Welcome to the Urban Farm Fruit Tree Program. My name is Greg Peterson, and I planted my first trees in Phoenix in 1975 at the age of 14. Along the way I discovered that you could go into big box stores and even some nurseries, and they’ll sell you fruit trees that will never make fruit here. That made me mad, so I did something about it!

In the early 1990’s I started doing extensive research and experimenting to discover exactly which trees will thrive and make great fruit here in the low desert. I continue to do this experimenting and discover new things yearly. Then in 1999 I started offering free classes on the best ways to plant and have your fruit trees explode with life.

My next step was to discover the best growers like Dave Wilson Nursery to source our deciduous fruit trees and plants, and I started offering them at competitive pricing. That is how the Urban Farm Fruit Tree program was created. Eventually we started working with other quality vendors like Sunset Nursery for citrus, Tank’s Green Stuff for soils and mulch, BioFlora for organic fertilizer, and HyKreations for liquid amendments. And now we have our own General Store with supporting supplies and amendments!

Education Program: Over the last 22 years we have educated thousands of people and sold over 60,000 trees. Our program starts with free education, sharing all the strategies that we have learned over the years. This education needs to start before you ever purchase a tree, as there are very specific things you can do that will bring great abundance or spell disaster before you even start. Having probably killed more trees than you ever have, I learned along the way then put all these lessons in a free education program to help you jump start your backyard orchard.

We have several classes scheduled this year, listed at the end of this catalog and at www.UrbanFarm.org/events.
Our Education Program has several opportunities to learn how to:

- Choose the right trees for our area,
- Select the best place in your yard for your tree,
- Check to make sure your soil drains,
- Plant your tree with all the proper nutrients for our extreme climate,
- Build a “6/6 basin” around your tree (we explain what this is and why it is essential),
- Deep water and fertilize your tree,
- Put a yearly plan in place to make sure your trees thrive,
- Plus, so much more, and we even have a guarantee!

Please join us for these free online classes starting every September (see education section of this catalog for full listing), and because growing trees need care year round, we invite you to our new monthly Tree Chats with tips, seasonal guidance, and live Q&A for your fruit tree care.

The Urban Farm Fruit Tree Program and our Team are dedicated to bringing fun, education and success to your fruit tree growing adventure. While we cannot promise that your trees will thrive, we can do everything in our power to educate and empower you toward your own success.

Sincerely,

Farmer Greg, Janis, and the Urban Farm Tree Crew

Catalog Tips: Look for these orange boxes placed throughout the catalog to find our planting, fertilizing, savings, and other general tips.

If you are going to buy a fruit tree, This is what you need to know going in:

The elephant in the room these days is the extreme heat the past few years. The summers of 2019 & 2020 were consecutively our hottest summers on record, then we add June of 2021 as the hottest June on record and all trees and plants are suffering. So, this has up leveled the diligence and practices that we must take for our tree’s success.

There are very specific practices that we suggest which do require a moderate investment. We propose that you will likely spend as much on the supplements for planting the first year as you do on the tree itself. We cover these practices in depth in our classes to help explain why.
We run our fruit tree education all year long with each program-year starting in September leading up to the perfect time to plant your various fruit trees, which also coincides with our Pop-Up Nursery up phases. We’ve designed it this way to help you succeed.

- **Citrus** planting season is in mid-October; therefore, you pick up your trees and supplies for citrus then.
- **Deciduous** trees, bushes, & vines are available to pick up in January for planting... yep, in January.

During both pick up windows we have all the supplies and instructions for your planting success. This includes soil, mulch, fertilizer, Farmer Greg Planting Mix, foliar feed, and more. Be sure to check out the General Store section of our catalog and online store to see the full list of items. We will have additional pick-up days during the year to assist with fertilizing schedules too.

**Calculator:** New this year, we’ve created a Supplies Calculator to help you determine what you need of what items to get you started. You can find a basic version in the General Store section of this catalog or use the green button to get an online version that you can download and keep.

**Shopping seasons:** We have three “seasons” in our Fruit Tree Program to help focus our education, with specific timings around ordering and pricing.

- **Our Early Bird Season** runs from late summer to the end of October for online pre-ordering with the best pricing. This period allows us to take advantage of pricing discounts from our grower. In addition to the best pricing and availability in our program, **THIS IS THE ONLY TIME WE OFFER OUR SPECIAL “EARLY BIRD BUNDLE” PRICING.** Citrus sales are held during a very limited window within this season. **Special orders** are only accepted thru the last Saturday in October.

- **Our Holiday Season** is from November thru December, with some savings still available on fruit trees. We cannot guarantee that all the varieties will be available at this point, but pre-ordering during this period will be more likely to find the varieties you are looking for than later in our Program.

- **Our On Lot Season** is in January and might extend into early February. The second half of January is when the lot will open most Thursdays thru Saturdays. There are usually trees available for sale on lot, and sometimes online depending on inventory.

During our Program we open the **Urban Farm Pop-up Nursery** multiple times with a wide variety of timeslots for pick up. During the first coronavirus shutdown and with social distancing in place we discovered that setting appointments for pick up works extraordinarily well, giving us more time to spend with you while you are on the lot while at the same time drastically reducing lines. This will continue and scheduling links with instructions will be sent with your order confirmation emails after we sort them into a proper pick-up season.

Our Tree Crew will be available to assist with vehicle loading and we have a Senior Tree Crew team who can help answer your planting questions. We are committed to your fruit tree success!
What is a Pop-Up Nursery? How do you Pick Up your Trees?

The Urban Farm Nursery is a POP-UP Nursery. Because we are primarily an education organization, we do not need a physical location much of the year. This allows us to reduce our overhead, but it also means we are only open a few days at a time. We are fortunate to have built good relationships with different people and businesses over the years, so we have a location that we borrow when we need it for our Pop-Up Nursery events.

The Nursery Lot. We will be located at 4549 N. 7th Street for all fruit tree pick-ups. We set up a temporary nursery area and our General Store on those days. We have a great group of seasonal workers we call our Tree Crew. Some of them have been on staff for many years and can answer a variety of fruit tree questions, others come help for a season or two and get to learn while filling our customers’ orders. Please visit http://www.UrbanFarm.org/NurseryLocation for a map and other pick-up details.

Pick Up Groups All orders go through a review and get divided up into pick up groups or set aside for shipping. With different pick-up seasons for different types of trees and the supplies, we will separate your orders into “Queues” based on the items in your order. From there we will send details on how to set up the proper pick-up schedule. Updates and adjustments as needed are sent by email during the review process. The three main pick-up groups are as follows:

GROUP 1 - Citrus. This pick-up happens in October at the Nursery Lot.

GROUP 2 - Deciduous. This pick-up happens in January at the Nursery Lot.

GROUP 3 - Pick up by Appointment. This is a new pick-up option and allows for small item and bagged item pick-up when the Nursery Lot is closed.

If you are ordering supplies for both citrus and deciduous trees, please place your orders separately and we will put those in the proper queues.

Scheduling your Pick-up. Details for choosing a pick-up time will be sent to the specific queues once a schedule has been set for those weekends. Emails will be sent for those orders in those queues. One pickup slot is all that is needed for all your orders in any queue.

Ordering Tip for Separate Pick Ups: If you need your supplies to be picked up separately from trees, please place those orders separately and tell us in comments when you want them. Please put citrus and deciduous trees on separate orders. We WILL separate these orders since the pick-up times are months apart.
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Deciduous Trees

Deciduous fruit trees arrive as bare root in January in a mostly dormant stage since that is the best stage to plant them. ALL deciduous trees must be picked up from the lot in January and planted right away. Please watch our calendar for exact dates.

Bare Root Sizing

Most of our bare root trees typically are about 4 feet tall with healthy root balls when you come to get them, the exception being the Weeping Santa Rosa Plum and Pakistani Mulberries which are taller. In January, we try to bag 2 to 4 trees together for pick up, which can be laid flat for transport.

Rootstock Tip: Specific rootstock names like Nemaguard or M111 are included with the “Sold as” notes. For more information on the rootstock for a particular tree, visit the full tree description on the store.

APPLES

Sold as = Bare root, on M111

*ANNA Apples have heavy harvests of sweet, crisp, flavorful apples.

*One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley!

The Anna Apple is a remarkable fruit for the mild winter climates in southern Arizona. Good eaten fresh or cooked. Harvested apples will keep for up to two months in the refrigerator. Anna ripens in the early summer in the low desert.

Chill Hours = 200
Fertility = (S+) = Self-fruitful, with assist by Dorsett Golden
Projected Harvest = Mid-May to end of June

*DORSETT GOLDEN is an outstanding sweet apple for warm winter areas.

*One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley!

The Dorsett Golden is firm, very flavorful, and sweet like Golden Delicious. A great early-season apple, Dorsett Golden is productive throughout southern California and the Greater Phoenix area, where it ripens in the early summer.

Chill Hours = 100
Fertility = Self-fertile
Projected Harvest = Mid-May to end of June
**APPLES Continued**

**Chill Hours:** During their dormancy period, deciduous trees need a certain amount of cumulative hours between 32 -45 degrees Fahrenheit to thrive and set fruit.
The Greater Phoenix area averages 300 hrs.

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**EARLY BIRD – APPLE BUNDLE!**

Only available thru last weekend in October.

One each of **ANNA & GOLDEN DORSETT** Apple trees.
This pairing will increase the harvest.

*Priced to SAVE additional* $ off individual

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**APRICOTS**

*Sold as = Bare root, on Nemaguard*

**KATY** Apricots are large, all-purpose, flavorful freestones.

*One of Greg’s favorite fruit trees for the Valley!*

When allowed to ripen on the tree, Katy Apricots are sub-acid (not tart). A favorite apricot for warm-winter climates, Katy typically produces a mid-May to early June harvest.

- **Chill Hours** = 200-300
- **Fertility** = Self-Fertile
- **Projected Harvest** = Mid May for 2 weeks
- **Special Note** = Early Bird Bundle Available

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**GOLD KIST** Apricots are medium, all-purpose, flavorful freestones.

*One of Greg’s favorite fruit trees for the Valley!*

Gold Kist Apricots are an excellent backyard apricot for warm winter areas. Freestone & very good quality. Heavy bearing. When allowed to ripen on the tree, the fruit is sub-acid (not tart).

- **Chill Hours** = 300
- **Fertility** = Self-Fertile
- **Projected Harvest** = Mid May for 2 weeks
- **Special Note** = Early Bird Bundle Available
APRICOTS Continued

**Planting Tip:** Trees with bare roots have not been trimmed to fit in pots, therefore they usually have larger root systems giving them a head start towards establishing themselves in their new holes. Take advantage of this and prepare a root soak in a tub, tray, or wheelbarrow with 4 to 5 gallons of water with 15 ml (3 capfuls) each Essence and Soul (See our General Store section). Soak the roots in this bath for 15-30 minutes before planting. Then, don’t waste this solution - Pour this solution into the basin around the newly planted tree as part of the watering in step.

**EARLY BIRD – APRICOT BUNDLE!**

Only available thru last weekend in October.

One each: **KATY** & **GOLD KIST** Apricot trees. A pairing to increase harvest with similar ripening times.

*Priced to SAVE additional $ off individual Early Bird Pricing. No Substitutions.*

PEACHES, Dwarf

Sold as = Bare root, Miniature on Nemaguard

Clingstone (c) peaches are the kind where the flesh is attached to the pit. These peaches are ideal for eating, but require a little extra effort for cooking, baking, or canning projects. These peaches are usually the first peaches available in the growing season, which is great because the first ones to arrive are usually the ones we can’t wait to eat right off the tree.

Freestone (f) peaches are the ones where the flesh is not attached to the pit. You can remove the pit easily, making them a pleasure both to eat out of hand, and for cooking, baking, and canning. Freestone peaches tend to show up later in the season, which is usually when our initial peach frenzy has been satiated by the clingstones, and we are wanting to do more with the peaches.

**BONANZA** peach is a dwarf freestone, usually reaching only 5-6 feet high.

Although it does best when planted in the ground, it can also be raised in a large container as a patio tree. A popular yellow freestone, Bonanza’s large fruit is sweet, low in acid, and has a mild, refreshing flavor. The fruit ripens in mid to late June in Central CA, earlier in low desert climates.

(f) = Freestone.

**Chill Hours** = 250

**Fertility** = Self-Fertile

**Projected Harvest** = Mid-May to end of June
PEACHES, Standard
Sold as = Bare root, on Nemaguard

*DESERT GOLD* Peaches are a heavy bearing, yellow semi-freestone.

*One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley!*

Desert Gold ripens early May to mid-June. This clingstone will transition to a semi-freestone the longer it stays on the tree. The tree-ripened fruit has great flavor and sweetness for such an early variety.

\[(sf) = \text{Semi-freestone.}\]

**Chill Hours** = 200 or less

**Fertility** = Self-Fertile

**Projected Harvest** = Mid May for 2 weeks

**Special Note** = Early Bird Bundle Available

EARLIGRANDA Peach is early ripening, perfect for warm winter climates.

Ripens in May about the same time as Desert Gold. Delicious, sweet, and tangy, semi-freestone when fully ripe. Very large for such an early peach. Large showy pink blossoms.

\[(sf) = \text{Semi-freestone.}\]

**Chill Hours** = 150-200

**Fertility** = Self-Fertile

**Projected Harvest** = May

The **EARLY AMBER** Peach is a full flavored, juicy, yellow semi-freestone for mild winter climates.


These medium sized peaches are vibrant in their skin colors with a dark red blush and firm yellow flesh. Ripens between May Pride and Eva's Pride.

\[(sf) = \text{Semi-freestone.}\]

**Chill Hours** = 300

**Fertility** = Self-fruitful

**Projected Harvest** = Late May-Early June
PEACHES Continued

**Thinning Tip:** Remove all fruit for the first two years after planting a fruit tree to allow the roots to grow well. Before fruit are about dime-sized, snip or pull off from the branches.

**EVA'S PRIDE** is a delicious, fine flavored freestone peach with very low chilling requirement.

The Eva’s Pride peach ripens 2 to 3 weeks before the Mid-Pride. Eva's Pride produces a medium to large-sized, yellow freestone fruit. It is also recommended as early season peach for moderate climates.

(f) = Freestone.

Chill Hours = 100-200

Fertility = Self-Fertile

Projected Harvest = May

The **FLORDAPRINCE** Peach originates from Florida, successfully grown in Southern California and Arizona.

Larger fruit than the Desert Gold, more tolerant of desert heat, and great flavor. Semi freestone when fully ripe. This is our earliest ripening peach.

(sf) = Semi-freestone.

Chill Hours = 150

Fertility = Self-Fertile

Projected Harvest = Mid-April thru May

The **MAY PRIDE** Peach is a very early ripening for warm winter climates.

Ripens in May about the same time as Desert Gold. Delicious, sweet, and tangy, semi-freestone when fully ripe. Very large for such an early peach, Large showy pink blossoms.

(sf) = Semi-freestone.

Chill Hours = 150

Fertility = Self-Fertile

Projected Harvest = Late May
**PEACHES Continued**

**Planting Tip:** Plant your new tree in a mound within the basin so that the soil covered root flare sits 4-6 inches above ground level. As it settles over time, the tree will be at an appropriate height for the area.

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**MID-PRIDE** Peaches are the best yellow freestone for the warm winter climates of Phoenix.

*One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley!*

Mid-Pride is the best yellow freestone for the warm winter climates of Phoenix. It has exceptional flavor and dessert-quality fruit which ripens late June. (Zaiger). The tree produces large, sweet, yellow, free-stone (seed separates easily from flesh) fruit that is ideal for fresh eating. As with other peaches and nectarines, this tree has magnificent pink blossoms in spring, vibrant green foliage through summer, and then goes dormant, losing its leaves for the winter months.

(f) = Freestone.

Chill Hours = 250

Fertility = Self-Fertile

Projected Harvest = Late June harvest

Special Note = Early Bird Bundle Available

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The **STARK SATURN DONUT** peach is a unique, white-fleshed fruit with a sunken center, shaped much like a donut, hence the name.

**NEW VARIETY for 2020!!**

This freestone, heavy bearing tree has a sweet fruit with a mild flavor, described by some as almond-like. Originating from China circa 1869. Disease resistant to bacterial leafspot. Tends to bloom early, and fruit will not store for long. Also called Saucer or Peento Peach, this variety has been much requested by local growers. Needs regular pruning.

(f) = Freestone.

Chill Hours = 200-300

Fertility = Self-Fertile

Projected Harvest = Late June, Early July
PEACHES Continued

The SAUZEE SWIRL is a great new saucer WHITE "Donut" style peach.

NEW VARIETY for 2021!!
Beautiful white flesh with red marbling and a pronounced flavor that keeps you wanting more. Medium sized clingstone fruit harvests in mid to late May in central California, a full month before the Stark Saturn. The ripe fruit is distinctively ornamental hanging in the tree, and beautiful when served cut open.

(cl) = Clingstone.
Chill Hours = 400 below 45
Fertility = Self-Fertile
Projected Harvest = Mid May for 2 weeks

*TROPIC SNOW Peaches are a delicious white freestone for warm winter climates.

*One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley!
Tropic Snow is, with balanced acid and sugar and superb flavor. Harvest begins mid-June in central California. This tree is graced with lovely, showy blossoms in the spring. Originally from Florida, Tropic Snow was introduced in the west in 1988.

(sf) = Semi-freestone.
Chill Hours = 200
Fertility = Self-Fertile
Projected Harvest = Beginning of June
Special Note = Early Bird Bundle Available

*EARLY BIRD – PEACH BUNDLE!

Only available thru last weekend in October.
Get one each: DESERT GOLD, MID-PRISE & TROPIC SNOW peach trees for the best tasting and successive ripening harvest.

Priced to SAVE additional $ off individual Early Bird Pricing. No Substitutions.
PLUMS
Sold as = Bare root, on Nemaguard

The BEAUTY is a sweet, flavorful Japanese plum which is more widely adapted than Santa Rosa.

The Beauty has medium sized fruit with red-over-yellow skin and beautiful amber flesh which is streaked with red. It ripens early before the high summer heat. A good pollinator for other plums.

Chill Hours = 250
Fertility = Self-Fertile. Can serve as pollinator for plum blends
Projected Harvest = Mid May to End of June
Special Note = Early Bird Bundle Available

METHLEY, one of the earliest ripening, is a juicy, sweet plum with red flesh and mild flavor.

The attractive tree with stunning white flowers is heavy bearing and vigorous. Extremely cold hardy. A Japanese plum which produces more flowers than traditional European plums, growing clusters of fruit on strong limbs. Great tree for beginners. A superb pollinator for other Japanese plums.

Chill Hours = 250
Fertility = Self-Fertile, Can serve as pollinator for plum blends
Projected Harvest = Mid-May to end of June
Special Note = Early Bird Bundle Available

SANTA ROSA is the most popular plum in California and Arizona.

These Japanese plums are juicy, tangy, & flavorful with reddish-purple skin and amber flesh with a reddish tinge. The Santa Rosa ripens in mid-June in Arizona, and late June in Central California. A popular cross pollinator for plum blends.

Chill Hours = 300
Fertility = Self-Fertile. Cross pollinator for plum blends.
Projected Harvest = June
Special Note = Early Bird Bundle Available
The **WEEPING SANTA ROSA** semi-dwarf plum is one of the most flavorful, aromatic Japanese plums when fully ripe.

The beautiful 8-10 ft tree has a weeping growth habit with long, limbs that bow gracefully to the ground and are easily espaliered. A showpiece tree that can transform the aesthetics of a yard.

**Subject to availability from the grower.**

**Chill Hours** = 200-400

**Fertility** = Self-Fertile

**Projected Harvest** = June

**Special Note** = Early Bird Bundle Available

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**EARLY BIRD – PLUM BUNDLE!**

Only available thru last weekend in October.

Choose one each: a **PLUM** and a **PLUM BLEND** for cross pollination on the plum blend.

*Priced to SAVE additional $ off individual Early Bird Pricing. No Substitutions.*

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**PLUM BLENDS**

Sold as = Bare root, Rootstock as listed

**FLAVOR DELIGHT** aprium is an apricot-plum hybrid (¼ apricot, ¼ plum).

**NEW VARIETY as of the 2020 season!**

Resembles an apricot but with a distinctive flavor and texture all its own. With a good balance between acid and sugar, produces high taste scores, and is one of the most flavorful early season fruits.

**(E) Experimental. – harvests not confirmed at Urban Farm**

**Sold as** = Bare root, on Nemaguard

**Chill Hours** = Less than 300

**Fertility** = (1+) Self fruitful, but better with another apricot

**Projected Harvest** = Early to mid-June.
FLAVOROSA® is an interspecific pluot, with plum and apricot parentage.

A treat of the very early season, Flavorosa is a medium-sized Pluot® with beautiful, dark purple skin and red flesh. Resembling a plum, this fruit has much more concentrated flavor and juicy flesh. Mild, sweet flavor. Very early ripening. The spreading tree is moderately vigorous.

**(E) Experimental – harvests not confirmed at Urban Farm**

**Sold as** = Bare root, on Myro 29c  
**Chill Hours** = 250 below 45 degrees (See product description)  
**Fertility** = (+) Cross pollinated by Japanese Plums  
**Projected Harvest** = Late May thru mid-June  
**Special Note** = Early Bird Bundle Available

SWEET TREAT is the first of its kind, the Pluerry™ - a new fruit type from the genius of Floyd Zaiger.

This taste-test favorite is a complex interspecific hybrid, predominantly of plum and cherry, combining the sweetness of a cherry with that summer fresh plum zing. Much larger than a cherry, this precocious and prolific variety will hang on the tree for over a month, and the colorful fruit make Sweet Treat a true ornamental.

**Sold as** = Bare root, on Myro 29c  
**Chill Hours** = 450 (See note online)  
**Fertility** = (+) Cross pollinated by Japanese Plums  
**Projected Harvest** = Mid-June thru July  
**Special Note** = Early Bird Bundle Available

Cross Pollination Tip: Two trees that cross pollinate do not need to be right next to each other. Bees and other pollinating workers can travel a mile or more on their pollen routes; however, a 20’ separation is a good limit to set for your best cross pollination results.
MULBERRIES

DWARF BLACK MULBERRY - It's the berry that's dwarf, not the bush.

*Greg’s favorite bush can grow tall as a tree!

This plant can be grown as a bush or a tree the choice is yours. It is quite easy to grow and is an abundant producer of sweet, dime-sized, blackberry-like fruit. It performs exceptionally well and produces fruit from March into June.

Can be kept under 8 feet tall with adequate pruning. They grow into a large bush or tree which can reach a mature height of up to 8' to 16' tall. And while this is technically a BUSH plant, once established it does well on a less frequent, yet deeper, TREE watering schedule. Dwarf black mulberries are disease & insect resistant.

Sold as = Potted, 4" x 4" x 9" container
Fertility = Self-Fertile
Projected Harvest = March into June
Special Note = Buy 3 Get 1 Free Bundle Available

Savings Tip: Dwarf Black Mulberries make excellent hedges.
Take advantage of the Buy Three, Get One Free offer on this variety.

PAKISTANI MULBERRY trees are large leafed, vigorous, fast-growing trees which are disease and drought resistant.

**Janis’s favorite fruit tree – as it produces early and abundantly for several weeks.

A common fruit in and around the Middle East. Mulberries are eaten raw, and used in pies, jams, jellies, and beverages. The Pakistani variety produces long (up to 3 inches), firm, sweet, red-to-deep-purple colored fruit with non-staining juice. The fruits ripen in stages over several weeks, providing an extended, delicious harvest.

Sold as = Bare root, Approx. 5-7 ft tall
Fertility = Female, Self-Fertile
Projected Harvest = Mid-April - Early May
**SPECIALTY BARE ROOT**

Sold as = bare root; Rootstock = self

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**Bulk Savings Tip:**
Variety grouped Early Bird Specials include our Apple, Apricot, Peach, and Plum bundles. Be sure to order by last Saturday in October for best pricing options.

And if you are purchasing three or more bare root trees, check out the Perfect Pick Bundle below to see if those varieties are available as a bundling option during our Early Bird Season.

---

**The PINEAPPLE QUINCE** is popular for its firm aromatic white flesh with a delicious pineapple-like flavor, great for baking.

![Pineapple Quince]

This large pear-shaped fruit has smooth, golden yellow skin that is good for fresh eating or for fine jellies. The Pineapple Quince is self-fertile and ripens August to September. Cold hardy, yet with low chilling requirement, it makes a lovely landscaping tree with ornamental rose-pink blooms and twisted branches for winter interest.

A pome fruit like its apple and pear cousins, the quince is a traditional fruit in many cultures. This tree can bear heavy crops of large, tart fruit used in baking, jams, and jellies.

**Chill Hours =** 300 and cold hardy

**Fertility =** Self-Fertile

**Projected Harvest =** August to September

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**EARLY BIRD SPECIAL – “PERFECT PICK”!**

Only available thru last weekend in October.

Pick three bare root deciduous fruit trees from the available options for additional early bird savings. *(Pakistani Mulberry, Quince, and Special-Order Trees excluded)*

Priced to SAVE additional $ off individual Early Bird Pricing.

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Updated: August 14, 2021

Store.UrbanFarm.org
**Bare Root Planting Tip:** There is a difference between a graft point and a root flare. A **graft point** is part of the trunk which is the joint of the tree’s fruiting wood and the root stock; this part should NEVER be buried below the soil. The **root flare** is the transition point on the trunk where roots start extending outward. This is the part that marks where ground level is (after settling), and soil should just barely cover.

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**BARE ROOT PLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS:**

While preparing the hole use the tree soak Planting Tip on page 6.

**Each bare root** tree will need **TWO** portions of planting amendments in the hole for best results.

**That means for EACH bare root tree hole:**

2lbs Azomite, 2lbs Worm Castings, 2oz Myco

Use 2 bags of Farmer Greg’s Planting Mix for each hole.

60% Greg’s Mix, 40% native soil.

Any left over after planting can be used to help make the basin berm.

After planting, fill the 6-foot-wide basin with 4 bags woody mulch.

(Click [HERE](#) for a helpful Supplies Calculator)
Deciduous Trees, Potted

Pick-up from Nursery Lot in JANUARY.

Small potted Deciduous fruit trees arrive in January as well. They are also in a mostly dormant stage. Potted deciduous trees must be picked up from the lot in January and planted soon.

NOTE: Each of these items needs at least 1 full portion of starter amendments.

Potted 4” x 4” x 9” Sizing

Our Figs and Olives, come in a growers pot that is 9 inches tall with the plants being 10 to 20” tall. These plants fit in most any car for easy transport.

FIGS

Sold as = Potted 4” x 4” x 9” container. Rootstock = self

BLACK MISSION Figs have purplish-black skin, strawberry-colored flesh.

Rich flavor, excellent fresh eating quality. The trees can grow to be quite large and are long-lived and heavy bearing, producing two crops per year. Prune to any shape. Can be grown in a pot with proper care. Water weekly in extreme heat, or if in container.

Chill Hours = 100
Fertility = Self-Fertile.
Projected Harvest = Two crops per year, Spring and Fall.

DESERT KING Figs have light green skin and strawberry colored pulp.

Rich flavor, excellent fresh eating quality. Large breba (spring) crop. Later crop is light in hot climates, heavier in coastal climates. Prune to any shape. Water weekly in extreme heat, or if in container.

Chill Hours = 100
Fertility = Self-Fertile
Projected Harvest = Two crops per year, large in Spring and light in Fall.
FIGS Continued

JANICE SEEDLESS KADOTA: delicious, sweet 'white' fig with amber pulp.

**Janis’s favorite fruit for taste & production.

Delicious, light greenish-yellow fruit with practically no seeds. Prune to any shape. The trees can grow to be quite large and are long-lived and heavy bearing, producing two crops per year. Can be grown in a pot with proper care. The fruit can be eaten fresh, dried, or canned. Water weekly in extreme heat, or if in container.

Chill Hours = 100
Fertility = Self-Fertile.

Projected Harvest = Two crops per year, Spring & Fall

PETER’S HONEY Fig: a beautiful, shiny fruit, greenish-yellow when ripe.

Very sweet, dark, amber flesh. High quality. Superb for fresh eating. Originated in Sicily. Good cold tolerance. Can be grown in a pot with proper care. The fruit can be eaten fresh, dried, or canned. Water weekly in extreme heat, or if in container.

Chill Hours = 100-200
Fertility = Self-Fertile.

Projected Harvest = Two crops per year, Spring and Fall

VIOLETTE de BORDEAUX Fig: small to medium size purple-black fruit.

With a very deep red strawberry pulp and distinctive, sweet, rich flavor in the 'berry' family of fig flavors it is sometimes described as having a strawberry jam and tannin flavor. The medium size figs are pear-shaped with a thick, tapering neck, main crop figs are variable, often without neck. Can be grown in a pot with proper care. Excellent fresh or dried. Good for small spaces. Hardy. Water weekly in extreme heat, or if in container.

Chill Hours = 100
Fertility = Self-Fertile.
OLIVES

Sold as = Potted 4" x 4" x 9" container.
Rootstock = self

KORONEIKI Olive is a Greek variety with small fruit and excellent oil.

Originally cultivated on the plains, lower hillsides, and coastal areas of Crete where the climate is relatively warm. Adapts well in high density orchards, early producer. Very small fruit size. Excellent oil quality with very high polyphenols. Fruit yield is high with a slight tendency for alternate bearing.

Fertility = Self-Fertile, Can serve as pollinator

Projected Harvest = Early to Mid-November

The MANZANILLO is the classic table olive.

It's a large variety that can be eaten both green and ripe black. This variety becomes fruitier and less bitter as it ripens. Moderately cold hardy.

Chill Hours = Moderately cold hardy

Fertility = S+ Self-fruitful but produces higher yields with another variety near.

Projected Harvest = Nov - early Dec

POTTED PLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Olives and Figs will follow the potted planting recommendations listed at the end of the Deciduous Bushes & Vines section. However, figs and olives will need at least TWO portions of planting amendments in the hole for best results.
END OF DECIDUOUS POTTED TREES SECTION

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Deciduous Bushes & Vines

Our collection of deciduous bushes and vines are selected for their climate and season appropriateness for Desert Southwest Area.

These items are potted in grower’s pots and are available for pick-up in January typically in a semi to mostly dormant stage as that is the best time to plant them. Transplant these well before the heat starts in April and May. Some shade is recommended until plant is acclimated to your space.

**NOTE:** Each of these items needs at least 1 full portion of starter amendments.

**Potted 4” x 4” x 9” Sizing**

Our deciduous bushes and vines as well as Figs and Olives, come in a growers pot that is 9 inches tall with the plants being 10 to 20” tall. These plants fit in most any car for easy transport.

**BERRIES – (Bush & Vine)**

Sold as = Potted 4” x 4” x 9” container.
Rootstock = self

--- BLACKBERRIES ---

The BLACK SATIN Blackberry is a very productive, vigorous plant with large, firm, berries which have a sweet, delicious flavor.

It is one of the easiest fruits to grow at home. It will require some support for its limber, self-trailing vines. It is a midseason producer, with crops ready in July in most areas. These berries are a favorite for jams, jellies, pies, and just eating fresh. They keep well. This variety is self-pollinating but are more productive when planted with another variety. Hardy to 15 degrees below 0 (and if we ever get that here in Phoenix your blackberries will be the last thing you are thinking about). Can grow as a bush or a vine.

**(S+) Extra yield with a cross pollinator berry nearby.**

**Chill Hours =** Hardy to -15 degrees below zero

**Fertility =** (S+) Extra yield with another variety

**Projected Harvest =** May-July
The **TRIPLE CROWN** is a semi-trailing, thorn-less blackberry vine with medium to large, flavorful berries.

Its dense foliage helps to prevent sunscald. The blackberry can be grown as a bush or as vine depending on pruning technique. The vigorous vines grow up to 15 feet long and do require support. Triple Crown is very productive, produces reliable harvests, and is a widely adapted, excellent home garden variety.

- **Fertility** = (S+) Extra yield with another variety
- **Chill Hours** = 100
- **Projected Harvest** = May-June

--- BLUEBERRIES - best in pots, not for valley soils. ---

These **blueberries** are specifically picked for the General Phoenix area by our Dave Wilson rep. **Special Note:** Blueberries are considered Experimental due to additional growing care needs.

**MISTY:** A Southern Highbush blueberry, especially flavorful.

Early season. In the West Misty is quite vigorous, growing very well on the coast and in the inland heat. Recommend large containers for best results. This especially flavorful fruit does well in areas with as low chill hours, and all areas with mild winters and hot summers. (E) Experimental - See online description for potting & care instructions.

- **Fertility** = (S+) Extra yield with another variety
- **Chill Hours** = 150
- **Projected Harvest** = Mar-Jun

**SHARPBLUE:** A Southern highbush blueberry, nearly evergreen.


- **Fertility** = (S+) Extra yield with another variety
- **Projected Harvest** = Mar-July
BERRIES Continued

**SOUTHMOON**: A Southern Highbush blueberry, with superb flavor.


**Fertility** = (S+) Extra yield with another variety

**Projected Harvest** = Mar-July

--- BOYSENBERIES---

**BOYSENBERIES** are a cross between blackberries and raspberries.

They are intensely flavored and aromatic. The thorn-less vines are fast growing and require support. The dark maroon to purple fruit is good eaten fresh, canned, or used for syrups. They are a bramble bush and will spread extensively if given the chance. Control can be implemented, and growth encouraged with a trellis to cling to and pruning of the canes at the end of the year.

**Fertility** = Self-Fertile

**Projected Harvest** = May-July

--- GOJI BERRIES---

**GOJI BERRIES**, AKA wolfberries, are a Himalayan fruit.

They have the highest antioxidant level of any fruit type, containing all 18 amino acids as well as huge amounts of vitamin A, B1, B2, B6 and vitamin E. Gram for gram they are packed with more iron than steak and spinach, and more beta carotene and vitamin C than carrots and oranges, respectively. The bright red fruits are used either fresh or dried. Gojis are drought tolerant once established and very cold hardy. We recommend a contained growing space as it can spread through suckering root system.

**Chill Hours** = Drought tolerant & cold hardy

**Fertility** = Self-Fertile

**Projected Harvest** = April-October
**BERRIES Continued**

--- MULBERRIES---

**DWARF BLACK MULBERRY** - It's the *berry* that is dwarf, not the bush.

*Greg's favorite bush; can grow tall as a tree!*

This plant can be grown as a bush or a tree, the choice is yours. It is quite easy to grow and is an abundant producer of **sweet, dime-sized, blackberry-like fruit**. It performs exceptionally well and produces fruit from March into June.

Can be kept under 8 feet tall with adequate pruning. They grow into a large bush or tree which can reach a mature height of up to 8' to 16' tall. And while this is technically a BUSH plant, once established it does well on a less frequent, yet deeper, TREE watering schedule. Dwarf black mulberries are disease & insect resistant.

**Sold as** = Potted, 4" x 4" x 9" container  
**Fertility** = Self-Fertile  
**Projected Harvest** = March into June

--- RASPBERRIES---

The famous, ever-bearing **BABA RED** Raspberry produces large red berries up to 1" long which are highly regarded for flavor.

The plant is widely adapted from southern California to Virginia and is much more tolerant of summer heat than other raspberries. The Baba Red has a fine flavor and good for jams, jellies, cooking, baking, and eating fresh. This is a berry bush that can be supported on a trellis.

**Chill Hours** = Best in USDA Zones 4-11, Hardy to zero degrees  
**Fertility** = Self-Fertile  
**Projected Harvest** = June, additional crop in fall
**BLACK MONUKKA** Grapes are large with a characteristic rich flavor.

Originally from India and were received by the USDA from England around 1910. Mostly found in specialty markets. Popular for home garden use, the vines are vigorous and productive with either spur or cane pruning. Average crops will ripen a little ahead of Thompson Seedless. These grapes are good eaten fresh and are often dried for raisins.

- **Chill Hours** = 100
- **Fertility** = Self-Fertile.
- **Projected Harvest** = Mid-June

**The FLAME** is a medium-sized, light red grape which is crisp, sweet, and has excellent flavor.

They are used fresh or dried for raisins. Flame requires summer heat and ripens early typically before Thompson. The vines are vigorous and hardy; and can be either cane or spur pruned. This heavy bearing table grape keeps well in storage. Pick when ripe as they do not ripen after harvest.

- **Chill Hours** = 100
- **Fertility** = Self-Fertile.
- **Projected Harvest** = Early to Mid-June

**PRINCESS** is a mid- to late-mid season white seedless table grape.

Produces large, greenish white berries. The harvest period is just ahead of, or about the same time as, Thompson Seedless. Clusters are conical with small to medium shoulders, and generally less compact than Thompson. Berry shape is generally like Thompson Seedless, although berry size may be greater with cultural practices. Firm berries have a slight floral or muscat character when fully mature. Princess is a vigorous-growing grape and should have plenty of cover to protect it from sun exposure.

- **Chill Hours** = 100
- **Fertility** = Self-Fertile.
- **Projected Harvest** = Early to Mid-June
**GRAPES Continued**

**THOMPSON** is the most popular grape grown in California and Arizona.

The seedless fruit is pale green, very sweet and is either eaten fresh or used for raisins. Thompson thrives in summer heat. Thinning the clusters will produce larger berries. The vigorous vines should be cane pruned.

- **Chill Hours** = 100
- **Fertility** = Self-Fertile
- **Projected Harvest** = Mid-June

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**POMEGRANATES**

Sold as = Potted 4" x 4" x 9" container.

Rootstock = self

**ARIANA** is a medium to large rich red fruit with deep red, tart but sweet seeds.

The seeds are small and soft making this Pomegranate excellent for fresh eating. This is reported to be an excellent producer with great flavor. It was tied for the top spot as the highest rated Pomegranate in the UC Davis trials in 2008! Grows To: 10 to 12' tall x 4 to 6' wide.

- **Chill Hours** = 100
- **Fertility** = Self-Fertile.
- **Projected Harvest** = Oct - Nov

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The **CRANBERRY** is a medium sized pom fruit, with cranberry red exterior, light to deep red arils, small seed.

Mild acidity, flavor rated as very good. Developed by University of California. Grown as trees or shrubs, pomegranates can serve as excellent screening plants in the landscape.

- **Chill Hours** = 150
- **Fertility** = Self-Fertile.
- **Projected Harvest** = Oct - Nov
POMEGRANATES Continued

**DESERTNYI** has a firm texture and a flavor reminiscent of orange juice.

A special selection from the Turkmenistan collection of world-famous hybridist Gregory Levin. Desertnyi translates to English as dessert, and it is a real dessert treat. Light orange rind contrasted by dark red arils makes for a unique look. Excellent sweet-tart balance with citrus overtones. Very soft edible seed.

Grown as trees or shrubs, pomegranates can serve as excellent screening plants in the landscape.

- **Chill Hours** = 200
- **Fertility** = Self-Fertile.
- **Projected Harvest** = Sep-Nov

**EVERSWEET** Pomegranate are very sweet, even when they are immature.

The light-red-skinned fruit is virtually seedless and has clear, non-staining juice. Eversweet is ready to harvest by late summer and into the fall. It can be grown as an 8-10 ft. arching shrub or trained as a tree or espalier. The plant produces beautiful, large, showy, orange-red flowers in the spring.

- **Chill Hours** = 150-200
- **Fertility** = Self-Fertile.
- **Projected Harvest** = Aug to Mid-Nov

**PARFIANKA** Pomegranate's large red fruit is sweet with a hint of acidity.

The arils are red with small, edible seeds. The vigorous, upright plant dependably sets a heavy crop and can be maintained at any height with summer pruning. Parfianka always receives the highest praise for overall flavor and is great for juice or eating fresh.

- **Chill Hours** = 150-200
- **Fertility** = Self-Fertile.
- **Projected Harvest** = Sep-Nov
POMEGRANATES Continued

WONDERFUL Pomegranates have large, purple-red arils with a delicious, tangy flavor.

They have been proven to be one of the best pomegranates for hot inland climates. Wonderfuls are long-lived and do well in any soil. In the springtime they produce gaudy reddish-orange blooms and are often used as ornamental foliage plants.

Chill Hours = 150
Fertility = Self-Fertile.
Projected Harvest = Sep-Nov

POTTED PLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS:
Each small potted plant will need at least ONE portion of planting amendments in the hole for best results.

That means for EACH small potted hole:
1lb Azomite, 1lb Worm Castings, 1oz Myco

Use 1.5 to 2 bags of Farmer Greg’s Planting Mix for each hole.
60% Greg’s Mix, 40% native soil.
Any left over after planting can be used to help make the basin berm.

After planting, fill the 6-foot-wide basin with at least 4 bags woody mulch to start a 6” deep layer of healthy protection.

(Click HERE for a helpful Supplies Calculator)

END OF DECIDUOUS BUSHES & VINES SECTION
Citrus Trees

Our citrus season is quick due to the high demand for citrus in Arizona. We place our order by the end of September and get the potted trees in mid-October. This is the best time to get healthy trees, and the best time to plant them so they have a chance to get a little established before the winter chills and freezes arrive.

Citrus Tree Sizing

We typically offer both 5-gallon and 15-gallon potted citrus depending on what our grower has in stock. In some instances, we have 24” box trees, which are available ONLY as a pre-order, and require special pick-up arrangements.

Five gallon (#05 potted)

These citrus trees are typically 2-3 years old and about 4-5 ft tall in the pot depending on the variety. These trees need the full three years from planting to get established. **Plant with 2 portions of amendments and our 6-6 rule for best results.**

Be sure to knock off all fruit as they set during this initial period to allow the roots to grow deep and strong. Keep soil moist for first month. Then follow all of our watering and fertilizing instructions.

Some varieties might be staked for transport. Be sure to replace the transport stake by following our staking instructions. Foliar feed these trunks during first couple years to help build trunk strength.

If transporting in open bed, be sure to cover with sheet or light tarp.

Fifteen gallon (#15 potted)

These citrus trees are typically 3-4 years old and about 5-6 ft tall in the pot depending on the variety. These trees need at least two years from planting to get established before allowing to fully fruit. **Plant with 2 portions of amendments and our 6-6 rule for best results.**

Be sure to knock off all fruit as they set during this initial period to allow the roots to grow deep and strong. Keep soil moist for first month. Then follow all of our watering and fertilizing instructions.

If it is staked when you get it, be sure to replace transport stake by following our staking instructions.

If transporting in open bed, be sure to cover with sheet or light tarp.

**Note:** Citrus Pre-Ordering starts in Sept. or early Oct., and ONLY if those trees are available.
**24” Boxed**

These citrus trees are typically 4-6 years old and about 8-10 ft tall in the box depending on the variety. These trees need at least one FULL year from planting to get established, two would be better, before allowing it to fully fruit. **Plant with 3 portions of amendments and use our 6-6 rule for best results.**

Be sure to knock off all fruit as they set during this initial period to allow the roots to grow deep and strong. Keep soil moist for first month. Then follow all our watering and fertilizing instructions.

If transporting in open bed, be sure to cover with sheet or light tarp. Plan to pick up in mid-October when our delivery arrives for quick transfer to your vehicle. We will communicate with you to confirm scheduling for this custom pick up.

**Citrus Planting Tip:** To help citrus trees transfer to the new holes and reduce transplant shock, plan on cutting the pot away instead of pulling it off. Once the hole is ready, place the potted tree in the hole. Slice an X pattern on the bottom of the plastic pot with a utility knife, then slice up the side of the pot and pull off in pieces to allow the roots to experience the least amount of disturbance. Lightly break the outer layer of roots to encourage new growth. Continue planting as directed.

**GRAPEFRUITS**

Rootstock is Macrophylla (*alemow*).

**ORO BLANCO** has a golden yellow peel with sweet, pale-yellow flesh.

This fruit is the product of cross-pollinating a seedy grapefruit variety and an acid-free pomelo variety. Oro Blanco, meaning "white gold" in Spanish, is just as sweet during its early stages of ripening as when its peel turns yellow. The segmented flesh is devoid of any color beyond its pale-yellow tones. It lacks acidity, making it far sweeter than other varieties. When ripe, the Oro Blanco has a golden yellow peel with a bitter, thick rind, and pith up to a 1/2 inch deep. Its flesh is tender, juicy, seedless, and sweet with a large hollow core.

**Chill Hours** = Prefers warm climates, tolerates near freezing

**Fertility** = Self-fruitful

**Projected Harvest** = Winter to Early Spring
**GRAPEFRUITS** Continued

**Citrus Transport Tip:** Citrus trees do not go into dormancy and will have plenty of leaves when you pick them up. If the trees are being transported in a truck or trailer, plan on bringing an old sheet or breathable tarp to wrap around each tree to protect the trees from excessive wind on the trip home.

**MARSH** is a large, seedless grapefruit excellent for juicing or eating fresh.

The fruit is almost round in shape with a smooth, light yellow rind. The flesh is pale yellow, juicy and tender, with good flavor. To achieve acceptable quality, Marsh grapefruit must be grown in locations that satisfy its high heat requirement. The fruit is late maturing and holds well on the tree.

Marsh trees grow vigorously to a large size, reaching up to 20' tall, and are highly sensitive to frost. Marsh is the leading grapefruit variety grown today, not only in Florida where it originated, but also in California, Texas, Arizona, South America, Australia, South Africa, Israel and India.

**Fertility** = Self-fruitful

**Projected Harvest** = Late winter through spring

**RIO RED** is a seedless grapefruit with light-burgundy flesh and excellent sweet-tart flavor.

Rio Red, introduced in 1984, is a relative newcomer to the citrus scene. Derived from the Ruby Red grapefruit, Rio Red typically grows well in hot inland regions and is winter hardy in zones 10 to 12. Rio Red fruit is smallish, with a slightly pebbled surface.

The rind frequently develops a reddish 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 fruits mature mid to late season. The trees grow vigorously and are relatively large.

**Fertility** = Self-fruitful

**Projected Harvest** = Late Oct to Jan, Maybe even into Mar
RUBY RED is an almost seedless, red-fleshed, oblate, and thin-skinned grapefruit.

The fruit usually has a red blush on an otherwise yellow peel. Also known as “Redblush” grapefruit or just “Ruby” grapefruit. The Ruby Red is a fast-growing tree that can reach 20 to 25 feet tall and wide when planted in well-drained loam to sandy loam soil. Like other varieties of grapefruit, it is particularly frost sensitive, and its fruit can be damaged when temperatures drop below 29 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mature fruit may be left on the tree and, in fact, will sweeten throughout the winter. This method enables you to “store” the fruit for a longer period than if you picked it all at once.

The downside is that storing on the tree reduces the yield the succeeding year. So, late fall into the winter or early spring is when to harvest this grapefruit.

- **Fertility** = Self-fruitful
- **Projected Harvest** = Late Oct to Jan, Maybe even into Mar.

Red PUMMELO/POMELO* is the largest citrus fruit at about 6 to 10” wide.

(No Picture yet) *(Citrus maxima or Citrus grandis)* It is a natural (non-hybrid), citrus fruit from the family Rutaceae, similar in appearance to a large grapefruit, native to South and Southeast Asia. The pomelo is one of the original citrus species from which the rest of cultivated citrus have been hybridized. The popular fruit is used in many festive celebrations throughout Southeast Asia.

Typically, the fruit is shiny, pale green to yellow, and heavy when ripe, with sweet white (or, more rarely, pink, or red) flesh, and a very thick albedo (rind pith). It is a large citrus fruit, 15–25 centimeters (5.9 to 9.8 in) in diameter, usually weighing 1–2 kilograms (2.2 to 4.4 lb). Leaf petioles are distinctly winged. The typical pomelo is much larger than the grapefruit and has a much thicker rind. It tastes like a sweet, mild grapefruit (believed to be a hybrid of *Citrus maxima* and the orange). The flesh has none, or very little, of the common grapefruit's bitterness. The enveloping membranous material around the segments is bitter, considered inedible, and usually discarded.

- **TASTE:** The fruit is delicious, not too sweet or tart. It tastes like a grapefruit but without the typical bitterness or sour flavor.
- **Projected Harvest:** Nearly year-round usually beginning in November.
KUMQUATS

FUKUSHU is a larger kumquat, with 8-10 seeds.

NEW VARIETY for 2021!!

*Fortunella obovata* Also known as the Changshou Kumquat. A naturally small tree with larger and broader leaves than other kumquats. The thornless, spreading form is very ornamental. Can be grown in smaller areas, or a large pot.

The larger kumquat fruit has a bell shape, with sweet, smooth, light yellow-orange rind that is thinner than Nagami or Meiwa. The flesh is orange and acidic.

Projected Harvest = Potentially Year-round

MEIWA kumquat is light orange, acidic, with a sweet rind and few seeds.

*(Fortunella crassifolia)* This is a lesser-known species of kumquat. The tree is similar to the Nagami kumquat in appearance. As with its cousin, the Meiwa trees are semi-dormant in winter, allowing them to withstand temperatures below freezing. The flowering season is in summer, and the fruits mature in late winter. The almost-round fruits are orange at maturity, up to one and one-half inches in diameter. The flesh is light orange, contains a few seeds, and is acidic.

Compared to Nagami: The sweet rind is thicker than the rind of Nagami, making it seem sweeter than Nagami.

Projected Harvest = Late winter, early spring

NAGAMI Kumquat fruit has edible sweet skin, sour pulp, and grows abundantly as a bush or tree with dense evergreen foliage.

A standout with its edible skin, in fact, the skin is the sweet part of the fruit and is sometimes the only thing eaten. The flesh is juicy but very sour and acidic, akin to the flavor of a lemon.

Among the most cold-tolerant of all citruses, however the Nagami fruit tends to be sweeter when grown in warmer environments.

These trees almost always bloom in the summer but tend to flower periodically throughout the year. The prolific white fragrant flowers and small orange fruit make the plant very ornamental.

The Nagami Kumquat is used in Bonsai and is suitable for large pots.

Chill Hours = Very cold tolerant

Projected Harvest = Late winter, early spring
LEMONS

Rootstock is Macrophylla (alemow).

EUREKA, a common supermarket lemon, produce abundantly year-round.

Originated in California from seeds that came from Sicily in the late 1850s. They, along with Lisbons, are classified as true lemons in that they are not crossed with any other citrus varieties. Eureka produces the most fruit during the spring to summer months. Also known as "Four seasons" (Quatre Saisons) because of its ability to produce fruit and flowers together throughout the year.

Eureka lemon trees grow to between 10 and 20 feet tall, with a spreading and open growth habit. They are almost thornless with sparse foliage, which makes the fruit more prone to wind and sun damage. Eureka is one of the least cold-hardy lemon varieties and can be damaged by freezing temperatures.

Projected Harvest: Year-round, highest in Spring to Summer

NOTE: Fruit does not tolerate freezing

The IMPROVED MEYER Lemon tree is moderately vigorous and cold hardy, shrubby, and relatively small at maturity.

Meyer Lemon flowers intermittently throughout the year, but mostly during the spring. It makes an attractive garden tree. Meyer lemons are medium-sized, short-elliptical, and have a smooth, thin, yellow-orange rind. The flesh is light orange yellow, moderately seedy, juicy, and acidic. The aroma and flavor of Meyer Lemon is distinctive, and many find it especially desirable.

Meyer lemons will likely have fruit on the tree all year, which means year-round harvesting. This may pose a problem if freezing weather is expected. It’s best to grow Meyer lemons in a frost-free climate, but you can grow them in pots in slightly cooler climates. If sub-freezing temperatures are predicted, move potted Meyer lemon indoors and harvest all the fruit from an in-ground tree watering it thoroughly to moisten the soil around the roots. Picking the fruit before a freeze will protect both the fruit and the tree from freeze damage. If you have too many lemons to use right away, squeeze the juice and freeze it.

The color of a lemon is not the only indicator the fruit is ready. Because Meyer lemons taste sweeter than standard lemons, is important to know when to harvest the fruit. Color change is a sign your Meyer lemons may be ready, but you should taste a fruit or two for a sweet-tart flavor. When the taste best is when you need to pick them. The lemons will not become any sweeter after you remove them from the tree.

Projected Harvest: Nearly year-round, see description
**LEMONS Continued**

**Lemon Harvesting Tip:** Lemons do not ripen after being picked; their color may change, but their flavor will not. Allow lemons to stay on the tree until the desired flavor is reached. Brilliant colors are good indicator to taste-test a sample. Wrinkled or dull skin indicates a lemon past its prime.

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*LISBON* lemons are medium sized, low seeds, very acidic.

**One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley!**
Lisbon is one of the most widely grown lemons in California and is planted extensively throughout citrus-growing regions of the world. It is believed to be a Gallego seedling selection of Portuguese origin. The trees grow vigorously into large, thorny, upright but spreading trees. Due to their vigorous growth habit, the fruit is usually found within the canopy of the trees. New leaves and flowers are tinged with purple. The fruits are medium in size, oblong, with a prominent nipple. The rind is slightly textured and yellow at full maturity. The flesh is pale greenish-yellow, low-seeded, and very acidic.

**Projected Harvest:** Main crop in Winter to early Spring

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**PONDEROSA** lemon looks like a citron, yet they taste like a lemon.

It bears medium to large fruits that have a thick and bumpy rind. The fruits are seedy and are thought to be a hybrid of a lemon and a citron. The impressive-sized fruits may be left on the tree for many months after they've ripened without a drop in the fruits' quality. In addition, Ponderosa lemon trees can flower and bear fruit at the same time, further adding to the visual appeal. While the fruit are larger than that of a normal lemon, they have the same flavor and acidity and can replace lemons measure for measure in recipes.

Ponderosa lemon trees are slow growing but reach a height of 12 to 24 feet at maturity. It is less cold hardy than a true lemon. The leaves are long, evergreen, glossy, and citron-like, being ovate elliptic in shape and lemon scented. They have medium thick branches with many spines. New growth is purple tinged, as are the flowers. Ponderosa lemon also has larger than average citrus flowers, and bears fruit throughout the year. When grown as an ornamental, pruning is required to control the shape, and it may be trained as a bush or tree.

**Projected Harvest:** Throughout the year

**NOTE:** Less cold hardy than a true lemon
VARIEGATED PINK EUREKA, a juicy, pink-fleshed lemon with gorgeous green and yellow foliage – beautiful and delicious.

Variegated Pink Eureka lemons provide juicy pink flesh fruit with a clear pink juice, and a foliage with glossy green leaves having white to pale yellow edges. This fruit is perfect for a delicious pink lemonade. Eureka lemons originated in California from seeds that came from Sicily in the late 1850s. They are classified as true lemons, along with Lisbons, in that they are not crossed with any other citrus varieties. Eureka produces year-round and abundantly, with the most fruit production occurring during the spring to summer months. This is the pink-fleshed version of the common supermarket lemon.

These lemon trees are on a full-size rootstock, but the variegated leaf slow and limit the growth to between 10 and 15 feet tall, with a spreading and open growth habit. They are almost thornless with sparse foliage, which makes the fruit more prone to wind and sun damage. Eureka is one of the least cold-hardy lemon varieties and can be damaged by freezing temperatures.

**Projected Harvest:** Year-round, highest in Spring to Summer

**NOTE:** Fruit does not tolerate freezing

LIMES

Rootstock is *Macrophylla* (alemow).

**BEARSS** limes are seedless, acidic, and juicy on a nearly thornless tree.

Also known as Tahitian or Persian limes, they have a thin, smooth, light yellow rind at full maturity. These limes are 2 to 2.5 inches in diameter, larger than Mexican limes. The seedless flesh is pale greenish-yellow, acidic, juicy, and finely textured. Once Bearss limes reach full maturity, usually late autumn to early winter, they drop from the tree. They are the most cultivated lime species for commercial use, and account for the largest share of the fruits sold as limes.

Bearss lime trees will typically grow to be approximately 20 feet tall and will produce fruit in the late fall or early winter. The nearly thornless trees grow vigorously to a medium-large size with a spreading form and have white blossoms. Bearss lime trees have higher cold tolerance than Mexican lime trees and do well in areas where lemons are successfully grown.

**Chill Hours** = More cold-tolerant than Mexican Lime

**Projected Harvest** = Late Fall to Winter
**LIMES Continued**

**Lime Harvesting Tip:** Limes are fully ripe and full of flavor with natural sugars when they are yellow. Limes in stores are green because they do not ship well when they are fully ripe. Limes do not continue to ripen after being picked.

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The **MEXICAN** Lime is by far the most popular lime tree in North America.

![Mexican Lime Tree](image)

Also known as the Key lime, Bartender’s lime, and West Indian lime, the fruits are small, approximately 1 1/2 inches in diameter and nearly round. They have a thin, smooth, greenish-yellow rind that is particularly fragrant. Once Mexican limes reach full maturity, usually in fall to early winter, they drop from the tree.

The Mexican Lime tree is medium in size, spreading, and bushy with numerous willowy, fine-stemmed branches and long thorns. It has dense foliage of small, pale green, blunt-pointed leaves. The trees are somewhat everbearing, but the main crop comes in the late fall to early winter. Pure white, fragrant blooms occur throughout the year but mainly in the spring and late summer.

**Chill Hours** = Sensitive to cold

**Projected Harvest** = Fall to Winter, somewhat everbearing

---

The **PALESTINE** sweet limes have a unique flavor because they have less acid than ordinary limes.

![Palestinian Lime Trees](image)

From the genus *Citrus aurantifolia*, This sweet lime is remarkably affected by climatic influences. Desert-grown fruit differs so greatly in size, color, form, and rind texture from that produced in the cool, equable coastal region that the inexperienced observer would consider them to be different fruits. Sweet limes can be easily mistaken for lemons because of their yellow color. *Yellow* sweet limes are ripe for picking, while green ones haven't reached their full sweetness yet.

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 internal flesh is pale yellow, tender, and juicy, with some seeds. The flavor is insipid due to the lack of acidity in the fruit but is appealing to some. Palestinian sweet lime is also used as a citrus rootstock.

Sweet limes have a unique flavor because they have less acid than ordinary limes. Because it's high in vitamin C and dietary fiber, sweet lime juice is used in India to soothe throat infections, nausea, and fevers. Because the lime lacks acidity, the juice cannot be used as a preservative in the same way as other lemon and lime juices.

**Projected Harvest** = Late Fall to Winter

**Not available this year.**
MANDARINS & TANGERINES

VARIETY NOTE: Tangerines are technically a Mandarin Orange, so they have been grouped in this section in the Catalog.

CLEMENTINE tangerines are small, thin-skinned mandarin oranges.

The smallest of the mandarins, Clementines average a little over 2 inches in diameter, tending to be a bit wider than long. Their small size, coupled with the sweet taste of the pulp, means that they are most often eaten as snacks rather than used for canning or juicing. The fruits have bright orange, smooth skin, and rich, red pulp.

Clementine trees have a rounded crown formed by the drooping branches. Mandarin trees in general reach a maximum height of about 25 feet and width of 12 feet, although most don’t get that large.**Clementines can be pruned to remain much smaller and require less pruning than other citrus trees.** They can be cultivated as bushes or trained to grow on one leader as a tree.

Although they do best when planted in the ground, Clementines can also be grown in containers. When potted they range 8 to 11 feet in height.

**Projected Harvest =** Late November to February

*DAISY* is a cross between Fortune and Fremont mandarins and considered to be better than either of its parents.

*One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley!*

Daisy produces a medium-large, mid-season mandarin with an attractive dark orange rind. It peels and sections moderately well. The spreading tree produces a heavy crop with the fruit held in large clusters but has a strong tendency to be highly alternate bearing. Is moderately seedy with one to three seeds per section.

**Projected Harvest =** Mid Dec to Jan, with tendency for alternate bearing
MANDARINS & TANGERINES Continued

Pick Up Scheduling Tip: We will send a pick-up scheduling notice based on timing of order received. This will give the first people who order the first chance to schedule their pick-up appointments.

Citrus: We will be open in October for citrus pick up - and we are working on a possible September period for pick up.

Deciduous: We will send out alerts in January for the pick-up scheduling to begin.

FREMONT tangerines are a rich, sweet, easy-to-peel mandarin hybrid.

Fremont tangerines have a deep orange rind which is medium thick but easy to peel. The fruit has up to twelve segments and moderately numerous seeds. Its bright reddish-orange flesh has a rich, sweet taste compared to that of the Clementine. Introduced by the California Citrus Experimentation Station, the trees are moderately vigorous, upright-growing, nearly thornless and productive. Can sustain their abundant juiciness for more than three months after maturing on the tree.

Projected Harvest = Late November to February

Not available this year.

*GOLDEN NUGGET is a seedless mandarin, easy to peel, rich & sweet.

*One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley!

The tree grows vigorously and is upright in form. It can grow to a moderately-large size at maturity. Golden Nugget fruits are usually medium in size and oblate in form with a somewhat bumpy orange rind. Developed by the University of California Riverside citrus breeding program, the aromatic rind is moderately easy to peel.

The flesh is bright orange, finely textured, and seedless. The flavor is rich and sweet. The fruit usually matures by early March, but holds exceptionally well on the tree, with summer-harvested fruit still being of good quality.

Projected Harvest = early March

Citrus Transport Tip: Some citrus trees may have a stake in the pot. This is for transport only and should be removed when planted. If additional staking is needed use 2 or 3 stakes at the edge of the basin. You can find further instructions in our Member Resources Portal.
MANDARINS & TANGERINES Continued

KINNOW is the most widely planted mandarin in Pakistan.

The tree, a King-Willowleaf mandarin hybrid, was originally developed at the University of California Research Center, Riverside in 1915 and released in 1935. It grows vigorously, is cold-resistant and has an upright form, with a strong tendency to alternate bearing (the tendency of fruit trees to produce a heavy crop one year followed by a light crop or no crop the following year). The fruit is oblate with a smooth orange rind that does not peel especially well for a mandarin. The flesh is orange, seedy, and has a rich distinctive flavor. Kinnow matures mid-season and holds well on the tree.

Projected Harvest = Mid-season, tendency for alternate bearing

PIXIE Mandarins are seedless, and juicy with a mild, sweet flavor.

Pixies are usually globe-shaped to slightly oblate, and sometimes have a neck. The rind is yellow orange colored with a slightly pebbled texture and is easy to peel. The flesh is seedless, orange-colored and juicy with a mild and sweet flavor. Pixie matures in late winter and holds exceptionally late on the tree; in certain mild locations, the fruit has been known to hold well into summer. The tree is a vigorous grower with an upright growth habit.

Projected Harvest = Late winter

TANGO mandarins ripen in the winter and hold well into the spring.

The Tango fruit is medium sized for a mandarin with a very smooth, deep orange rind color are deeply oblate in shape with no neck. The rind is relatively thin and at maturity is easy to peel. The interior has a fine texture with 9-10 segments.

Tango matures in winter (late January) and holds its fruit quality characteristics through April into May. Production is excellent. Like W. Murcott trees, Tangos tend to overbear and therefore need to be regularly pruned to maintain good, not excessive production and to maintain fruit size.

Tango trees grows vertically when young, producing ~four vertical branches that need to be pruned back at 2-3 years of age to about four feet in height. This helps form a more rounded crown and reduces limb breakage which will occur on these long 'leggy' branches. Ideally, Tango trees should then be top and side-pruned on a regular basis to maintain shorter branches more capable of supporting fruit loads.

Projected Harvest = Late January, holds through April
MANDARINS & TANGERINES Continued

The **W. MURCOTT** Tangerine is a late maturing mandarin orange variety imported from Morocco.

The fruit ripens from January through May, though the tree may alternate bear. The W. Murcott is a vigorous variety with upright growth habit. The fruit is attractive and medium sized with smooth reddish orange rind and flesh. W. Murcott mandarins are easy to peel and nearly seedless with excellent flavor. Because this fruit has such a thin peel, it is clipped from the tree rather than pulled. The glossy smooth rind clings to the pulp, but it is still easily removed when fresh. The tender flesh houses twelve orange-colored segments with numerous seeds, but there is also an abundance of reddish-orange juice with a mango-like sweetness.

**Projected Harvest** = Jan thru May, alternate bearing.

ORANGES & NAVALS

The *ARIZONA SWEET* Orange is especially popular due to its sweet taste, low seeds, and high productivity.

*One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley!*

A popular citrus tree in the Salt River Valley that can be grown in hedge formation or grown large for shade.

The easy to peel fruits have few seeds and are small to medium in size. The trees are medium to large in size and produce a heavy crop which is excellent for juicing or eating fresh.

**Projected Harvest** = December to March
ORANGES &NAVELS Continued

*CARA CARA Navel* oranges produce medium-sized seedless fruit with deep orange skin, reddish-pink flesh, and great navel flavor.

*One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley!*

One of the best navel oranges to grow in Arizona, the bright orange exterior of a Cara Cara orange is similar to other navels, but their interior is a distinctive pinkish red, has an exceptionally sweet flavor with a tangy cranberry-like zing, and they're seedless.

Cara Caras, a cross between the Washington navel and the Brazilian Bahia navel, were first discovered in 1976 at Hacienda Cara Cara in Venezuela. The tree requires full sun and has a moderate growing habit, reaching up to 15 feet tall if left unpruned.

**Projected Harvest:** Dec – Mar

The **HAMLIN** oranges are high yield, cold tolerant, seedless, and juicy.

Once the most important juice orange in Florida, it was discovered in 1879 near Glenwood, Florida, in a grove later owned by A.G. Hamlin. The trees are high yielding and cold tolerant, producing oranges which are small, smooth, not highly colored, seedless, and juicy. Harvest runs from October to December. Early Hamlin is possibly the world's principal variety of very early maturing common sweet orange.

**Projected Harvest** = Oct to Dec

Moro Blood oranges are high yield, cold tolerant, seedless, and juicy.

**Projected Harvest** = Oct to Dec

MORO BLOOD Oranges are juicy, with rich flavor and deep red pigment.

Of relatively recent origin and is believed to be of Sicilian ancestry, it is the most common of the pigmented oranges marketed in the United States. The tree is of medium vigor and size, spreading and round-topped, and produces a generous harvest.

The fruits are medium to medium-large with few to no seeds. The rind is medium-thick, moderately adherent, and somewhat pebbled, developing a light pink blush or red streaks as the fruit matures on the tree. The flesh is deeply red pigmented and juicy with a rich, pleasant flavor. Moro Blood ripens the earliest of the commercial blood oranges but holds on the tree and keeps well.

**Projected Harvest** = Dec to Feb
**OLINDA** Valencia tolerates arid conditions well, are juicy and thin skin.

Currently the most popular Valencia in California, Olinda is exceptionally vigorous and productive, growing to an average of 10' to 12' tall and about 10' to 12' wide.

Originated in California in 1939, with growers interested in Olinda because of its prolific harvests. Olinda adapts well to varying conditions, tolerating high heat and dryness better than other varieties. The fruit are smooth, of fine quality, thin-skinned and full of juice.

**Projected Harvest** = Feb to May

*TROVITA* oranges are small, juicy, sweet, and suitable for indoor growing.

*One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley!*

A chance seedling of the Washington Navel orange, Trovita is smaller, juicier, and sweeter than its parent and may have a few seeds. Trovita’s ripen in the springtime, so having blossoms and fruit on the tree at the same time is not unusual.

Trovita is one of the only oranges suitable for indoor culture since it will develop a sweet flavor without a lot of heat. The tree is vigorous, upright growing, and productive, but may be prone to alternate bearing (the tendency of fruit trees to produce a heavy crop one year followed by a light crop or no crop the following year).

**Projected Harvest** = Springtime, alternating heavy years
**WASHINGTON Navels** are highly delicious, seedless, and easy to peel.

The Washington Navel Orange is also called the Bahia after the Brazilian city from which it was originally imported in 1870. They are best when harvested in the late fall to winter months, but will hold on the tree for several months beyond maturity and also store well.

Navel orange trees in general, and Washington Navels in particular, are not very vigorous. They have a round, somewhat drooping canopy and grow to a moderate size at maturity. The flowers lack viable pollen so the Washington Navel will not pollinate other citrus trees. The "Parent" label refers to those trees propagated from stock grown by L. C. Tibbets in Riverside, California.

Projected Harvest = Late fall to Winter

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**TANGELOS**

**MINNEOLAS** are deep red orange, very sweet, with high juice content

*One of Greg's favorite fruit trees for the Valley*

Minneola is a hybrid of Duncan grapefruit and Dancy tangerine. The fruit is large, typically 3 - 3½ inches in diameter, appear pear or bell-shaped with a stem-end neck. The peel is relatively thin, smooth, and tends to adhere to the internal fruit surface. The fruit will typically have 7-12 seeds due to the influence of cross-pollination.

The trees are fairly cold hardy, quite vigorous and with adequate room can grow large. Published research indicates that Minneola blossoms are self-incompatible and need a mandarin for cross pollination except for Satsumas and Minneola’s siblings, Orlando, and Seminole. However, The Urban Farm Minneolas are self-pollinating, quite tasty, and quickly became one of Greg's Favorites. Cross pollination of other fruit with Minneolas will increase likelihood of seeds.

Minneola should be harvested late in the season to ensure a desirable sugar to acid ratio. If left on the tree too long, the following crop will yield less fruit.

- **Fertility** = (+) Cross pollenates with most Mandarins
- **Projected Harvest** = Dec to Feb, Strong alternating crops
**TANGELOS Continued**

**ORLANDO** tangelos are large, have a tangerine taste, few seeds and juicy.

Sometimes referred to as Honeybells, they generally have loose skin and are easier to peel than oranges, readily distinguished from them by a characteristic "nipple" at the stem. Tangelos can be used as a substitute for mandarin oranges or sweet oranges.

The early maturing Orlando tangelo hybrid was created in 1911 by W.T. Swingle and is noted for its juiciness, mild and sweet flavor, large size about the size of an adult fist, and flat-round shape with a characteristic knob. California/Arizona tangelos have a slightly pebbled texture, good interior and exterior color, very few seeds, and a tight-fitting rind.

It originated as a cross between a Duncan grapefruit and a Dancy tangerine. When the Orlando tangelo was first cultivated, it was known by the name Lake tangelo. The trees of this variety grow to a large size and are easily recognized by their cup-shape leaves. Orlando tangelos are recognized as one of the more cold-tolerant varieties. Northern Florida grows significantly fewer tangelos, but they are much sweeter due to climate.

- **Fertility** = Cross pollinates with most Mandarins
- **Projected Harvest** = Mid Nov - Early February

**SPECIALTY CITRUS**

**CALAMONDIN** is a cold hardy and long-lived tree with small orange fruit ripening year-round.

*Citrus mitis*, This plant is grown more for its looks than for its fruit edibility and performs well as a patio plant or when trimmed as a hedge. It is harder to cold than any other true citrus species - only the trifoliolate orange and the kumquat are more tolerant to low temperatures. Calamondin is also moderately drought tolerant and may live for forty or more years.

The edible fruit is small and orange, about one inch in diameter, and resembles a small tangerine. The peel is thin and smooth, yellow to yellow-orange and easily separable. Calamondins do not keep long once removed from the tree. To harvest choose firm, yellow to yellow-orange fruit, avoiding soft and over-ripe fruit. Fully orange fruit are sometimes over-ripe and not as tasty.

Trees produce quickly and continue to bear nearly year-round. Trees can be forced to make a flush of growth and bloom by simply withholding all water until the leaves become wilted and roll up, then thoroughly watering the plants----the calamondins will be in full bloom within two months.

- **Chill Hours** = Cold hardy to 20 degrees F
- **Fertility** = Self-fruitful
- **Projected Harvest** = Nearly year-round

**Back to TOC**
Citrus Planting Tip: Before planting a potted citrus tree, spray the entire hole until very wet with a solution to stimulate growth. Mix ½ ounce each Heart, Noble Gill, Soul and Essence with 1 gallon water.

After planting, pour any leftover solution on the tree basin before laying mulch layer, and then water deeply. This process feeds the microbes in the soil so they can release vitamins and minerals from the nutrient solution. These nutrients are going to be the first food source the roots encounter as they grow out into the soil.

CITRUS PLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Each citrus tree will need at least TWO portions of planting amendments in the hole for best results.

That means for EACH citrus tree hole:

2lb Azomite, 2lb Worm Castings, 2oz Myco

Use 1.5 to 2 bags of Farmer Greg’s Planting Mix for each hole. 60% Greg’s Mix, 40% native soil.

Any left over after planting can be used to help make the basin berm.

After planting, fill the 6-foot-wide basin with at least 4 bags woody mulch to start a 6” deep layer of healthy protection.

NOTE: For 24” boxed citrus double all the above.

(Click HERE for a helpful Supplies Calculator)
General Store

How do you plant a new fruit tree if you don't have everything you need?

Here are the soil, mulch, and amendments we endorse, as well as a few tools and supplies to help you succeed. Of course, we have books and few reference items to help as well.

Fruit trees need nutrition, both for their own resilience to climate and pests, and to help produce tasty fruit. We have been working with our network of experts to create a Nutrition Schedule to make this process easier. Included at the end of this document is a single page to help explain how, with what, how much, and when to feed your trees. Laminated versions will be available to purchase.

Gift Certificates available with or without email delivery; and we have a new option for a customized printable PDF for those times you want to hand deliver something a little nicer.

Note: Unless indicated, these items are available for pick-up, on lot, with your tree purchase. Smaller items can be shipped. Prices and availability subject to change.

TREE PLANTING SUPPLIES CALCULATOR

STEP 1 COUNT UP YOUR TREES AND POTTED ITEMS

To help get you started, we have identified the minimum quantities for the items you need to plant your tree and set you up with basic supplies and tools. Use our calculator tool here or online:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number full size trees</th>
<th>X 2 =</th>
<th>Number small potted items</th>
<th>X 1 =</th>
<th>Total =</th>
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</table>

STEP 2 MULTIPLY THAT (Ț) NUMBER HERE TO DETERMINE BASIC PLANTING SUPPLY QUANTITIES

- Farmer Greg’s Planting Mix (Ț) X 1 = Bags
- Top Mulch (Wood Chips) (Ț) X 2 = Bags
- Amendment Portions (Ț) X 2 = Portions
- Organic Fertilizer Granules (Ț) X 1 = Pounds
- Liquid Amendments 1 Set of 4
- Moisture Meter 1 Each
- Soil Probe 1 Each

BULK Savings Tip: Urban Farm “Buy 3 Get 1 Free” purchasing options are available for Planting Mix, Top Mulch, Compost, Drip Circles, and Liquid Amendments!
## GENERAL STORE – Pricing good thru Sept 15th

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tree Planting Mix (1.5 CU FT)</td>
<td>$14</td>
<td>Buy 3, get 1 Free (Check a box online) $42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree Well Top Mulch (2 CU FT)</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>Buy 3, get 1 Free (Check a box online) $33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tank’s Organic Compost (1 CU FT)</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>Buy 3, get 1 Free (Check a box online) $36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanks Acid Loving Mix (1.5 CU FT)</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>Buy 3, get 1 Free (Check a box online) $36</td>
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### “Lot B” Bagged Items (Click Here)

(No shipping)

- **AZOMITE, Trace Minerals, 44 lbs** .......................................................... $50
- **Fertilizer, BioFlora Dry Crumbles, 50 lbs** ............................................ $50

### Other Large Bagged Items (Click Here)

See Nutrition Schedule for application guidelines. (No shipping)

- **AZOMITE, Trace Minerals, 44 lbs** .......................................................... $50
- **Fertilizer, BioFlora Dry Crumbles, 50 lbs** ............................................ $50

### Portioned Amendments (Click Here)

1) **AZOMITE, Trace Minerals, 5 lbs = 5 portions (starter amendment)** ........ $10 x _____
2) **Mycorrhizae, 5 OZ = 5 portions (starter amendment)** ........................ $8 x _____
3) **Worm Castings, 5 lbs = 5 portions (starter amendment)** ...................... $6 x _____

- **Starter Amendments Bundle (5 portions)** ........................................... $25 x _____
- **Starter Amendments Bundle (1 portion)** ........................................... $7 x _____

- **Worm Castings, 25 lbs** .......................................................................... $40
- **Fertilizer, Tank’s Green Stuff Supermix, 10 lbs** ................................ $20
- **Cocopeat Block** .................................................................................. $20

### Fertilizer Tip: Worm castings have lots of bioactivity and can even have worm eggs when fresh and kept moist. Use your castings within a month for the most benefit. However, even dry worm castings still have nutrients so don’t throw them out - use them on your trees!

### Liquid Amendments & Tools (Click Here)

1) **ESSENCE** (Kelp amendment Soil & foliar) .......................................... $45 x _____
2) **NOBLE GILLS** (Fish amendment Soil & foliar) .................................... $40 x _____
3) **SOUL** (Humic acid for Soil & foliar) ................................................. $33 x _____
4) **HEART** (Humic acid for soil) ............................................................. $33 x _____

- **Liquid Amendments Bundle, = Buy 3 (Essence, Noble, & Soul), get 1 Free (Heart)** $118 x _____
- **Sprayer Modification Kit, (Attachment for 1- or 2-gallon garden sprayers)** ........ $9 x _____

- **Water Timer, mechanical** .................................................................................. $17 x _____

### Nutrition Tip: Foliar, drench and granular feeding guidelines and timings are laid out in the updated Fruit Tree Nutrition Schedule at the end of this document.
Fertilizer Storage Tip: Granular fertilizer can off-gas its nitrogen if stored in open bags or containers. Rodents and small animals like to eat fertilizer. Store your fertilizer in sealable containers like a metal trash can or even a 5-gallon bucket with a lid to help it last longer.

Note: We have two sizes of granular fertilizer – 10 lbs and 50 lbs.

**Water Management Tools** (Click Here)
(No shipping on soil probe)

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<tr>
<td>Filters: HOSE-adapted</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHOWER-ready</td>
<td>$40 x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internal filter Replacement cartridge</td>
<td>$30 x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moisture Meter (shows % moist: to see WHEN to water)</td>
<td>$8 x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil Probe (indicates depth moist: to see if watered ENOUGH)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drip Irrigation Circle</td>
<td>$8 each, Buy 3, get 1 Free (Check a box online)</td>
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**General Tools** (Click Here)

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<td>Tree Wrap (fits 4-5 new trees)</td>
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<td>Bypass Pruner</td>
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**Pest Management** (Click Here)

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<td>Peach Borer Traps (catch &amp; identify moths)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Sticky Traps (catches most small flying pests)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safer Caterpillar Killer, BT (organic pesticide for selected pest species)</td>
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**Drip Irrigation** (Click Here)

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<tr>
<td>Drip Tape Starter Kit Bundle (fits 4’ x 25’ garden)</td>
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<td>Pressure Reducer (required for drip tape systems)</td>
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<td>Drip Tape, 100 ft</td>
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<td>Barb, Poly to drip</td>
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<td>Repair Coupling</td>
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<td>On/Off Valve</td>
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**Books & Reference** (Click Here)

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<tr>
<td>How to Prune Fruit Trees &amp; Roses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Various books</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laminated Fruit Tree Harvest Calendars</td>
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**Farmer Greg Consults** (Click Here)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phone Consult</td>
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# Urban Farm’s Fruit Tree Nutrition Schedule

- [FruitTrees.org](https://www.FruitTrees.org) - [Store.UrbanFarm.org](https://Store.UrbanFarm.org)

## Method of Application:
- **Foliar:** Spray solution on tops & bottoms of leaves, branches, and trunk.  
  Do not spray on flowers. Avoid direct sunlight, high heat, & freezes.  
  Best when air temps around 70-75 degrees. 1 capful=5ml. 6 caps=1oz

- **Drench:** Pour solution in basin along drip line (edge of leaf canopy).  
  One application per tree. Follow with regular deep watering.

- **Granular:** Bury fertilizer and Azomite in soil, under mulch, in 3-7 spots as follows. Dig several trowel-sized holes in soil just inside drip line (edge of leaf canopy). Divide granules among the holes. Replace soil and mulch. It is important to follow up with regular deep watering.

### Application Dates:
- Valentine’s Day (mid-Feb)
- Tax Day (mid-Apr)
- Memorial Day (late May)
- Labor Day (mid-Sep)

### Winter (December, January, February)

- **Foliar:** 1 or 2 applications per month, weather permitting. Avoid freezing temperatures.  
  Apply to tops and bottoms of leaves just before dusk to avoid direct sunlight on droplets. Good for trunks & limbs too.  
  - 5ml ESSENCE and 15ml SOUL (in one gallon water)

- **Granular:** 1 application in mid-February (Valentine’s Day) of organic fertilizer* and for added nutrition add 1 pound of Azomite. Follow with deep watering.  
  *Recommended: BioFlora Dry Crumbles, or Tank’s Green Stuff SuperMix

### Spring (March, April, May)

- **Foliar:** 2 applications per month, weather permitting.  
  Start applications at bud break / bud swell. Stop all foliar feeding while flowers are present, and resume once fruit has set/formed. Apply just before dawn or dusk. When high temps arrive, switch to early morning application only. Stop foliar feedings two weeks before harvest.  
  - 1 oz NOBLE GILLS and 1 oz SOUL (in one gallon water)

- **Drench:** 1 application per month. Prepare in bucket and pour around the basin of the tree. Follow with a regular deep watering.  
  - 1-3 oz HEART (in 5 gallons water)

- **Granular:** 1 application in both mid-April (Tax day) & end of May (Memorial Day) of organic fertilizer* and 1 pound of Azomite followed with deep watering.

### Summer (June, July, August)

- **Foliar:** 2 applications per month, weather permitting. Avoid extreme heat, triple digit weather, and direct sunlight. Switch to just drench applications if early morning temps stay above 85 degrees.  
  - 5ml ESSENCE and 15ml SOUL (in one gallon water)

- **Drench:** 1 application per month. Prepare in bucket and pour around the basin of the tree. Follow with regular deep watering.  
  - 1-3 oz HEART (in 5 gallons water)

### Fall (September, October, November)

- **Foliar:** 2 applications per month starting when early morning temps dip below 85 degrees. Avoid extreme heat, triple digit weather & direct sunlight.  
  - 5ml ESSENCE and 15ml SOUL (in one gallon water)

- **Granular:** 1 application in mid-September (Labor Day) of organic fertilizer*, add 1 pound of Azomite for added nutrition. Follow with deep watering.
Education & Classes

Fruit Tree Kick Off – Saturday, September 11, 2021
A Day FULL of Free Fruit Tree Education... 4 Speakers, 8 videos, Free Prizes, and virtually everything you need to know to successfully grow fruit trees in the low desert! We want to help you grow fruit with confidence.

Topics include: "Growing Fruit Trees in Our Extreme Climate", "Grow Your Own Mini Fruit Garden", "What is Backyard Orcharding", and "Terraforming a Dead Desert Backyard"

Webinar Classes

1. “Greg's Guide to Choosing Fruit Trees”

What to know BEFORE you buy Fruit Trees
How to choose the best fruit trees for your space and the low desert climate.
Did you know that you can go into some nurseries and every big box store, and they will sell you a fruit tree that will never make fruit? There are three key things that you need to know before you purchase a tree so that in 3 years you are harvesting the fruits of your labor for decades to come! Plus, you will learn urban orchard skills and discover how and why it is best to keep your fruit trees small. Then we will dive into some of the best varieties for the low desert.

2. “Greg’s Three Keys to Ultimate Fruit Tree Success”

What to do AFTER you buy your fruit trees
Three ways to avoiding common mistakes that could kill your fruit tree.
There are three things that most people do to kill their trees. We will explore what to do to avoid them and learn skills for ultimate fruit tree success! We will dive in and get a better understanding about how to make healthy soil for your tree to grow into. Plus, you will learn Greg’s 6/6 rule and the best shape and size to dig your planting hole.

3. “Greg’s Favorite Fruit Trees”

A breakdown of the best trees for the low desert.
Discover which trees have won Greg’s approval for taste and harvest success.
People often ask me what fruit tree should I buy? I then ask “What do you like to eat... plant that!” Over the years I have experimented with many different varieties of trees, and I have come up with my favorite trees and bushes to grow... because they work here, taste great, and produce over the long term.
4. “Extreme Tree Care: Planting, Watering, & Fertilizing”

Okay, so you bought your trees, now what?
Best practices for planting, watering, and fertilizing your tree.
The long-term health of fruit trees in the Arizona desert depends on three aspects of loving and caring for your fruit tree: Planting and watering correctly and applying fertilizers (both foliar and granular) at the right times. In this webinar we will dig into getting your fruit trees planted for success, discover Greg’s 40-year-old deep watering methodology, observe Janis’s soil types and watering solutions, and learn how to properly fertilize your trees for ultimate success.

5. “What Supplies do I Need with My Fruit Trees?”

Our General Store commitment to your success
Taking care of your fruit tree Investment.
We have developed very specific guidelines for fruit tree success in our extreme climate. In this class we cover all the supplies you need to ensure your fruit tree investment pays off. We help you figure out what you need, how much you need, and when you need to apply it. This includes planting mixes, supplements, fertilizers, foliar feeds, watering devices, chlorine filters and so much more.

6. Special Order Fruit Trees

An introduction to the Special Order Program with key details to place orders
For those who want something a little more challenging than our typical fruit trees.
In this one night only webinar we are focusing on the program for more advanced growers. We will talk about where to find and how to complete your Special-Order Form. We also cover when and what to expect for your trees’ arrival. We will talk about how to consider heat, sun, wind, and elevation, as well as why rootstocks make a difference!
One night only – Wednesday, October 8th at 6pm.

Monthly Fruit Tree Chats with Q&A

Free & live online class every month to support you to plant and maintain fruit trees that thrive and produce for years to come.
We briefly review each month’s fertilization, watering, and other timely care steps for your fruit trees. Then we take the time to answer your fruit tree questions.
Second Tuesday of the month at 6pm.