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Stella cherry tree height

Stella cherryGenusPrunusSpeciesPrunus aviumHybrid pareliareLambert × John Innes Sad 2420CultivarStellaBreederK. O. LapinsGypsySummerland, British Columbia, Canada Stella is a kind of cherry developed in British Columbia, Canada. It is notable as the first self-fertile sweet cherries to be named. [1] He received the Royal Horticultural Society of Merit Award for the Garden. [2] The history of Stella Variety cultivars was the result of a breeding program at the John Innes Institute in Norwich, England. This program developed three self-fertile seedlings, which were used in attempts to breed high-quality self-fertile cherry trees. [3] One of the seedlings was crossed with the Lambert variety at the Summerland Research Station in Summerland, British Columbia in 1956 by K. O. Lapins (the namesake of the Cherry Variety Lapins), and the resulting hybrid tree was named Stella in 1968. [4] Since then it has been used to develop other varieties, including the Chelan cherry. [5] The characteristics of the Stella Cherry Tree is a vase-shaped tree with a mature height of about 20-30 feet and a spread of about 15 feet. [6] The tree blooms early and the fruit early, with moderate to heavy crops. [4] Although considered a universal pollinator for other varieties of sweet cherries, it has been found not to pollinate the Bing cherry variety in some regions. [7] The tree may grow well in USDA 5–8 hardiness zones. [8] The characteristics of the fruit The fruit of the Stella variety is large, heart-shaped and dark red, with excellent overall quality. [9] Bake about a week earlier than Bing. [1] Compact Stella A compact version of Stella was developed by X-ray irradiation of inactive Stella scioons in 1964 at Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York. This semi-dwarf variety of the variety increases to about half the size of the parent variety. It keeps the parent variety of self-fertility and fruit early and strong. It was named Compact Stella in 1973. [10] References ^ a b UC Davis Foundation Plant Services Prunus Encyclopedia ^ Garden Merit Plant Award - Fruits and Vegetables ^ Fruit Varieties and Horticultural Digest ^ a b Stella, a Self-Fruitful Sweet Cherry Canadian Journal of Plant Science 51:252–253 (May 1971) ^ WSU Tree Fruit: Chelan Washington State University ^ Trees for Seattle ^ WSU Tree Fruit: Sweet Cherry Polling Washington State University ^ Cherry Trees for USDA Zones 5–10 ^ USU Extension Utah State University ^ New Fruit from Summerland, British Columbia Taken from the of SF Gate Contributor Updated August 13, 2020 Stella Cherry (Prunus avium 'Stella') is a self-fertile cherry, deciduous, which thrives in full sun and moist soil, but well drained. Excellent as a tree and a pollinator for other cherry trees, Stella grows best in the U.S. Department Agriculture plant hardiness zones 5 to 8 because it does not require 600 hours of chill to produce well. Stella cherry reaches about 15-20 feet in height and produces good-looking white flowers in the spring, followed by sweet cherries, which are ready for harvest in the middle of summer. Be aware, however, that Prunus avium cultivari are usually grown as ornamentals, according to Missouri Botanical Garden. Its fruits are small and not as sweet as the sweet cherry varieties, would be Bing cherries, of which it is a parent. Stella does best in a sunny location and requires moist, fairly fertile and well-drained soil, reports Gardenia.net. Young cherry plums during winter longing to form them in an open center or form the central leader. Mature trees need plums only to remove dead and weak limbs, maintain shape and thin for proper air circulation. Unlike other fruit trees, Stella cherry trees do not need renewal cutting to keep fruiting. Before cutting, be sure to disinfect the cutting tools using a household disinfectant, such as Lysol, or bleach, recommends the University of Florida IFAS Extension. You can also use ethanol or isopropyl alcohol, which does not need to be erased before use. Spray the tree with a copper spray every fall as the leaves are falling. Spray again in the spring, when the first flower tree appear with both a fungicide and the mite control the spray. Reapply the fungicide spray once a week as long as the tree is in bloom. Stella is also susceptible to affides, caterpillars, leaf-mining moths, winter moth caterpillars and silver leaves. Cover the cherry with nylon mesh or mesh to prevent birds from stealing your crops. Stella cherry and cherry are also usually called cherry and bird for good reason. Birds will steal most of the cherry crop if you don't stop them. Lift the fallen, rotting and sick fruits from under the tree whenever necessary to keep the area free. Fertilize the tree in February or Winter March with a fertilizer 5-20-10. Apply a second round of this fertilizer in late summer or early autumn to encourage next year's growth. Fertilize the tree again at the end of October or November with a fertilizer 0-10-10 and a mixture of nutrients that includes iron, sulfur, manganese and zinc. Water tree deep once a week when young and every 10 to 14 days in adulthood. This watering program can be adjusted according to the need for precipitation and should not be followed during the winter dormance of the tree. Winter watering is only required in long periods of time. Things you'll need scissors Copper foliar spray Miticide spray Fungicide spray Nylon mesh 5-20-10 Fertilizer Compact Stella Cherry Tree is a unique, self-fertile Cherry that should grow to only about 10-12 ft. in height. Compact Stella starts wearing within a year or two after planting and carries large, tasty, almost black fruits. As with all Stone fruit should plant another 1 or more other types for increased pollination and fruit production. One of our favorite fruits! Everyone loves ripe cherries, especially sweet and delicious ones picked from their own tree. Enjoy fresh, dried, or frozen cherries, plus make delicious pastry and juice products. We offer the best varieties for the Northwest as well as for other regions of the U.S. Help the bare root trees succeed with our Transplanting Bundle found here. Latin name: Prunus avium Site and soil: 1/2 day in full sun and well drained soil. Rootstock Description: Colt is considered a semi-dwarf rootstock that produces trees about 80% of the standard size. The colt is adapted to most soils and is durable, vigorous, productive, and forms a well-branched tree. Pollination requirements: Self-fertile hardness: Hardy at minus 20°F. or below. Age of bearings: 2 – 3 years after planting. Size at maturity: 10-12 ft. in height. Bloom Time: Early April Maturation Time: July Yield: 50+ lbs. Pests & Diseases: Bacteriacan Canker can damage cherry trees. Symptoms of bacterial canker are dead branches and bronze exudation on branches or trunk. Apply an autumn and winter copper spray to help prevent the deterioration of this disease. To repel birds, you can cover the trees with mesh or use flash tape to scare them away. USDA Zone: 5 Sunset Western Zone: 2, 6-9,14, 15 Sunset Northeast Zone: Varies article by David Marks Stella is a great choice for a sweet cherry and you are unlikely to be disappointed by this variety. It was first introduced in 1968 and in the UK exceeded all other varieties by a very large margin. However, take some time before buying a cherry to consider some alternative, more modern varieties that in many cases may be more suitable for your garden conditions. We are looking at the alternatives towards the end of this article. Use the checklist below to decide if the cherry stella variety is right for you and your garden. The fruits of Stella are produced from the middle of the late season, ready to eat, on average, in the third week of July. Cherry trees vary especially when they produce fruit, depending on where you are in the UK and the weather during the growing season Fruits are slightly larger than the average size. They are red to dark red and have a sweet, complete flavor with a good texture. By any standards they are tasteful cherries to eat directly from the tree. The picking period lasts a week. Stella was raised by the Summerland research station in British Columbia, Canada. It was launched for date for sale in 1968. This variety reliably produces a large amount of fruit. For those in the colder areas of the UK, Stella is a good choice. Disease resistance is generally good. It has some resistance to canker, and flower rates better than average in cold conditions. Resistance to fruit division and rot is only average. Stella is fully self-fertile and does not need a pollination partner (see below). In fact, over-fruiting is more likely to be a problem with Stella rather than lack of fruit. It is fully resilient in all parts of the UK. WHERE TO BUY STELLA CHERRY TREESIf the garden center sells cherry, then almost certainly Stella will be one of the varieties available. The same applies to online providers. A few warning words about buying Stella from cheaper non-specialist suppliers, such as Aldi, Lidl, other supermarkets and DIY stores. The chance of being sold not only the wrong variety, but even more often, not even a sweet cherry, seems to higher than normal with the Cherry Stella variety. Online forums and notification boards frequently have questions posted about cheap cherry producing flower masses, but fruit that doesn't ripen or turns out to be that of another variety. Click here for an example of seven posts in a well-known forum, with two of the posters clearly sold an ornamental cherry rather than the sweet Stella one they hoped for. Another problem with discount stores affecting cherry trees in particular is that many do not specify the rootstock that tree grows on. This in itself is an indication of low quality control. But without knowing which rootstock was used you will not know the eventual height of the tree or should be cut and groomed. Yes, it is possible to save maybe £5 or a little more, buying cherry from a discount, but when you wait three years for it to produce fruit, which is inedible or not the variety you have carefully selected, the disappointment will be great. And you probably won't even have the option to leave the tree in the ground and at least enjoy the flower, because an ornamental cherry can easily grow 10m high. Why this mistake happens more frequently with Stella cherry and we can't say, but you've been warned. The supplier I recommend is Victoriana Nursery who sells this variety at a very reasonable price and always of the correct variety. If you click on this link here you will also benefit from the 10% discount we negotiated with them for our readers. The discount applies to everything you buy from them and will be deducted automatically at checkout. Image from public sector information licensed under the open government license v2.0. POLLINATING PARTNERS FOR STELLA CHERRY TREE Stella is in pollinating group 4, self-fertile and does not need a pollination partner, which means it will reliably produce fruit even as an independent tree. It is suitable for pollination of the following cherry varieties in the United Kingdom: Van, group 3 pollination, Penny, pollination group 3-4, Summer Sun consumption, 3-4 group pollination, Merton Bigarreau food variety, pollination group 4, 4, Sunburst variety, group 4 pollination, Morello variety, group 4 pollination, Napoleon cooking variety, group 4-5 pollination, CAT GREAT VARIETY WILL GROWOn Colt portaitoi Stella will grow to about 3m/10ft tall when it reached maturity after about 7 years. It can be easily pruned to reach a maximum height of 2m 7ft. On Gisela 5 rootstock will grow into a tall tree 2m/7ft, but will need more care than if grown on a colt rootstock. Click on the box below to see the full range of cherry varieties that we have reviewed in detail. Click any of them to see the full variety review. Stella is so overwhelmingly popular in the UK that she devotes some analysis of the alternatives below. The reason it is so popular is that Stella was the first self-fertile variety to be introduced that produced tasteful cherries. Previously you need at least two cherry and pollinators. Simply by chance, the semi-dwarf Colt rootstock was introduced in 1971, which allowed the cherry to be limited to a reasonable height for picking and protection against birds. The combination of the Colt rootstock and Stella's self-fertility has taken cherry world from the storm. In reality, during the 1970s and early 80s there was no sensitive alternative to Stella grown on colt rootstock for amateur gardener. This state of affairs has changed in the last 30 years with the introduction of many very tasty and disease-resistant varieties, which are also self-fertile. Unfortunately, many books and internet articles about cherry growing have not been kept up to date and still proclaim Stella as the best and only variety for gardeners in the UK. To narrow the alternatives we stick to those varieties that have a merit garden award by the Royal Horticultural Society. Somewhat of an arbitrary method of selection, but it is impossible for us to compare every available variety. KORDIAAwarded an RHS AGM in 2014. This eating variety is actually self-sterile, but has yet managed to win the RHS award. One of the key reasons is its high resistance to canker and fruit-splitting, perhaps the two most common with cherry in the UK. Fruits are dark red, very tasty and larger than average. They are produced in the middle of the season. Kordia, in our opinion, is superior to Stella, her only being who is not that she is not self-fertile. Read the full review of Kordia here. Lapinsa self-fertile variety, which produces excellent dark red to black cherries in the middle of the season. He received an AGM RHS in 2014. It is resistant to fruit splitting. Superior to Stella, if you live in warmer parts of the Sea but does not grow particularly well in colder parts. Read the full review of Lapins here. PENNYAnother self-sterile variety, but produces fruit at the end of the season, when the store and market sold cherries are starting increase in price. Fruits are almost black and sweet. He received an AGM RHS in 2014. Read the full review of Penny here. VARA SUNA self-fertile variety mid until the end of the season, which produces a lot of large fruits and dark red. A superior taste for Stella. It received an AGM RHS in 2004, which was reconfirmed in 2014. Read the full review of Summer Sun here. SWEETHEARTA self-fertile variety, which produces red to dark red fruits very late in the season. Taste and texture make this a remarkable variety. With the exception of mold, resistance to disease is generally good. He received an AGM RHS in 2014. Read the full review of Sweetheart here. SUNBURSTNot on the RHS AGM list and this a surprise. A late fruit variety with very tasty, large cherries. Disease resistance is good. Read the full review of Sunburst here. CONDITIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF STELLACIESThe following are the key rules for cultivating this variety, click here for more detailed information about growing and cutting cherries: Plant and grow in a full solar position. The best time to plant Stella is in late autumn until early winter. It can be planted at other times of the year, but will require watering more frequently to ensure that it sets well. Plant the tree at the same depth as it was in the pot. If planting empty-rooted trees you will see a sign of natural soil just above the roots, indicating the correct depth for planting. Spread a layer of 8cm/ 3in mulch around the base of the tree, but do not touch the main trunk. A mulched circle of about 1m/3ft will suffice. This will retain moisture in the soil below and help the tree a lot to fix well. Very good water immediately after planting. The stake of the tree for the first time his life on a portaitoi Gisela 5. On the portaitoi! Colt the tree will only need to lurk for the first two years of life. In the first summer after planting the tree, water well if conditions become dry. Prune Stella in the first year according to the instructions of the suppliers. Annual plum immediately after flowering in subsequent years at the end of July. See our detailed article on cutting cherry. An annual mulch in late spring will help preserve moisture and even supply water. If any pests or diseases occur treat them as soon as possible. Check out our cherry pests and diseases page for detailed information on identifying and treating problems. Problems.

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