

**NPI Name:** Standard fruit tree

**NPI Code:** SFT

**NPI Payment:** Year 1: £15.06 per tree

**NPI Aim(s):**

To conserve local history, ensure the survival of old fruit varieties and enhance the visual and historical value of the landscape and improve biodiversity. Also to facilitate remedial management of EFS(H) sites and contribute to the conservation and sequestration of carbon.

**Scheme Applicability:**

Wider – EFS(W)  Higher – EFS(H)  Group – EFS(G)

**This NPI is:**

Permanent  Rotational

**NPI Description and Outcome:**

‘Standard fruit trees’ are eligible where they will maintain and enhance the historical and visual value of EFS(H) sites and are included in the site specific Remedial Management Plan (ssRMP). Planting the standard fruit trees will facilitate implementation of the ssRMP.

**Trees Permitted:**

**Minimum** 1 **Maximum** Not Applicable\*

\*DAERA reserves the right to limit a Higher Level agreement value where it considers appropriate to ensure value for money.

## Requirements and Controls:

Code	Non-productive investment requirements (capital works)	Control type <sup>1</sup>		
		Admin	CwRS	OTSC
SFT1C	The planting of all 'Standard fruit trees' must be completed by the end of Year 1.	✓	✓	✓
SFT2C	The claimed number of 'Standard fruit trees' must be planted in the fields where they have been approved.	✓	✓	✓
SFT3C	The newly planted 'Standard fruit trees' must comply with the Specification outlined below.			✓
SFT4C	Field records must be kept detailing location, number and date(s) planted for each 'Standard fruit tree'.	✓		✓

<sup>1</sup> The possible control types for each requirement may be:

'Admin' – administrative checks, 'CwRS' – Control with Remote Sensing, 'OTSC' – On-the-Spot Check

## Specification:

'Standard fruit trees' must be:

- approved fruit tree varieties (see Tables 1 - 5 below);
- grafted apple trees grown on standard or half-standard rootstock (MM106, MM111 or M116);
- grown on the rootstocks listed in Table 5 below for cherry, pear, damson and plum trees;
- protected from grazing livestock;
- successfully established; and
- planted and maintained as detailed in the ssRMP, for EFS(H) sites.

## Further Advice:

If you intend to complete this NPI on a march boundary, you should ensure that you have fully discussed and agreed that you can carry out the NPI requirements and controls on the march boundary with the person who has control of the neighbouring land.

Approval should be sought from DFI TransportNI before 'Standard fruit trees' are planted along a roadway.

Weed control should be carried out before and after planting until the 'Standard fruit trees' become established. The use of herbicides/pesticides may only be applied if justified as part of the ssRMP and implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

Plant bare-rooted 'Standard fruit trees' between early November and mid-March, but not when the ground is frozen or waterlogged.

Flexible and adjustable rubber tree ties should be used to tie the 'Standard fruit trees' to a stake.

'Standard fruit trees' should not be planted beneath or within 20 m of overhead power lines, or other overhead and underground services, close to buildings or where they would interfere with future farm development.

'Standard fruit trees' should not be planted near roadsides, at lane or road junctions where the line of vision could be obstructed.

Replace dead 'Standard fruit trees' in the following planting season.

Planting guidelines:

1. Keep 'Standard fruit trees' roots moist at all times.
2. Make the planting hole big enough for the 'Standard fruit trees' roots.
3. Plant 'Standard fruit trees' at the same depth at which they were growing in the nursery, shown by a lighter soil mark on the stem close to the roots.
4. Plant 'Standard fruit trees' with the stems upright.
5. 'Standard fruit trees' may need to be supported by tying the tree to a stake.
6. Firm the soil around the 'Standard fruit trees' by treading it well with your heel.
7. During prolonged dry spells, 'Standard fruit trees' may require watering.

## **Plant health**

Experience of diseases like *Chalara* dieback in ash and *Phytophthora ramorum* in larch has highlighted the impact that introduced plant pests and diseases can have on the environment.

When sourcing plants for planting, reduce the risk of introducing or spreading plant pests and diseases by sourcing from within a reputable supply chain.

Further information on plant and tree health is available on the DAERA website at:

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/plant-and-tree-health>

**Table 1: Heritage apple varieties of Northern Ireland approved as ‘Standard fruit trees’**

Before purchasing your apple trees check with your supplier that the variety is available on standard or half-standard rootstocks MM106, MM111 or M116. Remember to plant at least three varieties of apple in apple-only orchards. Dual means used for both cooking and dessert. All apples can be used for making cider.

<b>Traditional area</b>	<b>Variety</b>	<b>Use</b>
Antrim	Barnhill Pippin	Dual
	Gibby's apple	Dessert
	Honey Ball	Dessert
	Kerry Pippin	Dessert
	Martin's seedling	Cooking
	Ross Nonpareil	Dessert
	White Russet	Dessert
Armagh	April Queen	Dessert
	Barnhill Pippin	Dual
	Buttermilk Russet	Dessert
	Gibby's apple	Dessert
	Keegan's Crab	Dessert
	Kemp	Dessert
	Reid's Seedling	Dessert
	Sovereign	Dessert
	Strippy	Dessert
	Widow's Friend	Dessert
Down	Ecklinville Seedling	Cooking
Derry/Londonderry	Ballyfatten	Cooking
	Kemp	Dessert
	White Russet	Dessert
Fermanagh	Buttermilk Russet	Dessert
	Greasy Pippin	Dessert
	Summer John	Dessert
Tyrone	Green Chisel	Dessert
	Greasy Pippin	Dessert
	Martin's seedling	Cooking
	Thompson's Apple	Dessert
N. Ireland wide	Turkey Willoughby	Dessert
	Ahern Beauty	Cooking
	Ballyfatten	Cooking
	Dockney	Cooking

**Table 2: Irish heritage apple varieties approved as standard fruit trees**

Before purchasing your apple trees check with your supplier that the variety is available on standard or half-standard rootstocks MM106, MM111 or M116. Remember to plant at least three varieties of apple in apple-only orchards. Dual means used for both cooking and dessert. All apples can be used for making cider.

<b>Variety</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Variety</b>	<b>Use</b>
Appletown Wonder	Dual	Irish Molly	Dessert
Ard Cairn Russet	Cooking	Irish Peach	Dessert
Ballinora Pippin	Dessert	Irish Pitcher	Dessert
Ballyvaughan Seedling	Cooking	Kilkenny Permain	Dual
Beauty of Ballintaylor	Dual	Lady's Finger	Dessert
Bloody Butcher	Dual	Leitrim Red / Red Victoria	Cooking
Brown Crofton	Dessert	Leixlip	Cooking
Cabbage Stalk	Dual	Lough Key Crab	Cooking
Cavan Rose	Dual	Lough Tree	Dessert
Cavan Strawberry	Cooking	Mrs Perry	Dual
Cavan Sugarcane	Dessert	Munster Tulip	Dessert
Cavan Wine	Cooking	Peche Melba	Dessert
Clearheart	Dual	Rawley's seedling	Dessert
Councillor	Dual	Red Brandy	Dessert
Davy Apple	Dessert	Richardson	Dessert
Dick Davies	Dessert	Scarlet Crofton	Dessert
Eight square	Dessert	Sheep's Snout	Dual
Farrell	Dessert	Valentine	Cooking
Finola Lee	Dessert	White Crofton	Dessert
Franks seedling	Dual	White Moss	Dessert
Gibbon's Russet	Dessert	Yellow Clare	Dessert
Glenstal Cooker	Cooking	Yellow Pitcher	Dessert
Golden Royal	Dessert		

**Table 3: Rare or unusual apple varieties approved as standard fruit trees**

Before purchasing your apple trees check with your supplier that the variety is available on standard or half-standard rootstocks MM106, MM111 or M116. Remember to plant at least three varieties of apple in apple-only orchards.

Dual means used for both cooking and dessert. All apples can be used for making cider.

<b>Variety</b>	<b>Use</b>
Beauty of Bath	Dessert
Devonshire Quarrenden	Dessert
Gascoyne Scarlet	Dual
Gladstone	Cooking
Golden Spire	Dessert
Golden Noble	Cooking
Keswick Codlin / Barron Cocagee	Cooking
Lady Sudeley	Dessert
Lord Derby	Dessert
Miller's Seedling	Dessert
Norfolk Royal	Dessert
Northern Greening	Cooking
Ribston Pippin	Dessert
Summer Stibbert	Dessert

**Table 4: Heritage varieties of other fruits that are approved as standard fruit trees**

Note that Perry is also known as 'pear cider'.

<b>Fruit</b>	<b>Variety</b>	<b>Use</b>
Cherry	Black Oliver	Eating
	Early Rivers	Eating
	Knight's Early Black	Eating
	Morello	Cooking
	Napoleon Bigarreau	Eating
	Roundel Heart	Eating
Pear	Black Worcester	Cooking/Perry
	Catillac	Cooking/Perry
	Conference	Dessert
	Jargonelle	Perry
	John Wesley	Cooking
Damsons	Bullace	Cooking
	Farleigh	Cooking
	Damson Merryweather	Cooking
	Prune Damson	Cooking
Plum	Czar	Cooking
	Horse Bob	Cooking
	Marjorie's Seedling	Cooking
	Old Greengage	Dessert
	Purple pershore	Cooking
	Victoria	Dual
	Dundale Plum	Cooking
	Pershore	Cooking

**Table 5: Approved rootstocks for traditional varieties of other fruit trees**

<b>Pear</b>	<b>Plum &amp; Damson</b>	<b>Cherry</b>
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Jaspi	Colt
BA29	Brompton	Gisela 6
<b>Quince A.</b>	St. Julien A	F12/1