

Science Kids is the online home of science & technology for children around the world. Learn more with our fun science fair project ideas. If you're looking for a specific topic then head over to our topic section. Find resources on a range of different science topics covering everything from plants to space, animals, chemistry, biology and more! Science facts Enjoy a wide range of information and fun science facts that are sure to surprise and amaze you. Technology facts featuring robots, cell phones, computers, the Internet and more. Animal facts Animals are an endless source of amazing facts. Find out what makes sharks, dogs and other animals so special. Chemistry facts. Earth factsOur earth is a fascinating place that is home to such wonders as volcanoes, rivers, deserts and more. Scientist factsFind out more about the scientists who changed the world we live in thanks to their research and discoveries. Space facts Enjoy our space facts and learn the truth behind some of the mysteries that relate to distant stars and galaxies. Planet facts Focus on the planets that share our solar system, read amazing facts about Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and more. Funny facts Relax and enjoy the funny side of science with some crazy facts and information that will bring a smile to your face. Experiments are an awesome part of science that allow students of all ages to engage in fun and exciting hands on learning experiments are an awesome part of science that allow students of all ages to engage in fun and exciting hands on learning experiment with different things and see what happens, which substances react with each other and which don't? Were your results surprising or as expected? Give some of these fun science and technology videos that feature the best experiments, processes, chemical reactions, projects, facts and general information that science has to offer. These entertaining videos will help you learn while having fun at the same time! Check out this amazing video of an intelligent dolphin as it plays with bubble rings, performing a number of impressive under water tricks. Enjoy this fun egg experiment video which involves an egg being sucked into a bottle, do you think you can figure out why it happens?Make the most of our fun lesson plans, classroom activities, free teacher resources and educational ideas.Help students find out what makes animals & plants special, how magnets work, the importance of recycling, biology basics, the difference between an acid and a base, how the dinosaurs lived and much more.Find a variety of subjects including:Put on your safety glasses & lab coat and get to work on a fun science fair project. Enjoy following our ideas or use them as inspiration for your own research. Science is a fascinating subject, there are many great ideas that will help you make a great science fair project. What kind of interesting questions can you answer? A few of our ideas for science fair projects: Take some time out to enjoy the lighter side of science. Science Jokes Enjoy a range of classic science jokes. Weird Science Science images, pictures, photos, drawings and diagrams.Perfect for science lessons, projects and presentations, the images are free to use however you please.Find science pictures covering everything from chemistry to space, experiments, biology, weather, animals, technology and more.Apple trees are hugely popular, and thousands of apple cultivars exist worldwide. Most apple trees planted nowadays are grafted, but you can grow an apple tree from seed if you so desire. The main question is why you would grow an apple tree from seed. It requires a great deal of patience and represents a big gamble because there is no guarantee of a satisfying result. It can be a fun experiment to grow an apple tree from seed. It requires a great deal of patience and represents a big gamble because there is no guarantee of a satisfying result. It can be a fun experiment to grow an apple tree from seed. It requires a great deal of patience and represents a big gamble because there is no guarantee of a satisfying result. of cultivating plants in unorthodox ways from scraps usually thrown in the trash. If you do have an apple tree from seed, we outline five steps to follow to boost your chance of success. You may like Can you grow an apple tree from seed? Yes, you can grow an apple tree from seed. But a better question is whether the endeavour is worthwhile. It is not a quick and simple way to grow fruit trees and the result will be unpredictable. Steve Frecon, a third-generation apple farmer at Frecon Farms in Pennsylvania, claims it is nearly impossible to grow a predictable quality apple from seed. The seeds in your Honeycrisp or Gala or other apple that you eat at home contain the genetic material of over 6,800 named varieties in addition to many unnamed varieties, he says. Like a new baby is not an identical clone of either parent but a blend of each parent and the child's ancestors, an apple seed is very much the same. There is little guarantee that the apples that may grow on the tree are the same as the type you ate. Indeed, there is a high risk the apples will be inedible. Given that it can take 7-10 years to get any fruit, do not grow an apple tree from seed if you are after consistent, delicious fruits year. You can experiment and have fun with growing apples from seeds. But if you want to plant a fruit tree to give you a particular apple variety, it is much better to buy grafted trees - these are commonly available from nurseries, garden centers and online. How to grow an apple tree from seed, following these five steps can help to give you a favorable outcome. 1. Dry the seeds After extracting the seeds from your chosen apple, they must be cleaned and dried before sowing. Carefully remove any pieces of fruit on the seeds and lay the apple seeds out for a few days to air dry them. It is advisable to start several seeds from different types of apples to increase your chances of success. 2. Stratify the seeds and lay the apple seeds need a period of cold stratification to mimic winter and encourage the seeds to germinate. This can be easily achieved at home by putting them in a refrigerator to simulate cold winter temperatures. Put them in the refrigerator between two damp paper towels, and the seed should sprout within two weeks to two months, recommends Lisa Tadewaldt, tree expert and founder at Urban Forest Pro. Place the paper towels in a sealable container and check regularly to keep them moist. An alternative to paper towels is to put the seeds in damp peat moss. It requires patience as apple seeds can take up to 90 days to germinate. Dont expect them all to germinate as the success rate may only be around 30 per cent. Once they sprout it is time to plant them, adds Lisa.3. Plant the sprouted seed. Place the seed in the hole, lightly cover it with soil and water well.4. Give them light and warmthPut the container somewhere warm and light, such as in a greenhouse or on a bright windowsill. The ideal soil temperature would be 40-50F. If your home has an ambient temperature of around 68F your soil for germinating seeds would be in range, advises Steve Frecon of Frecon Farms. An ideal spot will get around 12 hours of bright, indirect light. Avoid baking them in direct sunlight and use grow lights to supplement natural levels if required. Keep a close eye on when to water plants to maintain consistent moisture. Steve adds: Keep the soil is too wet the seed will rot and if too dry the seed will not germinate. The seedlings should appear through the soil and start developing their first leaves within a few weeks of planting. Continue to provide consistent light and moist soil as the seedling grows and move to a cold frame or cool greenhouse once it develops a few sets of true leaves. If the young apple tree outgrows its pot, transplant the seedling into a larger container. Once the seedling has reached a height of 12" and the soft tissue has begun to transform to a bark it is time to move your tree outside, recommends Steve Frecon. This can take 6-12 months from planting soil type, and a space of at least 20 feet to grow in.FAQsCan I grow apple trees from store-bought apples?You can grow an apple tree from seeds extracted from a store-bought apple. However, remember that any fruit you will get will not be the same variety as that apple. Growing any fruit tree from seed requires patience and an understanding that the eventual fruit may taste different from the original fruit. If you want to do further experiments, there are several fruits you can grow from seed. The potential options include growing a cherry tree from seed, as it takes 3-5 years to grow a peach tree from seed, as it takes 3-5 years to get the first fruits. Have you ever thought about growing an apple tree from seed, as it takes 3-5 years to get the first fruits. can grow one from seed with patience and the right steps. Unlike grafted trees, seed-grown apple trees can surprise you with different fruit sizes, tastes, and quality. But this process can be fun and rewarding if you love gardening or are just curious about nature. RELATED: How to Grow a Kiwi Tree: A Beginners GuideA vibrant cluster of red apples growing on a young apple tree in a well-maintained orchard. In this guide, well show you how to grow an apple tree from a seed. Youll learn how to prepare the seeds, care for young plants, and help your tree grow strong. Lets get started! Preparing Apple Seeds for GerminationGrowing an apple tree from seed starts with proper seed preparation. Apple seeds have a natural dormancy period and require special treatment before they can sprout. This process, called stratification, mimics the cold winter conditions needed to trigger germination. Follow these steps to prepare your apple seeds for successful growth. 1. Choosing the Right Apple Seeds will grow into healthy trees so selecting the right seeds is important. Use seeds from organic apples or apples grown without chemical treatments. Different apple varieties produce different results, so consider experimenting with multiple types. Keep in mind that apple trees grown from seed wont necessarily produce apples identical to the parent fruit. 2. Understanding the Stratification ProcessApple seeds require a cold, moist environment to break dormancy and begin germination. This simulates the natural winter cycle, ensuring the seeds are ready to sprout when planted. Without stratification, the seeds may remain dormant and fail to grow. 3. How to Stratify Apple Seeds at HomeFollow these simple steps to stratify your apple seeds: Extract and Clean the Seeds Remove seeds from the apple, rinse them, and dry them for a day. Dampen a Paper towel with water (not soaking wet, just damp). Wrap the Seeds Place the seeds inside the damp paper towel and fold it over them. Store in a Plastic Bag Put the wrapped seeds in a resealable plastic bag or airtight container. Refrigerate for 6-8 Weeks Keep the bag in the refrigerator at a temperature between 32F and 40F (0C 4C). Check for Sprouting After about 6 weeks, check the seeds for tiny root sprouts. Once sprouted, they are ready for planting. By following this stratification method, youll significantly increase your chances of successfully growing apple trees from seed. In the next step, well cover how to plant your apple seeds in soil to continue their growth journey. Planting Apple Seeds in the SoilOnce your apple seeds in soil to continue their growth journey. growth. Follow these steps to ensure your apple seeds thrive. 1. Choosing the Best Soil for Apple SeedsApple seeds need nutrient-rich, well-draining soil to grow properly. Heres what to consider: Use a loose, loamy soil mix with good aeration. A blend of garden soil, compost, and sand works well. Maintain a soil 7.0, as apple trees prefer slightly acidic to neutral soil. Avoid heavy, compacted soil that retains too much water, as this can cause root rot.2. Planting Apple Seeds in Pots vs. Directly into the garden. Planting in Pots: Ideal for better control over temperature and moisture.Direct Planting: Best if you live in a region with a long growing season and mild winters.How to Plant Apple Seeds in PotsSelect small pots or seed trays with drainage holes.Fill with moist, well-draining soil.Plant the seeds inch (1.3 cm) deep, covering lightly with soil.Place the pots in a warm, sunny location (around 6575F or 1824C).Keep the soil consistently moist but not soggy. How to Plant Apple Seeds in the GroundChoose a sunny spot in your garden with well-draining soil. Loosen the soil and add compost for better nutrients. Sow seeds inch (1.3 cm) deep and space them at least 12 inches apart. Water lightly to keep the soil damp but not soaked. Protect seedlings from pests and extreme weather using mulch or a protective cover.3. How to Water and Care for Newly Planted SeedsKeep the soil evenly moist but avoid overwatering, which can cause rot. Ensure the seeds receive 6-8 hours of sunlight daily. Once seedlings emerge, thin them out if necessary, keeping the strongest ones. Be patientgermination can take 2-4 weeks depending on conditions. By following these steps, youll set your apple seeds up for successful growth. Next, well discuss how to care for apple seeds ings once your apple seeds and started growing into seedlings. They develop into young trees they development. At this stage, young apple plants are delicate and require the right balance of light, water, nutrients, and protection. Follow these key steps to nurture your apple seedlings grow, they will eventually need more space to develop strong roots. Heres how to transplant them properly: When to Transplant: Once the seedlings reach 4-6 inches tall and have at least two sets of true leaves, they are ready for a larger pot or outdoor planting. How to Transplant: Carefully loosen the soil and lift the seedling by its base (avoid pulling the stem). Choose a larger pot or a sunny garden spot with well-draining soil. Dig a hole deeper enough for the roots and gently place the seedling inside. Fill with soil, press lightly, and water immediately. 2. Sunlight and the right temperature to grow strong: Provide at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight per day. If growing indoors, place them near a bright south-facing window or use grow lights. Maintain temperatures between 65-75F (18-24C) during the day. Avoid sudden cold drafts. 3. Common Apple Seedlings (Tall and Weak Stems): Cause: Not enough sunlight. Solution: Move seedlings to a brighter location or use grow lights.Yellowing Leaves:Cause: Overwatering or nutrient deficiencies.Solution: Allow soil to dry slightly between waterings and use a diluted fertilizer.Damping Off Disease (Seedling Suddenly Wilts and Dies):Cause: Fungal infection due to overly damp soil and poor airflow.Solution: Use well-draining soil avoid overwatering, and ensure good ventilation. Pests (Aphids, Spider Mites, Caterpillars): Cause: Outdoor exposure or lack of pest control. Solution: Spray with neem oil or insecticidal soap and check for pests regularly. By providing the right care, sunlight, and protection, your apple seedlings will grow strong and be ready for the next stagedeveloping into mature apple trees! Growing Apple Trees to MaturityOnce your apple seedlings have established strong roots and sturdy stems, they begin their journey to becoming mature trees. This stage requires proper care, including watering, fertilization, pruning, and protection from pests. Since apple trees grown from seed can take several years to bear fruit, patience and consistency are key.1. How Long Does It Take for an Apple Tree to Grow from seed is a long-term commitment. Heres what to expect: Apple trees grown from seed are 6-10 years to mature and produce fruit. Unlike grafted apple trees may have unpredictable fruit quality and characteristics. Growth speed depends on factors like sunlight, soil quality, climate, and care. Most commercially grown apple trees are grafted onto rootstocks to ensure specific fruit characteristics. However, if youre growing apples for fun or personal use, grafting isnt necessary. Without Grafting: Your tree will grow naturally but may not produce apples identical to the parent fruit. With Grafting: You can introduce a branch from a known apple trees to encourage strong growth and healthy fruit production, proper fertilization and pest control for Young Apple Trees to encourage strong growth and healthy fruit production. balanced 10-10-10 fertilizer in early spring and mid-summer. Use organic compost to improve soil nutrients and tree health. Avoid excessive nitrogen, as it encourages leafy growth instead of fruiting. Pest Control: Keep an eye out for common apple tree pests like aphids, codling moths, and apple maggots. Use neem oil or insecticidal soap for natural pest management.Introduce companion plants like marigolds or garlic to deter pests naturally.By following these steps, your apple tree will continue to grow strong and eventually reward you with fresh, homegrown apples! When and How Apple Trees Bear FruitGrowing an apple tree from seed requires patience, as it can take several years before the tree begins to produce fruit. Understanding the timeline and factors that influence fruiting will help you set the right expectations and provide the best care for your tree. 1. How Many Years Until an Apple Tree Bears Fruit? Apple trees grown from seed typically take 6-10 years to produce their first apples. Some trees may take even longer, depending on factors such as climate, soil quality, and care.Unlike grafted apple trees, seed-grown trees may not produce apples.Self-Pollination to set fruit, meaning they need pollen from another apple trees to successfully produce apples.Self-Pollination Varieties: Some apple trees can self-pollinate but still benefit from cross-pollination for better yield. Cross-Pollination: If your tree is not self-pollinators: Encourage bees and other pollinators by planting flowers and avoiding chemical pesticides. Tips for Encouraging Healthy Fruit ProductionTo increase your chances of getting apples, follow these key care tips: Prune the tree annually in late winter or early spring to promote healthy growth and fruiting. Provide balanced fertilization with a mix of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium to support flower and fruit development. Ensure full sun exposure, as apple trees need at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight daily for optimal fruit production. Monitor for pests and diseases like apple tree will eventually reward you with delicious homegrown apples! ConclusionGrowing an apple tree from seed is a rewarding but long-term journey that requires patience and dedication. To successfully grow your own apple tree, follow these key steps: Prepare the Seeds in Soil Choose nutrient-rich, well-draining soil and provide the right growing conditions. Care for the Seedlings Ensure proper sunlight, watering, and transplanting when needed. Grow the Tree to Maturity Fertilize, prune, and protect the tree from pests to encourage strong growth. Wait for Fruit Production Be patient, as seed-grown apple trees, those grown from seed can take 6-10 years to mature and may produce fruit different from the parent apple. However, the process is a fun and educational experience, whether youre a gardening enthusiast or simply enjoy experimenting with nature. Have you ever tried growing an apple tree from seed? Wed love to hear about your experience! Feel free to ask questions or share your progress in the comments below. Happy gardening! Discover practical and creative tips for cooking, gardening, and home hacks, find everything you need to make everyday life more enjoyable. Download Article Download Article You can grow apples from seed but keep in mind that the type of apple tree you end up with might not be the same as the seed you planted.[1] For example, if you plant a Granny Smith apple tree. It might be some other type of apple from the Granny Smith lineage. If you want to plant an apple tree from seed, there are several things you will need to do to increase your chances of success. 1 Collect two different kinds of seeds. Apple trees must be planted in pairs in order to bear fruitapple trees are not self-pollinating, so they need a different kind of apple trees must be planted in pairs in order to bear fruitapple trees must be planted in pairs in order to bear fruitapple trees are not self-pollinating. Keep in mind that growing an apple tree from the seeds you have collected does not necessarily guarantee that the tree produced from these seeds will bear fruit or be the same kind of apple. Try to pick or buy seeds of apple trees that do well in your climate zone or else your tree may die once planted outside. If you want to grow apples for their fruit, it is recommended that you buy a sapling tree from a nursery rather than growing an apple tree from seed. To learn how to transplant a young tree, click here.[2]When attempting to grow an apple tree from seed, you should also keep in mind that the tree produced will not have any dwarfing characteristics (meaning that it will grow to its ful height of about 30 feet/9 meters). If you think you have enough room in your yard for this tree, great! You should also keep in mind that trees planted from seeds could take 8 to 10 years to produce fruit, while a transplanted sapling will produce fruit in a much faster time frame.[3] 2Lay your seeds out to dry. Once you have extracted the seeds from the fruit and have gotten rid of any pieces of the fruit clinging to the seeds, you should lay them out to dry. This means simply air drying them until there is no moisture on the outside shell. Advertisement 3Cover your seeds with a damp paper towel. Place the paper towel and seeds into a sealable plastic bag, jar with a lid, or Tupperware box. Whatever your container is, make sure it can be sealed.[4]You can also use moist peat moss rather than paper towels if you have any peat moss just hanging around.4Place your seeds in the fridge. Seeds need a period of exposure to cold temperatures called after-ripening. This is essentially simulated winter. During this time, the seeds will begin to grow roots and sprout. They will need to be left in there for 70 to 80 days. Keep the temperature being 40 to 50F (4.4 to 50). If possible, do this during actual winter so that when you take the seeds out of the fridge, they will be aligned with the actual seasons. Planting your sprouts in the early spring after the last frost will have the best results. 5Check every so often to make sure the towel stays damp. It is important to keep in mind that the seeds are in the fridge, so check them daily. soil. Your seeds will need to be planted outside in a prepared seedbed or in a pot. Use a good potting mix. Apple seeds grow best in soil with a neutral pH level. Fill the pots with the soil and create a divot in the soil that is one to two times larger than the sprouted seed.[5]Do not add any fertilizer. It is not necessary, though you can add leaf mulch or compost if you want to give you seedling an extra boost. [6]3Keep the soil divots and the soil stays moist. [6]3Keep the pot at room temperature. While growing in the pot, the soil down. Water the seed and the soil stays moist. [6]3Keep the pot at room temperature. seed and soil should be kept at, or slightly higher than, room temperature. The seed should have access to sunlight for a good jact of the day, so putting it in a windowsill that gets sunlight for some of the day is a good idea.4Watch your seedling for growth. Several weeks after planting, your seeds should begin to start throwing up little leaves. From there they will grow taller and stronger. Keep them in pots until they look strong and any risk of frost has passed. If you think your seedling is outgrowing its pot, transplant it to a larger pot and keep watering it daily. Advertisement 1Pick a location for your tree(s). There are several factors that should determine the spot you plant your tree. These include sunlight, soil, and space.[7]Sunlight: Apple trees need full sun. This means that they should get six or more hours of direct sunlight every day. Where you plant your tree will depend on your locations before you plant. Soil: Apple trees dont like soggy feet. That means they need to be planted in soil that will retain moisture but does drain well. The soil should be moderately rich and have a relatively neutral pH level. Space: Because you are growing your tree from seed, it will grow to full size (meaning it can reach 20-30 feet/6-9 meters in height). You will need to make sure that it has enough space for its root system to grow. Plan to plant your tree at least 30 feet (9.1m) from another tree, particularly if you are planting two apple trees in a row.[9]2Know when the conditions are right for transplanting. Once your little sapling has gotten big enough that no one will step on it or think it is a weed, carefully transplant it without cutting off any roots. The best time of year to plant depends on your location--in Zone 8, plant in spring. once the threat of hard frost has passed.[10]3Remove any weeds in a four-foot diameter of the planting site. Dig a hole that is twice the diameter or your saplings root system. Make sure that the hole is roughly two feet (.6 meters) deep. Once you have made the hole, try to loosen the soil. 4Transplant your sapling. Gently spread out your trees roots so they are not tangled or get bunched up in the hole you have dug. Start to replace soil all around the roots. Once you have covered the roots, pat the soil down firmly to get rid of any air pockets that might be hanging out around the roots. Fill the rest of the hole with loose soil.[11]Again do not add any fertilizer or un-aged compost to the soil around the roots. trees roots.5Water the tree in well to eliminate air pockets. After you have watered your tree, spread mulch to help you sapling retain moisture. Hay, straw, or organic hardwood chips work well as apple tree mulch. The mulch should be spread in a three foot circle around the tree. Doing this will help retain moisture and keep grass from growing and competing with your young tree's roots for water and nutrients. Advertisement 1Water your tree. While the tree grows, however, you can cut back on the watering, so long as the soil continues to stay moist (but not soggy). As they grow, you will need to water them less frequently. However, in the summer, water your tree every one to two weeks.[12]During other times of the year, you can let nature do the rest, unless you live in an extremely dry area. If this is the case, keep in mind that the equivalent of an inch or two (2.5-5 cm) of water a week is ideal for the first year. Make sure you give it a good soaking, not just a sprinkle.2Ward off pests. If you live in an area with deer, you'll need to protect your tree, and long enough to cover your tree, and long enough to form a loop around the tree. Secure the wire to a post and close the loop. Watch the tree as it grows so that limbs do not become entangled in the wire. In low-pressure areas, spraying the tree with a purchased or home-brew spray may also be effective. [13] If deer are not a problem in your area, keep away rabbits and mice by placing short wire mesh around the base of the tree. Spray away insects. You might find yourself at battle with insects that are causing your fruit to become diseased. You can buy a spray at your local nursery or garden supply store to ward them off. Fight the apple tree. your trees branches in June. Coat the balls with sticky goo like Tangle Trap, which can be purchased at garden supply stores. 3Fertilize the tree after the last snow has melted away (if you get snow) but before the tree begins to produce buds. You should used at garden supply stores. a fertilizer with a nitrogen and oxide content (NPK) of 10-10-10. You should lay the fertilizer down under the canopy of the tree and should put down half a pound (.23 kg) of it for every inch (2.5 cm) of the tree's trunk diameter. Always perform a soil test before adding fertilizer. You may need to use a slow-release organic fertilizer based on your soil test results. Too much nitrogen will cause excess vegetative growth and limit fruit production.Do not use a weed-and-feed fertilizer--these sort of combination fertilizers can hurt apple trees. 4 Hold off on pruning a young tree. Prune as little as possible the first few years, so you don't delay fruit bearing. You should prune off any branches that are dead or diseased. An apple tree wants to build a lot of growth before it decides to create fruit--its way of reproducing--so let it grow till it starts to bear. Rid your young tree of misplaced buds before it decides to create fruit--its way of reproducing--so let it grow till it starts to bear. two limbs growing vertically, prune off the smaller or less-desired one so the tree can direct all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainect all of its energy towards the central leader.5Train your trees branches will need to be trainecent.5Train yo into a better angle (any angle larger than 35 degrees from the trunk). Bend a stem down so that it is almost horizontal and tie it to stakes in the ground or lower tree branches with string. Leave it tied down for a few weeks.6Thin excessive fruit. Producing too much fruit can actually be a bad thing for your treethe excess fruit can weigh the trees branches down and reduce the quality of the apples produced. You should thin out the fruit so that there are only one or two apples per cluster, and so that they are roughly six to eight inches (15-20 cm) apart.[14]7 Prune a mature tree annually. Once your tree has produced fruit and filled in, you will need to provide it with annual pruning. Do this when the tree is dormant. Cut away vigorously growing stems that grow upright (these are normally found in the higher parts of the tree). You should prune off dead, diseased, or broken branches, as well as limbs that are growing in toward the tree or that are crossing each other. Cut away any very low growing limbs--in general, your trees limb should start growing roughly 18 inches (45 cm) or higher from the ground. You should also remove weak twigs, which generally grow on the undersides of branches. Advertisement Add New Question I have some apple trees growing in a field that used to be an orchard. Is it possible to pot these trees and grow them? Andrew Carberry, MPH Food Systems and Gardening ExpertAndrew Carberry is a Food Systems Expert and the Senior Program Associate at the Wallace Center at Winrock International in Little Rock, Arkansas. He has worked in food systems since 2008 and has experience working with local and state coalitions and working with local and state coalitions. in Arkansas. He is a graduate of the College of William and Mary and holds a Masters degree in public health and nutrition from the university of Tennessee. Potting established trees is not recommended, as this would shock the roots. You could take cuttings from these trees and graft them to an appropriate root stock to establish new trees. Question Do you plant two different apple seeds in the same pot? Andrew Carberry, MPH Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems and Gardening Expert Andrew Carberry is a Food farm-to-school projects, food safety programs, and working with local and state coalitions in Arkansas. He is a graduate of the College of William and Mary and holds a Masters degree in public health and nutrition from the University of Tennessee. No. The two varieties grown should be planted at a spacing equal to their expected mature height. For standard apple trees, this is 30 feet. Question How long do apple trees live? Apple trees can live more than 50 years. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Helpful 127 Thanks Helpful 27 Thanks Helpful 285 Not Helpful 106 Show More Tips The advice in this section is based on the lived experiences of wikiHow readers like you. If you have a helpful tip youd like to share on wikiHow, please submit it in the field below. Apple trees love water so leave it in a pot with damp soil. When you keep your tree indoors, place it in darker areas because pests are drawn to the sun. Instead of paper towel, use a damp Chux cloth to help the seeds germinate faster Advertisement Thanks Advertisement Apple seeds from two different kinds of applesPotting soilA potSufficient lightWaterPaper towelsA large area to plant your trees inMulch Co-authored by: Food Systems and Gardening Expert and the Senior Program Associate at the Wallace Center at Winrock International in Little Rock, Arkansas. He has worked in food systems since 2008 and has experience working with local and state coalitions in Arkansas. He is a graduate of the College of William and Mary and holds a Masters degree in public health and nutrition from the University of Tennessee. This article has been viewed 2,175,331 times. Co-authors: 137 Updated: May 12, 2025 Views:2,175,331 times. "My apple seeds took 5 months in the fridge before sprouting. I am potting them up now and I hope for success. I am so glad you have the information I needed. I am in zone 7 (Delaware) and by following your instructions this is the first time I have ever gotten apple seeds to sprout!"..." more Share your story How to grow apple trees from seed Written by Daily Fix - Published 03-Sep-2023, last updated 07-Dec-2023 Have you ever taken a bite of a crisp, juicy apple and wondered if you could grow your own apple tree from its seeds?Imagine harvesting and eating apples from your very own apple tree from its seeds?Imagine harvesting and eating apple and wondered if you could grow your own apple tree from its seeds?Imagine harvesting and eating apple and wondered if you could grow your own apple tree from its seeds?Imagine harvesting and eating apple and wondered if you could grow your own apple tree from its seeds?Imagine harvesting and eating apple and wondered if you could grow your own apple tree from its seeds?Imagine harvesting and eating apple and wondered if you could grow your own apple tree just starting out with a green thumb, get ready to embark on an exciting journey as we delve into the art of cultivating apple trees from seed. To germinate apple seeds grab the following items: Apple seeds grab the follow drainage holes Follow these instructions to start the apple seed germination process: Rinse the apple seeds to remove any fruit residue. Place the seeds on a moist paper towel and fold it in half. Place the paper towel in a plastic bag or container with a lid. Refrigerate the seeds for 6-8 weeks. This process, called stratification, helps to break down the seed coat and promote germination. After 6-8 weeks, check the seeds for signs of sprouting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant them in pots. Fill a pot with potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the seeds and place the potting mix and water it well. Plant the potting mix and water it well. Plant the potting mix and water it well. Plant the pott should germinate within 2-4 weeks. Once the seedlings have emerged, thin them out so that there is only one seedling per pot. Continue to water and fertilize the seedlings as needed. Once the seedlings are large enough, you can pot them on into larger pots, or transplant them into the ground. Here are a few tips that should help you when trying to grow apple trees from seed: Use seeds from a variety of apples for the best chance of success. And, if you have the space, using seeds to germinate. Keep the potting mix moist but not soggy. Overwatering can cause the seeds to rot. Fertilize the seedlings every few weeks with a balanced fertilizer. Transplant the spring or autumn. Harvesting apples Apple trees grown from seed will not necessarily be true to type, meaning that the fruit they produce may not be the same variety as the parent tree they came from. Growing an apple tree from seed can be a fun and rewarding experience, especially when you have any tips on growing apple tree? Do you have any tips on growing their very own apple tree? The seed? Let us know and we can add them to this article to help other people growing their very own apple tree? apple trees from seed.Good luck, and happy germinating! apple apple tree apple pip growing apple seeds How to start a herb garden The best ways to get rid of weeds in gravel driveway Grow your own grove: A guide to propagating olive trees The complete guide to growing willow from cuttings When should summer fruiting raspberries be pruned? How to grow and look after Eucalyptus How to gain followers for a brand new Instagram account How to start a herb garden The best image format for websites? Grow your own grove: A guide to propagating olive trees Sustainable Spaces: Eco-Friendly Living on a Budget What is an Instagram Shadow Ban? The 10 best things about being self-employed Adverts Download Article You can grow apples from seed, but keep in mind that the type of apple tree you end up with a Granny Smith apple seed, you might not end up with a Granny Smith apple seed. Smith apple tree, it might be some other type of apple from the Granny Smith lineage, it you want to plant an apple tree from seed, there are several things you will need to do to increase your chances of success. ICollect two different kinds of seeds. need a different kind of apple tree to pollinate with. You can either extract the seeds from an apple you are eating, or buy apple seeds at the store. Keep in mind that growing an apple tree from the seeds you have collected does not necessarily guarantee that the tree produced from these seeds will bear fruit or be the same kind of apple. Try to pick or buy seeds of apple trees that do well in your climate zone or else your tree may die once planted outside. If you want to grow apples for their fruit, it is recommended that you buy a sapling tree from a nursery rather than growing an apple tree from seed, you should also keep in mind that the tree produced will not have any dwarfing characteristics (meaning that it will grow to its full height of about 30 feet/9 meters). If you think you have enough room in your yard for this tree, great! You should also keep in mind that trees planted from seeds could take 8 to 10 years to produce fruit, while a transplanted sapling will produce fruit in a much faster time frame.[3] 2Lay your seeds out to dry. Once you have extracted the seeds, you should lay them out to dry. This means simply air drying them until there is no moisture on the outside shell. Advertisement 3 Cover your seeds with a damp paper towel. Place the paper towel and seeds into a sealable plastic bag, jar with a lid, or Tupperware box. Whatever your container is, make sure it can be sealed.[4] You can also use moist peat moss rather than paper towel and seeds into a sealable plastic bag, jar with a lid, or Tupperware box. Whatever your container is, make sure it can be sealed.[4] You can also use moist peat moss rather than paper towel and seeds into a sealable plastic bag, jar with a lid, or Tupperware box. Whatever your container is, make sure it can be sealed.[4] You can also use moist peat moss rather than paper towel and seeds into a sealable plastic bag. period of exposure to cold temperatures called after-ripening. This is essentially simulated winter. During this time, the seeds will begin to grow roots and sprout. They will need to be left in there for 70 to 80 days. Keep the temperature being 40 to 41F (4.4 to 5C). If possible, do this during actual winter so that when you take the seeds out of the fridge, they will be aligned with the actual seasons. Planting your sprouts in the early spring after the last frost will have the best results. 5Check every so often to make sure the towel stays damp. It is important to keep the towel damp while the seeds are in the fridge, so check them daily. However, keep in mind that the seeds will not sprout while they are in the fridge. Advertisement 1Prepare your pot and soil. Your seeds grow best in soil with a neutral pH level. Fill the pots with the soil and create a divot in the soil that is one to two times larger than the sprouted seed.[5]Do not add any fertilizer. It is not necessary, though you can add leaf mulch or compost if you want to give you seedling an extra boost.2Place the seed in the divots of soil. Put the seeds into the soil divots and then cover them, making sure to gently pat the soil down. Water the seed immediately so that the soil settles around the seed and soil should be kept at, or slightly higher than, room temperature. The seed should have access to sunlight for a good part of the day, so putting it in a windowsill that gets sunlight for some of the day is a good idea.4Watch your seedling for growth. Several weeks after planting, your seeds should begin to start throwing up little leaves. From there they will grow taller and stronger. Keep them in pots until they look strong and any risk of frost has passed. If you think your seedling is outgrowing its pot, transplant it to a larger pot and keep watering it daily. Advertisement 1Pick a location for your tree(s). There are several factors that should determine the spot you plant your tree. These include sunlight, soil, and space.[7]Sunlight: Apple trees need full sun. This means that they should get six or more hours of direct sunlight every day. Where you plant your tree will depend on your location. An eastern facing slope is usually a good choice, but a north facing slope may also work.[8] Evaluate your options for possible locations before you plant. Soil: Apple trees dont like soggy feet. That means they need to be planted in soil that will retain moisture but does drain well. The soil should be moderately rich and have a relatively neutral pH level.Space: Because you are growing your tree from seed, it will grow to full size (meaning it can reach 20-30 feet/6-9 meters in height). You will need to make sure that it has enough space for its root system to grow. Plan to plant your tree at least 30 feet (9.1m) from another tree, particularly if you are planting two apple trees in a row.[9]2Know when the conditions are right for transplanting. Once your little sapling has gotten big enough that no one will step on it or think it is a weed, carefully transplant it without cutting off any roots. The best time of year to plant has gotten big enough that no one will step on it or think it is a weed, carefully transplant it without cutting off any roots. spring. once the threat of hard frost has passed.[10]3Remove any weeds in a four-foot diameter of the planting site. Dig a hole that is twice the diameter or your saplings root system. Make sure that the hole is roughly two feet (.6 meters) deep. Once you have made the hole, try to loosen the soil of the walls of the hole--this will help your trees roots to penetrate the soil. 4Transplant your sapling. Gently spread out your trees roots so they are not tangled or get bunched up in the hole with loose soil.[11]Again do not add any fertilizer or un-aged compost to the soil around your tree. The fertilizer could actually burn your grees roots.5Water the tree in well to eliminate air pockets. After you have watered your tree, spread mulch to help you sapling retain moisture. Hay, straw, or organic hardwood chips work well as apple tree mulch. The mulch should be spread in a three foot circle around the tree. Doing this will help retain moisture and keep grass from growing and competing with your tree. While the tree is still short (roughly 6-8 in/15-20 cm tall) the tree should be watered every 10 to 12 days. As the tree grows, however, you can cut back on the watering, so long as the soil continues to stay moist (but not soggy). As they grow, you will need to water them less frequently. However, in the summer, water your tree every one to two weeks.[12]During other times of the year, you can let nature do the rest, unless you live in an extremely dry area. If this is the case, keep in mind that the equivalent of an inch or two (2.5-5 cm) of water a week is ideal for the first year. Make sure you give it a good soaking, not just a sprinkle.2Ward off pests. If you live in an area with deer, you'll need to protect your young tree. Deer absolutely love to browse the buds on apple trees, in some cases they'll even damage the trunk itself. To protect your trees as they grow, cut a length of chicken wire that is tall enough to cover your tree, and long enough to form a loop around the tree. Secure the wire to a post and close the loop. Watch the tree as it grows so that limbs do not become entangled in the wire. In low-pressure areas, spraying the tree with a purchased or home-brew spray may also be effective.[13] If deer are not a problem in your area, keep away rabbits and mice by placing short wire mesh around the base of the tree. Spray away insects. You might find yourself at battle with insects that are causing your fruit to become diseased. You can buy a spray at your local nursery or garden supply store to ward them off. Fight the apple maggot. These are one of the most common plagues to the apple tree. Hang a baseball-sized red ball or two in your trees branches in June. Coat the balls with sticky goo like Tangle Trap, which can be purchased at garden supply stores. 3 Fertilize your trees when it has gotten older. Your apple trees should be fertilized each spring. Fertilize the tree after the last snow has melted away (if you get snow) but before the tree begins to produce buds. You should lay the fertilizer down under the canopy of the tree and should put down half a pound (.23 kg) of it for every inch (2.5 cm) of the tree's trunk diameter. Always perform a soil test before adding fertilizer. You may need to use a slow-release organic fertilizer based on your soil test results. Too much nitrogen will cause excess vegetative growth and limit fruit production. Do not use a weed-and-feed fertilizer. Hold off on pruning a young tree. Prune as little as possible the first few years, so you don't delay fruit bearing. You should prune off any branches that are dead or diseased. An apple tree wants to build a lot of growth before it decides to create fruit--its way of reproducing--so let it grow till it starts to bear. Rid your young tree of misplaced buds before they have the chance to grow into branches that youll just have to prune later. You will also need to prune off the smaller or less-desired one so the tree can direct all of its energy towards the central leader. This may sound odd, but your trees branches will need to be shaped to maximize the fruit the tree produces. Any branch that has an angle of 35 degrees from the trunk). Bend a stem down so that it is almost horizontal and tie it to stakes in the ground or lower tree branches with string. Leave it tied down for a few weeks.6Thin excessive fruit. Producing too much fruit can actually be a bad thing for your treethe excess fruit can weigh the trees branches down and reduce the quality of the apples produced. You should thin out the fruit so that there are only one or two apples per cluster, and so that they are roughly six to eight inches (15-20 cm) apart.[14]7 Prune a mature tree annually. Once your tree has produced fruit and filled in, you will need to provide it with annual pruning. Do this when the tree is dormant. Cut away vigorously growing stems that grow upright (these are normally found in the higher parts of the tree). You should prune off dead, diseased, or broken branches, as well as limbs that are growing in toward the tree or that are crossing each other. Cut away any very low growing limbs--in general, your trees limb should also remove weak twigs, which generally grow on the undersides of branches. Advertisement Add New Question Question I have some apple trees growing in a field that used to be an orchard. Is it possible to pot these trees and grow them? Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems Expert and the Senior Program Associate at the Wallace Center at Winrock International in Little Rock, Arkansas. He has worked in food systems since 2008 and has experience working on farm-to-school projects, food safety programs, and working with local and state coalitions in Arkansas. He is a graduate of the College of William and Mary and holds a Masters degree in public health and nutrition from the University of Tennessee. Potting established trees is not recommended, as this would shock the roots. You could take cuttings from these trees and graft them to an appropriate root stock to establish new trees. Question Do you plant two different apple seeds in the same pot? Andrew Carberry, MPH Food Systems and Gardening ExpertAndrew Carberry is a Food Systems Expert and the Senior Program Associate at the Wallace Center at Winrock International in Little Rock, Arkansas. He has worked in food systems since 2008 and has experience working with local and state coalitions in Arkansas. He has worked in food systems since 2008 and has experience working with local and state coalitions in Arkansas. health and nutrition from the University of Tennessee. No. The two varieties grown should be planted at a spacing equal to their expected mature height. For standard apple trees, this is 30 feet. Question How long do apple trees are live? Helpful 40 Thanks Helpful 23 Not Helpful 285 Not Helpful 285 Not Helpful 285 Not Helpful 106 Show More Tips The advice in this section is based on the lived experiences of wikiHow, please submit it in the field below. Apple trees love water so leave it in a pot with damp soil. When you keep your tree indoors, place it in darker areas because pests are drawn to the sun. Instead of paper towel, use a damp Chux cloth to help the seeds from two different kinds of applesPotting soilA potSufficient lightWaterPaper towels area to plant your trees inMulch Co-authored by: Food Systems and Gardening Expert This article was co-authored by Andrew Carberry, MPH. Andrew Carberry is a Food Systems Expert and the Senior Program Associate at the Wallace Center at Winrock International in Little Rock, Arkansas. He has worked in food systems since 2008 and has experience working on farm-to-school projects, food safety programs, and working with local and state coalitions in Arkansas. He is a graduate of the College of William and Mary and holds a Masters degree in public health and nutrition from the University of Tennessee. This article has been viewed 2,175,331 times. Co-authors: 137 Updated: May 12, 2025 Views:2,175,331 Categories: Growing Fruit PrintSend fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 2,175,331 times. "My apple seeds took 5 months in the fridge before sprouting. I am so glad you have the information I needed. I am in zone 7 (Delaware) and by following your instructions this is the first time I have ever gotten apple seeds to sprout!"..." more Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licenser, and indicate if changes were made a link to the licenser endorses you or your use. as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material.

If you plant an apple seed it is almost guaranteed to grow a tree of a different type of apple. Growing apple trees from seed. Growing an apple tree from an apple. If you plant an apple seed will it grow a different type of apple. type of apple.