


Nanking cherry planting instructions

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Currently, there are no known varieties in production, and plants are sold as seedlings from adult shrubs. Seedlings vary from source to source to taste, fruit size, plant growth, plant size and other traits. Nanjing cherries are sometimes referred to as Manchurian cherries, downy cherries, mountain cherries, Mongolian cherries, or Chinese cherry bushes, but should not be confused with very similar Meder Bush cherries. Nanjing cherry is particularly well adapted to almost every climate and condition, including extreme cold, extreme heat, dry conditions, altitude, and almost all soil types. Produce flowers even if they are exposed to late spring frosts. Nanjing cherry is part of the Prunus genus along with other cherries, and deciduous, cold hardy and energetic. With proper care and maintenance, they can live up to 50 years. Without care, the plants reportedly lived for 20 years or more. The bushes are very upright and multi-stemmed with some reaching 15 feet in height and width, albeit in maturity, most of them range from 8 to 12 feet. Plants grown from seeds can develop deep taproot, and are very drought-tolerant after initial creation. The leaves are 1 to 1 1/2 inches wide and 3 inches long, jagged, and alternating on the stems. They are also covered in white, fluff, which is the source of one of its common names down cherry. This early spring bloom is usually around the same time of year as apricots. Pink buds become an abundance of dense and rather decorative white flowers that appear in front of the leaves. Flowers develop at 1-year-old and old height and with its tightly compressed knots it has been described as looking like cotton candy when in bloom. Pre-cooking of the soil is recommended. Test the soil and add nutrients to the recommended specifications. Add organic matter to the soil like compost, manure or similar material and incorporate deeply. 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Nanjing cherry (Prunus tomentosa) is a Central Asian species of shrub cherries found in China, Japan and the Himalayas. They were introduced in the U.S. in 1882 and are hardy in the USDA zones from 3 to 6. Nanjing Cherry is a fast-growing species that sets fruit for two years. Without pruning, the Nanjing cherry bush can reach a height of 15 feet (4.6 m), but the spread of nanjing cherry habit allows it to grow as a shrub or planted closely and trimmed into a hedge. It's early spring blooming to produce attractive pink buds that turn white as they bloom. Are Nanjing Cherry Edibles? The cherry bush produces dark red fruits about 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in diameter. The tart cherry is edible and matures in July and August in the Northern Hemisphere (January and February in the southern hemisphere). Matured Nanjing cherries are softer than other types of cherries. The shorter shelf life makes Nanjing cherries less desirable for commercial sales of fresh fruit. Commercially, their value lies in the production of canned goods, juice, wine, syrup and pies. For home use, Nanjing cherries are high-yielding and stay fresh on the tree for 2 to 3 weeks after maturation. It is advisable to make pure cherries as fruits are attractive to local songbirds. Regular pruning to control the height of the Nanjing bush will make cherry picking easier. When growing bush cherries at home, two or more trees are needed for cross-pollination. The fruit collected can be eaten fresh or canned for later consumption. Because of their smaller size, pitting can be a little longer than with other types of cherries. Nanking Bush Cherry Care Plant Nanjing Cherry in a sunny place. They prefer loamy soil, but can be grown in many types of soil as long as the drainage is adequate. Bush cherries are tolerant of windy conditions and can be planted like wind. Once created, growing cherry bush does not require much They are usually short-lived, but the last 50 years or more proper care. Few insects or diseases have been reported. Nanjing cherries do not self-spread to the point of being invasive. In addition, the species is fairly drought-tolerant, often surviving in areas with a minimum of 12 inches (30 cm) of precipitation per year. This article was last updated on 08/28/19 Prunus tomentosa - Nanjing Cherry - is a kind of prunus originally from northern and western China. It is a deciduous shrub, growing 0.3-3 m (rarely 4 m) high, with a glabrous and copper-toned black bark, an alternative, length of 2-7 cm oval, to sharpen the leaves with irregularly serrated fields, floorboards, dark green, puberty above and tomosa below, with glandular petioles. The flowers are white or pink in scarlet calix, opening with or before the leaves in spring. Although often referred to as cherries and superficially resembles them, Nanking cherry is closer to plums than true cherries. Prefers full sun and naturally grows in different soils. It's both drought and cold-resistant. Exposition Water needs Granulometry plants.granulometry_1 Frost resistance High zone USDA 6a Height 100 - 200 pH 6 - 7 Ragouminier is a shrub of modest size - less than two meters. Its leaves are deciduous, alternative, oval and weak with slightly jagged edges. Spring flowering is very abundant with small white or pale pink fragrant flowers, carrying 5 petals and combined in umbels. Then, the fruit grows from wood, without petiole, since the beginning of summer. These drupas are bright red, edible, acidic and juicy! Prunus tomentosa grows in full sun, in well-drained soils, no limestone, no clay, and sandy. You can keep it in a vat, on the terrace, given its small size, or isolated in the garden, or even in a mixed country hedge. Water immediately after planting with at least 50 liters of water that you pour into the hollow formed around the trunk. A support pole planted in a pit, tilted when faced with prevailing winds, will be useful, provided you don't forget to remove it after 2 years, and use a suitable flexible attachment. Prunus tomentosa doesn't really need pruning. Remove only the dead branches and those that intersect. In the first month and in case of drought, the water is abundant, but not too often, so that the roots will get the water deeper. The water is carefully, until the soil is wet and a small puddle remains around the tree. Carefully mulching the base of young trees during the first year with wood or bark chips (or whatever you have at your fingertips). This will limit competition with other herbaceous plants and reduce watering. If you have put your cherry tree, remove the stake delicately - it is no longer needed. Prunus tomentosa is reliable and not afraid of much! However, birds love their fruits, and unfortunately there is no miracle method. The nets are effective, but can trap birds, while Scarecrow - like old compact offices that rotate and emit reflections - will only upset them for a while. A good idea is to give water to the birds: really, if they eat cherries, it is also above all because they crave! Save the water point, with the water flush with the edges - the bucket is good, but it should be kept flush ... - or a floating wooden board ... It works unless of course the water point is also available for the cat! Harvest when it comes to cherry time:-) When the peduncle - the small ponytail that holds the cherry - disconnects with the pull. Warning: Branches are known to break easily, so be careful. Beware. nanking cherry bush planting instructions

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