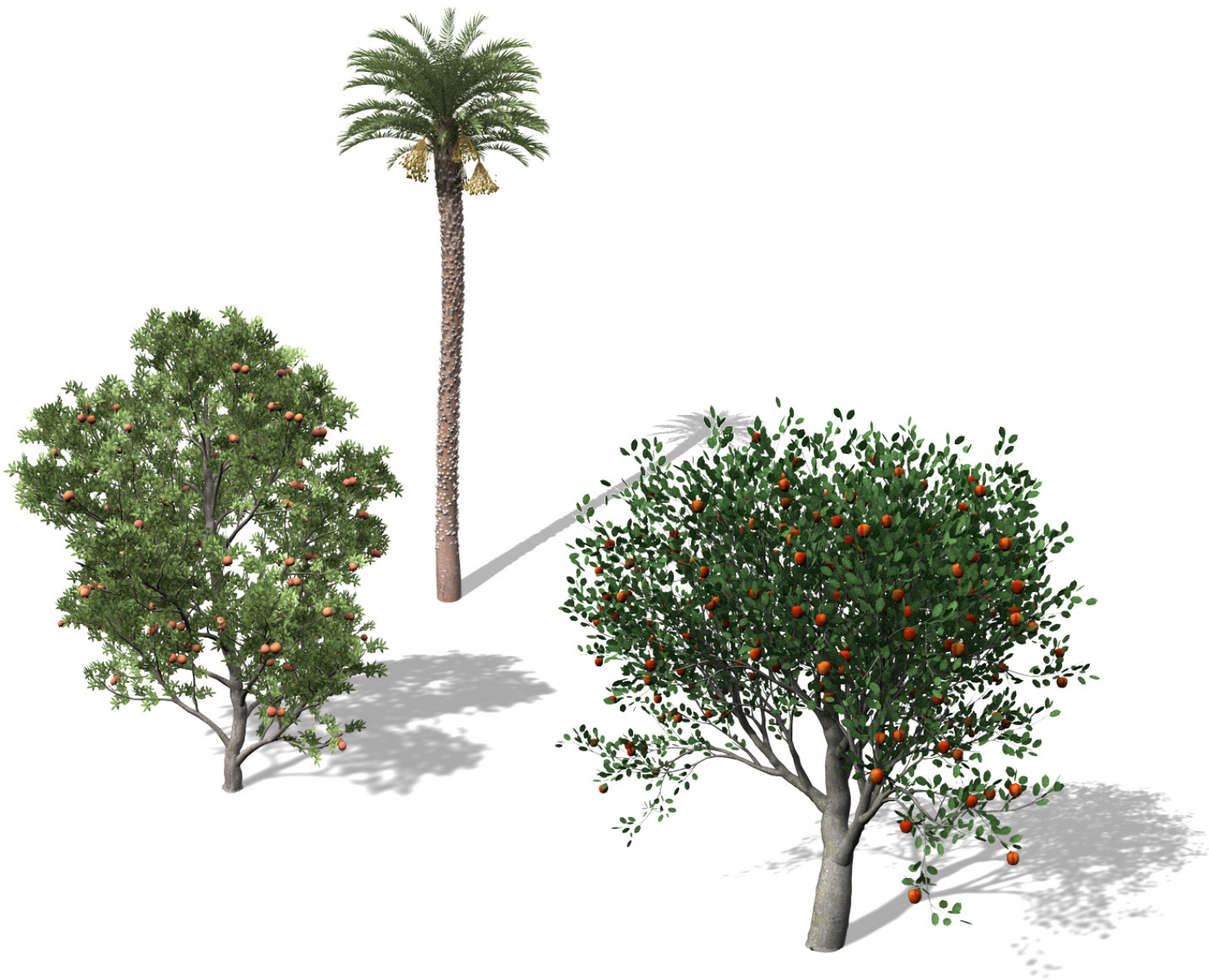


XfrogPlants | Fruit Library

Version 2.0



XfrogPlants Development

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What's New, and Usage Information for XfrogPlants Fruit Library, Version 2.0

60 XFR (Xfrog) + 60 Models of one additional 3D format are included in the /Models folder.
(You may select online at xfrog.com, or from your reseller, from most popular 3D formats, such as Maya, 3ds Max, Lightwave, CINEMA 4D, OBJ, 3ds, etc. to be the additional format included on your CDROM)

NOTE - If you purchase our DVDs, they contain ALL 3D formats listed above, inside the DVD, and more!

60 TIFF+Alpha Billboard Renders are included in the /Billboards folder.
(You can map them onto single or crossed polygons, or drag and drop them directly into background images)

60 TIFF+Alpha Perspective Renders are included in the /Perspectives folder.
(You can use their object buffer to place them into background images, ideal for quick comps)

Many Leaf and Bark and Flower Textures are replaced with Higher Quality Textures.
(A year long search and collection effort has yielded much higher texture quality than earlier efforts)

Many Models were completely rebuilt for better accuracy.
(Over the past 3 years we have greatly improved our knowledge and modeling capabilities and we have rebuilt many early models, the results of many months of efforts is Version 2.0)

Each XfrogPlants Library is now available in several more popular 3D formats.
(Maya, Vue d'Esprit, RIB, have been added to a long list of available additional 3d formats)

Each XfrogPlants Library PDF was re-created and showcases the quality of Version 2.0.
(New nicer layout and now we exhibit all Models as Perspective Renders instead of one Render per Species)

Plugins are included to import XFR into Maya, 3ds max, Lightwave, and CINEMA 4D.
(You can directly import XfrogPlants models, or edits you make in Xfrog, into the above programs)

Xfrog Software, Plugins, Demos: <http://www.xfrog.com>
Xfrog User Group: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog/>
Xfrog User Gallery: <http://www.xfrog.com/4images/>

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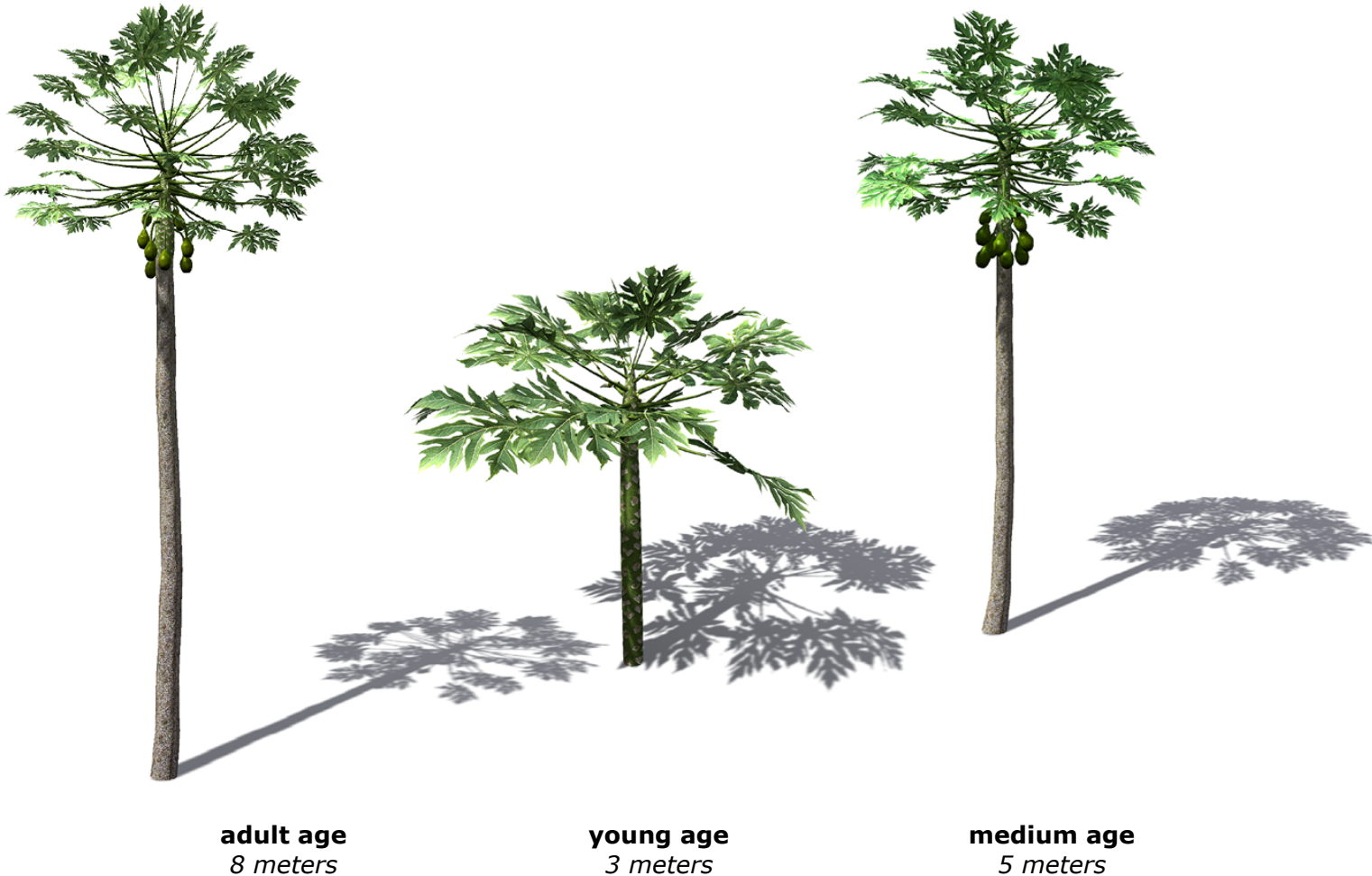
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Author

This XfrogPlants documentation was created in November 2004 by Orio Menoni.

01. Papaya

(*Carica papaya*)



Plant

Origin : tropical regions of South America

Environment : tropical forests

Climate : warm

Notes :

The Papaya is a plant with a long stem that resembles a trunk. The stem in fact does not branch: it produces a thick spreading cluster of leaves at the top.

The leaves are similar to those of the fig tree (hence the Latin name "Carica"). The green edible fruits turn orange when ripe.

Unripe, they can be cooked as vegetables.

02. Mexican Lime

(*Citrus aurantifolia*)



adult age
4.5 meters



young age
1 meters



medium age
2.5 meters

Tree/Shrub, evergreen broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Asia (India, Himalayas)

Environment : tropical, in warm valleys from sea level to 4.000 m.

Climate : hot, warm

Notes :

The Mexican Lime is an Asian species that was imported by the Arabs in the Middle East in ancient ages, and from there in Europe by the Crusaders.

Later, Spanish exported it to the Americas. It is widely cultivated for the fruits that are used for drinks and to season fish.

It can only grow in tropical or subtropical climates.

03. Lemon Tree

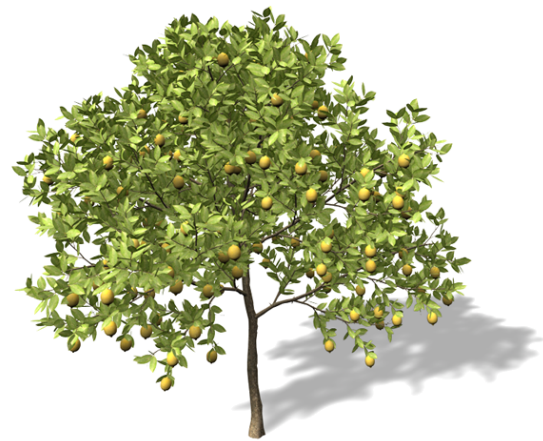
(*Citrus limon*)



adult age
6.5 meters



young age
1.5 meters



medium age
3 meters

Tree/Shrub, evergreen broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Central Asia

Environment : sunny valleys

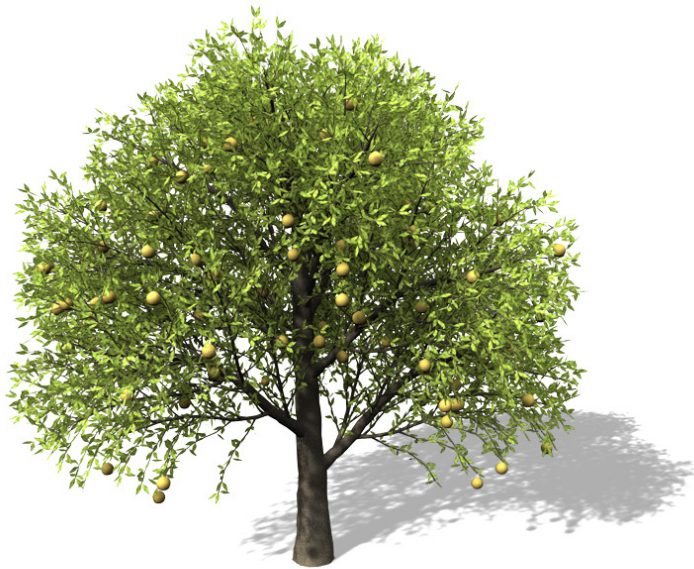
Climate : warm, mild

Notes :

Imported in Europe by the Arabs, in the Middle Ages, the Lemon Tree grows best in warm climates but can also adapt to cooler climates if protected from cold winds and frost. It became wild in the Mediterranean, but it is cultivated everywhere because of the fruits (rich with C Vitamin) that are used for drinks and flavouring.

04. Grapefruit Tree

(*Citrus paradisi*)



adult age
13 meters



young age
2 meters



medium age
6.5 meters

Tree, evergreen broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Malay archipelago

Environment: sunny fields, up to 500 m.

Climate : warm

Notes :

The Grapefruit tree is the Citrus species with the largest fruits. The Paradisi variety was selected from Citrus maxima, to offer the sweeter taste fruits that are most appreciated. Like all Citri, Grapefruit too needs a lot of sun to grow healthy and produce a large crop.

It is a widely cultivated species in the warm climate areas.

05. Sweet Orange Tree



adult age
9 meters



young age
4.5 meters



medium age
7 meters

Tree, evergreen broadleaf **Shape:** broad conical

Origin : Asian, uncertain (probably in the Malay archipelago)

Environment : sub-tropical

Climate : warm, mild

Notes :

In spite of the name, the most ancient origin of this tree (and of all the Citrus genus) is not Chinese, but in the Malay archipelago, over 20 millions of years ago. The sweet orange species, however, might as well be the result of man induced crossovers. All fruits in the Citrus genus have a very high Vitamin C content.

06. Chinese Persimmon (Kaki)

(*Diospyros Kaki*)



adult age
13 meters



young age
3 meters



medium age
7 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : China, Korea

Environment : valleys, on all soil

Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

The Chinese Persimmon is widely cultivated in the temperate areas. It is appreciated because it doesn't need anti-parasitic treatment.

The large sweet fruits become edible only when ripe (October), to stay on the tree after all leaves have fallen. In China, Kaki is considered "the tree with the seven virtues". It is frost-intolerant.

07. Japanese Medlar

(*Eriobotrya japonica*)



adult age
8 meters



young age
2 meters



medium age
3.5 meters

Tree, evergreen broadleaf **Shape:** broad columnar

Origin : Japan, China

Environment : fields, up to 600 m., on rich, fertile soil

Climate : temperate, cool

Notes :

The Japanese Medlar is cultivated both as ornamental (because of the small size and evergreen leaves), and for the edible fruits. It can survive moderate frost, down to -10°, but can produce fruits only in warmer areas, because cold makes the Autumn blooming sterile.

It is a fast-growing tree which is drought-intolerant.

08. Fig Tree

(*Ficus carica*)



adult age
10 meters

young age
2 meters

medium age
3.5 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Southeast of Asia

Environment : humid and shady places, on rocky soil

Climate : warm, mild, temperate, cool

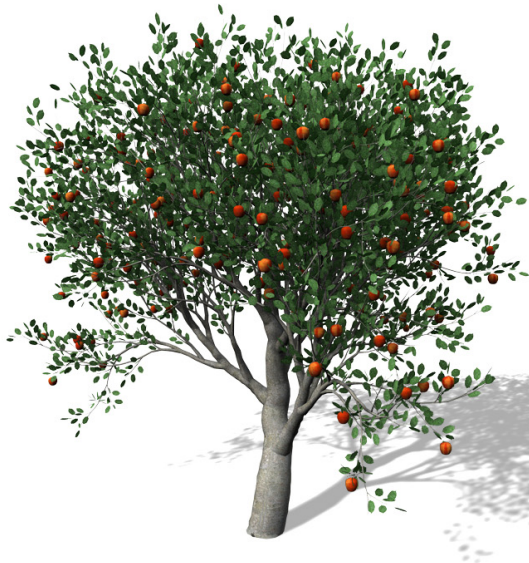
Notes :

The Fig Tree is a rustic species that grows even on arid soils and rocks, tolerating a wide range of temperatures. Fruits are very high in sugar (20% when fresh, 50% dried). One fruit is born from several merged flowers.

Many myths are centred on the Fig Tree, considered the Tree of Knowledge, and a symbol of Fertility as well.

09. Apple Tree

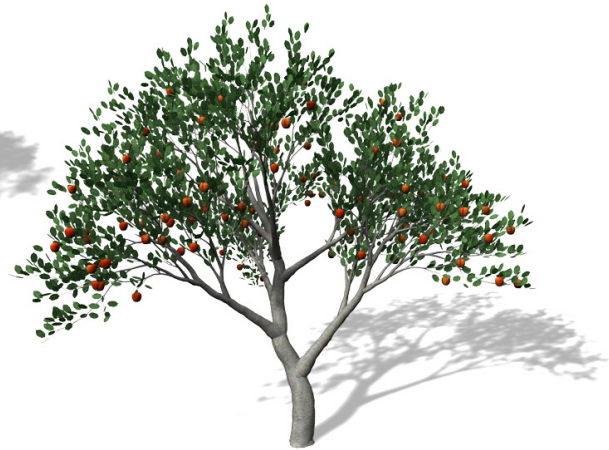
(*Malus domestica*)



adult age
10 meters



young age
4 meters



medium age
6.5 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : garden variety of the wild European Apple Tree

Environment : forests and thickets, up to 1.200 m.

Climate : temperate, cool

Notes :

The commonly known Apple tree is a garden species derived from the Wild Apple (*Malus sylvestris*), which can still be found in the woods of Central Southern Europe. The domestic Apple has no thorns on the branches.

A mythical tree by excellence, the Apple tree is a key presence in both classical and Christian mythology.

10. Mango Tree

(*Mangifera indica*)



adult age
31 meters



young age
7.5 meters



medium age
16 meters

Tree, evergreen broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : India, Birmania, part of Malay archipelago

Environment : tropical and sub-tropical regions, on rich, well-drained soil

Climate : warm and rather dry

Notes :

Mango is the Indian name for the fruit of this tree, which can grow very tall, up to 30 m. The green fruits turn yellow and red when ripe, and they are a primary food source because of the very nourishing flesh.

The Mango Trees found in plantations are often cultivars created by man to optimise fruit taste and growth.

11. Banana

(*Musa x paradisiaca*)



adult age
6 meters



young age
2.5 meter



medium age
4.5 meters

Plant

Origin : Asia

Environment : tropical valleys, in full light to light shade

Climate : warm and humid, mild

Notes :

Bananas are the world's 4th largest fruit crop today. The Banana plant makes fruits only in a tropical environment; it can live in mild climates, but there it almost never makes fruits. Although the plant thrives in full sunlight, the fruits are best kept if the plant is in a light shade.

Banana plant need protection from the winds.

12. Date Palm

(*Phoenix dactylifera*)



adult age
31 meters



young age
6.5 meters



medium age
11 meters

Palm

Origin : Western Asia, Middle East

Environment : oases, in full sunlight

Climate : hot, warm and dry

Notes :

The real Date Palm. It starts producing the highly nourishing fruits only at a late adult age, and in dry warm climates: cooler climates prevent dates from growing, humid warm climates make the sugars in the fruits ferment and the dates drop unripe. It was symbol of Fertility for Egyptians, and of imperial power for the Romans.

13. Apricot Tree

(*Prunus armeniaca*)



adult age
9 meters

young age
4.5 meters

medium age
6 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : China

Environment : hillside thickets

Climate : mild, warm

Notes :

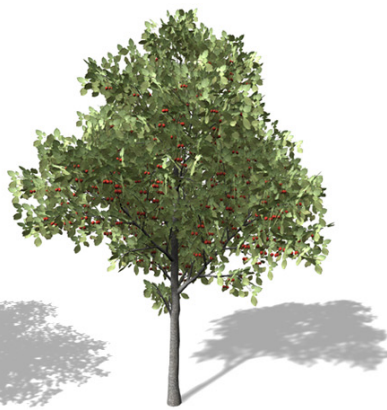
The Apricot tree, more than the Cherry or Plum, needs a relatively warm climate to grow. It suffers from late frost, especially if it happens during the blossoming period. Like the other species in the Prunus family, the Apricot tree, too, can be attacked by many parasites and diseases.

14. Sweet Cherry Tree

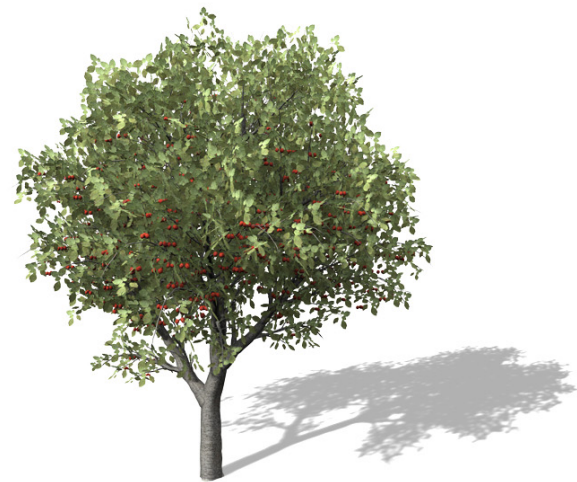
(*Prunus avium*)



adult age
20 meters



young age
6 meters



medium age
11.5 meters

Shrub/Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad columnar

Origin : Europe, West Asia

Environment : forests, hedge rows, river sides, from sea level to 1.500 m.

Climate : temperate, cool

Notes :

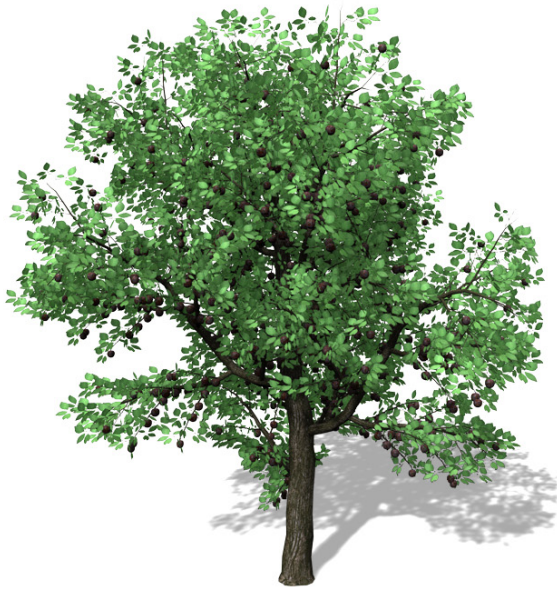
The Sweet Cherry is a tree that adapts well to most soils. It can stand well the cold and frost, and because of this, it can also grow on the mountains.

It is a very appreciated tree not only because of the delicious fruits, but also because of the excellent quality of the wood, highly prized

For furniture and musical instruments.

15. Plum Tree

(*Prunus domestica*)



adult age
10.5 meters



young age
4.5 meters



medium age
7 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : a garden hybrid of two European species

Environment : cultivations and gardens

Climate : mild

Notes :

The Plum Tree is almost certainly a hybrid of Cherry Plum (*Prunus cerasifera*) and Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*). It was created to produce the delicious fruits we know, and for this reason, it is widely cultivated both industrially and rurally, and also in home gardens. Two subspecies of Plum Tree are common, one with violet fruits, another with dark yellow fruits.

16. Peach Tree

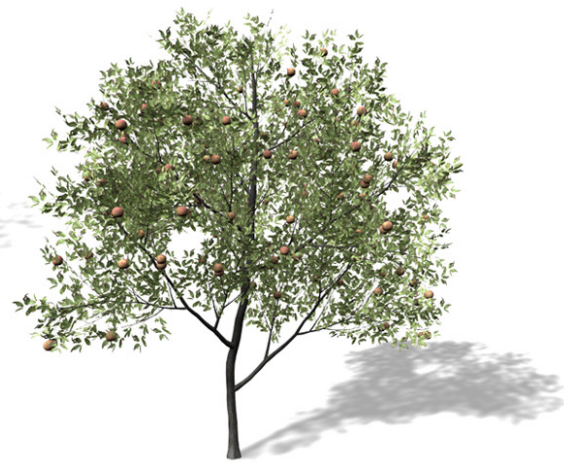
(*Prunus persica*)



adult age
8 meters



young age
3.5 meters



medium age
5 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : China

Environment : forests, from sea level to 600 m.

Climate : mild

Notes :

Imported in the Mediterranean region from Persia (hence the Latin name) way back in the 4th century B.C., the Peach is really of Chinese origin.

It is widely cultivated because of the delicious fruits, but it's delicate pink flowers are also appreciated for decoration.

The small size makes it perfect for home gardens decoration.

17. Blackthorn

(*Prunus spinosa*)



adult age
5.5 meters



young age
2 meters



medium age
3 meters

Tree/Shrub, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Europe (from Scandinavia and British Islands to Italy)

Environment : forest edges; on moist, calcareous soils

Climate : mild, temperate, cool

Notes :

Also known as Sloe, the Blackthorn is the European wild plum, diffused all over the continent and islands. It grows in very thick hedges that are impossible to penetrate because of the sharp thorns. The fruits are very nourishing but sour, and nowadays mostly used for jams and to flavour Gin, but in the past, Vikings had them as a primary food source.

18. Guava

(*Psidium guayava*)



adult age
9.5 meters



young age
3.5 meters



medium age
5.5 meters

Tree, evergreen broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Central and Southern America (from Mexico to Peru)

Environment : tropical, in humid forests

Climate : hot, warm

Notes :

Guava is one of the most important fruit trees of Central America. Although typically a humid Tropic species, It is fairly salt-tolerant and drought-tolerant.

It grows fast and can become a noxious weed. A curiosity: the Latin name "Psidium" comes from the Greek for "Pomegranate", and hints at the similarity of the fruit shapes.

19. Pomegranate

(*Punica granatum*)



adult age
6 meters



young age
2.5 meters



medium age
3.5 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Iran (Western Asia)

Environment : rocky hills, in full sunlight

Climate : warm, mild

Notes :

The Pomegranate became wild in the Mediterranean since extremely ancient ages (it was known 4.000 years before Christ!), but it's of Asian origin.

It is mentioned in both the Bible and the Odyssey. A sacred tree for Phoenicians (hence the "Punica" name) and for Egyptians, too.

The fruit is a well-known ancient symbol of Fertility.

20. Pear Tree

(*Pyrus communis*)



adult age
15 meters

young age
5 meters

medium age
8 meters

Tree, deciduous broadleaf **Shape:** broad spreading

Origin : Garden variety of the Wild Pear (European)

Environment : cultivations and gardens

Climate : temperate

Notes :

The common Pear tree is a garden variety of the Wild Pear, an European and Asian tree that is diffused in the native areas where broadleaf woods grow on humid, fertile soil. The pronounced vertical growth (when growing free) makes it easily recognizable. The white flowers have a slightly Bigger diameter than most other Rosaceae.

