| | | POLLINIZERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------|-------|--------------|------------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|----------------------------------|
| Blooming Time** | VARIETIES | Shinseiki | Yoinashi | Ichiban Nashi | Shinsui | Chojuro | Hosui | Korean Giant | Nijisseiki | Shinko | Daisui Li | Shinglo | Tennosui | Yakumo | Early Blooming European Pears |
| Early | Shinseiki | О | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Early | Yoinashi | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | |
| Mid | Ichiban Nashi | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | |
| Mid | Shinsui | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | |
| Late | Chojuro | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Late | Hosui | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Late | Korean Giant | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Late | Nijisseiki | | | | | | | | O | | | | | | |
| Late | Shinko | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + |
| N/A | Daisui Li | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | |
| N/A | Shinglo | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | |
| N/A | Tennosui | | | | | | | | | | | | O | | |
| N/A | Yakumo | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | |

O = Self fertile

+ = Successful cross pollination

N/A = No blooming time frame available

Most Asian pears cross pollinate with each other to some degree, the above chart lists the best combinations for optimum fruit set.

Later blooming Asian pears can also be pollinated by early blooming European pears, such as Bartlett, Blake's Pride, Golden Spice, Maxie, Parker, Rescue, Seckel, Ubileen, and Ure.

** Blooming time can vary greatly by geographical location and weather conditions; ranges listed are estimates based on best available data as of 2019.