



# Fruit Tree Catalogue

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**AUSTRALIAN NATIVE FRUIT AND NUT  
TREES**

## Cross Reference of Botanical to Common Name

<u>Botanical Names,</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Names,</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Achras sapota</i>	Sapodilla/Chiku	<i>Engenia uniflora</i>	Brazilian Cherry
<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	Kiwifruit	<i>Eriobrya japonica</i>	Loquat
<i>Aleurites rockinghamensis</i> or <i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	Candle Nut	<i>Eugenia dombeyi</i>	Grumichama
<i>Alpinia calcarata</i>	Caradamon Ginger	<i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i>	Beach Cherry
<i>Annona atemoya</i>	Custard Apple	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Feijoa (Pineapple Guava)
<i>Annona montana</i>	Soursop - Mountain	<i>Ficus carica</i> varieties	Fig
<i>Annona muricata</i>	Soursop	<i>Garcinia zanthochymus</i>	Mangosteens
<i>AnnonaCherimoya</i>	Cherimoya	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo Biloba
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Nut	<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>	Japanese Raisin
<i>Artocarpus hyparagryaea.</i>	Kwai Muk	<i>Inga edulis</i>	Ice-cream Bean
<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>	Jackfruit	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Leaf Tree
<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Carambola (Star Fruit)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Lychee
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	<i>Macadamia interifolia X M. tetraphylla</i>	Macadamia Nut
<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya - Southern Red (Papaw)	<i>Malpighia glabra</i>	Acerola Cherry
<i>Carica papaya</i>	Pawpaw	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple - Low Chill (Tropical)
<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Natal Plum	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple - Medium/High Chill
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan Nut	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango
<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>	White Sapote / Casimiroa	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Cassava
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob Tree	<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>	Finger Lime
<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	Star Apple	<i>Monstero delicosa</i>	Monstero Delicosa (Fruit Salad Plant)
<i>Clausena lansium</i>	Wampi	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Horseradish Tree
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Sea Grape	<i>Morus alba</i>	Mulberry White
<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Coffee	<i>Morus macroura</i>	Mulberry – White Shahtoot
<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>	Tamarillo	<i>Morus macroura</i>	Mulberry – Red Shahtoot
<i>Davidsonia jerseyana pruriens</i>	Davidsons Plum	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Mulberry – Hicks Fancy
<i>Davidsonia jerseyana pruriens</i>	Davidsons Plum	<i>Morus spp.</i>	Mulberries General
<i>Dimocarpus logan</i>	Longan	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Panama Berry (Strawberry Tree)
<i>Diospyros digyna</i>	Black Sapote (Chocolate Pudding Fruit)	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Curry Leaf Tree
<i>Diospyrus kaki</i>	Persimmon	<i>Myrciara cauliflora</i>	Jaboticaba
		<i>Myrciaria glomurata</i>	Jaboticaba Yellow

<u>Botanical Names,</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Names,</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	Peanut Tree
<i>Pachira insignis</i>	Malabar Chestnut	<i>Synsepalum dulcificum</i>	Miracle Fruit
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Passionfruit	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Wax Jambu
<i>Passiflora maliformis</i>	Hard Shell Passionfruit (Sweet Calabash)	<i>Tamarind indic</i>	Tamarind
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado		
<i>Phyllanthus distichus</i>	Star Gooseberry		
<i>Physallis peruvian</i>	Cape Gooseberry		
<i>Pleigynium timorens</i>	Burdekin Plum		
<i>Polymnia sonchifolia</i>	Yacon		
<i>Pouteria caimito</i>	Abiu		
<i>Pouteria campechiana.</i>	Yellow Sapote		
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Cherry		
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot		
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peacharine		
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peachcot		
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Nectarine		
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach - Tropical		
<i>Prunus salicina</i>	Plum		
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Guava – Strawberry/Red Cherry		
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava - Hawaiian		
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava – Indian		
<i>Psidium guineese</i>	Brazilian Guava (Guisaro)		
<i>Psidium lucidium</i>	Guava - Yellow Cherry		
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate		
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear - Tropical		
<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	Nashi/Asian Pear		
<i>Rheedia madrumo</i>	Madrono		
<i>Rollina deliciosa</i>	Rollinia (Brazil Custard Apple)		
<i>Rubus sp</i>	Berry Fruits		
<i>Solanum muricatum</i>	Pepino		
<i>Solanum quitoense</i>	Naranjilla		
<i>Spondias cytherea</i>	Amberella (Hog Plum)		

## Trees Suitable for Growing in Containers

Fruit Tree	Height	Variety
Guava (Dwarf)	1.5-3m	Brazilian Guava
Acerola Cherry	2.5m	
Apples - Grafted onto MM102 dwarf rootstock	2.5m	Anna, Dorsett Golden , Ein Shemer, Tropic Sweet, Tropic Beauty and Coastal Cropper.
Avocado (Dwarf varieties only)	3m	Wurtz, Rincon and Pinkerton
Berry Crops	Vine	Loganberry
Berry Crops	Cane	Raspberries
Berry Crops	Vine	Youngberry
Berry Crops	1.5m	Blueberry
Cape Gooseberry	1m	
Cherry Guava	1.5m	Varieties– Red, Yellow
Citrus	2.5 – 3m	Various varieties of Lemon, Lime, Orange and Mandarin are available on Flying Dragon (dwarfing) rootstock. Cumquats are also suitable for growing in containers even if not grafted onto dwarfing rootstock
Coffee	3m	Varieties - K35, Catuai
Dragon Fruit	1.5m	Red/White, Red/ Red
Feijoa	3m	
Lychee (Dwarf)	2.5m	Wai Chi
Madrono	3m	
Mango (Dwarf varieties only)	3m	Palmer, King Thai
Mangosteen Yellow	2.5m	
Mulberry (Dwarf varieties only)	2.5m	Dwarf Black, Dwarf White, Red Shahtoot
Nectarine (Dwarf)	1.5m	
Olive	2-4m	Arbequina
Peach (Dwarf)	1.5	
Persimmon (Dwarf varieties only)	2m	Ichikikijro
Pitaya Yellow	1.5m	
Pomegranate	1m	Spanish Dwarf
Yacon	1m	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Abiu</b>	4	Low	Fruit is round to oval in shape, sometimes pointed, with smooth bright yellow skin with a delightful sweet caramel flavour. The Abiu prefers a moist, warm position and young trees must be protected from cold wind. Only light pruning is required.	<i>Pouteria caimito</i>	
<b>Acerola Cherry</b>	2-5	Mod	The Acerola Cherry is an attractive, fast-growing evergreen, small tree/shrub that grows to 2-5m in height. It's pretty flowers are small with five petals, and ranging from pink to white in colour. The bright red fruits are cherry-sized with a thin skin. The most notable feature of this fruit is its exceptionally high vitamin C content, containing between twenty to fifty times as much vitamin C by weight as an orange.	<i>Malpighia glabra</i>	
<b>Amberella (Hog Plum)</b>	8 - 15	Med	Highly ornamental and rapid growing tree. Ripe yellow plum like fruit can be eaten fresh or used to make delicious and refreshing juices. Young steamed leaves can be eaten as a vegetable. Frost tender when young. Protect from strong winds. Trees do best in full sun, but will produce some fruit in light shade.	<i>Spondias cytherea</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Apple - Low Chill (Tropical)</b>	3 - 4	High	<p>These delicious and crunchy apples are very similar to their cold climate cousins however they only require a low chill. Ideal for growing an apple tree in warmer climates, these unique varieties don't require frost to initiate budding.</p> <p>While these apple trees can reach up to 8m in the ideal conditions, if left to their own defenses. However they are better managed to a height (approx 3-4m) and shape to encourage best fruiting performance and easy harvest and maintenance.</p> <p>Tropical- Anna, Tropic Sweet, Tropic Beauty, Dorset Golden &amp; Einshimer</p>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	
<b>Apple - Medium/High Chill</b>		High	<p>Varieties that <u>may</u> be suitable for coastal SE QLD if sufficient chill factor is available - Pink Lady, Sundowner, Granny Smith,</p>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Apricot</b>	5	High	<p>A sweet juicy fruit with its own unique aroma. Trees can grow to Approximately 5m x 5m, depending on variety. Masses of beautiful, early Spring blossom are followed by heavy crops of delicious fruit throughout late Spring and early Summer. Apricots require between 300 to 500 hrs of chill to set fruit, are self-fertile and therefore do not require a pollinator.</p> <p>Apricots produce the best yields when grown in areas with cool Winters, dry Springs and warm Summers. Full sun and good drainage is essential. Avoid planting in frost pockets where early blossom may be damaged.</p>	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	
<b>Avocado</b>	3 to 8	Mod	<p>Avocados are ideally suited to the climatic conditions of tropical and subtropical regions of Australia. Trees have a dense attractive evergreen foliage and produce a delicious creamy fleshed fruit rich in oil that ripen approx 7 – 10 days after being picked.</p> <p>Trees can be planted at any time of the year with grafted trees starting to crop in just two to three years after planting.</p> <p>Avocados are very fussy about their soil conditions and will not tolerate wet feet or heavy soils. It is essential to prepare the ground for an avocado well before planting. Young trees are susceptible to sunburn and damage from frost so provision of protection for young trees is a very good idea.</p>	<i>Persea americana</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Bay Leaf Tree</b>	4 - 8	High	An evergreen tree growing up to 4 – 8m tall when planted in the ground, Bay trees can be planted at anytime of year except when the soil is waterlogged. Bay trees have aromatic dark green leaves that can be used as a flavouring in cooking. Bay trees make an Ideal tub plant and can be clipped to shape.	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	
<b>Berry Fruits</b>	2	High	<b>Blueberry:</b> A deciduous shrub that grows to around 2m tall bearing clusters of blue edible berries in Summer, with an attractive Autumn foliage. To grow successfully provide organic matter and ample moisture along with a soil pH from 4.5 to 5.5. Blueberries make excellent potted specimens.	<i>Vaccinium spp</i>	
	Vine	High	<b>Youngberry</b> (Blackberry /Raspberry/Dewberry cross) Suitable for pots. Vigorous Fast growing, delicious trailing bramble with sweet, juicy, black-purple berries in Summer,		

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
	Vine	High	<p><b>Loganberry</b>            (Blackberry / Red Raspberry cross).            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.</p> <p>Suitable for pots.</p>	<i>Rubus × loganobaccus</i>	
	2-3	High	<p><b>Raspberries</b>            Low chill autumn fruiting varieties (Heritage and Autumn Bliss)</p> <p>Suitable for pots.</p>	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	
<p><b>Black Sapote            (Chocolate            Pudding Fruit)</b></p>	8	Mod	<p>Low in fat and high in vitaman C the Chocolate Pudding Fruit is harvested in late winter as a hard green fruit and allowed to soften and turn brown after 3-6 days. The brown flesh is sensational when eaten fresh with ice-cream, cream or yoghurt, frozen as an ice block or used to flavour/colour cakes and desserts.</p>	<i>Diospyros digyna</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Brazilian Cherry</b>	3	Mod	Many crops per year, eat fresh, jam. 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 brazilian cherry has delicate white flowers that are followed within 3 weeks by a ribbed fruit that changes from green to orange 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.	<i>Engenia uniflora</i>	 A photograph showing several Brazilian Cherry fruits on a branch. The fruits are clustered and have a ribbed, bell-shaped appearance. They are in various stages of ripeness, ranging from bright yellow to deep red.
<b>Rollinia (Brazil Custard Apple)</b>	8	Mod	A vigorous growing tree suited to tropical and coastal subtropical climates. Its large yellow fruit has soft spines and a bumpy surface. Sweet, creamy texture with hint of lemon sherbet and meringue. Prolific fruiter.	<i>Rollinia deliciosa</i>	 A photograph of a large, yellow, bumpy Rollinia fruit being held in a person's hand. The fruit has a distinctive star-shaped pattern on its surface and soft spines.
<b>Cape Gooseberry</b>	1	Mod	Native to South America, the cape gooseberry is a low lying bush with its bright orange berry 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 seeds. They are delicious eaten straight from the Cape or made into gooseberry jam. They can be added to salads, desserts and cooked dishes, they are delicious stewed with apples or dipped in chocolate. They can also be dried or used in savory dishes with meats and seafood.	<i>Physallis peruvian</i>	 A photograph of several Cape Gooseberry fruits on a white surface. Each fruit consists of a small, bright orange berry enclosed in a larger, pale green, papery husk (the Cape).

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Caradamon Ginger</b>	1	High	A leafy ginger like plant that adds a tropical feel to any garden or patio area. Caradamon ginger grows in clumps and makes a excellent low screen. Can be used to flavour steamed rice deserts or used to wrap fish.	<i>Alpinia calcarata</i>	
<b>Carambola (Star Fruit)</b>	7	Low	A five winged golden coloured fruit that produces a star shape when cut through has a sweet citrus like taste. A delicious and refreshing fruit when chilled and eaten fresh. Prolific fruiter all year round.	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Photo Credit: Ian Maguire 
<b>Carob Tree</b>	6	High	Hardy elegant tree produces a beam that can substitute for chocolate. Bean pods are eaten fresh or powdered into carob powder Originates from the Mediterranean thus favours an arid environment. Requires Male and Female trees unless obtaining one of the Hermaphrodite varieties now available.	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
Cassava	1.3	High	<p>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 tubers are the main part that is eaten, but the leaves can be enjoyed as a vegetable dish.</p> <p>Cassava is an important daily source of starch for 300-600 million of the poorest people around the world. It is among the most productive uses of subsistence land, producing 40% more starch than rice, and 25% more than maize.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Caution</b></p> <p><i>All parts of the Cassava plant are poisonous if eaten fresh contains as they contain the highly toxic poison <b>hydrocyanic or prussic acid !!</b> Thorough cooking dispels or denatures this harmful toxin, and makes the remaining portion of the plant safe to eat. The bitter cassava varieties produced the largest tubers, however these tubers also contain the highest concentrations of the toxin. The sweet varieties contain lower or marginal concentrations of the toxin, but normally also produce smaller tubers. Young cassava leaves are quite tender and rich in Vitamin B and protein, however they also contain high concentrations of prussic acid. If they are to be eaten as a vegetable, they must be properly cooked to remove the poison.</i></p>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Cherimoya</b>	6	Mod	Small to medium sized tree around 6-8m tall bearing large, deliciously sweet fruit with a hint of mango-papaya that contain relatively few seeds. Cherimoya's are more drought and cold tolerant than Annona atemoya the commercially grown custard.	<i>AnnonaCherimoya</i>	
<b>Citrus</b>	2 to 6	Mod	Various Varieties of Lemon, Lemonade, Lime, Orange, Mandarin, Grape Fruit, Pumello, Tangarine Tangello and Cumquot are available on Standard and Dwarfing rootstocks	<i>Citrus</i>	
<b>Cherry</b>	9 to 14	High	Cherries are best suited to cold regions however. the enthusiast may wish to try and push the boundaries by planting in a microclimate that has lots of cold and shade during winter. Our suggested varieties are Country Red and Stellia.	<i>Prunis sp.</i>	
<b>Coffee</b>	3	Mod	Easy to process and relatively problem free, Arabica Coffee thrives in frost free climates and moist soil. Plants can be grown in full sun or shade and in as little as three years plants will be covered with white jasmine-scented flower clusters and cherry red berries.  Suitable for Pots	<i>Coffee arabica</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Curry Leaf Tree</b>	4	Mod	<p>A fast growing shrub to small tree that prefers warm temperatures with full sun to partial shade. The tree is highly ornamental and makes a very successful potted specimen tree. Leaves are used in Indian and Asian cooking.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots</p>	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	
<b>Custard Apple</b>	6	Mod	<p>A delicious fruit with soft white sweet flesh. The open, spreading canopy is made up of long drooping branches that can often touch the ground. Trees requires a warm, well drained site. Excellent winter fruit.</p> <p>Varieties Stocked - Tropic Sun, Paxton Prolific, African Pride, Pink's Mammoth.</p>	<i>Annona atemoya</i>	
<b>Davidsons Plum</b>	6	Low to Mod	<p>As an understory rainforest tree, the Davidson's Plum makes a very attractive indoor plant when young and can be grown in shady low light conditions. The 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.</p>	<i>Davidsonia jerseyana pruriens</i>	
<b>Feijoa (Pineapple Guava)</b>	3	High	<p>Although known as Pineapple Guava the Feijoa it is not guava. This easy to grow, ornamental shrub produces a stunning edible flower followed by an oval green fruit. The fruit contains a number of edible tiny fine white seeds embedded in a sweet jelly like flesh and that has a combined taste of guava/ pineapple.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots</p>	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Fig</b>	3	High	<p>Once tasted, fresh figs are a delight to the taste buds. There are many hundreds of different varieties and variations however, all are sweet and luscious to eat. Figs grow best in a light, well drained, neutral soil in full sun. While they prefer a warm dry climate, they appreciate plenty of water while their fruit is developing. Varieties stocked: Black Genoa, Brown Turkey, Excel White Adraitic, Prestons Prolific, Williams No 5, St John of Malta.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots</p>	<i>Ficus carica</i> varieties	
<b>Grumichama</b>	3	Low	<p>This fruit is the tropical equivalent of the cherry. Can be used as a spectacular specimen ornamental tree with its magnificent white flowers and glossy green foliage. Makes an excellent edible hedge. Black and the rare Yellow varieties available.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots.</p>	<i>Eugenia dombeyi</i>	
<b>Guava</b>	3-5	Mod	<p><b>Hawaiian</b></p> <p>This variety is one of the largest guavas. When ripe the Hawaiian has a yellow skin with pink flesh and a high juice content.</p>	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
			<p><b>Indian</b> A large shrub to small tree with large yellow skinned, white fleshed fruit that can grow to the size of a pear.</p>	<p><i>Psidium guajava</i></p>	
			<p><b>Yellow Cherry</b> Possibly the sweetest of all the guavas, the Yellow Cherry's fruit can grow to around 4cm in diameter and has a creamy aromatic yellow flesh with many small edible seeds.</p>	<p><i>(Psidium lucidium)</i></p>	
			<p><b>Strawberry / Red Cherry</b> A shrub to small tree with smooth bark and dark green egg shaped leaves. A round red fruit about the size of a golf ball is sweet with the hint of strawberry.</p>	<p><i>Psidium cattleianum</i></p>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
	1 to 3		<p><b>Brazilian Guava</b>            (also known as Guisaro)            An attractive shrub bearing a pleasant tasting, small, sweet, oval fruit. The ripe yellow fruit contains a creamy pulp and very fine edible seeds. Excellent container plant            Prefers a sunny position but will tolerate shade.</p>	<i>Pridium guineese</i>	
<b>Horseradish Tree</b>	10	Low	<p>The slender, semi -deciduous, perennial tree, to about 10 m tall with drooping branches. This tree has delicate foliage and attractive pale yellow flowers Thrives in subtropical and tropical climates, flowering and fruiting freely and continuously. Grows best on a dry sandy soil. Makes an ideal shade tree with high drought resistance. Possibly one of the most useful trees in the world, it produces long green pods that have been compared to a cross between peanuts and asparagus. The roots are used as a substitute for horseradish and the edible leaves make a highly nutritious vegetable</p>	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	
<b>Ice-cream Bean</b>	10	Mod	<p>A large attractive fast growing tree to 6 m with spreading branches &amp; spectacular white/yellow pompom type flowers. It produces pods that contain a edible thick juicy white pulp that taste very much like vanilla ice-cream. The tree has the added benefit of being nitrogen fixing and is a good choice for a large fast growing shade/windbreak tree.</p>	<i>Inga edulis</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Jaboticaba</b>	5	Low	A decorative tree that can be used as a specimen tree or hedge. The jaboticaba is noted for producing its fruit directly on its trunk and large branches. Fruit can range in size up to the size of a plum and has a texture similar to that of a grape. The highly sort fruit can be eaten fresh or used in jams, preserves and wine making. Large and small leaf varieties available	<i>Myrciara cauliflora</i>	
<b>Jaboticaba Yellow</b>	3 to 5	Low	Growing to a height of 3 – 6m, this large shrub/small tree has multiple thin trunks, small white flowers and round, yellow fruits that resemble large gooseberries in appearance. With a sweet aromatic flavour similar to apricots, the fruit has a more distinctive tangy taste than other jaboticaba's which makes it very pleasant eating. The Yellow Jaboticaba is also a very handsome plant in its own right and is highly valued as an exotic ornamental. Best grown in moist, fertile soils Yellow Jaboticaba fruits well in full sun or partial shade.	<i>Myrciaria glomerata</i>	
<b>Jackfruit</b>	10	Low to Mod	Said to have a flavour somewhere between pineapple, banana and bubblegum, Jackfruit trees produce one of the worlds largest fruits. The sweet flesh of the fruit may be eaten fresh or dried similar to a date. Seeds can be roasted eaten and the green fruit can be cooked and used in curries as a vegetable. Prefers hot, moist conditions but can grow and bear as far south as Sydney.	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Japanese Raisin</b>	10	High	A medium sized, moderately fast growing, deciduous tree that produces a sweet tasting “fruit” (actually the swollen flower stalks) that tastes like sweet raisins. “Fruit” can be eaten fresh from the tree or used in any cooking that calls for dried fruit without the requirement for the fruit to be dried. The tree itself produces fragrant clusters of small greenish-cream flowers and good yellow autumn colour making it an attractive ornamental tree grown as a specimen or in a group.	<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>	
<b>Kiwifruit</b>	Vine	High	Kiwifruit are long lived vigorous vine that need protection from strong winds. Mature vines can grow up to a diameter of > 20 cm and produce a great tasting greenish-brown oval fruit approx 5 cm long covered in fine soft hairs. Separate Male and Female vines are required. Requires > 600-800 hr of chill < 7 C°.	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	
<b>Kwai Muk</b>	8	Low°	An ornamental slow growing tree that is more cold tolerant than Jakfruit. It produces an orange-brown 5 cm diameter sub-acidic fruit of excellent flavour. Fruit can be eaten fresh from the tree or dried for later use. Fruit is best eaten when fully ripe	<i>Artocarpus hyparagryaea</i> .	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Longan</b>	7	Mod	<p>A large handsome spreading tree the Longan is larger and more tolerant of soil and climatic conditions than its close relative the lychee . Trees are highly ornamental and particular attractive to butterflies. Can be grown in full sun or part shade with a part shaded position preferred in hot climates. Marcotted trees can commence bearing in as little as 2 years.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots</p>	<i>Dimocarpus logan</i>	
<b>Loquat</b>	6	High	<p>A strong, wind hardy, small-medium evergreen tree from SE China Loquats have a fairly shallow non invasive root system making them suitable for planting near buildings. The fruit has a firm texture, sweet-sour apricot-plum flavour. The orange-yellow, round to pear shaped fruit, is born in late winter to early spring and can be eaten fresh used in jams/preserves, cooking or wines .</p>	<i>Eriobrya japonica</i>	
<b>Lychee</b>	2.5/8	Low	<p>An attractive ,dense, medium sized, symmetrical tree with a delicious succulent rounded-heart shaped fruit encased in an easily peeled rose coloured skin. Require a short period of cool weather (~ 4 C° for 100 to 200 hrs) during winter to initiate flowering in spring. Frost or very high summer temperatures can kill young trees however as trees mature they become more hardy and can withstand temps down to - 4 C° but only for short periods.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots</p>	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Macadamia Nut</b>	8	Mod	A medium to tall, attractive, spreading evergreen tree. Fragrant flowers are born on long racemes that are followed by the nuts which are encased in a shiny green husk that darkens and splits open when ripe. Best suited to warm temperate to semi-tropical climates with moist deep free draining soils. Mature trees are tolerant of drought and cold however, temperatures < 0 C° will damage young trees. Seedling trees can take up to 10 years to nut however, grafted trees can bear in as little as 2 years.	<i>Macadamia interifolia</i> X <i>M. tetraphylla</i>	
<b>Madrono</b>	5	Low	A relative of the mangosteen, this attractive, glossy leaved, slow growing tree has a round to oval shaped orange fruit with a pleasant sub acidic flavour. Mature trees can survive short periods of < 0 C° temperatures. Its attractive foliage and slow growth makes this an excellent patio plant/container plant  Suitable for Pots	<i>Rheedia madrumo</i>	
<b>Malabar Chestnut</b>	10	Mod	This medium sized, fast growing, evergreen tree has large, white, very fragrant flowers and bears edible seeds that can be eaten either raw or roasted. Being often overlooked, as a landscape tree, in favour of its edible seeds, this tree also makes a good indoor plant or potted outdoor specimen. It is not overly fussy about soil types as long as there well drained and can even tolerate brief exposure to low temperatures but can't tolerate frost. Its ease to grow and handsome appearance makes it a versatile addition to any garden.  Suitable for Pots	<i>Pachira insignus</i>	
<b>Mango</b>	3 - 7	Mod	One of the most celebrated of all tropical fruits. Native to Asia, this long lived attractive evergreen tree can reach up to 7m in height and width. This delicious juicy summer fruit that can be eaten fresh, juiced or used in cooking.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
	3 - 7	Mod	<p><b>Bowen/Kensington Pride</b> (Seedling &amp; Grafted)  Australia's standard variety, excellent flavour, very juicy and aromatic. Crops irregularly in wet cold areas. Moderate susceptibility to Anthracnose and Black Spot. Advanced trees available</p>		
<p><b>R2E2 (Grafted):</b>  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..</p>					
<p><b>Valencia Pride (Grafted):</b>  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.</p>					

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
	3 - 7	Mod	<p><b>Nam doc mai: (Grafted):</b>  Thai-type mango)Green-yellow skin, sweet, tender and juicy with an excellent flavour. Regular cropper in cooler climates. It is elongated and tapers to a long point. They contain little acid and are fibreless. Size 375gms. It is esteemed by Asian cultures as a pickled fruit, or as one eaten green or ripe.</p>		
<b>Dwarf Mango</b>	3-4	Mod	<p><b>King Thai (Grafted Dwarf)</b>  Trees have a slightly upright, compact and branching nature only growing to about 3.5m tall by 2.5m wide. Fruit matures slightly later than the Bowen Mango and are of a medium size, oblong in appearance, with an aromatic Kensington Pride Flavour. Fruit has a yellow colour with a red blush if exposed to the sun, almost no fibre and a very small seed.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots</p>		
	3-4	Mod	<p><b>Palmer(Grafted Dwarf)</b>  A regular heavy bearing tree producing fruit about 3-4 weeks after the Bowen mango. Trees have a open upright canopy with long thin branches that naturally arch to the ground under heavy fruit loads. Mature fruit is a red-green colour with a red to crimson blush. The flesh is an apricot colour, of good eating quality and is almost fibreless, Flavour is more mild and aromatic than that of the Bowen mango.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots</p>		

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Mangosteen - Yellow</b>	8	Low	<p>The tree is very attractive, with large drooping leaves and a layered form. The fruit can reach 8-10 cm in length and looks highly ornamental when in the tree. The fruit of the yellow mangosteen is round 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, but the flavour is altogether different. The tree grows well in full sun and shade. It will tolerate and continue to fruit heavily in drought conditions.</p>	<i>Garcinia zanthochymus</i>	
<b>Miracle Fruit</b>	1.5	Mod	<p>A relatively tasteless berry in itself, the miracle fruit alters your taste bud's perception of sour things so that even after eating the sourest of lemons, one can only taste sugary sweetness. The effect lasts an hour or two. Plants require acidic soil and are intolerant to alkaline conditions. Grows and fruits well in containers producing numerous berries from a single plant. Good companion plant to blueberries.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots</p>	<i>Synsepalum dulcificum</i>	
<b>Mulberry</b>	2.5 to 10	Mod	<p>Handsome, large fast growing tree native to the Middle East. Fruit are black, white or red. Fruit ripen progressively over Spring-Summer, and is easily picked off the tree. The black and red fruit does stain, so plant away from high traffic areas. Light prune in early July, but if tree gets away it can be cut back quite hard and recovers extremely well. Fruit can be eaten fresh or cooked, in dessert, pies and juices. Mulberries don't store well, even if refrigerated. Suitable for freezing. Silkworms feed on the foliage. Moderate frost tolerance and not suited to tropical climates nor dry sandy soils</p>	<i>Morus spp.</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
			<p><b>White Mulberry:</b></p> <p>Large quick growing hardy shade tree with a medium sized white non staining fruit. This tree is used as a host plant for silk worms employed in the commercial production of silk. Fruit quality can vary widely so correct selection of the best fruiting trees is essential</p>	<i>Morus alba</i>	
			<p><b>Hicks Fancy:</b></p> <p>Long red berries, maturing from Late November onwards. When fully ripe the fruit is very sweet and juicy with an unusual slightly acid taste. This is a smaller tree with very good crops. Annual pruning is required as fruit is produced on new seasons growth.</p>	<i>Morus nigra</i>	
			<p><b>Dwarf Black:</b></p> <p>This mulberry has a very low chill factor making it ideal for our subtropical climate. Pruning after fruiting allows it to be kept under 3mtrs, and also encourages multiply cropping throughout the summer. It is best to pick the fruit when ripe, as it doesn't ripen further off the tree. A benefit of a mulberry tree is that the fruit ripens over an extended period of time unlike other fruit that often ripens all at once.</p>		

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
			<p><b>White Shahoot or King White:</b></p> <p>A vigorous deciduous tree with glossy, dark green, lobed foliage and weeping branches that fruit from a young age. Young fruit is crisp and green but as it matures turns white, softens and becomes honey sweet. Mature fruit can be up to 10cm in length. Fruit is harvested over an extended period during summer and has the added benefit of not staining hands or clothing. Arguably the best tasting mulberry in the world.</p>	<i>Morus macroura</i>	
			<p><b>Red Shahtoot:</b></p> <p>With a much more compact growth habit than the King White, the red shahtoot's fruit is similar to the king white except slightly smaller and red in colour when ripe. Its dwarfing habit makes this an excellent backyard tree or pot specimen.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots</p>	<i>Morus macroura</i>	
<p><b>Monstero Delicosa (Fruit Salad Plant)</b></p>	3	High	<p>A highly ornamental plant, the monstero is an excellent choice to be grown in high shade areas or as a potted plant indoors although it is rare for them to fruit in this situation. The skin of the mature fruit turns a yellow-green and starts to peel the covering skin hexagonal plates. The creamy-white, soft pulp that is revealed has a pineapple-banana odor and a taste similar to fruit salad, hence the plants common name of fruit salad plant</p> <p>Suitable for Pots.</p>	<i>Monstero delicosa</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Naranjilla</b>	2.5/3	Low	<p>Medium sized shrub or small tree to 3m. The plant has many large thorns growing out from stems, branches, and leaves. Leaf veins are generally a deep purple color. Bright orange fruit about the size of a large cherry tomato. Fruits are covered with numerous fuzzy hairs that rub off when ripe. Pulp is green, acid, and of excellent flavor</p>	<i>Solanum quitoense</i>	
<b>Nashi/Asian Pear</b>	3	High	<p>The Nashi or Asian Pear combines the sweet juiciness of the pear with the crispness of an apple. Whilst most are self fertile they benefit from cross pollination. Fruit should be allow to ripen on the tree Medium chill hours required.</p>	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	
<b>Natal Plum</b>	2.5	High	<p>An ornamental shrub with rounded, leathery leaves and sharp spines intermixed amongst them. Very drought tolerant once established. Starry white, fragrant flowers appear in late summer (sometimes earlier) and these are followed by a red edible fruit. In its native South Africa, the plant is often used as a hedge to keep out predators.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots.</p>	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Nectarine</b>	3	High	<p>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. Fruits are very sweet &amp; delicious, ideally suited to subtropical climate</p> <p>Plant in an open sunny site in free draining soil. Harvest usually commences late September / early October in SE Queensland, fruit should be picked when fully coloured and should be soft and ready to eat within 3 to 4 days.</p> <p>Dwarf varieties Suitable for Pots.</p>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	
<b>Neem</b>	7	Mod	<p>Neem trees have been used in Asia for centuries as an insecticide and for medicinal purposes. Although lethal to insects, it does not have any effects on humans, animals or birds.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots when young.</p>	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	
<b>Olive</b>	5	High	<p>A favourite from the Mediterranean area, the olive is a long lived, highly drought and frost tolerant, evergreen tree with mid-green upper leaves and silver-grey below. The olive is valued for both its fruit and oil. Trees require good drainage and water, particularly during flowering, fruit set and as fruit develops. Feed with citrus food</p> <p>Spring and Autumn. Olives require varying amounts of chilling to set fruit and in tropical areas where winters are warm, trees may grow well but bear little or no fruit. The following cultivars have been selected for their ability to grow and bear well in SE Queensland.</p>	<i>Olea europaea</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
			<p><b>Arbequina</b>            (Origin-Spain) - A hardy, fast growing, tree with a medium vigor and a compact shape makes it an ideal choice for pots or smaller backyards. The trees are self-fertile, highly productive and bear at a very young age. The fruit is produced early in the season and can be used as either a table olive (pickled green) or as a oil producer. Trees perform well in the warm climates, are tolerant of coastal conditions, salinity and frost.</p>	<i>Olea europaea</i>	
			<p><b>Frantoio –</b>            One of the most highly acclaimed olives for the production of quality oil, producing a fruity and aromatic oil. Fruit are small - medium. A mid to late season cropper consistently producing heavy yields.</p>	<i>Olea europaea</i>	
			<p><b>Manzanillo</b>            (Origin-Spain) - A medium sized olive with an excellent taste and texture Constant high yielder with a medium to high oil content. Ripens early. Excellent pickling fruit, green or black. Fruit should be processed before it is fully ripe to retain flesh firmness.. Not recommended for oil, as oil extraction can be difficult.</p>	<i>Olea europaea</i>	
			<p><b>Kalamata (Grafted)</b>            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. Trees are grafted as they are difficult to propagate by cuttings</p>	<i>Olea europaea</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Panama Berry (Strawberry Tree)</b>	7 - 12	Low	A small tree 7-12 meters tall with tiered and slightly drooping branches. The Panama berry is pioneer species that thrives in poor soil, able to tolerate acidic or alkaline conditions and drought Its small white flowers gives rise to 1-1.5 cm light red fruit that is sweet and juicy, with the taste of caramel.	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	
<b>Passionfruit</b>	Vine	Low	Passionfruit are a fast growing vine which have striking flowers in spring, followed by fruit Passionfruit crop within 18 months and should be replaced every few years. They require good drainage and soil should be rich in organic matter and low in salts. Because the vines are shallow rooted they will benefit from a thick layer of organic mulch. Consistent moisture is required and regular applications of a balanced fertilizer. They require a trellis or fence as they need a strong support to travel along and support the weight of the vine and fruit. Mature vines should be pruned annually.	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	
<b>Hard Shell Passionfruit (Sweet Calabash)</b>	Vine	Low	Sweet Calabash is a passion fruit relative that produces beautiful flowers and a unique hard shelled fruit that can be eaten fresh, with sugar, or used for juice. The fast growing vine is capable of climbing to 30 ft or more in a single year, and it flowers profusely even at a small size. They are extremely prolific producers, and one of the most ornamental of all passion vines. When the fruit is mature it will drop, and then it can be harvested with ease. The thin rind is yellow to brownish when fully ripe, and varies from flexible and leathery to hard and brittle. The pulp is pale orange to yellow, juicy, sweet to sub-acid and highly aromatic. They ripen year round.	<i>Passiflora maliformis</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Papaya - Southern Red (Papaw)</b>	4	Low	A Proven Bi-sexual Papaya with sensational flavour, quick growing and early bearer - bred in South Eastern QLD & suited to our cooler subtropical climate. Shows good tolerance to Papaw Black spot, suitable from coastal Bundaberg to the Queensland border. Plant in well drained situation, ideally on the northern side of a building that receives plenty of winter sunshine & is protected from cold winds. Water twice weekly during extended dry periods and sparingly during winter to avoid root rot.	<i>Carica papaya</i>	
<b>Pawpaw</b>	4	Low	A fast growing tree that can commence fruiting in as little as 12 months from planting given the right conditions.	<i>Carica papaya</i>	
<b>Peach - Tropical</b>	4	High	<p>These peach trees all have a low chill requirement allowing them to be grown and produce a good crop of delicious fruit in SE QLD's sub-tropical climate.. (Chill requirement/hrs is the number of hours below 7C° the plant is required to be exposed to in order for it to set a good crop of fruit. For example, 150hr is a low chill factor where as 1200 hr is a high chill time). With correct summer and winter pruning it's possible to harvest peaches within 2 years of planting. Peaches are either white or yellow fleshed and both types have an excellent flavour.</p> <p>Dwarf varieties Suitable for Pots.</p>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Peacharine</b>	4	High	A peacharine is a cross between a peach and a nectarine. Fruit tastes more like a peach but inherits many of the nectarine's easy-to-eat qualities like fuzz-free skin and silky fruit texture. Will grow in sub-tropical climate.		
<b>Peachcot</b>	3	High	Cross between peach and apricot, flavour in between both. Early maturing fruit with firm flesh, good eating. Will grow in sub-tropical climate.  Suitable for Pots.		
<b>Pear - Tropical</b>	5	High	Tropical Pears only require a small amount of chilling hours (250-300) to produce juicy, firm fleshed fruit. Pick fruit just before fully ripe as this improves their flavour, harvest begins late November - December. Pears are normally grafted and are a vigorous, upright, medium sized tree growing to approx 6m high by 4-6m wide. The size of trees can be made more manageable by espaliering or tying down. Being a deciduous tree they have a high frost tolerance. Bonza, Golden Globe and Sunshine are all self pollinating varieties, but planting together will increase crop size.	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	
<b>Pecan Nut</b>	10	High	The pecan tree is a large tree related to the walnut. Pecans grow well in a sheltered sunny position. Native to a warm to hot and generally dry climate they prefer a rich, deep, well drained, slightly acidic soil. Nuts ripen in late Autumn and should be collected regularly once fallen to the ground. Self-pollinating varieties are available, but most will benefit from a pollinator.	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Pepino</b>	1	Low	<p>Loosely related to the tomato this shrub grows rarely above 1 m tall in a sprawling habit and makes an excellent ground cover plant. It tends to fruit better when grown over a trellis. The foliage is susceptible to damage by light to moderate frosts, however will quickly recover with warmer weather. The fruit grows up to 10cm in length, when ripe is yellow with purple stripes and has a flavour similar to that of a juicy rock melon. Only pick fragrant, slightly soft fruit which are ripe.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots. Ground Cover</p>	<i>Solanum muricatum</i>	
<b>Persimmon</b>	2.5/8	High	<p>Persimmons are a hardy, deciduous tree with fruit which are about the size of a tomato that can be eaten fresh, cooked or dried. Trees will produce fruit of outstanding eating quality within 2 years from planting. There are 2 main fruiting types :</p> <p><b>Astringent:</b> When eaten unripe, astringent fruit has a furry unpleasant taste that results in a dry, mouth puckering sensation. This is caused by the tannins in the unripe fruit and disappears once the fruit ripens. The fruit must therefore be left until they soften or they can cause extreme discomfort. The benefit of astringency is the birds and fruit fly damage is normally lessened and sweetness of the ripe fruit is excellent.</p> <p><b>Non Astringent:</b> As the name suggests, it means there is no astringency to the fruit and it can be eaten whilst still firm and crunchy or at any other stage of ripening.</p>	<i>Diospyrus kaki</i>	
<b>Plum</b>	4	High	<p>A small deciduous tree up to 4 m. Plums not only produce a delightfully sweet fruit they are also a very ornamental tree noted for their mass display of stark white flowers that appear in late winter/early spring whilst the tree is still bare of leaves. Require from 300 hr plus hours chill time depending on variety.</p>	<i>Prunus salicina</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Pomegranate</b>	3	High	<p>Highly ornamental shrub to small tree with attractive foliage, flowers and fruit. Trees produce a large deep purple/red fruit with a hard, leathery rind. The kernels contained within the fruit are high in anti-oxidants, juicy although slightly tart, pleasant flavoured and the edible seeds are small and crunchy. Fruit ripens in early autumn and once picked, will continue to sweeten in storage.</p> <p>Suitable for Pots.</p>	<i>Punica granatum</i>	
<b>Sapodilla/ Chiku</b>	8	Low	<p>Sapodilla is a fairly slow-growing, long-lived medium-size tree, upright and elegant, dense and distinctly pyramidal, with thick glossy green leaves. Flowers are small and bell-like, borne on slender stalks at the leaf bases. The fruit has grey-brown rough textured skin and pinkish-brown, moist, soft and delicious flesh that tastes like a pear soaked in brown sugar. Unripe fruits are hard and unpleasantly astringent.</p>	<i>Achras sapota</i>	
<b>Sea Grape</b>	3 - 10	Low	<p>Small shrub to medium sized tree up to 10 m, Sea Grapes take on a number of growing habits from small spreading shrub, growing less than a meter tall to a large shade tree. The rounded, glossy, red-veined leaves are quite distinctive. Numerous round green berries 1.5-2cm in diameter are born in grape like clusters on the end of branches on female trees. Fruit ripen to a deep red/purple colour and may be eaten fresh out of hand or used to make jams and jellies. Sea grapes are fairly hardy plants being able to be grown in a range of soil conditions, very tolerant of high salt conditions and able to survive light frosts with little damage. They can be used as a landscape tree near beaches and waterways as it adapts well to sandy soil.</p>	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Soursop</b>	10	Low	<p>This small upright tree grows to about 10 m. Leaves are tough, leathery and shiny dark green in colour. Soursops leaves have a very pungent odor when crushed that makes it easy to identify them from other types of annona relatives. Trees are very cold-sensitive and start to show cold damage at about 4° C. Freeze damage will occur at about -1.5°C to mature trees, 0°C for young trees. Trees do well in sun or light shade, but heavy shade will cause reduction of fruit production. Trees should be fertilized three to four times a year with a citrus or fruit tree-type fertilizer. Trees normally grow well over a variety of soil types and have large yellowish flowers that are quite unusual in their appearance . Flowers are produced for much of the year and these are followed by yellow-green fruits that may be up to 4.5 kg in weight and are covered with soft spines. At maturity, the fruit has a white to off-white custard-like pulp containing large numbers of brownish-black seeds. Fruit can be used in milk shakes, ice creams and other fresh uses, and the juice may be processed.</p>	<i>Annona muricata</i>	
<b>Mountain Soursop</b>	10	Mod	<p>A medium sized evergreen tree with a spreading crown very glossy leaves that emit a strong odor when crushed. Growing up to 10 m tall the tree produce a fruit similar to the Soursop although smaller and almost round in shape. The flesh is highly scented but of lesser quality, though some varieties are better flavoured than others. The Mountain Soursop is much more cold hardy than the soursop, and can tolerate temperatures a few degrees below freezing. Trees will grow well in dry conditions, are tolerant of a variety of soil types and can produce fruit after just two to three years.</p>	<i>Annona montana</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Star Apple</b>	2 - 3	Low	A medium to large sized tree from 8-20 m high. Leaves are very pretty, with a glossy green surface, and a shimmering gold velvety underside. When cut, the round, cricket ball sized fruit has a core that takes on a star shape. Pulp is soft and sweet and is usually spooned out as to avoid the bitter tasting rind. The fresh fruit is also often added to salads, drinks, and other dishes. The star apple usually comes in two forms, either the dark purple skinned variety with red-purple pulp, or the green skinned variety with clear-white pulp.	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	
<b>Star Gooseberry</b>	6	Mod	Small ornamental tropical tree, to 6 m, leaves are compound with numerous pinnate leaflets. Individual fruits are up to 20mm in diameter and are borne in loose clusters, which hang from the tree trunk and main branches.. Fruits are generally too tart for fresh eating but are esteemed for jellies, preserves and pastries. They ripen from Apr - Jun.	<i>Phyllanthus distichus</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Tamarillo</b>	2.5	Low	<p>The tamarillo, also known as the tree tomato, is native to the high Andean country in Peru and Brazil. It is a fast growing evergreen shrub with large, tender, heart-shaped leaves that are covered in soft hairs. It has an erect growth habit and usually only grows to 2 to 3 metres, making it an ideal plant for smaller home gardens. It bears a red or golden yellow, egg shape fruit( colour dependant on variety) some eighteen months from planting out. The fruit is a good source of vitamin C and has a sweet, sub-acid flavour. It is used in salads, sorbets, jams, jellies, juices or conserves. Fruits may be eaten direct from the tree or keep in fruit bowl for 2-3 weeks. Tamarillo's are suitable for subtropical &amp; temperate regions and will tolerate light frosts. Select a full sun position all year, good soil drainage is essential and protect from strong winds..</p> <p>Red and Yellow varieties available.</p>	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>	
<b>Tamarind</b>	20-30	Mod	<p>Of all the fruit trees of the tropics, none is more widely distributed nor more appreciated as an ornamental than the Tamarind The Tamarind, a slow-growing, long-lived, massive tree reaches, under favorable conditions, a height of 20-30 m, and may attain a spread of 12 m and a trunk circumference of 7.5 m. It is highly wind-resistant, with strong, supple branches, gracefully drooping at the ends, and has dark-gray, rough, fissured bark. The mass of bright-green, fine, feathery foliage which fold at night. The leaves are normally evergreen but may be shed briefly in very dry areas during the hot season. The flattish, beanlike, pods, are borne in great abundance along the new branches and usually vary from 5 to 18 cm and from 2-3.5 cm in diameter. The pods contain a jelly like flesh that is sweet and tart similar to dried apricots. Very popular in Asian dishes and sauces</p>	<i>Tamarind indic</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Wampi</b>	3	Mod	<p>Handsome foliaged slender evergreen tree with Large lobed, bright green foliage that is aromatic when crushed. Sprays of white flowers become loose clusters of brownish fruit with thin crisp skins that split easily when ripe. The grape-like greenish flesh can be eaten directly - seeds and all. Suited to fertile, free draining moist soils in full sun. For warm to tropical climates and coastal gardens. Fruit can be eaten fresh or used in jams, dessert recipes or juice</p>	<i>Clausena lansium</i>	
<b>Wax Jambu</b>	6	Low	<p>The Wax Jambu is a highly ornamental, rapid growing, high yielding, spreading, evergreen fruit tree with glossy dark green foliage. Native to the wet-humid tropics, trees may also be grown in the warm subtropics with mature trees usually able to tolerate light frosts to -2°C, though a warm, sunny, frost free position sheltered from strong winds is preferable. Fruiting trees have been selected for their large seedless fruit. The fruit are bell shaped, pink to red fleshy and sweet with a high water content. Fresh fruits are often eaten raw with some salt, sliced thinly and added to green salads, used in jam to bulk out other fruit.</p>	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	
<b>White Sapote / Casimiroa</b>	8	High	<p>A large spreading tree with a high frost tolerance the white sapote produces small whitish flowers in Spring which in turn produce a green coloured, round to oblong shaped fruit in Summer and Autumn. The fruit flesh may be yellow, creamy white or orange and is rich, sweet and delicious with a flavour similar to a vanilla custard /Custard Apple. A mature tree grown under favourable conditions is capable of producing prolific quantities of fruit every year. A pollinator is beneficial to increase crop but is not essential.</p>	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>	

Name	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Name	Photo of Fruit/Tree
<b>Yellow Sapote</b>	4	Mod	Canistel . Big, delicious, rich apricot cheesecake flavor.	<i>Pouteria campechiana.</i>	
<b>Yacon</b>	1	High	An ancient Incan vegetable related to the sunflower. This vigorous herbaceous plant produces large tubers similar in appearance to sweet potatoes but with a much sweeter taste and crunchy flesh. An extremely hardy perennial growing in hot or cold conditions however, the foliage will die back in time for harvest during winter and re-shoot in the spring.	<i>Polymnia sonchifolia</i>	

## Australian Native Fruit and Nut Trees

Plant	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Names	
Beach Cherry	2	Mod	An evergreen bushy shrub, reaching 2m in height in exposed conditions and up to 6m in protected sites. Small clusters of white flowers in spring and summer followed by sweet tasting edible, orange-red berries. Plants fruit while quite small, in sun or part shade, but not in great quantities	<i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i>	
Bunya Nut	15m	High	<i>Bunya Pine</i> is a tall tree growing 30-45 metres in height, with a straight, rough-barked trunk, and a very distinctive symmetrical, dome-shaped crown. Each female cone contains from 50 to 100 large "nuts". These are edible and were a rich source of food for the Aborigines of south-east Queensland. The bunya pine is widely cultivated in many areas and, despite it's sub-tropical/tropical origins, is hardy in colder districts of Australia.	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	

Plant	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Names	
Burdekin Plum	10-15m	Mod	Spreading shade tree 10 to 15m. tall and similar in width. Very hardy. Tolerant of frost, except when young. Fruits are purple-black and edible with the taste of mulberry/dry fig. Excellent cabinet and wood turning timber.	<i>Pleigynium timorensis</i>	
Candle Nut	10m	Low	Fast growing large tree from NE Qld. The fruit of this plant were used as candles by early settlers, hence it's common name. The typical form, <i>A. moluccana</i> , has narrow leaves & 2 celled fruit, where as <i>A. rockinghamensis</i> has broad heart shaped leaves & 3-4 celled fruit.	<i>Aleurites rockinghamensis</i> or <i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	
Davidsons Plum	7m	Low	As an understory rainforest tree, the Davidson's Plum makes a very attractive indoor plant when young and can be grown in shady low light conditions. The 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.	<i>Davidsonia jerseyana pruriens</i>	

Plant	Height	Frost Tolerance	Details	Botanical Names	
Finger Lime	2.5m	Mod	<p>A rainforest tree that naturally occurs as an understory tree in SE Queensland and Northern NSW. A long narrow fruit with thin skin that ranges in colour from green, yellow, purple and red. The fruit contains an acid juice similar to that of a lime. A delicate rainforest tree that offers a distinctive citrus flavour to sweet or savoury dishes. The juicy cells, similar in appearance to caviar, are a delightful surprise in salad dressings..</p> <p>Seedling/ Grafted Varieties available</p>	<i>Microcitrus australasica</i>	
Peanut Tree	10	Low	<p>A handsome, small, bushy tree which is semi-deciduous or deciduous in cool areas in late winter. The tree produces clusters of large, leathery, boat-shaped pods that turn bright orange-red when ripe to expose large, satiny, blue-black, edible seeds. Seeds can be eaten raw or roasted and taste like peanuts.</p>	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	

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