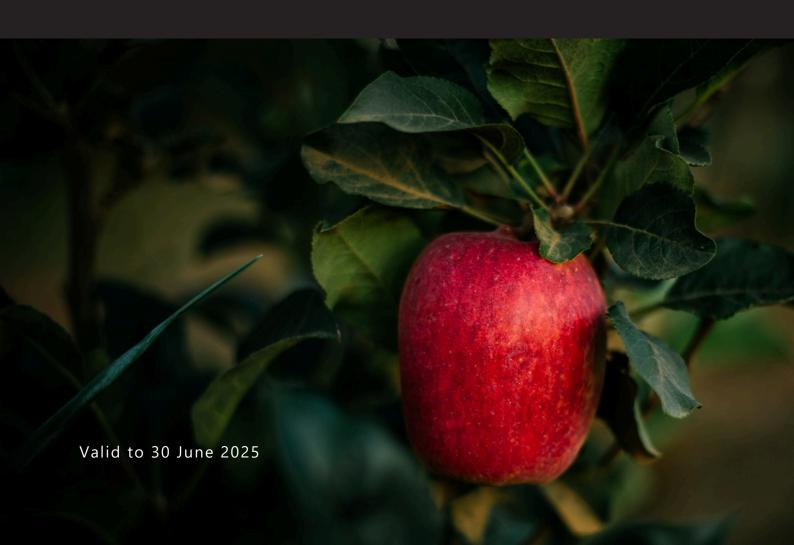




apple tree catalogue

March 2025





why it's time to invest in apple trees

At tamu tamu, we are not just growing apple trees - we're planting the seeds for Africa's sustainable future. Our focus on growing apple varieties suited to Equatorial climates empowers local farmers, supports long-term environmental sustainability, and reduces costly fresh fruit imports. We're also reducing the carbon footprint associated with long-distance food transport.

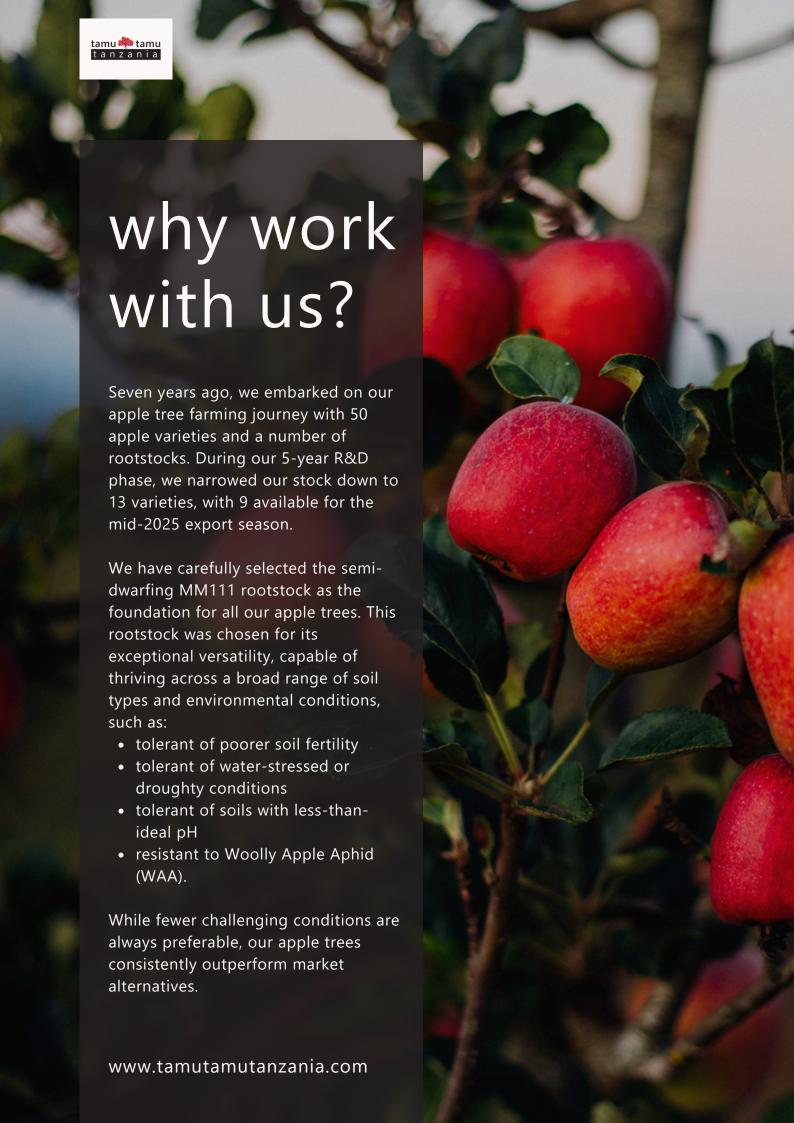
Climate-Adapted Varieties

Every farm has its own climatic challenges, which is why we've identified the most productive varieties and cultivate the best-

adapted rootstock across a range of Equatorial soil types and locations, ensuring our trees flourish even in challenging environments.

Planting a Future

Our trees are designed to bear fruit for over 50 years, so your orchards are a long-term investment that will pay dividends for generations. Whether you're a small-scale farmer seeking to invest in a future-proof crop or a commercial grower aiming to diversify your business, our trees provide the foundation for a long-term, sustainable agricultural enterprise.





how to choose your varieties

- 1. Spread production by selecting a range of early, medium and late maturing varieties where possible for a longer harvest season.
- 2. If your farm has a low altitude in a warmer area, you may be restricted to planting early maturing varieties only.
- 3. For some varieties, you need to choose complementary trees that flower at the same time to ensure pollination (see 'Pollinates with' notes for suggestions).
- 4. Our team is available to help with any questions and will provide you with support to ensure your varieties suit your climatic conditions, orchard preferences, and production goals.

early maturing



Anna

Annual Harvest	November to December
Required Elevation	1000m+
Shelf Life in Cold Storage	2-3 weeks
Chill Hours per Year	200
Pollinators	Dorsett Golden, Shell of Alabama
Look	Medium to large Red and yellow
Taste	Tart, sweet, semi-acidic

early maturing



Dorsett Golden

Annual Harvest	November to December
Required Elevation	1200m+
Shelf Life in Cold Storage	2-3 weeks
Chill Hours per Year	100
Pollinators	Anna, Shell of Alabama
Look	Medium Yellow with some pink
Taste	Crisp, firm, sweet



Shell of Alabama

Annual Harvest	November to December
Required Elevation	1200m+
Shelf Life in Cold Storage	2-3 weeks
Chill Hours per Year	200
Pollinators	Anna, Dorsett Golden
Look	Medium to large Green with some pink
Taste	Crisp, balanced sweet and tart flavour



medium maturing



Mutsu

Annual Harvest	March to April
Required Elevation	1800m+
Shelf Life in Cold Storage	8 weeks
Chill Hours per Year	300
Pollinators	Triploid (requires two other varieties) - Fuji, Cripps, Hunge, King David
Look	Medium to large Yellow-green with brown
Taste	Soft flesh, honey-sweet with sharp acidic notes



Panorama Golden

Annual Harvest	March to April
Required Elevation	1800m+
Shelf Life in Cold Storage	4 weeks
Chill Hours per Year	350
Pollinator	Self-fertile
Look	Small to medium Green-yellow
Taste	Crisp, fragrant and sweet





Fuji

Annual Harvest	March to May
Required Elevation	1600m+
Shelf Life in Cold Storage	8 weeks
Chill Hours per Year	400
Pollinators	Cripp's Red, Hunge, King David, Dixie, Enterprise, Granny Smith
Look	Medium Red with some yellow
Taste	Crisp and juicy, sweet flavour



Cripp's Red

Annual Harvest	March to May
Required Elevation	1800m+
Shelf Life in Cold Storage	8 weeks
Chill Hours per Year	400
Pollinators	Granny Smith, Hunge, Dixie, King David, Fuji
Look	Large Red and green on yellow
Taste	Crisp and juicy, tart and fragrant





Dixie Red Delight

Annual Harvest	March to May
Required Elevation	1600m+
Shelf Life in Cold Storage	4-6 weeks
Chill Hours per Year	350
Pollinators	Fuji, Cripp's Hunge, King David, Granny Smith, Enterprise
Look	Medium to large Red on yellow-green
Taste	Firm, juicy, mildly sweet, thick skin

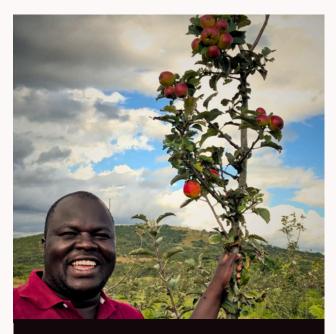


Enterprise

Annual Harvest	March to May
Required Elevation	1800m+
Shelf Life in Cold Storage	4-6 weeks
Chill Hours per Year	400
Pollinators	Fuji, Cripp's, Hunge, King David, Granny Smith, Dixie
Look	Medium to large Glossy red with yellow
Taste	Firm. Sweet, tart flavour. Spicy aroma and thick skin.



how to secure your trees today



1. Call or Email Our Team

Our Sales team are available to help you make the best decision around varieties for your climate and elevation, as well as your specific business requirements and goals.



2. Place Your Order

Confirm your order via email with our team and submit your pre-payment before 30 April to secure your trees at a 16% discount. Our team will coordinate with you on logistics and transport to your preferred location.



3. Receive Your Trees

Your young apple trees will be ready for dispatch between mid-July and early August 2025. Our team will keep you updated on your delivery timing. They should arrive to your port of entry within 7 days. In the meantime, <u>watch our educational materials on YouTube</u> to prepare your farm, which will help you achieve the best possible productivity and returns from your new trees.

tamu tamu tanzania

frequently asked questions

When and how does the tree transport take place?

All trees will be transported bare-rooted between 20 July and 10 August 2025. They live safely in cold storage for 15 days. We will organise road transport to the border for countries that share a border with Tanzania or airfreight to an airport for countries without a shared border. Costs range between US\$1-3 per tree for transport and permits / paperwork.

How do I organise tree delivery and how long does it take?

TTT will assist with paperwork, and the customer is responsible for obtaining a Plant Import Permit (PIP) from their local agricultural office. TTT will organise delivery to the most appropriate port of entry to the customer's country (road border or airport). The customer must organise transport from the port to the final destination. Transport from TTT to the port in the customer's country typically takes maximum 7 days.

How much space do the trees require?

As we use a semi-dwarfing rootstock, we recommend planting your trees in the centre of a $3m \times 3m$ square. Therefore, you can plant 450 trees per acre or 1,100 trees per hectare.

When do trees start producing and what yields can I expect?

The trees will produce fruit within the first year, but we advice removing all young fruit for the first two years. Commercial harvesting can begin in Year 3. By Year 8, your trees will reach full productivity and should yield around 30kg of apples per tree. Annual harvest will be approximately 33 tonnes per hectare (150,000-200,000 apples).



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