

## Descriptions

Chill Hours- The number of required hours the temperature is 45 degrees F or lower during the dormant season that allow for proper growth and fruit production for the next season. Chill hours in Fannin County range from 300 – 1000 hours. All ripening dates are approximate for Central Texas. The northern portion of Fannin County may have later ripening dates.

*Note on Peaches: All peach trees offered are grafted and budded to a nematode resistant root stock.*

### FRUIT TREES

**Apple, Gala Apple:** This is an early ripening variety with excellent flavor. Fruit is medium sized and is considered one of the best tasting dessert apples with a unique, crunchy, crisp texture. Apples are firm and juicy. Ripens in early August. Needs pollinator (Golden Delicious or Granny Smith). 600 Chill Hours.

**Apple, Golden Delicious:** This variety is very much like the Red Delicious in shape and quality with a golden yellow apple. Tree bears fruit young and is prolific. Ripens late September. It is a good pollinator for other apple varieties. Self-pollinator, but bears better if planted with another variety. 600-700 Chill Hours.

**Apple, Granny Smith:** This variety produces a large, late, green, all-purpose apple. Fruit is crisp and tart and excellent keeper. Thrives in hot climates and is a good pollinator for other varieties. Ripens late September. Self-pollinator, but bears better if planted with another variety. 600 Chill Hours.

**Apple, Pink Lady:** This tree produces an apple with firm, crisp, creamy white flesh with a unique, tangy-tart, sweet flavor. Fruit is good for snacking and baking. Ripens late September. Self-pollinator. 500 Chill Hours.

**Peach, Majestic:** This freestone variety produces a very round peach with a red blush over a yellow background and yellow flesh. It is a very sweet, juicy and flavorful peach. Ripens early July. Self-pollinator. 800 Chill Hours.

**Peach, Ranger:** Ranger trees are extra vigorous, and have an abundance of dark green foliage. The fruit is a large, red-yellow fleshed, freestone peach and is usually free of skin blemishes. Flesh is firm and will remain so for days after harvesting. Ripens June 15-20<sup>th</sup>. Self-pollinator. 900 Chill Hours.

**Peach, Red Globe:** This variety follows the Ranger as one of the best peach varieties. The fruit is a large red freestone peach with yellow flesh. The large sized fruit, dark red colors, and round shape makes this variety eye-appealing. Ripens about July 4<sup>th</sup>. Self-pollinator. 850 Chill Hours.

**Pear, Moonglow:** Introduced by the USDA in 1960. This pear variety is a vigorous, upright grower and is resistant to fireblight. Fruit ripens in late August and has a smooth texture, and is soft and juicy. Is a good pollinator. Cross-pollinator, needs to be at least two pear trees. 700 Chill Hours.

**Plum, Allred:** This tree serves two purposes; first as a beautiful ornamental tree with its red leaves, red fruit and second of course for the luscious fruit which it produces. Ripens June. Self-pollinator. 350 Chill Hours.

**Plum, Santa Rosa:** Large purplish crimson fruit. Delicious amber colored flesh. Tops in quality for market and home use. Bears heavily each year. Ripens in late June. Self-pollinator. 300 Chill Hours.

**Apricot, Moorpark:** Is a medium to large, orange freestone apricot. Has excellent color and quality with a deep yellow fruit showing a red blush on sunny side and bright orange flesh. Tree is vigorous and very prolific. This variety seems to be more adapted to the Northern Texas area. Self-pollinator but two recommended. Ripens in August. 600 Chill Hours.

**Fig, Texas Everbearing (aka Brown Turkey):** Fruit is medium to large with a reddish-brown skin tinged with purple. The pulp is reddish-pink and of good quality. The fruit is plumb with a short stem and moderately closed eye that ripens from June through August. Excellent for making preserves. Self-pollinating.

### PECAN TREES

*Note on pecan trees: Pecan roots are very susceptible to damage from drying out. The trees will be fresh field dug and carefully packed with moisture retaining material around the roots to maintain a damp condition while in transit. Pecan trees are a perishable product. The "live ability" of field fresh pecans is much greater than trees which have been dug for weeks or months and are carelessly handled.*

**Protandrous-** Pollen sheds prior to stigma receptivity.

**Protogynous-** Stigma receptive prior to pollen shedding.

**Pecan, Choctaw:** This variety is the result of a cross between the Mahan and Success varieties. This variety does well in practically all pecan growing areas. The nut is large and attractive, resembling the Stuart variety in shape. The hull is extra thin. The kernel, which consists of 58% of the total weight of the in-shell nut, is very smooth, high in oil content, bright in color, and rich in flavor. The tree's upright habit of growth and good foliage makes it a good selection for yard plantings as well as commercial plantings. This variety is easy to shell. The tree is protogynous. It needs Pawnee for a pollinator.

**Pecan, Desirable:** This variety has a large nut that cracks easily. It is a popular disease resistant, moderate producer and bears early. Protandrous.

**Pecan, Kanza:** This variety has surpassed all other varieties, two to one, over the last few years. Kanza is very scab resistant, early maturing, and has very good tree structure characteristics. The only trait that has fault is the size of the pecan. The count is 72 nuts per pound with a 55% kernel. Protandrous.

**Pecan, Pawnee:** This variety is a cross of Mohawk and Starking Hardy Giant. The large nuts have very early maturing which makes the Pawnee an attractive variety for the shorter growing seasons. It has 55-62% kernel. Protandrous with the pollen shed similar to the Cheyenne.

## LANDSCAPE TREES

**Ash, Texas:** Adapted to alkaline soils, this shade tree has low water and fertilizer needs. Mature tree will be 40' tall.

**Crepe Myrtle, Centennial Spirit:** This tree is a prolific producer of wine red flowers. It has glossy, green leaves in the summer, turning to orange-red in the fall. This crepe myrtle is adapted to a wide range of soil types, is drought resistant, and is resistant to powdery mildew.

**Elm, Chinese (aka Lacebark):** The Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) is an underutilized landscape tree that can serve a variety of uses in the home garden. It is a rapidly growing, drought tolerant tree that eventually gains considerable height 40 to 50' and, therefore, is useful as a shade tree, specimen tree or street tree. It is adapted to high alkaline soils, but cannot tolerate wet soil. The spread is upright with delicate foliage that turns yellow in the fall.

**Oak, Burr:** This oak tree develops into a large, long-lived tree with large leaves and large acorns.

**Red Bud, Texas:** This small to medium deciduous tree has round, glossy foliage. It produces beautiful magenta flowers in the spring. This tree is a good understory tree that also tolerates afternoon shade.

## GRAPES

**Grape, Champanel:** Large, black fruit makes a loose bunch, not so many grapes to the cluster. Produces a dark, blue juice. An excellent grape to eat if allowed to fully ripen (about 2 weeks after it turns blue). If you live on the prairie or Blackland, this grape is the grape you need. It does well in areas where other varieties fail. It is related to the Concord grape. Good for making juice, pie and jelly.

**Grape, Lomanto:** Vigorous vine produces medium size black fruit. This is a T.V. Munson variety developed in Denison, Texas. Ripens in early July. It is good for jelly, juice, and wine.

**Grape, Shrank Mustang:** A trouble free native grape that produces a deep blue grape and makes an excellent low maintenance grape arbor. Will grow in high alkaline soils.

**Grape, Victoria Red:** This newly released table grape produces a seeded grape (1-3 seeds) with bright red skin color and large, attractive clusters. It is a vigorous grower and shows tolerance to Pierce's Disease. Victoria Red is recommended for fresh fruit sales. It has also proven to have potential as a neutral blending wine grape. This grape is a Texas Super Star.

**Muscadine, Carlos:** The Carlos Muscadine is the standard muscadine used to make white Muscadine wine. It is cold hardy and disease resistant. Fruit ripens with a bronze color in early season. The vine has vigorous growth and high fruit yields. It is self fertile and as with all muscadines, prefers sandy acid soil.

## BLACKBERRIES

Interesting note on blackberries: The vine-like growth is referred to as canes. All blackberry plants are perennial; the roots and the base of the plant (crown) live for many years. The canes are biennial; they grow 1 year (primocanes), produce fruit the following year (floricanes), and die after harvest.

**Blackberry, Brison:** This variety has thorns on erect, high yielding canes. The earliest ripening variety of the TAMU releases produces very firm sweet, large berries. It is adapted over a wide area and ripens in mid to late May.

**Blackberry, Womack:** This variety is the smallest of the TAMU releases, but still has a good-sized fruit. Canes are hardy and erect. It appears to do best in Central and North Texas with reported yields as high as 10,000 pounds per acre. This blackberry is highly productive and seems to produce better in Northern Texas. Fruit ripens near the end of May.