

Fruit-Citrus- Berries & Tropical Descriptions

*Descriptions listed below include plants from past sales as well as most items included in this year's sale. Please check this list against the current sales list to see what is available for the current year. This list is provided for comparison only.

Apple

Anna, 200 Chill Hours

Anna apple is a dual-purpose apple that is very early ripening and does well in warm climates. Anna was bred by Abba Stein at the Ein Shemer kibbutz in Israel in order to achieve a Golden Delicious-like apple that can be cultivated in nearly tropical areas. Sweet, crisp, ripens in late June. Excellent for eating or cooking.

Fuji, 250 – 350 Chill Hours

Crisp and sweet, ripens in June, the Fuji apple is a small to medium size fruit with a reddish pink over yellow appearance. Apple trees require well drained soil but will grow in clay or sandy soil.

Dorsett Golden, 100 Chill Hours

Dorsett Golden: Firm Crunchy and ripens in July. Outstanding sweet apple for warm winter areas. Firm, very flavorful, sweet like a Golden Delicious. Good early season sweet apple. Self-fruitful. Excellent pollinator for Anna. Very low chill requirement.

APRICOT

Katy, 400 Chill Hours

Very low chill hours; self-fruitful; very productive. Large, all-purpose freestone with excellent flavor and early harvest. Ripens early May-June. Self-fruitful.

Avocado

Arizona,

Great for hot, desert climates. It is high-quality, dark skinned, and bumpy fruit that has a rich, nutty flavor. Heat tolerant- rootstock LULA- self-fruitful.

Joey

Buttery texture and flavor, Joey is a medium to small-sized, egg-shaped, Mexican avocado weighing approximately 6-10 ounces with a thin purplish-black skin. It is also known to be a heavy bearer ripening from August to October. When mature extremely cold hardy to 15-18F.

Lila

Mexican Avocado, medium-sized pear-shaped fruit that is very rich in flavor. Thin skin is green in color. Tight-growing vigorous tree matures to 10-15 feet tall. Ripens August to September. From Uvalde, Texas and similar to Opal.

Mexicola Grande

Creamy and delicate flesh that is deep green near the skin and yellow near the seed, with a smooth, rich, nutty flavor. The Mexicola Grande avocado tree is a fast-growing, tall and spreading evergreen, reaching up to thirty feet high and twenty feet wide. Fruit has a high oil content ripening August to October.

Poncho

Mature trees have withstood temperatures down to 15-18 degrees. Poncho fruits in July and August and by the first week of September it is usually finished producing. When ripe, the fruit is lime green in color with a red blush on its mid-section. Even though it is small the flavor of the Poncho avocado is amazing.

U-LA-LA

Super HAAS dwarf variety- great container plant. The fruit is similar to the Haas Avocado except that this variety is larger and has longer shelf life. More cold-hardy than other varieties. Fruit is Black skinned with a smooth texture.

Banana

Basjoo

The name originated from the Japanese language and are eaten in Japan as a delicacy. The ripe fruit is small and sweet, juicy and full of seeds. Often used as a desert banana. Sometimes grown as an ornamental banana.

Dwarf Goldfinger

Cold and wind resistant, reaching a height of 8 feet but still considered a dwarf. Dessert Banana, Delicious with a slight apple flavor.

Nam Wa, Dwarf

Also known as pisang awak and other names throughout the world, these lady finger bananas produce large-sized bunches of sweet, truly delicious, fruit that is prized in Indonesia and all over the world. Dwarf variety usually grows about 6-8 ft tall, although may grow a little taller.

Ice Cream (or Blue Java)

Musa 'Ice Cream,' or Blue Java, is a very beautiful, cold tolerant banana plant. Fruit is said to have both the texture and flavor similar to vanilla ice cream. This banana tree has beautiful large leaves and produces medium bunches of silvery-blue bananas that are very delicious fresh or cooked. Trees grow 12-14 feet tall. Ripens September to October.

Blackberries

Arapaho

The Arapaho Blackberry is an erect, early ripening, thorn-less shrub that produces large red and black fruit. The berries are firm and tasty with small seeds. The Arapaho berry does not need a trellis and is very sweet. Heavy producer- small seeds.

Natchez, 300 Chill Hours

Another release from the University of Arkansas breeding program. This is the earliest ripening thorn-less variety with very high production potentials. Very large and good tasting berries can be harvested during a 3- to 5-week season.

Ouachita, 300 Chill Hours

Easy-to-harvest, plump, easily harvested berries. These upright, thorn-less canes bear high yields of medium- size fruit. Disease-resistant to rosette disease. Heat-tolerant. Ripens in mid-June. Self-pollinating.

Prime Ark Freedom, 300 Chill Hours

Harvest berries with ease from thorn-less, upright canes. Primocanes fruit first, followed by a second crop on older canes. Fruit is large, firm, and sweet. Excellent choice for home gardening. Disease- resistant to rust. Ever-bearing primocane. Early season. Drought tolerant. Cold-hardy. Ripens July until frost. Self-pollinating.

Blueberries

Climax (Rabbit Eye), 450 Chill Hours

Climax Blueberry blooms late February to early March ripening in late May–early June with large, sweet fruit. Must be pollinated with Austin or Premier.

Premier (Rabbit Eye), 550 Chill Hours

Premier blueberries are medium-sized and dark. Ripen in late May to early June. Its combination of early ripening and late flowering results in high frost resistance. These Rabbit Eye berries are perfect for eating fresh or freezing. The fruit has a good firmness, flavor and shelf life. The plant has an upright form and grows 5-6 feet tall and 4-5 feet wide. It should be planted in full sun in sandy to loamy soil. Needs a pollinator such as Austin or Premier.

TIFBLUE (Rabbit Eye)

Tifblue is a Rabbit Eye Blueberry which are more cold-hardy than most blueberry varieties. It does have a chill hour requirement of 550-600. Vigorous upright plants hold up well until last berries are harvested. Berries are medium to large light blue. The plant is vigorous and productive with berries ripening in late June through July.

Pink Lemonade (Hybrid) Rabbit Eye

The Pink Lemonade is a unique Blueberry Bush that is a Hybrid called Rabbit Eye. Pink Lemonade grows best in full sun, acidic soil, with pH of 6.1 and somewhat moist but well- drained. The plant will grow in semi-shade but does best with six hours or more of sun; otherwise, it will get leggy in shade and won't produce as much fruit. In spring, pinkish white, bell-shaped flowers attract butterflies and form pale green berries. While all "blueberries" are actually pale pink before they ripen, this variety matures a pinkish-red in mid-summer. Self-fertile, ripens late, very sweet.

BLUEBERRIES SOUTHERN HIGHBUSH

Biloxi (Southern Highbush) Low chill 150 Chill Hours

The Biloxi berries are light blue in color and very firm. Berries are medium size. Biloxi is notable for its bushy growth and high quality berries. Evergreen in zones 9-10. Highly productive and vigorous. Berries have a very good distinctive flavor. Medium green foliage, turning glossy-reddish in the fall. Self-fruitful, but best to cross pollinate for bigger berries.

Jewel (Southern Highbush), 200 Chill Hours

Jewel Blueberry has a low chilling requirement. This variety produces high quality, early ripening berries. These large, firm berries tend to be tart but sweeten when fully ripe. The Jewel begins flowering in mid-February and has become a very popular variety due to its ability to produce high yields of large, tangy berries in adaptable climates. The mature plant reaches 6 feet to 8 feet tall. Jewel Blueberry is a southern highbush and will cross pollinate with other southern highbush.

Rebel (Southern Highbush), 350-400 Chill Hours

Rebel is a very early season blueberry with large fruit. Berries are medium to light blue in color and good firmness. Flavor is very mild and sweet. Flowers in late February to early March and berries ripen in late April to early May. Plants are highly vigorous, very precocious, and have a spreading bush habit with a medium-width crown. Plants are self-fertile but should be planted with other southern highbush blueberry cultivars for crosspollination.

Sunshine Blue (Southern Highbush), 150 Chill Hours

Great-flavored, firm berries. Ripens May through June. Semi-dwarf evergreen bush with great fall color. Showy hot pink flowers fade to white in spring. Self-fruitful. Estimated chilling required 150 hours, but very cold hardy as well

Cherry of the Rio Grande

Eugenia involucrata, the Cherry of the Rio Grande, is an evergreen shrub native to Brazil. The attractive small tree has fruit that are dark red to purple in color and have a sweet cherry-like flavor. The Cherry of the Rio Grande has fairly good drought tolerance and is the closest our area will come to for growing cherries.

Coffee

Arabica

Coffea arabica, also known as the Arabian coffee, is believed to be the first species of coffee to be cultivated, and is the dominant cultivar, representing some 60% of global production. It is very ornamental growing in semi-shade or full sun. The blooms are white resembling jasmine and are very fragrant. Green berries form, turning red.

DRAGONFRUIT

EDGARS BABY

Edgars Baby has a sweet and tangy, reddish inner flesh with tiny edible, black seeds. The fruit is round and red and has very prominent scales on the outer rind. The red fleshy area contains lycopene, a natural antioxidant. Dragonfruit needs a trellis for support.

Once the vine matures at 4-5 feet it will begin flowering and fruiting. Fruit will ripen in 4-5 weeks after flowering. There will be successive harvests throughout the summer and fall.

Figs

Brown Turkey

Brown Turkey is an old time favorite. It is a medium to small fig with a violet-brown skin and a reddish amber colored pulp. Fruit is tear-dropped shape. The pulp has a very sweet but not too rich of a taste. It has a small nearly closed eye which is reddish in color from the very early stage of fruit development. It fruits on new wood growth. It will produce two crops a year with good cultural conditions, one in late May-June and another in late September to early November. It is one of the most popular figs grown in the United States.

Celeste

Also called "sugar fig", Celeste is sweet as sugar with a smooth rich flavor. Fruit has violet skin and rose-colored flesh. "Closed eye" when ripe; helps resist splitting and souring. One of the most widely planted fig trees. Heat-tolerant. Ripens in July. Self-pollinating.

Little Ruby, Super Dwarf

A dwarf and hardy fig that is an excellent choice for containers. Little Ruby produces an early crop of medium-sized sweet red figs with strawberry colored flesh. Developed for its hardiness, compact habit, as well as reliability. Figs produce their first crops on the previous season's growth and so this should not be pruned back in winter as we sometimes do, or you will lose your fruit crop with this cultivar.

LSU Gold

Large, light yellow, very sweet figs on a rapidly growing tree. Heavy producer with excellent resistance to splitting. Closed eye.

LSU PURPLE

LSU Purple has a delicious mild flavor with a high sugar content. Medium-sized fig with strawberry pulp. LSU Purple ripens in early July and is a heavy producer. Very cold hardy. Closed eye. Preserves made from this fig taste great, but the preserves will be almost black in color.

Olympian

Truly huge, as large as a tangerine, purple-skinned fruit with a very sweet red to purple flesh. Its cold hardy early crop can ripen as early as May and is known to withstand temperatures to 0 degrees. This is an heirloom variety.

TEXAS EVERBEARING

This fig is similar to "Brown Turkey." There are a few differences from the Brown Turkey. The flesh is more amber in color as opposed to the reddish-amber of the "Brown Turkey" pulp. The leaves have 3 lobes as opposed to 5 of Brown Turkey. The tree is more upright instead of broad. It has the same cold hardiness and the fruit taste is similar to Brown Turkey. The fruit is medium to large, yellowish-brown, and has a sweet flavor with amber flesh, mostly without a neck. Very productive tree.

Ginger

Zingiber

This tropical plant needs plenty of heat and humidity, give it a temporary home in a partially shady spot of your garden, but container-grown is more practical for an extended growing period. Once established, water heavily, fertilize monthly, and keep in a partially shaded location. Provided with adequate space, ginger can reach a height of 4' with a 2- to 3-foot spread. Bring in before temperatures drop below 50 degrees F. Rhizomes may rot in cold, wet soil. Allow several months before harvesting to allow rhizomes to reach adequate size. With care, new sections may be harvested while allowing the remainder to continue growing.

Grapefruit

BLOOMSWEET

A lemon flavored white grapefruit with yellow skin that is shaped like a large pear. Juicy and sweet; a cross between sour orange and Pummelo. Easy to peel and segmented. Ripens throughout December. The most cold tolerant grapefruit, but will need protection at the mid 20's.

COCKTAIL

A cocktail Grapefruit is a hybrid. It is exceptionally sweet and juicy. It is a cross between Frua Mandarins and Pummelos. They are much sweeter and less acidic than traditional grapefruit. Fruit are medium to large and have a round to ovate shape with a flattened bottom on the non-stem end. The peel is thin, and smooth. It changes from green to yellow as it matures. The skin is easy to peel. Flesh color ranges from yellow to yellow-orange. Cocktail grapefruits are aromatic and are low in acidity. Flavor is sweet, with a tart flavor of orange, floral, and fruity. More cold-hardy than other grapefruits. Cocktail grapefruits are also known as Mandelos.

Oro Blanco

Trees grow vigorously with a somewhat spreading form. Fruit is smooth greenish-yellow rind with a flattened base that has a pronounced indentation. The flesh is very pale yellow and seedless. The flavor is mild and sweet. Oro Blanco is early in its maturity and holds very well on the tree.

Rio Red

The most popular Texas valley grapefruit with a red color, few seeds, and very sweet flavor. The fruit is large, with a slightly pebbled surface. The rind frequently has a pink blush, especially where two fruits grow against each other. The flesh is juicy and well-pigmented, with the darkest color next to the segment membranes. Rio Red is mid to late season in maturity.

Ruby Red

More cold-hardy than Rio, with a bit more tartness, seedless, making them an excellent fruit for juicing or eating them whole, fresh off the tree.

Ruby Red, Dwarf

Same as above but on dwarfing rootstock. Fruit is excellent quality, seedless, red fleshed, thin skinned. Matures to about 10 ft. Flying Dragon root stock.

Guava

Ruby Supreme

Enjoyed in jelly, juice, pastries and a multitude of other recipes. The fruit can be round to pear shaped, and they are typically about the size of a baseball. The pulp is smooth, sweet, and extremely aromatic. The trees are heavy producers, and will begin fruiting at just one

year of age Delicious pink fragrant fruit.

Lemon

Frost Eureka (on Trifoliolate Rootstock)

True lemon apparently originated in India but little is known of its spread into the Mediterranean Basin. It was brought to the Americas by Columbus. Eureka, which originated in California forms an open, spreading tree, with relatively few branches and twigs. Production on 'Eureka' occurs mostly in spring and summer.

Improved Meyer

Old favorite Citrus × meyeri, the Meyer lemon, is a hybrid citrus fruit native to China. It is a cross between a citron and a mandarin/pomelo hybrid distinct from the common or bitter oranges. Mature trees are around 6 to 10 ft tall with dark green shiny leaves. Flowers are white with a purple base, medium size fruit, thin yellow skin, and very juicy. A fragrant, compact tree. Most cold hardy lemon.

Improved Meyer, Dwarf

Same as above but on dwarfing rootstock. Flying Dragon root stock. 4-6 ft tall.

Lisbon Seedless

Outstanding, large,, juicy lemon. Seedless. Does well in hot weather, fruit holds well on the tree. Makes a great container plant. Not as cold hardy as Improved Meyer Lemon.

New Zealand Lemonade

'Lemonade' is reported to be a sweet lemon hybrid of unknown parentage with a very pleasant taste, that can be readily but not easily peeled. The fruit is small-medium, and not very seedy. The trees are semi-dwarfed (on trifoliolate rootstock), but quite productive. The main crop matures in early spring in New Zealand, with much smaller summer crops also occurring.

Ujukitsu (Sweet) and (Ujukitsu Dwarf)

A 1950's sweet lemon developed by grower Tyosaburo Tanaka from Japan. A hybrid of unknown parentage; often called "Lemonade on the Tree". One can pull it off the tree, juice it, and it tastes like the best lemonade ever made, sweet with a touch of tartness. Small to medium-sized fruit, round to pyriform; medium yellow, fairly smooth, moderately thick rind; seedy; flesh light orange, juicy.

Variegated Pink

Vigorous, open growing tree with green/yellow/white variegation. Makes an attractive landscape plant. Often ribbed and slightly smaller fruit. Young fruit is variegated yellow and pink, gradually fading to yellow. Interior flesh is light pink.

Limes

Kaffir

The aromatic leaves of this attractive citrus tree are an extremely important flavoring in Asian and Middle Eastern dishes. The two-part leaves are glossy green. The bumpy green skinned fruit matures to yellow. The fruit is mostly ornamental but the zest and juice are used in some dishes. The flowers can be used in tea. The tree can be from 8' to 20' tall and is mildly frost hardy but should be protected from hard freezes. They do well in large containers and can be kept pruned and shaped. They like Full sun and well-drained soil.

Key Lime (Mexican Thorn-less)

Mexican lime is known by many names such as Key lime, Bartender's lime, and West Indian lime. The trees are moderately-sized and bushy, almost shrub-like, and the leaves are distinctively aromatic when crushed. Trees are sensitive to cold so must be planted in a protected area or kept in container. The blossoms are pure white and fragrant. The fruits are small, approximately one and one-half inches in diameter, and almost round, with a thin, smooth, greenish-yellow rind at maturity that is especially fragrant. The flesh is greenish-yellow, seedy, and highly acidic, with a fine texture. Once Mexican limes reach full maturity, usually in autumn to early winter, they drop from the tree.

Key Lime, Dwarf

Same as above but on Flying Dragon root stock.

Palestinian Sweet

C. limettoides, is also known as Indian sweet lime. The tree is medium-large with an irregular spreading form. The flowers are pure white, and the new growth is bright green. The fruits are small, round to slightly oblong, and have a thin, smooth, rind with prominent oil glands. At maturity, the rind is pale green to orange-yellow. The flesh is pale yellow, tender and juicy, with some seeds. The flavor is very sweet due to the lack of acidity in the fruit.

Persian, Dwarf

C. latifolia, is known by many names such as Tahitian lime, Bearss lime, and Persian lime. The nearly thorn-less trees grow vigorously to a medium-large size with a spreading form and have white blossoms. Persian lime trees are more cold-hardy than Mexican lime trees and should do well in areas where lemons are successfully grown. The fruits of Persian lime are larger than Mexican limes, approximately 2-2 ½ inches in diameter, and have a thin, smooth, light yellow rind at full maturity. The seedless flesh is pale greenish-yellow, acidic, juicy and finely-textured. Once Persian limes reach full maturity, usually late autumn to early winter, they drop from the tree.

Sweet Persian

The Persian Lime is the same as the Dwarf Persian Lime. Only it is on regular root stock.

Loquat

Loquat, also known as Japanese Plum, are very attractive trees. The fruit tastes like a combination of peach and apricot. They are most often eaten fresh, in jellies and in wines. The trees will begin fruiting at one to two years of age. Flowers appear in early winter, and the fruits are ripe in early spring.

Mandarin

Clementine and Clementine Dwarf

Juicy and sweet. Gourmet flavor, seedless and easy to peel. Fruit ripeness early and holds well on the tree for months. Cold hardy to mid-20's once established.

Honey

Very Sweet, easy to peel, juicy and somewhat seedy. IT is slightly flat in shape. Dwarf tree, making it good for containers. Harvest in October. Cold hardy to the mid 20's once established.

Page (Mandarin)

Rich, sweet flavor. One of the best mandarins for juice. Ripens in winter. Small tree, good for container planting. Sensitive to freeze when young. Then cold hardy to the mid 20's once established.

Pixie

Seedless, easy to peel and very sweet, with less acid than other varieties, with just enough tang to keep you coming back for more. Can be grown in a container. Pale orange pebbly skin, moderately juicy. Small fruit ripens in early autumn.

Kishu Seedless

Mild flavor, sweet and juicy – like eating tangerine candy. Good for eating out of the hand or for juicing. Dwarf tree good for containers. Cold hardy to the mid 20's once established.

Shiranui

The Shiranui is a Japanese mandarin hybrid. A cross between a ponkan tangerine and a kiyomi tangor. The fruit is large, very sweet with no seeds. A delicious fresh fruit.

Nam Doc Mai

A premium cultivar introduced to Florida from Thailand in 1973 where it is one of the most popular varieties. Semi-dwarf and great for containers. Green to yellow skin, no fiber whatsoever, multiple crops possible. Eaten green or ripe, a Thailand favorite. It is hands-down the most sought after of the Asian mangoes and for good reason. A great feature of this variety is that the branches bloom occasionally at different times, giving you an extended ripening season during the summer.

Moringa

Moringa Oleifera

Moringa is an important food source in some parts of the world. Because it can be grown cheaply and easily, and the leaves retain lots of vitamins and minerals when dried, moringa is used in India and Africa in feeding programs to fight malnutrition. The immature green pods (drumsticks) are prepared similarly to green beans, while the seeds are removed from more mature pods and cooked like peas or roasted like nuts. The leaves are cooked and used like spinach, and they are also dried and powdered for use as a condiment.

Mulberry

Dwarf Mulberry, 200 Chill Hours

Small space requirements, but full-sized berries. Shakespeare showered attention on his mulberry tree, which produced his most favorite fruit. Pick baskets full of large, black mulberries so sweet there's no need for sugar — mulberry lovers know this fruit is to be prized because its intense flavor is like no other. A lovely specimen tree whose fruit will keep you in jam and wine all winter long. Berries also freeze very well. One of the few trees that actually prefers heavy soil to achieve its lifespan of a hundred years or more. Grow it as a multi-stemmed bush or train it to a tree form. Self-pollinating.

Olive

Arbequina

Bring a taste of the Mediterranean to your home. This variety is revered as both a table olive — for its mild, buttery and lightly fruity flavor — as well as an oil olive for its high oil concentration. Olives hang well on the tree and ripen at different intervals. Drought-tolerant and pest-resistant. Heat-tolerant. Ripens starting in November. Self-pollinating.

Orange

Cara Cara (Red Navel)

Cara Cara, also known as red-fleshed navel orange or power orange, quickly gained popularity for its crisp, citrus aroma and complex unique taste - a sweet, rich orange flavor with subtle hints of cherry and berry. Fruit is medium-size, pink or almost red flesh (but don't mistake it for a blood orange), less acidic than other navels, juicy, seedless and highly valued by culinary experts. Early-to-midseason orange believed to have developed as a spontaneous bud mutation on a Washington navel orange tree.

Cara Cara, Dwarf

Same as above but on dwarfing root stock, Flying Dragon. Height 6- 12 ft.

Hamlin Sweet Orange

Hamlin is the most widely grown early sweet orange in Florida and, as the name suggests, the flavor is sweet with little acid. The tree is moderately vigorous, medium-large and more cold tolerant than most. Fruit matures from October through January.

Moro Blood

The tree is of moderate vigor and size with a round and somewhat spreading growth habit. The fruit is round, of moderate size, and frequently borne in clusters. The orange-colored peel is commonly blushed with a burgundy color. Moro is the most highly colored of the blood oranges, owing its distinctive flesh color and rind blush to the presence of anthocyanin, the same pigment that colors purple grapes. Moro is also the earliest ripening of the blood oranges and is usually mature in January. The fruit has few seeds with a flesh that can become very dark red late in the season. The fruit holds well on the tree.

Navel-33

Medium to large tree, rounded with deep green foliage. Fruit is large with a moderately thick, orange rind and pronounced navel at blossom end. 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 the end of January. Carrizo root stock.

Navel-33 Dwarf

Same as above but on dwarfing root stock, Flying Dragon.

Navel, Dwarf

Rounded tree with deep green foliage. Fruit is large with a moderately thick, orange rind and pronounced navel at blossom end. 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. Grafted on Flying Dragon root stock to reduce the height of tree.

Pineapple

Tree moderately vigorous, medium-large, thorn-less, and highly productive. More sensitive to frost than most Pineapple Orange, has prime quality fruit during January and February, when they ripen fully. It has a very distinct flavor and internal juice color of dark orange sugar content is high. The color of the peel turns a deep reddish-orange upon maturity. Trees reach a height of about 18 feet, though potted trees are considerably smaller, reaching heights 6-8feet.

Pineapple Dwarf-

Same as above but on dwarfing root stock

Republic Of Texas

The first citrus grown in Texas around the Santa Fe area, dating back to 1847. Considered the most cold hardy of all oranges, the fruit is very sweet, juicy, highly flavorful and slightly seedy. Mature size averages 15'X15' if not pruned. Ripens November through December. Trifoliate root stock.

Rhode Red (Valencia)

The Rhode Red Valencia orange tree was discovered in 1955 at Sebring, Florida. The Rhode Red produces more juice than the Valencia and is less acidic. Deep orange-colored flesh. Makes a wonderful tasting orange juice. Self-fertile.

Tarocco

Tarocco Blood oranges are considered to be Italy's finest table orange. It is the sweetest of the blood orange family. Tear-dropped shaped fruit resembles Minneola, and are seedless. Excellent for juicing or cooking as well as eating fresh, its rich juicy flavor is reminiscent of raspberry. It also has the highest vitamin C content of any orange variety in the world. Ripens January to March.

Valencia Dwarf

The dwarf Valencia orange is an evergreen tree with leaves that are oval and glossy and flowers that are white and pleasingly fragrant. Almost seedless, it has a thin, golden rind and flesh that is very sweet, juicy and tender when ripe. Commonly known as the juicing oranges, but also great for eating. Sweet delicious and refreshing flavor. Can reach 8-10 ft if not pruned.

WASHINGTON NAVEL

Exceptionally delicious, seedless and easy to peel. Navel orange trees have a round, somewhat drooping canopy and grow to a moderate size at maturity. The Washington navel orange is at its best in the late fall to winter months, but will hold on the tree for several months beyond maturity and stores well.

Papaya

Hawaiian Strawberry

Developed in Hawaii in the early 1960s, the Strawberry, sometimes called Sunrise Solo papaya is a very popular variety of papaya exported from the islands to many parts of the world. This papaya is generally pear-shaped, skin is usually a yellowish-orange color that will become spotted as the fruit ripens. Normally weighing between a pound and a pound-and-a-half when fully ripe, the flesh is deep orange to red in color, and has a very high natural sugar content, making it extremely sweet. The seed sack in the center of the fruit is very shallow, allowing for easy seed removal.

Passionfruit

Novak

Novak produces a green egg-shaped fruit that turns purple-brown when ripe and falls off the vine. Collect the fruit and allow it to shrivel on the kitchen counter. The pulp is very aromatic, yellow, jelly-like sacs. The pulp inside is yellowish-orange, sweet, aromatic and delicious.

Peach

August Pride

Large, all-purpose yellow freestone for milder climates. Sweet, aromatic, rich flavor. It's one of the very best. 250 chill hours, ripens late July.

Eva's Pride

Large firm, delicious, fine flavor peach with very low, 100/200 chill hours, ripens in May, medium-large yellow freestone.

Florida King

Produces large yellow peaches with a red blush. The fruit has a firm yellow cling-stone flesh. High quality peach, vigorous grower and is well; adapted to the Deep South. Ripens late May to early June. 400 Chill Hours.

June Gold

June Gold Peaches produce heavy yields of large, fast-growing fruit with a wonderful flavor and yellow melting flesh. The blush-colored, all-purpose, peaches are excellent for eating, baking, preserves, canning and freezing. The clingstone fruits becomes more freestone as they become fully ripe, June Gold is an early ripening variety with fruits ready to harvest in late May to early June. Well suited to smaller spaces in your landscape. 450 Chill Hours.

La Feliciana

The La Feliciana is a good variety for the Gulf coast and mild winter areas like south Texas. The fruit is medium to large with round, dark red blush skin. The flesh is firm with excellent texture and a sweet, tangy flavor. Trees will get 10-15ft tall and wide but can be maintained w/ pruning. Freestone, ripens in early July. Resistance to bacteriosis and brown rot. 450-500 Chill Hours.

May Pride

Very early peach for warm winter climates. Ripens in May. Delicious, sweet and tangy, semi-free stone, when fully ripe. Very large for such an early peach. Large, showy pink blossoms. Self-fruitful. 150-200 Chill Hours.

Mid Pride

Exceptional flavor and dessert quality. Best yellow freestone for warm winter climate of Houston. Mid-Season ripening, self-fruitful, 250 Chill-Hours.

TexKing

Large and firm with red skin and yellow flesh, very juicy. Excellent for warmer Texas weather.

400 chill hours. Developed by Texas A&M.

Tropic Snow

Low chill (225 hours) white flesh, semi-freestone peach. Low acid, extremely sweet flavor.

Pear

Acres Home

One of the best tasting pears! 325 chill hours, bears the third year, large pear-shaped fruit with red blush, heavy bearer, great for Houston area. Pollinate with Southern Queen, Southern King or Southern Bartlett. Ripens in late summer.

Keiffer

Large golden fruit blushed with crimson. Ripens in late September to early October. Resistant to fire blight. Delicious golden-yellow with a blush of crimson, very juicy and delicious as they are gorgeous. The fruit is large, and long and has a crisp texture. Great for baking and canning. Attractive tree tolerates hot climates and grows vigorously.

Pineapple

Very sweet, good texture, crisp flesh with a unique pineapple flavor. Large yellow fruit with red blush. Self- fruitful but bears better with second variety. This pear tree is blight resistant and ripens in August. 150-200 chill hours.

Tennhousi (Asian-European cross)

Crisp and delicious, a wonderful cross between a European (Tennessee) and an Asian *(Hosui) pear. Great blight resistance. Fruit stores well, bears in 3-5 years. Should be pollinated with another low chill pear. 400 Chill Hours.

Persimmon

Fuyu

The Fuyugaki or Fuyu, is a small deciduous tree that produces medium-large, tomato shaped fruit that tends to have distinct indentations that run up and down the persimmon making it appear almost square. The fruit is sweet and mild and can be eaten fresh or used in jellies and pies. Non-astringent, eat as early as October. 150 chill hours.

Plum

Beauty

Sweet, flavorful plum with good production in coastal climates. Red over yellow skin, amber

flesh is streaked with red. Ripens in late May. Partially self-fruitful, but better yield with pollinator. Pollinate with Santa Rosa, Methley or any other low-chill plum. 250 chill hours. Myro 29C root stock.

Burgundy

Maroon-colored skin and semi-freestone flesh. Sweet, with little or no tartness and a very pleasant, mild flavor. High test scores, prolonged harvest. Very productive. Narrow upright habit. 400 Chill Hours. Pollinate with Beauty.

Methley

Beautiful ornamental and valuable fruit tree prized for its profuse, showy pink blossoms, dark purple foliage, and abundant crops of large, dark red plums with juicy, richly flavored, deep red flesh. Plant with another Japanese variety for pollination. Fruit is sweet and juicy, red/purple in color. 250 chill hours.

Santa Rosa

Beautiful, large, red fruits with gold flesh. Big producer bears sweet plums that are delicious when eaten fresh, cooked or canned. Tree is vigorous and easy-to-grow. Originates from Santa Rosa, California in 1906. Heat-tolerant. Clingstone. Ripens in July. Self-pollinating. 300 chill hours.

Pomegranate

Kandahar Early

Sweet with a bit of tart, soft seeds. Showy orange flowers. Heavy bearer. Great flavor - a very old variety of Pomegranate. Bright red skin and seeds. Ripens in September. Considered one of the best "Old World" varieties.

Parfianka

Ripens September, soft arils. Large-size red fruit is sweet with a hint of acidity. Arils are red with very small edible seeds. Vigorous upright plant sets a heavy crop dependably. Maintain at any height with summer pruning. Consistently receives the highest praise for overall flavor. Great for juice or fresh eating. Always highly rated in taste tests. Required chill hours 100-200. Self-fruitful.

Salavatski

Most cold-hardy, sweet, very large, pale red fruit, with red arils and sweet/tart juice, very productive. Trees grow to about 10 feet in height with an equal spread at maturity. Exceptionally heat tolerant. Prefers full sun for best fruit production but will tolerate some light shade. Adaptable to almost any type of soil providing the soil is well-drained. Quite drought tolerant when established.

Pummelo

Chandler

Medium to large-sized tree with big, dark green, winged leaves; very, very large fruit that is typically roundish with a slightly pointed neck; rind is smooth, thick and yellow; flesh is pink, sweet and mostly seedless; ripens early to mid-November, holds well on the tree until January. Carrizo root stock.

Satsuma

Brown Select

Medium to large fruit that is sweeter than Owari, easy to peel and few seeds. Ripens mid-October and into November. The fruit keeps well on the trees without becoming puffy. The trees have an open spreading, branching pattern. Carrizo root stock.

Miho

Early maturing, high quality, cold tolerant Satsuma begins to color in late summer and early fall reaching maturity on or before Thanksgiving. Peel is smooth, thin and leathery. Carrizo root stock.

Owari Frost

Ripens in early October. Medium-sized spreading tree with deep green foliage, very cold hardy, medium-sized fruit, seedless, loosely connected to the flesh. It can be stored and transported easily. It is a variety that is juicy, scented and of high quality.

Owari Frost, Dwarf

Same as above but on dwarfing root stock, Flying Dragon.

Owari

Owari is a late maturing mandarin, which is very cold tolerant. It has a sweet flavor, low acidity and a very delicate fruit. Easy to peel and seedless. Fruit is small to medium with no seeds. Great production. Trees are vigorous with willowy growth habit. Matures 10-12 feet high and wide. Matures late season. Cold hardy down to 22 degrees.

Seto

Seto is one of the most delicious, sweetest and easiest to peel mandarins. Fruit is small and ripens in mid-season so it is ready on or before Thanksgiving. Very good flavor. The peel is notably smoother and thinner than other Satsumas and the fruit is quite flat. Easy to grow, an excellent small citrus for our area.

Silverhill

Fruit is usually seedless, it is easy to peel with thin smooth rind and attractive flat shape. The fruit is low in acid and very sweet and juicy. The large fruit stores well. Ripens in early October. Carrizo root stock.

Xie Shan

Ripens October-December. Xie Shan is completely seedless, easy peeling, and has a unique taste and rich flavor of the late ripening varieties. The tree doesn't weep like most Japanese Satsuma varieties and will fit into tighter spots in small gardens.

Tangerine

Dancy

Dancy mandarin traces its origin to a seedling tree growing in the orchard of Colonel G..L. Dancy of Orange Mills in 1867. This tree is believed to have been introduced from Tangiers, Morocco. The Dancy tree is a large, vigorous, densely-foliated tree, with a tendency to alternate-bearing. The fruit is usually medium in size and oblate to obovoid in form. The thin, smooth rind is reddish-orange at maturity and easily peeled. The flesh is a deep orange color, with a rich, very sweet flavor. The fruits usually contain a moderate number of seeds. It matures mid-season. Fruit do not hold well on the tree although the fruit themselves store quite well after harvest. The tree is thorn-less and cold hardy.

Turmeric

Curcuma Longa

Turmeric rhizomes are used as a bright yellow-orange culinary spice. Turmeric has been known as poor man's saffron because it offers a less expensive alternative yellow coloring, but the flavor it gives to food is different from true saffron, which comes from a species of *Crocus* (Iridaceae). The rhizomes can be cured for use as a spice by boiling and steaming. They can also be boiled in water, dried, peeled and then ground. Turmeric is an important yellow food dye and is added to many Indian dishes including curries. It is also added to pickles and can be used instead of saffron to add color and flavor to rice.