



## 2023 Catalog – Citrus Supplemental



**Welcome to the Urban Farm Fruit Tree Catalog.** This is the citrus supplement to our Deciduous Catalog and serves to identify the citrus trees we intend to carry each year in our Fruit Tree Program. Actual availability of the varieties will vary year to year depending on the grower's inventory.

Generally, we open our citrus pre-ordering in late August or early September to then have the citrus pop-up nursery opens in late September or early October. This short window is due to the limited window of ordering-to-delivery offered by our grower and timed to minimize the stress on the trees.

All citrus trees will come as potted items and will be available for pickup at the Nursery Lot near 7<sup>th</sup> Street and Camelback. A link to scheduling appointment times will be sent as soon as the actual dates of lot opening are determined.

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.

**NOTE:** Deciduous and General Store Catalogs are available separately.  
For convenience our Nutrition Program information is included in the General Store Catalog



## 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 overheads, but it also means we are only open a few days at a time. We are fortunate to have a good friend with property in a good location who lets us use it when needed for our Pop-Up Nursery events.

**The Nursery Lot.** We will be located at 4549 N. 7<sup>th</sup> 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 to 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 pickup will happen in September at the Nursery Lot, although we recommend waiting until the extreme heat is gone before planting.

**GROUP 2** - Deciduous. This pickup happens in January at the Nursery Lot.

**GROUP 3** – Local Pick up by Appointment. This is a new pick-up option for General Store items and allows for small-item and bagged-item pickup during the off season when the Nursery Lot is closed. Please see the General Store Catalog for more information

**NOTE** – Occasionally we will open the lot for Supply Restocking days. These will be timed around our recommended fertilization days.

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 add a comment on WHEN you want them.** Please separate your **citrus** and **deciduous** orders since the pick-up times are months apart. We will separate these orders if you don't, and this may delay confirmation of your order.



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**Note:** Citrus Pre-Ordering starts in August and runs through early September, and only while those trees are available.

**Pick up is in September.**

**Citrus Planting Tip:** To help citrus trees transfer to the new holes and reduce transplant shock, plan on cutting the plastic 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.



## Citrus Trees

Expected Pick-up from Nursery Lot in September.

Our citrus season is quick due to the high demand for citrus in Arizona. We place our order by the beginning of September and get the potted trees in 2-3 weeks. 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 and #15 potted citrus depending on what our grower has in stock. This year due to supply chain issues, we are not going to offer 24-inch box trees.



#### #05 potted – aka 5-Gallon

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 a portion of amendments including granular fertilizer 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 the first month. Then follow all 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.

#### #15 potted – aka 15-gallon

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 a portion of amendments including granular fertilizer 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 the first month. Then follow all our watering and fertilizing instructions.

If it has a transport stake when you get it, be sure to replace this with proper stakes by following our guidelines.

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



>>>> - **GRAPEFRUIT** - <<<<Rootstock is *Macrophylla* (*alemow*).**ORO BLANCO** has 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. Prefers warm climates, tolerates near freezing.

**Fertility** = Self-fruitful**Projected Harvest** = Winter to Early Spring**PRE-ORDER  
NOW****RIO RED** is seedless 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**PRE-ORDER  
NOW****RUBY RED** is almost seedless, red-fleshed, oblate, and thin-skinned grapefruit.

Also known as "Redblush" or "Ruby" grapefruit it usually has a red blush on an otherwise yellow peel. 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 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. For best results harvest late fall into the winter or early spring.

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





## GRAPEFRUIT Continued

**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

**2023 INVENTORY NOTE:** Not available this year

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



**(*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 grapefruit but without the typical bitterness or sour flavor.

**Projected Harvest:** Nearly year-round usually beginning in November.

**2023 INVENTORY NOTE:** Very limited supply expected.

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

**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.

>>>> - **KUMQUAT** - <<<<

2023 INVENTORY NOTE: Limited supply expected.

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

(*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 in 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**PRE-ORDER  
NOW****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**PRE-ORDER  
NOW****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**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**



## >>>> - LEMONS - <<<<

Rootstock is Macrophylla (alemow).

**EUREKA**, a common supermarket lemon, produces 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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

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 that the fruit is ready. Because Meyer lemons taste sweeter than standard lemons, is important to know when to harvest the fruit. The 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 they 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.

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

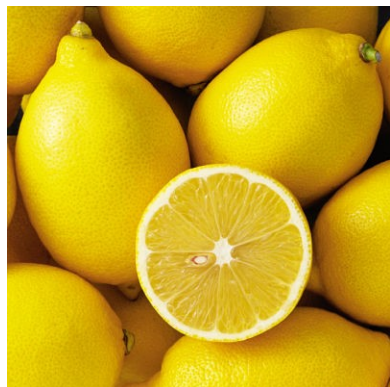




## LEMONS Continued

**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, then snip fruit from the branches to avoid damage. Brilliant colors are a good indicator to do a sample taste-test. Wrinkled or dull skin indicates a lemon past its prime.

**\*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. The 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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

**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. The fruits can grow to be up to 5 lbs in weight. 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

**2023 INVENTORY NOTE:** Limited supply expected.

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**



## LEMONS Continued

**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 leaves 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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

## >>>> - 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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

**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.

The **MEXICAN THORNLESS** is the most popular lime tree in North America.



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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

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



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 this 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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**





## >>>> - 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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

**\*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

**2023 INVENTORY NOTE:** Not available this year

**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

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



Freemont 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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

**\*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

**2023 INVENTORY NOTE:** Not available this year

**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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**



## MANDARINS & TANGERINES Continued

**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

**2023 INVENTORY NOTE:** Not available this year

**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 which 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. Production is excellent.

Tango matures in winter (late January) and holds its fruit quality characteristics through April into May. 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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

**The W. MURCOTT Tangerine** is a late maturing 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.

**2023 INVENTORY NOTE:** Not available this year



>>>> - **ORANGES & NAVELS** - <<<<

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

**2023 INVENTORY NOTE:** Limited supply expected

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

**\*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 like other navels, however 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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

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

**Citrus:** We will be open in the second half of September for citrus pick up.

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





## ORANGES & NAVELS Continued

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

**2023 INVENTORY NOTE:** Not expected this year.

**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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

**Planting Tip:** Citrus trees are evergreen and make great privacy hedges if planted 6-8 feet apart with a long basin instead of individual basins. Allow them to grow in a natural bush-like form by not removing lower branches. The low growth benefits the tree with natural shade on the sensitive trunks and planting several together assists with pollination.





## ORANGES & NAVELS Continued

**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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

**2023 INVENTORY NOTE:** Limited supply expected.

**\*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. Trovitas 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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

**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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**



## >>>> - 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, at **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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

**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 pollenates with most Mandarins

**Projected Harvest** = Mid Nov - Early February

**2023 INVENTORY NOTE:** Not expected this year

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

>>>> - **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 hardier to cold than any other true citrus species - only the trifoliate 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

**PRE-ORDER  
NOW**

## CITRUS PLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS:



### **BASIC METHOD**

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 of woody mulch to start a 6-inch-deep layer of healthy protection.



## CITRUS PLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS Cont.:



### Level up Your Tree Care: INTERMEDIATE METHOD

**Each citrus** tree will need at least **1 full** portion of planting amendments and fertilizer in the hole for best results.

**That means for EACH *citrus* tree hole:**

2 pound each of Azomite, Worm Castings, and organic fertilizer  
and 2 ounces Myco



### Level up Your Tree Care: ULTRA SUCCESS METHOD

For best success, before planting a potted citrus tree spray the entire hole until very wet with a nutritional solution to stimulate growth.

Mix ½ ounce (3 capfuls) each **Heart, Noble Gills, Soul,** and **Essence** with 1 gallon water.

After planting, pour any leftover solution on the tree basin before lying 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.

**END OF CITRUS SECTION**