

AGRILIFE SUPERSTARS



Satsuma Miho mandarins

- 2010, Agrilife Extension
- high quality fruit
- smooth thin skin
- cold hardy to 20 degrees
- does well in containers or ground

Orange Frost

- new 2014, Agrilife Extension
- grows on own rootstock
- winter hardy
- seedless
- does well in containers or ground



*Orange Frost -
a Changsha and Satsuma cross*

CONTAINERS



ADVANTAGES:

- Mobility - avoid freezing
- Interior/Patio use
- Control size for space restriction

DISADVANTAGES:

- Higher maintenance
- Higher water/fertilizer expense
- Weight when moving
- Let outdoors - risk of roots freezing

CONTAINER SHOULD:

- be at least 20 gallon in size, give roots room to spread
- have adequate drainage holes
- have mesh covering the drainage holes
- have wheels attached to bottom to move pot inside if temperature gets below 25 degrees F

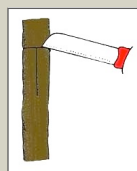
DWARF VARIETIES

Calamondin	Improved Meyer' Lemon	Kumquat
Meiwa	Bearss' Lime	Kaffir' Lime

HOW TO MAKE A T GRAFT



Using a very sharp knife, hold the budstick away from you (with buds pointing up), remove a bud by cutting 1/2 inch above the bud and 1/4 inch below it. Holding your knife at a right angle, cut out your bud.



Make a vertical cut in a smooth area of the rootstock 6 to 8 inches above the soil level, make the cut 1 1/2 inches long, and deep enough to cut through to the wood beneath the bark.



The bud shield is carefully slipped in between the bark flaps. The top of the bark shield on the bud shield is trimmed to fit tightly against the horizontal cut so that the bud fits snugly within the "pocket".



Firmly wrap the new joint with 1/2 inch polyethylene tape. Remove the wrap 2 to 3 weeks later when union should have occurred. Force bud growth by bending the rootstock stem above the bud union and tie it down.

ROOTSTOCK

TRIFOLIATE	FLYING DRAGON DWARF
Cold hardy	Cold hardy to zero
Inedible fruit/seedy	Inedible fruit/seedy
Three leaflet	Twisted stems
Long thorns	Very thorny

GROWING CITRUS

IN OUR GARDEN



WALKER COUNTY LEAF-PRO SERIES



A Guide to Growing Citrus

- Planting Tips
- T-Grafting
- Pests

*Plant some citrus, enjoy the fragrance,
make some juice and savor the flavor.*



WATERING NEEDS

- Build a watering ring atop the ground around the tree, about 5 to 6 inches high and 6 to 8 inches thick.
- The ring should be slightly wider than the planting hole.
- 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.



Tip: Build the watering ring slightly wider than the planting hole.

- Newly-planted citrus requires thorough watering two to three times the first week.
- One to two times per week for the next few weeks, depending upon soil type, rainfall and time of year.
- Then, apply water when the soil begins to get dry an inch or so down. Simply fill the water ring each time.

FERTILIZING

- Do not apply fertilizer until the tree begins new growth after planting.
- Fertilize February through to October.
- Use fertilizers with double the nitrogen compared to phosphorous and potassium.
- Supplement with a fish emulsion.

PLANTING OUTDOORS

- Planting depth is critical, the rootstock is somewhat resistant to foot rot disease, but the top is quite susceptible.
- If the bud union is too low with respect to surrounding ground, the tree could contract foot rot and die.
- Remove lawn grass in a circle 3 to 5 feet in diameter, centered on the planting hole.
- Dig the planting hole half again wider than the root ball.
- Dig the hole exactly the same depth as the root ball, but in lawn grass, dig it 1 inch less than the root ball depth.



Tip: Dig the planting hole 1 inch less than the root ball depth.

- The best way to determine proper depth is to lay a shovel handle or similar object across the hole, with both ends laying on undisturbed ground or the lawn grass.
- Set the tree in the hole, backfill about halfway, then water sufficiently to wet the backfill and settle it around the roots.
- Finish filling the hole and tamp the soil lightly into place.

LOCATION

- A warm, sunny, southern or western exposure is best.
- Choose or create someplace with well-drained soil.
- A nearby reflective wall, fence, or even patio can provide both shelter and a bit of extra warmth.

ALL PARTS HAVE PESTS

Roots	Leaf	Twig	Flower	Fruit
	Whitefly	Mealy bug	Moth	Scale
Nematode	Aphid	Scales	Midge	Thrip
	Psyllid *	Mite		Fruit fly
	Lepidoptera	Sharp shooter		Sharp shooter
Root weevil	Leafminer		Thrip	Mite

* The newest threat to citrus in Texas is "Citrus Greening or HLB". The vector, a psyllid, travels tree to tree injecting HLB as it feeds, the result, deformed fruit, leaves, branches and ultimate death.



Protection of our environment
Reduction of solid waste
Outreach education

LEAF-PRO supports safe product utilization, wise decision making through integrated pest management principles, reduced use and need of pesticides, the proper disposal of horticultural chemical packaging, accurate application rates, and target species identification.

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AND
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