

Success with Citrus  
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Do you love the smells and colors of citrus? Citrus can be grown in our county's lower elevations or in microclimates that are devoid of cold air basins.

There are many varieties of citrus to match your tastes and needs. Some trees suitable for our area are: the Washington navel orange or a Bearss lime that ripen through winter, an Owari Satsuma mandarin ripening October through January, or a Meyer lemon that ripens year round. These varieties are all cold tolerant to the mid 20-degree range, and if grown on dwarf rootstock for our area, the tree is more disease resistant. Plus, a smaller tree is easier to care for, harvest, and protect from freezes.

How much water a citrus requires depends on soil type, the time of the year, and the age of the tree. Planting the tree's root ball one inch above the soil line for good drainage and on a mound or in a pot helps to protect the tree from Phytophthora root rot, or fungal disease. Water demand for a tree of any age is the highest during spring flush. Water to a depth of two feet and never allow the root system to dry out. Even watering assists in blossom set and will prevent the skin from splitting in navel oranges. A ten-foot diameter, mature orange tree requires from two gallons in January to fifteen gallons of water per day in July.

Citrus that is cold tolerant to 25 degrees will not have any difficulties if that temperature lasts for an hour or two. However, if the low temperature is predicted to last for over 6 hours: apply water one day before and the day of the anticipated freeze, string holiday lights (C9s) around the tree, tent the tree, and wrap the trunk with a thermal blanket or similar material. Espaliering (pruning the tree to horizontal branches, usually along a wall or support wires) assists with the above, and can provide a decorative focal point in your garden. Remember that citrus trees bear on new growth.

A young non-bearing citrus requires ¼ to ½ pound of actual nitrogen/year. A mature tree requires 1 lb. of actual nitrogen/year. Applications should be made in early spring at fruit set, and once more in June; follow all fertilizer label directions carefully. Signs of iron deficiency include yellow leaves with green veins. Lastly, citrus grown in pots may need additional micronutrients due to nutrients being leached.

A new disease that affects citrus is called Huanglongbing (HLB). It was discovered last year as far north as the central valley. It is also known as Citrus Greening and is spread by the Asian citrus psyllid. The disease makes bitter, misshapen fruit and the tree will eventually die. There is no cure. To avoid bringing this devastating disease to our area, buy your trees from a local, reputable nursery. Additional information on growing citrus trees may be found at:

[http://homeorchard.ucdavis.edu/Fruits\\_&\\_Nuts/Citrus](http://homeorchard.ucdavis.edu/Fruits_&_Nuts/Citrus) or  
<http://ucanr.org/sites/placernevadasmallfarms/files/63813.pdf>

UCCE Master Gardeners are available to answer home gardening questions Tuesday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to noon, by calling (530) 621-5512. Walk-ins are welcome at our office, located at 311 Fair Lane in Placerville. For more information about our public education classes

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and activities, go to our UCCE Master Gardeners of El Dorado County website at <http://ucanr.edu/edmg>. Sign up to receive our online notices and e-newsletter at <http://ucanr.edu/mgenews/>. You can also find us on Facebook.