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## Citrus Fruit Trees

Row	Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy (See Page 9)	Description
<b>A-1 *</b>	Citrus 2-n-1	Meyer Lemon & Persian Lime (NOT multigraft)	to high 20's	Get two different citrus fruits on one tree. Pick fresh Meyer Lemons as well as Persian Limes. Attractive evergreen tree with perfumed white flowers. Grown well indoors in a large container. Keep outdoors during summer for top growth.
<b>A-2</b>	Grapefruit	Rio Red (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Large fruit with smooth, thin, yellow rind blushes red once mature. Deep red flesh and juicy with few seeds. Ripens mid to late November. Holds on tree until March.
<b>A-3</b>	Grapefruit	Ruby Red (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	The fruit is of excellent quality and sweetness, and the skin is very thin and bright. The pulp is a distinctive red; but as the grapefruit tree ages, the color of the grapefruit interior will fade.
<b>A-4</b>	Kumquat	Changshou (Trifoliolate Rootstock)	to low 20's	Also called Fukushu kumquat in Japan. A small, thornless tree with a spreading form that is very ornamental. Leaves are larger and broader than other kumquat species. Fruit is also larger (1½ long ovals) and slightly different in shape (depressed apex). The rind is orange and thinner than Nagami or Meiwa. The flesh is orange, acidic, and contains few seeds.
<b>A-5</b>	Lemon	Eureka Frost (Trifoliolate Rootstock)	to high 20's	This popular variety produces an abundance of fine, market-quality lemons year round. Large, juicy fruit with very few seeds. Attractive landscape or patio container specimen with bronze-purple new growth. Evergreen.
<b>A-6</b>	Lemon	Improved Meyer (Carrizo Rootstock)	to high 20's	A small tree with continuous crops of large, moderately seedy fruit from August–January. Thin skinned with smooth bright golden form. Tree is cold hardy in warmer parts of Houston, freezes to the ground in hard freeze (every 20 years) and produces again in 18 months. About 10' tall and 8'–10' diameter.
<b>A-7</b>	Lemon (Dwarf)	Improved Meyer (Flying Dragon Rootstock)	to high 20's	Sometimes called the perfect lemon tree, Dwarf Meyer Lemon Trees tolerate versatile growing conditions and produces outstanding fruit. It would be equally spectacular as a houseplant, ornamental patio plant or as a focal point in your yard. About 5'-10' tall and 2'-3' mature spread.
<b>A-8</b>	Lemon	New Zealand Lemonade (Carrizo Rootstock)	to high 20's	One of our new favorites, this sweet, juicy fruit actually tastes like lemonade! It is a sweet lemon hybrid of unknown parentage with distinctive black colored branches. Mature trees set several heavy crops each year with very pleasant, sweet, lemonade-like flavor.
<b>A-9</b>	Lemon	Variegated Pink (Carrizo Rootstock)	to high 20's	Vigorous, open-growing tree with green/yellow/white variegation. Very attractive landscape plant. Fruit often ribbed and slightly smaller than Eureka. Young fruit is variegated yellow and pink, gradually fading to yellow. Interior flesh is light pink.

\* New to this Sale.

## Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Row	Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy (See Page 9)	Description
<b>A-10 *</b>	Lime	Kaffir (Carrizo Rootstock)	to high 20's	Grown for its unique aromatic leaves used in Asian and Thai cooking. Tree is thorny with 'double' leaves. Very rough, small, bumpy green fruit. Aromatic and astringent leaves can be used fresh, dry or stored in the freezer.
<b>A-11</b>	Lime	Key (Thornless) (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 30's	Upright, thornless tree. Fruit is thin-skinned and has very few seeds. Makes a great container or patio plant. Not very cold hardy, but great for cooking or adding a special garnish to drinks. Use for key lime pie, or add to seafood and meat dishes. Ripens mid-September to early October. Can be used while still green. Produces sweet fragrant blooms.
<b>A-12</b>	Lime	Persian (Carrizo Rootstock)	to high 20's	Handsome, compact, medium-sized tree with dark green leaves that are larger than the leaves of the Mexican or Key Lime with very few small thorns. Small fruit, with thin dark green skin gradually turning light green, then yellow at full maturity. Fruit is somewhat larger than the Mexican or Key lime. Very aromatic, juicy and acidic with few or no seeds. Ripens mid-September to early October. Can be used while still green. Doesn't hold well on the tree after reaching full maturity.
<b>A-13</b>	Mandarin	Encore (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 20's	Produces fragrant, medium-sized, round fruit strongly flattened at the ends with yellow-orange, thin skin and deep orange, juicy flesh with a rich, sweet flavor and many seeds. The fruit ripens very late in the season and keeps well on the tree. Medium-sized trees are productive, almost thornless and alternate bearing, which means they produce a heavy crop one year and a lighter crop the next.
<b>A-14</b>	Mandarin	Kishu Seedless (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 20's	Small to medium-sized tree with dwarfing characteristics. Fruit is small to medium size, with a thin, bright orange, easy-to-peel rind. Sweet, juicy, mild flavored and seedless. Ripens November through December and holds well on the tree into January.
<b>A-15</b>	Mandarin	Page (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 20's	A cross between the Minneola tangelo and the Clementine mandarin. It is 3/4 mandarin and 1/4 grapefruit. The round fruit is a deep orange, sweet and juicy, with numerous seeds. The rind is also deep reddish orange which is thin but easy to peel. The shiny, dark green leathery leaves compliment the abundance of early ripening small orange fruit. This is an excellent container plant because it is easily pruned to any size.
<b>B-1 *</b>	Mandarin	Pixie (Carrizo Rootstock) <b>** NEW VARIETY **</b>	to low 20's	The result of cross-pollination between King and Dancy. They have a mild, yet sugary-sweet flavor. They are seedless and exceptionally easy to peel. Your Pixies will bloom from March through June, maturing in late winter.
<b>B-2</b>	Orange	Cara Cara (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Bright orange exterior similar to other navels, but its interior is a distinctive pinkish red with an exceptionally sweet flavor with a tangy cranberry-like zing, and they're seedless. It's a cross between the Washington navel and the Brazilian Bahia navel.
<b>B-3</b>	Orange	Marrs (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Fruit medium-large, round to slightly oblate; moderately seedy (depending on pollination). Well-colored under favorable conditions. Rind is medium-thick. Surface is smooth and finely pitted. Flesh well-colored and juicy. Flavor sweet and lacking in acid. Holds well on tree with little loss in quality.

\* New to this Sale.

## Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Row	Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy (See Page 9)	Description
B-3	Orange	Moro Blood (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Vigorous growing, slightly spreading tree. Young trees may be slow to begin bearing fruit. Fruit is small to medium with a thin orange rind becoming bright red blushed at maturity. Flesh is juicy with few seeds, and can range from light orange/red early to almost purple later in the season. Ripens early to mid-January. Holds well on the tree until March.
B-5	Orange	Navel N-33 (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Medium to large, round-headed tree with deep green foliage. Fruit is large, with moderately thick rind. Rich flavor, with nicely balanced sugar and acid. Very juicy and seedless. Moderately easy to peel and separate into segments. Ripens early to mid November and holds well on the tree until end of January.
B-6	Orange	Taracco Blood (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	The sweetest of the blood orange family. Fruit is teardrop shaped and seedless. Excellent for juicing or cooking as well as eating fresh. Its rich, juicy flavor is reminiscent of raspberry.
B-7	Orange	Valencia (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Most popular juice orange in today's market. They are not easily peeled, but the fruit holds on the tree longer than most oranges. Produces very sweet, juicy oranges that ripen in February or March.
B-8	Orange	Valencia Rhode Red (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Bears large, dark-fleshed fruit. The oranges are round with thin, tight skin. The skin does not always turn color when ripe and may retain some green. The flesh is richly flavored, juicy, and nearly seedless. The fruit ripens late-season into summer. In some climates, it may bear two crops a year. The trees have a rounded habit, are extremely vigorous, thorny and productive. Valencia oranges are considered by some to be the best for juice.
B-9	Orange	Vaniglia Sanguigno Blood (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	This cultivar of the blood orange produces a purple-red fruit that is amazingly sweet even when ripened under less than optimum light levels. The fruit coloration is more uniform when grown as a container plant, not needing the extremes in temperature differential that other blood oranges require. It blooms in late winter and spring with fruit ripening in fall and winter. Perfect for the potted indoor garden.
B-10	Orange	Washington Navel (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Easily peeled, seedless fruit is produced by this medium-sized tree. Fragrant flowers in spring and handsome foliage year-round. Famous for its winter fruits. Holds well on the tree.
B-11 *	Satsuma	Kimbrough (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid teens	Blooms late winter to early-mid spring and ripens October to December. Fruit matures before it's rind develops its orange color. Noted for its large size and the fact it has fewer seeds than other varieties of Satsuma.
B-12	Satsuma	Miho (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 20's	Medium-sized tree with deep green foliage that is extremely cold hardy. Medium-sized, bright red-orange fruit. Rind is smooth, thin and leathery. Fruit has an extremely sweet, sprightly flavor and is seedless. Very easy to peel and breaks off into segments. Ripens late September to early October and is often ready to eat when rind is still green. Fruit holds well on tree until late December.
B-13 *	Satsuma	Owari Frost (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 20's	Most common of the many Satsumas. Very good flavor; great production. Virtually seedless. As maturity passes, the neck increases in size. The rind roughens and loosens. Tree moderately vigorous but slow growing. Medium-small, spreading and drooping. Very productive. Ripens late November.

\* New to this Sale.

## Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Row	Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy (See Page 9)	Description
B-14	Satsuma	Seto (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 20's	Medium sized spreading tree with deep green foliage that is extremely cold hardy. Medium sized, flat, bright, red-orange fruit with a smooth thin rind. Fruit has an extremely sweet, sprightly flavor and is seedless. Very easy to peel and breaks off into segments. Ripens late September to early October and is often ready to eat when rind is still green. Fruit holds well on the tree until late December.
B-15	Satsuma	Silverhill (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 20's	Has an easy-to-peel thin, smooth rind and attractive, flat shaped, seedless fruit. The fruit is low in acid and therefore really sweet and juicy. Just delicious for a healthy snack in the winter. Easy to grow in a sunny, well drained spot or a container.
B-15	Tangelo	Orlando (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	One of the most cold tolerant of the tangelos. Tangelos are a cross between Oranges and Grapefruit. They have the same sugary sweetness as oranges, and when fully ripe, peel as easy as a tangerine. Fruit has a sprightly sweet flavor and is good fresh, as well as for juicing with other varieties of oranges. Fruit ripens November to January.
B-17	Tangerine	Algerian (Clementine) (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	These are the crown jewel of the Mandarin citrus family. A hybrid between an orange and mandarin or tangerine, this variety is seedless, smaller in size, has thinner membranes, and more plentiful juice with a refreshingly sweet tang. The color is a bright red-orange with a pebbled, loose skin.
B-18	Tangerine	Sunburst (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	A cross between a Robinson and an Osceola. The fruit is as pleasing to the eye as to the palate. They have a thin, smooth skin which make them easy to peel and enjoy. The flesh is a deep orange color and they contain some seeds. The trees have dark-green foliage, are moderately vigorous, thornless, up-right, with a spreading shape.

## Non-Citrus Fruit Trees

Row	Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours (See Page 9)	Description
C-1	Apple	Anna	200	Large crops. Sweet and crisp. Stores two months. Self-fruitful, but better production if pollinated by Dorsett Golden. Low-chilling yellow apple with a slight red blush. Ripens late June, softens fast and should be handled carefully. Suggested as pollinator for Dorsett Golden.
C-2	Apple	Ein Sheimer	100	Heavy-bearing, very low chilling requirement. Sweet, yellow apples in early summer. Excellent pollinizer for Anna. Self-fruitful.
C-3	Apple	Fuji	200-400	Flowers in mid to late spring and produces fruit that ripens in October. Perfect for the backyard garden, because they are adaptable to a wide variety of soil conditions, like partial to full sun. Smaller than other apple varieties, growing to a mature height of 10-15 feet, and a width of up to 10 feet.
C-4	Apple	Golden Dorsett	100	Large, firm, golden delicious type. Very low chill, yellow apple. Picked with a pink slight blush. Flavor is sweet. Fruit is firm and will store several weeks in the refrigerator. Bloom period overlaps with Anna and the two varieties planted together provide good cross-pollination. Ripens mid- to late June.

\* New to this Sale.

## Non-Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Row	Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours (See Page 9)	Description
<b>C-5 *</b>	Apricot	Gold Kist	300	Large fruit with firm, orange freestone flesh and superb flavor, Delicious fresh, canned, frozen or dried. Bears heavily. Excellent backyard apricot for warm weather climates. Harvest late May to early June.
<b>C-6</b>	Apricot	Katy	300-400	Large apricot with red-blushed skin and deep yellow flesh; freestone flesh is firm mild and sweet. Harvest early to mid-May.
<b>C-7</b>	Banana	Ice Cream	n/a	A fast growing, cold tolerant tree with delicious fruit that actually tastes like ice cream. Has awesome display of burgundy flowers and a tropical look with substantial leaves. Strong trunk and root system holds up well against the elements. Grows to a height of 18 feet.
<b>C-8</b>	Loquat	Japanese Plum	n/a	A distant relative of apples and pears. Blooms in early winter. Large clusters of small, fuzzy, yellow fruit are found from February through March. Fruit is sweet and juicy. Can be eaten fresh or made into preserves. Ideal for small yards as they only grow to 25 feet. They have large, dark green leaves and naturally form a spreading umbrella shape.
<b>C-9</b>	Nectarplum	Spice Zee (Pat 15535)	200-300	A white-fleshed, nectarine-peach-plum hybrid. Skin is dark maroon at fruit set and turns pale pink when ripe. Both nectarine and plum traits are easily detectable. Tremendous purplish-pink blooms in the spring, followed by a flourish of red leaves which mature into lush green in late summer.
<b>C-10 *</b>	Nectarine	Spice Zee	300	This white nectarine (one-eighth plum) is unforgettable for its unique skin color and amazing flavor. Has meaty, white freestone flesh with a spicy-sweet flavor that yields to a tangy aftertaste reminiscent of plum. Smooth, crack-resistant skin has a nearly full maroon blush with a small amount of mottling. Very productive.
<b>C-11</b>	Olive	Arbequina (self-fruitful)	n/a	Recognized for its aromatic ripeness, low bitterness, pungency and stability. Self pollinating, low polyphenol content, small fruit and cold hardy.
<b>C-12</b>	Peach	May Pride	175-200	Very early ripening peach for warmer climates. Ripens in May. Delicious and sweet. Produces beautiful pink blossoms.
<b>C-13</b>	Peach	Sam Houston	500	Produces a generous late spring and early summer crop of sweet, juicy, red-blushed fruit with low acidity and superior flavor. A freestone variety, it is ideal for canning, baking, and eating fresh. Self-fertile.
<b>C-14</b>	Peach	Tex-King	450	Attractively colored, yellow fleshed, clingstone peach that matures early to mid May. Bears large fruit with good productivity and excellent firmness.
<b>D-1</b>	Peach	Tropic Snow	225	White flesh, semi-freestone peach. Low acidity, extremely sweet flavor. Self-fruitful.
<b>D-2 *</b>	Pear	Acres Home	300-350	Has naturally spreading shape. Fruit is very large and traditionally pear shaped with red blush on exposed side. Bears heavily each year. Great landscape tree. Ripens in August.
<b>D-3 *</b>	Pear	Keiffer	350	Tree grows rapidly, lives long, is disease resistant, and bears a large crop The Kieffer pear is the most widely planted pear in the South. Golden yellow fruit has white flesh that is crisp and coarse in texture, excellent for canning, baking and preserves. Produces fruit late September to October.

\* New to this Sale.

## Non-Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Row	Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours (See Page 9)	Description
D-4 *	Persimmon	Chocolate ** NEW VARIETY **	200	Petite, semi-tender, elongated, conical-shaped with a warm orange colored thin skin. The flesh is the color of brown sugar and cocoa, and studded with thin, flat seeds. Flavor is filled with warm notes of chocolate, sweet baking spices and honey. Truly at their best when they are ripe.
D-5	Persimmon	Fuyu	200	Delicious non-astringent Japanese persimmon. Very heavy bearer.
D-6	Plum	Burgundy	250-350	Medium sized, reddish, purple-colored fruit has a deep red, mellow, sweet flesh. The Burgundy Plum tree is self-fertile. Fruit ripens in early July, but keeps well on the tree until mid August.
D-7	Plum	Methley	250	A deep red plum with red flesh. Medium sized. Mild flavor, excellent for fresh eating or jelly. Ripens early June. Self-fruitful. An excellent pollinator.
D-8	Pomegranate	Assorted	150-200	Check tag on tree for variety.

## Avocados

Row	Fruit	Variety	Description
E-1 *	Avocado	Arizona	A nice-sized avocado with speckled green-brown skin and exceptional quality flesh. Hardy to the mid-teens. Also very heat tolerant.
E-2	Avocado	Brazos Belle	This purple-black fruit is an elongated pear shape, has creamy flesh and high oil content. The skin is shiny and paper thin. A large, upright, somewhat spreading tree. Very cold hardy. Ripens from September to October.
E-3	Avocado	Don Juan	Green skin and buttery taste.
E-4	Avocado	Joey	Founded by Joey Rivers in Uvalde, Texas. Fruit is medium in size and egg shaped. Skin is purple-black in color. Heavy bearer. Ripens from August to October. Extremely cold hardy, to 15° F.
E-5	Avocado	Lila	This beautiful tree produces 6-12 ounce bright green fruits with rich creamy flesh, paper-thin skins and high oil content. It has survived 15°F with some limb die-back and can return from severe freeze damage if the bud union is protected. Ripens July to September.
E-6	Avocado	Mexicola	Fruit is smaller than the Mexicola Grande. Thin purple-black color skin. Hardy to upper teens. Ripens in September.
E-7	Avocado	Mexicola Grande	Tall, spreading tree similar to the Mexicola. The fruit is 15-25% larger and somewhat rounder shape with a better seed to flesh ratio. The skin is paper-thin and purple to black in color. High quality flesh with a high oil content. Hardy to the upper teens, ripens in September.
E-8	Avocado	Pancho	The fruit is oval to slightly pear-shaped and is light green in color with a very thin skin. Medium sized fruit, cold hardy to the mid teens, ripens August to September.

\* New to this Sale.

## Miscellaneous

Row	Fruit	Variety	Description
F-1 *	Coffee	Arabica	Easily grow your own coffee, no matter where you live. Plant produces colorful beans against a background of glossy, dark green foliage. Harvest your beans when they ripen. They go from green to yellow, to orange, then finally to deep red. In addition to the coffee aroma, you will also love the spring flowers that smell like jasmine. Dry the beans in your oven or roaster. Once cooled, they are ready to grind and percolate into a delicious brew.
F-2	Ginger	Zingiber "Baby Ginger"	A great selection of edible, yellow ginger root that produces rhizomes quickly. Can be dug as soon 4-6 months in ground or from a container. Store-bought ginger root is mature, fibrous & extra spicy. "Baby Ginger", which is harvested juvenile, is becoming popular in the culinary arts. It is more mild, tender & does not need to be peeled. The shelf life is about 1-2 weeks at room temperature. Ideal plant to have in the home garden, where it can be harvested fresh as needed.
F-3	Turmeric	Indian Saffron	A member of the ginger family. Its rhizomes (underground stems) are a source of a bright yellow-orange culinary spice. Turmeric has been known as poor man's saffron because it is a less expensive alternative yellow coloring, but the flavor it gives food is different from true saffron.

## Fig Trees

Row	Fruit	Variety	Description
F-4	Figs	Celeste	Very productive, vigorously growing tree. Ripens early summer, before most other fig varieties. Fruits without pollination. The fruit is small and pear-shaped with ribbed sides. The color ranges from purple to brown, tinged with bronze. The pulp is white or amber colored. Very sweet with a rich, fresh flavor. Can reach 25 feet.
F-5	Fig	Ischia	Well-loved as a container plant because they bear fruit at a young age and are self-fruitful without the need of a cross-pollinator. A productive yellow-skinned fig. The sweet, succulent fruit is large and can measure up to 2" in diameter with a reddish interior. They can be eaten fresh or dried to enjoy later. This fig variety can produce two crops a year, especially if it's grown in a warm location during the fall months to give the second crop time to ripen.
F-6 *	Fig	Little Ruby	Such a slow growing, dwarf fig tree that is a favorite for bonsai. Small, bite size, sweet, ruby red figs are tasty and attractive on the tree. Great container fig and very unique. Plant height only 2'-3'. Ripens early August.
F-7 *	Fig	Olympian ** NEW VARIETY **	Produces truly large, as large as a tangerine, purple-skinned fruit with a very sweet red to purple flesh. Its cold hardy crop can ripen as early as May. Hardy down to zero degrees once well established, it may freeze to the ground only to return in the spring and bear a crop of fruit the following summer.
F-8 *	Fig	White Marseilles ** NEW VARIETY **	It was Thomas Jefferson—founding father, president, farmer, and horticulturalist—who introduced 'White Marseilles', his favorite fig, to the U.S. in the 1700's. He wrote, this is "unquestionably superior to any fig I have ever seen." Native to southern France. In late July, the tree produces a big harvest of greenish-yellow fruit packed with sweetly delicious, pale-yellow flesh.

\* New to this Sale.

# Berries

**Blueberries:** They need acid soil, which most of us do not have, so the soil needs to be amended. They like to have a friend, but not just any friend will do.

1. If you purchase Emerald, Misty, Sunshine Blue or Pink Lemonade (Group A), they need what is known as a Rabbiteye (Group B).
2. Rabbiteyes are the Climax, Premiere or Tifblue (Group B).

Blueberries will produce berries without a friend, but a good description is: If you only have Group A and no Group B, you will get one handful of berries. But if you have 1 Group B for every 1 to 3 plants from Group A, you will get two handfuls of berries. So remember, with every Group A (1 to 3) plant, you should have 1 plant from Group B for the best production.

**Blackberries:** Blackberries have two types of canes: Primocanes, which grow during the current season, and Floricanes, which are 1 year-old, flower-bearing canes that die after the berry crop matures. Cultivated blackberries are classified into two fruiting types: Floricane-bearing, which flower and set fruit only on floricanes, and Primocane-bearing, which flower and set fruit on primocanes late in the growing season, and then bear on floricanes also the following spring.

Row	Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours (See Page 9)	Description
G-1	Blueberry	(A) Emerald-Highbush	150-250	A vigorous, high-yielding variety. Fruit is large and firm with good color and flavor. Easy to pollinate.
G-2	Blueberry	(A) Misty - Highbush	150	Vigorous tree, grows well on the coast or inland areas. Thrives in mild winters and hot summer climates. Produces large fruit.
G-3	Blueberry	(A) Sunshine Blue - Highbush	150	Great flavor, firm berry. Ripens approximately May to June. Semi-Dwarf bush, beautiful fall color. Very cold hardy.
G-4	Blueberry	(A) Pink Lemonade - Hybrid	200	A pink blueberry! A sweet treat to delight both the eye and the palate. The delicious berries add sweetness and delectable color to desserts. Bred by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, this beautiful fruiting shrub serves as an attractive ornamental with white-pink flowers in spring and crisp red-orange foliage in autumn. It is self-pollinating, and berries ripen mid to late season.
G-5	Blueberry	(B) Climax-Rabbiteye	450	Early ripening. Most of the fruit ripens in a short period of time. The crop load is moderate to high.
G-6	Blueberry	(B) Premier-Rabbiteye	550	Early season Rabbiteye variety that produces fruit of excellent color, size and flavor. The bushes are vigorous and productive.
G-7	Blueberry	(B) Tifblue-Rabbiteye	650	Large, light blue fruit ripens late in the season. The bush is vigorous and very productive. More cold hardy than most Rabbiteye varieties, and should be the predominant variety in any planting.
H-1	Blackberry	Kiowa (Patent No. 9861)	200	The world's biggest blackberry — up to 3" long! This thorny variety blooms earlier and longer than others. Fruit is large enough to make fresh cobbler with just a few berries. Also great for juice or wine. Summer-bearing floricane. Early season. Ripens in early June.
H-2	Blackberry	Natchez	400 - 500	One of the first producers of the season. This semi-erect, thornless variety produces large, sweet berries each year. Fruit stores well for extended enjoyment. Summer-bearing floricane. Ripens in early June. Trains well and grows freely along a fence or other supporting arbor.
H-3	Blackberry	Prime Ark Freedom ** NEW VARIETY **	150	New release from University of Arkansas, this is the world's first thornless primocane-fruiting blackberry. Fruits very early in the season, and where the climate is suitable, fruits again in the fall. Has exceptional fruit size and flavor. Excellent disease resistance, great heat and humidity tolerance.
H-4	Mulberry	Everbearing	150	Low-maintenance, attractive shade tree quickly matures into a stately ornamental that provides tons of berries. Plant in full sun for abundant fruit. Harvest 1" sweet fruits from June to August. Berries ripen over an extended period of time, unlike many other fruits which seem to ripen all at once.

\* New to this Sale.

# Pecan Tree

Row	Variety	Description
D-9 *	Choctaw	Makes an excellent yard tree because of its beautiful foliage. The very large egg-shaped nuts have a thin shell structure making them easy to shell. Kernel quality is very good.

\* New to this Sale.

## Cold Hardiness

Many types of fruits and nuts grow well in home orchards in Harris County. The first key to a successful harvest is to select varieties best suited to our subtropical climate. One of the most important considerations in selecting an appropriate plant is its temperature requirements.

Citrus trees are subtropical to tropical in nature and many may suffer severe damage or even death in freezing temperatures. Young citrus trees, even of the most cold-hardy type, cannot withstand freezing temperatures as well as more mature, bearing trees can. Several types of citrus are sufficiently cold hardy to survive most winters in our region, particularly as mature trees, and especially in the warmer areas of the county. Planting citrus trees on the south and southeast sides of the house or in other sheltered locations will provide some protection from northwesterly cold fronts.

Citrons, lemons and limes are among the citrus types most easily killed or damaged by freezing temperatures. Sweet oranges and grapefruit are somewhat more cold-hardy, and tangerines and mandarins can withstand still lower temperatures. Among the edible types of sweet citrus, satsumas have the greatest degree of cold hardiness. Keep in mind that these temperature ranges refer only to leaf or wood damage as the fruits of all citruses are vulnerable to freezing temperatures.

Aside from knowing how much cold a plant can stand, it is also important to know how much cold it needs. Stone and pome fruit trees need a period of winter rest or dormancy, when temperatures are between 32°F and 45°F for flowers and leaf buds to develop normally. When enough chilling accumulates, the buds are ready to grow in response to warm temperatures. If the buds do not receive sufficient chilling temperatures during winter to completely release dormancy, trees may develop physiological symptoms such as delayed and extended bloom, delayed foliation, reduced fruit set and reduced fruit quality.

Different species and varieties of stone and pome fruit trees have different chilling requirements. It is important to know the chilling requirements of the varieties you select and to select varieties with chilling requirements most closely matched to your area of the county. Thus, knowing your local chill hours is helpful for selecting the right tree.

## Annual Average Chill Hours within the Harris County Area

Pasadena and the Galveston Bay area on the south side of the county receive approximately 350–450 chill hours.

Downtown Houston receives approximately 450 hours.

Cypress, the Woodlands, Kingwood area receive approximately 600 hours.

## Notes

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