Harris County Master Gardener

2021 Online Sales
Plant Sale Dates for 2021

Online Store location

HCMGA-online.company.site

Fruit Tree Sale January 23
Pick up only location *(No in person shopping)*
order until December 31

RICHARD & MEG WEEKLEY PARK
19110 LONGENBAUGH ROAD
CYPRESS, TX 77433
Online Sale November 1-December 31

Order at HCMGA-online.company.site

Fruit Tree & Tomato Sale February 20
Pick up only location *(No in person shopping)*
order until January 31

CAMPBELL HALL, PASADENA FAIRGROUNDS
7601 RED BLUFF ROAD,
PASADENA, TX
Online sale November 1-January 31

Order at HCMGA-online.company.site

Spring Vegetable & Plant Sale March 13
Pick up only location *(No in person shopping)*

Online Sale begins February 3, 2021
RICHARD & MEG WEEKLEY PARK
19110 LONGENBAUGH ROAD
CYPRESS, TX 77433

Peppers, Perennials, and Herbs March 20
Pick up only location *(No in person shopping)*

Online Sale begins February 3, 2021
New Location GENOA FRIENDSHIP GARDEN
1210 GENOA REDBLUF ROAD
HOUSTON, TX

In response to the needs of the public we will have contactless sale events for 2021. Our sales will be 100% online/pickup only.

Ask A Master Gardener - hcmga.tamu.edu/ask-a-question/ OR 713-274-0950

Reasons to Shop the Harris County Master Gardener Association

2021 Fruit Tree, Avocado, Fig, Berry, Pecan, Coffee, and More Sale

1. A completely coordinated online order and contactless pick up locations, Online store with coordinated catalog, plant list and planting instructions, ample adjacent parking, and convenient and assisted loading zone.

2. This year's sale will include over 100 different citrus trees non-citrus trees, avocado trees, fig trees, berry plants, and Arabica coffee. Plus MicroLife 6-2-4 All Organic Biological Fertilizer and MicroLife Citrus & Fruit 6-2-4 All Organic Biological Fertilizer, and 40Lb bags of Microlife 6-2-4 and the best prices in Houston.

3. Children's activities kit with our Growing with Plants And Nature crew. Fun filled gardening activities for the future gardeners. 1 per car load, please

4. Sales staff are all Harris County Master Gardener volunteers to assist customers in their selection of Trees, plants and more, as well as advise the proper planting, feeding and tending of all plants on sale.

5. "Ask a Master Gardener" members are available to direct any questions gardeners may be experiencing in their yard, supported with published AgriLife Extension brochures and literature to guide them through fertilizing, planting, and garden and yard maintenance.

Harris County Master Gardener Association
9449 Grant Road, Houston, Texas 77070

http://hcmga.tamu.edu
www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyMasterGardeners

http://AgriLife.org/HarrisHort
www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyHorticulture

Harris County Master Gardener Association
Fruit Tree Handbook

Index

Pricing

Trees		Price
Apple	3 gallon	$32
Apricot	3 gallon	$32
Avocado	3 gallon	$55
Berry	3 gallon	$30
Blackberry	3 gallon	$30
Blueberry	3 gallon	$30
Calamondin	3 gallon	$40
Clementine	3 gallon	$35
Fig	3 gallon	$28
Grapefruit	3 gallon	$40
Lemon	3 gallon	$40
Lime	3 gallon	$40
Loquat	3 gallon	$32
Mandarin	3 gallon	$45
Orange	3 gallon	$40&45
Peach	3 gallon	$40
Pear	3 gallon	$40
Persimmon	3 gallon	$45
Plum	3 gallon	$40
Pomegranate	3 gallon	$40
Satsuma	3 gallon	$45
Tangelo	3 gallon	$45
Tangerine	3 gallon	$45
Coffee	3 gallon	$30

2020 Fruit Tree Sale Sizes

Citrus:	Variety	Size	
Grapefruit	Rio Red	3 gal	
Grapefruit	Ruby Red	3 gal	
Lime	Palestinian Sweet	3 gal	
Tangelo	Orlando	3 gal	
tangelo	Pearl	3 gal	
Citrus	Calamondin	3 gal	
Lemon	Improved Meyer DWARF	3 gal	
Lemon	Ujukitsu Sweet	3 gal	
Lime	Kaffir	3 gal	
Lime	Persian DWARF	3 gal	
Mandarin	Kishu Seedless	3 gal	
Mandarin	Page	3 gal	
Mandarin	Pixie	3 gal	
Orange	Blood - Moro	3 gal	
Orange	Navel N-33	3 gal	
Orange	Republic of Texas	3 gal	
Orange	Vainiglia Sanguigno (mango orange)	3 gal	
Orange	Washington Navel	3 gal	
Satsuma	Owari	3 gal	
Satsuma	Owari Frost	3 gal	
Tangerine	Dancy	3 gal	
Tangerine	Sunburst	3 gal	
Clementine	Algerian Tangerine	3 gal	
Lemon	Eureka Frost	3 gal	
Mandarin	Honey	3 gal	
Lemon	Lisbon Seedless	3 gal	
Lemon	New Zealand Lemonade	3 gal	
Lemon	Variegated Pink	3 gal	
Lime	Persian	3 gal	
Lemon	Improved Meyer	3 gal	

Non-Citrus:	Variety	Size	
Loquat	Japanese Plum	3 gal	
Apple	Anna	3 gal	
Apple	Ein Sheimer	3 gal	
Apple	Fuji	3 gal	
Apple	Golden Dorsett	3 gal	
Apricot	Katy	3 gal	
Nectarine	Arctic Star	3 gal	
Peach	Eva's Pride	3 gal	
Peach	May Pride	3 gal	
Peach	Mid Pride	3 gal	
Peach	Rio Grande	3 gal	
Peach	Tropic Snow	3 gal	
Pear	Acres Home	3 gal	
Pear	Southern King	3 gal	
Plum	Burgundy	3 gal	
Plum	Methley	3 gal	
Pomegranate	Texas Pink	3 gal	
Persimmon	Fuyu	3 gal	
Persimmon	Giant Fuyu	3 gal	
Persimmon	Saijo	3 gal	
Pomegranate	Garnet Sash	3 gal	
Pomegranate	Kandahar Early	3 gal	

Figs:	Variety	Size	
Fig	Celeste	3 gal	
Fig	Italian Black	3 gal	
Fig	Little Ruby	3 gal	
Fig	LSU Gold	3 gal	
Fig	Native Black	3 gal	

Berries:	Variety	Size	
Blackberry	Natchez	3 gal	
Blackberry	Prime Ark Freedom	3 gal	
Blueberry	Climax (Rabbiteye)	3 gal	
Blueberry	Premiere (Rabbiteye)	3 gal	
Blueberry	Tifblue (Rabbiteye)	3 gal	
Blueberry	Pink Lemonade, Hybrid (Rabbiteye)	3 gal	
Blueberry	Emerald (Southern Highbush)	3 gal	
Blueberry	Jewel (Southern Highbush)	3 gal	
Blueberry	Rebel (Southern Highbush)	3 gal	
Blueberry	Sunshine Blue (Southern Highbush)	3 gal	
Berry	Goji	3 gal	
Mulberry	Pakistan	3 gal	
Mulberry	Dwarf	3 gal	

Avocado	Variety	Size	
Avocado	Brazos Belle ™	3 gal	
Avocado	Don Juan ™	3 gal	
Avocado	Joey ™	3 gal	
Avocado	Mexicola Grande	3 gal	

Harris County Master Gardeners Association
Online Fruit Tree Sale

Citrus Fruit Trees

Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy	Description
Clementine	Algerian Tangerine	to mid-20's	These are the crown jewel of the Mandarin citrus family. A hybrid between an orange and mandarin or tangerine, this variety is seedless, smaller in size, has thinner membranes, and more plentiful juice with a refreshingly sweet tang. The color is a bright red-orange with a pebbled, loose skin.
Grapefruit	Rio Red	to mid-20's	Large fruit with smooth, thin, yellow rind blushes red once mature. Deep red flesh and juicy with few seeds. Ripens mid to late November. Holds on tree until March.
Grapefruit	Ruby Red (Carrizo Rootstock)	to mid-20's	The fruit is of excellent quality and sweetness, and the skin is very thin and bright. The pulp is a distinctive red; but as the grapefruit tree ages, the color of the grapefruit interior will fade.
Lemon	Eureka Frost (Trifoliate Rootstock)	to high 20's	This popular variety produces an abundance of fine, market-quality lemons year round. Large, juicy fruit with very few seeds. Attractive landscape or patio container specimen with bronze-purple new growth. Evergreen.
Lemon	Improved Meyer (Carrizo Rootstock)	to high 20's	A small tree with continuous crops of large, moderately seedy fruit from August–January. Thin skinned with smooth bright golden form. Tree is cold hardy in warmer parts of Houston, freezes to the ground in hard freeze (every 20 years) and produces again in 18 months. About 10' tall and 8'–10' diameter.
Lemon	Improved Meyer (Dwarf)	to low 20's	Can grow indoors and outdoors. Can bloom and produce fruit year-round. Bears fruit in 1 – 2 years. Height to about 3 to 5 years. Ripens mostly during October to March.
Lemon	Lisbon Seedless	to high 20's	Grafted on dwarf rootstock, so makes great container plant on porch, patio, or indoors. Blooms and fruits throughout the year, but main crop occurs in winter and early spring. Seedless. This lemon is what you want if you're looking for the type of lemon found in the grocery store. Popular as a flavoring in foods and drinks.

Citrus Fruit Trees (Continued)

Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy	Description
Lemon	New Zealand Lemonade	to high 20's	One of our new favorites, this sweet, juicy fruit actually tastes like lemonade! It is a sweet lemon hybrid of unknown parentage with distinctive black colored branches. Mature trees set several heavy crops each year with very pleasant, sweet, lemonade-like flavor.
Lemon	Ujukitsu	to high 20's	Called the 'lemonade fruit', this lemon-orange cross ripens to a bright yellow with a pear-shaped form that's quite large. The fruit is amazingly sweet and juicy with a thick rind that peels easily. Slower growing than most lemon trees, yet when it reaches two or more feet it will flower and fruit with great regularity. Springtime brings a flush of fragrant blooms.
Lemon	Variegated Pink	to high 20's	Vigorous, open-growing tree with green/yellow/white variegation. Very attractive landscape plant. Fruit often ribbed and slightly smaller than Eureka. Young fruit is variegated yellow and pink, gradually fading to yellow. Interior flesh is light pink.
Lime	Kaffir	to high 20's	Grown for its unique aromatic leaves used in Asian and Thai cooking. Tree is thorny with 'double' leaves. Very rough, small, bumpy green fruit. Aromatic and astringent leaves can be used fresh, dry or stored in the freezer.
Lime	Persian		A medium-sized nearly thornless evergreen shrub prized for its oval fruit 2-3 inches across with a juicy light greenish-yellow seedless pulp. Grows up to 15 – 20 ft. tall and wide. A full-sun lover. Can be harvested 8 to 12 times a year – once a month in winter but 70% of the crop matures from May to fall. With peak period from July to September.
Lime	Persian (Dwarf)		Grows up to 6' – 8' x 6' – 8'. Excellent container plant.
Lime	Palestinian Sweet	to high 20's	A unique, yellow lime from the Middle East. Palestine Sweet Lime features beautiful, large, round, bright yellow fruit with very low acid juice which has a more subtle flavor than regular lime varieties. Popular in Asian and Middle Eastern dishes, it also makes a refreshing drink and the peel is grated and used for seasoning. One of the hardiest limes. 10-15' at maturity
Mandarin	Honey	to low 20's	Extremely sweet and juicy. Virtually seed free and thin skinned. Easy to peel. Flavor is reminiscent of honey with the warmth of cinnamon. Tree can be kept small to moderately sized. Produces fragrant, tiny white flower blossoms.
Mandarin	Kishu Seedless	to low 20's	Small to medium-sized tree with dwarfing characteristics. Fruit is small to medium size, with a thin, bright orange, easy-to-peel rind. Sweet, juicy, mild flavored and seedless. Ripens November through December and holds well on the tree into January.
Mandarin	Page	to low 20's	A cross between the Minneola tangelo and the Clementine mandarin. The round fruit is a deep orange, sweet and juicy, with numerous seeds. The rind is also deep reddish orange which is thin but easy to peel. The shiny, dark green leathery leaves compliment the abundance of early ripening small orange fruit. This is an excellent container plant because it is easily pruned to any size.

Citrus Fruit Trees (Continued)

Fruit	Variety	Cold Hardy	Description
Orange	Navel	to mid-20's	Medium to large, round-headed tree with deep green foliage. Fruit is large, with moderately thick rind. Rich flavor, with nicely balanced sugar and acid. Very juicy and seedless. Moderately easy to peel and separate into segments. Ripens early to mid-November and holds well on the tree until end of January.
Orange	Republic of Texas	to low 20's	Documented back to 1847 near Angleton, Texas. Medium to large round orange. Very flavorful. Ugly fruit. Very cold tolerant. A great, sweet orange that everyone should grow. Ripens November through December.
Orange	Vaniglia Sanguigo Vanilla Blood or Mango Orange	to low 20's	A pink-fleshed, acid-less sweet orange that grows up to 15' in height. More commonly known as the Vanilla blood orange and also known as the Mango orange, Vaniglia Sanguigno oranges are not a true blood orange as they get their coloring from the natural pigment lycopene and not anthocyanin, making it devoid of the vibrant red-purple flesh characteristic of other blood oranges. The medium-thick rind is smooth with a moderately pebbled appearance and has a unique pink-orange hue. Mature height 12' to 15'.
Orange	Washington Navel	to mid-20's	Easily peeled, seedless fruit is produced by this medium-sized tree. Fragrant flowers in spring and handsome foliage year-round. Famous for its winter fruits. Holds well on the tree.
Satsuma	Owari	to low 20's	The original satsuma. Very good flavor, great production. Has 0–6 seeds per fruit. As maturity passes, the neck increases in size. The rind roughens and loosens. Tree moderately vigorous but slow-growing; medium-small, spreading and drooping, very productive. Ripens late November.
Satsuma	Owari Frost	to low 20's	Most common of the many Satsumas. Very good flavor; great production. Virtually seedless. As maturity passes, the neck increases in size. The rind roughens and loosens. Tree moderately vigorous but slow growing. Medium-small, spreading and drooping. Very productive. Ripens late November.
Tangelo	Orlando	to mid-20's	One of the most cold tolerant of the tangelos. Tangelos are a cross between Oranges and Grapefruit. They have the same sugary sweetness as oranges, and when fully ripe, peel as easy as a tangerine. Fruit has a sprightly sweet flavor and is good fresh, as well as for juicing with other varieties of oranges. Fruit ripens November to January.
Tangelo	Pearl	to high 20's	A cross of grapefruit and mandarin orange. Features willow-like foliage and sweet, grapefruit like flavor. Bearing fruit 1 to 2 years from planting. Tree reaches a height between 4 to 5 feet. Fruit ripens from November to January.
Tangerine	Dancy	to low 30's	First cultivated in Florida in 1867. Has sweet, red/orange flesh. Lower level of acidity than oranges. Thin rind is easy to peel and the slices are easy to pull apart without making a mess. Flourishes in the ground and in containers. Ripens in December, giving it the nickname of the "Christmas Tangerine."
Tangerine	Sunburst	to mid-20's	A cross between a Robinson and an Osceola. The fruit is as pleasing to the eye as to the palate. They have a thin, smooth skin which make them easy to peel and enjoy. The flesh is a deep orange color and they contain some seeds. The trees have dark-green foliage, are moderately vigorous, thornless, up-right, with a spreading shape.

What are the Differences between Citrus Varieties?

- **Oranges:** Have a thick skin, are round in shape, and are the common sweet orange. Some types of oranges are called “navels” due to the belly button-like area on the ends of them.

- **Blood Oranges**: A variety of the sweet orange. Red coloring is due to the high anthocyanin content.

- **Mandarins:** A type of orange and the category that Tangerines, Clementines, and Satsumas fall into. They are generally smaller and sweeter than oranges and a little flatter in shape. They have a thinner, looser skin that makes them easier to peel.

- **Satsuma Mandarins:** A specific type of mandarin orange, originating in Japan over 700 years ago. They are a lighter orange, sweet, juicy, and seedless. They are also the easiest variety to peel. The most tender, easily damaged of mandarins, Satsuma mandarins are harder to find fresh in stores.

- **Clementines:** The smallest type of mandarin orange. They are super sweet, seedless, and have red- orange skins that are smooth and shiny. The mandarins you see in grocery stores called *Cuties* and *Sweeties* are Clementines. They are easier to peel than Tangerines, but not as easy as Satsumas.

- **Tangerines:** A specific type of mandarin orange. They are bright orange in color, with slightly tougher skins and a flavor a little less sweet and a bit more tart than an orange. Tangerines have slightly softer skins than oranges. The advantage of the soft skins is that tangerines are easy to peel.

- **Tangelos:** A cross between a mandarin orange and a pummelo or grapefruit.

Non-Citrus Fruit Trees

Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours	Description

Apple	Anna	200	Large crops. Sweet and crisp. Stores two months. Self-fruitful, but better production if pollinated by Dorsett Golden. Low-chilling yellow apple with a slight red blush. Ripens late June, softens fast and should be handled carefully. Suggested as pollinator for Dorsett Golden.
Apple	Ein Sheimer	100	Heavy-bearing, very low chilling requirement. Sweet, yellow apples in early summer. Excellent pollinizer for Anna. Self-fruitful.
Apple	Fuji	200-400	Flowers in mid to late spring and produces fruit that ripens in October. Perfect for the backyard garden, because they are adaptable to a wide variety of soil conditions, like partial to full sun. Smaller than other apple varieties, growing to a mature height of 10-15 feet, and a width of up to 10 feet.
Apple	Golden Dorsett	100	Large, firm, golden delicious type. Very low chill, yellow apple. Picked with a pink slight blush. Flavor is sweet. Fruit is firm and will store several weeks in the refrigerator. Bloom period overlaps with Anna and the two varieties planted together provide good cross-pollination. Ripens mid- to late June.
Apricot	Katy	300-400	
Loquat	Japanese Plum	n/a	A distant relative of apples and pears. Blooms in early winter. Large clusters of small, fuzzy, yellow fruit are found from February through March. Fruit is sweet and juicy. Can be eaten fresh or made into preserves. Ideal for small yards as they only grow to 25 feet. They have large, dark green leaves and naturally form a spreading umbrella shape.
Nectarine	Arctic Star	300	Earliest to ripen of the white fleshed nectarines. Low in acid, super sweet with no tartness. Semi-freestone, snow white flesh with beautiful dark red skin. Rave reviews in trial tastings. Ripens mid to late June. Self-fruitful.
Nectarine	Panamint	100-200	Panamint Nectarines are juicy and full of excellent flavor! These are the perfect trees for any low-chill fruit orchard. They have been a long-time favorite in warm winter climates. They feature attractive green, glossy leaves and aromatic, red-skinned fruit that add to its charm. Typically bloom in late February or early March and ripen in June or the first part of July.
Nectarine	Spice Zee	300	This white nectarine (one-eighth plum) is unforgettable for its unique skin color and amazing flavor. Has meaty, white freestone flesh with a spicy-sweet flavor that yields to a tangy aftertaste reminiscent of plum. Smooth, crack-resistant skin has a nearly full maroon blush with a small amount of mottling. Very productive.
Nectarine	Sun Red	200-300	A small to medium sized nectarine. Bright red skin, yellow flesh. Firm and semi-freestone. Early harvest.

Non-Citrus Fruit Trees

Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours	Fruit

Peach	Eva's Pride	100-200	Delicious, fine flavored large peach. The yellow fleshed freestone peach has a unique red mottle to its interior. Self-fruitful and a heavy producer, with harvest season beginning in late May through late June.
Peach	May Pride	175-200	Very early ripening peach for warmer climates. Ripens in May. Delicious and sweet. Produces beautiful pink blossoms.
Peach	Mid Pride	175-200	Very early-ripening, freestone peach for warm winter climates. Ripens in May. Sweet and tangy fruit. Very large for such an early peach. Large, showy pink blossoms. Self-fruitful.
Peach	Rio Grande	450	A medium to large freestone peach with red blush on yellow skin. Self-fertile. Tree has a hardiness in the mid-10s. Can grow to a height 15 to 30 feet. Fruit ripens from May to June.
Pear	Acres Home	300-350	Has naturally spreading shape. Fruit is very large and traditionally pear shaped with red blush on exposed side. Bears heavily each year. Great landscape tree. Ripens in August.
Pear	Southern King	300-350	A high quality traditional pear of unknown parentage. Shows resistance to fire blight. Good for fresh eating or canning. Self-fruitful.
Persimmon	Giant Fuyu	200	Larger, not as flat as Fuyu. Crunchy when ripe like Fuyu. Sweet, flavorful, non astringent. Easy to grow, cool or hot climates. Self-fruitful. Harvest mid October to mid November.
Persimmon	Saijo	200	Japanese variety. Compact tree bears abundant crops of conical-shaped orange-red fruit. Great for fresh eating and drying. Self-fertile. Hardiness is 0 degrees farenheght. Tree can grow up to 10 to 12 feet tall. Fruit ripens in October.
Plum	Burgundy	250-350	Medium sized, reddish, purple-colored fruit has a deep red, mellow, sweet flesh. The Burgundy Plum tree is self-fertile. Fruit ripens in early July, but keeps well on the tree until mid-August.
Plum	Methley	250	A deep red plum with red flesh. Medium sized. Mild flavor, excellent for fresh eating or jelly. Ripens early June. Self-fruitful. An excellent pollinator.
Pomegranate	Garnet Sash	150-200	Heavy producer. Slightly dwarf tree. Fruit has a sweet but tart juice. Self-Fruitful.
Pomegranate	Kandahar Early	150-200	A very old variety from Afghanistan that has red skin and arils. Ripens early, about Sept. 10th in central Texas. The arils are sweet with just a little tartness and the seed are of medium hardiness. Very good for fresh eating or juicing. Considered one of the best varieties from the old world.

Avocado

Fruit	Variety	Description

Avocado	Brazos Belle	Long medium-large purple-black fruit. Rich nutty flavor. Ripens from October - November. Hardy from 15 - 18 degrees F. 1 - 2 years to harvest. Grows from 20 - 25 feet.
Avocado	Don Juan	Medium sized fruit with speckled green-grown skin. Hardy to 14 degrees F. Grows from 20 to 25 feet.
Avocado	Joey	Small egg-shaped fruit with a dark purple skin and flavorful nutty flesh. Ripens from August to October. Hardy to 15 degrees F. 1 - 2 years to harvest. Grows to 25+ feet.
Avocado	Mexicola Grande	Produces a paper thin black skinned fruit that ripens in a summer and fall. Fruit has a nutty flavor. Heavy producer. Hardy to 17 degrees F. 1 -2 years to harvest. Grows to 25+ feet.

Fig Trees

Some fig varieties produce two crops a year. A *breba* is a fig that develops in the spring on the previous year's cane growth. In contrast, the main fig crop ripens in late summer or fall and develops on the current year's cane growth.

Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours	Description
Figs	Black	100	An heirloom variety that produces large fruits with a glossy black skin and deep red flesh. Two crops are produce - a smaller one in summer and a large harvest in fall. Very drought resistant. Tree can grow from 10 to 30 feet tall. Hardiness to 0 degrees. Bearing age is from 4 to 5 years after planting. Ripening time is in the summer and fall.
Figs	Celeste	100	Very productive, vigorously growing tree. Ripens early summer, before most other fig varieties. Fruits without pollination. The fruit is small and pear-shaped with ribbed sides. The color ranges from purple to brown, tinged with bronze. The pulp is white or amber colored. Very sweet with a rich, fresh flavor. Can reach 25 feet.
Fig	Italian Black	100	Jet black fruit with deep red pulp that is treasured for its flavor and reliability. Native to Italy. Great for preserves. Produces two crops per year, a breba and main crop. Ripens in July.
Fig	LSU Gold	100	A large yellow fig with light red to pink pulp. Because the fruit has an open eye when mature, it should be picked as soon as it reaches maturity because fruit spoilage may occur during ripening in high moisture periods. LSU Gold has good quality for eating fresh and preserving.
Fig	Little Ruby	100	Such a slow growing, dwarf fig tree that is a favorite for bonsai. Small, bite size, sweet, ruby red figs are tasty and attractive on the tree. Great container fig and very unique. Plant height only 2'-3'. Ripens early August.

Berries

***Blackberries**:*

Blackberries have roots and crowns that are perennial, meaning they will live many years. But the life cycle of the canes is just two years. A blackberry plant

has two types of canes: Primocanes and Floricanes.

Primocane means a new cane, or a cane in its first year. Whereas, a Floricane is a cane in its second year. Floricane-fruiting blackberries produce a crop of summer fruit once per year on second-year floricanes (**Natchez**). Primocane-fruiting berries produce two crops a year, one in summer (on the pimocanes) and one in the fall (on the floricanes). (**Prime Ark Freedom**).

There are two classifications of blueberries that will perform well in the Houston area: Southern Highbush (**A**) and Rabbiteye (**B**).

Southern Highbush varieties are generally self-fertile, but will be more productive if two or three varieties are planted in proximity. (**A**: **Emerald, Jewel, Rebel, Sunshine Blue**)

Rabbiteye varieties generally require a pollenizer. Plant two or more varieties to insure a crop.
(B: Climax, Pink Lemonade, Premier, Tifblue)

Southern Highbush cannot be counted on to pollenize Rabbiteye and vice versa.

Southern Highbush produce several weeks before Rabbiteye. The longest harvest can be obtained by planting two or more of each classification.

Southern Highbush plant varieties are generally smaller than Rabbiteye plant varieties.

Blueberries prefer acidic soils (pH 4.5 - 5.0). A near fail-safe way to grow blueberries in almost any soil is to incorporate peat moss into the planting medium. For planting directly in the ground, work up a planting area approximately 2½ feet in diameter and 1 foot deep for each plant. Remove 1/3 to 1/2 of the soil. Add an equal amount of pre-moistened peat moss and mix well. (One 4 cubic foot compressed bale will usually be sufficient for 4-5 plants.) For raised beds, mix equal volumes peat moss with bark (not cedar or redwood), compost or planting mix.

Blueberries will generally begin to produce the second year after planting, but will take 4 – 5 years to reach full production. Depending on the variety of plant, you will probably get 1–2 pints of blueberries the second year. The third year you might expect 2–3 quarts, and the fourth year you should get at least 1 gallon, perhaps more, depending on the size of the fruiting canopy.

Berries

Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours	Description
Mulberry	Dwarf	200	Produces sweet medium-sized blackberry like fruit. Berries are about half the size of traditional mulberries. May yield several crops per year. Performs well in pots. Self-fertile. Hardiness to -10 degrees. Bush can grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Ripening time occurs July to September.
Mulberry	Pakistan	400	Easy to grow, this abundant producer of sweet medium-sized fruit performs exceptionally well in a container, yielding several crops per year even during the first season. Very tolerant of heat, humidity, drought and poor soil. Ripens April through mid-summer.

Berries (continued)

Fruit	Variety	Chill-Hours	Description

Berry	Goji	600	Unique among fruits because they contain all essential amino acids They also have the highest concentration of protein of any fruit. They are loaded with vitamin C, contain more carotenoids than any other food, have twenty-one trace minerals, and are high in fiber. Boasting 15 times the amount of iron found in spinach, as well as calcium, zinc, selenium and many other important trace minerals, there is no doubt that the humble goji berry is a nutritional powerhouse. This amazing little superfruit also contains natural anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial and anti-fungal compounds. Their powerful antioxidant properties and polysaccharides help to boost the immune system.
Blackberry	Natchez	400 - 500	One of the first producers of the season. This semi-erect, thornless variety produces large, sweet berries each year. Fruit stores well for extended enjoyment. Summer-bearing floricanes. Ripens in early June. Trains well and grows freely along a fence or other supporting arbor.
Blackberry	Prime Ark Freedom	150	New release from University of Arkansas, this is the world's first thornless primocane-fruiting blackberry. Fruits very early in the season, and where the climate is suitable, fruits again in the fall. Has exceptional fruit size and flavor. Excellent disease resistance, great heat and humidity tolerance.
Blueberry	**(A)** Emerald (Southern Highbush)	250	A mid-season variety yielding abundant crops of the largest Southern Highbush berries with a mild, sweet flavor. Its rounded, spreading bush habit makes it a great landscape plant.
Blueberry	**(A)** Jewel (Southern Highbush)	200	This early to mid-season producer is a leading variety due to its exceptional growth, high yields, and large tangy fruit. Makes an excellent landscape plant.
Blueberry	**(A)** Rebel (Southern Highbush)	400	An early, very productive variety with large, medium blue fruit and impressive yields. Introduced by the University of Georgia in 2005/2006. Semi-spreading and very vigorous.
Blueberry	**(A)** Sunshine Blue (Southern Highbush)	150	Mid to late season producer with medium sized, good quality, firm berries. Foliage is slender and is considered a good ornamental. It's upright, compact habit and blue-green foliage that turns burgundy in fall makes this plant especially decorative in pots.
Blueberry	**(B)** Climax (Rabbiteye)	450	An early ripening berry that produces medium fruit with a sweet flavor. Outstanding variety for harvesting a large quantity of berries. Growth is upright with intense green foliage.
Blueberry	**(B)** Pink Lemonade (Rabbiteye)	200	A pink blueberry! This early to mid-season sweet treat is a delight to both the eye and the palate. The delicious berries add sweetness and delectable color to desserts. Bred by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, this beautiful fruiting shrub serves as an attractive ornamental with white-pink flowers in spring and crisp red-orange foliage in autumn.
Blueberry	**(B)** Premier (Rabbiteye)	550	An early to mid-season producer with large fruit that possesses excellent flavor. Very highly productive. Plant grows upright with good foliage.
Blueberry	**(B)** Tifblue (Rabbiteye)	650	A mid-season ripening plant with medium to large berries. An upright, vigorous grower. Leaves turn red in the fall making it a good ornamental plant.

Chill Hours Average

Everyone who is interested in growing their own fruit will eventually be faced with the issue of “chill hours”, or chill units (CU) – the terms are interchangeable.

How to determine your Chill Hours Average

There is an ongoing debate about (CU) definitions and which model to use. We are going to leave that debate to others and use one of the oldest and most commonly accepted models to determine total average chill hours in our area:

A Chill Unit is an hour of air temperature between 32ºF and 45ºF, minus all hours above 60ºF.

It is generally accepted that temperatures below 32ºF do *not* contribute to CUs and that temperatures above 60ºF *detract* from CUs. Therefore an hour is subtracted for every hour above 60º F and hours below 32º F are not counted.

The total number of CUs accumulated in an area during an average winter determines the *Chill Hours Average* for that area. Chill Hours do not have to be continuous. They are an accumulation of hours within these temperatures.

Some averages in our area:

Gulf & Bay Area	≤300
Hobby Area	≤300
Inner City	≤300
Pasadena-South Bay	350 – 450
Harris County (other than above)	400 – 600
Fort Bend County	400 – 600
Cypress-Bear Creek	≤600
Counties north of Harris	600 – 900

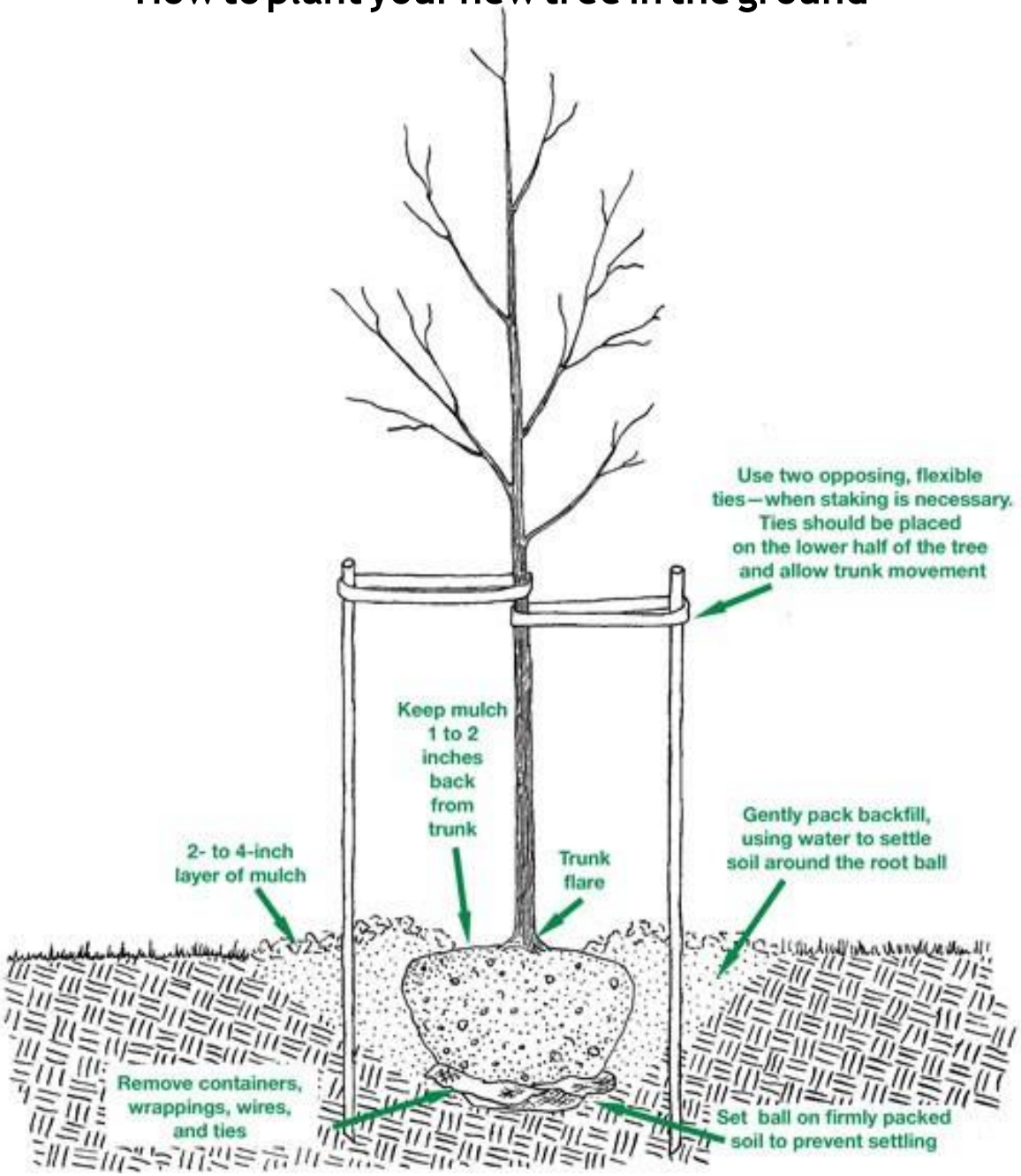
Finding out how many chill units you have accumulated

While the above chart gives you a guideline to averages, chill units can vary from year to year. Some local weather stations track and report chill. This website assists you getting a closer estimate of the chill hours you have actually accumulated in a given season: *getchill.net.*

There is a two-step process. First, follow the *getchill.net* link to WunderMap and find a weather station closest to you. Click on that station, and find the station ID. Copy that ID number, go back to Get Chill, type or drop the station ID into the box, and click “calculate chill”. In a few seconds of searching, you will get the current number for that station. Not all stations record chill. You may have to repeat this for other stations in your area.

The above chill hour information is from The Garden Academy, complements of the owner, Angela Chandler. Among her long list of accomplishments, she is a Harris County Master Gardener, Precinct 2, Retired Status. For additional information regarding chill hours, and to read more about The Garden Academy and Angela Chandler, please go to TheGardenAcademy.com.

How to plant your new tree in the ground



Plant where your fruit trees will receive at least six hours of sun a day during the growing season.

Sun should not be blocked by buildings, fences or other obstacles.

Plant at least three feet from sidewalks and driveways and eight feet away from buildings, as roots will spread wider than the tree crown.

Allow ten to fifteen feet of space between fruit tree

Dig the hole a little deeper than the root is tall — and make it wide enough to accommodate the longest roots without bending.

Loosen the sides of the hole. Roots sometimes do not readily penetrate a slick interface.

Backfill with native or slightly amended soil until the bottom of the hole is at the right planting depth for the tree.

Prune off any broken, rotted or twisted roots, making a clean cut. Use a clean and sanitized pruning shear.

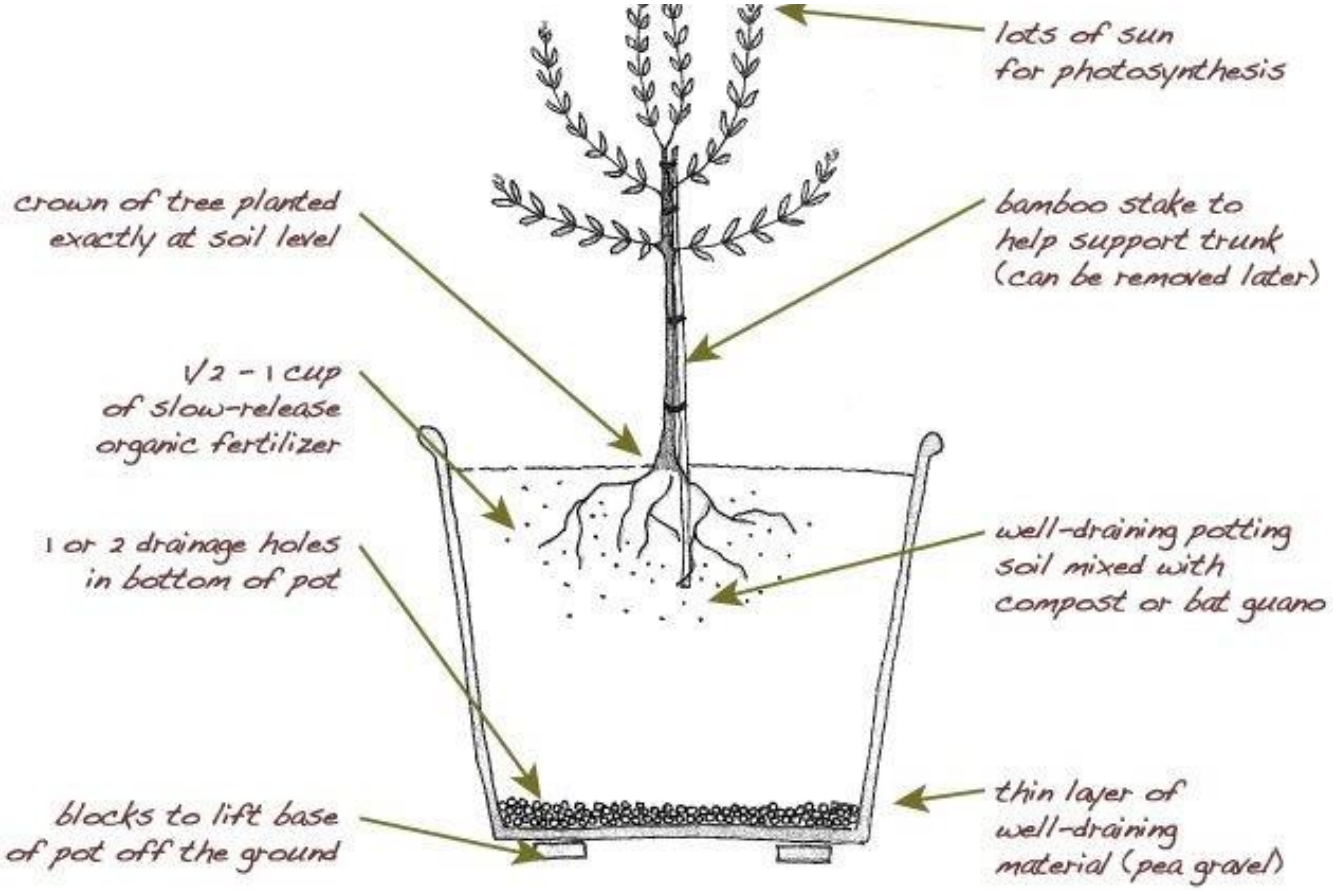
Position the tree, spread the roots and refill the hole, tamping the soil around the roots as you go.

If planting in fast-draining soil, water thoroughly in order to finish settling the soil around the roots. In slower-draining soils, water a little at a time - over several days if necessary.

Mulch a Volcano

Build a watering ring (Volcano) atop the ground around the tree, about 2 to 4 inches high and 6 to 8 inches thick. The ring should be slightly wider than the planting hole. If adequate soil isn't left over from planting, borrow some from the garden. Fill the water basin with water. When the water soaks in, it may be necessary to add a little soil to the holes made as the soil settled around the root system.

How to plant your new tree in a container



How to care for your tree the first couple years

1. Once your trees are planted, there will be some maintenance required. The amount will depend on what kind of trees you have planted. Watering, of course, will be the most important task. Mulching will help to retain soil moisture and reduce water needs. Fertilizing with a good organic fruit tree food is also recommended. Follow the directions on the package for application amount and frequency. Most fruit trees will require some pruning, if only to remove any dead or damaged wood. Since pruning differs with each type of fruit tree, we strongly recommend researching the type of pruning to assist you in making the most out of each tree.

Water young fruit tree once every other week. Most fruit trees require that you apply enough water to moisten the soil to a depth of 3 to 4 feet. This is the depth at which most fruit trees extend their roots.

2. Do not apply fertilizer until the tree begins new growth after planting. Fertilize monthly through October. Scatter fertilizer on the ground at least a foot from the tree trunk and promptly water it in thoroughly. Nitrogen is usually the only fertilizer element required in most Texas soils, but additional elements should not do any harm. Consult your local county Extension agent. Available fertilizers may vary in terms of the percentage of nitrogen, but the following is a general rule regarding the quantity to apply:

   Amount of fertilizer per tree, applied monthly, February-October.

   Nitrogen Content: 8-13% First year 1 cup Second year 2 cups Third year 4 cups

   Nitrogen Content: 17-21% First year ½ cup Second year 1 cup Third year 2 cups

3. Keep your young fruit tree pest- and disease-free using preventive orchard care. Weed regularly, because weeds often harbor pests and disease while stealing soil nutrients and water. Additionally, always pickup and discard any fallen fruit, rake and remove fallen weeds often, and trim off any dead branches as those often attract rot-related diseases.

4. Treat the fruit tree if pests or disease occur. There are dozens of such potential problems, depending on your region and the type of fruit you have. In most cases, a standard 50 percent concentration copper spray, available in most garden stores and nurseries, resolves most common fruit tree diseases. Meanwhile, insecticidal soap treats most common pests like aphids and mites. Apply such products according to their manufacturer-specific guidelines, as toxicity varies widely by product.

How to protect young fruit trees from frost and cold spells

There are two types of protection for your young fruit trees Passive and Active.

Passive protection

Passive frost protection can minimize risk, decrease the probability or severity of frosts and freezes, or cause the plant to be less susceptible to cold injury. These practices include site selection, variety selection and multiple cultural practices.

The best time to guard your fruit tree from frost is before it is planted, and proper site selection is the best and most effective passive risk-avoidance strategy, use wind breaks, planting on south & east sides of a building, avoid hill tops or deep valleys. Avoid planting at the bottom of a slope — where frost accumulates — or on cold hilltops. Good site selection for frost protection includes good air movement.

Active protection

Active frost protection is getting more attention now with greater numbers of people planting and enjoying growing fruit trees. Active frost protection comes in three basics; the addition of heat, the mixing of warmer air from the inversion layer under radiation frost conditions, or the conservation of heat from the plant.

You can take several simple steps to reduce the risk of frost damage to buds, blossoms and fruit without using heaters, commercial wind machines or overhead sprinklers. If possible, choose fruit varieties less susceptible to frost damage in order to find varieties that bud and bloom later, when frost is less likely to occur. When this is not an acceptable factor like with certain citrus trees other remedies may be necessary.

For existing fruit trees, put off pruning until winter but before approximately February 15th around Harris County. If frost is in the forecast when trees are in bloom and the soil has been dry, water the soil a day or two beforehand to a depth of 1 foot (wet soils radiate more heat than dry soils do). To trap extra warmth, cover the wet soil around the bases of the trees with clear plastic until the danger of frost has passed. Bare soil — or soil covered with clear plastic — stores and radiates more warmth. Be certain to also wrap the base of the trunk up to and slightly above the root graft.

Frost blankets can provide frost protection for fruit trees and small fruits. When you place frost blankets around tree trunks, be sure to anchor them on the ground to trap the soil's radiant heat.

The biggest danger comes in the late winter/ early spring when the tree starts to break dormancy. The young leaf buds and shoot growth can be damaged by extreme cold, a late frost can mean a harvest-less year for a tree in bloom. Unfortunately, there is no cure for frost damage; a tree affected during its spring growth and bloom will have to wait until the next year to fruit. Prevention is key to protecting your tree from frost damage.

Know what your fruit tree cold hardiness is before planting and choosing. The first step to preventing frost damage is to select a variety of tree that is cold hardy and has the correct chill hours for your climate. This will reduce or, if you're lucky, eliminate the need to take further steps to protect your tree in the spring.

If your fruit trees are damaged by a late frost, you won't necessarily lose your harvest for the year. Apples, pears and peaches can lose up to 90% of their flower buds without a decrease in harvest.

If temperatures are expected to drop too low once your tree begins budding or blooming, or if sleet or snow is predicted, it's time to take action. If your tree is small enough, you can wrap it in frost blanket bags for the duration of the cold snap. Decorating with mini Christmas lights or C-9 or C-7 Christmas lights will add significant warmth around the tree. On especially colder nights and longer periods of deep chill light and cover with a canvas or large tarp. Uncover when temperatures reach near freezing or slightly above.

Using a large garbage can and putting can over your young and smaller citrus tree the first year and putting three 5-gallon buckets next to the trunk the second year to support the same garbage can because the tree was taller than the garbage can. After that, the tree was on its own.

Heavy frosts during or just after blooming can kill young fruits. In winter, or at any other time of year, if you expect severe frost for the night, cover the fruit trees to prevent damage. Trees that are only one to two years old are especially vulnerable to frost damage and benefit the most from covering

If you expect a long, cold spell, covering fruit trees every night can become tedious. An alternative to covering is to build a wooden framework covered in shade cloth, which protects trees against winter wind and helps keep the heat from the earth in place. Surrounding fruit trees with 5-gallon plastic pails of water also helps harness the heat to protect fruit trees from frost damage. These methods mimic the conditions that protect fruit trees when they are beneath building overhangs or near swimming pools or other bodies of water.

Why compost and rose soil mix

Composting is nature's way of recycling. It is a natural process of breaking down organic matter and turning it back into a rich nourishing substance. With this comes a lot of nutrition and benefits for your landscape and garden. Microorganisms produce a rich earthy substance called humus that is the key component in producing fine compost. Though most people think that compost is a fertilizer, it is a soil amendment. Fertilizers add nutrients to soil; while amendments improve the soil so that plants can make use of those nutrients. A simple way to distinguish the two is to remember that compost feeds the soil and fertilizer feeds the plant.

Why DS (Double Screened)?

DS is made from leaf mold, wood, vegetative debris. The raw materials are ground up and piles made by folding fruits and veggies into the piles. The juices from the fruits and veggie keep the compost with an optimum moisture content during the composting process. In addition, we also populate the piles with a microbe pack that allows for better composting. The piles then are turned and once the pile is mature and ready for processing, we screen a 1st batch with a 3/8" screen. How can you use our Compost DS?

Our compost DS is probably one of the finest fungal compost products you will see anywhere in the US. It's perfect for top dressing, amending, tilling, mulching, spot treating and as a general use compost.

Compost Tip:

Spread about a half-inch to an inch of compost around your trees, shrubs, and/or your lawn, and in your annuals and vegetable gardens. In established gardens, spread the compost on top of the soil, where it will eventually seep into the ground below; or you can lightly fork it over. This can help improve the first 6–10 inches.

In a nutshell all composting is, is just nature's way of recycling. It is a natural process of breaking down organic matter and turning it back into a rich nourishing substance. With this comes a lot of nutrition and benefits for your landscaping and gardening. Microorganisms produce a rich earthy substance called humus that is the key component in producing compost. Though most people think that compost is a fertilizer, it is actually a soil amendment. Fertilizers add nutrients to soil; while amendments improve the soil so that plants can make use of those

nutrients. A simple way to distinguish the two is to remember that compost feeds the soil and fertilizer feeds the plant.

Rose Soil Mix, it's not just for roses

Comprised of Composted Fines, Large Grain Angular Sand, Composted Pine Bark, traces of green sand and sulfur soil. This blend is made in Texas and is widely used for color, roses, azaleas, acid loving plants, fruit and veggies.

1. Why choose Rose Mix: loosens soil with organic materials, adds air, and allows water to easily reach roots. Rose mix is one of the best choices of soil for as this soil includes all these main elements and 50 percent of air, it is a perfect soil addition to raised beds, containers and when amending existing clay heavy soils. Rose Mix contains inorganic material such as sand, clay, and silt and organic materials this porous soil absorbs water adequately and quickly.
2. Maintaining the pH: Maintaining the pH of soil is equally important. The optimum pH to grow many vegetables and fruit trees is 6.5. If the soil pH is too alkaline or acidic, it can affect the growth. If you notice any foliage coloration or change in the plant growth, it could be because of the soil pH level.
3. Enriching the soil: Use peat moss to enrich the loamy soil if it contains more clay. Mix in organic compost, peat moss, dried leaf mold, and manure to amend the soil. If you are using a pot, then add the organic matter to the bottom before planting.
4. Keeping the soil healthy: The role of micro-organisms in the soil is very important. They keep the soil condition healthy by breaking down the organic materials and releasing nitrogen. You can help keep the soil microbes happy, by adding in alfalfa meal, decomposed organic matter, compost, kelp meal or fish emulsion.. These ingredients will provide nitrogen, phosphorus, amino acids, potassium, and necessary vitamins to the micro-organism population in the soil.

Top 10 Compost Reasons

- Supply nutrients for plants by providing surfaces where nutrients can be held in reserve in the soil
- Reduces the need for chemical fertilizers.
- Facilitate better drainage by loosening soil structure
- Use less water; Store water in the soil
- Help increase air drainage
- Increase the activity and numbers of soil microorganisms
- Encourage earthworms
- Enhances the ability of vegetables to stand up to common diseases and may improve their flavor and nutrition
- Compost can benefit year-round
- Helps balance the pH of your soil

Top 10 Soil Mix reasons

- Improved plant establishment and growth.
- Dramatically expand access to moisture and nutrients from the soil.
- Increased nutrient and water uptake.
- Increases efficiency of water use.
- Drought tolerance.
- Improved disease resistance.
- Assists in weed suppression.
- Improves soil structure and stability.
- Improves root growth.
- More blossoms and enhances nutritional value

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION

Soil, Water and Forage Testing Laboratory
Department of Soil and Crop Sciences
Texas AgriLife Extension Service

D-494B

SU 19B

Urban and Homeowner Soil Sample Information Form

Please submit this completed form and payment with samples. Mark each sample bag with your sample identification and ensure that It corresponds with the sample identification written on this form. *See sampling and mailing instructions on the back of this form.
(PLEASE DO NOT SEND CASH)

SUBMITTAL AND INVOICE INFORMATION: This information will be used for all official invoicing and communication. **Sheet___of ____**

Name_____ County where sampled _____

Mailing Address _____ Phone_____

City_____State_____Zip _____ Email* _____

CLIENT NAME: Client name will only be included with information above on result reports.

Name _____

Lab Use only

Payment Required (DO NOT SEND CASH)
☐ Check/ Money Order (keep your M.O. receipt)
☐ Extension of Credit-Bill, AG-257 submitted (page 3)
☐ Send Invoice/payment - Aggie Marketplace email address required.

Amount Paid $_____
Make Checks Payable to: **Soil Testing Laboratory**
This change in payment policy was required to meet State of Texas requirements for extension of credit. If enclosed payment is insufficient, by submission of this form, I agree to make payment for the testing services selected herein and provided upon receipt of invoice from AgriLife Extension.

SAMPLE INFORMATION (Required) (see options listed below)

Laboratory # For Lab Use)	My Sample ID	Square feet of sampled area	Last Time Fertilized	I previously used fertilizers/organics	I am growing (see below*)	Requested Analyses
Example	Front Yard	2000	5/30/14	5 lbs 21-0-5 per 1000 sqft	F	Select only one box
						☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5 ☐6 ☐7 ☐8 ☐9 ☐10 ☐11 ☐12
						☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5 ☐6 ☐7 ☐8 ☐9 ☐10 ☐11 ☐12

***A $2.00 mail fee will be charged for all invoice and sample results mailed via USPS. Results and invoice can be emailed in PDF form for free.** ☐email results ☐Charge $2 for mailing

We strongly suggest emailing the laboratory at soiltesting@tamu.edu prior to shipping your samples. This will provide the laboratory a valid email address for returning your results and invoice. Bounced emails will be billed $2 and a hardcopy will be mailed to the address listed above.

Annual, Flowers and Gardens
A. Azaleas and Camelias
B. Roses
C. Annuals
D. Vegetable Garden
E. Other

Turfgrass
F. Common Bermudagrass
G. Hybrid Bermudagrass
H. St. Augustinegrass
I. Centipedegrass
J. Buffalograss
K. Tall Fescue
L. Kentucky Bluegrass

Trees and Woody Ornamentals
M. Pecan trees
N. Fruit trees
O. Shrubs and Ornamentals
P. Shade trees
Q. Other trees

1. Routine Analysis (R) (1) — **$12 per sample**
(pH, NO_3-N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Na, S and Conductivity)
(This test is a base test for basic fertilizer recommendations.)

2. R + Micronutrients (Micro) (2) — **$19 per sample**
(Adds Zn, Fe, Cu, and Mn to test 1.)

3. R + Micro + Boron (B) (3) — **$26 per sample**
(Includes Test 2 plus boron)
(Recommended for individuals applying compost and manures.)

4. R + Detailed Salinity (4) — **$34 per sample**
(Includes Test 1 plus detailed salinity analysis)
(Recommended for individuals using lower quality irrigation water.)

5. R + Micro + Detailed Salinity (5) — **$41 per sample**
(Includes Test 2 plus detailed salinity analysis)

6. Routine Analysis + Organic Matter (8) — **$32 per sample**
(Includes Test 1 plus organic matter analysis)

7. R + Micro + Organic Matter (10) — **$39 per sample**
(Includes Test 2 plus organic matter analysis)

8. R + Micro + B + Organic Matter (13) — **$46 per sample**
(Includes Test 3 plus organic matter analysis)

9. R + Texture (determines % sand, silt, and clay)(7) — **$32 per sample**
(Includes Test 1 plus textural analysis)

10. R + Micro + Texture (11) — **$39 per sample**
(Includes Test 2 plus textural analysis)

11. R + Micro + B + Organic Matter + Detailed Salinity(14) — **$68 per sample**
(Includes Test 8 plus detailed salinity)

12. R + Micro + B + Org. Matter + Detailed Sal. + Texture (15) — **$88 per sample**
(Includes Test 8 plus textural analysis and detailed salinity and provides the most comprehensive data needed for troubleshooting most plant/soil growing issues {does not address pathogen, pesticide or hydrocarbon issues}).

Hardcopy mailed to address listed above — **$2 per invoice**

Pricing valid until 12-31-2019.

The latest form can be downloaded at the laboratory's website: soiltesting.tamu.edu

Form S4-0119

TAKING A SOIL SAMPLE FOR FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS

Where to sample

• A soil sample should represent a given area of your lawn or garden that is treated or used similarly (for example, front yard, back yard, planting bed, garden and etc.).

• Sample areas separately if you observe distinct differences in slope, soil texture (for example sandy areas verses clayey) or water drainage.

• The laboratory does not provide analyses for heavy metals, microbial communities, pesticides or other non-traditional plant-nutrient management uses.

Collecting a soil sample

• Using a trowel or similar tool, scrape away any non-decomposed plant tissue and materials.

• Next, cut a core or divot 6 inches deep into the soil and place soil in a clean plastic container. Repeat this step 8 to 10 times in the lawn or garden which is being considered for testing.

• Mix all collected soil thoroughly, removing any roots or other visible plant materials and place 2-3 cups of soil in a quart-sized re-sealable heavy gauge plastic bag. Air-dry soil if sample feels wet to the touch.

• Label the bag with a permanent marker, clearly identifying each bag with a simple sample ID matching those used on the front side of this.

Mailing your soil sample

• Complete the information form on the front page (this information is required for you to receive fertilizer recommendations that are based on your soil test results). Incomplete information (e.g., lack of name, address, crop information and etc.) may result in delay of testing or receipt of results.

• Please include payment with the sample. Please note that the price is per sample. Send check or money order made out to Soil Testing Laboratory. DO NOT SEND CASH.

• Credit card payment information through Aggie Marketplace can be viewed at the laboratory's website. http://soiltesting.tamu.edu

• Place the plastic sample bag, completed submittal form, and your check or money order for the appropriate fees in a box or padded envelope and send to: United States Postal Service Other Couriers (FedEx, UPS and etc.)

United States Postal Service	**Other Couriers (FedEx, UPS and etc.)**
Soil, Water and Forage Testing Laboratory **2478 TAMU** **College Station, TX 77843-2478**	**Soil, Water and Forage Testing Laboratory** **2610 F&B Road** **College Station, TX 77845** **Phone: (979) 845-4816**
Website: soiltesting.tamu.edu	**Email: soiltesting@tamu.edu**