

EARLY RIPENING CITRUS VARIETIES

Sweet Oranges	Skaggs Bonanza	Dec.-Apr.
	Trovita	Feb. – June
	Washington Navel	Dec.-May
Blood Oranges	Moro	Feb.-Apr.
	Tarocco	Mar-May
Sour Oranges	Chinotto & Seville	Jan-Mar
All Lemon Varieties can be harvested year-round		
Grapefruit	Oroblanco & Melogold	Jan-Apr.
Limes	Bearss	Aug. – Mar.
	Mexican	Aug. – Dec.
Mandarins	Satsuma	Dec.-Apr.
Tangelos	Minneola	Mar. - May
Kumquat	Meiwa & Nagami	Jan. - Apr.
Limequat	Tavares	Dec.-Jul.
Orangequat	Nippon	Dec.-Sep.
Pummelo	Chandler & Reinking	Apr. – Jun.
Citron	Buddha's Hand	ever-bearing
	Etrog	

VARIETIES MOST TO LEAST SENSITIVE TO FROST

(MOST SENSITIVE) Citron – Mexican lime – lemon – grapefruit, pummelo – tangelo, tangor & sweet orange – sour orange – Satsuma mandarin & Meyer lemon – kumquat
(LEAST SENSITIVE)

When to Fertilize



Spread fertilizer on soil.



Spray foliage.

January	February	March	April
In soil:			Micronutrients if needed
In container:			Micronutrients if needed
May	June	July	August
In soil:			
In container:			
September	October	November	December
In soil:			
In container:			

COPIED FROM "CITRUS, HOW TO SELECT, GROW AND ENJOY"
 BY RICHARD RAY
 LANCE WALHEIM

How to Fertilize Application

Apply Nitrogen before Rain or Sprinkling

Estimating Fertilizer Requirements

.1-.2 pounds actual nitrogen per inch of diameter is a frequently recommended method of determining fertilizer needs.

Need to Fertilize

Foliage Fertilizer

Citrus Selection Guide



The chart above shows ripening periods for the major varieties described in this book. Each ripening period combines dates for all climate zones, so use the chart for comparison purposes only. A variety grown in a warm climate will ripen well before the same variety grown in a cooler region. For example, a Valencia orange may be edible in February when grown in the low-elevation desert of California, but fruit of a Valencia planted near the coast won't be sweet enough to eat until at least April. Ripening periods tend to vary year to year and can be influenced by the microclimates in which they are grown.



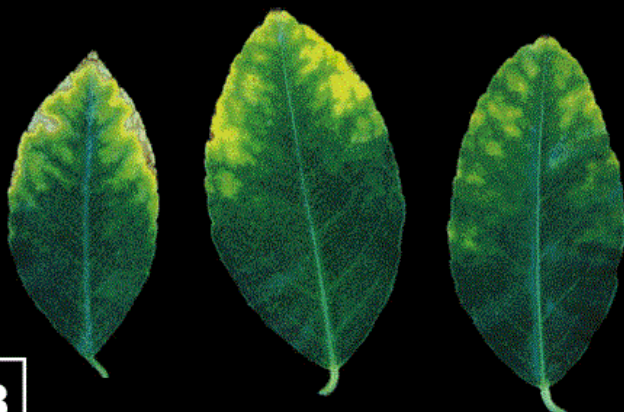
In addition, some varieties listed may not be adapted to all areas. To learn specific ripening dates for each of the seven citrus climates in the U.S. (see map, pages 16-17) refer to the variety descriptions and the "Adapted Regions and Harvest Seasons" charts. The chart above is especially useful if your goal is to select and plant varieties that will provide the longest possible harvest period throughout the year. For example, a planting of an early ripening Satsuma with midseason Honey and late-season Encore would allow you to harvest mandarins throughout the growing season.

NUTRIENT DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS



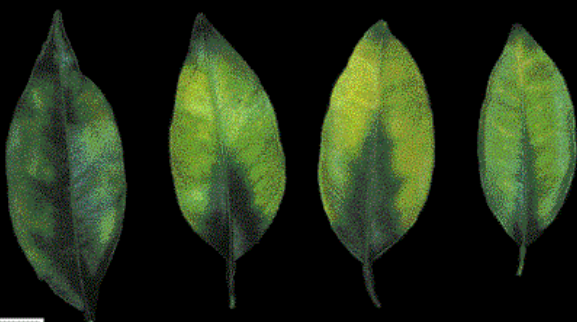
-Fe

IRON deficiency



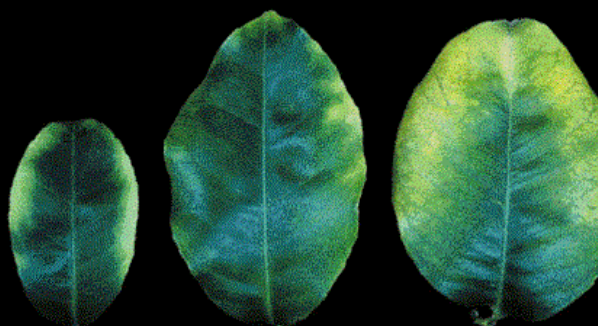
+B

BORON deficiency



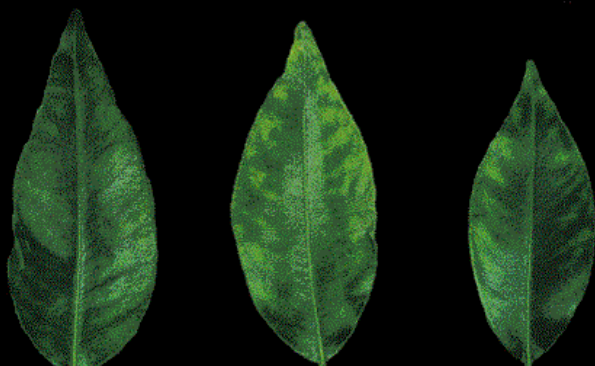
-Mg

MAGNESIUM deficiency



-K

POTTASSIUM deficiency



-Mn

MAGANESE deficiency



-Zn

ZINC deficiency



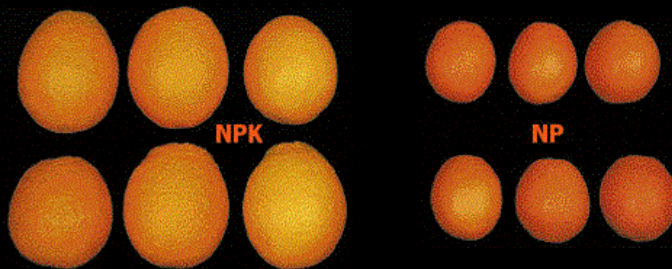
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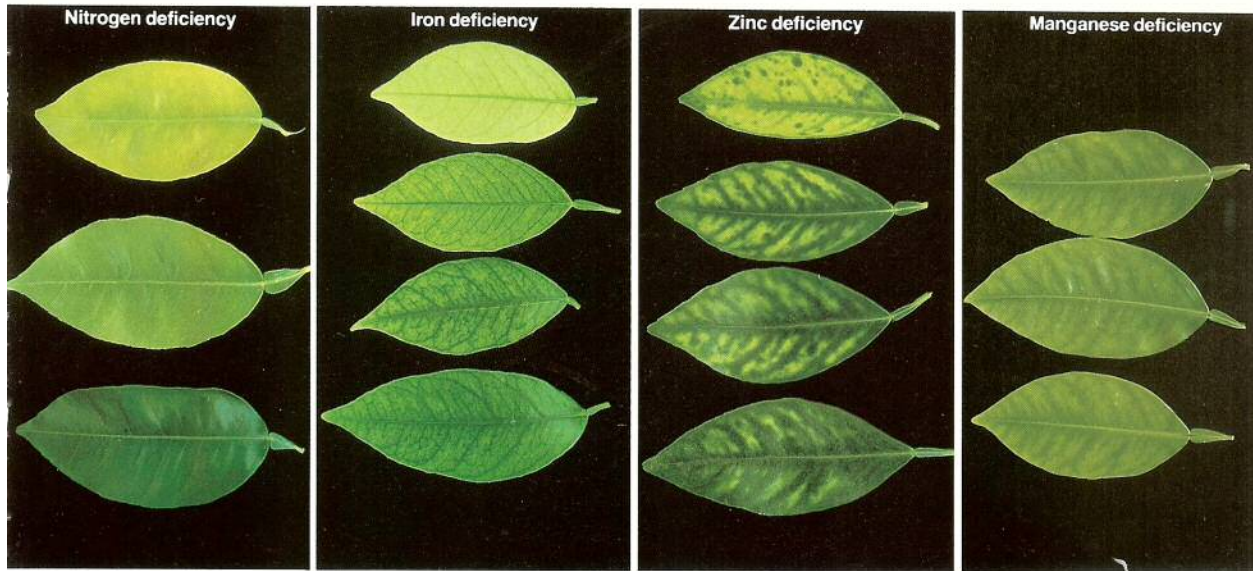
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NPK

NP

EFFECT OF K ON FRUIT SIZE



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

COPIED FROM
"Citrus, how to select, grow and enjoy"
by
Richard Ray &
Lance Walheim