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RECOMMENDED FRUIT, NUT AND BERRY CULTIVARS FOR WEST TEXAS

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Cultivar selection is one of the most important steps in successful fruit growing. A cultivar may perform very well in one area of Texas yet be a complete failure in another area. For this reason; this list (based on 800-900 hours of chilling) to identify those cultivars which have demonstrated outstanding performances for several years. It is a good idea to include at least two cultivars of each crop in the home fruit planting as one may do better than another in certain years. In other words, put your eggs into more than one basket as one cultivar may survive a late freeze better than another, etc.

Remember, fruit trees do not grow "true" from seed. Instead, the desired fruit-bearing cultivar is budded or grafted onto a particular root stock which is well adapted to the soils of our area. Example: buds of the peach cultivar known as "Ranger", an outstanding fruit producer, should be purchased already grafted onto a "Nemaguard" root stock which has built-in resistance to certain nematodes. The correct rootstock is just as important as the recommended fruit-bearing cultivar.

APPLES (Malus pumila)

-Stark Crimson Red Delicious, , Gala, Jeresymac, Mollie's Delicious, Fuji, Granny Smith, -Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 15 containerized: January 1 - March 31

APRICOTS (Prunus armeniaca)

- Notes: Due to their early boom date, most apricots are subject to spring freezes. Many apricot trees produce fruit as infrequently as one of every 3-5 years.
- Bryan, Moorpark,
- Rootstock to request: 'Halford' for alkaline clay soils, 'Nemaguard' for acid sandy soils Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 15 containerized: January 1 - March 31

BLACKBERRIES (Rubus sp.)

- -Love acid, sandy soils. Iron chlorosis is a problem in W TX. Apply chelated iron in early April.
- -Thorny Cane Cultivars: Brazos, Womack, , Rosborough, Kiowa
- -Thornless Cane Cultivars: Apache,, Arapaho, Natchez
- -Planting data: root cuttings: January 1 February 15 plants: January 1 February 28

CITRUS, SATSUMA (Citrus reticulata)

-Note: satsumas are *not* winter hardy in Texas. Should be grown as patio or terrace container plants, containers of 20 gallon capacity or greater. Move plants into a sunny location indoors when temperatures drop below 26° F. If temperature exceed 26° F (several days), move plants outside into full sun.

-Planting data: containerized: March 1 – April 15

FIGS (Ficus carica)

-Texas Everbearing, Celeste, Alma,

-Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 15 containerized: January 1 - March 31

GRAPES, AMERICAN (Vitis sp.) -Golden Muscat

Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 15 containerized: January 1 - March 31

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GRAPES, HYBIRD (Vitis sp. - French x American hybirds)

- Verdelet, S. V. 12-375, Aurelia, S. V. 12-309, Chamborcin, Champanel, Vidal Blanc, Herbemont

Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 15 containerized: January 1 - March 31

GRAPES, HYBRID AND VINIFERA SEEDLESS TABLE (Vitis sp.)

- Flame, Himrod, Reliance, Glenora, Einsett

Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 15 containerized: January 1 - March 31

GRAPES, JUICES, JAMS, WINES AND JELLIES

-Red - Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Temprinillo, Sangiovese, Shiraz, Ruby Cabernet

- Whites - Chardonnay, Viognier Semillion, Sauvignon Blanc, White Reisling, Chenin Blanc, Emerald Reisling, French Colombard, Muscat Blanc

-Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 28 containerized: January 1 - March 31

PEACHES (Prunes persica)

-Cultivars categorized by period of the growing season in which they ripen: very early: Regal early: Harvester, Sentinel mid-season: Majestic, Denman, Loring, Belle of Georgia (white flesh)

late: Dixiland, Redskin very late: Frank, Ouachita Gold

-Rootstock to request:Halford' for alkaline clay soils, 'Nemaguard' for acid sandy soils

-Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 28 containerized: January 1 - March 31

PEARS (Pyrus sp.)

-Orient, Moonglow, Kieffer, LeConte, Ayres, Garber,

-Rootstocks to request: Pyrus betulifolia (hard to find, but better in high pH soils than other rootstocks) or 'Calleryana'

-Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 15 containerized: January 1 - March 31

PEARS, ASIAN (Pyrus pyrifolia)

-Skinsiki, Shinko, Hosui -Rootstocks to request: 'Calleryana',

-Cross-pollination: to ensure adequate cross-pollination, plant at least 2 cultivars; or, one

Asian plus one regular pear cultivar

-Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 15 containerized: January 1 - March 31

PECANS (Carya illinoenis)

Home orchards/yard trees - Sioux, Pawnee, Caddo, Desirable

Commercial Orchards - Western, Wichita, Cheyenne,

-Planting data: bare root: January 1 – March 31 containerized: January 1 – April 15

PERSIMMONS, ORIENTAL (Diospyros khaki)

-Cultivars with astringent fruit: Eureka, Hachiya, Tane-nashi, Tamopan

-Cultivars with non-astringent fruit: Fuyu (Fuyugaki)

Note: non-astringent cultivars are more susceptible to cold; top of tree may sustain freeze injury during some winters in the Permian Basin

-Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 15 containerized: January 1 - March 31

PLUMS (Prunus salicina)

-Morris, Methley, Ozark Premier

-Rootstock to request: 'Halford' for alkaline clay soils, 'Nemaguard' for acid sandy soils -Planting data:

-Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 15 containerized: January 1 - March 31

RASPBERRIES (Rubus idaeus) [sensitive to summers]

-Dorman Red

-Planting data: bare root: January 1 - February 15 containerized: January 1 - March 31

STRAWBERRIES Fragaria x ananassa

-Chandler, Sequoia, Sweet Charlie, Camino Real, Albion, Camarosa, Festival

-Note: Grow best in acid soils; plants must be completely covered with mulch (straw, dry leaves, low tunnel plastic, etc.) when temperatures drop below 15°F. Protect flowers when temps drop below 32 °F. When, in a few days, temperatures exceed 15°F, pull back mulch to again expose foliage.

-Planting data: bare root or plugs: September 20 – October 30

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