



Terms used in this booklet

- Bud** – a little lump on a shoot that will grow either a leaf or a flower
- Central leader** – a tree trained with one main stem or trunk
- Cordon** – a fruit tree grown as a main stem with spurs but no side branches
- Deciduous** – leaves fall off the tree in winter
- Espalier** – a fruit tree trained to grow with horizontal branches flat against a wall or fence, or on wires
- Evergreen** – has leaves all year round
- Fan** – the shape of one method of growing fruit trees on wires against a wall or fence
- Forest gardening** – using all the space around and under trees, including vertical space, to grow more plants
- Frost tender** – a plant that gets damaged by frost
- Fruiting arm** – a main branch that grows sideways from the leader
- Graft** – fusing a piece of living tissue from the shoot of one plant onto the root system and stem of another plant
- Grafting union** – the place where the new tissue was fused to the rootstock tissue
- Hardwood cutting** – a piece of a plant that is cut at the end of the growing season, when the new growth has matured
- Head back** – cut a shoot back to a suitable bud
- Lateral** – a thin, fruit-producing side shoot
- Leaders** – strong upright stems that sprout from the central stem and form the main framework of the tree – there might be one central leader or several leaders
- Microclimate** – the climate conditions in a smaller area that are noticeably different from the rest of the area
- Mulch** – a layer of organic matter (e.g. straw, compost, shredded material) spread over the soil to retain moisture and suppress weeds
- Mummified fruit** – the shrivelled, brown fruit left on the tree after the harvest is finished
- Pollinate** – pollen is transferred from one flower to another, which fertilises the flower so it can turn into a fruit
- Prune** – deliberately cut the plant in certain places to control its size and shape, and to encourage the development of more fruiting wood
- Rootstock** – the living roots and stem of a plant that has tissue from a different plant grafted onto it to grow into the upper form of the plant
- Self-fertile** – the flowers are fertilised by the pollen from the same plant, which means they don't need a different variety to pollinate them and form fruit
- Spurs** – short, stubby clusters of fruit buds growing on leaders and fruiting arms
- Sucker** – shoot growing from the base of the tree
- Thinning cut** – cut a shoot right back to where it sprouts from the branch or trunk, in order to thin out some of the growth
- Vase** – a tree trained with several upright leaders creating a 'bowl' shape in the centre