Baldwin Pear  
*Pyrus communis 'Baldwin'*

Many people who own orchards have rediscovered that the delicious, and juicy Baldwin Pear Tree is absolutely perfect in every way. Many Baldwin Pear Trees have been planted from South Texas to Georgia to Northern Florida. It is considered a prize in the South where fire blight is a problem. Do not let pears ripen on the tree. Harvest them when the pear is yellow green, mature, but still hard. Pears can be ripened at room temperature in a few days to a few weeks.

Cultivar: Baldwin

Family: *Rosaceae*

Size: to 25 feet

Spread: 15 to 20 feet

Characterisitcs: High Maintenance

Blooms: Early to Late Spring

Hardiness: Zones 5-9

Light: Full sun

Best grown in well-drained humusy loams with medium moisture in full sun. More tolerant of heavy clays that many other types of fruit tree. A slightly acid soil suits pears best and a very alkaline soil should be avoided as, in such conditions, pears suffer badly from iron deficiency. Plant two or more varieties for best cross-pollination. Early spring flowers may be damaged by frosts. Planting early, midseason and late varieties extends the harvest period over several months. Trees may not bear fruit until 4-5 years after planting. Very susceptible to fireblight, particularly in years with warm and wet spring weather. Additional disease problems include anthracnose, canker, scab and powdery mildew. Insect visitors include pear psylla, codling moth and borers. Do not let pears ripen on the tree. They will ripen at room temperature over a period of a few days to a few weeks.

**January**  
Major removal of twigs and branches or before Spring  
Weed as needed  
Apply 6-6-6 or 8-8-8 fertilizer to Pears

**February**  
Major removal of twigs and branches or before Spring
Weed as needed
Check Irrigation to ensure working/make repairs

March
Apply general garden fertilizer to Plum tree
Weed as needed

April
Weed, as needed
Apply Azalea fertilizer to Blueberry shrubs, @ ½ lb per 3’ of shrub??

May
Weed as needed
Apply 6-6-6 or 8-8-8 fertilizer to Nectarine
Check Irrigation to ensure working/make repairs

June
Summer pruning to include water sprouts, and fire-blight-infected wood.
Apply 6-6-6 or 8-8-8 fertilizer to Pears
Apply general garden fertilizer to Plum tree
Apply Azalea fertilizer to Blueberry shrubs, @ ½ lb per 3’ of shrub
Weed as needed

July
Remove about 1/4 to 1/5 of the oldest canes (usually 1 to 3 of the oldest canes.
Apply 6-6-6 or 8-8-8 fertilizer to Nectarine
Weed as needed

August
Apply Azalea fertilizer to Blueberry shrubs, @ ½ lb per 3’ of shrub
Weed as needed
Check Irrigation to ensure working/make repairs

September
Weed as needed

October
Weed as needed
Apply Azalea fertilizer to Blueberry shrubs, @ ½ lb per 3’ of shrub

November
Weed as needed

December
Weed as needed
Pest/Disease Management Issues/Pears

Disease problems include anthracnose, canker, scab and powdery mildew. Insect visitors include pear psylla, coddling moth and borers Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora). Light pruning, pruning of dead limbs and frequent removal of leaf and limb debris should occur on a regular basis.