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# BUDDED PAPER-SHELL PECAN TREES

PRICE LIST OF  
T. H. PARKER, PROPRIETOR  
MOULTRIE, GEORGIA.



The above picture shows two rows of DELMAS in the 75 acre grove, situated one mile west from Moultrie, from which is selected the seeds for planting, and scions for budding and grafting my nursery stock.

This picture was made July 2nd, 1913, when the trees were ten years old. In 1914 they bore an average of 20 pounds per tree. There are 25 trees per acre. The average yield was 500 pounds and the nuts were sold wholesale for forty cents per pound. The income from an acre of these pecans at eleven years of age was \$200.00.



## The Nursery

The nursery is the incubator. What the nursery is to the child, it is to the tree. "Like father, like son," is no truer in humans than in plant life. A runt tree in the nursery is like a runt pig: It will always be a dwarf. Only the best trees should be transplanted. Like disease of parents is transmitted to the child, so the disease of the tree descends to its progeny. Hence the prime importance of good selection. Our roots are grown from nuts selected from faultless trees of vigorous growth and heavy bearing. No effort is spared to produce the best root system. We also employ the same diligent and intelligent selection of the scions that are used in budding the paper-shell trees.

## Varieties

There are more than fifty different varieties of the paper-shell pecan. Some of these varieties are new and promising, but have not been sufficiently tested for general planting. Other varieties have been found defective from certain specific causes. There are, however, a number of the best varieties that have been thoroughly tested throughout the pecan belt, and found to be practically or entirely immune to disease, and suitable on the great diversity of soils in the Atlantic and Gulf states. Of these varieties, we list and offer for sale the following:

**STUART.** This is one of the oldest varieties, and is a universal favorite. More of this variety has been planted than any other, and it has been successfully tried under greater range of soil and climate conditions.

**SCHLEY.** This is another old favorite that has been widely tested. It is placed by many at the head of the list. It is a thin shell, large nut, well filled with meat, regular bearer, good flavor. I have trees of this variety in my orchard that bore nuts the second year after transplanting. See picture on last page.

**FROTSCHER.** This is also a favorite in a wide territory. Several years experience has shown that, in most qualities that go to make up a desirable pecan, both in nut and tree, it is unsurpassed. It is vigorous and graceful. A single tree of this variety has a record of 27 pounds at eight years; 45 pounds at ten years; 121 pounds at twelve years, and 306 pounds at nineteen years of age.

**VAN DEMAN.** This variety has been widely planted, and with many growers, it is placed at the head of the list. It makes a very ornamental tree. It is a little later in bearing, but when of proper age, it bears prolifically. Has a record of 95 pounds at ten years of age.

**DELMAS.** This is a very early and prolific bearer. The front page picture shows this tree at ten years old. It is also a graceful and vigorous grower. It will succeed on a great variety of soils. No mistake to plant DELMAS. In the opinion of some, this variety will make more money in the first fifteen years after transplanting than any other.

**PABST.** A safe nut to plant. Not quite so large as some others. A little tardy in coming into bearing, but very prolific and vigorous grower. This is one of the oldest varieties and has succeeded over a wide territory.

**ALLEY.** This nut is a little under size, but the tree is a vigorous grower, and prolific bearer. It has a record of 95 pounds at twelve years old. It is very popular in certain sections.

**TESCHE.** This nut is something like the Frotscher. One of the heaviest and early bearers. Bearing is its chief characteristic. It is universally one of the most prolific. It is a little smaller than the Frotscher.

**Moneymaker.** Last, but not least is the Moneymaker. It is a strong, healthy, vigorous grower. Early and one of the most prolific. It has proven to be one of the hardiest varieties in Northern climates. This variety descended from the Frotscher, which nut it resembles, in form, but it is slightly less in size, and the shell is not quite so thin. It is a favorite on the east coast from Florida to Virginia; on the Gulf coast from Florida to Louisiana, and from there to Illinois. There are one hundred of these trees in the grove shown on the first page. In 1912, when these trees were ten years old, they bore an average of 25 pounds per tree. The nuts were sold wholesale to Carlton Supply Company, of Moultrie, Georgia, for 30 cents per pound, and by them retailed at 50 cents per pound. By all means plant some of the MONEYMAKER.

# PLANTING PECAN TREES

**Time for Planting.** The season for planting is from December the first to February the fifteenth, the earlier the better. I have found that the best season for transplanting is early in December. They can be shipped from the nursery and set in the orchard just as soon as the leaves have fallen, showing that the buds are matured. Records of early fall plantings show that larger per cent of the trees live and that they get better growth than those set at later dates in the winter. Since transplanted trees are very tardy in budding out, those set late hardly get started into growth before the next fall and winter over take them. The fall set trees form callouses and are thus able to make an early and more substantial growth.

**Selecting the Soil.** The pecan will grow anywhere that cotton is grown. They will also grow in certain other prescribed sections. It has been said that pecans will grow on any kind of soil except water sobbed lands and hard-pan. But pecan trees should be set only on the best kind of land; not that they will not succeed on various kinds of medium soils, but a tree that possesses the intrinsic value of the pecan deserves the best soil. Then too the pecan is not different from other plants; the better the soil, the better growth obtained. One hundred trees on good land, well cared for, is more desirable than five hundred trees on inferior soil that are neglected. Put your trees on the best land, and don't plant more than you can well care for.

**Distance for Planting.** Having selected the ground upon which the trees are to be set, the next question to determine is the number of trees per acre. Practically all the early growers of pecans made the mistake of setting them too close. Some planters put them 25 feet square, others 30; others 40 and still others 50 feet square. Experience has shown that all these distances, except the last, is entirely too close, for most soils and sections. On very light thin soil they can be set 41 1-2 feet square, or 25 per acre. On heavy bottom or other alluvial soils they should not be set closer than 60 square feet, or twelve per acre. On all other soils a good distance is 52 1-2 feet square or 16 per acre. Pecans like cotton require good distance for spreading their branches, because a great deal of sun shine is necessary to develop and mature the fruit that the trees put on. **DISTANCE IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE.** When planting around dwellings and along drive ways these distances may be slightly shortened.

**Digging the Holes.** Having selected the location, and decided on the distance for planting, the next step is the digging of the holes. The common method in use is to dig a hole with a spade two feet in diameter and three feet deep, in the check mark where the tree is to be set. Too often there is but slight attention given to planting trees. There is too fre-



quently a disposition to do the work as rapidly as possible, without consideration of the future welfare and growth of the tree. Few seem to realize, or care, that a little additional time and cost spent in careful and intelligent preparation of the soil and in setting out the trees, is time and money well spent and abundantly paid for in the later development and growth of the trees.

In setting out trees on my own farm, after trying various methods, I have adopted the following plan. My soil is a STIFF RED PEBBLE LAND with close clay subsoil, ranging from nine to eighteen inches below the surface.

1st. Take a one and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch auger to your blacksmith and have him weld a shank on it five feet long and attach a handle to the top.

2nd. At every point where a tree is to be set, bore a hole five feet deep.

3. Push half a pound of RED-CROSS dynamite to the bottom of this hole. Attach fuse and cap, and set off the charge. The result is that the ground is pulverized to a depth of six to eight feet deep, and from ten to twelve feet in diameter.

4th. Take a long handle shovel and dig out a hole four feet deep and four feet in diameter, throwing the top soil in one pile, and the clay in another.

5th. Notify your nurseryman that you are ready for trees to be shipped. Don't order out your trees until you are certain that the holes will be completed upon their arrival. Better wait until the holes are finished.

6th. On receipt of trees, immediately unpack and bank them in wet earth. Don't let the roots get dry. Every moment that the roots are exposed to the air and sunshine the tree is dying. Therefore, TO PRESERVE LIFE, WET THE ROOTS. They should be so banked that the wet earth touches every root of each tree. Take them from this wet bank, only a few at a time, as they are needed for setting in the holes.

7th. The tap roots are from 30 to 36 inches long. The tree should be set in the hole from three to four inches lower than when dug from the nursery. Fill in the bottom of the hole with top soil until the tap roots rests thereon at the desired depth. DON'T USE ANY COMMERCIAL OR OTHER FERTILIZER IN THE HOLE. It will damage the roots and may kill the tree. With a sharp knife, trim off all broken and bruised roots, cutting from under neath-outward.

8th. To refill the hole, use nothing but top soil, (which can be obtained a little distance from the hole, until within six inches of the top. Fill around the outer edge of the hole first, so that the lateral roots can be spread out in their natural position and not crowded around and close to the tap root. If the ground is dry, USE FIFTEEN TO THIRTY GALLONS OF WATER per tree, pouring it close around the roots as the hole is being filled.

9th. Spread the clay taken from the bottom of the hole over the surface around the tree, from which the top soil was taken to fill the hole. In March or April put five pounds of commercial fertilizer over this clay dig it in with a long tooth rake so that it is thoroughly mixed; plant your crop, plow through it, and by the end of the first season you will be unable to find much clay around the tree.

10th. If obtainable, mulch the ground around the tree, at the time of setting, with well pulverized barn yard manure.

11th. By all means USE DYNAMITE IN BLASTING THE HOLES. Your trees will be twice as large at the end of five years as they will be without it, and the beneficial effect will be noticable for many years afterwards. Fifty cents invested in careful and thorough preparation of the hole, and setting the tree, will be worth fifty dollars to you in the growth and development of each tree.

12. If you can't or won't use dynamite, then dig the holes with shovel or spade, bearing in mind, that the larger and deeper the hole, the better for the tree's growth and development.

13th. Carefully mark and record the location of each tree of every variety. The time will come when pecans will sell by name, just as the apple, peach or other fruits are now sold by name.

14th. I recomend the alternate planting of different varieties. If planting in a solid field, plant alternate rows of three or four different varieties. If planting avenues or along roadsides, alternate the trees in the rows. This is recommended because of a point that is not fully understood either in pecan or other lines of fruit growing—the self-fertility and the self-sterility of the bloom—it having been demonstrated even in apple orchard planting, that trees alternating in the rows or in a field, produce more heavily and more uniformly than where solid blocks are planted.

15th. After a tree is planted it should be pruned, cutting off about one fifth of the top. Cover this wound with a thick coat of white lead. This will prevent the tree from bleeding, and will also prevent decay of the wood.

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## *CULTIVATION*

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I have never seen a pecan orchard that was a success, unless it was cultivated, at least while the trees were young. Beginning with the first year, NOTHING should be permitted to grow within five feet of the tree, and this distance should be increased at least one foot each succeeding year, until the trees shade the ground.

The grounds on which the trees are planted can be cultivated each year to practically any crop except small grain. Cotton is the best crop, because as a rule it receives the best cultivation. This can be alternated with corn, peas, potatoes, etc. But don't sow small grain. It requires too much moisture, which is needed by the trees.

The orchard should be, and can be made self supporting while the trees are coming into bearing. Very little ground is required for the tree growth, and the crops can be planted and cultivated, just as though the trees were not there, except that care must be observed to cultivate them at the same time, and not permit any vegetation of any kind to grow within the prescribed distance from the trees.

You cannot neglect a pecan orchard and make it succeed. You must CULTIVATE it. At the same time the pecan is a deep feeder, and will not interfere with the crops grown amongst them. Care and cultivation of the pecan is all important. There may be profit in growing pecans with indifferent attention, but the greatest success is to be obtained only by the most careful attention to cultivation.

Besides protecting the trees from the encroachments of the crops, they must be protected from their worst enemy, "THE NIGGER AND THE MULE." It makes no difference how well the trees are cultivated, if they are run over periodically with a plow and barked by trace chains and single-trees, they never get to bearing age. Be CAREFUL NOT TO SKIN THE TREES. This may be prevented by staking them. Another good plan is to cover the traces with old tires of a bicycle.



In preparing the land and cultivating the crops, plow just as though the trees were not present, except BE CAREFUL not to skin them. Take a long tooth rake and break and cultivate the ground immediately around the trees, which is not broken by the plows.

The best growth of pecans is obtained by keeping an abundant supply of humus in the soil. For this reason field peas is a good crop to grow. It will pay to turn under a crop of pea vines at least every third year. This vegetable matter will retain moisture and plant food.

## :-: *FERTILIZER* :-:

The best fertilizer to use on pecan trees is CULTIVATION, and the second best fertilizer is MORE CULTIVATION. A pecan grove will grow and develop much faster and better with good cultivation and no fertilizer, than one with abundant fertilizer and little cultivation.

The greatest demand on the soil by the trees is Nitrogen, and this can be met by applying barnyard manure and growing leguminous crops. Either of these is better than Nitrate of soda, or any other form of commercial nitrogen. Trees should have plenty of nitrogen, especially during the first years, while they are coming into bearing, the object being to obtain all the tree growth possible during this period. They should have a little acid and potash during the first few years, and after the tree begins to bear these can be increased annually. A good commercial fertilizer for young trees is the following:

Acid Phosphate, 16 per cent	700 Pounds
Sulphate potash	225 Pounds
Cotton seed meal,	1150 Pounds

This can be applied by sprinkling around the tree at the rate of 5 pounds the first year, and annually increasing this about two or three pounds per tree. It should be applied about the first of March and well worked in the soil with the long tooth rake.

## :-: *PRUNING* :-:

As a general rule, the pecan requires very little pruning. It is well to have the main branches form from five to six feet above ground, so as to permit the passage of a man or a mule beneath them, when plowing. The buds which put out on the trees below these main branches should be rubbed off, by hand as rapidly as they appear. These buds should not be permitted to grow as they will form limbs which will have to be pruned off later, and then again all the growth that is permitted to go into these buds, would be carried to the main branches, if the buds are kept rubbed off. After the main branches are started, about all the pruning that is necessary is to cut back those which have a tendency to run up or out beyond their neighbors. In selecting branches to remain on the tree, care should be taken to leave a leader, running as nearly straight up as possible to form a straight trunk for the after growth.

## :-: *CONCLUSION* :-:

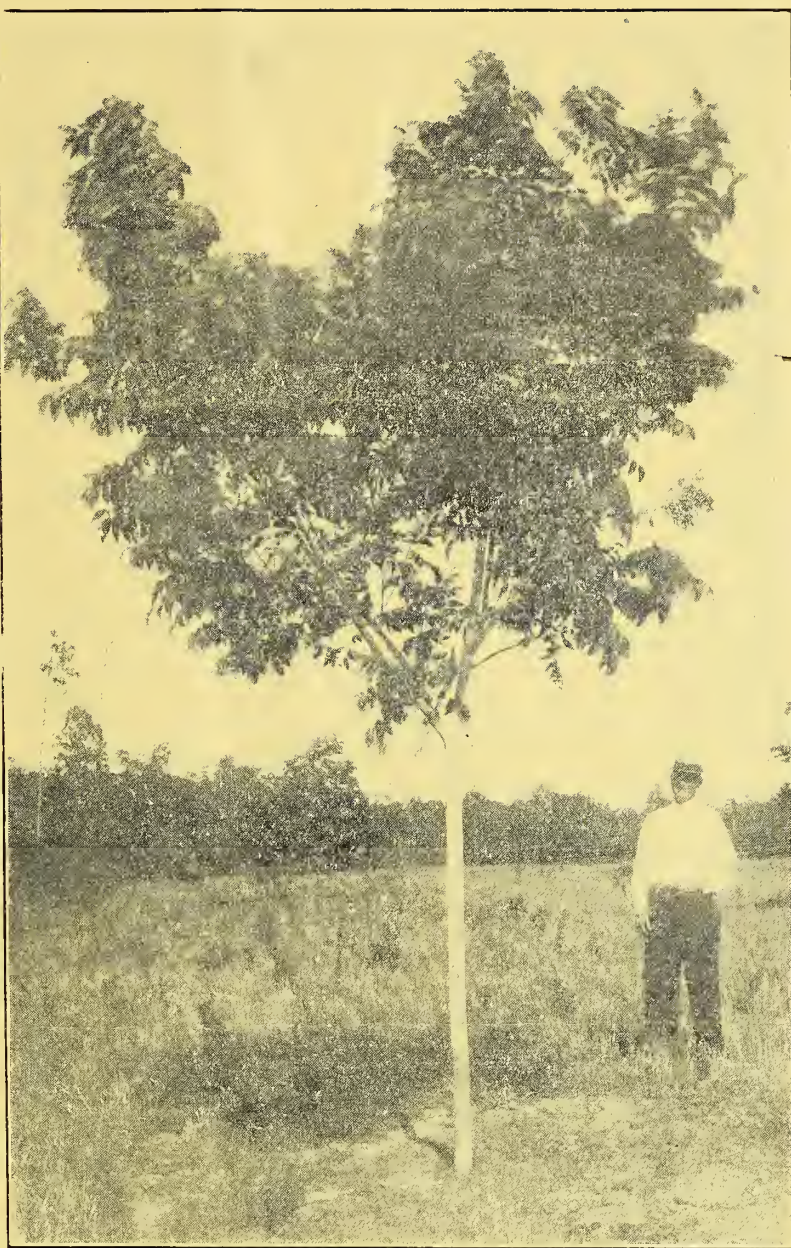
Any other points not here treated, or any other information that my customers may at any time desire, will receive special and careful attention from me, when so requested. I am interested in your success, because a satisfied customer, is the best advertisement.

Every pecan grower should read THE NUT Grower, published monthly at Waycross, Ga., and The American Fruit and Nut Journal, published bimonthly at Petersburg, Va. From them may be obtained the most practical and detailed information regarding pecan culture.

T. H. PARKER,  
Moultrie, Georgia.



Thirty years personal acquaintance and association with the pecan, dating from the time, when as a barefoot boy, I gathered these nuts from the tall trees in the river bottoms of Texas, has proven that there is PROFIT in growing pecans. The demand for paper-shell varieties of this nut is increasing more rapidly than their production. Trees begin to bear at five years from transplanting, and yield profitable crops at eight to nine years, continuing thereafter for more than a hundred years with annually increasing yields. The owner of a good pecan grove can count on large earnings after the trees are ten years old and their bearing continues to increase for thirty years or more, and the trees last for many generations. "Trees known to be two hundred years old are still bearing their annual crops to the delight of both the palate and the pocket-book of their owners." Thousands of acres of land, all over the South, that at present are not worth more than five to fifteen dollars per acre, and from which the owner derives no revenue or pleasure can be made to produce an income of \$100.00 per acre, in ten years.



The above is a two year old Schley, planted in a hole blasted with dynamite. It had nine nuts on it when picture was made

## Successful Pecan Growing is Attended with Certain Precautions

[1] Budded trees of best varieties, known to be adapted to the particular locality and soil where they are to be grown, must be selected. Seedling trees are uncertain and a failure. Life is too short to fool with them.

[2] The most vigorous growers and prolific bearers are the best. Money invested in trees of unknown pedigree and uncertain habits is wasted.

[3] Careful cultivation and attention, especially for the first five or six years, is absolutely necessary. A young tree is like a young child; it must be nurtured and trained.

If these and other minor directions are followed, no other line of horticulture or agriculture will produce anything like the profits of pecans.





They are Ornamental as well as Useful

### Prices

The following prices are for healthy, hardy, well-rooted, and selected trees; carefully dug, packed, and delivered to the transportation company at Moultrie, Georgia:

	1	10	100	1000
1 to 2 feet.....	\$ .50	\$4.00	\$30.00	\$200.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00	300.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.70	6.00	50.00	400.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.80	7.00	60.00	500.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.90	8.00	70.00	600.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	9.00	80.00	700.00

5 trees go at ten rates; 50 at 100 rates, etc.

### Conditions and Terms

Every effort is made to ship nothing but healthy, and hardy trees, which are true to name. Nothing is sold except best budded and grafted stock, mostly the former. I have no agents. All contracts are made direct with the purchaser.

Cash should accompany all orders, or satisfactory reference be given. No trees will be held on orders, later than December 15th, unless at least one fourth of the price is deposited before that date.

All orders are accepted subject to weather and other conditions beyond my control

### Planting Trees

The time to plant trees is from December 1st, to March 1st. The earlier the better. With each shipment of trees, I furnish printed instructions for planting, which includes a diagram for laying off the rows; digging the holes; care of trees on their receipt; depth of planting, fertilization; and their cultivation for first five years.

THE NUT GROWER published at Waycross, Georgia, is the official organ of the National Nut Growers Association. No pecan grower can afford to be without it. That my customers may get the benefit of this paper, I will send it free, for one year, with each order for \$10.00 or more.

Address all communications to

T. H. PARKER, Moultrie, Ga.