

## CITRUS

### Oranges

**Washington Navel** - California's famous winter-ripening variety. Fruit ripens in ten months.

**Trovita** - Spring ripening. Good from coastal areas to the desert. Few seeds; heavy producer; excellent flavor.

**Valencia** - Summer-ripening orange. Fifteen months to ripen. Grow your own orange juice.

**Seville** - Essential for authentic English marmalade. Used fresh or dried in Middle Eastern cooking. Commonly known as "Sour Orange".

**Moro** - Deep blood coloration, almost purple-red, even in California coastal areas. Very productive, early maturity, distinctive aroma, exotic berry-like flavor.

**Sanguinella** - A deep blood-red juice and rind. Tart, spicy flavor. Stores well on tree.

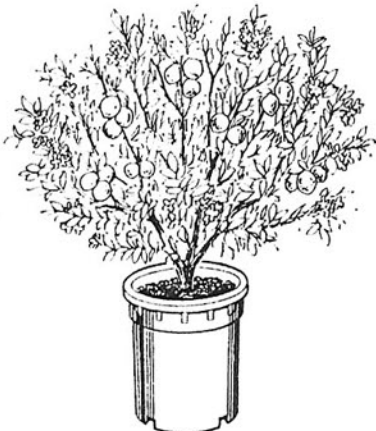
### MANDARIN ORANGES

**Dancy** - The best-known Mandarin type. On fruit stands at Christmas time.

**Clementine (Algerian) Mandarin** - From North Africa. Ripens about a month after Satsuma.

**Fremont** - Bright reddish-orange. Flavor rich and sprightly. Tender and juicy. Heavy bearing. Winter ripening.

**Kinnow** - Spring-ripened fruit lasts for months. Beautiful willow-like foliage.



### LEMONS

**Eureka** - Produces large crops of best "Sunkist" quality. Easy to espalier.

**Lisbon** - Fruit quite similar to Eureka. Thornier, dense foliage. Ample year-round crop. Good inland.

**Ponderosa** - Real lemon flavor. Impress your friends and neighbors with gigantic, aromatic fruit, flowers and tropical foliage.

### GRAPEFRUIT

**Oro Blanco** - Produces sweet fruit in areas of low summer heat. Huge, intensely-fragrant flowers.

**Marsh Seedless** - Best in hot areas. An especially-beautiful tree. Good espalier type.

**Star Ruby** - reddest of all Texas varieties. Foliage may bleach in winter. Needs summer heat.

### LIMES

**Bearss Seedless** - True lime of Tahiti type. Fruit larger than Mexican lime. Good in cool areas. Year round.

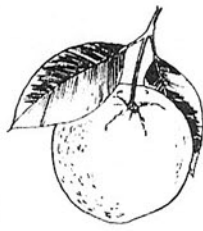
**Mexican** - (Key Lime) Small, sometimes seedy fruit with genuine tropical flavor year-round. Frost sensitive.

### TANGELOS/KUMQUATS

**Minneola** - Deep reddish-orange colored fruit in winter. Leave fruit on tree for right tangerine-like flavor in late spring through summer.

**Nagami Kumquat** - Olive size and shape, bright orange fruit, fruits best in warmer areas. Late spring ripening.

**Meiwa** - Sweet round fruit, prized fresh, candied or in marmalade. Grows best in hotter locations.



## WATERING

Good drainage is essential. Keep the soil moist. Don't let the tree dry out. In the ground, maintain a deep basin as wide as the tree. Citrus need a moist soil and air for roots - avoid airless and soggy soil. Allow time for it to drain between waterings. In light, well-drained soil, water established trees about once a week in dry weather. In heavy clay soils, the air spaces are tiny. Excess water cannot drain away rapidly. Water deeply every two to three weeks, or more in dry weather. Allow time for it to drain and the surface to dry out, but don't go so far as to let new growth wilt. In well-drained containers, water twice a week in normal summer weather - more often during hot spells - less frequently in the winter. Newly-planted trees need more frequent watering until they are established. If new growth wilts or leaves are dull, you are waiting too long to water. If you observe excessive fruit and leaf drop a few days after a heavy watering, the tree became too dry before it was watered. In the future, be thorough and consistent. Don't let the tree dry out.

## SUCKERING

Know where the graft is on your tree. Remove all growth below it - it is worthless and takes vitality away from the top. This is especially so with younger trees. Suckers are generally very vigorous and thorny and have quite a different leaf than the top. Remove them as soon as observed.

## PRUNING

Trees may be pruned to any desired shape. They will look fuller with occasional pruning to shape leggy branches. Pinching back tips of new growth will help trees to round out. Some trees may develop erratic thorny juvenile growth above the graft. If so, cut it back at any time. Avoid pruning in cold winter months to insure best protection against the cold. Pruning can be done at any other time of year.

## MULCHES

Liberal use of mulches will conserve precious water. Less water is needed as evaporation is reduced and weeds are inhibited. To avoid root diseases, keep mulch at least 6" away from the tree trunk.



## FERTILIZING

Citrus are heavy feeders. It is best to use a balanced fertilizer which contains nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus (18-6-12 for example) and trace elements such as iron, zinc and manganese. Fertilize regularly as directed on the label. However we recommend fertilizing lightly all year around. Yellowing leaves usually are an indication of lack of fertilizer or poor drainage.

## MINOR ELEMENTS

### Leaf Feeding

Citrus trees may develop deficiencies of minor food elements. Zinc, iron and manganese are most effective when sprayed on a new flush of growth. This should be applied when new growth is about 2/3 mature. Iron, zinc and manganese may also be added to the soil in chelate sequestrene form, scattered in the basin with other fertilizers.

## PEST CONTROL

Fortunately, citrus have few insect pests. Since trees have edible fruit, insecticides should be used sparingly and carefully. Keep tree free from insects by washing dust off foliage occasionally with water. Always read and follow all directions carefully on pesticide labels and wear required protective clothing. Measure amount to be used carefully to prevent damage to tree. There are insecticides available for use on citrus at Harper's Locations. We don't recommend you spray if it is above 90 degrees, or below 40 degrees, or if it is windy.

## FROST PROTECTION

The age, location and condition of the tree, degree and duration of cold determine possible frost damage. Frost warnings and reported frost damage generally refer to the fruit, not the tree. Older, established trees have survived prolonged cold spells down to 26 degrees with little difficulty. It's not much of a chore to move or cover your dwarf tree if a cold night is forecast. Uncover during the day, the covering should not touch the foliage.

