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GRAPE

and

how to Grow them



SOUTHERN NURSERIES

(Incorporated)

GRAPE, AVOCADO AND BLACKBERRY PLANTS

General Offices, Vineyards and Nurseries:

MAIN OFFICE: BARTOW, FLORIDA



SOUTHERN NURSERIES takes pleasure in presenting new 1926-27 catalogue of grapes, blackberries, avocados, and ornamentals. We have tried to make it a source of dependable information for the guidance of those interested in the profitable growing of these products.

Special attention has been given to grapes because of the wide-spread and increasing interest in them. Very few products which can be grown in Florida offer more attractive returns than are to be had from a successful vineyard. Because of that we have dealt to considerable extent with the essential factors that should be considered in the development and operation of a vineyard.

Our organization has made exhaustive experiments to determine the varieties best suited to Florida conditions and how they should be grown, and our findings are set forth in this catalogue as a special service to our friends.

We realize that our success in selling stocks depends entirely upon the success of those who buy from us, and it is our aim to furnish the highest quality of stocks which can be obtained and to do all that we can to guide our customers in their planting and cultivation. The many letters received commending us on the service we render, gratifyingly prove that our efforts have not been in vain.

In view of the increasing demand for choice stocks we urge upon our friends that they place their orders far enough in advance so that we can get them out in time.

Profits From Grapes

There are many reasons why grape culture is extremely profitable. In the first place grapes are reasonably free from pests and diseases. What few pests and diseases there are, are easily controlled. In the second place a vineyard cannot be lost from frost or cold weather. In the third place, if the right varieties are grown on suitable land, grape vines will continue to produce for a life time. And finally, from the marketing standpoint, there is an insatiable demand for Florida grapes because they come on the market at a time when few other fruits are available, especially in the North. This enables the Florida grower to sell all he can produce and to get very profitable prices for them.

The grape industry being young there has been no very large commercial plantings or developments for resale purposes until the past two years. There are now, however, several large commercial enterprises which are being operated something on the order of the present citrus developments.

Because the soil in Lake County and especially around the Clermont and Mont Verde section is especially choice grape



land, the larger of these developments have centered there. Other large developments specially successful are in Hesperides, Polk County, Fruitland Park, and Waldo.

In considering the profit possibilities of grapes, mention should be made of the grape juice industry which can be made one of the best paying propositions in the state. California has

capitalized on this and Florida can do likewise, getting good prices for its juice grapes.

Growers of grapes during the past year realized around 16c a pound for their fruit. As the yield from grapes in Florida is from two and one half to five tons an acre, one can readily conceive of a real working profit from grapes.

Varieties of Grapes

While we list many varieties of grapes, we wish it understood that we do not recommend all varieties for commercial planting, nor do we wish it understood that all varieties will do equally well in various parts of Florida or Georgia or other southeastern states; but rather do we emphasize the importance of making your selection, only after you have consulted our viticulturists. This suggestion is made entirely in your interest. It is only by selecting those varieties that will harmonize with soil, drainage-altitude conditions, that the best assurance for success can be given.

There has been, unfortunately, trade names given as synonyms for standard varieties and, as we consider this practice in no way desirable, we are listing the names as given by the originators and accepted by the nomenclature committee of the American Pomological Society, but are also listing opposite the correct names, the trade synonyms sometimes used.

Soils Adapted to Grape Culture

Prof. E. L. Lord of the University of Florida, says:

“The best type of soil for the grape is a well drained sandy loam, rich in humus and nitrogen and more or less compact sub-soil. Soils containing too much lime will cause Chlorosis, a disease indicated by the absence of green coloring matter in the leaves.

“The water supply in the soil must be abundant and readily available at all times during the growing season. Next to water, nitrogen is the limiting factor in grape culture. An abundance of humus is very desirable because of its effect on the water holding capacity of the soil.

“Any good drained garden soil will grow good grapes. There are many excellent healthy vineyards on well drained flatwoods, high hammock, well drained low hammock and high pine lands. Grapes are being grown successfully on sandy soil, without good subsoil, land that would be too poor for many crops. Good drainage is imperative, and rich soil is very desirable.”

“When to Plant”

December, January and February are the best months in which to plant. Unless the ground is unusually dry, plants require no water if set out during these months.

“How to Plant”

In setting a vineyard, one year old plants should be used always, as the older ones rarely make thrifty vines. The roots should be cut back to from four to five inches, and the top pruned back leaving only two buds. The vine should be planted as nearly the same depth that it stood in the nursery as possible. Dig good sized holes placing the plant with roots spread out, putting good top soil around the roots, tamping well.

As soon as plants arrive, heel in, good moist soil, but not wet until planted. For most varieties we recommend planting 10 feet apart, running the rows preferably north and south. Ground should be plowed deep and thoroughly pulverized and rows laid off ten feet in rows by ten feet or 10 x 10.

8 x 10 requires 540 plants per acre.
10 x 10 requires 435 plants per acre.

“How to Train”

When plants begin to grow, tie up on stakes or bamboo cane. Some use Millers twine to good advantage. Keep all young shoots pinched off, leaving one straight main stem or vine. When vine reaches wire pick terminal bud and let two shoots, one each way run along the wire.

The Munson Canopy system is the most popular and satisfactory system, although more costly than the Kniffin system.

Two laterals should be allowed to develop at each wire when the Kniffin system is used.

On immature vines trained on the Munson system, two opposite canes are allowed to develop. Mature vines are trained with four laterals, two running each way on center wire.

Muscadines are trained usually on six arm renewal.

“How to Prune”

We refer you to Prof. E. L. Lords bulletin, of Gainesville, in regard to care of the vineyard. We take this as the best authority in the state at the present time. You can obtain this through the Department of Agriculture, Gainesville, or we will be glad to mail copy as long as our supply lasts.

How To Cultivate and Fertilize the Young Vineyard

After the grape plants have been set to open ground you should keep up constant thorough cultivation by means of Acme harrow, tandem or spring-tooth cultivator. Along in February the first application of fertilizer should be applied. Before applying the fertilizer the plants should be sided or barred off with orange turning plow to a depth of 2 to 3 inches leaving space on each side of plants of some 8 to 12 inches, making your bark average from 20 to 24 inches wide. The fertilizer then should be applied on both sides of plants over a space of something like 2 or 3 ft. This then may be covered with either Acme or tandem disc harrow.

The first application of fertilizer should be one analyzing high percentage of readily available ammonia, usually the one giving the best success being tankage, castor pumice, Peruvian Guano or fertilizer of this nature. A mixture of half high grade tankage and bone meal makes a very satisfactory mixture for the first year. The first application should consist of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Keep the plants in good healthy growing condition by frequent cultivation at 10 days or 2 weeks intervals, making a second application during the month of June, the second application being the same as the first unless the growth does not seem to be sufficient when this may be extended to one lb. Give frequent cultivation up until September for first year if best results are to be obtained.

“General Information”

We wish to identify our interest as much as possible with that of the grape growers of the state, and in consequence hope that we will be allowed to assist in any way possible by advice to the prospective grower, whether he plants a commercial vineyard of twenty acres or a few vines for home use.

Our plants that we are offering are all one year plants, absolutely guaranteed true to name, healthy, sound and free from disease.

We advise early orders so as to be sure of obtaining plants. We guarantee to send first class healthy stock, free of all diseases, and true to name. We also guarantee same to be in good condition upon arrival at destination. If not in good condition we will refund the purchase price, or replace with other stock of same value, but will not be liable for any greater amount. If this is not satisfactory, goods should be returned at once and the purchase price will be refunded. We cannot prevent droughts,

excessive rains, rabbits, coons, etc., careless and improper planting, poor cultivation and diseases, so WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO LIVE after passing into other hands. Neither do we insure or replace any stock at the prices quoted.

“Substitution”

We desire to fill all orders as listed, but should we be out of certain stocks at the time of ordering, we wish our customers to please state on the order blank whether they wish us to substitute some other variety that we believe would be suited to your locality. However we wish to fill all orders as wanted, so please state whether you want us to substitute or not. We will try to get all orders out on the same day or the day after they are received if possible. For this reason we advise early orders, stating in advance when you will want same. By doing this it will help us greatly in meeting our customers demands.

In order to insure reservations 25 per cent deposit must accompany all orders. It is our uniform rule to ship no plants on open account. Payment must be made in advance of shipments, or authority to ship C. O. D.

We cannot be responsible to vineyardists who purchase our plants through the agency of dealers or other nurseries, for we cannot be certain that in repacking mistakes may occur for which we are not responsible.

All plants listed below take the following prices:

1 to 10, 75c; 10 to 100, 60c; 100 to 1,000, 50c

Prices on larger orders on application.

BEACON—This, another one of the Post Oak Hybrids, has proven to be of unusual value to Florida viticulturists. This grape carries both unusual vigor, quality, prolificness and earliness combined with unexcelled shipping qualities at the present time. For the past three years this has been undoubtedly the outstanding grape of its class at the grape show. It is a heavy yielder, almost entirely free from disease and a very rapid grower which makes it most desirable for planting anywhere that it has been tried out in Florida.

EXTRA—(**Big Extra**) This is a very strong grower, medium to large purplish black berries carrying white bloom. Good size bunches very prolific and an excellent market and table grape, also a good juice grape. This is going to be one of the most popular grapes of the post oak group in Florida.

ELLEN SCOTT—(**Florida Tokay**) Very handsome market and table grape, cluster large to very large, berry large, trans-

lucent, violet covered with delicate bloom, thin skin and tough, pulp tender, very high quality. Succeeds on high well drained soils, a fair shipper and always brings a premium in the market mid-season.

ARMALAGA—(Florida Malaga) Very vigorous and healthy, flower perfect, large compact cluster, large yellowish green berry, excellent shipper, does well on both moist and dryer soils.

BAILY—(Bay) Strong grower, large to very large cluster, compact, never cracks, meat pulpy, juicy and sprightly, quality above concord, an excellent market grape.

UNKNOWN—A very rampant grower, light red medium sized berries, ripens with Manito. This is a splendid grape for home use and early market. The reason we are calling this unknown is because it was bought for another variety and proved to be something else, of which we have not yet been able to trace its parentage.

ROMMELL—(Roman) Small to medium clusters, medium growth, fine large yellowish green berries, delicate flavor, excellent for home market and table.

All plants listed below take the following prices:

1 to 10, 35c; 10 to 100, 25c; 100 to 1,000, 20c; over 1,000 18c.

GOETHE—(Johan) Very large berry, large pinkish red, good shipper, tender pulp, medium cluster, vigorous grower, medium late, not very long lived in Florida. Has been successful market grape in Florida for years even with the handicap of replanting.

MANITO—Clusters long and rather open, very prolific, skin thin and tough, ripens very early, quality good, black with light colored spots.

✓ **LAST ROSE—**Cluster very large, berry medium to large, dark bright red, ripens very late, good quality; requires perfect flowering vines to be planted near, but valuable in mixed planting.

All plants listed below take the following prices:

1 to 10, 25c; 10 to 100, 18c; 100 to 1,000, 16c; over 1,000 15c.

R. W. MUNSON—(Superior) Strong growth, cluster medium to large, often shouldered, berries medium to large, black without bloom skin never cracks, pulp tender, better than Concord, gives good satisfaction on market; very valuable for home vineyard and desirable for planting near other varieties which bloom.

Variety	Origin	Race	Vigor	Size of Bunch	Size of Berry	Color	Use	Quality	Distance to plant	Pruning System	Length	Remarks
Extra	Texas	Lincecumii Labrusca	Very Vigorous	Large	Medium Large	Black	Dessert and Market	Good	10 feet	Munson	Long	Good shipper and market grape.
Beacon	Texas	Lincecumii Labrusca	Very Vigorous	Large	Large	Black	Dessert and Market	Excellent	10 feet	Munson	Long	One of the finest grown in Florida, for both table and market.
Herbemont	Uncertain	Aest. Vinefera Lab. Vulpina	Very Vigorous	Medium to Large	Small	Purple	Deser Juice	Fair	12 feet	Munson	Long	Good late grape.
Wapanuka	Texas	Bourgiuniana Vin. hybrid	Medium	Large	Extra Large	White	Table Market	Good	10 feet	Munson	Medium	One of the best home, table and market grapes.
R. W. Munson	Texas	Aestivalis hyb.	Very Vigorous	Large	Medium	Black	Desert, Juice and Market	Good	10 feet	Munson	Long	Self-sterile. Carmen and Brill, good pollenizers.
Carmen	Texas	Aestivalis hyb.	Very Vigorous	Very Large	Medium	Black	Dessert and Market	Good	10 feet	Munson	Long	A good shipper.
Ellen Scott	Texas	Aestivalis hyb.	Very Vigorous	Very Large	Medium	Violet	Dessert and Market	Excellent	10 feet	Munson	Long	Splendid quality and good shipper.
Armalaga	Texas	Aestivalis Lab.	Very Vigorous	Large	Large	White	Dessert and Market	Excellent	10 feet	Munson	Long	A good shipper.
Goth	Mass.	Lab. Vin. hyb.	Very Vigorous	Above Medium	Large	Pink	Dessert	Excellent	10 feet	Munson	Medium	Average life 6-8 yrs. Very profitable.
Thomas	S. C.	Rotundifolia	Very Vigorous	Small	Large	Red	Dessert, Juice and Market	Good	20 feet	Six-arm renewal	Long	Self-sterile. Best for Muscadine products.
Scuppernong	N. C.	Rotundifolia	Very Vigorous	Small	Large	Bronze	Dessert, Juice	Good	20 feet	Arbor or Six-arm	Long	Self-sterile.
Tender Pulp	N. C.	Rotundifolia	Very Vigorous	Small	Medium	Black	Dessert and Juice	Good	16 feet	Six-arm	Long	Self-sterile. The latest Muscadine.
James	N. C.	Rotundifolia	Very Vigorous	Small	Very large	Black	Dessert and Juice	Fair	16 feet	Upright or Fan	Long	Self-sterile. Largest Muscadine.
Meisch	N. C.	Rotundifolia	Very Vigorous	Small	Large	Black	Dessert, Juice and Market	Excellent	16 feet	Six-arm	Long	Self-sterile. Best Muscadine in Quality.

AMERICA—(Columbia) Berry medium in size, black easily freed from seed, large bunch, very profitable, grown as a grape juice in certain parts of the south. And one of the best grape stocks for the variety.

CARMEN—Vigorous grower very prolific, large cluster, compact and shouldered, medium black berries with thin bloom, tough, thin skin never cracking, meaty and firm pulp, tender when fully ripe, of pure rich quality, much superior to the Concord, the best all-purpose grape grown in the south, the most generally planted of all varieties.

JEAGER 43—Vine vigorous and very healthy, cluster medium to large, berry medium size, pulp tender, of excellent quality, a good medium late grape.

HERBEMONT—(Royal) Healthy vigorous plant, very large cluster, small to medium, translucent purple berry, juice and sprightly, a valuable juice grape, requires spraying thoroughly as it is subject to Black Rot in wet seasons.

All plants listed immediately below take the following prices: 1 to 10, 75c; 11 to 100, 60c; 101 to 500, 50c; 501 to 1,000, 40c

For larger lots a special reduction is made.

MUSCADINE GRAPES—Often called the Scuppernong, and do well on either trellis or arbor. All are heavy yielders and require male vines near to pollenize, as they bear imperfect flowers. Single vines cover arbors of hundreds of square feet and bear heavy crops annually. Usually have from several to a dozen or more berries on a loose bunch. Excellent for cooking, cider, wine, or jelly, also table use.

MALE MUSCADINE—Good for pollenizing other varieties Should be planted at a ratio of one to each 6 or 8 vines.

MEISCH—Vine vigorous, very productive, bunches contain 6 to 15 medium sized oval reddish black thin skinned berries, tender, sweet and fine, the very best variety of the Muscadine in quality.

JAMES—Largest berries, black, often measuring one and one fourth inches in diameter.

THOMAS—Reddish purple, excellent flavor, one of the tenderest and best of its class, does fine on 33 wire vertical trellis recommended for Muscadine. The best Muscadine for juice and other grape products.

TENDER PULP—Sweetest and best of these large grapes, very prolific yielder and grower. If you have but one arbor this is the one to plant. Hundreds of quarts of fine luscious berries may be picked from one vine. Pulp sweet and tender, and skin



not so thin and tough as the others. Yields ripe fruit for a long time.

BRONZE SCUPPERNONG—Large bronze berries, strongly recommended for its good growing and bearing qualities.

Tree Blackberry

TOPSY (*Rubus Probulus*) This is an upright growing Blackberry not requiring any trellis. It is about two weeks later on an average than the Florida Marvel Blackberry. Berries not quite so large, but carry much less acidity. It is a very heavy



yielder and takes well on the market. All Blackberries should be planted in moderately moist soil or either have artificial irrigation. They should be planted in rows four by eight, requiring about thirteen hundred plants per acre. Prices 10, \$2.00; 100, \$10.00; 1,000, \$50.00.

Blackberries

FLORIDA MARVEL BLACKBERRIES—(*Rubus Velox*) The Florida Marvel Blackberry has made rapid strides in this new field of fruit in Florida since its introduction, it is the outstanding berry as to its size, prolificness, and earliness of any of the Blackberries in Florida at the present time, beginning to ripen the early part of April continuing up until the middle part of June. This Berry is being planted both for the local market as well as a shipping berry. Handled properly, this berry will hold up and ship as well or better than Strawberries. They should be planted 10 x 10 or 435 per acre.

Raspberry

Plantstall, vigorous, upright to slightly spreading, canes reaching a length of 12-15 feet. in Florida, if not headed back, resistant to heat and drouth; productive; suckers few, propagates by tips; canes stocky, numerous, glaucous, glabrous, tips without glands, prickles medium in number, short, slender; leaflets medium green, dull, flat, heavily tomentose below; flowers small, rose-colored, very late; fruit medium in size, uniform, slightly flattened; drupelets medium in size and number, pale orange-red, tender, juicy, subacid, of characteristic red raspberry flavor; good; ripens very late.

A cross between the Chinese species (*Rubus kuntzeanus*) and

the Cuthber Red Raspberry. Will grow throughout Central and North Florida where the typical red raspberry is a failure.

Avocados

DR. E. E. SCHMIDT FUERTE AVOCADO, in the fall 1924 Mr. Wilson Popenoe, who is with the United States Department of Agriculture. His position being finding and Introducing new varieties of Avocados that will do well in Florida and California. Mr. Popenoe has done more work in this line than any other man in existence, he has made a thorough survey of the Avocado situation in all countries where they are being grown, and through him there has been several introductions into Florida that are showing unusual merit.

While being in Florida last fall he discovered in the hills of Pasco county, one of the most remarkable trees that has ever been found in Florida or in fact anywhere else. This tree is either a seedling or a bud sport of Fuerte. According to all of the best authorities that we have on Avocado culture today, this is an outstanding tree of this type and variety, this tree is five years old and has its fourth crop of fruit, it matured twenty five pears, at eighteen months of age, the second crop about eight hundred, the third crop well over one thousand and this its fourth crop, which at this writing, ranges from about the size of an ordinary egg is covered with fruit from top to bottom. This tree is on high light land soil that would usually be considered dry of Avocado culture and during the bloom period, has not had any other varieties, to bloom with it to help with pollenization, richest as to food values of any of the Avocados, sometimes going 30 per cent fat. The average weight of this fruit is about one and one fourth pounds being a little above the average of ordinary Fuerte, which ranges from ten to sixteen ounces, small seed, tight in cavity.

The Avocado being hybrid Mexican and Guatamalan, is the hardiest variety to plant, and should be hardy as far north as Gainesville.

WE ALSO PROPAGATE AND HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:--

GOTTFRIED—Season, September to November. Shape nearly round. Weight about one pound. Small tight seed. Surface is purplish-black when fruit is ripe. Quantity of flesh is unsurpassed. This variety is pure Mexican and is extremely hardy. Very good for commercial planting. Is regarded as one of the most delicious varieties grown.



Showing Fruit on one Limb of Dr. E. E. Schmidt
Fuerte Avocado Tree

TRAPP—Season, October to December. Shape nearly round. Weight one and a half pounds. Seed medium large fitting tightly in cavity. Flesh rich yellow color, free from fiber; flavor rich and nutty. And early and prolific bearer, and its shipping qualities have made it a favorite for general commercial planting, but should be planted in protected areas where cold will not be too severe.

WINSLOWSON—Season, November and December. Shape nearly round. Weight one and one half to two pounds. Large tight seed. Flesh excellent. Glossy green skin. This variety resembles the Trapp, but is a more vigorous grower, and very resistant to insects and diseases. More hardy than the Trapp. We consider it one of the most profitable varieties.

PANCHOY—Season, December and January. Shape ovoid, and slightly oblique at the apex. Weight one to one and one half pounds. Small tight fitting seed. Golden yellow flesh free from fiber and unusually rich in flavor. Skin is dark green and heavily pebbled. Vigorous grower and a good shipper.

COLLINSON—Season, January and February. Shape broadly pyriform. Weight one and one half to two pounds. Medium sized tight seed. Flesh rich yellow in color, fiberless and rich and nutty in flavor. We recommend this West Indian-Guatemalan hybrid very highly for commercial planting and believe it to be among the best, if not the best, that is possible to obtain.

FUERTE—Season, January to March. Shape pyriform. Weight about one pound. Seed medium and tight fitting. Flesh straw color, smooth and well flavored. Skin thin, hard and green. Among the richest Avocados known in food value. A shy bearer under some Florida conditions although prolific in California.

SPINKS—Season, January to March. Shape round to pear shape. Weight one to one and one half pounds. Seed large and tight fitting. Rich cream colored flesh free from fiber and of excellent flavor. Skin purplish-black when mature. The Spinks is one of the finest of the Guatemalans.

QUEEN—Season, January to March. Pearshape. Weight from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Has the smallest tight seed known. Flesh firm, yellowish in color, free from fiber and with a very rich nutty flavor. Skin a deep purple in color. Tree vigorous, spreading at the base and very productive. Fruit ships well.

LINDA—Season, January to March. Shape pyriform. Weight two to three and one half pounds. Seed small fitting tightly in cavity. Flesh pale yellow smooth and rich. Keeps extremely well. The tree is vigorous, hardy and a very prolific bearer.

NIMLIOH—G—Season, December and January. Shape broadly oval. Weight two to three and one half pounds. Seed medium sized. Flesh yellow. Free from fiber, discolorations, smooth and rich in flavor. Skin deep green, thick and woody in texture. A virogous grower, hardy, and very productive.

WINSLOW—G—Season, February, March and April. Small purplish-brown pear. Weight eight to twelve ounces. Flesh rich and nutty in flavor, free from fiber. Tree upright and a vigorous grower. Regular free bearer.

And besides those named above we have the following: **AT-LEX**, **KANO**, **VERDE**, **PREFECTO**, **GABNAL**, **McDONNELL**, **NIBLO**.

Ornamentals

We wish to announce to the public at large that we are ready to fill any reasonable size orders on Cocos Plumosas palms, Washington Rubusta and Phoenix Canariensis. These palms are all tub grown, excellent root condition, strong, vigorous healthy plants. We also have some other standard ornamentals such as Royal Poinciana, Hybiscus, etc. Write us for prices on same, stating quantity desired.

H. G. Gardner, c Southern Nurseries,
Bartow, Florida.

Dear Mr. Gardner,

I want to go on record with a good word for the Carmen grapes, until this season I did not think much of it but after sampling the specimens on exhibition at our Orlando show, and those ripening in my own vineyard, I am convinced that it is a very meritorius grape. It is sweeter than Concord, so that it must be palatable, and as it ripens with Ellen Scott, Beacon and Armalaga, it can be grown with them in large commercial vineyards and hold its rank with these varieties in the market. For hardiness and immunity from disease and insects the Carmen is unsurpassed, so that from this time on you may put me down as the Carmens friend.

Sincerely yours,

H. T. FISHER,

President, Florida Grape Growers Assn.

