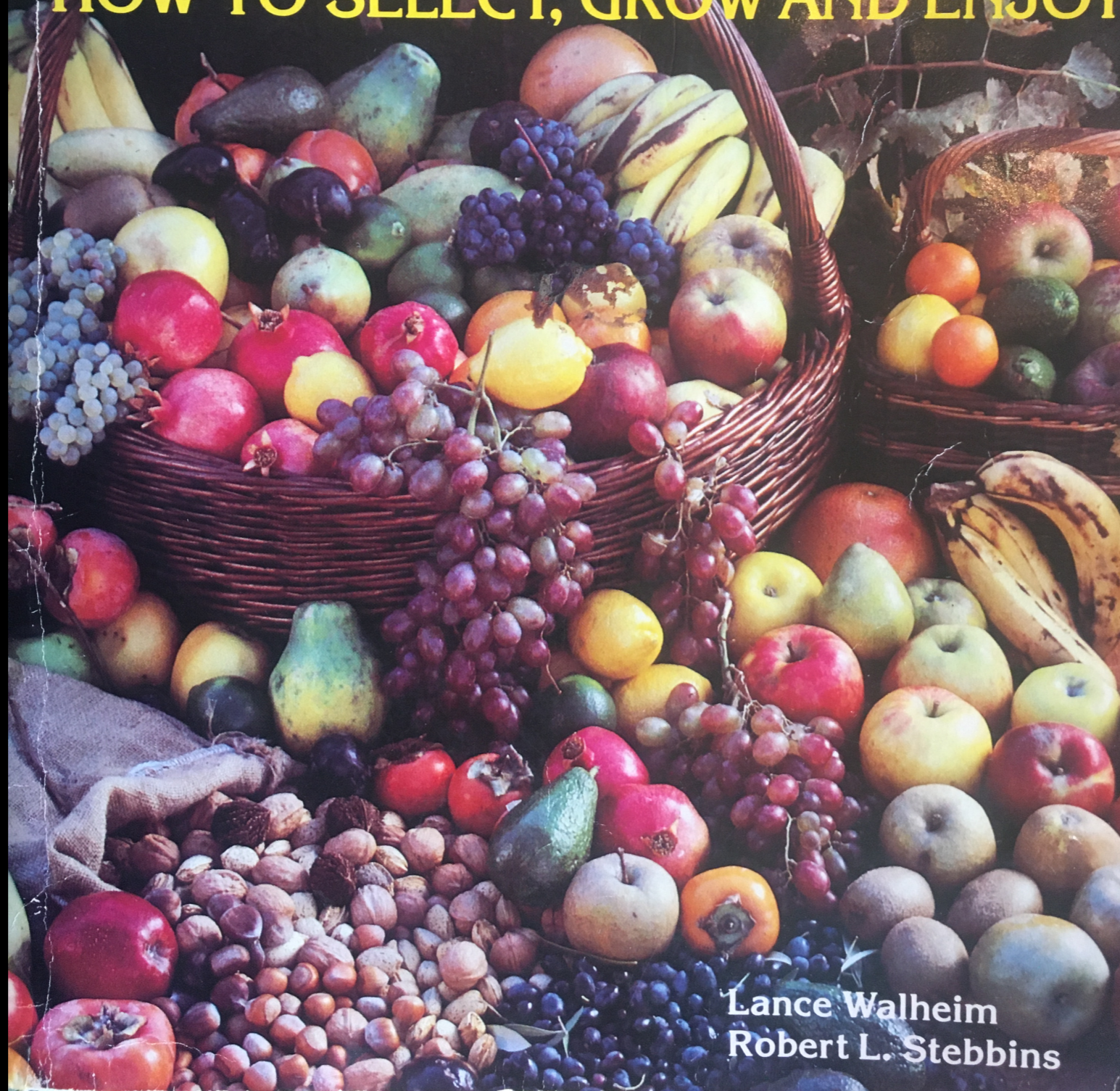




WESTERN

FRUIT BERRIES & NUTS

HOW TO SELECT, GROW AND ENJOY

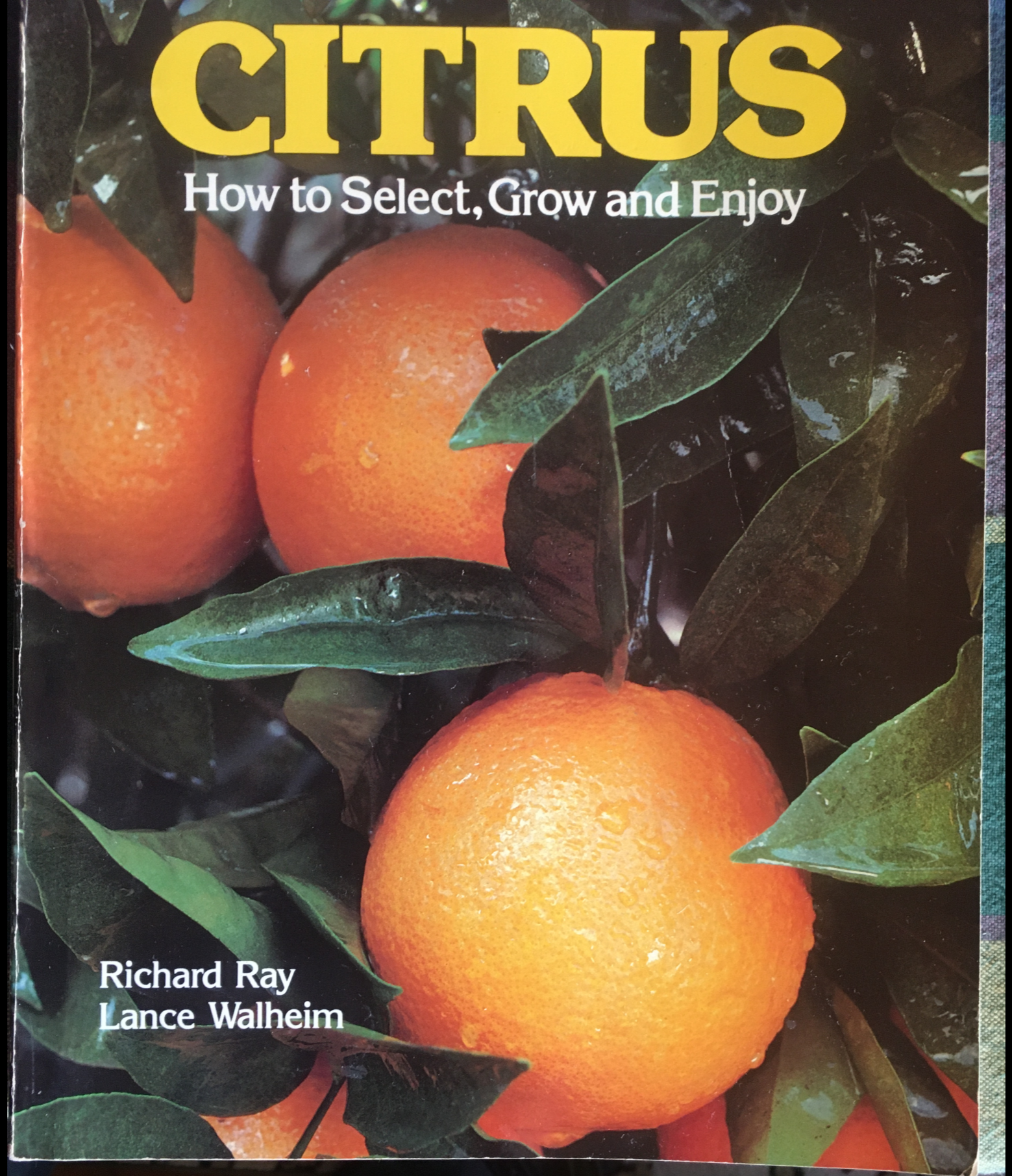


Lance Walheim
Robert L. Stebbins

CITRUS

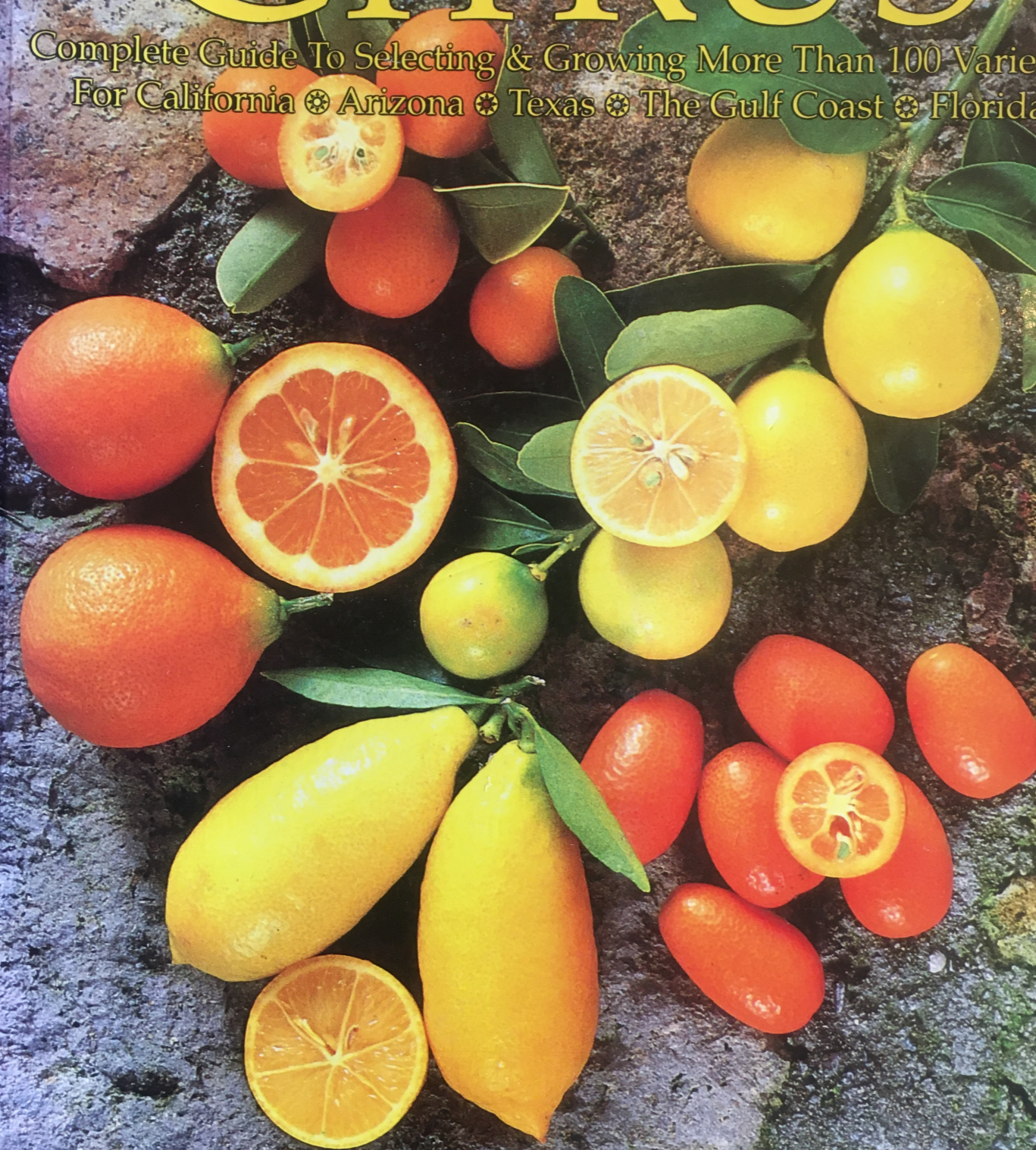
How to Select, Grow and Enjoy

Richard Ray
Lance Walheim



CITRUS

Complete Guide To Selecting & Growing More Than 100 Varieties
For California * Arizona * Texas * The Gulf Coast * Florida



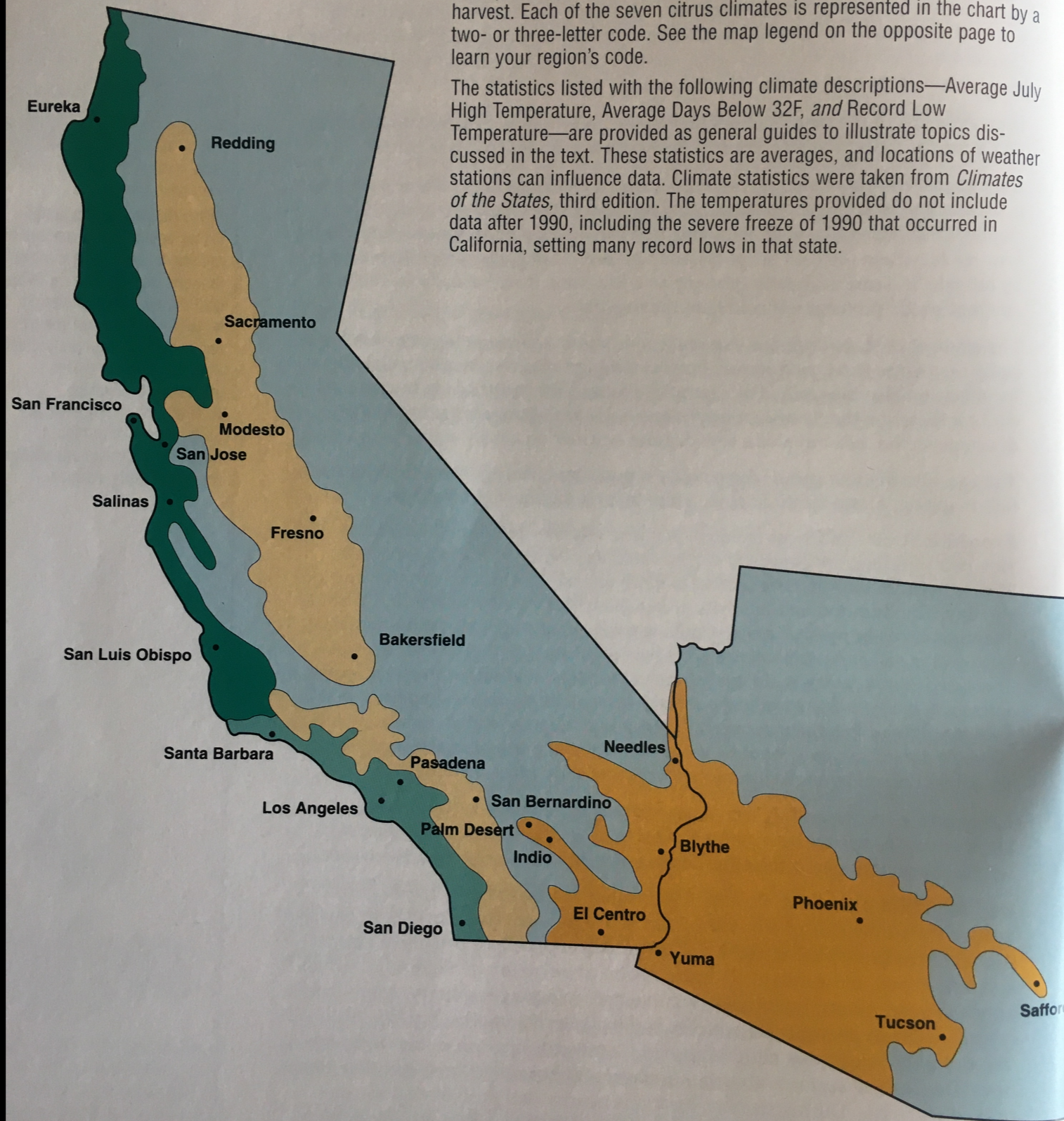
Lance Walheim

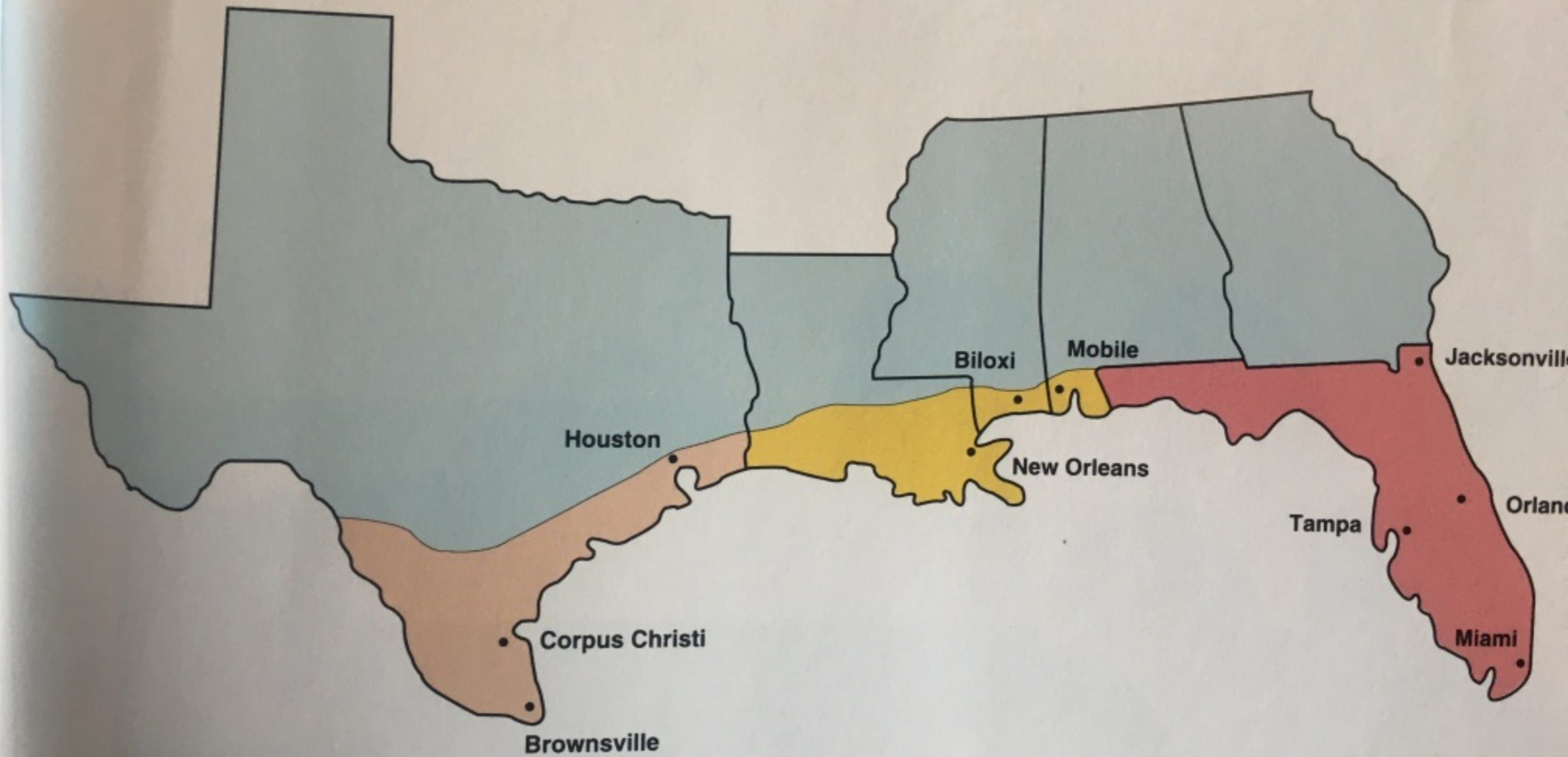
Citrus Climates of the United States

The previous pages discuss general climate factors and their influence on citrus growth and development. Here are the citrus climates of the United States. These seven regions are described on pages 18 to 22.

To find out which citrus varieties will grow in your climate, see the Gallery of Citrus, pages 29 to 95. Each variety is accompanied by a chart, "Adapted Regions and Harvest Seasons." This chart will tell whether the variety is adapted to grow where you live, and when you can expect a harvest. Each of the seven citrus climates is represented in the chart by a two- or three-letter code. See the map legend on the opposite page to learn your region's code.

The statistics listed with the following climate descriptions—Average July High Temperature, Average Days Below 32F, and Record Low Temperature—are provided as general guides to illustrate topics discussed in the text. These statistics are averages, and locations of weather stations can influence data. Climate statistics were taken from *Climates of the States*, third edition. The temperatures provided do not include data after 1990, including the severe freeze of 1990 that occurred in California, setting many record lows in that state.





Map not to scale.



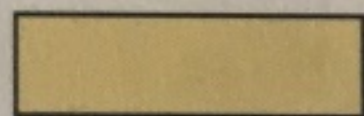
SCC

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COASTAL



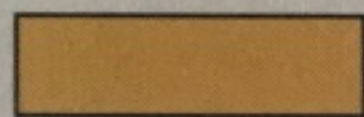
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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COASTAL



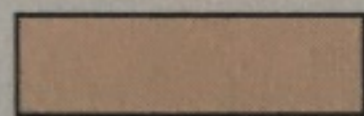
IC

INLAND CALIFORNIA



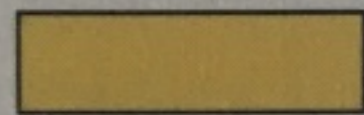
DES

LOW- AND MID-ELEVATION DESERTS OF CALIFORNIA AND



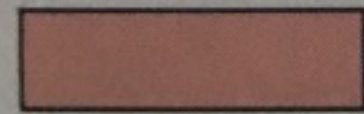
TX

TEXAS



GC

GULF COAST



FLA

FLORIDA



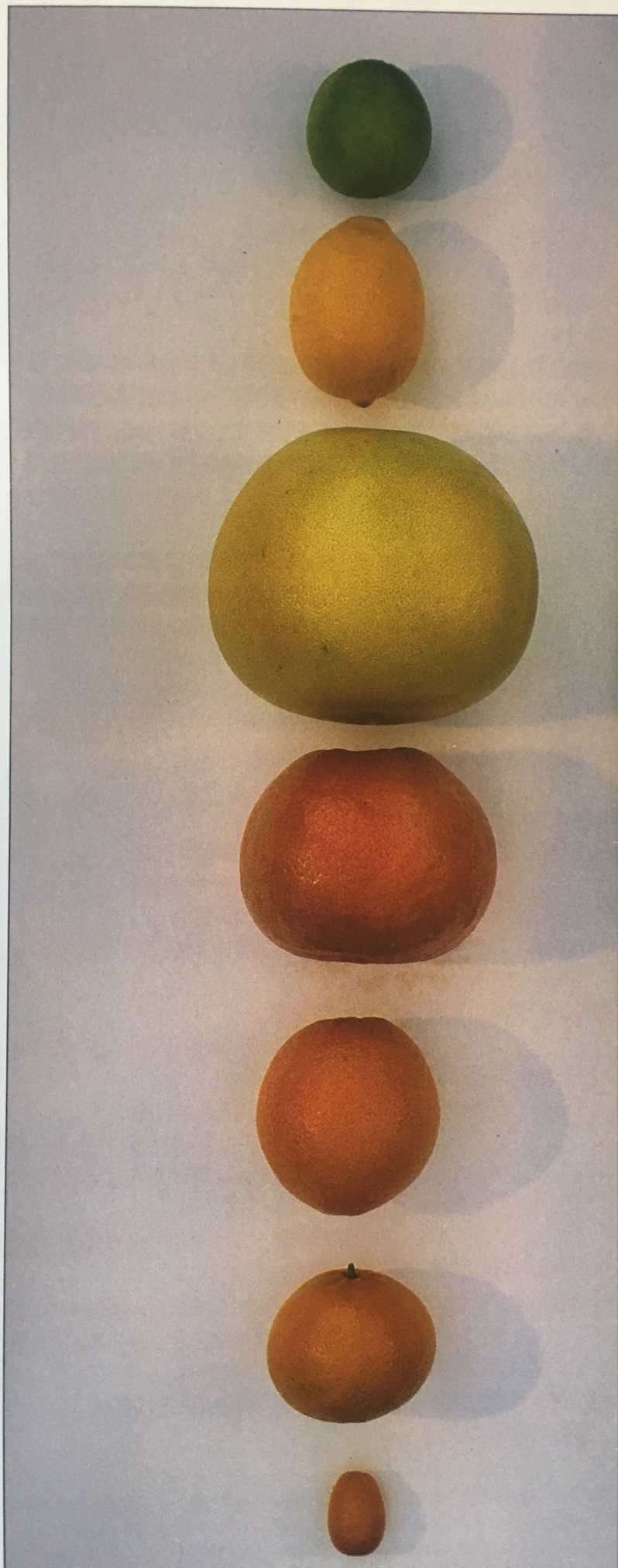
'Mexican' Lime Lemon Grapefruit Pummelo Tangelo Orange Mandarin 'Meyer' Lemon Kumquat

From left to right, citrus fruit are lined up in order of increasing foliage hardiness.

Some mandarins are called *tangerines*. The word tangerine seems to have developed with the variety 'Dancy', which has a more brightly colored, orange-red peel than most mandarins. Now most varieties with a deep red coloration are called tangerines.

LIMES

Two species of acid limes are classified as *large fruited* and *small fruited*. In the western United States, the small-fruited variety is called 'Mexican' lime or bartender's lime. In Florida, 'Mexican' lime is known as



Citrus fruit are arranged in descending cold hardiness, from least hardy to most hardy. From the top: lime, lemon, pummelo, grapefruit, orange, mandarin and kumquat.

Hardiness of citrus is usually listed as the low temperature at which the foliage will be damaged. However, fruit is often less hardy than the leaves. Also, the duration of cold, weather prior to the freeze and position of the fruit or foliage on the tree also are factors in determining the extent of damage. Most citrus trees will *survive* temperatures much lower than their listed hardiness, but large limbs may be killed.





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Your Price: \$8.50

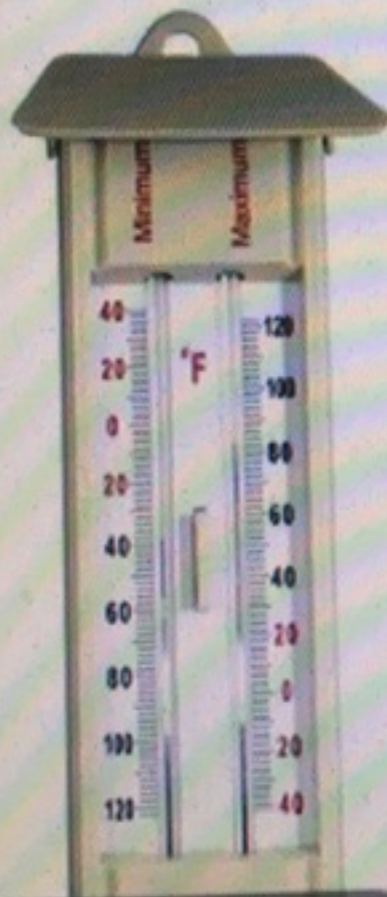
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Availability: In Stock (59)

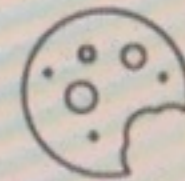
▼ **QUANTITY PRICING**

Quantity

6 - 11



⊕ Hover to zoom



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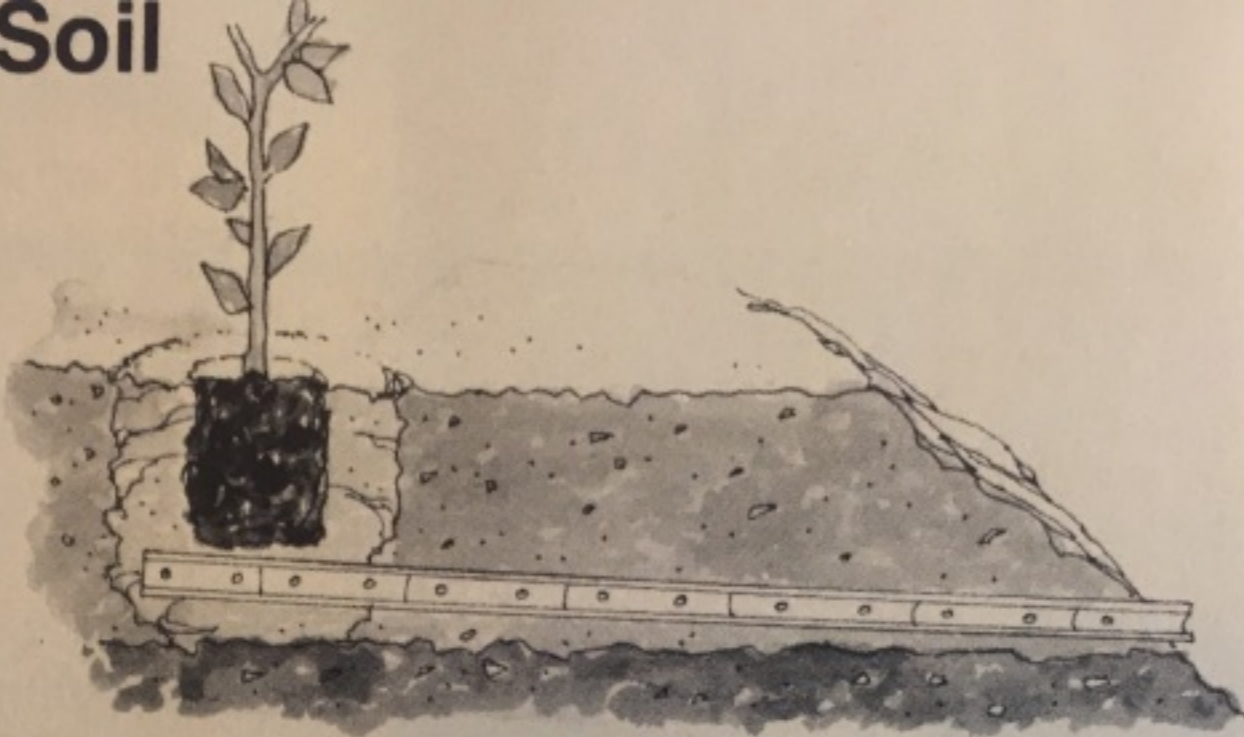
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Alternatives to Poor Soil



Raised bed

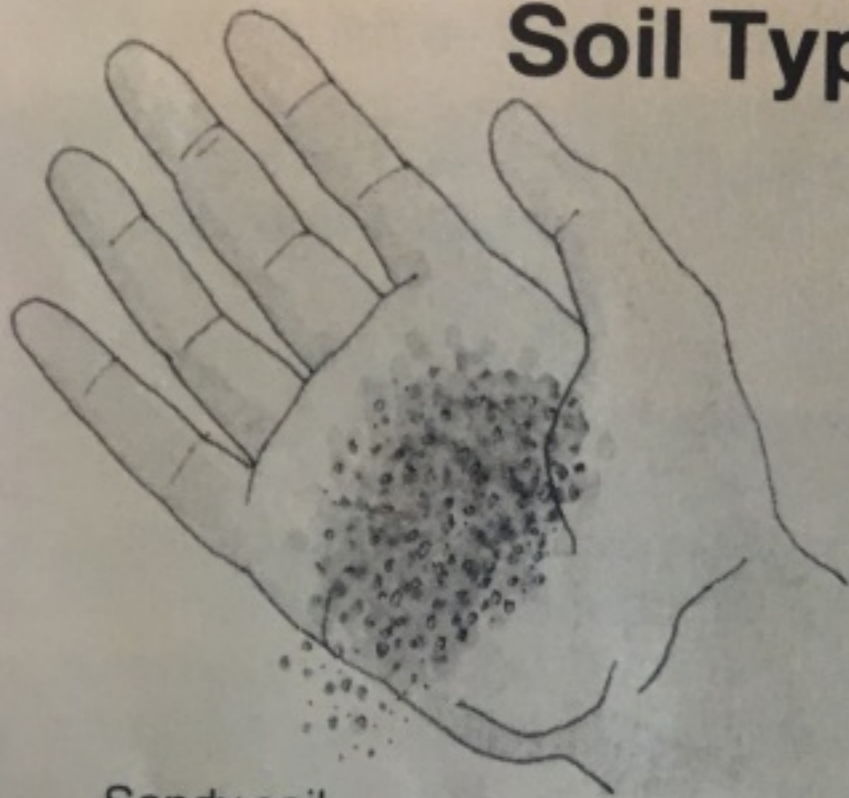


Mound planting



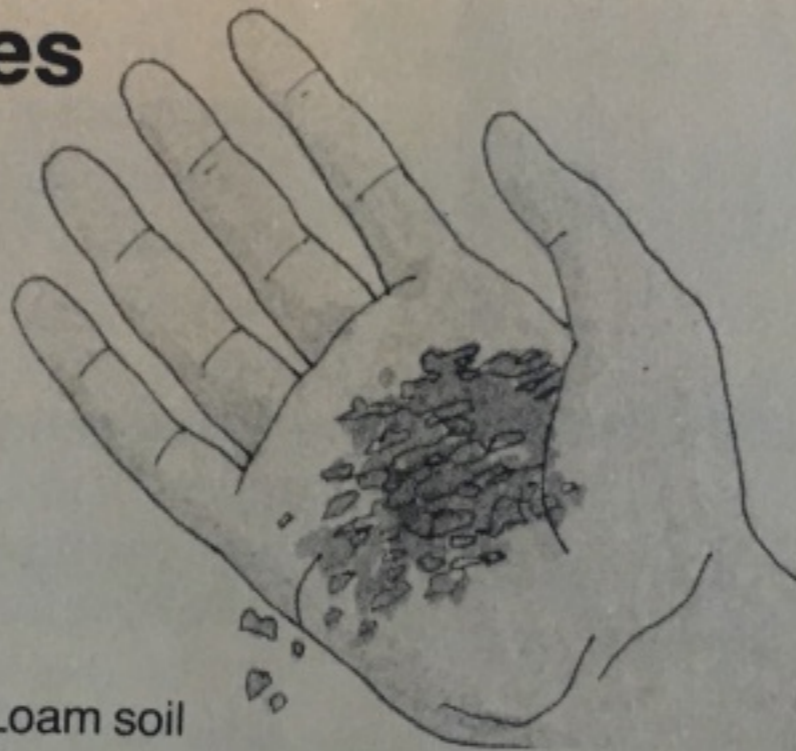
Container

Soil Types



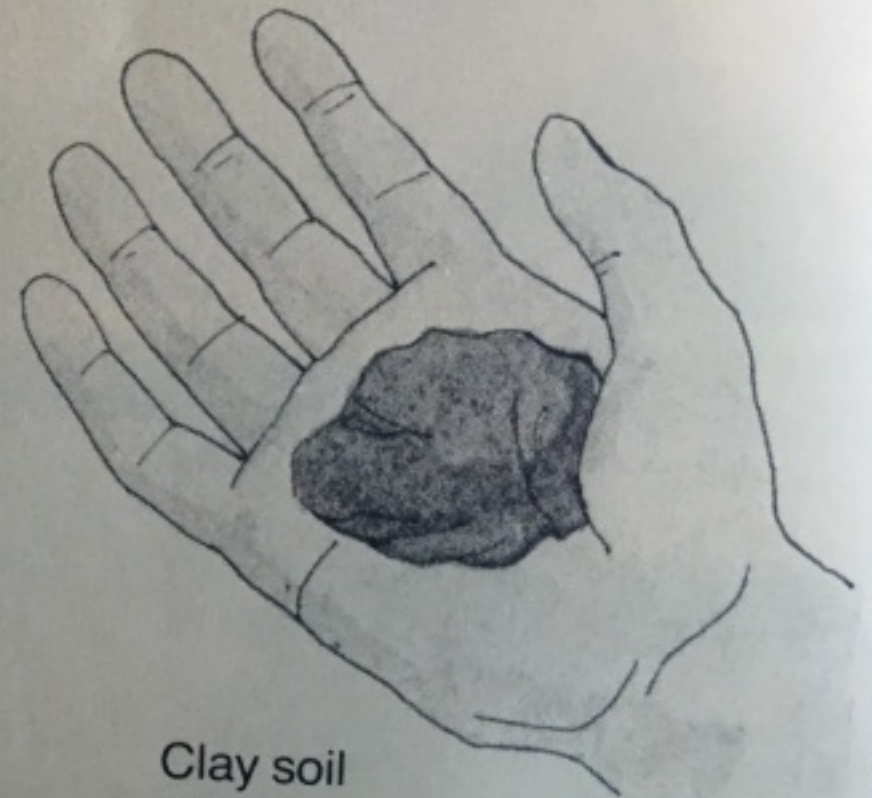
Sandy soil

Loose and single-grained with individual grains readily visible. A moistened clump will fall apart readily.



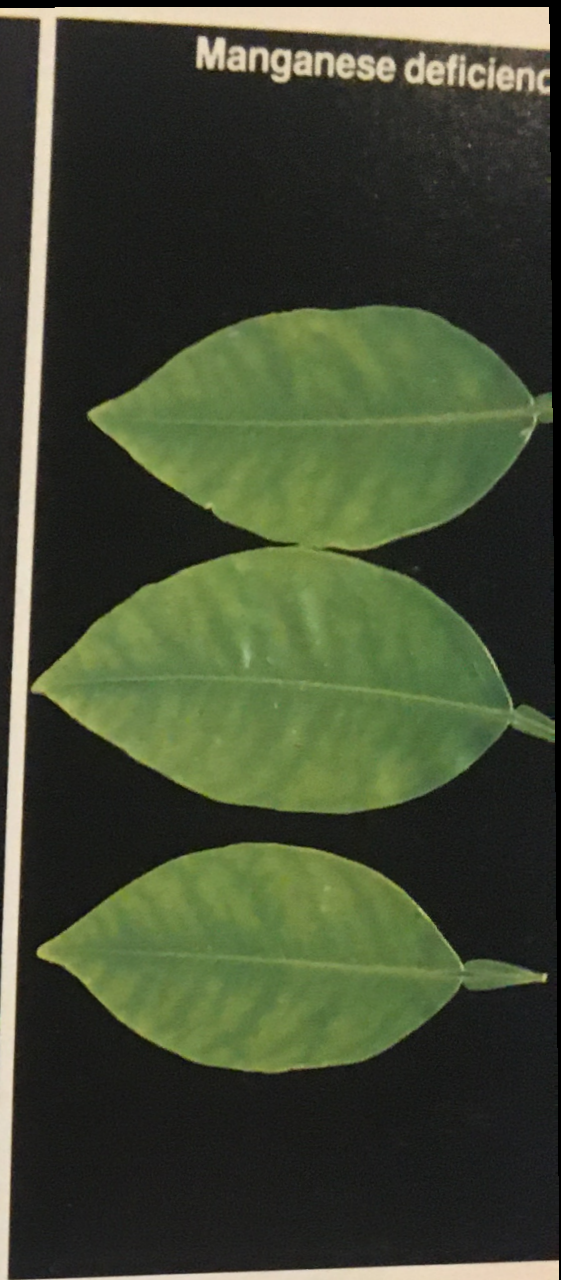
Loam soil

A moistened clump will stick together well enough to be handled, then breaks apart into irregular clumps. There is some gritty feel from the sand content.



Clay soil

When wet it feels almost greasy or sticky. Wet clay soil sticks to a shovel, and can be squeezed through fingers to form a ribbon.



Nitrogen deficiency causes yellowing in older, lower leaves first. The plant's ability to absorb iron, zinc and manganese is more important than quantity present in the soil. Soil pH, water conditions and temperature strongly affect their availability. Deficiency symptoms of iron, zinc and manganese generally occur in newest growth first.

Deficiency symptoms commonly develop in the late summer or fall, particularly with container grown citrus. Deficiency is aggravated by excessive irrigation or manure applications. Magnesium hunger may be relieved by magnesium sulfate or dolomite lime, but leaf sprays of magnesium nitrate are effective and economical. Magnesium chelate is another recommended magnesium source.

Manganese—A deficiency will cause reduced growth and less fruit. Apply sprays containing manganese to quickly correct this.

Zinc—Sooner or later most citrus trees require an added dose of zinc. Zinc deficiency reduces growth and fruitfulness. Soil applications of zinc are not usually effective once the tree shows the symptoms—interveinal chlorosis, twig dieback, rosetting of terminal leaves. Foliage correction sprays are best. Zinc sulfate is the recommended corrective.

...all plants. It is rarely

...of copper

FOUR WINDS TRUE DWARF CITRUS

Evergreen
Foliage—
Four
Season
Beauty

Fragrant
Blooms



Look for the
Graft Union

Remove
all growth below graft

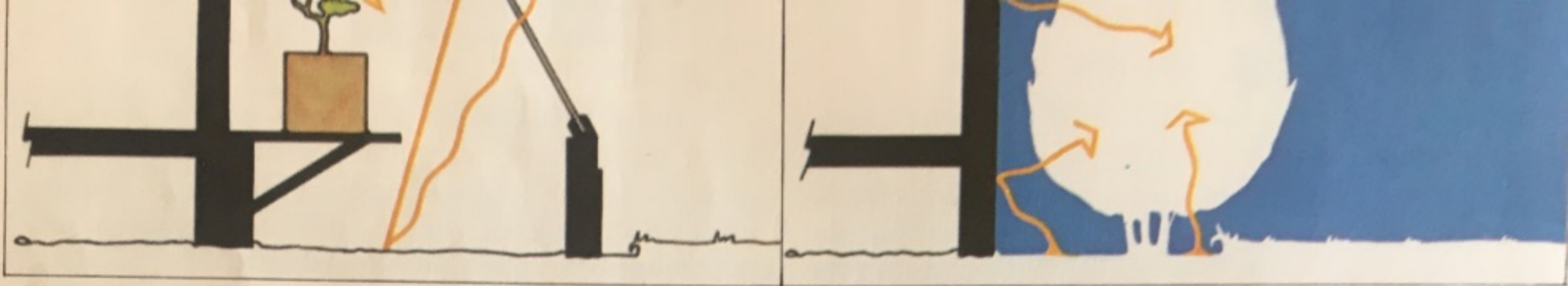
Grown on Four Winds
True Dwarfing
Rootstock

Watering
Basin

Soil
Mound

Soil

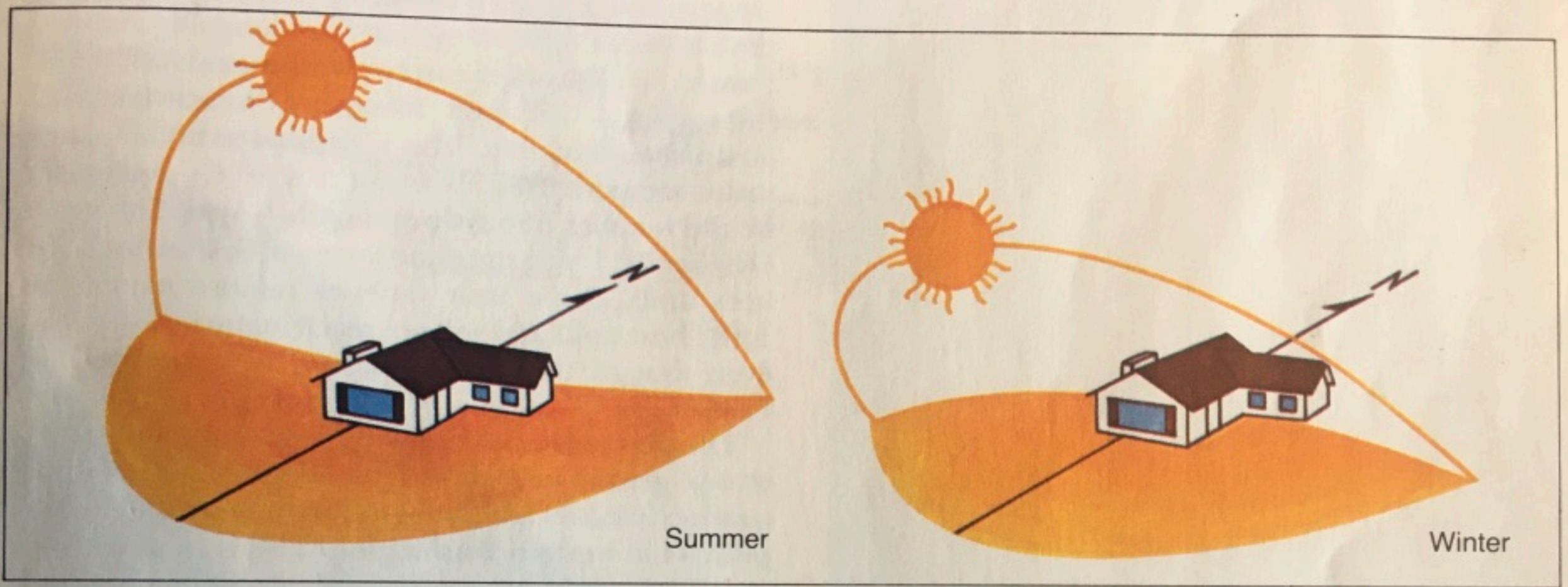
Garden Grade Level



Greenhouse effect—Left: Short-wave solar radiation passes through glass or plastic and is reflected or absorbed. Reradiation by long waves cannot pass through glass or plastic. Trapped long waves heat the air and provide frost protection. Right: Planting next to walls that reradiate heat at night and under overhangs that trap reradiated heat provide some frost protection.



Cold air travels like water—Cold air flows down and away from sloping land, damming up behind objects and settling in low spots. Plant frost-sensitive fruit on sloping land where cold air will drain away.



Exposures change with the season—Angle and exposure of the sun change with the seasons. Locations that are sunny in summer may be shady in winter. Keep that in mind when choosing a planting site.



























