FAVORITE FRUIT TREES FOR SAN DIEGO

By Tom Del Hotal

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

Deciduous fruit trees often require a winter dormancy period where temperatures fall between 32 and 45 degrees F. in order to grow, flower and fruit properly. Varieties differ in the number of hours they require at these temperatures to overcome dormancy. The fruit trees listed under **Column A** have the lowest chilling requirements (0 - 300 hours) and should perform well in most areas of San Diego. The fruit trees listed under **Column B** have higher chilling requirements (300 - 500 hours) and may not perform well in areas of very low chill (less than 250-300 hours).

Column A		Column B	COMMENTS	
		APPLES		
Anna Dorsett Golden Winter Banana Winter Pearmain	Beverly Hills Pettingill	Fuji Gordon Granny Smith Mutsu Pink Lady APRICOTS	Prune to central leader or modified central leader shape. Dormant spray to control dormant diseases & overwintering insects. Some varieties require pollinizers.	
EarliGold Gold Kist	Floragold	Autumn Royal Katy Royal (Bleinheim)	Prune to open vase or modified open vase shape. Fruit is produced on short lived fruiting spurs. Dormant spray to control dormant diseases & overwintering insects. Do not dormant spray with lime-sulfur (calcium polysulfide) dormant sprays.	
		CHERRIES	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Minnie Royal Royal Lee			Two new sweet cherries that reportedly have lower chill requirements than most sweet cherries, 250 chill hours or less. Need both for cross pollination. Prune to open vase or modified open vase shape. Excellent fruit.	
	FIGS			
Black Madeira Brown Turkey Conadria Ital King (Desert King) Osborne Prolific White Genoa	Black Mission Celeste ian Everbearing) Panache*		*Not good for cool coastal areas. Needs long, hot summer temperatures to ripen.	

Column A		Column B	COMMENTS
		JUJUBE	
Chico GA-866 Sherwood	Coco Lang Sugarcane		Extremely hardy. No pests or diseases. Drought tolerant.
		NECTARIN!	ES
Arctic Star Double Delight Panamint	Desert Delight Gulf Pride Snow Queen	Arctic Glo	Prune to open vase or modified open vase shape. Fruit borne on last years wood. Dormant spray to control dormant diseases & overwintering insects.
		PEACHES	<u> </u>
August Pride Desert Gold Earligrande May Pride Red Baron Springtime Ventura	Bonita Donut Flordaprince Mid Pride Scarlet Robe Tropic Snow	Babcock Earlitreat	Prune to open vase or modified open vase shape. Fruit borne on last years wood. Dormant spray to control dormant diseases & overwintering insects.
		MULBERRI	ES
Morus nigra Kaester Persian Morus alba & Hybrids Illinois Everbearing Pakistani Phil's White Sullivan			Roots are very invasive. Prune to control size. Morus nigra are smaller trees and produce fruit which have a more balanced sugar-to-acid flavor
	~ W111 W11	PEARS	
Daisui Li EURO Flordahome	SIAN Shin Li OPEAN Hood BRID Kieffer Orient	ASIAN 20th Century Shinseiki Tsu Li Ya Li EUROPEAN Comice	Prune to central leader or modified central leader shape. Many varieties require pollinizers. All except Hybrid Pear varieties are highly susceptible to fireblight.
1.1011101	Onent	PERSIMMO	N .
Fuyu * Giant Fuyu* Hachiya			*These varieties are non-astringent and can be eaten firm or soft. Wood is very brittle, prune for structural strength.

Column A	Column B	COMMENTS
	PLUMS	
Beauty Burgundy European Green Gage Hollywood Late Santa Rosa Methley Santa Rosa Weeping Santa Rosa	Elephant Heart Kelsy Mariposa Satsuma Shiro INTERSPECIFIC PLU	Prune to open vase or modified open vase shape. Fruit borne on long lived fruiting spurs. Dormant spray to control dormant diseases & overwintering insects. Some varieties require pollinizers. M HYBRIDS
PLUMCOTS & PLUOTS Flavorella Flavor Grenade Plum Parfait APRIUMS Cot-N-Candy Flavor Delight NECTAPLUM Spice Zee	CHERRY PLUMS Delight Sprite PLUOTS Dapple Dandy Emerald Drop Flavor King Flavor Queen Flavor Rich PEACH-PLUM Bella Gold Tri lite	Prune to open vase or modified open vase shape. Fruit borne on fruiting spurs. Dormant spray to control dormant diseases & overwintering insects. Do not dormant spray with lime-sulfur (calcium polysulfide) dormant sprays. Most varieties require pollinizers.
	POMEGRAN	ATE
Angel Red Eversweet Parfianka Sirenevyi Wonderful Desertnyi Golden Globe Pink Satin Utah Sweet		Extremely hardy. Drought tolerant. Fruit can be tart or sweet. Seeds can be hard, semi-hard, or soft.

CITRUS

Citrus trees may require hot summer temperatures to produce fruit of optimum size and sweetness. Some varieties may not receive long enough periods of hot temperatures (heat units) in more moderate climates of San Diego to produce fruit of acceptable quality. Most citrus varieties are available either as standard trees, which reach a mature height of 18 to 25 or 30 feet, or as dwarf trees, which reach a mature height of 8 to 15 feet.

CITRON			
Etrog Fingered	Fruit is used mainly for it's peel.		
GRAPEFRUIT, PUMMELO, GRAPEFRUIT & PUMMELO HYBRIDS			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
GRAPEFRUIT Rio Red Star Ruby PUMMELO Chandler Tahitian (Sarawack) GRAPEFRUIT & PUMMELO HYBRIDS Cocktail Grapefruit Oro Blanco	These varieties perform best where summers are long and hot. The varieties which I have listed perform better than average in most of San Diego's climates and produce very acceptable fruit.		
KUMQUATS & KUMQUAT HYBRIDS			
Meiwa Nagami Eustis Limequat	These fruit are eaten whole, skin and all. The rind is often sweeter than the flesh of the fruit.		
Zustus Zimoquut	LEMONS		
Eureka Improved Meyer Pink Lemonade Sungold	The Improved Meyer is a mandarin-lemon hybrid and has a slightly sweeter flavor than other lemons. Pink Lemonade has pinkish flesh. Pink Lemonade & Sungold have variegated foliage & immature fruit.		
LIMES			
Bearss Rangpur Thornless Mexican	Limes are ripe when they turn yellow and are much juicier with a better flavor than green (unripe) limes. Rangpur is a sour mandarin, orange in color with a lime-like flavor.		
MANDARINS (TANGERINES)			
Algerian (Clementine) Encore Gold Nugget Honey Kara Kinnow Kishu Page Pixie Satsuma Shasta Gold Summertime Tahoe Gold Yosemite Gold *Tango	Mandarins vary in ripening season, size, color, seediness, ease of peeling, ability to hold well on the tree without losing fruit quality, and flavor. Flavor depends on the sugar-to- acid ratios of the fruit and ranges from very sweet, to sweet and tangy, to tangy.		

ORANGES - BITTER			
Bouquet de Fleur Seville	These are used primarily for marmalades, jams and jellies.		
ORANGES - BURGUNDY (BLOOD)			
Smith Red Valencia Moro Sanguinelli	The flesh of these oranges has distinct red color. Coloration varies somewhat, depending on climate and year. Fruit have a higher acid ratio than other sweet oranges, which gives them their tangy "raspberry" flavor.		
ORANGES - SWEET			
Cara Cara Lane Late Midnight Seedless Valencia Shamouti Valencia Variegated Valencia Washington Navel	Oranges vary in ripening season, size, color, seediness, ease of peeling, ability to hold well on the tree without losing fruit quality, and flavor. Flavor depends on the sugar-to- acid ratio of the fruit and ranges from very sweet, to sweet and tangy, to tangy. The Cara Cara is unique in color with its pink flesh. The Variegated Valencia has variegated foliage & immature fruit.		
	TANGORS & TANGELOS		
TANGORS Ortanique TANGELOS Allspice Minneola	Tangors are sweeter than their tangelo relatives. Tangelos develop more sugars in hotter areas and may not produce their best fruit in cooler areas of San Diego.		
ACIDLESS CITRUS			
Sweet Lemon Sweet Lime Vainiglia Sanguigno	These citrus are pure sweet and have no acid flavor to counterbalance the sugar. Some people consider the flavor insipid. The juice is very refreshing and thirst quenching. Vainiglia Sanguigno is a new variety which is said to have pink flesh.		

SUBTROPICAL FRUIT

Many subtropical fruit varieties can be grown successfully in San Diego. Fruit varieties that fall under the category of subtropical fruit can survive temperatures at or below 32 degrees F. for varying lengths of time, depending on many factors including: type of fruit, fruit variety, age of the plant, length of time plant has been established, air drainage, minimum temperature, duration of cold, and many other factors. Most subtropical fruit are capable of surviving temperatures wherever Hass avocados can be grown, and many can survive temperatures below that where Hass avocados will survive. Most subtropical fruit trees enjoy warm temperatures and many perform better in areas that are warmer than the cool coastal zone. There is a large variety of subtropical fruit that can be grown in San Diego. Many varieties can be grown throughout the county, but not all types or varieties of fruit can be grown successfully in all areas of San Diego. Organizations such as the California Rare Fruit Growers grow new and untried varieties of fruit trees in San Diego that add to our knowledge of growing fruit in San Diego. The list of subtropical fruit trees that follows describes some of the more commonly grown subtropical fruit trees in San Diego.

AVOCADOS		
DWARF Gwen (A) Holiday (B) Whitsell (B) STANDARD Fuerte (B) Hass (A) Kona Sharwil(B) Lamb/Hass(A) Nabal (B) Pinkerton (A)	All require soil with excellent drainage. Very shallow feeder root systems enjoy regular mulching and irrigation. Most varieties are at least partially self-fruitful, but best fruit production is achieved by having two trees (one A type and one B type) for pollination. Many more varieties of avocado are available.	
Reed (A) Sir Prize (B)	DANANAC	
	BANANAS	
DWARF Dwarf Cavendish Enano Gigante Dwarf Brazilian Dwarf Jamaican Red Raja Puri Williams STANDARD Apple Ice Cream Lady Finger Namwha	Fertilize and water heavily during the warm growing season. Limit the number of pseudostems to 6-8 per clump for best fruit production. Each pseudostem produces only one bunch of bananas during its life. Cut out old pseudostems after fruit is harvested. Over 100 varieties to choose from, most have produced fruit in San Diego.	
Lady Finger Numwha	CARAMBOLA (STAR FRUIT)	
Arkin Fwang Tung Golden Star Bays Bay Ott Chaffey Fino de Jete	Beautiful yellow fruit forms star-shaped slices when cut in cross-section. Trees prefer some shade if grown in hot inland areas. CHERIMOYA Most varieties are partially self-fruitful depending on maturity of the	
Chaffey Fino de Jete Fornella Fortunella Libby Honeyhart Orton	tree, location and micro-climate where the tree is grown, climate that year, and other factors. Hand pollination of the flowers is often recommended, in order to assure reliable fruit production.	
	EUGENIA SPECIES	
CHERRY OF THE RIO GRANDE GRUMICHAMA SURINAM CHERRY Crazy Mutant Lolita	These versatile evergreen shrubs or small trees often have new growth which is copper or red in color. Easily pruned to shape, fruit is generally produced in late spring or summer. Fruit averages around 1 inch in diameter and is generally very dark red to black in color. (Surinam cherry fruit may also be orange-red.) Fruit is very delicate with a single seed.	
Westree #369	FEIJOA (PINEAPPLE GUAVA)	
Beechwood Lickver's Pride Mammoth Nazemetz	Tough, versatile tree with no common pests or diseases. Drought tolerant. Beautiful flowers with edible petals. Egg sized fruit has juicy flesh reminiscent in flavor of pineapple and pear.	

		GUAVA	
Red TROPICAL - Bangkok Apple		Strawberry guava trees are the hardiest and most adaptable of the guavas, however they have the smallest fruit. Vietnamese-type tropical guavas have large, crunchy fruit with white flesh and no obvious fragrance.	
TROPICAL Indian White Ruby TROPICAL - I THAI MAROO Mardi Red		Dessert-type tropical guavas are very fragrant, have a soft, melting flesh which varies in flavor and may have flesh colors of white, yellow, pink or red. Thai Maroon varieties of dessert-type tropical guavas are quite unique. The foliage has red pigments which darken in color during the winter months. The flowers are lovely pink. The immature fruit has a bronze-red skin color which turns lighter red when the fruit is mature. The flesh color of the fruit is red.	
		LITCHI	
Brewster Hak Ip	Emperor	Trees are very slow growing and are sensitive to wind, salt, and cold. Trees dislike high phosphorous fertilizers. Fruit production may be irregular.	
		LOQUAT	
Big Jim Mc Beth Cooksey	Champagne Mrs.	Tough adaptable trees are very drought tolerant. Somewhat susceptible to fireblight. Champagne requires a pollinizer. Fruit size and quality is enhanced by thinning the fruit when fruit is quite small. LONGAN	
YZ 1 1			
Kohala		Most vigorous and productive variety at this time.	
		MANGO	
Glenn Kent Nam Doc Mai Timotayo	Keitt Manilla T-1 Valencia Pride	Most varieties are susceptible to powdery mildew and anthracnose in varying degrees. Many varieties to choose from, not all varieties perform well in all areas of San Diego. Mangos like as much heat as you can provide and grow more quickly in the warmer areas of San Diego. Strip fruit from young trees to promote tree growth, and thin fruit clusters to obtain larger fruit when trees are of fruit bearing size.	
PAPAYA			
Babaco Sunrise	Solo	All Papayas require soil with excellent drainage. Babaco is a dwarf, self-fruitful seedless mountain papaya, which has a flavor similar to honeydew melon with lime juice. Somewhat tart, it is very refreshing. Solo papayas are heat lovers. Fruit does not obtain optimum sweetness in San Diego.	
WHITE SAPOTE			
Lemon Gold McDill	Louise Suebelle	Very large trees, size of the tree can be controlled by pruning. Roots are very invasive. Trees are drought tolerant. Fruit is very soft and candy sweet.	

FRUITING VINES

DRAGON	Many Varieties	These subtropical climbing cactus include several species of the genus
FRUIT /	, and the second	<u>Hylocerus</u> . Huge, white flowers occur during the summer and are
PITAYA		quite spectacular. Flowers open at night and each flower lasts only one
		night. Oval fruit average between 3 and 6 inches in size and have
		either a hot pink or yellow waxy outer shell. Flesh is either white or
		magenta in color and has tiny black seeds scattered throughout the fruit
		Numerous varieties are available. Some varieties are self-fruitful but
		most require a second variety or species for cross pollinazation.
		Vines require strong support and should be grown in partial to full sun.
KIWI FRUIT	TRADITIONAL	Fast growing deciduous vines require a strong support and proper
	Vincent - Female	pruning for good fruit production. Many varieties require relatively
	Matua - Male	high chill hours and are not suitable for areas which receive little or no
	<u>FUZZLESS</u>	winter chill. Most types of kiwi fruit are dioescious and require both
	Anasnaja -	male and female plants to produce fruit.
	Female	Traditional varieties are egg sized fruit with a fuzzy brown skin and
	Male	green flesh. New varieties of these fruit with yellow or orange flesh
	Issai - self fruitful	are becoming available but it is uncertain if these varieties will be
		suitable for areas which receive little winter chill.
		Fuzzless kiwi are varieties of Actinidia arguta. The thin skinned
		fruit are the size of a large grape and are eaten with the skin. Flesh
		may be green or red.
PASSION	Black Knight	Fast growing evergreen vines are relatively shot lived lasting an
FRUIT	Frederick	average of 7 - 10 years. Frederick and Red Rover are hybrids of
	Red Rover	<u>Passiflora edulis and P. flavocarpa</u> and are considered to be the best
		varieties with the largest fruit.



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