

Citrus Fruit Trees

Fruit	Variety	Dwarf Available	Cold Hardy (See Page 10)	Chill-Hours	Description
Clementine	Nules		to low 20's		A dwarf tree, perfect for patios. Adapts to most soils. When planted in ground it may reach heights of 6-8 ft. A heavy yielder, this tree produces sweet, juicy seedless or near seedless fruit in November. If colder than Zone 8, you must bring your citrus tree indoors during the winter months.
Grapefruit	Bloomsweet Hybrid		to mid 20's		Large-growing, vigorous tree. A cross between a pummelo and sweet orange. The fruit is very good and easy to peel and segment. Ripens Nov–Dec.
Grapefruit	Rio Red		to mid 20's		Large fruit with smooth, thin, yellow rind blushed red once mature. Deep red flesh and juicy with few seeds. Ripens mid to late November. Holds on tree until March.
Grapefruit	Ruby Red	Yes	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.
Kumquat	Changshou		to low 20's		Also called Fukushu kumquat in Japan. This is a small, thornless tree and has a spreading form that is very ornamental. The leaves are larger and broader than other kumquat species. The 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.
Kumquat	Meiwa (sweet)		to low 20's		Good looking, small, rounding tree with small, elongated, deep green leaves and a tight growth habit. Extremely cold hardy. Small, round fruit with bright orange flesh. Spicy, sweet rind and flesh with few seeds. Ripens mid- to late November and holds well on the tree.
Lemon	Eureka Frost *NEW VARIETY *		to high 20's		This popular variety produces an abundance of fine, market-quality lemons year round. Large, juicy fruit with very few seeds is borne at an early age. Attractive landscape or patio container specimen with bronze-purple new growth. Evergreen.
Lemon	Improved Meyer	Yes	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.
Lemon	Lisbon Seedless * NEW VARIETY *		to high 20's		Grafted on dwarf rootstock, so makes great container plant on porch, patio, or indoors. Blooms and fruits throughout the year, but main crop occurs in winter and early spring. Seedless. This lemon is what you want if you're looking for the type of lemon found in the grocery store. Popular as a flavoring in foods and drinks.
Lemon	New Zealand Lemonade * NEW VARIETY *		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.

Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Fruit	Variety	Dwarf Available	Cold Hardy (See Page 10)	Chill-Hours	Description
Lemon	Ponderosa		to high 20's		Medium sized, vigorous, open-growing tree with large leaves and many thorns. New growth is bronzy purple with high fruit (sometimes more than two pounds) and thick yellow rind. Very acidic and seedy. Ripens early to mid October. Holds well on the tree.
Lemon	Variegated Pink	Yes	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.
Lemon-Lime	Double Graft (Meyer Lemon, Persian Lime)		to high 20's		Each graft exhibits the characteristics of that variety.
Lime	Kaffir	Yes	to high 20's		Native to Indonesia. Fruit is distinguished by its bumpy exterior and its small size (approx. 1.5 in. wide). The hourglass-shaped leaves are very fragrant and are used in Thai cooking. Very thorny bush.
Lime	Key (thornless)	Yes	to high 20's		Small to medium sized, upright-growing tree with small leaves and very few thorns. Very similar to the Mexican Lime, except this tree is virtually thornless. Fruit is small with a thin green rind that turns yellow at full maturity. Very aromatic, juicy and acidic with few to many seeds. Ripens mid-September to early October. Can be used while still green. Doesn't hold well on the tree after reaching full maturity.
Lime	Mexican	Dwarf Only	to high 20's		Small to medium-sized, upright-growing tree with small leaves and many thorns. Fruit is small with thin green rind, turning yellow at full maturity. Very aromatic, juicy and acidic with few to many seeds. Ripens mid-September to early October. Can be used while still green. Doesn't hold well on the tree after reaching full maturity.
Lime	Persian	Yes	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. Tree has very few small thorns. Small fruit, with a 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.
Mandarin	Encore * NEW VARIETY *		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.
Mandarin	Honey		to low 20's		Honey is actually a tangerine and orange hybrid. The fruit is sweet, easy to peel, and very juicy. Bears fruit January to April. It is self pollinating.
Mandarin	Kishu Seedless		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.

Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Fruit	Variety	Dwarf Available	Cold Hardy (See Page 10)	Chill-Hours	Description
Orange	Cara Cara		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.
Orange	Marrs * NEW VARIETY *		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.
Orange	Moro Blood		to mid 20's		Medium, 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.
Orange	Navel	Yes	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.
Orange	Republic of Texas		to low 20's		Documented back to 1847 near Angleton, Texas. Medium to large round orange. Very flavorful. Ugly fruit. Very cold tolerant. A great, sweet orange that everyone should grow. Ripens November through December.
Orange	Taracco Blood * NEW VARIETY *		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.
Orange	Valencia		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.
Orange	Vaniglia Sanguigno Blood * NEW VARIETY *		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.
Orange	Washington Navel * NEW VARIETY *		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,
Pineapple	Ornamental	Dwarf Only			Dwarf pineapple and member of the Bromeliad family. Slowly gaining popularity as an ornamental plant. Even though the fruit is edible, it is widely used for decorations and flower arrangements.

Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Fruit	Variety	Dwarf Available	Cold Hardy (See Page 10)	Chill-Hours	Description
Satsuma	Brown Select	Yes	to low 20's		Medium sized, spreading tree with deep green foliage. Slightly more cold-hardy than the Owari. Medium sized, bright orange fruit, often with a slightly bumpy rind. Fruit has an extremely sweet, sprightly flavor and is seedless. Very easy to peel and breaks off into segments. Ripens one to two weeks before the Owari (early to mid October). Fruit is often ready to eat when rind is still green. Fruit holds well on the tree until end of December.
Satsuma	Little Sweetie		to low 20's		Naturally small tree with small, very sweet fruit. Cold hardy to mid-teens.
Satsuma	Miho		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.
Satsuma	Owari		to low 20's		The original satsuma. Very good flavor, great production. Has 0–6 seeds per fruit. 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.
Satsuma	Seto		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. Kids love them. 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.
Satsuma	Silverhill * NEW VARIETY *		to low 20's		Has easy peel with 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 in the garden or a container.
Tangelo	Minneola * NEW VARIETY *		to mid 20's		Easily identified by the knob-like formation at the stem end and their deep orange color. Has smooth to slightly pebbled texture, peels very easily, and has few if any seeds. Distinguished from other citrus species by the relatively loose skin of the fruit and relative ease with which the segments can be separated.
Tangelo	Orlando		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.
Tangerine	Algerian (Clementine)		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.

Non-Citrus Fruit Trees

Fruit	Variety	Dwarf Available	Cold Hardy (See Page 10)	Chill-Hours	Description
Apple	Anna			100-300	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.
Apple	Ein Sheimer			100	Heavy-bearing, very low chilling requirement. Sweet, yellow apples in early summer. Excellent pollinizer for Anna. Self-fruitful.
Apple	Fuji			400-600	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.
Apple	Golden Dorsett			100-200	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.
Apple	Multigraft (Anna, Fuji, Golden Dorsett & Ein Sheimer)			100-200	Three of the four varieties grafted on one root stock. Each graft exhibiting the characteristics of that variety and eliminating the need for planting a cross pollinator if limited in space.
Apricot	Katy			300-400	Large apricot with red-blushed skin and deep yellow flesh; freestone flesh is firm mild and sweet. Early harvest early to mid-May.
Avocado	Brazos Belle				Very vigorous growing tree that produces large, shiny, black skinned fruit. Hardy to mid to upper teens. Ripens Aug-Sept.
Avocado	Don Juan				Green skin and buttery taste.
Avocado	Joey				The fruit is medium sized and egg shaped. It has excellent flavor. The color is purple to black.
Avocado	Lila				Tight growing, vigorous tree. Hardy to mid teens. Medium pear-shaped fruit. Rich flavor, green skinned avocado. Ripens August to September.
Avocado	Mexicola				Fruit is smaller than the Mexicola Grande. Thin purple-black color skin. Hardy to upper teens. Ripens in September.
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.
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.
Fig	Golden Celeste				Medium sized, sweet fruit with amber pink flesh and gold colored skin. Heavy bearer and ripens in early July.

Non-Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Fruit	Variety	Dwarf Available	Cold Hardy (See Page 10)	Chill-Hours	Description
Fig	Italian Honey				A very big, sweet, long bearing, green fig with honey colored flesh. Excellent during dry harvest seasons but will have some spoilage due to wet or humid weather. It is very good dried and eaten fresh.
Fig	LSU Purple				This fig's flavor is excellent and mild with a high sugar content. It has a closed eye and resists spoilage. Light amber to light strawberry red flesh. Very vigorous upright grower and hardier than most fig trees. The fruit are about two to two and a half inches long. Very reliable and excellent in the ground or container grown.
Fig	Magnolia				A good, medium to large sized tasty fig with attractive, deeply lobed leaves. The skin is reddish brown and the flesh is amber to strawberry colored. The figs are good fresh or preserved. This is one cultivar that is worth growing for the ornamental value alone. Because the fruit may spoil if it is excessively wet during ripening, this cultivar is best grown where it remains dry during this time.
Fig	O'Rourke (Improved Celeste)				Formerly called the Improved Celeste. Produces large fruit and ripens a week earlier than the Celeste Fig.
Fig	Texas Blue Giant				A large fig with a purple skin, a pinkish flesh, and a closed eye. It has a mild flavor and is quite sweet when fully ripened on the tree.
Ginger	Zingiber "Baby Ginger" * NEW VARIETY *				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.
Kiwi	Issai			300	Fuzzless fruit. No need to peel. Smaller and sweeter than a standard kiwi. High in Vitamin C. Very winter hardy. And while new growth is sensitive to frost, it recovers quickly. Often sets fruit 1st year. Self Fruitful,
Loquat	Japanese Plum				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'. They have large, dark green leaves and naturally form a spreading umbrella shape.
Mulberry	Everbearing * NEW VARIETY *	Dwarf Only			Low-maintenance, attractive shade tree quickly matures into a stately ornamental tree that provides tons of berries. Plant in full sun for abundant fruit. You'll be picking one-inch 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.
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.

Non-Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Fruit	Variety	Dwarf Available	Cold Hardy (See Page 10)	Chill-Hours	Description
Nectarine	Sun Red			200-300	A small to medium sized nectarine. Bright red skin, yellow flesh. Firm and semi-freestone. Early harvest.
Olive	Arbequina (self-fruitful)				Recognized for its aromatic ripeness, low bitterness, pungency and stability. Self pollinating, low polyphenol content, small fruit and cold hardy.
Peach	August Pride			300 or less	A large, all purpose yellow freestone peach for milder climates. Sweet, aromatic, rich flavor. It's one of the very best! Less than 300 chill hours needed. Ripens 3-4 weeks after the Mid Pride Peach.
Peach	Eva's Pride			100-200	Delicious, fine flavored large peach. The yellow fleshed freestone peach has a unique red mottle to its interior. Self-fruitful and a heavy producer, with harvest season beginning in late May through late June.
Peach	La Feliciana			400-500	Heavy bearing, high quality peach. Firm, flavorful, yellow freestone. Resists brown rot and bacteriosis.
Peach	May Pride			175-200	Very early ripening peach for warmer climates. Ripens in May. Delicious and sweet. Produces beautiful pink blossoms.
Peach	Mid Pride			175-200	Very early-ripening, freestone peach for warm winter climates. Ripens in May. Sweet and tangy fruit. Very large for such an early peach. Large, showy pink blossoms. Self-fruitful.
Peach	Multigraft (Desert Gold, Eva's Pride, Florida Prince, May Pride, Mid Pride)				Either three or four varieties grafted on one root stock. Each graft exhibiting the characteristics of that variety and eliminating the need for planting a cross pollinator if limited in space.
Peach	Bonfire (Patio)	Dwarf Only			This highly ornamental dwarf peach reaches just five feet tall in ten years. Double pink-red flowers arrive in very early spring, and dramatic, deep red leaves create a canopy of gracefully drooping foliage that holds its color well. Tiny fruits may appear, though not palatable, and often hidden by the dense foliage that this shrub is prized for. Excellent landscape or container accent
Peach	Red Baron (Pat No. 4195)			250-300	Highly ornamental with very showy, double red blossoms which cover the tree in early spring. Yellow freestone fruit is large, firm, sweet, juicy and richly flavored. Ripens in mid July to mid August. Self-fruitful.
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.
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.
Peach	Tropic Snow			225	White flesh, semi-freestone peach. Low acidity, extremely sweet flavor. Self-fruitful.
Pear	20th Century			300-400	Juicy, sweet, mild-flavored fruit is crisp like an apple. Keeps well. It's easy to grow this heavy bearing, small tree.

Non-Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Fruit	Variety	Dwarf Available	Cold Hardy (See Page 10)	Chill-Hours	Description
Pear	Acres Home (aka Akers Home)			300–350	Bears at 3 years. Has naturally spreading shape. Fruit is very large, traditional pear shape with red blush on exposed side. Bears heavily each year. Great landscaping tree. Pollinate with Southern Queen, Southern Bartlett, Meadows and Tennessee.
Pear	Multigraft (Southern Bartlett, Acres Homes, Shinseki, Keiffer)				Either three or four varieties grafted on one root stock. Each graft exhibiting the characteristics of that variety and eliminating the need for planting a cross pollinator if limited in space.
Pear	Shinseki			250-450	A round, medium sized, golden pear with sweet, white, crisp and juicy flesh. Fruit ripens in late July to mid August and stores well until March. Bears fruit at a young age.
Pear	Southern King			300-350	A high quality traditional pear of unknown parentage. Shows resistance to fire blight. Good for fresh eating or canning. Self-fruitful.
Pear	Tennhousi			500-600	Local Houston tree. Resistant to fire blight. Wonderful taste and texture. Heavy bearer.
Persimmon	Fuyu			200	Delicious non-astringent Japanese persimmon. Very heavy bearer.
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.
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.
Plum	Multigraft (Burgundy, Golden Nectar, Mariposa Beauty, Santa Rosa)				Either three or four varieties grafted on one root stock. Each graft exhibiting the characteristics of that variety and eliminating the need for planting a cross pollinator if limited in space.
Plum	Santa Rosa			300	A large, purplish plum. Amber colored flesh. A popular variety for home and market use. Ripens late June.
Pomegranate	Ambrosia			150	The largest sized fruits of any pomegranate. Up to three times the size of other varieties. But also has large seeds. Shiny, pale pink skin, purple sweet-tart juice. Tree is long-lived, self-fertile and tolerates many soils.
Pomegranate	Garnet Sash			150-200	Heavy producer. Slightly dwarf tree. Fruit has a sweet but tart juice. Self Fruitful.
Pomegranate	Texas Pink			200	Medium sized pomegranates. Light pink fruit with edible pink seeds. Great source of antioxidants. Self-fruitful.

Berries

Fruit	Variety	Dwarf Available	Cold Hardy (See Page 10)	Chill-Hours	Description
Berry	Goji - "Superfruit"				Unique among fruits because they contain all essential amino acids. They also have the highest concentration of protein of any fruit. They are loaded with vitamin C, contain more carotenoids than any other food, have twenty-one trace minerals, and are high in fiber. Boasting 15 times the amount of iron found in spinach, as well as calcium, zinc, selenium and many other important trace minerals, there is no doubt that the humble goji berry is a nutritional powerhouse. This amazing "superfruit" also contains natural anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial and anti-fungal compounds. Their powerful antioxidant properties and polysaccharides help to boost the immune system.
Berry	Phalsa - "Superfruit"				Also called Indian Sherbet Berry, phalsa is a fast-growing subtropical plant native to India and Southeast Asia. The fruits are borne in clusters and turn from light green to red to purple when fully ripe. About the size of a blueberry, phalsa berries have a pleasant, sweet, almost sherbet-like flavor. Fruiting usually starts in mid-summer and the fruit needs to be harvested daily. The plant tends to have a sprawling habit and reaches about 6-8' tall when planted in the ground. When new canes emerge, the leaves have a bronze-burgundy tint. It's also classified as a "superfruit" that's rich in calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus and vitamin C.
Blackberry	Kiowa (Patent No. 9861)			200	Produces the largest (10 to 12 grams) of the Arkansas varieties. Produces large quantities of flavorful berries for about six weeks. This thorned variety grows 5'-6' tall with a 4'-8' spread and blooms earlier and longer than other blackberries.
Blackberry	Natchez			400 - 500	Crops early in the season and has a semi-upright, spine-free growing habit. It has a consistent average berry weight of 9 grams.
Blueberry	Climax - Rabbiteye			450	Early ripening. Most of the fruit ripens in a short period of time. The crop load is moderate to high.
Blueberry	Emerald PP16,476 - Highbush			150-250	A vigorous, high-yielding variety. Fruit is large and firm with good color and flavor. Easy to pollinate.
Blueberry	Misty - Highbush			150	Vigorous tree, grows well on the coast or inland areas. Thrives in mild winters and hot summer climates. Produces large fruit.
Blueberry	Premier - Rabbiteye			550	Early season Rabbiteye variety that produces fruit of excellent color, size and flavor. The bushes are vigorous and productive.
Blueberry	Sunshine Blue - Highbush			150	Great flavor, firm berry. Ripens approximately May to June. Semi-Dwarf bush, beautiful fall color. Very cold hardy.
Blueberry	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.

Grapes

Fruit	Variety	Dwarf Available	Cold Hardy (See Page 10)	Chill-Hours	Description
Grape	Muscadine – Dixie				Bronze skinned with medium to large fruit. One of the largest of self-fertile cultivars. Flavor excellent. Ripens midseason. Vine vigorous and productive. Good cold tolerance.
Grape	Muscadine – Noble				The most popular red muscadine grape for wine or juice production. Yields and disease resistance are high. Berry ripening is fairly uniform. Flavor less musky than most muscadine grapes. It has color stability and is self-fertile.

Pecan

Fruit	Variety	Dwarf Available	Cold Hardy (See Page 10)	Chill-Hours	Description
Pecan	Chocktaw				Choctaw has good resistance to pecan scab and 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.

Note about Cold Hardiness and Annual Average Chill Hours

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

Note about Cold Hardiness and Annual Average Chill Hours (continued)

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.

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:
