

Ask a Master Gardener

[Editor's Note: Each month the Help Desk's Quality Assurance Team selects outstanding responses to clients and places them in the Green Folder on the Help Desk's computer's desktop for review by its volunteers. We are highlighting these responses each month in **The Latest Dirt** so all Master Gardeners can learn from them. For the December 2018 issue, the QA Team selected a question about selecting and growing an avocado tree, answered with authority by recent graduate Betty Yee (2018).]

Description of the Client's Problem:

I would like to plant an avocado tree that has the following specifications: I live in West County where it is cool and foggy and I want a dwarf tree that is self-pollinating. Also, how far from my existing avocado tree can I plant my new tree?

Here is the advice Betty gave the Client:

Thank you for contacting the UC Master Gardener Program Help Desk about planting an avocado tree. After a bit of researching, I think I can address your questions.

Pollination: While avocado trees self-fertilize and produce fruit, yields should increase if both a Type A tree and a Type B tree are planted in order to increase the chances for successful pollination. The avocado tree has both functional male and female organs. The male floral organ (stamen) which produces pollen, is comprised of the anther and filament. The female floral organ (pistil) which receives the pollen, is comprised of the stigma style and ovary.

The avocado exhibits a type of flowering behavior known as "synchronous dichogamy." An individual flower will open for two days and the timing of the male and female phases is distinct. There are two flowering types, referred to as "A" and "B" flower types. "A" varieties open as female on the morning of the first day. The flower closes in late morning or early afternoon. The flower will remain closed until the afternoon of the second day when it opens as male. "B" varieties open as female on the afternoon of the first day, close in late afternoon and re-open in the male phase the following morning. This flowering behavior is believed to promote cross-pollination since the male and female phases of an individual tree occur at different times. It is believed that the interplanting of complimentary flower types can boost fruit set and yield by making pollen more available. The following identifies common varieties for each flowering type:

<u>"A" Varieties</u>	<u>"B" Varieties</u>
Hass	Bacon
Gwen	Ettinger
Lamb Hass	Fuerte
Pinkerton	Sharwil
Reed	Sir Prize
GEM	Walter Hole
Harvest	Zutano
	Marvel
	Nobel

You mentioned that you have an existing avocado tree. If you know which flowering type your tree is, then plan to plant another tree of the other flowering type, so you will be more successful in cross-pollinating both trees. You also asked how far apart to plant the two trees. You can plant the new tree anywhere in the yard and cross-pollination should occur. Depending on the size of your existing tree, be aware that you don't want to plant the new tree in the shadow of the existing tree. Here is a link that provides information on avocado tree flowering behavior:

<http://ucavo.ucr.edu/Flowering/FloweringBasics.html>

In general, avocado trees do best at moderately warm temperatures (60–85 degrees F.) with moderate humidity. Optimum fruit set occurs from 65–75 degrees F. Cooler or warmer temperatures are less ideal. They can tolerate

temperatures, once established, of about 28–32 degrees F with minimal damage. Plant your tree in March through June. If you plant during the summer, there is always the risk of sun damage, because avocado trees don't absorb water very well when they are young. Plant in a spot protected from wind and frost, and planting in full sun is best. The avocado is a shallow-rooted tree with most of its feeder roots in the top six inches of the soil, so give it good aeration. Its root system is very sensitive, and great care should be taken not to disturb it when transplanting. Avocado trees like the pH of the soil to be about 6–6.5. If you have heavy clay soil, elevate the tree in a mound for better drainage, making the mound 1–2 feet high and 3–5 feet around. Here is a link with information on growing avocado trees:

[http://homeorchard.ucar.edu/Fruits & Nuts/Avocado/](http://homeorchard.ucar.edu/Fruits_&_Nuts/Avocado/)

In my research for finding a type of dwarf avocado tree, I found this link:

http://mgorange.ucanr.edu/Edible_Plants/?uid=127&ds=530

The Wurtz avocado tree (flowering type A) is sometimes referred to as Little Cado and it is the only true dwarf variety of avocado. It will consistently produce good fruit from May to September. Compared to other avocado trees which can grow up to 80 feet, a Wurtz grows to about 10 feet. It is a hybrid created from the Mexican and Guatemalan avocado species, and produces abundant fruits within one to two years of planting if it is a grafted tree. Grown in the right conditions, and properly cared for, a Wurtz avocado tree will do well in mild-winter areas of California. While it can tolerate temperatures as low as 25 degrees F, it should be kept in a warm environment with protection against strong winds and frost. A young tree, one that is less than 12 months old, requires shelter from direct summer sunlight or the stems and bark will burn. If its trunk is exposed to sun, it will also be important to protect it from sunburn by painting it with a 50:50 mix of white latex paint and water. After several years the tree will grow enough foliage to shade itself from the sun.

If the Wurtz avocado tree is cared for properly, it will start growing flowers for pollination sometime between January and March within one to two years of planting (if it is a grafted tree). Purchasing a grafted tree from a nursery is the easiest way for the home gardener to have a fruit-bearing tree. Once the flowers are pollinated, the Wurtz bears fruit that ripens between May and September. The fruits are dark green and medium in size ranging from 6–12 ounces. They have thin, shiny skins with small seeds. The fruits have been rated by growers as having a good and consistent flavor with an oil content of 16%. Avocados will not ripen while still on the tree. Harvest when fruits are of mature size and still firm. They will ripen in one to two weeks at room temperature.

Good luck in growing your next avocado tree and let us know if you have any further questions.

Betty Yee, 2018