

Doors Open at
9:00AM
No Pre-Sale
Lecture



Ask A Master
Gardener Booth as
well as vendors

Harris County Master Gardener Association Genoa Friendship Gardens presents



2019 FRUIT TREE & TOMATO SALE

Saturday *FEBRUARY 23RD*, 2019

9:00 AM to 1:00 PM

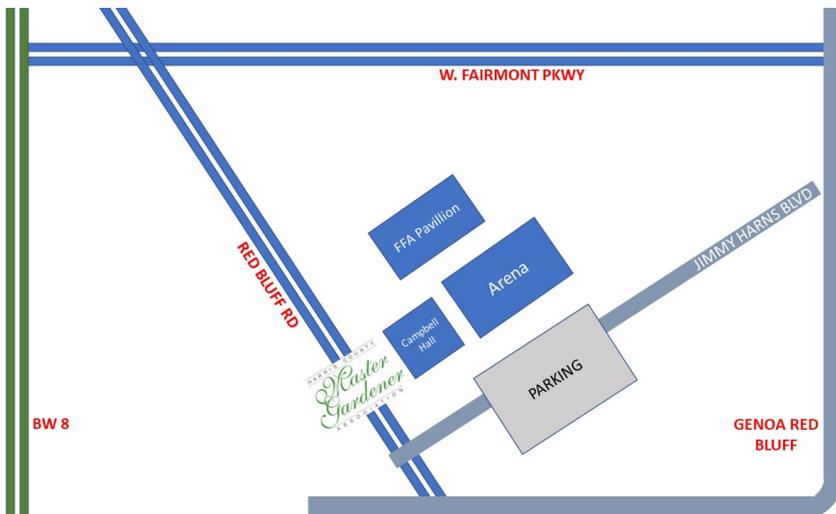
Campbell Hall, Pasadena Fair Grounds
7601 Red Bluff Road, Pasadena, TX 77505



HCMGA
SALE LOCATION:
**7601 Red Bluff
Rd.
Pasadena, TX
77505**



TEXAS A&M
**AGRILIFE
EXTENSION**



Directions to our sale:

From downtown Houston: Travel I-45 South At exit 32, take ramp right and follow signs for Sam Houston Tollway EAST, Take ramp right for TX-8 N BELTWAY / E Sam Houston Pkwy S / E Beltway 8 toward Fairmont Pkwy / Hospital / Pasadena Conv Ctr and Fairgrounds / Vista Rd, Turn Right on Fairmont Pkwy, bear right onto Red Bluff Rd, take Left at Creekside/ Jimmy Harns Blvd, into parking area.

From Galveston: Travel I-45 North At exit 32, take ramp right and follow signs for Sam Houston Tollway EAST, Take ramp right for TX-8 N BELTWAY / E Sam Houston Pkwy S / E Beltway 8 toward Fairmont Pkwy / Hospital / Pasadena Conv Ctr and Fairgrounds / Vista Rd, Turn Right on Fairmont Pkwy, bear right onto Red Bluff Rd, take Left at Creekside/ Jimmy Harns Blvd, into parking area.

From Clear Lake: Travel North on TX-146 towards LaPorte, Take ramp right for TX-146 S toward Red Bluff Rd, Turn left onto Red Bluff Rd, Turn right on Jimmy Harns Blvd into parking area.

Reasons to Shop the Harris County Master Gardener Association

Genoa Friendship Garden's 2019 Spring Fruit Tree & Tomato Sale

February 23, 2019 at the Pasadena Fairgrounds, Campbell Hall,

7601 Red Bluff Road, Pasadena, Texas 77505

1. A 22,000 sq. ft. indoor venue, fully air condition, with ample adjacent parking and convenient and assisted loading zone. Public facilities available.
2. This year's selection has increased more than 80% from years past. 2018: 400 Fruit Trees & Berries; 2019: 722 Fruit Trees & Berries. There will be a total of 65 varieties of Fruit Trees available.
3. There will be 37 varieties of Tomatoes suitable for Houston's climate.
4. Sales staff are all Harris County Master Gardeners to assist customers in their selection of Fruit Trees and Berries, and advise the proper planting, feeding and tending of all plants on sale.
5. Ask a Master Gardener Booth available to discuss any questions gardeners may be experiencing in their yard, supported with published AgriLife Extension brochures and literature to guide them through fertilizing, planting, and garden and yard maintenance.
6. Assorted perennials
7. The Harris County Master Gardener's Store is available to review a wide selection of garden tools and organic soil amendments and bug deterrents, plus Garden Gifts.

Harris County Master Gardener Association

Fruit Tree & Tomato Sale 7601 Red Bluff Rd. Pasadena, TX 77505

713-274-0950

<http://hcmga.tamu.edu>

<http://AgriLife.org/HarrisHort>

www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyMasterGardeners

www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyHorticulture

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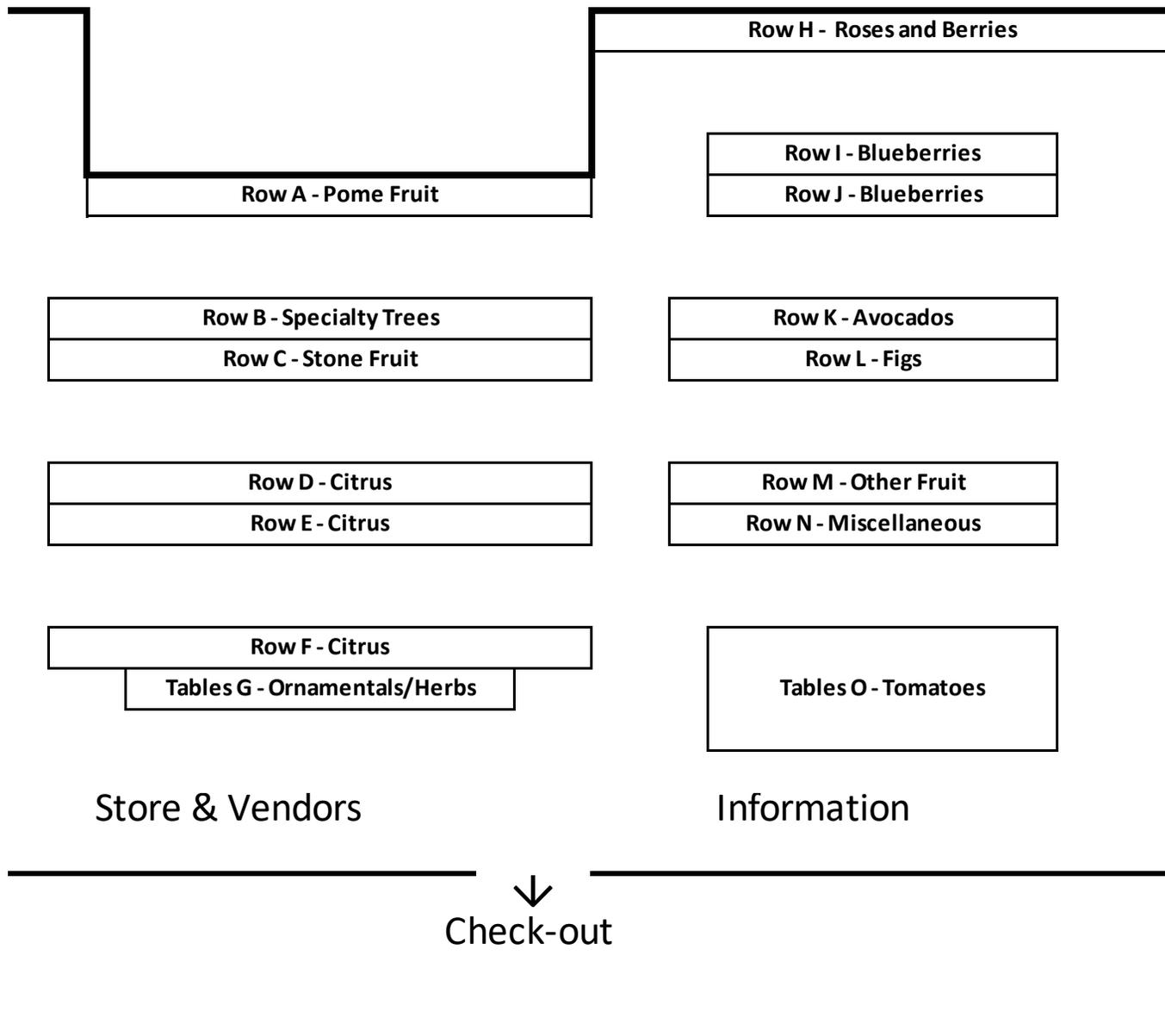
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Harris County Master Gardeners Association
Genoa Friendship Gardens
Spring 2019 Fruit and Tomato Sale
Campbell Hall, Pasadena Fair Grounds

PLANT LAYOUT MAP



**Harris County Master Gardener Association
Genoa Friendship Gardens
Campbell Hall, Pasadena Fair Grounds**

**Fruit Tree and Tomato Sale
February 23, 2019**

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Pome Fruit

Location	Fruit	Variety	Chill Hours (See Page 7)	Description
A-1	Apple	Anna	200	Large crops. Sweet and crisp. Stores two months. Self-fruitful, but better production if pollinated by Dorsett Golden. Low-chilling yellow apple with a slight red blush. Ripens late June, softens fast and should be handled carefully. Suggested as pollinator for Dorsett Golden.
A-2	Apple	Golden Dorsett	100	Large, firm, golden delicious type. Very low chill, yellow apple. Picked with a pink slight blush. Flavor is sweet. Fruit is firm and will store several weeks in the refrigerator. Bloom period overlaps with Anna and the two varieties planted together provide good cross-pollination. Ripens mid to late June. Self-fruitful.
A-3	Apple	Ein Sheimer	100	Heavy-bearing, very low chilling requirement. Sweet, yellow apples in early summer. Excellent pollinizer for Anna. Self-fruitful.
A-4	Pear	20th Century	300-400	Most popular Asian pear. Juicy, sweet, mild-flavored. Crisp like an apple. Great eaten fresh, canned or preserved. Ripens August to October. Self-fruitful.
A-5	Pear	Acres Home	300-350	Has naturally spreading shape. Fruit is very large and traditionally pear shaped with red blush on exposed side. Bears heavily each year. Great landscape tree. Ripens in August.

Specialty Trees

Location	Fruit	Variety	Chill Hours (See Page 7)	Description
B-1	Apple	Multi Graft	100-200	<i>Anna, Golden Dorsett & Ein Sheimer.</i> Three varieties grafted on one root stock. Each graft exhibiting characteristics of that variety and eliminating need for planting a cross pollinator if limited in space.
B-2	Peach <i>(May not be available)</i>	Multi Graft	150-200	<i>Desert Gold, Eva's Pride, Florida Prince, May Pride, Mid Pride.</i> 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.
B-3	Peach	Dwarf Patio	200	Attractive early peach with maximum height of 6 feet. Freestone. Yellow fruit. Spectacular mild, sweet flavor.
B-4	Plum <i>(May not be available)</i>	Multi Graft	250-350	<i>Bergundy, Golden Nectar, Mariposa Beauty, Santa Rosa.</i> 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.

Stone Fruit

Location	Fruit	Variety	Chill Hours (See Page 7)	Description
C-1	Apricot	Katy	300-400	Large fruit with red-blushed skin and deep yellow flesh; freestone flesh is firm mild and sweet. Harvest early to mid-May.
C-2	Nectarine	Sunhome	200-300	Small to medium-sized fruit. Firm with bright red skin and semi-freestone. Yellow flesh. Sweet, delicious flavor. Ripens mid-May to June.
C-3	Peach	May Pride	150-200	Very early ripening peach for warmer climates. Ripens in May. Delicious and sweet. Produces beautiful pink blossoms. Self-fruitful.
C-4	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-5	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-fruitful.
C-6	Peach	Tropic Snow	225	White flesh, semi-freestone peach. Low acidity, extremely sweet flavor. Self-fruitful.
C-7	Plum	Burgundy	250-350	Medium sized, reddish, purple-colored fruit has a deep red, mellow, sweet flesh. Self-fruitful. Fruit ripens in early July, but keeps well on the tree until mid August.
C-8	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.

Citrus

Location	Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy	Description
D-1	Citron (<i>NEW VARIETY</i>)	Buddha Hand (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 40's	The oldest known 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.
D-2	Grapefruit	Bloomsweet Hybrid (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 November to December.
D-3	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.
D-4	Lemon	Improved Meyer (Carrizo Rootstock)	to high 20's	A small tree with continuous crops of large, moderately seedy fruit from August to 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.
D-5	Lemon	Lisbon Seedless (Carrizo Rootstock)	to high 20's	Tolerates wind, cold and heat conditions. 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.
D-6	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.

Citrus (continued)

Location	Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy	Description
D-7	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.
E-1	Lime	Kaffir (Carrizo Rootstock)	to high 20's	Grown for its unique aromatic leaves used in Asian and Thai cooking. Thorny tree with 'double' leaves. Very rough, small, bumpy green fruit. Aromatic & astringent leaves can be used fresh, dry or stored in the freezer.
E-2	Lime	Persian (Carrizo Rootstock)	to high 20's	Handsome, compact, medium-sized tree with dark green leaves and 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.
E-3	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.
E-4	Orange	Blood - Moro (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Believed to have originated in Sicily. Vigorous, 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.
E-5	Orange	Navel N-33 (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Medium to large, round-headed tree with deep green foliage. Fruit is large, with moderately thick rind. Rich flavor, with nicely balanced sugar and acid. Very juicy and seedless. Moderately easy to peel and separate into segments. Ripens early to mid November and holds well on the tree until end of January.
E-6	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.
E-7	Orange	Valencia Rhode Red (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Bears large, dark-fleshed fruit. 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 & productive. Valencia oranges are considered by some to be the best for juice.
E-8	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.
F-1	Mandarin	Honey (Carrizo Rootstock)	to low 20's	Extremely sweet & juicy. Virtually seed free & thin skinned. Easy to peel. Flavor is reminiscent of honey with the warmth of cinnamon. Tree can be kept small to moderately sized. Fragrant, tiny white flower blossoms.
F-2	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. Holds well on the tree into January.
F-3	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.
F-4	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.

Citrus (continued)

Location	Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy	Description
F-5	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.
F-6	Satsuma	Xie Shan (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	Ideal for small gardens. Tops out at about 5 feet. Super sweet flavor and easy to peel. Does not weep like most Japanese satsumas. Ripens October to December.
F-7	Tangerine	Clementine (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid 20's	These are the crown jewel of the Mandarin citrus family. A hybrid between an orange and mandarin or tangerine, this variety is seedless, smaller in size, has thinner membranes, and more plentiful juice with a refreshingly sweet tang. The color is a bright red-orange with a pebbled, loose skin.
F-8	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 easily as a tangerine. Fruit has a sweet flavor and is good fresh, as well as for juicing with other varieties of oranges. Ripens November to January.

Berries

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.

A Primocane means a new cane, or a cane in its first year. Whereas, a Floricane is a cane in its second year. Floricane-fruited blackberries, such as **Arapaho**, **Natchez** and **Ouachita**, produce a crop of summer fruit once per year on second-year canes (called Floricanes). Primocane-fruited berries produce two crops a year, on Floricanes (from the previous year) in early summer, and on Pimocanes (new canes from the current season) later in the growing season.

Location	Fruit	Variety	Chill Hours (See Page 7)	Description
H-8	Blackberry	Arapaho	350 - 400	Introduced by University of Arkansas, and considered the earliest producing, thornless blackberry. Requires no trellis & grows into a bush. <i>Floricane</i> . Easy to propagate. Yields extra tasty fruit with exceptionally small seeds. Ripens mid June.
H-9	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 <i>floricane</i> . Ripens in early June. Trains well and grows freely along a fence or other supporting arbor.
H-10	Blackberry	Ouachita (Patent No. 7,162)	200 - 300	Pronounced "watch-it-taw," these upright, thornless canes bear high yields of large, extra-sweet berries. Summer-bearing <i>floricane</i> . Heat-tolerant. Ripens in mid June. Self-pollinating.
H-11	Strawberry	Eversweet	n/a	Bred for the South! Thrives in the heat and humidity. Blooms May till August. Good in containers.
H-12	Strawberry	Quinalt	n/a	Bears large, deep red, firm fruit spring till fall. Perfect for fresh eating and preserves.
H-13	Strawberry	Sequoia	n/a	Large, medium red fruit. Early maturing variety. Ripens in June and may bear until fall. Great for jams and desserts.

Blueberries

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

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

(A: Pink Lemonade, Climax, Premier, Tifblue)

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

(B: Emerald, Jewel, Rebel, Sunshine Blue)

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.

Location	Fruit	Variety	Chill Hours (See Page 7)	Description
I-1	Blueberry	(A) 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.
I-2	Blueberry	(A) 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.
I-3	Blueberry	(A) 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.
I-4	Blueberry	(A) Tifblue (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.
J-1	Blueberry	(B) 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.
J-2	Blueberry <i>(NEW VARIETY)</i>	(B) 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.
J-3	Blueberry <i>(NEW VARIETY)</i>	(B) 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.
J-4	Blueberry	(B) 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.

Avocadoes

Location	Fruit	Variety	Description
K-1	Avocado	Joey	Found 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.
K-2	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.

Figs

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.

Location	Fruit	Variety	Description
L-1	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.
L-2	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'.
L-3	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.
L-4	Fig	Native Black	This heirloom fig has been grown on the Becnel family farm in Belle Chasse, Louisiana for over 100 years. Produces large, black skinned figs with dark red pulp. Produces a breba and a main crop. Great for preserves. Ripens in July.
L-5	Fig	White Marseilles	It was Thomas Jefferson—founding father, president, farmer, and horticulturalist—who introduced 'White Marseilles', his favorite fig, to the U.S. in the 1700's. He wrote, this is "unquestionably superior to any fig I have ever seen." Native to southern France. In late July, the tree produces a big harvest of greenish-yellow fruit packed with sweetly delicious, pale-yellow flesh.

Other Temperate Fruits

Location	Fruit	Variety	Chill Hours (See Page 7)	Description
M-1	Olive	Arbequina	n/a	Recognized for its aromatic ripeness, low bitterness, pungency and stability. Self pollinating, low polyphenol content, small fruit and cold hardy.
M-2	Persimmon	Fuyu	200	Delicious non-astringent Japanese persimmon. Very heavy bearer.
M-3	Persimmon	Native (Female)	200	Small, soft fruit with nutty flavor. Astringent until fully ripened.
M-4	Pomegranate	Garnet Sash	150-200	Heavy producer. Slightly dwarf tree. Fruit has a sweet but tart juice. Self fruitful.
M-5	Pomegranate	Texas Pink	200	Medium sized pomegranates. Light pink fruit with edible pink seeds. Great source of antioxidants. Self-fruitful.

Miscellaneous

Location	Fruit	Variety	Description
N-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. Plant is not cold hardy.
N-2	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.

Ornamentals and Herbs

Table G	Subject to Availability
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Roses

Location	Name	Growth Habit / Class	Height	Fragrant	Bloom Color	Description
H-1	Crepuscule	Vigorous climber / Noisette	12'-15'	No	Apricot Blend	Introduced 1904. Few thorns. Repeat bloomer. Dark canes with light green leaves. The canes have a graceful way of cascading, or drooping, making it good for flowing down over a terrace wall.
H-2	LaMame <i>Earthkind</i> ®	Medium shrub / Polyantha	4'-6'	Yes	Pink Blend	Introduced 1915. Loose clusters of blooms. Because of its neat, healthy, full growth and repeat blooming, this is a good choice for a rose hedge, especially in sunny, open areas.
H-3	Lamarque	Vigorous climber / Noisette	12'-20'	Yes	White	Introduced in 1830. Repeat bloomer. Double, medium-sized blooms with touch of lemon yellow at the base. Foliage is uniquely pointed and a distinct mid-green color.
H-4	Martha Gonzales	Small shrub / China	2'-3'	No	Medium Red	Named after the woman in whose garden it was found growing in Navasota, Texas, in 1984. Single blooms open flat. Excellent choice for low hedge, border and mass plantings.
H-5	Mrs. B. R. Cant	Large shrub / Tea	5'-8'	Yes	Medium Pink	Introduced 1901. Repeat bloomer. Fat, full, cabbagey blooms. Named 2017 Gulf District Rose of the Year.
H-6	Red Cascade	Vigorous climber / Miniature	12'-18'	No	Dark Red	Introduced 1976. Classified as a miniature rose because each deep red rose, though it contains many petals, is only about one inch in diameter. Attracts attention with its fine-leafed foliage. Blooms continually from spring till frost.
H-7	Reve d'Or <i>Earthkind</i> ®	Vigorous climber / Noisette	10'-18'	Yes	Medium Yellow	Introduced in 1869. Repeat bloomer. Blooms all season. 2010 EarthKind Rose of the Year by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service.

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.

Chill Hours Average (continued)

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.

Tomatoes

Table	Variety	Heirloom/Hybrid (See page 12)	Type (See page 12)	Height	Fruit Size	Days to Maturity	Disease Resistance (See page 12)	Description
O-1	Amelia	Hybrid	Determinate	4' - 5'	8 - 10 oz.	80	V, FFF, N, T, St	Good container plant. A great variety for our hot, humid climate. Crack resistant with super flavor. Made debut at San Antonio Stock Show & Rodeo in 2004.
O-2	Beefsteak	Heirloom	Indeterminate	6' - 8'	14 - 24 oz.	75	V, F, N	This old-fashioned favorite is large, slightly flattened, solid, meaty, juicy and brilliantly red. The fruits are slightly ribbed. An excellent slicer. Good in sauces and tomato preserves.

Tomatoes (continued)

Table	Variety	Heirloom/Hybrid (See page 12)	Type (See page 12)	Height	Fruit Size	Days to Maturity	Disease Resistance (See page 12)	Description
O-3	Bella Rosa	Hybrid	Determinate	4'	9 - 12 oz.	75	V, FF, N, A, St, TSWV	Highly flavorful, with a good balance of acid and sugar. Great for sandwiches, salads & slicing. Very heat tolerant.
O-4	Better Boy	Hybrid	Indeterminate	5' - 8'	16 oz.	75	V, F, N, A, St	One of the most popular tomatoes grown in the United States. Holds a Guinness Book of World Records championship for yields. Unbeatable flavor. Good balance of acid and sugar.
O-5	Better Bush	Hybrid	Determinate	3' - 4'	8 oz.	68	V, F, N	Early maturing. Very sweet and meaty, with a rich, old-fashioned tomato flavor. Very compact plant works well in container or small garden. A favorite choice for patios, decks, and balconies.
O-6	BHN 444	Hybrid	Determinate	3'	12 oz.	75	V, FF, T, St, TSWV	Texas Superstar. Compact plant. Good for containers and small gardens. Excellent yields of bright red, globe-shaped fruits with smooth exteriors and good flavor.
O-7	Big Beef	Hybrid	Indeterminate	3' - 3.5'	12 - 16 oz.	73	V, FF, N, A, St, T	Flavor is full and hearty with lots of sweet juice balanced with that wonderful tomato acidity. These giants slice up perfectly for big sandwiches. All American Selections designation in 1994.
O-8	Big Boy	Hybrid	Indeterminate	6' - 10'	16 - 32 oz.	78	A	Introduced 1949, the first hybrid tomato remains a time-tested favorite whose best trait is its great tomato flavor. Adapatable to virtually any growing condition. Yields firm, meaty, large fruits.
O-9	Bush Early Girl	Hybrid	Determinate	3'	6 - 7 oz.	54	V, FF, N, T	Extra early! Produces more fruit than many other similar varieties. The compact, determinate 'sister' of Early Girl, this version delivers the same desirable qualities in a compact, patio-sized variety.
O-10	Carolina Gold	Hybrid	Determinate	4' - 5'	8 to 10 oz.	71	V, FF, St	Firm, meaty, sweet, and very flavorful golden-yellow fruit. Low acidity variety. Grows well everywhere! Perfect for salads and garnishes.
O-11	Celebrity	Hybrid	Determinate	3' - 4'	7 - 8 oz.	70	V, FF, N, T, A, St	Prized for its flavor. Exceptionally strong, plant bears masses of smooth, bright red fruit. A dependable choice for sandwiches, slicing, snacks, bruschetta. All American Selections designation.
O-12	Champion 2	Hybrid	Indeterminate	3'	10 oz.	65	V, FF, N, A, T	Early maturing. Heat tolerant. Same flavor as original Champion, but with improved disease resistance. Perfect for sandwiches, salads and slicing.

Tomatoes (continued)

Table	Variety	Heirloom/Hybrid (See page 12)	Type (See page 12)	Height	Fruit Size	Days to Maturity	Disease Resistance (See page 12)	Description
O-13	Cherokee Purple	Heirloom	Indeterminate	4' - 6'	10 - 12 oz.	80	V, F	Believed to have originated more than 120 years ago in the Cherokee nation in Tennessee. Slightly ridged, this legacy plant combines juiciness with a strong tomato tang.
O-14	Delicious	Heirloom	Indeterminate	4' - 6'	16 oz., up to 3 lbs.+	77		Held Guinness Book of World Records for largest tomato for 28 years (7.75 lbs.). Almost solid meat, with small seed cavity. Excellent flavor. Perfect for sandwiches, salads, slicing, juicing and canning.
O-15	Early Doll	Hibrid	Determinate	4' - 5'	4 - 5 oz.	55	V, F	Early maturing variety. Heavy yield. Produces over a long season. Excellent for salsas, salads and slicing.
O-16	Early Girl	Hybrid	Indeterminate	6' - 8'	4 - 5 oz.	59	V; F	Large clusters of fruit. Extremely early variety, and continues longer than most varieties. Meaty with a full flavor and aroma.
O-17	Fat Mama	Heirloom	Indeterminate	6' - 8'	10 - 12 Oz.	78		Plum-type fruit. Very sweet. Good for canning, sauces and paste.
O-18	Fourth of July	Hybrid	Indeterminate	4' - 5'	4 oz.	49	V, F, N, T	Be the first on your block to have vine-ripened tomatoes. Very early variety, but continues to produce until frost. Tends to be more acidic than sweet. Thick skin.
O-19	Goliath	Hybrid	Indeterminate	6' - 8'	10 - 16 oz.	65	V, FF, N, T	Classic beefsteak shape and flavor. Virtually blemish-free exterior. Very long harvest season. Firm fruit with few seeds.
O-20	Homestead	Heirloom	Determinate	4' - 6'	8 - 9 oz.	80	F	An old favorite dating from 1954. Known for its reliability in high temperatures and high humidity. Firm, meaty, very flavorful tomatoes.
O-21	Husky Red Cherry	Hybrid	Indeterminate	3' - 4'	1"	65	V, F	The perfect snack! Super sweet. Good container plant. Stays neat and compact. Plant is stout, dark green and very pretty. Yields clusters of fruit.
O-22	Juliet	Hybrid	Indeterminate	6' - 8'	1 - 2 oz.	60	F, AB, LB	Somewhere between a grape and a roma. Looks like a miniature Italian plum tomato. Produces clusters of fruit. All-American Selection 1999.
O-23	Large Red Cherry	Heirloom	Indeterminate	5' - 6'	1 - 1.25 oz.	75	A	Clusters of fruit on spreading, hardy vines. Half-dollar sized, sweet fruit. 19th century heirloom. Great salad and snacking tomato.
O-24	Lemon Boy	Hybrid	Indeterminate	6' - 8'	6 - 7 oz.	72	V, F, N, A, St	Slightly tangy, but also sweet, mild and meaty. Their lemon-yellow color adds visual interest to your garden. Mild flavored and adds an inviting color to salads. Very high yields.

Tomatoes (continued)

Table	Variety	Heirloom/Hybrid (See page 12)	Type (See page 12)	Height	Fruit Size	Days to Maturity	Disease Resistance (See page 12)	Description
O-25	Lemon Drop	Heirloom	Indeterminate	3' - 4'	1 oz.	80 - 90		Yellow, translucent fruit, with refreshing tart-sweet flavor. Tolerates cold and wet weather. Winner of 2010 Seed Savers Exchange Tomato Tasting.
O-26	Moby Grape		Determinate	2' - 3'	1 oz.	70 - 80	F	Grape/cherry variety. Good container choice. Distinctively sweet. Slightly acid.
O-27	Parks Whopper	Hybrid	Indeterminate	8' - 10'	14 oz.	65	V, F, N, T	Early maturing plant produces high yields. Sweet, meaty, juicy and flavorful. Long growing season. Vigorous, stocky plant.
O-28	Patio	Hybrid	Determinate	2'	3 - 4 oz.	70	F, A, St	One of the most popular varieties ever for growing on patios, decks, courtyards or wherever garden space is limited. Surprisingly productive for its size.
O-29	Phoenix	Hybrid	Determinate	2' - 3'	10 - 12 oz.	70 - 75	V, A, St	Developed in South Texas and is very heat tolerant. Very compact plant. Perfect for sandwiches, salads, slicing and canning. Gorgeous color and great flavor.
O-30	Roma	Heirloom	Determinate	4' - 6'	3"	73 - 80	V, F, N, A	A popular old favorite. Prized for its use in tomato paste and sauces. Thick walled and meaty. Freezes well for later cooking.
O-31	Rutgers	Heirloom	Determinate	4' - 5'	7 oz.	74	V, F, A, St	Introduced in 1934. Its flavor, both for slicing and cooking, is unequaled. Thick flesh. Ideal for canning.
O-32	Sugary	Hybrid	Semi-Determinate	2' - 3'	1 - 2 oz.	60		Glossy, reddish-pink grape fruit. Sweet and flavorful. Perfect for salads and snacks. Grows in cluster of 15 to 20, like grapes. Suitable for containers, patios or small gardens. 2005 All-American Selections winner.
O-33	Sweet 100	Hybrid	Indeterminate	4' - 5'	1"	70	V, F, N	Cherry-sized fruits with sugary flavor right up to frost. Long clusters produce up to 100 tomatoes on one stalk alone.
O-34	Sweet Chelsea	Hybrid	Indeterminate	4' - 5'	3/4 - 1 oz.	65	V, FF, N, T	Early maturing plant. Very sweet and flavorful. Perfect for salads and snacks. Glows in clusters of 15 to 20. Drought tolerant.
O-35	Tycoon	Hybrid	Determinate	3' - 4'	10 - 12 oz.	80	V, F, N, T	Texas Superstar. Exceptionally large, beefsteak tomatoes. Plants are heat tolerant.
O-36	Valleycat Red	Hybrid	Determinate	4' - 5'	8 - 10 oz.	70	V, FFF, N, St	Produces high yields of red beefsteak tomatoes. Very sweet, meaty, juicy and flavorful. Perfect for salads, slicing and sandwiches. Has extended shelf life and stores well. Heat tolerant.
O-37	Yellow Pear	Heirloom	Indeterminate	4' - 8'	4 oz.	75	LB	Extremely old variety bears enormous numbers of bright yellow, pear-shaped, bite-sized fruit, in clusters. Flavor is deliciously tangy. Perfect for salads or tomato preserves.

Heirloom & Hybrid

A tomato variety is considered an heirloom if it has been cultivated for at least 3 generations without cross-pollination between varieties.

Hybrid tomatoes are a cross between two genetically different tomato varieties. With a hybrid, you get the best qualities of both parents.

Growing both will ensure a reliable, flavorful harvest that offers a lot of variety and, truly, the best of both.

Determinate, Indeterminate & Semi-Determinate

Determinate varieties reach a certain plant height & then stop growing. The majority of their fruit matures within a month or two & appears at the ends of the branches.

Indeterminate varieties continue to grow and produce tomatoes all along the stems throughout a long growing season.

Semi-Determinate varieties are stuck right in the middle. They're smaller than Indeterminate varieties, but larger than Determinate varieties.

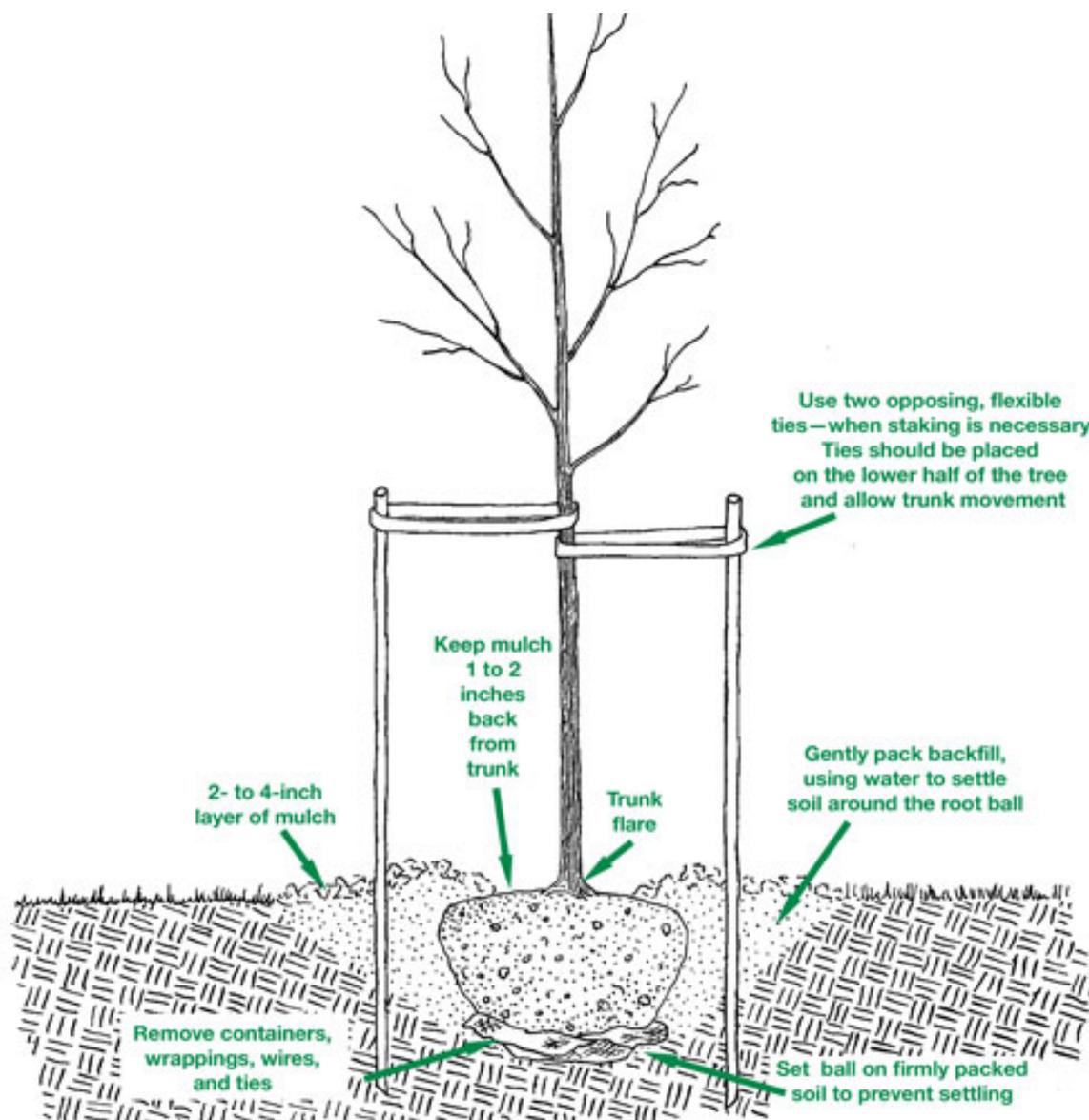
Disease Resistance Abbreviations

Since hybrids are developed to be disease resistant, these letters after the names refer to these diseases. Please note not all of diseases will be prevalent in every Texas garden, and that it does not mean that they are immune to the disease, just resistant.

V	verticillium wilt
F, FF, FFF	fusarium wilt, races 1 and 2, races 1, 2, and 3 (races are different strains of the same organism)
N	nematodes
T	tobacco mosaic
A	alternaria stem canker
AB	alternaria blight
St	stemphylium gray leaf spot
LB	late blight
TSWV	tomato spotted wilt virus
TYLC	tomato yellow leaf curl

Notes

How to plant your new tree



Plant where your fruit trees will receive at least six hours of sun a day during the growing season.

Sun should not be blocked by buildings, fences or other obstacles.

Plant at least three feet from sidewalks and driveways and eight feet away from buildings, as roots will spread wider than the tree crown.

Allow ten to fifteen feet of space between fruit tree

Dig the hole a little deeper than the root is tall — and make it wide enough to accommodate the longest roots without bending.

Loosen the sides of the hole. Roots sometimes do not readily penetrate a slick interface.

Backfill with native or slightly amended soil until the bottom of the hole is at the right planting depth for the tree.

Prune off any broken, rotted or twisted roots, making a clean cut. Use a clean and sanitized pruning shear.

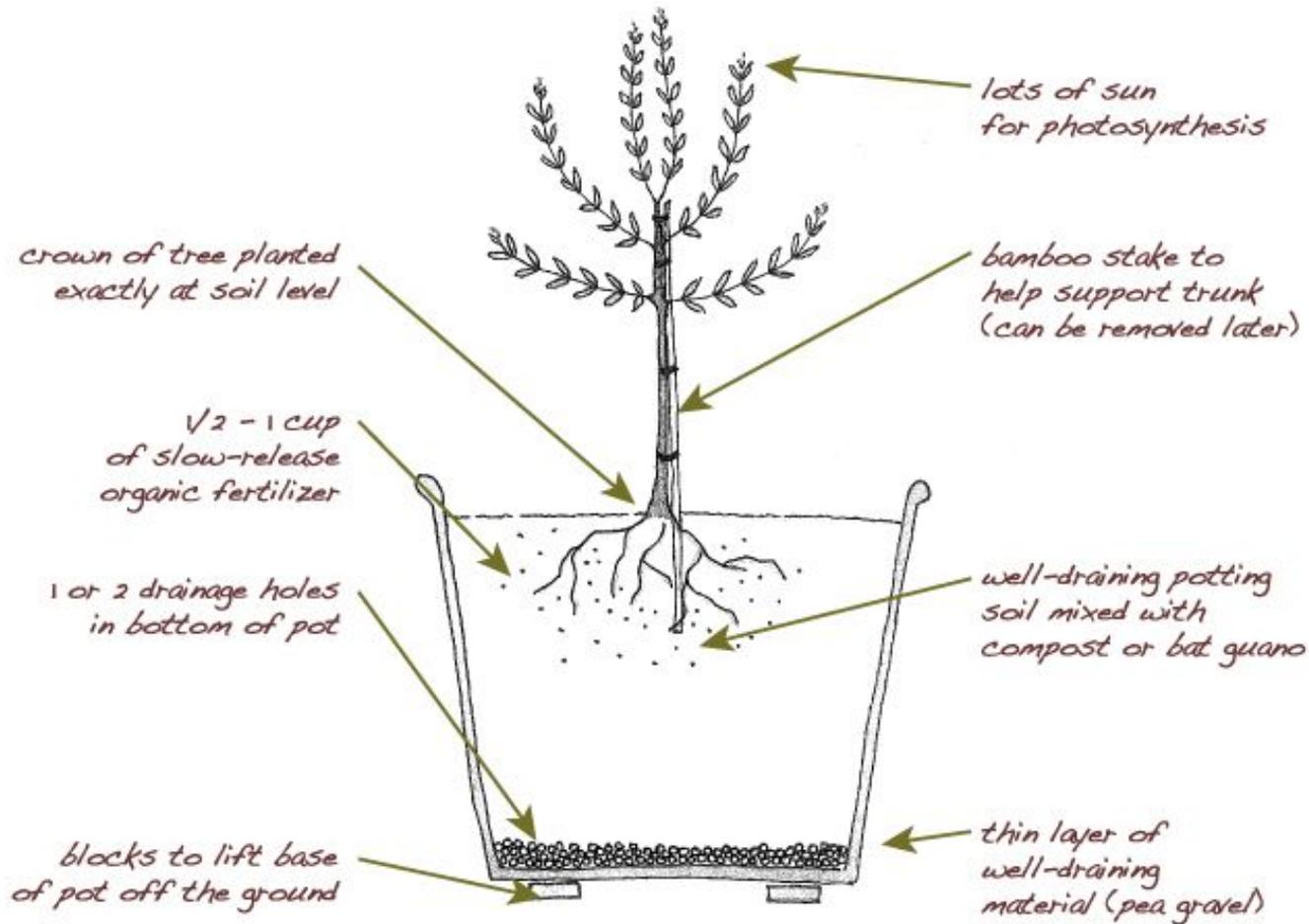
Position the tree, spread the roots and refill the hole, tamping the soil around the roots as you go.

If planting in fast-draining soil, water thoroughly in order to finish settling the soil around the roots. In slower-draining soils, water a little at a time - over several days if necessary.

Mulch a Volcano

Build a watering ring (Volcano) atop the ground around the tree, about 2 to 4 inches high and 6 to 8 inches thick. The ring should be slightly wider than the planting hole. If adequate soil isn't left over from planting, borrow some from the garden. Fill the water basin with water. When the water soaks in, it may be necessary to add a little soil to the holes made as the soil settled around the root system.

How to plant your new tree in a container



How to care for your tree the first couple years

1. Once your trees are planted, there will be some maintenance required. The amount will depend on what kind of trees you have planted. Watering, of course, will be the most important task. Mulching will help to retain soil moisture and reduce water needs. Fertilizing with a good organic fruit tree food is also recommended. Follow the directions on the package for application amount and frequency. Most fruit trees will require some pruning, if only to remove any dead or damaged wood. Since pruning differs with each type of fruit tree, we strongly recommend researching the type of pruning to assist you in making the most out of each tree.

Water young fruit tree once every other week. Most fruit trees require that you apply enough water to moisten the soil to a depth of 3 to 4 feet. This is the depth at which most fruit trees extend their roots.

2..Do not apply fertilizer until the tree begins new growth after planting. Fertilize monthly through October. Scatter fertilizer on the ground at least a foot from the tree trunk and promptly water it in thoroughly. Nitrogen is usually the only fertilizer element required in most Texas soils, but additional elements should not do any harm. Consult your local county Extension agent. Available fertilizers may vary in terms of the percentage of nitrogen, but the following is a general rule regarding the quantity to apply:

Amount of fertilizer per tree, applied monthly, February-October.

Nitrogen Content: 8-13% First year 1 cup Second year 2 cups Third year 4 cups;

Nitrogen Content: 17-21% First year ½ cup Second year 1 cup Third year 2 cups

3. Keep your young fruit tree pest- and disease-free using preventive orchard care. Weed regularly, because weeds often harbor pests and disease while stealing soil nutrients and water. Additionally, always pickup and discard any fallen fruit, rake and remove fallen weeds often, and trim off any dead branches as those often attract rot-related diseases.

4. Treat the fruit tree if pests or disease occur. There are dozens of such potential problems, depending on your region and the type of fruit you have. In most cases, a standard 50 percent concentration copper spray, available in most garden stores and nurseries, resolves most common fruit tree diseases. Meanwhile, insecticidal soap treats most common pests like aphids and mites. Apply such products according to their manufacturer-specific guidelines, as toxicity varies widely by product.

How to protect young fruit trees from frost and cold spells

There are two types of protection for your young fruit trees Passive and Active.

Passive protection

Passive frost protection can minimize risk, decrease the probability or severity of frosts and freezes, or cause the plant to be less susceptible to cold injury. These practices include site selection, variety selection and multiple cultural practices.

The best time to guard your fruit tree from frost is before it is planted, and proper site selection is the best and most effective passive risk-avoidance strategy, use wind breaks, planting on south & east sides of a building, avoid hill tops or deep valleys. Avoid planting at the bottom of a slope — where frost accumulates — or on cold hilltops. Good site selection for frost protection includes good air movement.

Active protection

Active frost protection is getting more attention now with greater numbers of people planting and enjoying growing fruit trees. Active frost protection comes in three basics; the addition of heat, the mixing of warmer air from the inversion layer under radiation frost conditions, or the conservation of heat from the plant.

You can take several simple steps to reduce the risk of frost damage to buds, blossoms and fruit without using heaters, commercial wind machines or overhead sprinklers. If possible, choose fruit varieties less susceptible to frost damage in order to find varieties that bud and bloom later, when frost is less likely to occur. When this is not an acceptable factor like with certain citrus trees other remedies may be necessary.

For existing fruit trees, put off pruning until winter but before approximately February 15th around Harris County. If frost is in the forecast when trees are in bloom and the soil has been dry, water the soil a day or two beforehand to a depth of 1 foot (wet soils radiate more heat than dry soils do). To trap extra warmth, cover the wet soil around the bases of the trees with clear plastic until the danger of frost has passed. Bare soil — or soil covered with clear plastic — stores and radiates more warmth. Be certain to also wrap the base of the trunk up to and slightly above the root graft.

Frost blankets can provide frost protection for fruit trees and small fruits. When you place frost blankets around tree trunks, be sure to anchor them on the ground to trap the soil's radiant heat.

The biggest danger comes in the late winter/ early spring when the tree starts to break dormancy. The young leaf buds and shoot growth can be damaged by extreme cold, a late frost can mean a harvest-less year for a tree in bloom. Unfortunately, there is no cure for frost damage; a tree affected during its spring growth and bloom will have to wait until the next year to fruit. Prevention is key to protecting your tree from frost damage.

Know what your fruit tree cold hardiness is before planting and choosing. The first step to preventing frost damage is to select a variety of tree that is cold hardy and has the correct chill hours for your climate. This will reduce or, if you're lucky, eliminate the need to take further steps to protect your tree in the spring.

If your fruit trees are damaged by a late frost, you won't necessarily lose your harvest for the year. Apples, pears and peaches can lose up to 90% of their flower buds without a decrease in harvest.

If temperatures are expected to drop too low once your tree begins budding or blooming, or if sleet or snow is predicted, it's time to take action. If your tree is small enough, you can wrap it in frost blanket bags for the duration of the cold snap. Decorating with mini Christmas lights or C-9 or C-7 Christmas lights will add significant warmth around the tree. On especially colder nights and longer periods of deep chill light and cover with a canvas or large tarp. Uncover when temperatures reach near freezing or slightly above.

Using a large garbage can and putting can over your young and smaller citrus tree the first year and putting three 5-gallon buckets next to the trunk the second year to support the same garbage can because the tree was taller than the garbage can. After that, the tree was on its own.

Heavy frosts during or just after blooming can kill young fruits. In winter, or at any other time of year, if you expect severe frost for the night, cover the fruit trees to prevent damage. Trees that are only one to two years old are especially vulnerable to frost damage and benefit the most from covering

If you expect a long, cold spell, covering fruit trees every night can become tedious. An alternative to covering is to build a wooden framework covered in shade cloth, which protects trees against winter wind and helps keep the heat from the earth in place. Surrounding fruit trees with 5-gallon plastic pails of water also helps harness the heat to protect fruit trees from frost damage. These methods mimic the conditions that protect fruit trees when they are beneath building overhangs or near swimming pools or other bodies of water.

Why compost and rose soil mix

Composting is nature's way of recycling. It is a natural process of breaking down organic matter and turning it back into a rich nourishing substance. With this comes a lot of nutrition and benefits for your landscape and garden. Microorganisms produce a rich earthy substance called humus that is the key component in producing fine compost. Though most people think that compost is a fertilizer, it is a soil amendment. Fertilizers add nutrients to soil; while amendments improve the soil so that plants can make use of those nutrients. A simple way to distinguish the two is to remember that compost feeds the soil and fertilizer feeds the plant.

Why DS (Double Screened)?

DS is made from leaf mold, wood, vegetative debris. The raw materials are ground up and piles made by folding fruits and veggies into the piles. The juices from the fruits and veggie keep the compost with an optimum moisture content during the composting process. In addition, we also populate the piles with a microbe pack that allows for better composting. The piles then are turned and once the pile is mature and ready for processing, we screen a 1st batch with a 3/8" screen. How can you use our Compost DS?

Our compost DS is probably one of the finest fungal compost products you will see anywhere in the US. It's perfect for top dressing, amending, tilling, mulching, spot treating and as a general use compost.

Compost Tip:

Spread about a half-inch to an inch of compost around your trees, shrubs, and/or your lawn, and in your annuals and vegetable gardens. In established gardens, spread the compost on top of the soil, where it will eventually seep into the ground below; or you can lightly fork it over. This can help improve the first 6–10 inches.

In a nutshell all composting is, is just nature's way of recycling. It is a natural process of breaking down organic matter and turning it back into a rich nourishing substance. With this comes a lot of nutrition and benefits for your landscaping and gardening. Microorganisms produce a rich earthy substance called humus that is the key

component in producing fine compost. Though most people think that compost is a fertilizer, it is actually a soil amendment. Fertilizers add nutrients to soil; while amendments improve the soil so that plants can make use of those nutrients. A simple way to distinguish the two is to remember that compost feeds the soil and fertilizer feeds the plant.

Rose Soil Mix, it's not just for roses

Comprised of Composted Fines, Large Grain Angular Sand, Composted Pine Bark, traces of green sand and sulfur soil. This blend is made in Texas and is widely used for color, roses, azaleas, acid loving plants, fruit and veggies.

1. Why choose Rose Mix: loosens soil with organic materials, adds air, and allows water to easily reach roots. Rose mix is one of the best choices of soil for as this soil includes all these main elements and 50 percent of air, it is a perfect soil addition to raised beds, containers and when amending existing clay heavy soils. Rose Mix contains inorganic material such as sand, clay, and silt and organic materials this porous soil absorbs water adequately and quickly.
2. Maintaining the pH: Maintaining the pH of soil is equally important. The optimum pH to grow many vegetables and fruit trees is 6.5. If the soil pH is too alkaline or acidic, it can affect the growth. If you notice any foliage coloration or change in the plant growth, it could be because of the soil pH level.
3. Enriching the soil: Use peat moss to enrich the loamy soil if it contains more clay. Mix in organic compost, peat moss, dried leaf mold, and manure to amend the soil. If you are using a pot, then add the organic matter to the bottom before planting.
4. Keeping the soil healthy: The role of micro-organisms in the soil is very important. They keep the soil condition healthy by breaking down the organic materials and releasing nitrogen. You can help keep the soil microbes happy, by adding in alfalfa meal, decomposed organic matter, compost, kelp meal or fish emulsion.. These ingredients will provide nitrogen, phosphorus, amino acids, potassium, and necessary vitamins to the micro-organism population in the soil.

Top 10 Compost Reasons

- Supply nutrients for plants by providing surfaces where nutrients can be held in reserve in the soil
- Reduces the need for chemical fertilizers.
- Facilitate better drainage by loosening soil structure
- Use less water; Store water in the soil
- Help increase air drainage
- Increase the activity and numbers of soil microorganisms
- Encourage earthworms
- Enhances the ability of vegetables to stand up to common diseases and may improve their flavor and nutrition
- Compost can benefit year-round
- Helps balance the pH of your soil

Top 10 Soil Mix reasons

- Improved plant establishment and growth.
- Dramatically expand access to moisture and nutrients from the soil.
- Increased nutrient and water uptake.
- Increases efficiency of water use.
- Drought tolerance.
- Improved disease resistance.
- Assists in weed suppression.
- Improves soil structure and stability.
- Improves root growth.
- More blossoms and enhances nutritional value