



CONTAINER CITRUS

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GROWING CITRUS IN CONTAINERS

Container citrus growing is fun, easy and productive. Containers allow folks in temperate climates, apartment dwellers, and even those of us in the subtropical zones to enjoy fresh homegrown oranges, kumquats, lemons and limes. With a few simple steps, anyone can enjoy successful citrus growing.

CONTAINERS: They can be plastic, metal, ceramic, wood or whatever you come up with, as long as they are large enough for the plant, and have adequate holes in the bottom to provide drainage. A pot about 15 inches across and 15 inches deep (7 gallon container) is good for starting one of our 1 year old trees. Never put a young citrus tree in too big of a pot, they will actually stall and stop growing. Plan to provide a saucer, dish or plate to protect floors and carpets from water. Don't allow the bottom of your container to sit in standing water. Use a brick(s) or anything to create a space between the container and the saucer.

SOIL: Most commercially available potting soils are fine for citrus, or you can mix 1 part clean sand, 1 part peat and 1 part pine bark. The rootstocks we use on our grafted citrus require an acidic soil, so **NO** manure, mushroom compost or manure teas, please!

POTTING: Partially fill the container with soil, so that when you put the plant in, the original planting level (the top of the root ball) is about 4 inches below the rim of the pot. Fill up the pot to the planting level, and gently tamp it in. Water thoroughly to settle the roots and eliminate air pockets. Remember - **Do not bury your tree!** Citrus trees like their roots close to the surface.

LIGHT: The more the merrier. Citrus trees grow best in full sunlight, and indoor plants are usually limited by lack of light. Your new tree is used to 8 to 14 hours per day of Florida sunshine. Avoid drastic changes in the amount of light your tree receives. If you're planning to

bring it indoors for the winter, start about three weeks ahead of time to gradually move it into shadier and shadier spots.

WATER: Although potted trees are especially vulnerable to dryness, most watering mistakes involve over watering. Sun exposure, hot or windy days, and air-conditioning will increase the need for watering, while cool cloudy days have the opposite effect. As a rule of thumb, wait until the top inch or two of soil is dry to the touch, and then water by slowly filling the container until thoroughly wet.

FERTILIZER: For container citrus grafted on trifoliolate rootstock use Espoma's HollyTone or an Azalea/Camellia fertilizer for potted plants. For container citrus grown on its own roots use Espoma's Citrus Tone (5-2-6) or Osmacote. When not available look for an organic mix that contains an analyst of roughly the same combination as the blends we recommend. Make sure they contain iron, zinc, manganese, magnesium, molybdenum, copper and boron. These minor elements are very important to plants and most soils are low in these elements. Application rates vary according to type and age of plant, so read the instructions on the bag and fertilize accordingly. Fertilizer problems usually show up at first as discolored or misshapen leaves.

CULTURE: Container citrus should be pruned to maintain a balanced shape, and to keep exuberant limbs from outgrowing the tree's crown. Trees that aren't getting enough sun will become leggy. Partially prune leggy branches to encourage branching and bushiness, and try to find a sunnier spot.

Periodically, trees will outgrow their containers. This is usually signaled by leaf shed or browning and twig dieback (unrelated to drought stress). At this point, you have two choices: move the tree to a larger pot, or lift it out, prune the roots, and put it back in the pot with some fresh soil. Remember that the ultimate size of the tree is directly related to the size of the container.

If you want a larger tree, choose a new container, about 25% bigger, repot the tree, and fertilize as soon as the first new growth appears.

If you are happy with the size of your tree, lift it out of the pot, cut about a quarter of the roots off, shake off the loose soil, and pot it with new soil, just as you would a new tree. Prune at least a third of the foliage off at the same time.

Citrus trees are pollinated by bees. Be sure to set your trees outside when they are in bloom, so the bees can do their thing, and your trees will be able to do theirs.

If you can't get the Trees and the Bees together, you'll have to fill in. Get a small camelhair artist's brush, gently pass it along the yellow pollen-covered stamens until the brush is coated with pollen, and touch it to the central pistil. You have just created a baby fruit! Repeat for each bloom.

FRUIT: Most citrus trees are too enthusiastic for their own good. You have to control them. Don't let small, young trees set too much fruit. You have to be very serious about thinning the blossoms. Wait until your tree is 3 years old before letting it fruit. The true goal of container culture is the perfect homegrown fruit. As your tree matures it will provide you with crop after crop of delicious citrus.