Each tree can produce up to ½ ton. A very large round fruit with few seeds.

Chocolate – This variety was selected by John Picone at Newrybar. He describes it as excellent quality and texture.

Rick's Late - This Chocolate Pudding Fruit selection from northern NSW has excellent eating qualities. Crops well into late spring to extend the harvest. Heavy cropper.

H 4-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol Beneficial; Ev; H Aug - Dec

BLUEBERRY (*Vaccinium spp*) These varieties of blueberries perform well in warm conditions and provide a good bounty of berries. To grow successfully provide organic matter and ample moisture along with a soil pH of 5.5, also ideal for azaleas. Blueberries make excellent potted specimens provided 25% of Peat Moss is added to the potting mix. Potted plants are a great gardening project for Children who delight in harvesting the fruit. Low chill varieties such

as 'Misty' and 'Sharpblue' can be pruned after cropping to induce a second crop that will ensure a supply of delicious fruit throughout the year.

Sharpblue - Excellent quality large fruit. Very low chill requirements and self-pollinating. A tough and vigorous bush. Self-pollinating. **H Jul - Nov**

Biloxi - A recent release low chill variety which is vigorous and productive. The berry is medium sized, with good colour, flavour and firmness. It should be inter planted with other low chill high bush varieties for maximum pollination

Gulfcoast - A low chill high bush variety. Excellent flavour, firmness and good picking scar. A vigorous upright bush with moderate toughness and good tolerance to root rot. Self-pollinating **H Nov-Jan**

Misty - The Misty performs well on the rich red soils of northern NSW where it is both productive and popular. An early fruiting variety, with light blue medium to large fruit of excellent flavour. Hardy if grown under ideal conditions. Self-pollinating. **H Jul-Sep**

Sunshine Blue has a unique tangy flavour and features showy hot-pink flowers. This semi-dwarfing bush has a compact habit. Better suited than other blueberries to soils with a higher pH. Self-pollinating.

Backyard Blue - An excellent eating variety for the subtropics with very low chilling requirements. Self-pollinating. **H Jul - Oct**

Legacy - Vigorous, upright, high yielding and very consistent bearer of medium-sized fruit with a very superior flavour and sweetness. A mid-season, medium chill variety that extends the blueberry season! Well suited to most regions of NSW. Self-pollinating.

Rabbiteye Blueberries – require cross-pollination

Powderblue One of the toughest blueberry varieties. It is a late season variety, plant with another rabbiteye for good cross-pollination. It has a very attractive pale blue colour and medium size.

Brightwell - Vigorous, upright plant, which produces outstanding yields of medium-sized fruit. It ripens early to midseason. Rabbiteyes are hardy and well suited to the subtropics. **H Dec-Feb.**

Climax An early season rabbiteye variety with an upright growth habit, it displays toughness in a variety of soils. The berries have a good flavour, are medium in size and a medium blue colour.

Premier - Premier is light blue, large and of high quality.

Tifblue - This rabbiteye variety was introduced in Georgia in 1955 and was for many years the standard by which all other rabbiteye varieties were judged. The fruit is firm and light blue, and has a good flavour when it is properly ripened. Late season, the bush is very productive and vigorous.

Ht 2-3; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol beneficial; Semi Dec; H Jul - Feb



BRAZILIAN CHERRY (*Eugenia uniflora*) A highly ornamental shrub with spreading branches and aromatic foliage. The young bronze foliage turns a glossy deep green when mature and deep red in cold, dry weather. The delicate white flowers are followed within

3 weeks by ribbed fruit that changes from green to orange to scarlet to maroon when fully ripe. The fruit is delicious eaten out-of-hand or as an ingredient in jelly, sauce and pies. Refrigeration enhances the flavour and makes these a good substitute for strawberries. There is a selection with black fruit.

Ht 3-6; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Feb - May

BREADFRUIT (*Artocarpus altilis*) When fully ripe, the fruit is somewhat soft; the flesh is cream or yellow coloured and sweetly fragrant. Breadfruit is ultra-tropical, it is much more tender than a mango tree.

Ht 10-20; Fr Low; Cl T; Pol No; Ev; H Jan- Jun

CANISTEL (*Pouteria campechiana*) is a slender and erect tree with cream coloured fragrant flowers. The fruit is round to oval and matures to a yellow-orange colour hence its other common name of 'egg fruit'. The yellow flesh has a sweet earthy flavour and a rich texture similar to a hard-boiled egg yolk. The fruit is delicious eaten fresh out of hand with a little salt and lemon juice added. Canistels are often added to sweet custards or made into delicious eggnog-like milk shakes by blending with milk.

Aurea produces a large elongated fruit of excellent quality. It is a prolific bearer.

Lyndall - This selection is from northern NSW, very sweet moist texture with superior flavour.

Ht 5-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Mar - Jul



CAPE GOOSEBERRY (*Physalis peruviana*) is a small, soft leaved bush, its bright orange berry is enclosed in a pale brown parchment-like case, called the cape. The berry is the size of a cherry tomato, is very aromatic and full of tiny hard seeds. They are delicious eaten straight from the cape or made into gooseberry jam.

Ht 1-3; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Sum-Aut

CAPULIN CHERRY (*Prunus salicifolia*) This tree closely resembles other stone fruit species. The white fragrant flowers are followed by deep maroon to purple cherry like fruit with green flesh. The sweet flavour becomes slightly bitter nearer to the skin. The fruit is delicious eaten fresh, made into jams, preserves or wine.

Ht 4-8; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol Yes; Semi-Dec; H Dec-Jan

CARAMBOLA (*Averrhoa carambola*) This star like fruit has five golden wings that reveal a star-shaped pattern when cut crosswise. The juicy transparent flesh has a citrus quality with a floral accent and is delicious eaten fresh, made into juice or into delicious chutney. Carambolas make an ideal specimen tree due to the attractive foliage and delicate pink flowers with the added bonus of producing large quantities of fruit.

Kary is a heavy cropper with extremely sweet fruit. It exhibits more cold tolerance than other varieties. Excellent flavour, bright skin and juicy flesh with few seeds.

Kembangan has bright yellow-orange fruit that is slightly elongated and pointed. The flesh is juicy and firm with few seeds. Flavour rich and sweet; excellent dessert quality.

Ht 4-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol Beneficial; Ev; H Oct -May

CARDAMOM GINGER (*Alpinia calcarata*) is a leafy ginger like plant that grows in clumps and makes an excellent low screen that adds a tropical feel to any garden. While the seeds don't resemble true cardamom the leaves can be used in desserts, to add flavour when steaming rice or used to wrap fish.

Ht 1-2; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H all year round

CAROB TREE (*Ceratonia siliqua*) This elegant tree is the great chocolate impersonator! Carob is a delicious low fat food often referred to as "fake chocolate" due to its similarities to cocoa in taste and texture. A Mediterranean tree, it favours arid conditions that are naturally alien to fungus and pests. The tree can take up to 15 years to bear pods but fruits well into old age with a large tree producing up to 1 ton of beans per harvest. The pods can be eaten fresh and are a delightful lolly-type stick for children to chew on.

Clifford - This one of the two available hermaphrodites (self-pollinating) which makes it a must for all orchards. The medium size beans are of good quality with 50%+ sugar content. An early fruit bearer on young trees. Yields are excellent with irrigation. This is the best variety we have.

Ht 6-12; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, A; Pol M, F; or Bi; Ev; H Feb-Apr

CASANA (*Cyphomandra casana*) is a fast growing shrub with large hairy heart shaped leaves. It is closely related to the tamarillo but has a milder (some say much better) taste. The purple-black flowers are followed by cream fruit. Prolific bearer. Requires a protected semi-shaded position and well-drained soil.

Ht 2-3; Fr Low; Cl ST; Pol No; Ev; H most of year

CASHEW (*Anacardium occidentale*) This tree grows up to 15m in its favoured dry tropical conditions especially in coastal areas. The cashew nut hangs from the bottom of the orange tasty swollen pseudo fruit called the cashed apple. The shell of the kernel contains highly toxic acids therefore nuts must be processed with care.

Ht 6-15; Fr Low; Cl T; Pol No; Ev; H Aug-Feb

CASIMIROA / WHITE SAPOTE (*Casimiroa edulis*) is a pleasurable tasting fruit reminiscent of vanilla custard mixed with creamy banana and peaches. Although often called a white sapote it is not a member of the sapote family. The green skinned fruit has white flesh and is used primarily as a dessert fruit. **SP = Self Pollinating**
Reinecke Commercial - SP is an irregular shaped fruit with attractive golden-orange skin when ripe and few seeds. The fruit is large and flat with a good strong flavour. A popular commercial variety due to its excellent storage and ripening qualities.

Golden Globe – Partial SP A small round, symmetrical fruit with exceptional flavour characteristics. Skin colour changes from green to pale yellow at maturity. Very refreshing in flavour. Moderate cropper.

Lemon Gold - SP produces small rounded fruit with a pleasant lemony tang. A good regular cropper in warmer climates with delicious fruit that exhibits excellent keeping qualities. Due to its perfect flowers this is an ideal pollinator for other varieties.

Chris – SP This selection is from northern Queensland and is far superior to the earlier introduced varieties. The Chris bears so heavily that it may require pruning to minimize limb breakages.

Hawaiian Supreme A heavy cropping tree producing a medium sized fruit with a mild flavour, uniform in shape and good appearance.

Kampong – SP compact form and thicker skinned fruits than normal. It is the preferred selection of a rare fruit grower in Bundaberg.

Ht 8-16; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol Yes Ev; H Dec- Feb

CASSAVA (*Manihot esculenta*) Cassava is a shrubby plant growing to about 1-3m, with thin stems and attractive large palm-shaped leaves. A perennial shrub cassava produces a high yield of tuberous roots in 6 months to 3 years after planting. The cooked tubers are the main part that is eaten, but the leaves can also be enjoyed in vegetable dishes.

Ht 1-3; Fr Med; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Most of the year

CHERIMOYA (*Annona cherimoya*) It's quite possible that no known fruit compares to the delicious taste of the cherimoya. The white flesh is luscious, soft and sweet. It is described by many as having the flavour of mango, pawpaw, bananas and coconut. They're absolutely delicious when devoured icy-cold from the freezer and eaten like ice-cream. A large semi-deciduous tree with scented flowers and a scent just like the fruit tastes. Very closely related and similar in appearance to the custard apple. Will crop as far south as Melbourne.

White Cherimoya is a very heavy cropper of large fruit with juicy flesh that can be a little gritty just below the skin. The unique flavour suggest a hint of mango-papaya. A pleasure to eat due to its low seed count. A commercial favourite in California.

Sofia A prolific fruiting selection with white flesh that is sweet and rich with a smooth, custardy vanilla flavour. Has performed exceedingly well in Adelaide SA. Originating from Quito, Ecuador.

Ht 4-7; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol by hand; Semi-Dec; H Feb - Jun

CHERRY (*Prunus sp.*) Cherries are best suited to cold winter regions, but if you can find a microclimate that gets shade in winter, you may be able to push the boundaries.

Pretty Gully Self-pollinating cherry that crops without the high chilling required by most cherry varieties. Worth trying if you are in marginal, frosty subtropical area.

Sunburst Large, firm, dark red with good flavour and moderately sweet, self-fertile.

Starkrimson - Produces firm, large, crimson red, heart shaped fruit with an excellent sweet flavour. Precocious and heavy bearing. An excellent choice for the home orchard. Used for fresh fruit, jam and preserving. Mid to late season maturity. Suitable for small to medium gardens.

Stella - A large sweet red to dark red cherry. Stella is an excellent choice for backyards as it is compact, growing to about 4 x 4m. Mid to late season maturity. High chill, requiring cold winters for satisfactory fruiting.

Ht 9-14; Fr High; Cl WT, CT; Pol No; Dec; H Sum



CHERRY OF THE RIO GRANDE (*Eugenia aggregata*) This beautiful small tree has very attractive dark glossy-green wax-like leaves and attractive bark. The showy white flowers are followed by dark purple cherry sized fruit. The fruit can be picked at maturity and frozen for later use, eaten fresh or used in jellies, jams and juices. It is well suited to container growing as it will still produce an abundance of fruit.

Ht 3-6; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST, WT; **Pol** Beneficial; **Ev**; **H** Oct – Dec



CHESTNUT (*Castanea sativa*) A fast growing tree that produces abundant crops of nuts during Autumn. Although regarded as a cold climate tree chestnuts can be grown in the subtropics provided they have well-drained soils to minimize their susceptibility to phytophthora. Planting two varieties will ensure well-filled nut burrs. Seedling chestnuts are worthy of consideration and can start cropping after four years.

Reilly originated from a planting made early this century on the Alstonville Plateau. A low chill variety that bears prolifically in Feb/ March. Fair nut and keeping qualities.

Moreni is a large nut from WA but originally of Italian origin. Fairly upright habit exhibiting Asian characteristics such as fine wood and pointy buds. Excellent quality.

Winchester – a large low chill selection suitable for the sub tropics, sets well on its own but will benefit from cross pollination.

Ht 20-30; **Fr** High; **Cl** ST, WT, CT; **Pol** Yes; **Dec**; **H** Mar - Apr



CHILLI (*Capsicum sp.*) Well known for adding a little or a lot of heat to dishes, chillies are an extremely diverse group of plants.

Bell Chilli Very attractive bell shaped chilli, mild to medium flavour and are excellent for pickling.

Yellow Cayenne A mild chilli which has a sweet taste. Yellow Cayenne chillies are ideal in Asian dishes and can be used for pickling.

Rocoto Tree Chilli (*Capsicum pubescens*) With another common name of 'Hotlips' there is no question of the heat in these perennial chillies. Abundantly fruiting within 6 months they ripen from green to bright red.

Ht 1-2; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST, WT; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** most of the year

CHINESE WATER CHESTNUT (*Eleocharis dulcis*) These nutritious underground corms have an appealing crisp nut like texture when eaten raw and cooked. Plant in wet areas or water gardens and harvest annually.

Ht 1; **Fr** Low; **Cl** ST, WT; **Pol** no; **Dec**; **H** Jun - Jul



CINNAMON (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*) This tree is a highly ornamental tree and the source of cinnamon spice. The spice itself is made from the inner bark that is peeled from the branches after 2 years. After scrapping the bark, leave it for a day so that the inner bark curls into cinnamon sticks as it dries. The base of the leaf can be chewed for a cinnamon flavour. Cinnamon is a very elegant and useful aromatic, much kinder to the palate than the other spice trees.

Ht 4-8; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** all year

CITRON – (*Citrus medica*) Citrons are grown today for the specialty market, their prime use being as candied peel or for use in religious ceremonies. The citron resembles a large lemon.

Buddha's hand citrons are one of the oddities of the citrus family as unlike other well known citrus they're not eaten fresh. This fruit looks like an old shrivelled hand with a thick uneven tightly adhered rind. Low on juice they can be acidic or sweet. Highly aromatic.

Ht 2-4; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Win

COFFEE (*Coffea arabica*) Easy to process and relatively problem free Coffee arabica thrives in frost free areas with rich volcanic soil. In as little as three years the plant will be covered with white, jasmine-scented flower clusters followed by the cherry red berries.

K7 – A successful and popular commercial variety throughout the Northern Rivers. Grows well in warmer climates.

Catui - is a high yielding plant with relatively short branches. The berries hold well on the branches which is favourable in areas with strong winds or rain. A smaller growing shrub to 2m.

Ht 2-3; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Jun - Sep

COMFREY (*Symphytum officinale*) This well-known showy plant is a member of the Borage and Forget-me-not tribe, *Boraginaceae*. A hardy perennial, its large leaves are rough and hairy all over. Comfrey thrives in almost any soil or situation, but does best in moist conditions. A useful plant it can be used with great success as a liquid manure, an activator for compost heaps, a weed barrier or as attractive understory plant.

Ht 1; Fr Low; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H all year

CURRY LEAF TREE (*Murraya koenigii*) Fresh leaves from this tree are an indispensable ingredient in Indian cooking. The leaves are mostly unknown in the West. They have a distinct, spicy curry-like flavour and odour. Best used fresh.

Ht 2-4; Fr Low; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H all year

CUSTARD APPLE (*Annona atemoya*) This tree offers delicious fruit and succulent soft white flesh that is delicious eaten fresh or blended into ice-cream or as a rich creamy drink.

Hilary White – is the best strain of Pink's Mammoth. It has smoother skin and an excellent cropping performance. The fruit is sweet and aromatic.

African Pride – This heart shaped fruit has a medium thick skin, more seed than the Pink's Mammoth and produces high yields. Early and consistent bearing, makes this attractive fruit the main commercial variety.

Late Gold - A stunning golden bronze fruit with soft skin and a high flesh ratio. Good sized fruit. Proving to be an excellent performer in the Northern Rivers.

Pink's Mammoth - Has the delicious and melting taste of the sugar apple which makes it one of the most popular of the custard apples. As the name suggests the virtually seedless fruit is one of the largest. Top marks for quality, however a lower yield than the African Pride.

Geffner – is an Israeli cultivar with a moderate to heavy cropping capacity. The flavour is exceptionally good and although it performs well it's not superior to the African Pride.

Dwarf Tropic Sun - A small tree suitable for home gardens. Ripe fruit has sweet creamy textured pulp with fewer seeds. Pick as mature

and ripen at room temperature. Plant in sunny well drained position protected from hot dry winds. Keep free from frosty areas. The Tropic Sun custard apple tree is best suited to warm tropical and sub-tropical regions along Australia's eastern seaboard. Grows 3-4m

Ht 4-7; Fr Med; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Semi-dec; H Jul to Sep

DRUMSTICK / HORSERADISH TREE (*Moringa oleifera*) Originating in India this tree has delicate foliage and attractive pale yellow flowers. It produces long green pods that taste similar to asparagus. The roots are used as a substitute for horseradish and the leaves make a highly nutritious vegetable. It is an ideal shade tree with high drought resistance.

Ht 4-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Semi-dec; H all year



FEIJOA (*Feijoa sellowiana*) Sometimes called the pineapple guava the feijoa, although in the same family is not a guava. Becoming increasingly popular as a commercial crop the fruit has the taste and aroma of strawberry, pineapple, lemon, passionfruit and guava. The tiny edible seeds are embedded in jellylike flesh. The spectacular purple, pink and white flowers have sweet delicious petals that make a superb ingredient in sweets, drinks and salads.

Nazematze – A large, pear shaped fruit with sweet pulp that doesn't darken after being cut. Excellent quality fruit. Self-fertile but bears heavily if cross pollinated.

Large Oval - A sweet fruit and as the name suggests of oval shape and good size. Good quality. Self-fertile but will produce heavier crops when cross-pollinated.

Mammoth - A large, round to oval fruit with a slightly wrinkled thick skin. Very good flavour and quality. Self-fertile but bears larger fruit with cross-pollination.

Duffy – An Australian selection from Victoria, the Duffy has excellent sized, high quality fruits up to 200g.

Apollo – Medium to large oval fruit. Flavour is very pleasant and excellent quality. The tree is upright, spreading, tall, vigorous and productive. It is also Self-fertile.

Unique - This is a self-fertile cultivar from New Zealand. It is a small productive, vigorous tree growing to about 2.5m making it ideal for smaller back yards. Flesh is smooth and of good flavour, fruits are early to ripen. Performs well in cooler areas.

Ht 5-8; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol beneficial; Ev; H Oct - Dec

FIG (*Ficus carica*) Fresh figs are as different from the dried form as fresh cherries are to the glazed cherry. Cut open, they look very decorative and exotic. Eaten fresh the seeds are indistinct in texture

and flavour from the flesh. Eaten dried, the skin thickens and the seeds become grainy and almost crunchy. There are hundreds of varieties and variations between figs but all are sweet and luscious.

Excel - An early fruiting medium sized fig with amber pulp. A good all-purpose fig with sweet, rich pulp. Superb in a word.

Black Genoa - A large sized fig with purple skin and red flesh that has a very sweet rich flavour. Grown commercially due to its high yields it is also a popular selection for home gardeners.

Brown Turkey - A brown skinned medium to large fig with copper-coloured skin and whitish to pink pulp. Very good quality with few seeds. A prolific bearer and popular commercial variety.

White Adriatic - A green to yellow skinned medium sized fig with red pulp, strong flavour and very good quality.

Prestons Prolific - Very thick, juicy creamy white flesh with a delicious sweet flavour. Extremely vigorous and late cropping.

Picone - A favourite of local fruit enthusiast John Picone. This fig is exceptionally sweet. Green skinned with dark red flesh, medium size fruit.

Ht 3-6; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol No; Dec; H Oct - Mar

FRENCH SORREL (*Rumex acetosa*) Leaves are used for making soup and flavouring salads, or they may be cooked as a vegetable. Leaves give a lemony flavour to fish and sauces.

Ht 0.5; Fr Med; Cl ST; Pol No; Ev; H all year

GALANGAL (*Alpinia galangal*) A fantastic member of the ginger family. The plant has striking orchid-like blooms and is often found in subtropical and tropical gardens. The knobby root has a delicious exotic taste with a touch of pepper and ginger.

Ht 1; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Dec; H Jun - Aug

GINGER (*Zingiber officinale*) Can be harvested either as young thin skinned tender rhizome or mature rhizome with a stronger skin. The flavour, popular throughout Asian cooking, is peppery and slightly sweet with a pungent and spicy aroma. Best grown in light, sandy, nutrient rich soils in full sun or part shade.

Ht 1; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Dec; H Jun - Aug

GINKGO TREE / MAIDEN HAIR TREE (*Ginkgo biloba*) The Ginkgo tree is used extensively as a landscape tree due to its picturesque, unusual shaped crown and stunning golden coloured autumn foliage. The trees become large making them ideal shade trees. The trees can take around 20-30 years to bear nuts, however grafted trees may bear in as little as 8 years. The sweet nuts taste like a large pine nut, a cross between potatoes and sweet chestnuts when baked. The outer coat of the fresh seed contains oils that may cause mild dermatitis in some people, so it is a good idea to wear gloves when collecting them. The seeds are usually steamed until the hard shell cracks open, then the kernel removed and is eaten like pistachio nuts, or used in pilaf, porridges, soups, vegetable dishes or mixed with rice, tofu, mushrooms and stir-fried vegetables.

Ht 20-30; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol Yes M or F; Dec; H Aut

GOJI BERRY (*Lycium barbarum var goji*) Native to the Himalayas where it has been used for thousands of years for its health benefiting properties. The fruit are very high in antioxidants and vitamin C, they have a sweet, juicy taste comparable to cranberries. Plants prefer a

sheltered sunny spot with good drainage and a trellis, wall or structure to climb up and scramble over.

Ht 2; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Dec; H Jan-Apr

GOOSEBERRY (*Ribes uva-crispa*) Small deciduous prickly bush producing many green gooseberry fruits in the summer. Excellent as a fruiting hedge, fruits make delicious jam.

Captivator A thornless selection of gooseberry.

Ht 1; Fr High; Cl CT; Pol No; Dec; H Sum

GRAPE (*Vitis vinifera*) White grapes range in colour from pale yellow-green to light green, and black grapes from light red to purple-black. Grapes are categorized by their uses, either a table grape or wine grape. Wine grapes have high acidity and are therefore too tart for general eating. The grapes listed below have a high resistance to mildew diseases and are well suited to areas with higher levels of humidity.

White Grapes

Pink Iona - Sweet variety with pinkish skin and high resistance to downy mildew. Very hardy and well suited to coastal conditions.

Golden Muscat - Large round-oval fruit with golden-yellow skin and a very juicy flesh. A sweet, aromatic slight muscat flavour. Excellent quality.

Lady Patricia - A white/yellow grape well suited to subtropical conditions. Produces large clusters of lady-finger shaped grapes. Tender flesh with sweet slightly astringent flesh. Similar to a sultana grape in flavour.



Black Grapes

Chambourcin - A hybrid wine grape that is well suited to coastal climates. The black fruit is medium to large with high disease tolerance.

Carolina Black Rose - Excellent size, colour and texture. High disease resistance. Ideal for the home gardener.

Black Muscat - Popular medium sized dark grape, very sweet in flavour. Early to mid season. Better suited to areas with low humidity.

Isabella Black - Hardy disease resistant dark grape. Traditional variety for coastal areas. Mid to late season crop of medium round grapes.

Ht 3; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol No; Dec; H Jan-Mar



GRAPE - MUSCADINE –*Vitis rotundifolia*- Highly disease resistant, late maturing grape very suitable to warm humid climates. These grapes have a unique fruity flavour. Maturity is late, giving fresh grapes into the Autumn in the subtropics.

Achilles - Ripe grapes are sweet and juicy with a distinctive fruity flavour. Vigorous self-fertile vine with medium sized (15-20mm), round golden-bronze fruit when ripe. It can set a small percentage of smaller seedless fruit. **PBR**

Adonis - Large ripe fruits (20-25mm) are golden bronze in colour, sweet and juicy with a delicious and distinctive fruity flavour. **PBR**

Dixie - Fruit large, skin bronze. One of the largest of self-fertile cultivars. Flavour excellent. Ripens midseason. Similar to Fry in flavour, colour and size. Vine vigorous, productive. Exclusive to Daley's this is a recently released Florida variety. **PBR**

Fry - The most popular muscadine grape. It produces a very large, bronze grape. Yield, vigour and disease resistance are moderate. The period from first ripening to last ripening can extend to 6 weeks. Exclusive to Daley's this is a recently released Florida variety. **PBR**

Noble - Most popular red muscadine grape for wine or juice production. Self-fertile. Yields and disease resistance are high, and berry ripening is fairly uniform. Flavour is less musky than most muscadine grapes. Excellent fresh eating or good for wine making. Exclusive to Daley's this is a recently released Florida variety. **PBR**

Ht 3; Fr Med; Cl ST; Pol No; Dec; H Jan - Mar

GRAPEFRUIT (*Citrus paradisi*) New improved red fleshed varieties give this old fruit a renewed interest. The varieties are sweet and make superb red juices.

Star Ruby – has one of the best internal coloured fruit of the five red fleshed varieties.

Rio Red - has less colour than Star Ruby and the colour of fruit on individual trees can vary considerably. Needs to be harvested soon after maturity.

Flame - similar to Star Ruby. The Flame has a greater intensity and pinkness of the rind. A heavy producing variety.

Marsh's Seedless – one of the most commonly grown of the yellow grapefruit. The medium to large fruit is very sweet and juicy. The trees are vigorous and productive.

Honnefs Surprise An Orange-Grapefruit cross. The sweet fruit has a thin rind, few seeds and is very juicy. H July to October.

Ht 2-5; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H May - Aug

GREEN SAPOTE (*Pouteria viride*) A close relative of the Mamey Sapote this tree has smaller, darker green leaves. The dark dull green fruit turns to gold when ripe and has a superior flavour to the Mamey. The orange flesh has a 'melting in your mouth' effect.

Ht 4-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Oct - Dec

GRUMICHAMA (*Eugenia dombeyi*) This fruit is the tropical equivalent of the cherry and just as difficult to resist. The fruit is borne in clusters and is delicious eaten fresh. The sweet white flesh is highly prized for jams, jellies and pies. If you are looking for a spectacular ornamental specimen then it would be hard to go past this tree with its magnificent flowers, glossy dark green foliage and full growth habit.

Black - The purplish-black fruit 2cm diameter are produced in clusters. Flesh white, melting and tasty. Delicious eaten fresh.

Yellow - The yellow form is almost identical to the black apart from the colour of the skin.

Ht 2-3; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Feb - Apr

GUAVA (*Psidium sp.*) This sweet, fragrant tropical fruit ranges in size from a small egg size to that of a medium apple. To eat raw, guavas should be very ripe. They make excellent jams, preserves, juice and sauces. Trees are ornamental and can be pruned to size making them a versatile addition to small backyards, they also have highly ornamental bark.

Strawberry Guava (*Psidium cattleianum*) - is a shrub or small tree. It has a smooth trunk and dark green, shiny, egg-shaped aromatic leaves. Strawberry guava flowers are white with numerous stamens and the edible red fruits are about the size of a golf ball. The flesh is sweet and strawberry flavoured. Frost hardy.

Yellow Cherry Guava (*Psidium lucidum*) - This is possibly the sweetest guava of all. The small yellow skinned fruit has a sweet, aromatic, creamy flesh and many small seeds.

Hawaiian (*Psidium guajava*) – This variety is one of the largest of the guavas and has a high juice content. It is a popular commercial variety with large pink fleshed fruit. Delicious eaten fresh.

Hawaiian Pink Supreme – Is a cutting grown selection of the Hawaiian guava, selected for its superb fruits of excellent quality.

Mexican Cream Guava - Small to medium roundish fruits. The skin is light yellow with a pinkish blush. Flesh creamy white, thick, very sweet, fine-textured, excellent for dessert. Seed cavity small with relatively soft seeds. Tree upright.

Thai White - Large greenish skinned Asian type with white flesh and few seeds. Mild flavour and very popular in Asian markets. Easy to grow in frost free climates, but can be a weed in some regions.

Brazilian – Small pear-shaped fruit, with yellow skin, thick, pale-yellowish flesh surrounding the white central pulp, slight strawberry-like flavour. It contains numerous small, hard seeds and is quite firm even when fully ripe.

China Pear - White fleshed guava with exceptional flavour. Pear shaped large size.

Ht 3-5; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Jan - Jun

GUIANA CHESTNUT (*Pachira aquatica*) Closely related to the smaller but similar Malabar Chestnut. The fruits that follow the stunning flowers are football shaped large woody pods that can reach 30cm in length. The tightly packed nuts inside enlarge until the pods burst open to reveal them. They are edible raw and taste somewhat like peanuts but they are more often eaten roasted, boiled or fried when they taste more like chestnuts.

Ht 10-15; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Semi-dec; H Jan-Apr



HAZELNUT (*Corylus avellana*) Best suited to cooler regions hazelnuts make an attractive and productive deciduous hedge.

Ennis - Jumbo Nut, high yielding. Preferred variety for all markets. It requires cross pollination with the Halls Giant. The tree is moderately vigorous and has few suckers and is an abundant cropper. The shell is moderately firm and light brown with pronounced darker-coloured stripes. Nuts are large and attractive, averaging 4.2 g, and have a kernel percentage of 48%.

Halls Giant - Halls Giant is the main pollinator for Ennis. It does not produce a big crop of nuts but it does shed large amounts of pollen late in the season. Every planting of hazelnuts should contain at least 20% pollinators.

Ht 3-5; **Fr** High; **Cl** CT; **Pol** Yes; **Dec**; **H** Feb - Mar

HORSERADISH (*Armoracia rusticana*) Horseradish is famous for its spicy roots. It has a hot biting taste with a hint of sweetness. A perennial herb with long, fleshy, white roots and leafy stems. Requires deep, rich, well drained soil in full sun. The raw grated root is used to make a hot spicy relish or sauce.

Ht 60cm; **Fr** Med; **Cl** ST, WT; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Aut

ICECREAM BEAN (*Inga edulis*) A large attractive tree with spreading branches and lovely white and yellow pompom type flowers. The pods look similar to a tamarind pod. Surrounding the inedible black seeds is a thick white juicy pulp that tastes very much like vanilla ice-cream. The tree has the added advantage of being nitrogen fixing and is a good choice as a fast growing shade tree.

Ht 5-8; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Dec - Mar

INDIAN ALMOND (*Terminalia catappa*) Large semi-deciduous tree from SE Asia, widely planted in tropical areas as a street tree. The 50mm long fruit has a thin oily seed that is edible raw or roasted, tasting very much like commercial almonds.

Ht 8-20; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Dec-Nov

JABOTICABA (*Myrciara cauliflora*) The jaboticaba's habit of producing the fruit directly on the trunk makes this a striking tree. The black fruit has an edible thin, but tough skin. The texture is similar to a grape with a sweet and aromatic flavour. Cropping can begin at 5 years with several crops maturing from spring to autumn. A versatile small tree with decorative coppery foliage that makes for an ornamental specimen tree or superb hedge.



Large leaf Jaboticaba – produces larger fruit with thicker skin than the small leaf variety, the skin is usually discarded due to its slightly bitter taste. The translucent flesh is very sweet and juicy.

Small leaf Jaboticaba bears heavy crops of an excellent quality fruit that can be eaten fresh from the tree.

Yellow Jaboticaba (*Myrciaria glomerata*) The yellow fruit has a distinctive sweet tangy flavour. The tree requires slightly more attention than those above but it is well worth the effort due to its ornamental golden-green pendulous branches.

Ht 3-6; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST, WT; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Jan - Feb



JAKFRUIT (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) This striking tree bears some of the world's largest fruit. The golden-yellow flesh has a strong odour but is deliciously sweet, described by some as having a banana bubblegum taste. It is delicious eaten fresh or dried. The seeds are roasted and the green fruit eaten as a vegetable in curries.

Black Gold - A Northern Qld variety that produces an abundance of small to medium fruit of 12 - 24kg. Black Gold is a superior choice for subtropical climates due to its cold tolerance. The soft-fleshed fruit has up to an 80% flesh recovery. Very easy to open. Produces very sweet summer fruit. Best variety for drying.

Bosworth - Small fruit 5 - 12kg that ripens to a light brown.

Gold Nugget - Deep orange, soft to medium firmness, excellent flavour. Dwarf sized tree bears heavy crops of small to medium size fruit.

Picone Crisp - This is a medium sized fruit which ripens to an apricot, orange colour. It was selected from a superior seedling growing near Ballina in northern NSW. The arils surrounding the seeds are crisp in texture and delicious.

Tweed Crisp - A Orange Crisp selection made by Bob Brinsmead at Tropical Fruit World. The best selection Bob has come across as a chance seedling. Highly accepted by the Asian community.

Brinsmead Special - Latex free jakfruit selected by Bob Brinsmead from Tropical Fruit World.

Ht 8-15; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Jan - Jun

JAPANESE RAISIN (*Hovenia dulcis*) A fast growing tree that produces small raisin like fruit from the trunk. The fleshy thickened fruit stalks, when dried, have the sweet flavour and texture of raisins and can be used in the same way.

Ht 5-10; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Dec; H May - July

JELLY PALM / WINE PALM – (*Butia capitata*) This attractive palm with greyish fronds bears a large crop of fruit with a consistency of jelly and flavour of pineapple and apricot combined. Drought and frost hardy.

Ht 5-10; Fr High; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Dec - Jan

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE (*Helianthus tuberosus*) The knobby tubers are neither related to the Artichoke or come from Jerusalem, hence the increased use of their other common name ‘sunchoke’. The sweet flavoured tubers can be eaten raw and have a crisp and crunchy texture like water chestnuts. The cooked flesh is tender and moist. Popular in traditional French cooking

Ht 1; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Dec; H Win

KEI APPLE (*Dovyalis caffia*) With its large thorns this dense shrub makes a perfect security fence. The plum sized golden fruit is aromatic, sweet and tastes very similar to an apricot but with a much higher juice content.

Ht 2-3; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol Yes M or F; Ev; H Mar - May



KERIBERRY (*Rubus rugosus* var. *thwaitesii*) Grown commercially in NZ for years this beauty is capable of bearing almost all year round in warmer climates. The fruit looks like a large blackberry and has a flavour between that and a raspberry. A strong trellis needed for support. Very vigorous evergreen scrambler.

Ht; 2-3; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Aut - Win



KIWIFRUIT (*Actinidia deliciosa*) Kiwifruit is a great tasting, highly nutritious treat. To eat, cut the fruit in half, then scoop the delicious flesh right out of the skin.

Bruno - Large elongated fruit. Dark brown skin with dense, short, bristly hairs. Light-green flesh of good flavour. Ripens early May. Vigorous and productive with a relatively low chilling requirement.

Dexter - Fruit is similar to Haywood only slightly more elongated. Relatively low chill requirement, well adapted to warmer winter areas. Originated in Queensland as a seedling of Haywood.

Haywood – The main commercial variety in NZ. Best suited to temperate climates. Very large oval fruit with slightly flattened sides. Light greenish-brown skin with dense, fine, silky hair and light-green flesh of a superior flavour. Better keeping qualities than most other cultivars. Moderately vigorous and productive.

Male - A non-fruiting, all purpose male used as a pollinator for female vines. 1 male per 8 females. Is also used as a pollinator for *A. arguta* (cocktail kiwi or kiwi-berry as it is known).

Sweetie - A very low chill kiwifruit selected by Daley's from a seedling commercial golden kiwifruit. Small to medium sized sweet yellow/green flesh. Vigorous and hardy. Well suited to the subtropics, pollinated by the **Sweetie Male**.

Ht 3; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol Yes; Dec; H Mar - May

KIWI-BERRY - (*Actinidia arguta*) Closely related to the Gooseberry and similar in size and appearance, the flesh of the kiwi-berry looks much like a regular kiwifruit with small black seeds and an emerald green colour. Kiwi-berries are generally sweeter than regular kiwifruit. Pollinate with a regular male kiwifruit.

74-49F - The fruit are green, fuzzless, and the size of grapes.

Red - A red fleshed kiwi-berry.

Ht 3; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol Yes; Dec; H Mar - May



KUMQUAT (*Fortunella species*) This small tree produces an abundance of dark orange fruit that is delicious eaten fresh or used in marmalades and jams. They make very ornamental tub specimens.

Nagami (*Fortunella margarita*) The small oval fruit is a brilliant deep orange colour with a highly aromatic sweet skin and sour flesh. Fruits hold on the tree for a long period adding to its high ornamental value. Delicious eaten fresh fruit or used in preserves.

Meiwa (*Fortunella japonica*) Also known as the Marumi. A round brightly coloured fruit that can be eaten straight from the tree. Both the skin and the flesh are very sweet. Cold hardy.

Calomondin (*Citrus madurensis*) The bright orange fruit is small, loose skinned, juicy and acidic. It remains on the tree for long periods, and is available in a variegated form.

Ht 2-4; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Jul - Dec



KWAI MUK - (*Artocarpus hypargyrea*) This tree produces a 5cm orange fruit with velvety skin and red flesh that is sub-acid with excellent flavour. It can be eaten fresh when fully ripe, dried, or preserved. A very ornamental, slow growing specimen tree. More cold hardy than the jakfruit to which it is related.

Richmond - This selection grows and fruits well in Northern NSW, producing small orange skinned, red fleshed fruits.

Ht 6-12; Fr Med; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Mar-Apr

LAU LAU (*Eugenia megacarpa*) The giant lau lau is a highly attractive fruit tree, producing Malay apple like fruit which are very popular in New Guinea. The stunning red fruit is juicy but a little insipid in flavour.

Ht 5-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Dec - Mar



LEMON (*Citrus limon*) The lemon is good news for gardeners who want a steady supply of fruit all year round. Lemons, limes and lemonades can be used to make lemon bread, lemon meringue pie, fresh lemonade and juices. Citrus trees are becoming more and more popular as landscaping plants, offering not only fruit but an attractive form of year-round, glossy, deep green foliage, and fragrant flowers that would rival any.

Eureka - This lemon is probably the most widely grown lemon in the world. It's a true 'sour' lemon with a high juice and acid content. With good care the fruit is thin-skinned and virtually seedless.

Meyer - This popular variety of 'lemon' is not a true lemon but likely

to be a natural hybrid between a lemon and an orange. The lower acidity and reduced sourness makes it one of the most widely grown home-garden varieties. Very hardy and prolific.

Lisbon - The Lisbon is a good quality sour lemon with high juice and acid levels. The fruits of Eureka and Lisbon are very similar. Vigorous and productive, trees are very thorny particularly when young.

Bush Lemon -The "Rough or Bush Lemon" is easily identified by the rough texture of the skin, the seedy fruit and its mildly sour taste. The skin makes a good zest for cooking. A large tree with small thorns.

Ht 2-5; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H most of year

LEMONADE - This sweet juicy fruit tastes like lemonade, is devoid of sourness and can easily be eaten as a fresh fruit. The tree often has thorns and bears several heavy crops each year.

Ht 2-5; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H most of year

LEMON GRASS (*Cymbopogon citrates*) is one of the most versatile of herbs. It makes a delicious herbal tea, is often used in cooking, as an effective pest repellent and an almost impenetrable weed barrier. Tie the outer leaves in a loop and cook with food to impart flavour. Be sure to remove before serving. Incredibly fast to become established and drought tolerant.

Ht 1; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H all year

LIME (*Citrus latifolia*) Limes are frequently used when green but they do colour to yellow if left on the tree. The fruit makes an attractive garnish, delicious juice and is popular in cooking.

Tahitian -The small to medium fruit is pale lemon-yellow with smooth thin skin. The flesh is a translucent pale green, tender and juicy with a true acid lime flavour. It is best to pick the fruit green as it can suffer from rot if left to ripen on the tree.

Kaffir -Native to Indonesia but widely grown worldwide as a backyard shrub. A very thorny bush with aromatic leaves that add a unique flavour to Thai cooking. The rough bumpy fruit is inedible but its oil has strong insecticidal properties. Well suited to container growing.

Limau Kasturi - Kasia Lime - Bright orange flesh inside green skin. Used in dressing, marinades and as a colourful garnish.

Ht 2-5; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H most of year



LONGAN (*Euphoria longan*) A close relative to the lychee tree but larger, stronger and more cold tolerant. The fruit is deliciously sweet. A highly ornamental tree with beautiful green leaves and clusters of

yellow flowers that have a wonderful scent. Marcotted trees will commence bearing in 2 years.

Kohala is a large to very large fruit with an aromatic sweet to spicy taste. The small seed makes this variety superior.

Haew is a late maturing cultivar. The high quality fruit is medium to large in size with a rather small seed. Being a late fruiting cultivar it tends to bear in alternate years.

Chompoo - A Thai variety with large, high quality fruit with a faint pink tinge in the flesh. Relatively small seed.

Biew Kiew - A Thai variety, well suited to the sub tropics where it receives cooler winters. It is a heavy consistent cropper with good quality fruits that come off later in the season than the Kohala.

Ht 5-10; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Feb - Apr

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya japonica*) This evergreen tree has everything going for it, beautiful foliage, fragrant flowers, delicious fruit, and it's easy to grow! The golden-yellow fruit has a pear-like flavour with a touch of apricot and pineapple. It is delicious eaten raw, stewed, preserved, dried and the roasted seeds can be used as a coffee substitute.

Nagasakiwase - the best Japanese variety so far, it has tough skin, deep orange flesh, high flesh/seed ratio and excellent flavour. Earliest variety to ripen.

Bessel Brown - Large to very large fruit with large seed. Thick, orange skin resistant to bruising with firm orange flesh. Very sweet.

Ht 4-7; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Jun - Sep



↑
LYCHEE (*Litchi chinensis*) Described as the most luscious of all fruits. We strongly advise the purchase of marcotted trees as they bear in as little as 3 years. The varieties below have proven to be some of the best croppers in a subtropical climate.

Bosworth 3 - Brought to Australia from China in 1932. Small seeded, very sweet producing good crops every year from New South Wales to Cape York.

Wai Chee - More susceptible to wind damage than the other varieties. Crops regularly in subtropical climates with high quality round fruit. Compact growth habit.

Salathial - Tree has an open dome shape with excellent quality fruit. Well suited to subtropical conditions. Heart shaped fruit with blotchy yellow-red skin.

No Mai Chi - The No Mai Chi has large red fruits with small seeds, they have clean, dry fruits that are excellent for drying. The trees are harder to grow than other varieties and can be frustratingly slow but with extra care and nurturing they are well worth the effort for the quality of their fruits.

Ht 4-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Jan - Feb

MACADAMIA (*Macadamia species*) It isn't any wonder that our very own is regarded as the best quality nut in the world. The nuts are sweet and can be enjoyed eaten raw, roasted, fried, chocolate coated, candied, made into nut butters, biscuits, cakes and pies. The two edible species *Mac. tetraphylla* (Northern NSW) and *Mac. integrifolia* (S.E. Qld) make up most of the commercial varieties below.

Dwarf - A dwarf Macadamia selection, growing to only about half normal size. Precocious bearer of small sized nuts. Ideal for pots and small spaces.

A268 - is a medium spreading tree of medium density. Nuts fall mid season. The 268 performs well over a wide area from Bundaberg to Stuarts Point in NSW. It is hardy and suitable for growing in cool regions, however there is little information available regarding frost tolerance.

Daddow - A vigorous dense spreading tree. An Aust. selection that proved to be one of the best all round performers over six different trial sites throughout QLD and NSW.

741 - Medium to large, upright tree. Nuts 6-6.5g. Kernels 2.3g. Early season nut drop.

A4 - A very precocious tree that can produce commercial yields in three years. It is a medium spreading tree with an open canopy. Mid season fall. Susceptible to stress from high temperatures, performs well in NSW and cooler regions. Needs extra fertilizer to compensate for its early cropping ability. Can be susceptible to wind damage.

A16 - An Australian selection that shows dwarfing tendencies. High yielder, excellent nut quality. Slow growing and wind tolerant. Med - large nut and high kernel recovery.

A38 - A vigorous and precocious upright tree that produces a high yield per hectare. It falls mid season and most of the nuts are born close in to the main trunk. Well suited to high density planting.

246 - Medium to large, spreading tree. Nuts 6-7g. Kernels 2-2.7g. Mid season nut drop. High yields.

816 - New Hawaiian selection that is a preferred commercial variety in new plantings. Good resistance to husk spot. Upright, moderately dense tree, very high% kernel recovery. Large uniform kernels, early to mid season nut drop.

849 - An open spreading moderately vigorous tree. Good kernel recovery and excellent quality kernel. The best all round new Hawaiian variety in recent industry trials.

Bush Nut - Seedling Macadamia, used as a rootstock but is worth growing for its vigour in marginal climates.

Ht 5-9; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol Beneficial; Ev; H Feb -Oct

MADRONO (*Rheedia madruno*) This attractive medium-sized tree has a very unusual fruit. The fruit has a pleasant sub-acid aromatic flavour are produced in summer. Slow growing and frost tender when young. Excellent potted patio plant.

Ht 5-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol Yes M or F; Ev; H Jan-Mar

MALABAR CHESTNUT (*Pachira insignis*) Overall, this small tree is a handsome landscape addition and one of the most versatile in its uses. The seeds can be eaten either raw or roasted. When roasted or fried in oil they taste like chestnuts or cashews, raw they taste like peanuts and keep for months in a cool, dry place. They can also be ground and used as a flour substitute when baking bread. The young leaves and flowers are cooked and eaten as a delicious vegetable.

Ht 5-10; Fr Low; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Aut



MALAYA APPLE (*Syzygium malaccense*) Large dark-green glossy leaves and 5cm red-purple flowers set in clusters that appear tassel-like and make this an attractive tree. The deep-red oval fruit has a thin skin and white crispy flesh with an aromatic, sweet mild flavour. Strictly tropical requiring a humid climate. Fruits can be eaten fresh but are best as a stewed dessert. The fruit can also be used to make wines.

Ht 6-12; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Feb-Apr

MAMEY SAPOTE (*Pouteria sapota*) Underneath the Mamey's leathery coarse brown skin is a brilliantly coloured, sweet and creamy flesh. The salmon-pink flesh has an exotic flavour similar to sweet pumpkin pie with spice. Unripe fruits can be cooked as a vegetable.

Ht 6-12; Fr Med; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Feb - May



MANDARINS (*Citrus reticulata*) With careful variety selection mandarins can bear from early April through to Late October. Our nursery is involved in the rapid multiplication of varieties that have been brought into Australia from some of the best citrus growing regions of the world. Listed early to late maturing.

Okitsu Wase (Satsuma) - Main Satsuma variety in Japan, seedless, good flavour, low acid and sweet.

Miho Wase (Satsuma) Very early fruiting, seedless and easy peeled. Slow growing dwarf tree. Very popular export variety.

Imperial - is still the most widely planted and most popular variety grown in Western Australia. The fruit has excellent colour and flavour; the skin is smooth, glossy, thin and easy to peel. Older trees may develop a biennial bearing habit.

Nules (Clementine) - Most popular Clementine mandarin grown, early, good size and vigorous tree. Seedless when grown by itself.

Daisy - Recent variety from Californian that shows promise. Large fruit size, relatively seedless. Early mid season.

Emperor - The fruit has a pale orange skin that is inclined to be puffy. Excellent flavour however the fruit can be prone to drying if harvest is delayed. Loose skin that is very easy to peel. Most popular mid season variety.

Afourer - Mid-late season mandarin. Very delicious and seedless if planted alone.

Pixie - Late maturing Californian variety, seedless good flavour. Upright growth and vigorous.

Ht 3-4; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Apr - Oct

MANGO (*Mangifera indica*) This is one of the most luscious of all tropical fruits with flavours varying from exceptionally sweet to turpentine. By planting different varieties of mangos harvesting can be extended for up to 12 weeks.

Bowen - An excellent quality polyembryonic seedling mango, it is Australia's standard variety. The same as the Kensington Pride, it has excellent flavour and texture.

Glenn - is a sweet, strong, juicy flavoured Mango. It has moderate resistance to Anthracnose and very good resistance to Bacterial Black Spot. An excellent early variety. Average wt. 350gms.

Florigon - definitely the winner in the taste department. The soft sweet flesh melts in your mouth. The fruit has a small seed and virtually no fibre. Considered by some to be too small for the market it certainly makes up for its lack of size with taste. Yellow skinned, excellent quality fruits. Sets well in subtropics. Moderately resistant to Anthracnose, susceptible to Black Spot. Average wt. 300g

Kensington Pride - Australia's standard variety, excellent flavour, very juicy and aromatic. A grafted form of the Bowen mango. Crops irregularly in wet cold areas. Moderate susceptibility to Anthracnose and Black Spot. Average wt. 450gms

Irwin - A dwarf tree with sweet mild flavour. The tree bears regularly with a moderate yield. Attractive colour. Low resistance to Anthracnose and Black Spot. Average wt. 380gms.

Tommy Atkins - Attractive colour and medium to good quality. Regular, moderate cropper. Good resistance to Anthracnose, susceptible to Black Spot. Popular commercial variety 460gms.

Nam Doc Mai - (Thai-type mango) Green-yellow skin, sweet and juicy with an excellent flavour. Regular cropper in cooler climates. Susceptible to Anthracnose, resistant to Black Spot. Size 375gms.

Kasturi - A small crisp and spicy flavoured mango that is ideal for eating fresh and cooking. Vigorous grower.

Kwan - is similar to the Nam doc mai, but twice the size. It has elongated fruit of a consistent light yellow. This variety has excellent disease resistance and is a heavy cropper. Performs very well in south eastern Qld and the northern coast of NSW.

R2-E2 - One of the largest and most attractive fruits with good, sweet flavour. High flesh to seed ratio with very slight fibre. Susceptible to Black Spot and Anthracnose. It has proven to be a consistent cropper over a range of climates. Vigorous growth habit. wt 675gms

Royal Red - A large red skinned, sweet, non stringy, delicious Mango. Ideal for backyard growers as tends to be a smaller tree to about 5-6m. Grows well in South-east Queensland.

Valencia Pride - an excellent choice of mango and is believed by some to set the taste standard. The highly coloured fruit is large and beautiful. The fruit is longer than the Bowen and has a thinner skin.

It is a vigorous and upright tree. Consistently productive. 450gms **Palmer** - promising late variety with large elongated fruit. Brightly coloured skin coloured with purple and red. The apricot-coloured flesh is smooth and almost fibreless. Very sweet and good quality. Produces well and is fairly consistent. Susceptible to Anthracnose and Black Spot. Size 500gms.

Ht 6 -15; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Jan - Mar

MEDLAR (*Mespilus germanica*) A pretty, small ornamental tree with 5cm diameter edible brown fruit. Blooms in late spring with large flowers resembling single white roses. Fruit is eaten when soft, generally after a frost and has a mild flavour similar to a pear. The two cultivars **Dutch** (with big fruit), **Nottingham** (with small, tasty fruit) are two of the best known medlars.

Ht 2-5; Fr High; Cl WT, CT; Pol No; Ev; H Mar-May



MIRACLE FRUIT (*Synsepalum dulcificum*) Although not sweet itself this miraculous fruit, consumed fresh and allowed to coat the mouth alters your taste buds so that everything you eat for around 30 minutes afterwards tastes sweet. The beauty of it is that it only removes the sourness 'acidity' from what you are eating, the natural aroma and taste remains. For success the plant prefers a pH as low as 4.5. A great companion for your blueberries.

Ht 2-3; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Apr - Sept

MONSTERO DELICOSA (*Monstera deliciosa*) Often called the Fruit Salad plant as the ripened fruit has a pineapple-banana odour and fruit salad taste. The mature fruit has a yellow-green, violet-spotted rind of hexagonal plates covering a creamy-white, soft pulp. Highly ornamental, an excellent choice for heavily shaded positions.

Ht 2-3; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Feb - July



MULBERRY (*Morus alba*) This delicious juicy crimson black fruit is rarely seen on the supermarket shelves hence the need to grow it yourself.

Beenleigh Black – Large juicy very sweet fruit to 4cm. This tree requires virtually no maintenance and is fairly drought-resistant once established. Well suited to a range of climates.

Dwarf Black – The medium sized mulberry fruits have an excellent flavour and are ideal for use in jams and mulberry pies. The tree is ideal for backyards as it is only half the size of a standard mulberry tree. If pruned in summer it can produce a second crop in autumn.

Shahtoot "King White" – Often referred to as the best tasting mulberry in the world this large sweet fruit can reach up to 20cm in length. It is delicious eaten fresh but can also be sun dried and eaten as a sweet. Medium sized spreading tree with a weeping habit.



Dwarf Red Shahtoot – Fruits are similar in size to the white shahtoots, they have a sweet, tangy, almost honey like flavour. The attractive tree has a dwarfing habit.

Angela - Very sweet hybrid selection of a white and black mulberry. Does have some seeds in fruit, so keep netted to avoid seed dispersal by birds next to native bush areas.

Ht 4-8; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol No; Dec; H Aug - Sep

NARANJILLA (*Solanum quitoense*) This small orange fruit can be used to make a delicious juice considered a delicacy in South American parts. The tree is very attractive with large leaves that have a purple velvet effect.

Ht 2-3; Fr Low; Cl ST; Pol No; Ev; H Sum

NASHI FRUIT (*Pyrus pyrifolia*) Also known as an Asian Pear this fruit combines the juiciness of a pear with the crispness of an apple. The taste is similar to a pear but is much sweeter. Fantastic storage qualities.

Kosui - A small, flat, bronze russet fruit that is very sweet. Leaves can be sensitive to many sprays. Kosui benefits from cross pollination with Hosui.

Hosui - A very large, juicy, sweet, low acid, bronze-skinned pear that is one of the most popular varieties. Hosui is partially self-pollinating however will benefit from cross pollination with Kosui.

Nijiseiki - Yellow skin. This variety appears to set fruit without pollination however the fruit is small.

Ya Li - Pear shaped yellow fruit. Reputed to be low chill. Known to perform better in cooler climates.

Shiniseiki - Round, medium to large, yellow fruit. Crisp creamy white flesh with a mild, sweet flavour. Tastes best when tree ripened. Hangs on the tree in good condition for 4 - 6 weeks. Vigorous and spreading. Self-pollinating with a lower chill requirement than most.

China Pear - Very low chill selection that has acclimatized to the subtropical areas of northern NSW. The quality is inferior to other

nashi varieties but it is excellent as a cooking pear. Self-pollinating.

Tropical Sunshu - A superior low chill nashi suitable for subtropical areas, a vigorous selection that is self-pollinating and will be highly productive within 2-3 years. The delicate beige speckled skin is attractive. The flesh is white, crisp and crunchy and melts in the mouth. Delicious eaten straight off the tree.

Ht 4-6; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol Yes; Dec; H Jan - Feb



NATAL PLUM (*Carissa grandiflora*) An ornamental shrub with large white star shaped fragrant flowers. The large edible plum has a soft pinkish flesh. With its sharp thorns this shrub makes an effective and almost impenetrable hedge.

Ht 2-3; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol Yes; Ev; H Feb - Apr

NECTARINE (*Prunus persica*) Nectarines are very similar to peaches in their requirements and characteristics, the only difference being they don't have the distinctive fuzzy skins. The fruit is much brighter in colour than the peach.

Sunwright is a yellow-fleshed fruit to 150 hours chill. A semi-clingstone, oval fruit, small to medium size with attractive colour, (80 – 90% blush), slightly soft flesh, good flavour.

White Satin (90-3N) has white flesh requiring 250 hours chill. Beautiful red skin and excellent quality fruit.

Sunraycer (84-16) is a yellow-fleshed nectarine. Semi-clingstone with well shaped large sized fruit. Good skin colour and non-browning flesh. Good flavour and high resistance to bacterial spot.

Dwarf Sunset Backyard Beauty - Very low chill hours making it great for warmer climates. Great for pots and balconies. Self-fertile, this is a small attractive tree with burgundy foliage.

Ht 3-6; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Dec; H Sum

NEEM (*Azadirachta indica*) If you are visiting India and ask for the village pharmacy then you're likely to be pointed towards this tree. The discovery of its complex chemical pesticide qualities make it resistant to more than two hundred different types of insect, as well as various mites, nematodes, fungi, bacteria and viruses. Although lethal to bugs it does not have an adverse effect upon humans, animals or birds.

Ht 8-12; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Semi Dec; H all year

OLIVE (*Olea europaea*) A favourite of the Mediterranean region, olives make an exquisite accompaniment to alcoholic drinks, dairy foods, breads and relishes. The following multipurpose olives are well suited for the home grower.

Arbequina - A Spanish variety of fruiting olive, this attractive evergreen tree is self-fertile and begins cropping very early. It is prized for both the olives and the oil. Medium vigour and compact shape makes it ideal for backyards. Performs well in warm climates.

Manzanillo - Medium sized olive with excellent texture. Generally light green with whitish dots. Mature fruit is dark blue-black with a medium to high oil content. A good performer in the subtropics.

UC 13 - Named by the University of California where it was first selected this large fruiting type has a small stone that produces heavy crops in hot climates. A spreading tree and good consistent cropper.

Frantoio - Fruit is small in size, mid season, a very high oil content with an excellent nutty flavour. Produces regular heavy crops. Although the tree has medium to high vigour. Frantoio is said to be the benchmark for olive oil in Italy.

Barouni - Produces good sized fruit, one of the best fresh olives. Consistent bearer of good crops. Spreading tree, easy harvesting. Does well in both cold and warmer climates. Mid to late season.

Koroneiki - A very high quality oil variety, exceptionally heavy cropper coming into production very early. Fruit size is quite small. Proving well suited to warm frost free regions.

Kalamata - Their fruit is juicy and sweet and have a unique torpedo shape and split in the skin. The most popular olive in Australia, they are ideal for use in cooking or as an olive to eat alone.

Azapa - Table variety, medium to large fruit. Very quick to come into bearing and proving well suited to frost free regions. Most highly rated variety in Chile.

Barnea - an Israeli cultivar, proven to be the best variety for producing commercial yields in a very short time with excellent quality oil. A delicate oil with a distinct green fruity aroma.

Ht 6-8; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, A; Pol Beneficial; Ev; H Feb - Apr



ORANGE (*Citrus sinensis*) listed in order of maturity early to late.

Newhall - Excellent quality, large oblong fruit, regular and good cropper in subtropical areas. Very similar to the Navelina with similar yields.

Bergamot - The rind of this orange fruit is used in the fragrance industry. The juice can also be used as a substitute for lemon juice. The bergamot is a sour orange selection and the aromatic oil is extracted commercially in southern France.

Navelina - A Spanish variety. Navelina produces fruit of excellent quality and brilliant colour, very early in the season. Good fruit size and naturally develops an outstanding deep red orange skin which is very attractive.

Washington Navel - is the main navel variety grown in Australia. Washington navel has excellent skin colour and taste, and usually produces round fruit.

Navelate - Navelate has excellent flavour, probably equal to Washington navel and generally superior to Lanes Late. Fruit is slightly oblong, has excellent rind texture and is a little smaller than Washington navel or Lanes Late. Navelate matures about the same time as Washington navel but can be stored mature on the tree about three weeks longer. Navelate is a consistent cropper. Trees are slightly thorny, especially when are young, or in a phase of vigorous vegetative growth.

Lane's Late - Seedless variety, maturing later than all other navels, usually mid July through to October. Thin smooth rind.

Hamlin - A mid season all purpose orange that is used for both juicing and fresh eating. Very good flavour and vigorous growth.

Arnold Blood - Sweet variety requiring hot dry conditions for best colour. Blood oranges have their own distinctive flavour reminiscent of strawberries.

Pere - Main juicing variety in Brazil. Mid Season, matures 1-2 months before Valencia.

Valencia - Late variety, very juicy, holds well. The ideal variety to extend the season right through to December. Crops very well in the subtropics.

Midnight Seedless - Fruit matures 2 - 4 weeks ahead of other Valencia's. Very thin rind and tightly adhering. Large round and virtually seedless fruit with an excellent flavour.

Smooth Seville - These trees are vigorous and hardy. They make attractive garden and street trees and great marmalade.

Ht 2-4; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H May - Dec



PANAMA BERRY (*Muntingia calabura*) A highly ornamental tree that bears small pink berries within its first year. Blossoming with white flowers and producing fruit all year round. The fruit is sweet with the taste of caramel. Used fresh or in jams.

Ht 8-10; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H all year

PASSIONFRUIT (*Passiflora edulis*) As well known for its striking flowers as for the fruit itself. Passionfruit vary from round to oval, purple, red or gold. A fast growing vine that usually returns a crop within 18 months of planting.

Black Passionfruit (*P. edulis*) - An attractive and hardy passionfruit. The juicy orange flesh has a sweet aromatic flavour. Will tolerate frosts. Self pollinating.

Yellow Passionfruit (*P. edulis flavicarpa*) A more tropical variety that has a large golden skinned fruit with a strong flavour. Some selections can be quite acid. This variety is used as a rootstock for grafted selections due to its disease tolerance and vigour.

Panama Passionfruit - A hybrid passionfruit that is vigorous and

more tropical than the black. Fruit is either red or yellow skinned, very large and generally sweeter than the *P. flavicarpa*.

Granadilla (*Passiflora quadrangularis*) - Large fruit to 30cm. When green, the flesh can be cooked as a squash substitute and when ripe eaten as a honey dew melon. Frost sensitive.

Sweet Granadilla (*Passiflora ligularis*) - Regarded as the best tasting passionfruit in the world. The hard-shelled orange-yellow fruit is of excellent quality and has a white aromatic pulp. Production begins in 2 to 3 years. The vine is easily recognized by its heart shaped leaves. Prefers sheltered conditions. Frost tender when young.



Sweet Lilikoi (*Passiflora alata*) This is an edible passionfruit but is also a very ornamental passionfruit. It has large red flowers that are strongly perfumed. The fruit is ovoid and orange when mature and are very edible. Can tolerate temperatures down to 2°C for short periods.

Banana Passionfruit (*P. mollissima*) - An elongated yellow skinned fruit with sweet pulp. The pinkish flowers are very attractive. Best suited to temperate climates but can be grown in the subtropics with care.

Sweet Calabash - native to South America. Very similar to *P. Ligularis*, this vigorous vine produces grape flavoured fruit, with a very hard shell. The flowers are fragrant with purple and white speckled petals.

Water Lemon - Medium sized oval fruit, usually with a deep orange skin and white-yellow, extremely juicy pulp. The water lemon has an excellent fragrant mild taste, without the tartness of the common passion fruit.

Grafted Passionfruit

Panama Red - Pandora - A grafted selection that is vigorous and more tropical than the black. Fruit is red skinned large and sweet with a beautiful flavour.

Panama Sweet Gold - A hybrid passionfruit that is vigorous and more tropical than the black. Fruit is yellow skinned, very large and very sweet pulp. This selection is self-pollinating and a prolific producer.

96A - Grafted Purple Skinned passionfruit cropping most of the year. Large with sweet juicy pulp.

Ht 3; Fr Low; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Win

PAWPAW (*Carica papaya*) These fast growing trees can commence bearing within 12 months of planting. Of three types of pawpaws, all can be distinguished by their flowers.

Bisexual Yellow - Large elongated variety that is self-pollinating. Good for backyard planting. Vigorous.

Southern Red Bisexual Pawpaw – Good quality bisexual pawpaw. Performs well.

Selected Commercial Unisexual (M/F) Pawpaw – These are more cold hardy than bisexual or red types. Two planted per pot to allow for pollination.

Ht 2-5; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol Yes; Ev; H Most of the year

PEACH – (*Prunus persica*) These low chill varieties require as little as 150 hours chill, (150 hours below 7°C) in order to bear a good crop of delicious peaches. With correct summer and winter pruning it's possible to harvest peaches within 2 years of planting. Peaches are white or yellow fleshed and have an excellent flavour. The varieties listed are selected from extensive breeding programs in Florida and are some of the best varieties to date.

Flordaprince is a yellow-fleshed variety requiring only 150 hours chill. A medium sized round fruit with a firm skin and good blush. Semi-clingstone.

Flordagold is a yellow-fleshed variety requiring up to 325 hours chill. A Semi-freestone peach with rounded medium to large, attractive coloured fruit. Excellent quality.

Aztec Gold has a yellow flesh and requires up to 300 hours of chill. It has a good resistance to bacterial black spot. A large firm fleshed peach that grows well in the subtropics. Aztec Gold has yellow flesh and red / yellow skin.

Tropic Snow is a white-fleshed variety requiring up to 225 hours chill. A freestone peach with round, medium to large, creamy white skin and outstanding flavour.

Tropic Beauty is a yellow-skinned variety needing only 150 hours chill. A semi-clingstone peach with round, large size and good coloured skin. Very firm with excellent flavour.

China Flat is a white-fleshed variety needing 150 hours chill. A freestone heirloom variety that is flat in shape, pale in colour and with a delicious taste. Firm flesh.

Dwarf – The dwarf peach is a very small tree to only 1-1.5m, it has full sized white fleshed fruits. It can also be grown as a standard.

Dwarf Sunset Backyard Beauty - Very low chill hours making it great for warmer climates. Great for pots and balconies. Self-fertile, this is a small attractive tree with burgundy foliage.

Angel Peach – High Chill – A new flat peach with sweet white flesh which appears to be more soft and juicy in texture compared with standard peaches. You will need a colder climate to grow this variety.

Angel Peach – Low Chill – A new flat peach with sweet yellow flesh, which appears to be more soft and juicy in texture compared with standard peaches. The low chill allows cropping in warmer climates.

Ht 2-6; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, A; Pol Beneficial; Dec; H Oct -Nov

PEACHCOT – Botanically a peach but with apricot characteristics. **Ora A** has a yellow flesh and is of excellent quality. This variety was developed in Australia. Low chill.

Ht 4-6; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, A; Pol No; Dec; H Oct-Nov

PEACH PALM (*Bactris gasipaes*) This attractive, fast growing palm produces clusters of peach-like fruit, which have a sweet and nutty flavour when eaten after cooking. The palm is native to Central and South America and the fruit are often sold at fruit markets.

Ht 12-15; Fr Med; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Sum-Aut



PEANUT BUTTER FRUIT (*Bunchosia argenta*). This attractive tree has clusters of yellow flowers that are followed by an abundance of dark red fruit to around 2.5cm long. The rich, sweet flesh has a texture similar to peanut butter. The fruit can be eaten fresh or made into milk shakes.

Ht 3-5; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Sum - Win

PEAR (*Pyrus communis*) Fortunately the introduction of low chill varieties mean these fruits can be grown in the subtropics.

Flordahome - Large fruit with green skin and thin tender white flesh. The flesh is very sweet with a juicy melting mild taste. Stores well and is very productive.

Hood - Large, golden yellow fruit with a creamy white flesh. Great for fresh eating as the flesh is crisp and sweet. Vigorous tree, resistant to blight. Both varieties required for cross pollination.

Fla 57-75 - A low chill selection developed in Florida, a pollinator for the Hood and the Flordahome. They are picked early in the season with other low chill pears. The fruits are small and rounded with a light red blush. They have a good texture and a sweet flavour. They do not store well.

Ht 3-5; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol Yes; Dec; H Nov - Dec

PECAN (*Carya illinoensis*) Pecan trees are among the best of the multi-purpose trees providing a valuable nut crop and an excellent long-term investment. The trees are long lived and unlike other commercial crops don't have to be replaced in the short to mid term. Split into two groups for pollination purposes, one **A** and one **B** will cross pollinate, **SP** – self-pollinating, these will set on their own.

Cherokee - **A SP** – One of the most prolific varieties known. Suited to high density planting. Medium sized nut.

Pawnee - **A SP** – A large high quality nut of excellent quality. Precocious early variety with heavy bearing habit.

Mohawk - **B SP** Large nuts similar to Mahan. Thin shell of attractive appearance. Kernel can exceed 60% of weight of the entire nut. Separates easily from shell; high quality, matures early. Vigorous and hardy tree, prolific bearer.

Cheyenne - **A** - A medium sized nut with attractive shell. Nuts are loose in the shell. Excellent flavour. Well adapted to mechanical shelling. Good for high density plantings.

Shoshoni - **B SP** One of the most popular of the new varieties. It is a precocious and heavy cropping variety in subtropical areas. Good quality medium to large oval nuts. A vigorous tree with an upright habit that makes an excellent backyard tree. Suited to high density plantings.

Tejas - B SP An outstanding all round variety. High kernel quality, extremely easy to shell. A good pollen producer and small to medium nut size. Ideally suited to commercial or backyard planting as it holds its green foliage until late in the season.

Cape Fear - A SP A medium sized nut that is easy to shell and has a high kernel percentage. A light coloured nut of excellent quality. Pollinator for Wichita.

Desirable - A SP Proven variety that produces a large nut with a thick shell. The meaty kernel is of very good quality. Light producer in early years with good production by year 12 when it becomes a prolific and consistent bearer.

Kiowa - B A medium to large nut that is very similar in appearance to the Desirable. The shell is medium to soft. Good quality, late maturing. Pollinate with Cherokee.

Mahan - B Also known as the Lismore nut. Very large, long nut with a thin shell that may be poorly filled on older trees. A vigorous tree and prolific bearer.

Apache - B A vigorous tree producing a large smooth nut with thin shell. Good cracking quality. Excellent rootstock tree. Heavy yield.

Western Schley - A SP Suitable for a single-tree planting in the home garden. It will generally set a crop without a pollen donor. Requires plenty of water. Used for confectionary and culinary purposes.

Wichita - B A moderately upright tree which is vigorous and bears at an early age. Precocious and prolific. The nuts are large, have purplish black stripes and splotches on clear, brown shells. They are moderately elongated. Ripens in mid-season.

Ht 10-20; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol Yes; Dec; H Mar - May

PEPINO (*Solanum muricatum*) A small satin-like fruit streaked with purple stripes and varying from golden-yellow to apricot. The pale yellowish-green flesh has a juicy melon-like texture. It is a delicious subtle flavoured fruit similar to a honeydew or rockmelon. Closely related to the tomato this shrub grows in a sprawling habit and makes an excellent ground cover plant.

Kendall Gold - large fruit up to 10cm. Attractive and good eating.

Ht 1; Fr Low; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Jan - May

PEPPER (*Piper nigrum*) Cultivated for the fruit which is dried which is dried and used as a spice and seasoning. The fruits are dark red when fully ripe. Immature fruits can be picked as green pepper, black pepper is the fruit dried with the skin on and white pepper is the dried seed only. Black pepper is the most widely traded spice.

Ht 3-5; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev



PERSIMMON (*Diospyros kaki*) A very attractive deciduous tree with spectacular dark-orange autumn foliage. The two fruiting types

are made up of;

Astringent: (A) - when unripe the fruit has a furry unpleasant taste that disappears as the fruit matures. Do not eat them at this stage as they can cause extreme discomfort. The benefits of astringency are that the birds tend to leave the fruits alone until ripening, fruit fly damage is less and their sweet flavour is excellent.

Non-Astringent (NA) - as the name suggests there is no astringency so the fruit can be eaten when firm like an apple or at various stages of ripening.

Izu - (NA) The earliest maturing of the non-astringent varieties. The medium-sized fruit has a burnt orange skin and soft flesh with a good amount of syrup. The flavour is very good. The tree has slightly dwarfing characteristics. Set a good crop. 180-200 gms. Prone to fruit fly.

Nightingale (A) - A deep-orange flesh that is very sweet and juicy when ripe. A conical large shape. Very high quality flesh that is most often seedless. A smaller tree than the Hachiya but the fruits are very similar.

Hachiya (A) - A large conical fruit, deep orange / red in colour. Requires hot summers to ripen the fruit. Quite astringent until soft, very flavoursome sweet fruit when fully ripe. Heavy producer and very attractive. Ripens late in the season. Self-fertile. Requires approximately 200 chill hours.

Ichikikijiro (NA) - A large flat square fruit of excellent quality. Being a dwarf variety it is well suited to backyards but is also a good commercial variety.

Flat Seedless (A) A smooth textured, juicy fruit of excellent quality. Vigorous grower.

Fuyu (NA) - A main commercial variety. The fruit is large and flat, orange-red in colour with a sweet, mild flavour. It ripens very late in mid April when fruit fly is less of a problem. Semi-dwarf variety.

20th Century (A) - Excellent back yard tree. Delicious eaten when fully ripened.

Ht 3-6; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Dec; H Mar - May

PINE NUT (*Pinus pinea*) often called the 'Stone Pine'. This name apparently comes from the idea that this tree grows well in stony ground. An attractive large pine tree that bears cones of edible nuts considered a delicacy. Grows best in dry cold areas.

Ht 7-10; Fr Med; Cl WT, CT, A; Pol No; Ev; H Mar-Jul



PINEAPPLE (*Ananas comosus*) The only commercial bromeliad, pineapples are succulent and juicy fruits. The flowers 12-18 months after planting and make a spectacular ornamental feature, followed a

few months later by the familiar fruits. Adapts well to the sub tropics they are frost sensitive and need hot conditions to flower and fruit. Can be grown from offsets known as pups or from the tops of mature fruits.

Ht 1; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Sum



PITAYA (*Hylocereus sp*) Also known as the Dragon Fruit, the pitaya is a stunningly beautiful fruit with an intense colour and shape, magnificent flowers and a delicious taste. Once only seen in the finest restaurants it is fast becoming common-place throughout Australia as a garnish and a delicious fresh fruit. To eat the fruit serve chilled and cut in half. Scoop out the flesh and seeds much like a kiwi fruit.

Vietnam Dragon Fruit (*Hylocereus undatus*) - is a climbing cactus that has received world-wide recognition as an ornamental plant for its large, scented, night-blooming flowers. It produces fruit of 1 kg with a light melon-like taste. The colour of the skin is a beautiful bright red, with translucent white flesh and tiny black edible seeds. The species is easily recognizable by the triangular cross-section of its stem and minimal spines.



Red Pitaya – (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) - has a small fruit up to 1 kg with red skin, dark-red flesh and small edible black seeds. The stems of this species have more spines.



Yellow Pitaya (*Selenicereus megalanthus*) - has yellow skin and clear to white flesh containing edible black seeds. It has smaller fruit and higher levels of sugar.

Ht 4-6; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, A; Pol Partial; Ev; H Jan - Jun

PITOMBA (*Eugenia luschnathiana*) An excellent ornamental shrub. The pitomba produces bright orange-yellow fruit with soft, melting, juicy flesh with a highly aromatic slightly acid flavour. They are good eaten fresh or made into jelly and preserves. Taste comparable to an apricot.

Ht 2-4; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Jan - Mar

PLUM (*Prunus salicina*) Grafted plum trees are capable of bearing large crops just one year after planting. They make delightful ornamental trees due to their mass display of white blossoms during August. Both self-pollinating and cross-pollinating varieties are available and exhibit very different characteristics.

Gulfbeauty (85-1) Earliest ripening of low chill plums. Fruit colour is dark red, with yellow flesh. Sour skin but sweet flesh when fully ripe. Good fruit size when thinned and heavy cropping. Pollinates with Gulfruby, Gulfgold, Gulfblaze. Requires 325 hours chill. Oct to Nov.

Gulfruby Yellow flesh, clingstone, oval to egg shape, medium sized if properly thinned, attractive red skin blush, resistant to bacterial spot. Pollinates with Gulfgold, Gulfbeauty and Gulfblaze. 275 hours chill Mid Oct to Nov.

Gulfblaze (87-4) Red fleshed, excellent full dark red colour, good size and flavour, conical but uniform shape. Pollinates with Gulfruby, Gulfgold, Gulfbeauty. Requires 325 hours chill. Oct to Nov

Gulfgold The yellow flesh is firm with a good flavour & texture. Partially self pollinating but benefits from pollination with Gulfruby, Gulfblaze, Gulfbeauty. 350 hours chill. Dwarfing characteristics. Bears November to December.

Iluka Blood A red fleshed, local blood plum with very sweet, small round fruit. Self-pollinating. 400 hours chill. Bears Nov to Dec.

Yarrahapinni - Medium sized self pollinating blood plum that requires approximately 450 hours of chill. It is very ornamental with deep red leaves, and has beautiful pink flowers in spring. Bears around late December.

Satsuma Red to purple flesh with a freestone. Partially self pollinating. 550 hours chill. Bears Late Dec.

Mariposa A blood plum with dark red flesh and large fruit if thinned. The flavour is excellent, the skin glossy red and it has a egg shaped fruit. 550 hours chill. Bears from November to December.

Ht 4-5; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol Yes; Dec; H Oct - Dec

PLUMCOTT Cross between a plum and an apricot. Has the smell of an apricot and the flavour of a plum. Fruits early February. Pollination required, Mariposa plum.

Ht 4-5; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol Yes; Dec; H Feb

PLUM MANGO (*Bouea oppositifolia*) Relative of Mango, small yellow fruit 2.5cm long. Pulp eaten fresh (green or ripe), cooked in jam, chutney. Flavour sour but pleasant. Good source of vitamins A and C. Native to Indonesia. Tropical regions only

Ht 10-20; Fr Low; Cl T; Pol No; Dec – semi; H Aut



POMEGRANATE (*Punica granatum*) An ornamental shrub producing fruit with a hard, leathery deep red or yellow rind. When opened the fruit exposes shimmering translucent kernels. The juicy flesh is tart-sweet and surrounds nutlike seeds that are edible and add a bit of a crunch to the overall texture.

Wonderful – A large, deep purple-red fruit. Flesh is deep crimson in colour, juicy and of a delicious vinous flavour. Seeds not very hard. Good for juicing and eating out of hand. Plant is vigorous and productive. Best commercial variety in California.

Elche - Large yellow skinned variety of Spanish origin, soft seeds. Not as attractive as the Wonderful but a pleasant sweet flavour.

Rosavaya - A winner on flavour, even if not the most elegant fruit. Fruit tends to be slightly elongated, pink and angular - but the arils are large and the flavour is exceptional.

Ben Hur - Purporting to grow fruit to 1.2kg, Ben Hur is a newer variety of Australian bred pomegranate with fruit resembling cricket balls. The arils are juicy, sweet and flavoursome. **PBR**

Azerbaijani - Gulosha Azerbaijani produces medium to large sized, slightly elongated fruit with a pinkish hue, but the internal arils are deep red, large and very juicy. Great flavour.

Ht 3-5; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, A; Pol Beneficial; Dec; H Mar

POSHTE (*Annona scleroderma*) This round fruit, although relatively little known has a rich aromatic and delicious flavour. The fruit is the size of an orange and has a dull green surface with perfectly textured pulp. The tough skin allows it to be handled easily and makes it resistant to insect attack. The seeds separate easily from the luscious perfectly textured pulp.

Ht 8-15; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Mar - Jun

PUMMELO (*Citrus maxima*) A tropical citrus fruit with large thick skin. It is similar to a grapefruit although sweeter and far less cold tolerant. The most adaptable citrus to tropical areas.

Carters Red – A pink flesh variety, showing great potential in warmer areas.

Tahiti - Roundish yellow fruit of excellent quality with thin rind. Very juicy, greenish flesh. Unique, agreeable, spicy-sweet flavour with lime-like overtones.

Flicks Yellow - White fleshed, excellent mild flavour. Cold hardy. Certain characteristics suggest this is not a true pummelo.

Nam Roi - A recently imported pummelo from Vietnam, where it is a very popular seedless variety.

Ht 3-5; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Jun - Sep

QUINCE (*Cydonia oblonga*) The quince is valued for its high pectin content and is used frequently in jams, jellies and cosmetics. This fruit is one of the few that must be cooked as it is too tart, hard and unpalatable to eat raw.

Smyrna – A Turkish variety with extremely large fruit, light yellow flesh and bright yellow skin. It can be grown as an attractive tree (or multi-stemmed shrub) and has dark green foliage and a very showy bloom.

Champion – Large, golden yellow, pear shaped fruits with a mild flavour. Excellent when preserved. The flesh becomes a beautiful dark red when cooked and makes some of the best quince jelly.

Ht 5-8; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, CT, A; Pol No; Dec; H Feb - Apr



RAMBUTAN (*Nephelium lappaceum*) One of the most delicious fruits of South East Asia. Covered with exotic looking hairs, rambutan fruits may be red, orange or yellow. The pulp is sweet and juicy. Trees are very cold sensitive and are only suited to the tropics.

Ht 8-15; Fr Low; Cl T; Pol Yes M or F; Ev; H Jan - Feb

RASPBERRIES (*Rubus idaeus*) An autumn bearer with good quality berries. You will never buy raspberries again if you grow your own.

Heritage - A primocane variety producing fruit on canes that arise from the ground during one season. These berries need to be cut low to the ground each winter. They will re-shoot in spring. Good disease resistance. Often referred to as low chill since canes receive the necessary chill while underground. A most sought after variety as it fruits in Autumn thus extending the traditional fruiting period. It has a picking period of 8 - 12 weeks beginning in February.

Ht 1; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol No; Dec; H Feb - Apr

RED MOMBIN (*Spondias purpurea*) The fruits are plum-like, borne singly or in groups of 2 or 3, varying in colour from purple to bright-red, even yellow sometimes. They vary in shape and size from 2-5cm. The skin is glossy and firm; the flesh aromatic, yellow, fibrous, very juicy, with a rich, plum-like, sub-acid to acid flavour. Best eaten fresh for a light refreshing snack, but can also be made

into jams, chutney, stewed, boiled or dried.

Ht 5-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol Partial; Dec; H Jan-Feb

RHUBARB (*Rheum rhabarbarum*) Rhubarb is often referred to as the 'pie plant' due to its use in pies but it also lends itself to a wide range of muffins, biscuits, cakes, as well as fancier desserts. Versatile in savoury dishes, rhubarb provides a piquant base for marinades and condiments to pair with roasted meats and poultry. It is a highly productive plant that can be harvested within 6 months.

Ht 1; Fr High; Cl ST, WT, CT; Pol No; Dec; H sum

ROLLINIA (*Rollinia deliciosa*) This is a taste sensation with the fruit tasting of creamy lemon sherbet or lemon meringue pie. The large yellow fruit have a bumpy surface and soft spines. The tree performs best in warm subtropical and tropical conditions. Grafted varieties perform exceedingly well as far south as Coffs Harbour. Fruits within 4 years from seed.

Picone - Selection from Northern NSW, consistent cropper, large juicy fruit.

Sputnik - A selection chosen for the quality of the fruit by a local fruit grower. Delicious lemony flavour with bright yellow fruits.

Ht 6-12; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Mar - Jun



SALAK (*Salacca edulis*) Also called the snake fruit due to the beautiful pattern on the fruit, this is a tropical palm from Bali in Indonesia. The brittle thin skin is removed to reveal yellow/white flesh which has flavours reminiscent of Granny Smith apple, strawberry and pineapple. The small palm is very prickly. Suited to tropical areas only not suitable for temperate climates.

Ht 4; Fr Low; Cl T; Pol Yes, M or F; Ev; H Dec-Feb



SANTOL (*Sandoricum koetjape*) This yellow form of the Santol has round yellow fruit with a very thick velvety skin. The divided fruit segments can be consumed raw or as in India, eaten with spices. By

removing the seeds it makes a tasty jam or jelly.

Ht 8-15; Fr Med; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Feb - Mar



SAPODILLA (*Achras sapota*) This small brown furry fruit looks similar to the outside of a Kiwifruit. The rich brown flesh has a soft melting texture and is very sweet with a taste like caramel or brown sugar. They are best eaten fresh by spooning the chilled flesh from the thin skin. The flesh is delicious mixed with orange juice and topped with cream.

Krasuey - Very sweet variety from Thailand, heavy cropper of small fruit
Sawo Manila - Sawo Manila is a selected cultivar from Philippines. Very sweet, medium size, elliptical with light brown skin.

Tropical - A Singapore variety that is vigorous to 4m tall. Flavour is very sweet, slightly gritty though not unpleasant. Average weight 100 - 115gms.

Ht 3-6; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Dec - Mar

SEA GRAPE (*Coccoloba uvifera*) Attractive low shrub to small spreading tree. High salt tolerance. 40 to 50 dark purple velvety pear-shaped fruits are found on a single cluster similar to grapes. Pulp is sweet-acid, eaten fresh or used to make an excellent jelly.

Ht 2-5; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol Yes, M or F; Ev; H Sum

SOURSOP (*Annona muricata*) The fruit is heart-shaped with a rough green skin and soft fleshy spines. The fresh meaty flesh is juicy and slightly acid producing a rich creamy thirst quenching juice. Superb when fruit is pureed with 1/3 cup of vanilla ice-cream. The fruit can also be dried into a sweet fruit leather. Grafted varieties have the least acid flavour and least fibrous consistency. Immature soursops are cooked as vegetables, used in soup or roasted.

Ht 4-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Mar - Jul

STAR APPLE (*Chrysophyllum cainito*) A close relative of the abiu, this spectacular ornamental tree has large green leaves with a vibrant golden underside. The round purple fruits display a beautiful central star design when sliced open. The semi-translucent flesh is soft, sweet and juicy. It has a wonderful caramel, vanilla milkshake flavour.

Haitian - The purple fruit is well-formed and of a very high quality. A heavy yielding tree.

Weeping - The fruit is a tennis ball size, purple and of a very good quality. Originated as a seedling of Haitian. Attractive weeping foliage.

Grimmel - Grafted selection that bears regular crops of quality fruit.

Pink - A pink fleshed variety, semi-translucent flesh that is soft and sweet.

Ht 6-10; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Jan - Mar

STAR GOOSEBERRY - (*Phyllanthus distichus*) Curious and ornamental small tree native to India and Madagascar. It is used for its medicinal values and made in to a relish or sweet preserve. Grows 2-8m preferring moist sites in the subtropics.

Ht 2-5; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Apr – Jun

STRAWBERRY (*Fragaria x Ananassa*)– **Maroochy Flame** - Early fruiting, long season. Attractive red, glossy, medium sized fruit with excellent flavour. Very productive. Slightly pale foliage.

Ht 20cm; **Fr** High; **Cl** ST, WT, CT; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Oct-Feb

SUGAR HERB / STEVIA (*Stevia rebaudiana*) The fresh or dried leaves can be used as a sugar substitute to sweeten cakes, drinks or desserts and are the only natural sweetener to have zero calories, carbohydrates and a zero glycemic index. The leaves if eaten fresh have a distinct set of flavours, the first sensation on the taste buds is the sweetness, this is followed by a pleasant aniseed like flavour which is lost totally once the herb is dried.

Ht 1; **Fr** Low; **Cl** ST; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Sum - Aut

SUGAR MAPLE (*Acer saccharum*) Spectacular red, yellow or orange autumn foliage. Prefers rich moist, well-drained soil in a protected, shady position with full sun when mature. This tree is the principal source of maple sugar. Trees should not be harvested until the trunks have reached 25cm in diameter for a single tap and 40cm for two taps. This can take 15-20 years. Requires a cool climate.

Ht 7-10; **Fr** High; **Cl** WT, CT; **Pol** No; **Dec**;

SWEET LEAF (*Sauropus androgynous*) The leaves and the top 15cm of stem tips of the sweet leaf plant have a pleasant taste, similar to fresh garden peas, with a slightly nutty flavour. They are normally eaten raw in salads or steamed, added to stir-fry, rice and egg dishes, soups or casseroles. The leaves retain their dark green colour and firm texture on cooking. The flowers and small purplish fruits of the plant can also be eaten.

Ht 2; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** All year round

SWEET POTATO (*Ipomea batatas*) The Sweet Potato is a perennial trailing plant that develops fleshy tuberous roots.

Northern Star - An excellent Red skinned white fleshed variety. Purple skin with pale cream flesh, a warm and sunny position is essential; this variety is less susceptible to attack by soil insects than gold types. The Sweet Potato is a perennial trailing plant that develops fleshy tuberous roots over summer which are harvested in autumn.

Beauregard- The sweet orange to golden flesh is the most popularly variety in Australia. It requires warm sunny conditions in a subtropical climate. A highly productive variety.

Ht 50cm; **Fr** Med; **Cl** ST, WT; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** most of the year

SWEETSOP / SUGARAPPLE (*Annona squamosa*) This interesting tropical fruit has succulent segmented flesh that is creamy-white, delightfully fragrant and juicy. The taste is similar to custard-like taste. Delicious eaten raw (preferably chilled), in fruit salads, ice creams and drinks.

Ht 4-7; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Mar - Jun



TAMARILLO (*Cyphomandra betacea*) or Tree Tomato is a fast growing small tree that bears heavy crops of red or orange sub-acid succulent fruit. The fruit has many uses apart from being eaten fresh, such as being cooked in any way tomatoes would be cooked. Tamarillo chutney and jam is a taste treat. The yellow fruiting variety is usually milder and sweeter with slightly smaller fruit.

Ht 3-4; **Fr** Low; **Cl** ST, WT; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Feb - Apr

TAMARIND (*Tamarind indica*) This large tropical tree produces a bean pod that contains a jelly-like flesh that is sweet and tart, similar to that of a dried apricot. Very popular in Asian dishes and sauces.

Ht 15-20; **Fr** Med; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Sep - Mar

TANGELO (*Citrus reticulata* x *C. paradisi*) A mandarin-grapefruit cross that is the juiciest of all citrus. The flavour is very rich and best eaten when fully ripe.

Minneola – is a medium to very large, round to bell shaped fruit with a pronounced neck. The deep orange to red-orange coloured skin has a smooth pebbly peel. Very few seeds. H July - Sept

Ht 3-5; **Fr** Med; **Cl** ST, WT; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Jul - Nov

TANGOR - A mandarin-orange cross noted for its sweetness.

Hickson - Noted for its superb flavour, the fruit is of medium size and is easily peeled. Can suffer from winter yellowing. H July- Aug

Honey Murcott - Small to medium size flat fruit with yellow-orange skin. The fruit is smooth and easy to peel. Has some seeds. Its rich red flesh is honey sweet and juicy, with a lovely fragrance. Frost sensitive. H Aug – Sept

Ht 3-5; **Fr** Med; **Cl** ST, WT; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Jul - Sep

TARO (*Colocasia antiquorum fontanesii*) Taro is a staple crop of the Pacific. The delicious tuber can substitute potato in almost any dish. Its heart-shaped leaves make for an attractive ornamental plant that grows well in both shade and sun. Prefers moist soil.

Japanese – A staple crop throughout Asia and the Pacific. Japanese taro produces smaller tubers than the Pacific taro.

Pacific - Produces large tubers, sometimes reaching up to 3-4 kg.

Ht 1; **Fr** Med; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** most of the year

TEA (*Camellia sinensis*) The tea plant belongs to the camellia family and looks very similar. The tea bush is quite hardy and makes an attractive hedge with the added bonus of providing your own tea leaves.

Ht 1-3; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** most of the year



TURMERIC (*Curcuma domestica*) In the ginger family, this leafy tropical looking plant produces a spectacular flower in the summer. The root is harvested when the foliage dies back in the winter. Used to add a brilliant yellow colour and earthy flavour to Indian dishes.

Ht 1; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** No; **Dec**; **H** Win



VANILLA (*Vanilla planifolia*) Plants flower in spring and to get pods from the plant the flowers will need to be hand pollinated within

twelve hours of opening. A small splinter of wood or a grass stem is used to lift the rostellum or moved the flap upward so that the overhanging anther can be pressed against the stigma. To ensure the finest flavour from every bean, each individual pod must be picked by hand just as it begins to split on the end. Several methods exist in the market for curing vanilla; nevertheless all of them consist of four basic steps: killing, sweating, slow-drying, and conditioning of the beans.

Ht 1-5; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** Yes by hand; **Ev**; **H** Aut

VELVET APPLE / MABOLA (*Diospyros discolor*) Very beautiful dark red to purple coloured fruit with velvet-like skin. Fruit is about the size of an apple, with mildly sweet flavoured, somewhat mealy, flesh. Highly esteemed in some areas, but barely known in most parts of the world

Ht 7-10; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** Yes M or F; **Ev**; **H** Dec - Feb



WAMPEE (*Clausena lansium*) This subtropical fruit tree is native to southeast China where the fruit is highly regarded. The yellow skinned fruit grows in grape-like clusters. The flesh is slightly acid, pleasantly aromatic, jelly like and is excellent eaten fresh or in desserts, jams, or drinks. The tree is quite hardy and grows to perfection in the subtropics.

Guy Sam - proven to be an excellent fruit, with a sweet tangy aromatic flavour. Brown skinned variety.

Yeem Pay - elongated, large yellow skinned variety. Heavy cropping and very sweet.

Ht 6-8; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST, WT; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Nov - Dec

WALNUT – English (*Juglans regia*) This nut tree is better suited to cold climates than many of the other nuts. Fast growing with best results achieved on deep soils with good drainage. Cross-pollination gives heavier nut set.

Placentia - Medium sized nut with a smooth, thin shell. Tree is heavy bearing with good quality fruit. Partially self-pollinating. Lower chilling requirements than other walnuts.

Ht 10-15; **Fr** High; **Cl** WT, CT; **Pol** Beneficial; **Dec**; **H** Mar - May



WAX JAMBU (*Syzigium jambolana*) This fast growing tree bears attractive red, pink or white pear shaped fruit that are crunchy and one of the most refreshing on a hot summers day. The trees grow and crop well in the subtropics provided they are protected from frost when young.

Ht 5-6; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Jan - Feb

WHITE SAPOTE (See Casimora)

YACON (*Polymnia sonchifolia*) The yacon is a vigorous, herbaceous perennial plant related to the sunflower. The plant produces large tubers similar in appearance to sweet potatoes, but they have a much sweeter taste and crunchy flesh. The plants are extremely hardy and will grow in hot or cold conditions.

Ht 1; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Dec; H most of year

YELLOW MANGOSTEEN (*Garcinia zanthochymus*) A round fruit with very tart yellow segments. The high acidity makes it ideal for jams and jellies but removing the seed and skin can be time consuming. It is much easier to grow in the subtropics than the purple mangosteen. The tree grows well in shade.

Ht 6-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Sum

YLANG YLANG (*Cananga odorata*) This tropical tree, native to SE Asia is very popular for its fragrant flowers. The essential oil is distilled from the attractive yellow flowers. Its qualities are as antiseptic, aphrodisiac and a tonic to the nervous system.

Ht 10-15; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; Flowers Sum-Aut

AUSTRALIAN NATIVE BUSH FOODS

ATHERTON RASPBERRY (*Rubus fraxinifolius*) is a sweet red-orange berry that grows on an upright suckering shrub with cane-like stems. It is delicious eaten fresh and its popularity is seeing it reach supermarket shelves. The taste is milder than the European raspberry. The plant is very resilient to warmer growing conditions and can produce up to 3 kg per plant.

Ht 1-2; Fr Med; Cl ST; Pol No; Semi-dec; H Mar - Jul

AUSTRALIAN ROUND LIME (*Citrus australis*) Otherwise known as "Dooja", this native lime occurs naturally in the areas just outside the rainforest canopy. Its fruits have a fragrant rough skin and globular flesh, quite edible when still green.

Ht 3-5; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Aut



BLACK APPLE (*Pouteria australis*) A tall tree with a fluted trunk. This tree produces a small apple-sized fruit that is eaten by rainforest mammals. The edible flesh is a rich red, with a delicate slightly sweet flavour.

Ht 10-25; Fr Low; Cl ST, WT; Pol Beneficial; Ev; H Oct - Nov

BUNYA NUT (*Araucaria bidwillii*) is a very large majestic tree with a straight trunk, large prickly leaves and separate male and female flowers. The 10kg female cones contain delicious edible nuts that can be eaten raw or boiled to make extraction from the hard shell easier. Nuts can be sliced or pureed and added to desserts and savoury dishes or roasted as a potato substitute. Bunya nut flour can also be used to make breads and cakes.

Ht 40; Fr High; Cl ST, WT; Pol Beneficial; Ev; H Jan - Mar

BURDEKIN PLUM (*Pleigynium timorense*) This close relative of the Mango is a native tropical rainforest tree. The deep purple fleshy plum-like fruits need to be held for some days to soften and mellow. Early settlers (probably taught by the Aborigines) were known to bury them in the ground which had the effect of softening them and increasing palatability. The fruit can be eaten raw, or used in wines, jams and jellies.

Ht 8-20; Fr Low; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol Yes; Ev; H Sum

CANDLE NUT (*Aleurites moluccana*) A north Qld native, this large rainforest tree has a spreading crown of large leaves. The brown fruit envelopes the highly nutritious nuts that are delicious roasted.

Commonly used in Indonesian dishes, curry pastes and as a meat tenderizer, the nuts should not be eaten raw as the toxin in the oil can induce nausea and vomiting. The early settlers found that the high oil content of the nuts enabled them to burn with a smoky flame for up to 20 minutes.

Ht 10-20; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Dec - Feb



CAPE YORK TURMERIC (*Curcuma australasica*) A beautiful native turmeric the rhizomes of which are eaten roasted by Indigenous Australians. Grows to 1m, small yellow flowers with striking hot-pink bracts.

Ht 1; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Dec; H Win

CUT LEAF MINTBUSH (*Prostanthera incisa*) This delicate bushy shrub has strong aromatic leaves that can be dried and used as a substitute for mixed herbs. Highly scented.

Ht 1; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H all year round



DAVIDSON'S PLUM (NSW) (*Davidsonia puriens - jerseyana*) This tree bears stunning clusters of plum-like fruit with deep dark

purple skin and vibrant dark-red flesh. The delicious tangy acid taste makes the fruit a favourite for jams and wines but for those who appreciate a sharp tasting fruit it is delicious eaten fresh. As an understory rainforest tree it can be grown in shady conditions but is increasingly being planted in full sun as a commercial crop.

Ht 4-6; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Aug - Jan



FINGER LIME (*Citrus australasica*) A long narrow fruit with thin skin that ranges in colour from green, yellow, red or purple. The fruit contains an acid juice similar to that of a lemon. The spherical vesicles of juice bubble out of the skin when the ripe fruits are cut in half. A delicate but thorny rainforest tree. Seedling trees can take many years to begin fruiting, grafted varieties will fruit immediately.

Ht 2-5; Fr Med; Cl ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Dec - May

JOHNSON RIVER ALMOND (*Elaeocarpus bancroftii*) Large attractive rainforest tree with edible kernels. Fruit approx 3cm across. Native to Nth Qld from sea level to 1000m.

Ht 15-30; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Aut - Win

KAKADU PLUM (*Terminalia ferdinandiana*) Tall slender tree to 10m with creamy flower spikes in early summer. Known for its olive sized fruit which turns yellow or purple in autumn. It has high Vitamin C content. Traditionally used as a thirst quencher and snack.

Ht 6-10; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Dec; H Aut

LEMON MYRTLE (*Backhousia citriodora*) The lemon myrtle occurs naturally throughout coastal Qld rainforests. It is a spectacular ornamental tree due to both its appearance and the superb fragrance of its flowers and leaves. The leaves and flowers are used in cooking and as a refreshing tea. Enthusiasts describe the distilled oil from this tree as 'more lemon than lemon' and its used extensively in perfumes, aromatherapy oil and food flavourings.

Ht 3-6; Fr Low; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H all year round

LILLY PILLY (*Syzygium sp*) Australia boasts over 60 different varieties of lilly pillies all of which appear to be edible. They range from a small bush to a large tree and are well respected for their spectacular ornamental qualities. Their tastes vary quite markedly but all have a high pectin content and are well suited to preserving. The trees make excellent screens, windbreaks, bird attractants or garden ornamentals.

Blue Lilly Pilly (*Eugenia coolmaniana*) With its delightful purplish coloured fruit this lilly pilli is one of the favourites of the group. The fruit bears from 2 years and is borne in clusters. Juicy and crunchy when ripe.

Riberry (*Syzygium luehmanii*) The small leaved lilly pilly or riberry produces masses of red pear shaped fruit. Mature trees can yield up to 80kg. The fruit exhibits a juicy but slightly acidic clove-like finish reminiscent of cinnamon. It is a very popular ingredient in wild food dishes. Its handsome purple-red growth makes this lilly pilly one of the favourites.

Scrub Cherry (*Syzygium australe*) The scrub cherry or brush cherry has pink-red fruit with a texture most commonly described as crunchy, crisp and cool. A prolific bearer.

Magenta Cherry (*Syzygium paniculata*) Magenta Cherry is a shrub or small tree with flaky bark. White flowers appear in summer and are followed by large, fleshy, magenta-coloured fruits. These are oval in shape and around 20 mm long with a large seed. The fruits are edible and very palatable.

Ht 2-25; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H Win - Spr

LITTLE GOOSEBERRY TREE (*Buchanania arborescens*) A very bushy tree with dark, glossy foliage and attractive bronze red new growth. This species belongs to the same family as the mango, it has small globular fruit, up to 1cm across. When ripe the fruit are dark purple-black and pleasant tasting.

Ht 5-8; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Aut

MIDYIM (*Austromyrtus dulcis*) This shrub occurs naturally throughout the coastal areas of northern NSW and south east Qld. It produces pretty white flowers and an abundance of fruit. The soft pulp is described as being one of the most delicious of all bush foods. It has a sweet mildly aromatic flavour with soft skin and small edible seeds. A beautiful ground cover and bird attractant.

Ht 1; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Feb - Apr

MUNTRIES (*Kunzea pomifera*) Known as emu apples or native cranberries this is a low growing shrub found on the south coast of Australia. When ripe the berries are green with a red tinge and have the flavour of spicy apples. Muntries can be grown on a trellis to make the fruits easier to pick.

Ht 1; Fr Med; Cl WT, A; Pol No; Ev



MUSK MALLOW (*Abelmoschus moschatus tuberosus*) Stunning red flowers last for only one day but are produced prolifically. Seeds are musk scented. Leaves, shoots and tuberous roots can be eaten raw

or cooked. A small shrub that grows to about 2m, it is fast growing but not long lived, usually less than 15 years. Drought tolerant.

Ht 2-3; Fr Low; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Semi-deciduous; H all year

NATIVE GINGER (*Alpinia caerulea*) All parts of this plant are edible both raw and cooked. The pulp of the blue berries has a pleasant slightly acid taste, the seed giving a ginger aftertaste. The young tender root tips can be used as ginger and have the same gingery taste. An ideal understory plant. The Aborigines wrapped the leaves around meat and cooked it in an earth oven.

Ht 1-2; Fr Med; Cl T, ST, WT; Pol No; Ev; H all year

NATIVE TAMARIND (*Diploglottis australia*) From the same family as exotics such as the rambutan and lychee this fruit has a pleasant tart-apricot taste. The yellow-brown hairy capsules split open to reveal the orange pulp. A great addition to jams, jellies, ice cream and yoghurt or as a refreshing drink.

Ht 8-10; Fr Med; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev; H Dec - Feb

NATIVE WAMPEE (*Clausena brevistyla*) An uncommon attractive shrub native to Southern Qld and NSW. Growing to 3-7m, it produces masses of small white flowers followed by a sweet aromatic edible fruit, the aftertaste is a little like the taste of orange peel. The flowers are attractive to butterflies and it is a host for caterpillars of the Orchard and Dainty Swallowtails.

Ht 3-7; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Ev;

NONI (*Morinda citrifolia*) Medicinally this odd looking fruit is said to cure everything from stonefish wounds to digestive upsets to far more serious disease. A decoction from the bark, leaves, roots and fruit can be drunk. When ripe or overripe the skin of the fruit becomes almost translucent and the flesh turns soft to develop an unpleasant odour. The odour has led to nickname of the 'starvation fruit' due to the fact that you would have to be starving to eat it as a fresh fruit.

Ht 6; Fr Low; Cl T; Pol No; Ev; H Win

PEANUT TREE (*Sterculia quadrifida*) This tree produces leathery, boat-shaped pods that ripen throughout summer. They split open to display a beautiful bright red interior that contains shiny, black, peanut-sized seeds which have a delicious, nutty flavour. It is a fast growing highly ornamental rainforest tree. Aborigines ate the nuts both raw and roasted and used the fibrous bark to make nets.

Ht 6-10; Fr Low; Cl T, ST; Pol No; Semi-Deciduous; H Sum-Aut

ORANGE BERRY (*Glycosmis trifoliata*) Tiny white fragrant flowers are followed by small orange to pink juicy fruits that are sweet and honey flavoured with resinous overtones. Obviously related to the citrus family the foliage is glossy and aromatic. Perfect for use in a mixed screen or bush food garden the orange berry is also a host plant for the swallow-tailed butterfly. Fruits make a delicious jam that tastes similar to candied honey.

Ht 3-5; Fr Low; Cl ST; Pol No; Ev; H Mar - Oct

PLUM PINE (*Podocarpus elatus*) The plum or brown pine is an attractive rainforest pine that bears greenish seeds on swollen edible stalks. The purple fruit are grape like with a sweet juicy pulp that is slightly resinous. It is an attractive hedge due to its contrasting dark

and lime green foliage. The timber is popular as a cabinet making.

Ht 10-20; **Fr** Med; **Cl** ST, WT; **Pol** Yes M or F; **Ev**; **H** Mar – Jul

SCREW PINE PANDANUS (*Pandanus tectorius*) Screw pine is a multi-use plant. The spectacular large compound orange fruit has wedge-shaped segments with a fleshy portion with a strong fruity flavour - excellent for use in cooking. The screw pine fruit pulp is used to flavour fruit-based deserts and sweet sauces, and is also used in preserves, including jams and chutneys.

Ht 4-6; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** Yes M or F; **Ev**; **H** Aut

SMALL LEAF TAMARIND (*Diploglottis cambellii*) A medium sized tree that produces good sized fruit with a refreshing acid but pleasant taste. The fruit is well suited to jam or wine making.

Ht 10-12; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** No; **Ev**; **H** Sum

WONGAI (*Manilkara kauki*) This attractive tree produces edible fruits that taste like dates when ripe. The timber is highly sought after for carving and making musical instruments. Native to north QLD and the Torres Strait Islands.

Ht 5-10; **Fr** Low; **Cl** T, ST; **Pol** No; **Ev**

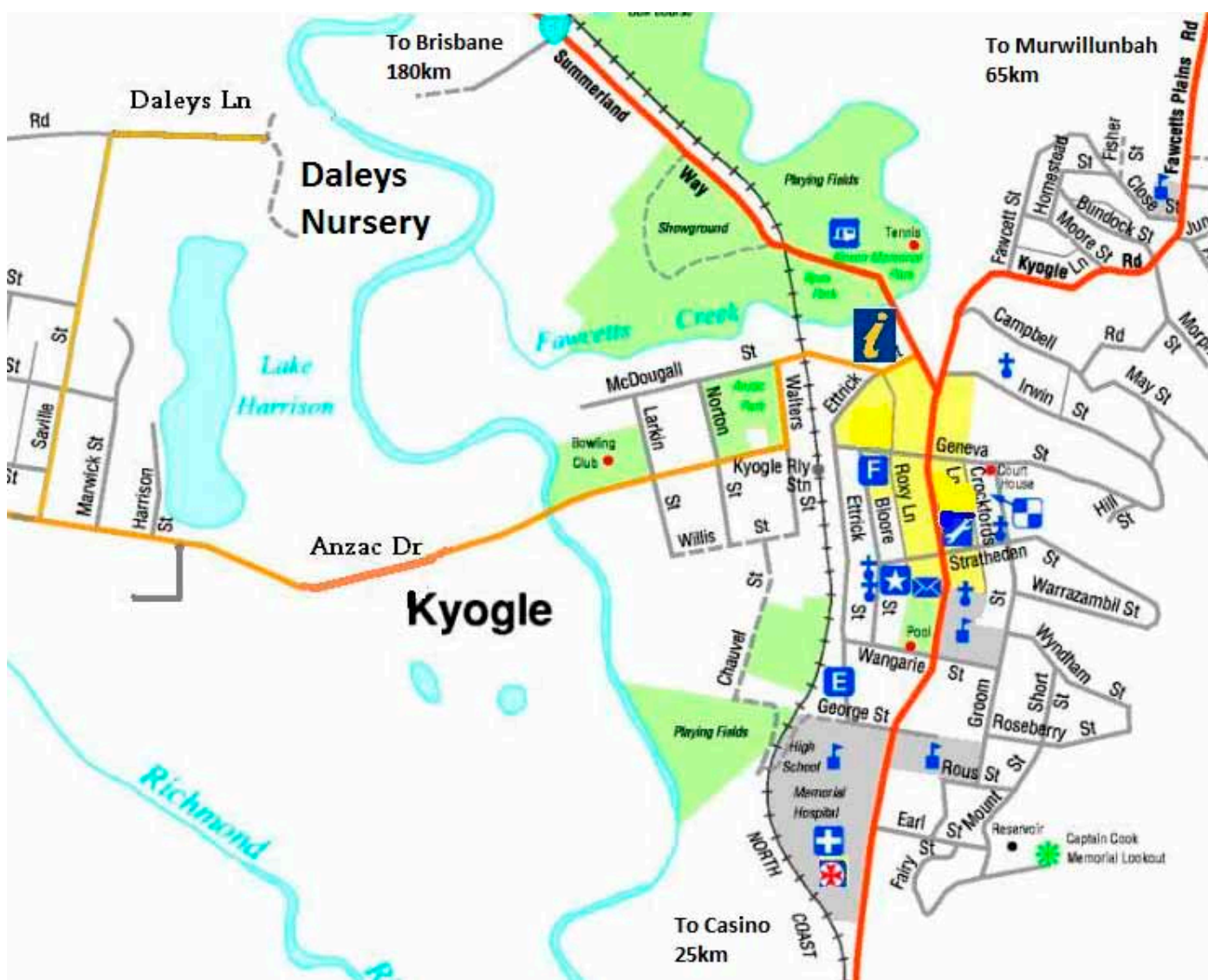
Ht = Height; Fr = Frost tolerance; Cl = Climate; Pol = Pollination required; Ev/Dec = Evergreen/Deciduous; H = Harvest Period

Disclaimer: The information contained in this catalogue is a general guide only. Whilst every effort is made to print accurate information, no responsibility is accepted by Daley's Nursery or any employee for opinions expressed or information printed. We encourage anyone considering planting commercially to get advice from industry consultants or Department. of Agriculture advisers.



Driving Directions:

Heading north go through shopping centre. Turn left to Geneva / Bonalbo (at BP Service Station). Follow Anzac Drive out to Geneva (2km) Turn right into Saville St. then right again at end of Saville St to Nursery.



Essential Reasons for Growing Your Own Food

- ✧ **Flavour and Quality** – Nothing tastes better than you own home grown freshly picked produce and when harvested at their peak your fruits will be full of flavour.
- ✧ **Health and Wellbeing** – Freshly picked fruit will be packed with essential nutrients. Working in your orchard will also be great exercise, keeping you fit, agile and active.
- ✧ **Save Money, Add Value** – Growing your own fruit and nuts will save you lots of money on your grocery bill. You will also have the opportunity to pickle and preserve when crops are abundant. Established fruit and nut trees will furthermore add value to your property.
- ✧ **Education** – Inspire your children about the benefits and enjoyment of growing and eating healthy foods by involving your whole family in planting and caring for your orchard.
- ✧ **Sense of Achievement** – There is immense satisfaction in watching your trees grow and mature to the stage where you can pick your own fruit.
- ✧ **Variety** - Grow your family's favourite foods or unusual varieties that are not commonly available. Aim to be self sufficient and produce a variety of home grown foods year round.
- ✧ **Beauty and Biodiversity** - A mixed orchard will contribute greatly to the biodiversity in your backyard, creating an interesting and attractive habitat for your family and other creatures.
- ✧ **Be Chemical Free** –By growing your own food organically you will know how it has been treated and you will be sure that it has not be sprayed, dipped or smothered in chemicals.
- ✧ **Reduce your Food Miles** – Food that travels from your garden to your table is going to be fresh, taste great and will support a sustainable future as it will not require any fossil fuels.
- ✧ **Sharing and Caring** – There is nothing better than being able to share a bumper harvest with family, friends and neighbours. Gardens are also a space to share knowledge, ideas, entertain and enjoy your home grown produce with your loved ones.

