

into a mixture of sand and peat. and remove the rest. Insert the cut branch top two or so pairs of leaves scatterers. Keep the scatters. Select a branch which three to four nodes (growing points) and cut it with a clean pair of secateurs. Limau purut can be propagated by stem cuttings. Plants such as Guava and

Stem Cutting Propagation by

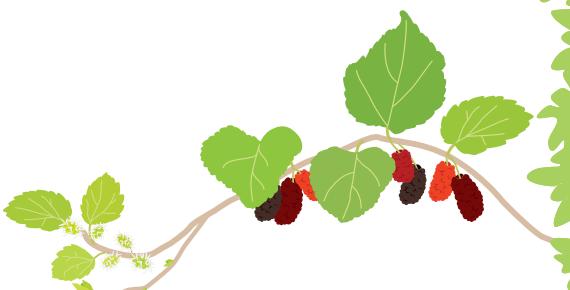
level for at least three to four months.



Plants such as Custard Apple,



Know 10 Fruit Trees

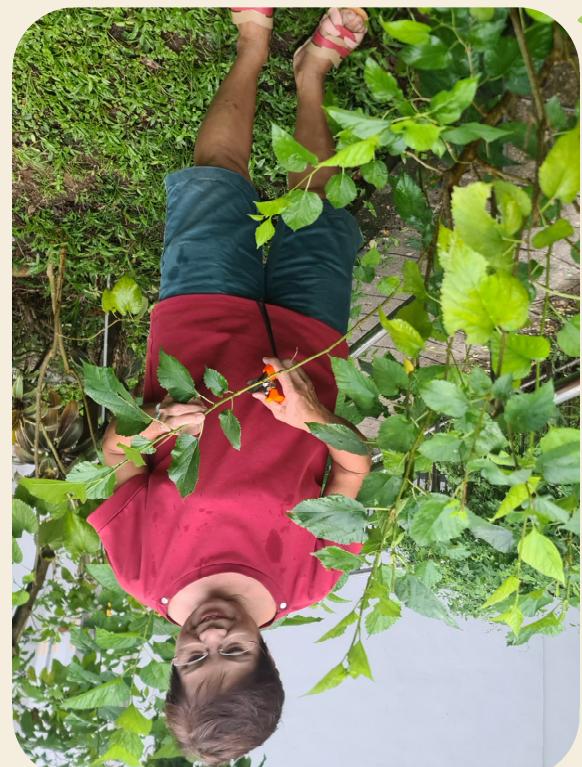


- Shape the trees
- Increase light penetration and air circulation within reach to allow easier harvesting of fruits
- Keep these fruit trees at a reasonable height
- Encourage the production of more flowers, flower buds or fruits
- Damaged and diseased branches
- Improve overall tree health by removing misinternode and help to:

Plant Care - Pruning

Pruning is an important part of plant propagation plants vegetatively! Here are some ways you can propagate plants. The new plants retain the characteristics of the parent plant. This involves removing parts of a parent plant to create new plants. Vegetative propagation is advantageous as it takes a shorter time for plants to reach maturity, propagates seed vegetatively. This involves removing seeds, many fruit trees can be

Vegetative Propagation



without a ladder.

be too high up to reach and maintain. The fruits may even challenge for gardeners to prune mature, and become a great to 4 m or even taller as they

Many fruit trees can easily grow up

Why Grow Dwarf Fruit Trees?

This brochure features 10 of the most commonly cultivated 'dwarf edible fruit trees' in Singapore. This term generally refers to trees that produce fruits that can be eaten such as Kedondong, Belimbing and Chiku.

There are numerous varieties of dwarf edible fruit trees that can be grown in Singapore. We hope that this brochure will encourage you to try growing these edibles on your own or in your community garden!

About Community in Bloom

Community in Bloom (CIB) is a programme that was launched by the National Parks Board (NParks) in 2005. It aims to nurture a gardening culture among Singaporeans by encouraging and facilitating community gardening efforts. It is also an opportunity to build community bonds and strengthen social resilience in our City in Nature.



Share your love for nature and animals at
#NParksBuzz #AnimalBuzzSG

In support of:



For more information, visit our website at www.nparks.gov.sg/cib or email us at CommunityInBloom@nparks.gov.sg

For more gardening resources and tips, visit go.gov.sg/gardening-resources

To learn more about our City in Nature, scan the QR code or visit www.nparks.gov.sg/about-us/city-in-nature



Custard Apple

Chiku



Scientific Name
Manilkara zapota

Plant Characteristics

The Chiku is a tree that can grow up to 30 m tall. It has glossy leaves that grow in a spiral arrangement. The flowers are bell-shaped and light green in colour. It has round fruits that are brown in colour, with yellowish-brown flesh.

Cultivation and Plant Care

As the Chiku plant is tolerant of soils with high salt content, it can be grown on a variety of soil types, ranging from dry to fertile loamy and well-draining, under full sun conditions and along coastal areas. It can be propagated by seed or grafting.

Uses

The Chiku is grown for its edible fruit that is described to have a sweet, pear-like flavour. It can be eaten raw or included in desserts such as kulfif, which is an aromatic frozen dairy dessert originating from India.



Scientific Name
Annona squamosa

Plant Characteristics

The Custard Apple is a small tree that can grow up to 10 m tall. It has fragrant yellowish-green flowers that hang downwards. The fruits are round with a knobby surface and turn from light green to dark purplish-brown when ripe. The pulp is white, surrounding black inedible seeds.

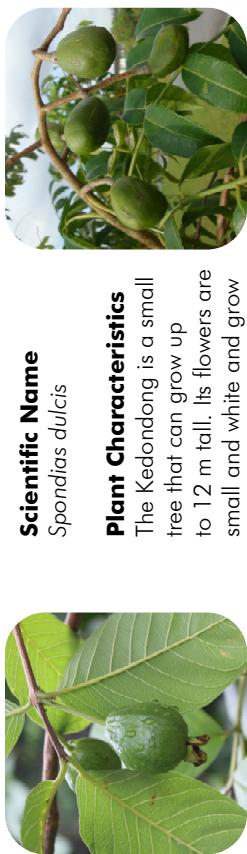
Cultivation and Plant Care

The Custard Apple can be grown on a variety of soil types with good drainage, ranging from dry to fertile loamy soils, under full sun conditions with moderate watering. It is usually propagated by seed or grafting.

Uses

The Custard Apple can be consumed raw and is described to have a creamy taste. In Malaysia, the pulp is added into desserts such as milk and ice cream for its flavour.

Kedondong



Scientific Name
Spondias dulcis

Plant Characteristics

The Kedondong is a small tree that can grow up to 12 m tall. Its flowers are small and white and grow in clusters. The fruits are round or egg-shaped and ripen from green to golden yellow, with a crispy pulp.

Cultivation and Plant Care

The Kedondong tree can be grown on well-draining soils, under full sun conditions with moderate watering. It can be propagated by seed or grafting.

Uses

The ripe fruits of the Kedondong can be consumed raw or cooked to add flavour to soup, and even made into juice. The unripe fruits can be pickled and are also used in the local Malay dish rojak. The young leaves are also consumed raw, steamed, or cooked with meat.

Lima Purut

Lime



Scientific Name
Citrus aurantiifolia

Plant Characteristics

The Lime is a medium-sized shrub or a small tree that can grow up to 4 m tall. The flowers are small, fragrant, and whitish with a purple tint. The small round fruits turn from green to pale yellow when they ripen.

Cultivation and Plant Care

The Lime can be grown on well-draining soil, under full sun conditions with moderate watering. It is usually propagated by seed or grafting.

Uses

The Lime fruit can be used to add flavour to meat and fish dishes, often in the form of pickles and sauces. The fruit can be preserved in brine or vinegar, and its juice is also often used in various types of beverages.

Cultivation and Plant Care
The Limeau purut can be grown on moist to fertile loamy soils, under full sun to semi-shade conditions, and with moderate watering. It can be propagated by seed and stem cutting.

Uses

The Limeau purut is often grown for its various culinary uses. The leaves add a lemony flavour to several Southeast Asian dishes such as Thai tom yum soup. Aside from being added to thirst-quenching juice mixes, the fruits are also served as condiments alongside Malay dishes such as mee rebus or the Peranakan mee siam.

Malay Gooseberry



Scientific Name
Phyllanthus acidus

Plant Characteristics

The Malay Gooseberry is a small tree that can grow up to 9 m tall. It has small reddish-brown inflorescence. The fruits are small and grow in clusters, turning a pale yellow when they ripen.

Cultivation and Plant Care

The Malay Gooseberry tree can be grown on a variety of soil types, ranging from moist and well-draining to fertile loamy, under full sun to semi-shade conditions with good drainage, and with moderate watering. It can be propagated by seed and grafting.

Uses

The flesh of the Soursop fruit has a stringy texture and can be eaten raw. It is described to have a similar flavour profile to a strawberry and apple mixture. The fruit can be used as an ingredient in desserts or beverages commonly sold at our local hawker centre drink stalls, such as a blended fruit smoothie.

Soursop



Scientific Name
Annona muricata

Plant Characteristics

The Soursop is a shrub or small tree that can grow upto 10 m tall. The leaves and yellow cone-shaped flowers occur along the trunk and branches and emit a pungent odour. The ripened fruits are dark green and covered with soft spines.

Cultivation and Plant Care

The Soursop plant can be grown on most soil types with good drainage, under full sun to semi-shade conditions, and with moderate watering. It can be propagated by seed and grafting.

Uses

The fruit of the White Mulberry can be consumed raw, and is described to have a sweet and tart taste. It is usually used as an ingredient in pastries such as pies or flavourings in desserts like sorbet and ice cream.

White Mulberry



Scientific Name
Morus alba

Plant Characteristics

The White Mulberry is a small tree that can grow up to 15 m tall. The leaves are glossy and can be hairless or rough with small raised dots on the upper surface. The leaves' lower surface is hairless or hairy along the veins. The oblong, fleshy fruits are black, pink or white.

Cultivation and Plant Care

The White Mulberry can be grown on a variety of soil types, ranging from moist and well-draining to fertile loamy, under full sun conditions with moderate watering. It can be propagated by seed.

Uses

The fruit of the Kedondong can be consumed raw or cooked to add flavour to soup, and even made into juice. The unripe fruits can be pickled and are also used in the local Malay dish rojak. The young leaves are also consumed raw, steamed, or cooked with meat.