

Cross-Pollination Planting Plans¹

Stephen H. Futch and Larry K. Jackson²

Self-incompatibility is a problem with several of the citrus hybrid varieties. The problem is due to slow pollen tube growth and/or resultant inadequate cross pollination. Fruit set is often quite low and productivity is compromised. One means of overcoming self-incompatibility is **cross-pollination with a compatible pollen**. This is the most common corrective measure used in Florida; however, this results in seedy fruit. The variety used as a pollen source is the pollinizer and the honeybee, which carries the pollen between the 2 varieties, is the pollinator or vector. A good pollinizer for a self-incompatible variety should have the following characteristics:

1. Sexually cross-compatible
2. Overlapping bloom period
3. Produce large amounts of pollen
4. Produce flowers every year
5. Produce commercially marketable fruit
6. Be as cold tolerant as the main variety

At times one must accept a less than perfect pollinizer variety; however, the limiting factors (1, 2 and 4 above) cannot be compromised.

Pollinizer Planting Plans

Plan A (Table 1) and **Plan B** (Table 2) are usually satisfactory for trees with space on 4 sides and less satisfactory for tight hedgerows. **Plan C** (Table 3) is suggested for hedgerows but it requires more pollinizer trees. In the plans, P is the pollinizer, while M is the primary or main variety.

Table 1. Plan A is usually satisfactory for trees with space on 4 sides and less satisfactory for tight hedgerows. P is the pollinizer and M is the primary or main variety.

Plan A										
P	M	M	M	M	P	M	M	M	M	P
P	M	M	M	M	P	M	M	M	M	P
P	M	M	M	M	P	M	M	M	M	P
P	M	M	M	M	P	M	M	M	M	P

Table 2. Plan B is usually satisfactory for trees with space on 4 sides and less satisfactory for tight hedgerows. P is the pollinizer and M is the primary or main variety.

Plan B					
M	M	M	M	M	M
M	P	M	M	P	M
M	M	M	M	M	M
M	P	M	M	M	P
M	M	M	M	M	M

Two basic plans are used when trees are maintained as individuals, i.e., pruned on 4 sides. **Plan A** uses 20% pollinizers and **Plan B** about 11%. This takes into account the habit of bees to work back and forth between about

1. This document is HS170, one of a series of the Horticultural Sciences Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date September 2003. Revised March 2003 and April 2018. Visit the EDIS website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.

2. Stephen H. Futch, Extension agent IV; and Larry K. Jackson (deceased), professor emeritus and Extension horticulturist; Citrus Research and Education Center, UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) is an Equal Opportunity Institution authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function with non-discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political opinions or affiliations. For more information on obtaining other UF/IFAS Extension publications, contact your county's UF/IFAS Extension office.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A & M University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Nick T. Place, dean for UF/IFAS Extension.

2 rows. These plans may not work as well where trees are hedgerowed because bees tend to limit flights up and down the hedgerows instead of crossing over 2 adjacent rows. The best solution to this problem is not known but **Plan C** should suffice, however, it results in the use of 33% pollenizers.

Table 3. Plan C is suggested for hedgerows but requires more pollenizer trees. P is the pollenizer and M is the primary or main variety.

Plan C						
P	M	M	P	M	M	P
P	M	M	P	M	M	P
P	M	M	P	M	M	P
P	M	M	P	M	M	P

It is noteworthy that Robinson produces very little pollen. Robinson works satisfactorily with Orlando if most of the trees are Robinson and a few are Orlando. Under this situation both fruit well. Robinson does not produce sufficient pollen to effectively cross-pollinate a large number of Orlando. Also, Orlando is such an excellent pollenizer that alternating rows of Robinson and Orlando may result in excessive fruit setting of Robinson and subsequent limb breakage. Temple requires scab control. Thus, it should be planted in pollenizer rows, instead of using individual trees interspersed with the main variety in order to facilitate spraying. Minneola is not a satisfactory pollenizer, even though it is cross-compatible with some self-compatible varieties because it tends to have low flower production in some years. However, it may work satisfactorily if the ratio or quantity of Minneola is increased, as either paired rows of Minneola or equal numbers of Minneola and the other cultivar (Sunburst).

There is yet one other alternative to the previous planting plans. **Plan D** (Table 4) is used by some growers to facilitate harvest of pollen cultivar. Boxes can be placed for a set of 4 trees.

Table 4. Plan D is used by some growers to facilitate harvest of pollen cultivar. P is the pollenizer and M is the primary or main variety.

Plan D													
P	P	M	M	M	M	P	P	M	M	M	M	P	P
P	P	M	M	M	M	P	P	M	M	M	M	P	P