

# Harris County Master Gardeners Fruit Tree Sale January 26, 2019

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## Citrus Fruit Trees

Row	Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy	Description
A-1 *	Citron (NEW VARIETY)	Buddha Hand (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 40's	The oldest know citrus in cultivation. Dates back to Mediterranean area more than 2,000 years. The fruit is almost absent any pulp. The rind, however, is often candied and is somewhat sweet. Also used to infuse in liqueurs and other spirits. Bring indoors if temperatures are to stay below low 40's.
A-2	Clementine	Algerian Tangerine (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.
A-3 *	Grapefruit	Bloomsweet Hybrid (Kinkoji) (Carrizo Rootstock)	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.
A-4	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.
A-5	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.
A-6	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.
A-7	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.
A-8 *	Lemon	Lisbon Seedless (Carrizo Rootstock)	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.
A-9	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.

\* New to this Sale.

## Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Row	Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy	Description
A-10 *	Lemon	Ponderosa (Carrizo Rootstock)	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.
A-11 *	Lemon	Ujukitsu Sweet (Carrizo Rootstock)	to high 20's	Called the 'lemonade fruit', this lemon-orange cross ripens to a bright yellow with a pear-shaped form that's quite large. The fruit is amazingly sweet and juicy with a thick rind that peels easily. Slower growing than most lemon trees, yet when it reaches two or more feet it will flower and fruit with great regularity. Springtime brings a flush of fragrant blooms.
A-12	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.
A-13 *	Lime (NEW VARIETY)	Australian Finger (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 30's	Nicknamed Citrus Caviar. Contains juicy capsules bursting with intense, sweet-tart, lemon-lime flavor. Recently introduced to the United States. Fresh fruit is mainly used as a seafood garnish, and the pulp is used in sauces, jams and jellies.
A-14	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.
A-15	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.
A-16	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.
A-17 *	Mandarin	Honey (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 20's	Extremely sweet and juicy. Virtually seed free and thin skinned. Easy to peel. Flavor is reminiscent of honey with the warmth of cinnamon. Tree can be kept small to moderately sized. Produces fragrant, tiny white flower blossoms.
A-18	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-1	Mandarin	Page (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 20's	A cross between the Minneola tangelo and the Clementine mandarin. 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.

\* New to this Sale.

## Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Row	Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy	Description
<b>B-2</b>	Mandarin	Pixie (Carrizo Rootstock)	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-3</b>	Orange	Blood - Moro (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Believed to have originated in Sicily. 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>B-4 *</b>	Orange (NEW VARIETY)	Blood - Sanguinelli (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Native to Spain. One of the most intensely flavored of the blood oranges. Rich raspberry flavored juice. Slightly egg-shaped with purplish-red fruit that has a mostly sweet flavor with just a hint of tartness to it. Ripens January to March.
<b>B-5</b>	Orange	Blood - Taracco (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Native to Italy. 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>B-6</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-7</b>	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>B-8 *</b>	Orange	Pineapple (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 30's	Produces an excellent quality juice. Richly flavored and moderately seedy. High sugar content. Peel turns deep reddish-orange at maturity. Known as an alternate bearer, meaning it produces a heavy crop one year and a lighter one the next. Ripens December to February.
<b>B-9 *</b>	Orange	Republic of Texas (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 20's	Documented back to 1847 near Angleton, Texas. Medium to large round orange. Very flavorful. Very cold tolerant. A great, sweet orange that everyone should grow. Ripens November through December.
<b>B-10</b>	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>B-11</b>	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>B-12 *</b>	Satsuma	Owari (Carrizo Rootstock)	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.

\* New to this Sale.

## Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Row	Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy	Description
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.
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	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.

## Non-Citrus Fruit Trees

Row	Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours (See Page 9)	Description
C-1	Nectarplum	Spice Zee	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.
C-2 *	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-fertile.
C-3 *	Peach	Stark Donut	200-300	Unique white-fleshed fruit with a sunken center (shaped like a doughnut). Sweet, with a mild flavor described by some as almond-like. Self-fruitful. Blooms late midseason. Harvest late June to early July.
C-4	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. Introduced by Texas A&M. Self-fertile.
C-5 *	Peach (NEW VARIETY)	Tropic Beauty	150	Very low chill hours required. Self-fertile and clingstone. Excellent flavor. Red skin and deep yellow fruit. Ripens mid May.
C-6 *	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.
C-7	Persimmon	Fuyu	200	Delicious non-astringent Japanese persimmon. Very heavy bearer.
C-8	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.

\* New to this Sale.

## Non-Citrus Fruit Trees (continued)

Row	Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours (See Page 9)	Description
C-9	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.
C-10 *	Pomegranate	Garnet Sash	150-200	Heavy producer. Slightly dwarf tree. Fruit has a sweet but tart juice. Self Fruitful.

## Multi Graft

Row	Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours (See Page 9)	Description
C-11 *	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.
C-12 *	Peach	Multigraft (Desert Gold, Eva's Pride, Florida Prince, May Pride, Mid Pride)	150-200	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.
C-13 *	Plum	Multi Graft	250-350	Several 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.

## Avocados

Row	Fruit	Variety	Description
C-14	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.
C-15	Avocado	Don Juan	A nice sized fruit with speckled green-brown skin and exceptional quality flesh. Cold hardy to mid teens.
C-16	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.
C-17	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.

\* New to this Sale.

## Miscellaneous

Row	Fruit	Variety	Description
D-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.
D-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.
E-1	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

Some fig varieties produce two crops a year. A ***breba*** is a fig that develops in the spring on the previous year's cane growth. In contrast, the main fig crop ripens in late summer or fall and develops on the current year's cane growth.

Row	Fruit	Variety	Description
D-3	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.
D-4	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, a breba and a main crop.
D-5 *	Fig	Italian Black	Produces jet black fruit with deep red pulp that is treasured for its flavor and reliability. Native to Italy. Great for preserves. Produces two crops per year, a breba and main crop.
D-6 *	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.

\* New to this Sale.

## Fig Trees (Continued)

D-7	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. Produces a breba and a main crop. Plant height only 2'-3'. Ripens early August.
D-8 *	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. Produces a breba and a main crop.

\* New to this Sale.

## Berries

### **Blueberries :**

There are two classifications of blueberries that will perform well in the Houston area: Southern Highbush (**A**) and Rabbiteye (**B**).

Southern Highbush varieties are generally self-fertile, but will be more productive if two or three varieties are planted in proximity.

**(A: Emerald, Jewel, Rebel, Sunshine Blue)**

Rabbiteye varieties generally require a pollinizer. Plant two or more varieties to insure a crop.

**(B: Climax, Pink Lemonade, Premier, Tifblue)**

Southern Highbush cannot be counted on to pollinize Rabbiteyes and vice versa.

Southern Highbush produce several weeks before Rabbiteyes. The longest harvest can be obtained by planting two or more of each classification.

Southern Highbush plant varieties are generally smaller than Rabbiteye plant varieties.

Blueberries prefer acidic soils (pH 4.5 - 5.0). A near fail-safe way to grow blueberries in almost any soil is to incorporate peat moss into the planting medium. For planting directly in the ground, work up a planting area approximately 2½ feet in diameter and 1 foot deep for each plant. Remove 1/3 to 1/2 of the soil. Add an equal amount of pre-moistened peat moss and mix well. (One 4 cubic foot compressed bale will usually be sufficient for 4-5 plants.) For raised beds, mix equal volumes peat moss with bark (not cedar or redwood), compost or planting mix.

Blueberries will generally begin to produce the second year after planting, but will take 4 – 5 years to reach full production. Depending on the variety of plant, you will probably get 1–2 pints of blueberries the second year. The third year you might expect 2–3 quarts, and the fourth year you should get at least 1 gallon, perhaps more, depending on the size of the fruiting canopy.

### **Blackberries :**

Blackberries have roots and crowns that are perennial, meaning they will live many years. But the life cycle of the canes is just two years. A blackberry plant has two types of canes: Primocanes and Floricanes.

Primocane means a new cane, or a cane in its first year. Whereas, a Floricane is a cane in its second year. Floricane-fruiting blackberries produce a crop of summer fruit once per year on second-year floricanes (**Natchez**). Primocane-fruiting berries produce two crops a year, one in summer (on the primocanes) and one in the fall (on the floricanes). (**Prime Ark Freedom**).

## Berries (continued)

Row	Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours (See Page 9)	Description
E-2	Blueberry	(A) Emerald (Southern Highbush)	250	A mid season variety yielding abundant crops of the largest Southern Highbush berries with a mild, sweet flavor. Its rounded, spreading bush habit makes it a great landscape plant.
E-3 *	Blueberry (NEW VARIETY)	(A) Jewel (Southern Highbush)	200	This early to mid season producer is a leading variety due to its exceptional growth, high yields, and large tangy fruit. Makes an excellent landscape plant.
E-4 *	Blueberry (NEW VARIETY)	(A) Rebel (Southern Highbush)	400	An early, very productive variety with large, medium blue fruit and impressive yields. Introduced by the University of Georgia in 2005/2006. Semi-spreading and very vigorous.
E-5	Blueberry	(A) Sunshine Blue (Southern Highbush)	150	Mid to late season producer with medium sized, good quality, firm berries. Foliage is slender and is considered a good ornamental. It's upright, compact habit and blue-green foliage that turns burgundy in fall makes this plant especially decorative in pots.
F-4	Blueberry	(B) Climax (Rabbiteye)	450	An early ripening berry that produces medium fruit with a sweet flavor. Outstanding variety for harvesting a large quantity of berries. Growth is upright with intense green foliage.
F-5	Blueberry	(B) Pink Lemonade (Rabbiteye)	200	A pink blueberry! This early to mid season sweet treat is a delight to 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.
F-6	Blueberry	(B) Premier (Rabbiteye)	550	An early to mid season producer with large fruit that possesses excellent flavor. Very highly productive. Plant grows upright with good foliage.
F-7	Blueberry	(B) Tiffblue (Rabbiteye)	650	A mid season ripening plant with medium to large berries. An upright, vigorous grower. Leaves turn red in the fall making it a good ornamental plant.
F-1 *	Mulberry (NEW VARIETY)	Pakistan	400	Easy to grow, this abundant producer of sweet medium-sized fruit performs exceptionally well in a container, yielding several crops per year even during the first season. Very tolerant of heat, humidity, drought and poor soil. Ripens April through mid summer.
F-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 florican. Ripens in early June. Trains well and grows freely along a fence or other supporting arbor.
F-3	Blackberry	Prime Ark Freedom	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.

\* New to this Sale.

## Chill Hours Average

Everyone who is interested in growing their own fruit will eventually be faced with the issue of “chill hours”, or chill units (CU) – the terms are interchangeable.

### ***How to determine your Chill Hours Average***

There is an ongoing debate about (CU) definitions and which model to use. We are going to leave that debate to others and use one of the oldest and most commonly accepted models to determine total average chill hours in our area:

**A Chill Unit is an hour of air temperature between 32°F and 45°F, minus all hours above 60°F.**

It is generally accepted that temperatures below 32°F do *not* contribute to CUs and that temperatures above 60°F *detract* from CUs. Therefore an hour is subtracted for every hour above 60° F and hours below 32° F are not counted.

The total number of CUs accumulated in an area during an average winter determines the *Chill Hours Average* for that area. Chill Hours do not have to be continuous. They are an accumulation of hours within these temperatures.

Some averages in our area:

Gulf & Bay Area	≤300
Hobby Area	≤300
Inner City	≤300
Pasadena-South Bay	350 – 450
Harris County (other than above)	400 – 600
Fort Bend County	400 – 600
Cypress-Bear Creek	≤600
Counties north of Harris	600 – 900

### ***Finding out how many chill units you have accumulated***

While the above chart gives you a guideline to averages, chill units can vary from year to year. Some local weather stations track and report chill. This website assists you getting a closer estimate of the chill hours you have actually accumulated in a given season: *getchill.net*.

There is a two step process. First, follow the *getchill.net* link to WunderMap and find a weather station closest to you. Click on that station, and find the station ID. Copy that ID number, go back to Get Chill, type or drop the station ID into the box, and click “calculate chill”. In a few seconds of searching, you will get the current number for that station. Not all stations record chill. You may have to repeat this for other stations in your area.

*The above chill hour information is from The Garden Academy, complements of the owner, Angela Chandler. Among her long list of accomplishments, she is a Harris County Master Gardener, Precinct 2, Retired Status. For additional information regarding chill hours, and to read more about The Garden Academy and Angela Chandler, please go to [TheGardenAcademy.com](http://TheGardenAcademy.com).*

