

Dixie Blueberry News

Georgia Blueberry Growers Association Newsletter

Vol.4 No.2- April 2004

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Editor:

Gerard Krewer, 229-386-3410

**Workshop & Field Day:
Organic Blueberry Production
April 1, 2004
Bacon County Extension Office
Alma, GA**

10:00 – 10:10	Welcome & Introductions, Danny Stanland
10:10 – 10:45	Issues in Organic Production: What’s Different? Relinda Walker
10:45 – 11:00	Selling organic blueberries Darren Wheeler et al
11:00 – 11:30	Growing organic blueberries Dr. Gerard Krewer
11:30 – 11:50	Pruning and maintenance of organic blueberries Jerry Larson, Boggs Garden
11:50 – 12:15	Reports from organic blueberry farmers Neil Taylor, Dick Byne

12:15 – 1:00 LUNCH
1:00 – 2:30 Field visits to local blueberry
farms

- ◆ Cost per field day / workshop is \$15 and includes lunch. Georgia Organics members pay only \$10.
- ◆ Visa, MasterCard, and Discover accepted.
- ◆ Advance registration is required. Directions will be provided with registration confirmation.
- ◆ For more information, call 770-993-5534 or e-mail Relinda@georgiaorganics.org

Funded by the Environmental Protection Agency's Strategic Agriculture Initiative and sponsored by Georgia Organics. Georgia Organics is a non-profit organization founded in 1997 to promote organic and sustainable agriculture in Georgia for the health of the land and the people. For more information or to become a member contact us at 770-993-5534.

**Blueberry Labor Meeting
April 7, 2004
Baxley Sunbelt Blueberry Corp
Baxley, GA**

Baxley Sunbelt Blueberry Corp. has agreed to host a workshop for blueberry growers with the Georgia Department of Labor and Federal Department of Labor. This workshop will be held at Baxley Sunbelt Blueberry Corp. Blueberry packing facility on April 7, 2004 at 12:00 noon. It should be over by 2:30 p.m.

The Departments of Labor, Georgia & Federal have suggested you bring your employment application documents if you would like them reviewed for compliance with State & Federal regulations. They also suggest that you may want to have your office personal, and bookkeeper to attend this workshop.

It cost nothing to attend this workshop, however if you want to eat you must call 912-867-4634 and give your name and how many people will be with you. We are sorry to be this blunt, but we have no other choice.

Sincerely, Donnie Morris

**Blackberry Meeting
April 29, 2004**

**10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Bacon County Extension Office
Alma, GA**

Varieties, trellising, weed control, disease control.

Call Berrien County Extension Office for details. Phone: 229-686-5431

**University of Georgia Blueberry
Research Farm Twilight
Tour and Cookout
5:30 p.m.
Thursday May 13, 2004**

Please come to an informal twilight tour at the University of Georgia's Blueberry Research Farm located near Alapaha, GA. We will have a farm tour beginning at 5:30 p.m. on Thursday May 13, 2004. A cookout will also be included. Stay as long as you like.

See first-hand research and demonstration projects on many aspects of blueberry production. Specialists in horticulture, plant pathology, entomology, weed control, etc. will be present to interact with growers.

If you can, please call and let us know you are planning on attending, or contact your local County Agent and let him or her know you plan to attend.

If you have questions call:

Dr. Scott NeSmith 770-228-7243
Dr. Gerard Krewer 229-386-3410

Alapaha, GA is located 17 miles east of Tifton on U.S. 82. The entrance to the Research Farm is located 2.5 miles south of Alapaha, GA (going toward Nashville, GA)

on U.S. 129. Look for sign indicating “Blueberry Farm” on the right.

Presidents Column

I hope everyone enjoyed and learned from the Farm Field Trip of March 11. Thanks goes out to the Jeff Altman Farm and their family for their time and effort to share their farm and unique herbicide equipment with our group.

Another thanks goes to Mrs. Patricia Scarborough at Blueberry Farms of Georgia for taking time out of her busy schedule to show us some of their farm and farm practices. A very special thanks goes to Miles Berry Farm for hosting our lunch. Jim, Connie, Alan and Dorothy made us all feel welcomed. Appling Motors and Griffin’s Warehouse of Baxley provided the delicious meal. So when you see Dennis Altman or Lanny Raulerson, thank them for their ongoing support of the Georgia Blueberry Growers Association.

During our lunch break, Dr. Phil Brannen was presented a plaque for his outstanding service and achievements in extension and research. Phil works diligently on behalf of the blueberry growers in the state of Georgia.

The crop estimate trip that had been scheduled during March was postponed until the third or fourth week in April. As of March 17, 2004, we seem to have gotten by any major weather events that could cause problems. Looking around the area it appears that the opportunity for a record-breaking crop is coming on fast.

The Board of Directors and I want to thank each of you for your support of our Georgia Blueberry Growers Association. We need your help to get the word out about our organization. Remind your friends and

neighbors that are not members, that we need their input and support and in return they will benefit from all the information that is made available to us.

If you have any questions or comments, you can reach me at 912-284-0266 (office), 912-285-3084 (home) or by e-mail at jcorn@accessate.net.

Sincerely, Joe Cornelius, Jr

North Carolina Agricultural Research Service North Carolina State University

Notice to Nurserymen and Blueberry Growers of the Naming and Release of the Fresh Market Mechanical- Harvested-Adapted Southern Highbush Blueberry Cultivar ‘Lenoir’

The North Carolina Agricultural Research Service announces the release of the fresh market mechanical-harvest-adapted southern highbush blueberry cultivar Lenoir for trial by growers and nurserymen.

‘Lenoir’ resulted from the cross NC1406 (US 74 x Elizabeth) x ‘Pender’, made by J.R. Ballington in Raleigh, NC. It was selected by Ballington and S.D. Rooks. In 1987, and initially established in field plots at Castle Hayne and Jackson Springs, NC, as experimental selection NC3115. In these trials, it was noted for its semi-upright plant habit, small to medium fruit size, medium blue fruit color, good firmness and picking scar, and excellent fruit quality. Based on these observations it was established in replicated trials at Castle Hayne and Ivanhoe, NC. It was also established in grower observation trials around the commercial blueberry production area in eastern, NC, and at the Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station at Fletcher, NC.

Ripening season for 'Lenoir' appears to range from early-midseason to midseason, overlapping with 'Craven' and 'Pamlico' to some degree on the front end and the midseason cultivar 'Pender' on the back end. The ripening season is also similar to 'Croatan', the old standard highbush cultivar in North Carolina, which is also early-midseason ripening. Yield was superior to the very early cultivar 'Reveille' most years, and equal to the high yielding old standard 'Croatan' under mechanical harvesting at Ivanhoe. Fruit size is at least equal to 'Reveille', but not always as large as 'Croatan', and still modest enough in size to be successfully harvested mechanically for the fresh market.

Objective fruit color measurements determined that 'Lenoir' is medium blue similar to 'Croatan', and not equal to 'Reveille', 'Craven' or 'Pamlico', but still satisfactory. The picking scar of 'Lenoir' is excellent like 'Reveille'. Objective fruit firmness determinations indicate that the fruit has good firmness, but is not equal to 'Reveille', the industry standard for fruit firmness in fresh market mechanical-harvest-adapted southern highbush. The flavor of 'Lenoir' is quite good, consistently superior to 'Croatan', and noticeably higher acid than the latter cultivar, and 'Craven', 'Pamlico' and 'Reveille'. The soluble solids/acids ratio of fruit of 'Lenoir' was outstanding, and shelf life was equal or superior to 'Reveille', and consistently superior to 'Croatan'. Fruit cracking and stemmings have not been a problem with 'Lenoir'.

'Lenoir' is not self-fruitful, and interplanting with cultivars such as 'Blue Ridge', 'Arlen', 'Ozarkblue' or 'Pender'

will be needed to get maximum fruit set and production. The plant habit is semi-upright, and vigor has been good wherever it has been tested throughout North Carolina.

Objective determinations at Castle Hayne indicate that 'Lenoir' is susceptible to stem blight caused by *Botryosphaeria dothidea*, however this disease has not been a particular problem in field plantings up to this time.

In summary 'Lenoir' is a self-unfruitful early-midseason to midseason ripening southern highbush blueberry with good yield, fruit firmness and picking scar, and small-medium size fruit with excellent flavor. It competes well with current fresh market mechanical-harvest-adapted cultivars for post-harvest shelf-life. Season-wise it will be an excellent cultivar to follow 'Craven' and/or 'Pamlico', and fill the gap between these and 'Pender' in extending the season with cultivars suitable for mechanical harvesting for the fresh market.

The name 'Lenoir' was chosen for this cultivar in honor Lenoir County in the commercial blueberry production area in eastern North Carolina.

Propagation of plants of 'Lenoir' for sale will only be through a Production and Marketing Agreement between North Carolina State University and licensed nurserymen. For information on Production and Marketing Agreements for 'Lenoir' contact Dr. Jim Ballington, Box 7609, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7609, or by email at: jim_ballington@ncsu.edu.

Krewer's Note: This is a high chill southern highbush, probably best in middle & north Georgia.

**North Carolina Agricultural
Research Service
North Carolina State University**

**Notice to Nurserymen and Blueberry
Growers of the Naming and Release of
the ‘Columbus’ Rabbiteye Blueberry**

The North Carolina Agricultural Research Service announces the release of the rabbiteye blueberry cultivar ‘Columbus’ for trial by growers and nurserymen.

‘Columbus’ originated from the cross NC 758 (GA 11-80 x w-4) x NC 911 (Tifblue x Menditoo), made at Raleigh, NC, by G.J. Galletta. It was selected at Castle Hayne, N.C. in 1975. It was established in duplicate plot trials at Castle Hayne and Clinton, NC, and observation trials at Ivanhoe and Conover, NC. In these trials ‘Columbus’ was noteworthy for large fruit size, excellent fruit color and very good quality. Based on these determinations it was established in replicated trials at Castle Hayne and Ivanhoe, and in grower observation trials around the commercial blueberry production area in southeastern North Carolina.

Ripening season for ‘Columbus’ appears to range from early midseason to midseason, just ahead of the standard midseason cultivar ‘Tifblue’. Yield is equal to ‘Tifblue’ most years, and fruit size generally equal to or better than ‘Premier’, the current standard cultivar for large fruit size. Size uniformity has also been excellent.

Objective fruit color measurements determined that ‘Columbus’ was equal to or

better than the industry standard (‘Tifblue’). Picking scar was satisfactory, but not equal to ‘Premier’ or ‘Tifblue’, and fruit firmness was equal to ‘Premier’ (i.e. satisfactory) but not to ‘Tifblue’. Fruit quality ranges from very good to excellent and shelf-life is excellent and at least equal to ‘Tifblue’. Fruit cracking and stemming have not been a problem with ‘Columbus’. Due to large fruit size, ‘Columbus’ is not recommended for mechanical harvesting for fresh market outlets.

‘Columbus’ is self-unfruitful and will need to be planted with a pollinator such as ‘Ira’, ‘Tifblue’ or ‘Powederblue’. The plant habit of ‘Columbus’ is semi-upright and vigor is good on Coastal Plain sites such as the commercial blueberry production area in eastern NC.

In summary, ‘Columbus’ is a self-unfruitful early-midseason ripening rabbiteye blueberry with good yield, excellent fruit size, size uniformity, fruit color, quality and shelf-life. With its superior size, color, quality and shelf-life it should be able to compete on equal footing in major markets with highbush blueberry fruit from more northern production areas that would be ripening at the same time.

The name ‘Columbus’ was chosen for this cultivar in honor of Columbus County in the commercial blueberry production area in eastern North Carolina.

A limited number of rooted cuttings of ‘Columbus’ will be available through the North Carolina Foundation Seed Producers Inc. in late winter, 2004. For information on availability, contact the Director, Dr. Myron Fountain, Box 8604, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, 27607-54 (Ph. 919-513-3444). Propagation of plants of

'Columbus' for sale will only be through a Production and Marketing Agreement between North Carolina State University and licensed nurserymen. For information on Production and Marketing Agreements for Columbus contact Dr. Jim Ballington, Box 7609, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7609.

Last Chance for Balancing the Fruit Load on Southern Highbush

by Gerard Krewer

Over the past few weeks I have had the opportunity to view many fields of southern highbush in South Georgia. Generally the situation looks very good, however, there are a number of situations which concern me I would like to address.

In the past, most of our acreage has been O'neal, Star and V1 (FL86-19). Although these cultivars can overcrop, they are much less prone to do so than several of the new southern highbush, such as Emerald and Millenia. Some of the southern highbush I have seen are so overloaded with flower buds, that if 50% of the flowers set, the bulk of the crop will not ripen until late May or June and even then, the berries will be so small that picking will be difficult. Most cultivars of southern highbush have a development period of 50-65 days from bloom to ripe if there are sufficient leaves for rapid develop of the crop. Don't be lulled into complacency based on rabbiteye experience (fruit set on rabbiteyes is usually a lower percentage than southern highbush) or experience with last year's southern highbush fruit set (bad pollination year). This year the weather is good, there have

been few thrips found on southern highbush (so far) and the bees are out in force.

The situation is especially problematic in fields which have not been treated with Dormex. Dormex enhances leaf bud development, but must be used with caution since it can be toxic to the applicator or flower buds if used improperly (See Dixie Blueberry Growers News, Feb. 2004 issue). Many of the southern highbush growers of Emerald and Millenia are getting their "feet wet" for the first time this year. These plants are young and healthy with an abundance of fruit bearing wood throughout the canopy. Older southern highbush fields that have been summer roof-topped hedged, subjected to leaf diseases and shading in the interior of the bush have a much lighter flower bud load than young bushes never hedged.

What to do?? At the time of this writing (March 17th), I believe there is still an opportunity to salvage the situation. Time is of the essence. Keep the "Money Wood" (thick diameter canes with good sunlight exposure) and cut out the "Junk Wood" immediately. This will improve the root to shoot ratio and improve plant health.

- 1.The first step is to remove any low growing twigs or limbs that are difficult to pick and interfere with herbicide application.
- 2.The second step is to cut one or two of the canes in the interior of the bush that are "brushy" and loaded with flower buds. Often this will be part of the original bush cane structure. The berries produced on these

canes will be hard to pick and of poor quality due to poor sunlight exposure.

3. The third step, is to reduce the number of flower buds on the “Money Wood” **if needed**. Generally a strong shoot tip can support 4 to 6 compound flower buds depending on the thickness of the shoot and the number of leaf buds breaking. Each flower bud contains about 5-8 flowers, if 50% fruit set occurs you will have about 14-20 berries per shoot tip. If this were December or January, I would advise you to clip off the tips of the shoots with an excessive number of flower buds with hand clippers or a gasoline hand-held hedger, reducing the number of compound flower buds to 4-6 per shoot tip. This can still be done now, but you will be cutting off the most developed (largest) fruit on the bush since blueberries bloom from the tip downward.

An alternative method would be to remove the excess flower buds by hand. In this case, the less developed flower buds below the tip can be stripped or twisted off by hand, but **be sure that leaf buds are not being removed in the process**. There is an important balance between the development of the leaves and the flowers. If the number of flowers is excessive, then the leaves are very slow to develop. Look for the shoots that have few leaf buds breaking and focus your hand thinning efforts on these shoots. Don't worry about doing a perfect job, just move quickly through the bush and reduce the number of flowers or small green fruit on grossly overloaded shoots. Often only one or two canes in the bush will need hand thinning. If the cane is leafing well now and the number of leaf buds and flowers appear to be in balance don't worry thinning the flower buds or small green fruit. Dormex

treated plants often have an abundance of leaves and can carry more fruit than non-Dormex treated plants. I know some of you will think this suggestion is impractical, but peaches are routinely hand thinned if needed. Try 50 bushes and see how long it takes.

Oak Death Fungus Found in Wholesale Plant Nursery in Los Angeles County.

Source: San Jose Mercury News

The microbe that causes sudden oak death has been found in a large wholesale plant nursery in Los Angeles County, the farthest south that the pathogen has ever been identified. While there is no evidence that the

fungus has spread from Monrovia Nursery into the surrounding region, the size of the nursery – and the nationwide scope of its business -- has scientists worried. "The nursery does a lot of shipping, so there is great concern about potential spread" of the microbe, said Katie Palmieri of the Sudden Oak Mortality Task Force. The news was announced at a meeting of the task force in Rohnert Park, hosted by Sonoma State University. "There is particular worry about shipments back East, and if sudden oak death could take hold there," said Palmieri. Disease experts are now inspecting specimens of plants sent from the popular and respected nursery, which produces 22 million plants each year. Since being detected in 1995 in oak trees in Marin County, the highly contagious disease has killed tens of thousands of oak trees along the California coastline. Twelve counties in central coastal California -- including Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo and Monterey -- have been hardest hit. To the far north, a nursery in Vancouver, B.C., also was found to have the disease. At least 40 different plant species can act as hosts for the fungus, which is related to the organism that caused Ireland's devastating potato blight. Although it does not kill most of the species, scientists say it is unprecedented to have a pathogen spread across so many native plant species so quickly. No symptoms of its pathogen, called *Phytophthora ramorum*, have yet been detected on the East Coast or in the Appalachians. But it has turned up in forests in British Columbia and the Netherlands. Earlier this month, a strain of a disease was found in two formal gardens in England. The disease was discovered on several varieties of camellia in the Los Angeles nursery after a "trace back" investigation from a nursery in Stanislaus County, where an infected plant was found,

according to Palmieri. All of the infected plants have been destroyed and nearby plants are quarantined and inspected regularly for symptoms, she said. Tests of the surrounding environment did not find any traces of disease, suggesting it had not spread outside the nursery, Palmieri said. Sudden oak death spreads through airborne or waterborne spores. Although many infected plants do not sicken, others die quickly. Symptoms include oozing cankers on the bark and canopies that quickly turn from green to brown. Treatment is available to help individual trees.

Phytophthora ramorum, the causative organism in sudden oak death (SOD) disease, was found and confirmed in Monrovia Nursery in Azusa, California (Los Angeles County) on March 8, 2004, from samples collected as part of the APHIS-Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) SOD survey. California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA) plant pathology laboratory confirmed *P. ramorum*, causal organism for SOD, on six varieties of camellia. Affected varieties were Kamasaka, Bette Sette, Mrs. Charles Cobb, Kramer Supreme, Shiro Chan, and Jean May. In addition, presumptive positives have also been found in 12 other nurseries in southern California (in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Orange Counties). Testing to confirm the presence of *P. ramorum* in these additional nurseries should be completed during the week of March 16, 2004. Previously, SOD had only been detected in northern California and a portion of Curry County, Oregon. The confirmed positive nursery is one of the nurseries owned by Monrovia Nurseries in Los Angeles County which is a 500 acre facility that specializes in camellias; approximately 40 acres are planted with camellias. This parent nursery has 7 other satellite nurseries throughout the United States

and ships plants every year all over the United States. We are working with CDFA which quarantined the nursery on March 9, 2004. Under the current protocol for nurseries infected with SOD, all the plants linked to SOD syndrome in the nursery need to be destroyed. CDFA advises that Monrovia Nurseries estimates 200,000 plants will be lost and \$4.3 million lost in sales for March. The presence of *P. ramorum* was unexpected because this nursery is not in the regulated area of California and is not located near any source of known infection. The nursery is situated in a dry climate, whereas previous detections of the organism have been confined to areas with a wet environment. The disease appears to be present in this nursery in at least two different species- camellia and viburnum. There are no current regulatory treatments that are efficacious for treating plants against this disease. To summarize, this discovery is significant because the disease has been found in an area that is atypical for predicting the establishment of *P. ramorum*; it has been found in a large nursery that ships stock throughout the United States; and trace forwards will be very extensive. CDFA and PPQ will be receiving shipping records from Monrovia very soon, and will be in contact with State counterparts regarding next steps. PPQ convened an initial conference call with representatives from the National Plant Board this afternoon. Further information on SOD, including a list of counties in California and Oregon currently regulated due to SOD, is available at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ispm/sod/>. USDA/APHIS Sudden Oak Death Web site. Claude R. Knighten Public Affairs Specialist -USDA/APHIS

Plant Protection and Quarantine >(301) 734-5271 fax (301) 734-5221
claudio.r.knighten@aphis.usda.gov

Krewer's Note: Be on the lookout for unexpected plant death.

2004 Blueberry Fungicide Guide by Phil Brannen

Developmental State	Green tip	Bloom (2-3 applications) ^a	Petal Fall	10-14 Days after Petal Fall	20-24 Days after Petal Fall	Pre-Harvest ^d Spray if wet before harvest, if needed	After Harvest Foliage Management
Disease Controlled Fungicides	Mummy Berry (Indar + Captan)	Mummy Berry (Indar + Captan); ^b Botrytis (Switch, ¹ Elevate, ² CaptEvate, ² Pristine); ³ Alternaria and Ripe Rots (Abound, Switch, Cabrio, Pristine) ^c	Alternaria and Ripe Rots (Abound, ¹ Switch, ² Cabrio, ¹ Pristine) ¹ <i>Note: Chemicals with same numbers have same mode of action; rotate for resistance management</i>	Alternaria and Ripe Rots (Abound, Switch, Cabrio, Pristine)	Alternaria and Ripe Rots (Abound, Switch, Cabrio, Pristine)	Alternaria and Ripe Rots (Abound, Switch, Cabrio, Pristine); Septoria Leaf Spot (Abound, Switch, Cabrio, Pristine, and Aliette) ^e	Septoria Leaf Spot (Abound, Switch, Cabrio, Pristine, and Aliette); Rust (Cabrio and Pristine) ^f

^aBloom times vary, due to varietal differences and the environment. Bloom sprays should provide protection against the primary pathogens of blooms for the entire bloom period. The number of applications required for bloom may vary from 1-3, depending on the season and the variety.

^bCaptan provides additional control of mummy berry, and it has some activity against Botrytis and possibly rots. However, it is mainly of value to prevent increased rots with the use of Indar, as well as providing resistance management.

^cMany of the fungicides which are registered for rot control may also have activity against twig dieback organisms, such as *Phomopsis* species. We do not currently have data in Georgia to support this additional benefit, and our dieback organisms are highly variable. However, this may possibly be an added benefit for fungicide applications.

^dIn wet years, pre-harvest and post-harvest rots may be a potential problem. Under these conditions, 1-2 applications of a pre-harvest material may be necessary for rot control.

^eSeptoria leaf spot is generally controlled with 2-4 fungicide applications. This disease is more problematic on high bush blueberry varieties, but some rabbiteye varieties may experience premature defoliation from Septoria as well. Aliette is best utilized after harvest, since it is not as efficacious against the fruit rots, and it serves as a resistance management tool. Scout for leaf spots as early as May; start applications as soon as leaf spots are observed.

^fRust is problematic on some blueberry varieties, and it can result in complete, premature defoliation on susceptible varieties. Scout for rust in mid to late July. Applications of fungicides (2-3) from August to mid-September will generally result in good rust management. Some varieties may require yearly rust control.

Membership Information

To join the Georgia Blueberry Growers Association, mail a check payable to Georgia Blueberry Growers Association to our address:

Danny Stanaland, Sec./Treasurer
Georgia Blueberry Growers Association
Bacon Co. Ext. Service, 203 S. Dixon St., Suite 3,
Alma, Ga. 31510

The Association annual dues depend on which membership category you fit best.

Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 2002 Membership:

1. Regular Georgia Member-\$25
2. Out-of-state member- \$25
3. Associate (industry) member-\$50
4. Education and research-\$10 (University and USDA personnel who do not grow blueberries commercially). Email newsletter free to education and research personnel. Send request to gkrewer@uga.edu

Classifieds

Blueberry Products and Services: Do you have blueberry plants, equipment or related items for sale? Call 229-386-3807 and we will list it in this newsletter. There is no charge for members for this service. Up to three lines free. Additional words \$.30 per word.

Southern Highbush plants for sale, Taking orders for fall planting, Nugent Nursery, 229-532-2009 after 6:00 p.m.

Rabbiteye plants for sale, 1 to 3 gallon, Bottoms Nursery, 770-884-5661, Concord, Ga.

Rabbiteye and southern highbush plants for sale, liners to 3 gallon, Alma Nursery, 912-632-5708, Alma, Ga.

Island Grove Ag Products: Don't buy plants until you have talked to us. We have all southern highbush

varieties. We will grow specifically for your needs. Now taking orders. Call Ken Patterson (352) 481-5558

Sandy Run Farm and Nursery. Jubilee, Biloxi, Misty and Pearl River southern highbush for sale. Tim Goggans. 601-296-0630 or 601-286-7952.

Georgia-Florida Bark and Mulch. We offer a full line of pine bark products including, pine bark mulch, pine bark nuggets, pine bark fines and composted pine bark. Phone toll free: 1-888-744-9422