Welcome to the Spring 2013 Fruit and Citrus Sale

The 2013 Fruit and Citrus Sale is hosted by the Harris County Master Gardener Association (HCMGA) at Precinct 2. Master Gardeners are certified by and volunteer for the Texas AgriLife Extension Service, a member of the Texas A&M System.

The Master Gardeners at Precinct 2 are a satellite group of Master Gardeners who meet and volunteer in southeast Harris County. Our mission is to assist AgriLife Extension in bringing relevant, research-based information in horticulture to the public.

We practice and teach safe and responsible gardening practices, landscaping, fruit and vegetable culture at the Genoa Friendship demonstration and donation gardens located at the Precinct 2 Road Camp on Genoa Red Bluff Rd. The gardens include a 6000 square foot vegetable garden, a fruit orchard, a berry patch and an herb garden. The produce from this garden is donated to local food banks where it is used to provide healthy meals for people in need. We also have a perennial garden that utilizes Earth-Kind plants and practices.

Proceeds from this sale help us maintain the gardens and allow us to offer educational programs in our community. Master Gardeners are available to answer your gardening questions. If you have a question after the sale, please call our hotline at 281-855-5600 or visit our Web site at:

http://hcmga.tamu.edu

For planting instructions and more, visit the Fruit & Nut Resource website:

http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/fruit-nut/
2013 Spring Sale
Harris County Master Gardener Association
Precinct 2 Satellite

What are chill hours?

Certain plants require a minimum number of “chill hours” to break dormancy and induce normal bloom and vegetative growth. Most stone fruits (peaches, plums, cherries) and pome fruits (apples and pears) fall into this category. Chill hours are the cumulative total of winter temperatures between 32ºF and 45ºF.

Many area gardeners assume that we have very few chill hours with our mild winters and are often surprised to learn how many we actually average. Chill hours vary widely across the county.

Pasadena / South Bay Area = approx. 350 - 450 hours
Downtown Houston = approx. 450 hours
Cypress / Bear Creak = approx. 600 hours

The trees available at the sale have been carefully selected to be suited to the conditions in our area.

Pomes and Stone Fruit

Apples

Multi-grafted Apples
2N1 Apple
3N1 Apple
More than one variety is grafted onto each rootstock. These specimens are perfect for smaller gardens where a variety of flavors and an extended harvest season is desired. They are also delightfully ornamental when in bloom and can easily be worked into an existing perennial border as well as the orchard. The varieties are labeled on each tree. Care should be taken to preserve each variety when pruning. Prune more vigorous limbs harder to maintain a balanced specimen.

Anna Apple
Large crops. Sweet, crisp. Stores 2 months. Self-fruitful, but better if pollinated by Dorsett Golden. Bears late June. 200 chill hours.

Carnavale™ by Treesearch Farms
Newest apple for the Gulf Coast! Carnavale™ is yellow, but with pronounced rosy-red blush overtones. Looks more red than yellow. The fruit is firm, the flesh is crisp and the flavor complex – sweet with a tart overtone. A heavy bearer of uniform rounded fruits. It is early to flower, just slightly later than Anna, with a similar ripening date. Originally from Brazil. Good resistance to fireblight – heat and humidity tolerant. Self-fruitful 250-300 chill hours.

Dorsett Golden Apple
Large, firm, sweet. Golden delicious type. Stores 2 months. Pollinator for Anna and other low chill apples. Superior performance in heat and humidity – heavy, reliable producer. 100 chill hours.
Pears – Asian
Asian pears comprise a large group of pears that are crisp in texture. Often Asian pears are called apple pears because they are crisp and juicy like apples but with a different and distinctive texture. Asian pears do not change texture after picking or storage as do European pears. When mature, Asian pears are good to eat as soon as harvested or for several months after picking if held in cold storage. Most Asian pears listed are semi self-fruitful and will fruit sufficiently for the average home gardener. Fruit yield will be greater if you plant multiple Asian pear trees. Pear trees need full sun and do not like standing water.

Hosui Pear
High-scoring in taste tests; perhaps the tastiest Asian pear. Large, juicy, sweet, flavorful, refreshing, crisp like an apple. Brownish-orange, russet-colored skin. Will pollinate with any other pear that blooms at the same time. 450 chill hours.

Pears – European
Southern Bartlett Pear
Southern Bartlett is an outstanding pear for metro-Houston. It is unrelated to Bartlett but is much like it in flavor. It has a spreading shape and bears in about 4-5 years. Southern Bartlett seems to be more of an alternate year bearer. It can be pollinated with Acres Homes, Tennessee, Tennosui or Southern Queen. 450 chill hours.

Southern King Pear
A very good tasting pear. A cross between Hosui Asian and Tennessee European pears, producing an excellent eating fruit. Yellow with a slight red blush. Bears heavily. 400 chill hours.

Tennosui Pear
Great flavor, great blight resistance, excellent storage. Cross between Tennessee and the Hosui Asian Pear. Bears in 5 - 6 years. Pollinate with Southern Bartlett, Southern Queen, Tennessee or Acres Homes. 400 chill hours.

Nectarines
Panamint Nectarine
Prunus nucipersica ‘Panamint’

Snow Queen Nectarine
Prunus nucipersica ‘Snow Queen’
Great white fleshed freestone of legendary status. So fragile that it melts in your mouth. Some resistance to Plum Curcilio and black spot. Ripens in late May. 250 - 300 chill hrs. Self-fruitful.

Multi-Grafted Peach-Nectarine
4N1 Peach/Nectarine
More than one variety of each of these fruits is grafted onto each rootstock. These specimens are perfect for smaller gardens where a variety of flavors and an extended harvest season is desired. They are also delightfully ornamental when in bloom and can easily be worked into an existing perennial border as well as the orchard. The varieties are labeled on each tree. Care should be taken to preserve each variety when pruning. Prune more vigorous limbs harder to maintain a balanced specimen.
Multi-grafted Peaches

3N1 Peach
More than one variety of each of these fruits is grafted onto each rootstock. These specimens are perfect for smaller gardens where a variety of flavors and an extended harvest season is desired. They are also delightfully ornamental when in bloom and can easily be worked into an existing perennial border as well as the orchard. The varieties are labeled on each tree. Care should be taken to preserve each variety when pruning. Prune more vigorous limbs harder to maintain a balanced specimen.

Peaches

Prunus persica

Bonanza Miniature Peach
If you don’t have a lot of space, and want a truly outstanding peach that is very productive in our area, this is especially for you. Popular yellow freestone – large fruit is sweet, low in acid, with a mild, refreshing flavor. 5-6 feet tall and makes a good container plant. Ripens early June. Self-fruitful. 250 chill hours or less.

MayPride Peach
Delicious fruit, the best low chill peach for its season. Larger than other early peaches, it ripens in May before Plum Curculio gets to the fruit. Large showy, pink blossoms. Self-fruitful. 185-200 chill hours.

MidPride Peach
Exceptional flavor and dessert quality. Best yellow freestone for warm winter climate of Houston. Mid-season ripening. Self-fruitful. 250 chill hours.

Red Baron Peach
This one has it all. Double coral-red frilled flowers, great taste (rated 10), freestone. Often blooms same time as azaleas for a real show. Ripens mid-June to mid-July. Self-fruitful. 350-450 chill hours.

Tropic Snow Peach
Excellent tasting (rated 10) white-fleshed freestone. Pale yellow skin with red blush. Large fruit ripens in May before Plum Curculio gets to the fruit. Self-fruitful. 150-200 chill hours.

Plums

Beauty Plum
Sweet, flavorful plum. More widely adapted than Santa Rosa, and more productive in coastal climates. Reddish-purple skin, fully ripe fruit has red flesh. Harvest late May. Self-fruitful. Excellent pollinizer for Maniposa. 250 chill hours.

Gulf Beauty Plum

Gulf Rose Plum
Beautiful plum with rich flavor. Heavy producer of medium sized fruit. Pollinate with Beauty, Gulf Beauty, Gulf Blaze or any other low chill plum. 250 chill hours.

Scarlet Beauty Plum
Large, round fruit with reddish/purple skin and red flesh. Juicy, sweet, soft flesh. Ripens in late May, early June. Self-fruitful. 150-200 Chill hours.
Other Fruits and Nuts

Avocados
*Persea americana*
Houston gardeners who have been waiting for cold tolerant avocados can rejoice! Mexican Avocados are beautiful trees in the landscape. Their large, glossy leaves and naturally pyramidal shape are distinctly favorable attributes. Clusters of pale green, unremarkable flowers appear in February. Fruit ripens in fall. Avocados need protection from damaging winds, sunburn, and frost for the first few years. Once your tree begins to mature, it will tolerate any expected Houston winter. Require full sun, adequate moisture and good drainage.

**Fantastic Avocado**
*Persea americana* ‘Fantastic’
Green, paper thin skinned, most cold hardy of all the Mexican avocados. The fruit has a creamy texture and fantastic flavor. Eat skin and all. It is a beautiful, vigorous growing tree.

**Joey Avocado**
*Persea Americana* ‘Joey’
A black skinned avocado that bears a lot of fruit! The flavor is excellent on this medium sized avocado. Once established, very cold hardy to at least 20°F.

**Mexicola Grande Avocado**
*Persea americana* ‘Mexicola Grande’
Black, thin-skinned, creamy texture and excellent quality flesh. Full sun, light shade, good backyard tree. Fruit matures August – October. Will withstand low 20’s for short periods.

**Opal Avocado®**
*Persea americana* ‘Opal’
Originated in Uvalde, Texas. Evergreen to mid-to-low 20’s and can return from severe freeze damage if the bud union is protected. It has survived 14 degrees with some limb die-back. This beautiful tree produces rich creamy fruits with paper-thin green skins.

**Wilma™ Avocado**
*Persea americana* ‘Wilma’
A Mexican avocado found in Pearsall, Texas. A black fruit that matures late in the season. The fruit is pear shaped and is ripe when the seed is loose when you shake it. A large upright somewhat spreading tree. Fruits from September to October. Very cold-hardy avocado tree! The skin is shiny and paper-thin and you can bite right into the skin & creamy flesh.

Figs
Figs are easy to grow, drought tolerant, and are relatively disease and pest free. They are wonderful in the garden and are a practical way of creating a large, full screen. You can also plant one as a large, dramatic accent plant. The sculptured trunks & limbs provide winter interest. The added bonus is the delicious fruit in the summer & fall! Most fig trees mature anywhere from 12’ x 12’ to 20’ x 20’ & can easily be pruned if absolutely necessary. All figs need sun and a well-drained soil.

**Celeste Fig**
*Ficus carica* ‘Celeste’
Best for our area. Purple-brown skin, pink flesh. Medium fruit, excellent flavor. Closed eye. This is the ‘sugar fig’ of heirloom gardens. Very cold hardy.
LSU Purple Fig  
*Ficus carica* ‘LSU Improved Celeste’  

**Jujubes – ‘Chinese Dates’**  
These trees are disease and pest free. They produce an abundance of small semi-sweet fruit, with one small seed. Taste and texture are similar to an apple, or a dried date. Trees are generally very upright and take up very little horizontal space. The trees are drought tolerant once established, and can withstand very cold freezing temperatures. No pruning is required for production but they can be topped to keep within harvesting reach. Harvest in the morning and just as the fruit starts to get its rust color.

**Sugarcane Jujube**  
*Ziziphus jujuba*  
Small to medium sized fruit which can be round to elongated. Extremely sweet fruit on a very spiny plant. The fruit is worth the spines!

**Tigertooth Jujube**  
Considered one of the best jujubes; vigorous tree; long fruit has crisp texture like an apple; mild flavor; quite sweet, a heavy producer every year.

**Macadamia ‘Dana White’**  
*Macadamia integrifolia*  
These are beautiful trees in the landscape that will average 20’ x 20’. Once established they will be evergreen to mid- to low-20’s and hardy to high teens. Nuts are commonly used in baking, but are often eaten fresh or roasted. Yes, you CAN grow this expensive, gourmet nut in your own backyard.

**Olives**  
Olives grow best in full sun and require excellent drainage – raised beds are recommended.

**Arbequina Olive**  
*Olea europaea* ‘Arbequina’  
This beautiful 15’ tree originated in Spain. Earliest to bear fruit, usually at 3 years. Self-fruitful. The black fruit has excellent flavor and is used for oil or table fruit. Ripens in mid Fall. Frost resistant. Requires excellent drainage.

**Mission Olive**  
*Olea europaea* ‘Mission’  
Excellent tasting! Jet black when tree-ripened. Heavy bearing, long-lived, and most resistant variety to the cold. A gorgeous evergreen tree – its grey-green foliage adds an interesting contrast to every landscape.

**Pecans**  
**Jackson Pecan**  
These pecans have a willowy habit which makes them a lovely home orchard nut tree or shade tree. The light brown nuts are large, with excellent taste quality – and they are highly resistant to nut diseases. Produces 33-38 nuts per pound. Ripen in October.

**Oconee Pecan**  
Large nut, average 40 per pound with 59% kernel. Excellent disease resistance. Vigorous tree.
Persimmons

Fuyu Persimmon
*Diospyros kaki* ‘Fuyu’

Pomegranates

Luscious jewel of a fruit! Packed inside are hundreds of ruby-red arils (sweet, tart, gem-like juice sacs). Eat arils whole, seeds & all – add to salads and other dishes. High in vitamin C and an excellent source of antioxidants. Easy to grow and self-fruitful. Maintain at any height with summer pruning.

**Eversweet Pomegranate**
*Punica granatum* ‘Eversweet’
Very sweet, virtually seedless fruit. Red skin, clear (non-staining) juice. 8’ – 10’ arching shrub. Large showy, orange-red flowers. Self-fruitful. 150 chill hours.

**Garnet Sash Pomegranate**
*Punica granatum* ‘Garnet Sash’
Vigorous tree sets big crops of large, dark red fruit with deep-red, partially edible sweet-tart seeds. Can be grown as a shrub or tree and kept any height by summer pruning.

**Kashmir Blend Pomegranate**
*Punica granatum* ‘Kashmir Blend’
Medium size pomegranate with light pink-red exterior. Ruby red seeds have intense flavor with no overbearing acid taste. Tree has a slightly spreading growth habit and can also be grown as a shrub.

**Red Silk Pomegranate**
*Punica granatum* ‘Red Silk’
A semi-dwarf pomegranate, which will grown 7’ - 10’, just right for a patio pot! This UC Davis introduction is a heavy bearer of large fruit with red juice and a delicious grenadine flavor. It has a pleasing balance of acid and sweetness. Exterior is red. Great acid-sugar balance, berry flavor, seeds are firm but edible, exterior is red. 150 – 200 chill hours.

Citrus

**Grapefruits**

**Bloomsweet Grapefruit**
*Citrus paradisi* ‘Bloomsweet’
Believed to be a pummelo-sour orange cross. Good flavor, sweet-fleshed fruit peels easily. Evergreen, 20’ – 30’ with a 15’ spread. Ripens November – August.

**Cocktail Grapefruit**
*Citrus paradisi* ‘Cocktail’
This popular variety is actually a cross between a mandarin orange and a pummelo. They have a bright tangerine flavor with a clean, refreshing grapefruit finish. These fruits also lack the acidic bite of regular grapefruit. It is a good juicer – the juice has a distinct grapefruit flavor, without the acid bite.
Rio Red Grapefruit
Citrus paradisi ‘Rio Red’
This is the best of all the red grapefruit and is the most popular Texas valley grapefruit with a red color. It is a large sized tree that produces at an early age. Fruit is oblong, sweet, seedless, and low in acid. The pulp and flesh is deep red and it has high juice content. Juice is also red.

Lemons
Lisbon Seedless Lemon
Outstanding, large, juicy lemon. Seedless fruit that holds well on the tree. Does well in hot weather. Makes a great container plant.

Improved Meyer Lemon
Citrus x meyeri
The Meyer lemon tree is considered the world’s gourmet lemon. The fruit is sourest in August, and sweetest in January. Although it bears heavily November through April, the tree is everbearing – flowers and fruit are present on the tree at the same time. Meyer grows to about 10’ tall and 8’ - 10’ wide and produces heavy crops year after year. Allowed to ripen on the tree, the rind turns golden. Meyer tolerates temperatures down to 29º F. If Meyer freezes to the ground in a hard freeze (every 20 years) it will grow and produces again in 18 months. The tree is believed a hybrid between Citrus limon, the lemon, and Citrus reticulata, the mandarin orange.

Limes
Mexican Lime / Key Lime (Thornless)
The Key Lime (Citrus aurantifolia Swingle), also referred to as a Mexican Lime, bears a profuse amount of small, thin-skinned, greenish-yellow limes. This juicy lime is known for its distinctive aroma. High acid content. Flowers and fruits almost continuously. High light requirements, good air circulation, good drainage required. Compact bush with small blunt-pointed leaves. Winter protection is required.

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Oranges
Cara Cara Pink Navel Orange
This navel orange has a flesh color closer to that of a blood orange. The flavor has a hint of grapefruit with the typical excellent sweetness of a navel orange. Will withstand mild freezes, but protect from a hard (26º) freeze.

Republic of Texas Orange
Citrus sinensis ‘Republic of Texas’
This is the first citrus grown in Texas. It was grown in the Santa Fe area, between Houston and Galveston, dating back to 1847. Considered the most cold hardy of all oranges. The fruit is very sweet, juicy, highly flavorful and slightly seedy. It’s also a very heavy producer. Mature size averages 15’ x 15’ if not pruned.

Ujukitsu Orange
Sweet, very tasty mild orange flavor. A unique tasting fruit that you will never forget, and you will keep coming back for more. It is sometimes called a sweet lemon, and it looks a bit like one, but the taste is perhaps of the best tasting orange.
Moro Blood Orange
Juicy, medium sized fruit with a very distinctive aroma. Nearly seedless and has red to pink pulp, depending on the number of cool nights! It bears this fruit in clusters near the end of its branches. Tends to bear heavily in alternate years. Moderately cold hardy!

Vainiglia Sanguigno Blood Orange
An acidless sweet orange with a pink flesh pigmented by lycopene. The tree is small to medium-sized at maturity with a round form. The round fruit is medium in size, seedy, with a smooth orange rind of medium thickness. Because of its lack of acidity, the fruit can be eaten as early as late fall or early winter. The fruit is very juicy and is especially prized in the Mediterranean and Southwest Asia.

Mandarins (Satsumas are a special group of mandarins – see below)

Clementine Mandarin/Tangerine
The Clementine is an early season mandarin producing sweet, juicy, fine flavored fruit that will hold on the tree for months. Easily peeled, highly ornamental fruits are held to the outside of the tree. Seedless. Moderate grower to 10’ to 20’ tall or can be clipped shorter. Almost thornless. Fairly good freeze tolerance.

Satsumas

Satsuma Mandarins
Satsumas are the most cold-hardy of the mandarin family. They are generally cold hardy to the low 20’s. A full grown Satsuma makes a large rounded ‘tree’ about 15’ x 18’, but they can easily be kept much smaller with pruning or if they are on the dwarfing ‘Flying Dragon’ Trifoliate rootstock. In the Houston and surrounding areas they are wonderful evergreen trees or large shrubs. Some home owners plant a variety of Satsumas along their fence and prune them into tall evergreen screens that produce wonderful crops of citrus from late September into December. There are early varieties, mid-season and late season so one can have delicious, juicy mandarins for up to 4 months in the fall! It is very important that any mandarin is picked just as yellow or orange coloring begins to appear on the skin. Do not wait until they are fully orange or you will have lost the best flavor and juiciness. Satsumas peel easily and are normally seedless. They grow in full sun or light shade and need a moist but well-drained bed.

BC2 Satsuma
A delicious early maturing Satsuma. BC2 is a seedling of Owari, collected by Bonnie Childers. Like most Satsumas, it is quite cold hardy, down into the low 20’s.

Owari Satsuma
The original Satsuma and still hard to beat. It has a sweet flavor, low acidity, and a very delicate fruit. Hardy to 22°F or lower. Seeds rarely present. Tree is moderately vigorous and slow-growing, medium-small, spreading and drooping; very productive. Start tasting in October, and ripe into December.

The Quats
Nagami Kumquat.
This small tree loads its dense branches with bright orange, delicate tasting oval fruit, appearing nearly year round. It is evergreen and very ornamental. Quite cold hardy, withstanding 17°F and below. Nagami has a slow-growing, upright form up to 8’ tall and 6’ wide. Produces an oval-shaped fruit, which is commonly known in the commercial market. It is acidic and relatively juicy, with very few seeds.
Eustis Limequat
A cross between Mexican Lime and kumquat. Very productive bearer of large yellow oblong fruit which can be used like limes. It is juicy and pleasantly acidic with a few seeds. More cold hardy than limes.

Berries

Blackberries
Tupi Blackberry
Rubus ‘Tupi’
Low chill blackberry from Brazil that is grown in Mexico and Guatemala. Large, sweet berries are uniform in color and size with a nice sugar-acid balance. Vine is thorny and sturdy. 200 chill hours.

Prime-Jan® Blackberry PP#15788
Rubus
A new variety that will bloom on primo-canes (first year growth) as well as flori-canes (second year growth). These varieties have the potential to produce two crops per year, but this is still being evaluated in our area. Averages 9.6% sugar. Medium-large berry size. Strong disease resistance.

Prime-Jim® Blackberry PP#16989
Rubus
A new variety that blooms on primo-canes (first year growth) as well as second year growth. Medium sized, sweet firm berries. Fast growing 3’-5’ tall and wide. Very prolific fruit production, disease resistant.

Blueberries
Low chill blueberries grow and produce well in the Houston area. Blueberries have attractive blue-green foliage through spring and summer. In fall they turn beautiful colors of burgundy, gold and red. Blueberry blossoms are borne in clusters of tiny white bells. The delicious and healthy fruit follows. Varieties ripen at different times so planting more than one variety will extend the harvest as well as increase pollination and production. Blueberries require acidic soil (pH of 5), even moisture, full sun. They can be grown as an informal hedge, a specimen shrub, or in large (15” – 18”) containers.

Blueberries - Rabbiteye
Austin Blueberry
Vaccinium sp ‘Austin’
Large size, dark blue, sweet with outstanding flavor. Austin can be harvested from early to mid May – ripens a week before Brightwell. Pollinate with any other Rabbiteye.

Brightwell Blueberry
Vaccinium sp ‘Brightwell’
Medium-large light blue berry, sweet flavor. Early to mid-season ripening. Brightwell has an upright, vigorous growth and is a consistent producer. Pollinate with any other Rabbiteye.

Premier Blueberry
Vaccinium sp ‘Premier’
Large, light blue, good quality fruit, excellent flavor. Upright growth, good foliage, medium to large berries, slightly less production than other varieties. Early to mid-season ripening. Pollinate with any other Rabbiteye.
**Tifblue Blueberry**  
*Vaccinium sp ‘Tifblue’*  
Medium to large, light blue, good quality berries. Vigorous upright plants hold up well until last berries are harvested. Early to mid-seasoning ripening. The best ornamental with good fall leaf color. Pollinate with any other Rabbiteye.

**Blueberries – Southern Highbush**  
**Emerald Blueberry (PP#12165)**  
*Vaccinium ‘Emerald’*  
Produces abundant crops of the largest Southern Highbush berries with a mild, sweet flavor. Its rounded, spreading bush habit makes it a great landscape plant. Dependable in southern climates with a low chill requirement of 250 hours. Evergreen in warm climates.

**Sweetcrisp Blueberry (PP#20027)**  
*Vaccinium ‘Sweetcrisp’*  
High vigor, early leafing and early ripening (April) distinguish this variety. Vigorous bush; sweet, unusually firm berries. 200 – 300 chill hours.

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**Grapes**

**Grapes – Bunching**  
**Red Flame Seedless Grape**  
*Vitis*  
Medium-sized, red-skinned seedless table and wine grape. Very sweet, crisp, tasty fruit will produce well over the season. Vigorous vine that is very drought tolerant.

**Grapes - Muscadine (need 1 male for every 2 females)**  
**Darlene Muscadine Grape**  
*Vitis ‘Darlene’*  
Bronze female. The best of the bronze scuppernongs. Consistently large size throughout the vine, not erratic. 24% sugar, dry scar, melting pulp, excellent quality.

**Fry, Late Muscadine Grape PP#9224**  
*Vitis ‘Late Fry’*  
Bronze male. 20% sugar. A late variety, improved with very large clusters, good quality grape. Very vigorous and very high yields. “Late Fry” is disease resistant, and self-fertile.

**Ison Muscadine Grape**  
*Vitis ‘Ison’*  
Black male, self-fertile. 19% sugar. Very productive, ripens uniformly in large clusters, early to mid-season. Best black pollenizer. 1-1/8” fruit.

**Supreme Muscadine Grape**  
*Vitis ‘Supreme’*  
Black female. Best of the black scuppernongs. It is the largest muscadine developed at this time. Very heavy producer. 23% sugar. Ripens August-September, very vigorous, edible skin, large clusters, disease resistant.
Tropicals

Dragon Fruits
_Hylocereus undatus_
Dragon Fruits are dramatic looking, fruit bearing members of the cactus family. The plant grows like a tropical climber. The snaking limbs can be trained to a trellis, arbor, pole, fence, or even up a tree. The dazzling, giant white flowers are fragrant night bloomers. They produce one of the most nutritious and refreshing exotic fruits with a mouth watering, light sweet taste. The fruit is normally a bright pink to dark red color and is highly ornamental with dramatic “scales”, like its namesake. Multiple fruiting cycles occur within a season. The Dragon Fruit needs protection from a hard freeze, especially when it is young, and from prolonged frosts or freezes when mature. It will grow in full sun or light shade and needs to be well-drained. It also can be grown in large containers.

Dark Star Dragon Fruit
_Hylocereus undatus ‘Dark Star’_
A medium to large sized fruit that typically weighs .75 – 1.25 pounds. Has long skinny bracts or fins that make it especially attractive. The fruit has a mild grape-like flavor that is most enjoyed when chilled and eaten fresh. Fruit is reddish outside and pink inside. Self pollinating.

Purple Haze Dragon Fruit
_Hylocereus undatus ‘Purple Haze’_
A large sweet fruit with relatively few seeds. The fruit weighs up to two pounds, and has a pleasant grape-kiwi-like flavor. Can be eaten fresh or juiced. Red outside and dark pink inside. Self pollinating.

Cherry of the Rio Grande
_Eugenia aggregata_
One of the most popular warm climate substitutes for the traditional ‘Prunus’ cherry. This easy to grow variety offers the added interest of dark green, glossy leaves and a peeling bark. It can be grown with very little maintenance as a 15’ shrub or be trained as a small tree. It has white flowers which bloom for several months.

Grumichama
_Eugenia brasiliensis_
A native of Brazil that seems made for the Upper Gulf Coast. It prefers to be located from sea-level to no more than 300 feet, will grow in rich clay soil, and is hardy to 26ºF. It is highly ornamental in the landscape. It has a short, stocky trunk and is heavily foliaged. The fruit is quite cherry-like and can be eaten fresh or used in pies, jams, and jellies.

Pitomba
_Eugenia luschnatiana_
Highly ornamental fruit from Brazil. The fruits are creamy and have an apricot color and flavor. Can be grown in containers, as a hedge, or as a specimen. 10’ x 20’ average. Protect below 28ºF.

Guava
_Psidium guajava_
A beautiful small tree with a spreading habit. Copper-colored exfoliating bark exposes green bark below. Large leaves are aromatic when crushed. Guava fruits are eaten fresh or used in desserts and the juice can be used to make jams, jellies, candies, and marmalades. Guava trees are tolerant of short-term exposure to saturated soils and can withstand windy conditions when maintained between 6’ - 10’ tall. Protect young trees from frost. Mature trees can withstand short-term exposure to 26ºF.
Ruby Supreme Guava
Considered by many to be one of the best guavas for the home garden. This highly productive cultivar produces pear-shaped, yellow skinned guavas with thick, pink flesh. Lower in pectin than other varieties, this variety is superior for eating out-of-hand or processing into juice.

Tikal Guava
An excellent cultivar with large yellow-skinned fruit (about the size of a baseball) and sweet, pink flesh. The tree fruits on and off year-round and may begin fruiting at a young age. The more sun and warmth they receive, the more fruit they will produce. Tikal is an early bloomer and it makes a fine subject for containers where it can be easily maintained between 6’ – 8’ tall. This pest-and-disease-fruit is a great selection for the beginning fruit gardener.

Lychees (or Litchi)
*Litchi chinensis*
Called ‘King of All Fruit’, Lychees are truly delicious! Protect the first winter in the ground, then cold hardy to 25ºF.

Sweetheart™ Lychee
Considered one of the finest flavored lychees, it is a consistent producer of huge heart shaped fruit all having chicken tongue seeds. Production is close to that of Mauritius inspiring small commercial plantings by growers targeting high-end produce markets and gourmet restaurants. It is quickly becoming the variety of choice by dooryard growers for its reliability and superior quality.

Jaboticaba
*Myrciaria cauliflora*
Delicious, grape-like fruit with thick skin and melting pulp that has a pleasant, sub-acid flavor. The fruit grows directly on the trunk and averages 1”. Can be eaten fresh and made into jams and wine. *Always protect from cold the first winter, then cold hardy to 26ºF.*

Papaya, Nigerian Red
*Carica sp.papaya*
This delicious new arrival has a melon-like flavor, fragrant aroma and beautiful salmon red interior. Red papaya adds tropical color to salads or can be chilled and topped with vanilla ice cream for a tasty tropical sundae. The fruit ripens green to yellow and is ripe when more than 50% of the papaya has turned a bright yellow and the fruit begins to feel soft to thumb pressure. Red papayas have a longer shelf life than most other papaya varieties.

Sapodilla
*Manilkara zapota*
Sapodilla trees can grow quite tall in nature, but seldom grow large in cultivation. Grafted varieties often do not exceed 12’ tall. Sapodilla trees may flower year round, but they produce fruit twice a year. The fruit has an exceptionally sweet, malt-like flavor. Many compare the flavor to caramel or to a pear that has been candied in brown sugar. Immature fruit are rough, like sandpaper. When the fruit is ready to pick, it becomes smoother and may even look shiny in places. The fruit does not ripen until picked. The fruits typically take four to five days to ripen after picking, and they are ready to eat when soft to the touch. Can withstand temperatures in the high 20’s once mature.
Starfruits or Carambola
Averrhoa carambola
Starfruits have a sweet citrus-like flavor that is both delicious and refreshing. They are eaten fresh and can be made into juice. The fruit is very attractive when sliced crosswise for a perfect star shape, and it is often used in fruit salads and as a garnish. The five-cornered or winged fruit is yellow when ripe and has translucent flesh. The skin is very crisp and thin and is also eaten. The center of the fruit contains a few small seeds. An attractive ornamental tree with small delicate leaves that can be in a 15 gallon pot or planted in a well protected place. The tree can grow to 25’, but can easily be pruned to 6’. Tiny pinkish flowers bloom in Spring, early Summer or Fall. Protect for the first two years, then cold hardy to the high 20’s for short periods. Plant where protected from wind.

Arkin Starfruit
Averrhoa carambola ‘Arkin’
Crisp, juicy and sweet with few seeds. Heavy producer. Fruit forms a perfect star shape when sliced crosswise. Ripens late summer through February. Is a gorgeous tree that seems to be always blooming and fruiting. Averages 15’ - 20’ tall. Deciduous.

Fwang Tung Starfruit
Dwarf variety with elongated fruit, 5” – 8” long, with long ‘wings’ (points on the star shape). Pale yellow skin and flesh; crunchy like an apple, very sweet and juicy. Flesh is firm with few seeds. Fruit ripe when wing edges are still green; August – March. Mature trees may survive light frosts but young trees must be protected from frost and especially cold wind. The plant will fruit in containers even when still small, 2’ – 3’ tall.

Shri Kembangen Starfruit
Originated in Thailand. Elongated pointed fruit, 5” – 6” long. Bright yellow-orange skin and flesh. Juicy, firm flesh with few seeds. Flavor rich and sweet; excellent dessert quality. A heavy bearer of sweet, dark yellow fruit, also borne in large clusters on the branches.

Seedling Starfruit
Averrhoa carambola
These are star fruit trees produced from seeds of named varieties. They are heavy producers of sweet good flavored fruit. Forms a perfect star shape when sliced crosswise. While the fruit of named varieties will likely produce the first year, it will take one or two additional years for the fruit to produce from seedlings.