Mayhaw



Mayhaw

- Common south of the 1,000 hour chill line
- Grow under hardwood timber in the wet floodplain soils along creeks and rivers
- Member of the Hawthorne family
- Fruit is small and apple-like and ripens during late April and early May in East Texas
- White blossoms in the Spring

Mayhaw - Varieties

- Most varieties ripen over a 10 to 30 day harvest period
- Some varieties may have 80% ripen at one time
- Super Spur and Super Berry seem to have the best yield and tree form
 - These varieties bloom early so they are best grown in central East Texas and Southeast Texas

Mayhaw - Varieties

Later blooming varieties better adapted to Northeast Texas

- Big Red
- Winnie Yellow
- Highway Red
- Highway Yellow
- T.O. Warren Superberry
- Angelina
- Harrison
- Big Mama
- #1 Big



Mayhaw – Soil Requirements

- Found in swampy areas
- Tolerant of wet soils
- Grow best in moist, well-drained soils
- Soil should have a pH 6.0 to 6.5 prior to planting

Mayhaw - Propagation

- Propagated by the seed of ripe fruits, by rooted cuttings, or by grafting the mayhaw onto a rootstock
- Many plants propagated by seed will be true to the parent type
- Mayhaw cuttings can be grafted onto any Hawthorne rootstock

Mayhaw – Fertilizer Requirements

- Established trees should receive one pound of 5-10-10 slow release fertilizer per inch of trunk diameter in February or early March
- Repeat application in late August or early September
- One year-old trees should receive ½ pound of 5-10-10 in February and ¼ pound in March and May
- Broadcast to avoid buring the roots

Mayhaw - Training

- Long-lived trees that may have a 30-foot diameter canopy and grow 30 feet tall
- Train mayhaws to a single trunk at the base
- First branches should start at 18 inches
- Occasional pruning is necessary to open to tree up for greater light penetration

Mayhaw – Insects, Disease, Pests

- Insects
 - Plum Curculio, Aphids, Flat-headed Apple Borer,
 White Flies
- Pests
 - Deer, rabbits
- Disease
 - Quince rust, Cedar-apple rust, Juniper rust

Mayhaw – Harvesting and Uses

 Harvest by placing a tarp or canvas under the tree and then shaking it to collect fruit

Can be made into jams and jellies and even

wine

