

The Berry Basket

Newsletter for Missouri Small Fruit and Vegetable Growers

Volume 3 Number 1

Spring, 2000

Contents:

From the Editors..... 1

Weed Control in Blueberries..... 1

Blueberry Council News..... 3

Fall Cole Crops for the Gardener..... 4

Non-chemical Weed Control Strategies..... 5

Daylily Culture..... 6

Southwest Missouri Spring Horticulture Conference..... 7

Small Fruit Pricing Y2K..... 8

Nursery Catalogs Online..... 9

Weed Control in Blueberries

by Ben Fuqua

Controlling weeds is one of the more challenging cultural practices in blueberry production. A weed is defined to be “a plant out of place”. This would include annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds, sedges, and other woody herbaceous plants that seem to thrive in the same space that we try to grow blueberry plants. Weeds compete with blueberry plants for nutrients, water, and light, can serve as alternate hosts for diseases and insects, and may interfere with harvesting and irrigating operations. While weed species vary from one planting to another, good weed control is essential for maximum production of high quality berries.

There are two distinct areas in blueberry plantings in which weeds need to be controlled: 1) between plant rows and 2) within the plant row. Weeds growing in the area between plant rows can be controlled by cultivation or by maintaining the row middles in a bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, or fescue sod. Keeping the row middles in sod seems to work well in Missouri. The sod provides a firm soil for operating sprayers, mowers and other power equipment, reduces potential problems from soil erosion, and provides a suitable place for pickers to walk. Weeds and grass height can be easily controlled in the sod areas by frequent mowings.

Weed control within the plant row, however, is a more difficult task. One cultural practice recommended for Missouri, the use of mulches, has proven to be very helpful in suppressing weeds while at the same time helping regulate soil moisture and soil temperature, and adding organic matter to

From the Editors

by Marilyn Odneal

It’s Spring and everyone’s thinking “weeds”. Ben Fuqua discusses weed control measures in blueberries while Gaylord Moore highlights non-chemical weed control strategies. Remember, when using herbicides, the label is the law! Read labels carefully and make sure that the material you are using is properly labeled for your crop.

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the plant root zone. A layer, 4- to 6-inches in depth, of sawdust, wood chips, or similar material is beneficial in reducing weed problems, especially during the early part of the growing season.

Additional control measures will normally be needed to keep the planting free of weeds during the latter parts of the growing season. Other considerations in controlling weeds include:

Preplant Weed Control: Controlling perennials such as johnsongrass, bermudagrass, red sorrel, etc. are best accomplished during soil/site preparation and before the blueberry plants are established. Several herbicides are available on the market to eradicate the targeted weeds. In some situations, repeated herbicide application, a combination of herbicides, or using herbicides in conjunction with cultivation may be needed to completely rid the site of weeds. All herbicides must be used with caution and in accordance to the label and soil conditions. Herbicides differ in their mode of action and in the kind of weeds controlled. Injury to humans, blueberry plants, and the environment can result when herbicides are not properly applied. Read and follow the herbicide label!

For growers not wishing to use herbicides, frequent cultivations, planting of smother crops to suppress vegetation, covering the weed-infested area with black plastic, or employing other mechanical devices such as hoeing and hand weeding can be used create a weed-free planting site. Although these techniques usually require more time and effort to eliminate the weeds, they have been successfully used at several planting sites.

Regardless of the time required or the method used, the key is to eradicate perennial weeds from the site before planting blueberry bushes. The shallow-rooted blueberry plant does not compete well in weed-infested areas. Failure to remove these weeds before planting usually results in poor growth and berry production for many years.

Weed Control in Established Plantings: Methods to control weeds in established plantings can be grouped into one of two categories; a) chemical control or b) mechanical control.

Chemical control: Weed growth within the row of established blueberries must be closely

controlled. While several herbicides are registered for use on blueberries, the recommended rates and application methods vary greatly. Preemergent herbicides are chemicals that are applied before weeds emerge and are generally applied in early spring. One or more herbicides may be needed to control the targeted weeds. Caution must be used on first-year plants, as newly planted blueberry bushes are very sensitive to most preemergent herbicides.

Postemergent herbicides are absorbed by growing plants and therefore are applied directly to the targeted weed. Postemergent herbicides are often used for “spot” treatments and controlling weeds adjacent to the mulched row.

Both preemergent and postemergent herbicides must be carefully applied. Herbicide rates and application methods are affected by both soil and climatic conditions. Read and follow the instructions on the herbicide label. Remember, the label is the law!

Mechanical Control: Shallow cultivation, hoeing and hand weeding are the most popular methods of non-chemical weed control. “Weeder geese”, smothering weeds with cardboard or carpet remnants, and other mechanical devices have been tried, but generally have not been very successful. Several growers have purchased or, in some cases, built rotating or disc cultivators to lightly till the mulched surface around the blueberry plants. The general consensus has been that while these cultivators do a good job of removing weeds, they often damage the shallow roots of blueberries growing in the mulch.

Conclusion: Weed control is often one of the most expensive parts of a blueberry operation. For the organic growers, mechanical weed control is the only method that can be employed and still meet organic certification requirements. Most other blueberry growers tend to use a combination of both chemical and mechanical methods in controlling weeds. Mulches, pre- and postemergent herbicides, some weed pulling and hoeing may all have to be used in trying to reduce the weed problems. In recent publications, I have noticed some authors seem to prefer the term weed “management” rather than weed “control”. To me, good management is to

properly control the weed problem. Weeds always seem to prefer the same moist, fertile, and mulched area where blueberry plants are growing. So, regardless of whether you control or manage your weeds, the results are the same. Weed control in blueberries is a tough, laborious, expensive job that requires year-round effort.

Blueberry Council News

by Bob and Ronnie Hershey

Here are the minutes as recorded by the Secretary/Treasurer for the annual meeting.

The annual meeting of the Blueberry Council of Missouri was held on February 22, 2000 in Springfield, Missouri. The meeting was called to order shortly after 5:00 pm. The President, Bob Hershey, welcomed all in attendance. Ben Fuqua was then invited to present the slate of nominees, and to proceed with the election of officers. The names were presented and there were no nominations from the floor. Linda Jones made the motion that the following be elected by acclamation. This was seconded and approved.

President – Bob Hershey
 Vice President – Earnie Bohner
 Secretary/Treasurer – Veronica “Ronnie” Hershey
 Northeast District – Robert Linke
 Southeast District – Mary Hinze

Those with unexpired terms are as follows:

Jay Chism – Director at Large
 Denise May – Director at Large
 Art Steinbaugh – Southwest District
 Tom Willis – Northwest District

Copies of the minutes of the last annual meeting and the financial report prepared by the Secretary/Treasurer were passed out. After review, a motion was made to accept both reports as printed.

Old business:

The group voted in support of the USA Blueberry fee check-off. In further discussion of the by-laws and tax-exempt status, it was voted to add a closure paragraph that funds should be given for research to

the SMSU State Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove in order to deplete any balance in the event the Blueberry Council of Missouri ever disbands. The tax-exempt status was tabled at this time due to our advertising program. Since we list every member’s farm, we are in conflict with the federal requirements for a tax-exempt status.

Blueberry sauce was provided for the Governor’s Conference and the Legislative Buffet by Highland Blueberry Farm and Brandywine Farms. Linda Jones made the motion to provide payment to each farm for their expense. This motion was seconded by Earnie Bohner and approved by all in attendance. The Blueberry Council would like to thank Dave and Mary Hinze, Patrick Byers, and Bob and Ronnie Hershey for representation at the Governor’s Conference in December. Also, a big thank-you to Marvis and Sally Meyer, Tom Flood, and Patrick Byers for serving at the Legislative Buffet on March 1st in Jefferson City.

New Business:

The matter of picking bags was discussed. When the Treasurer sent dues notices, a request as to the number of bags needed for the 2000 season was noted. It was decided that since not all farms needed picking bags and to reduce costs this season, we would not use any printing. We haven’t been eligible for matching funds from the Agri-Missouri program for bags in a number of years.

The Blueberry Council was asked to donate \$100 toward conference refreshments. Linda Jones made the motion since we haven’t donated in many years it was only fair to participate. It was approved by all.

It was discussed to continue the \$400 grant for blueberry research being conducted at the SMSU State Fruit Experiment Station by Patrick Byers. Also a \$200 grant was approved for the SMSU Department of Agriculture for the blueberry work being done there. The motion was made by Earnie Bohner and seconded by Mary Hinze.

A committee to do a feasibility/research on reprinting of the Blueberry Trails or some form of farm list was appointed. Linda Jones and Juanita Steinbaugh will co-chair this committee. They will ask assistance or input from our membership. Linda did note that this might not be ready for this season.

They want to try to get Agri-Missouri matching funds, and since the Secretary/Treasurer had been notified that all funds had been used, they may have to seek application for the next available money.

It was discussed that a statewide ad does help, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for this berry season. Bob Linke, Earnie Bohner, and Bob Hershey will serve.

The Governor's Agriculture Conference is held the second Sunday of December. The date is December 10. For many years the Department of Agriculture has invited the Blueberry Council to participate. Those volunteering for the 2000 Conference are Mary and Dave Hinze, Earnie Bohner, and Bob and Ronnie Hershey. It will take 10-15 gallons of blueberry sauce for the 1000 or so that attend. It takes about five gallons of sauce for the Legislative Buffet.

It was recognized that Dr. Ben Fuqua has served the Blueberry Council of Missouri as advisor since we chartered in 1987. A motion was made that we provide a \$40 gift certificate and a blueberry tie as a small appreciation. A gift of appreciation will also be provided to Patrick Byers for his constant support of the Blueberry Council in attending many activities.

A motion to adjourn was made, seconded and accepted. Minutes were submitted for record.

A friendly reminder from the Blueberry Council Secretary.

The Governor's Proclamation Signing for June is Blueberry Month will be held on Monday, May 15. We need several volunteers to attend this activity. Please call Ronnie Hershey at (573) 547-4502 daytime or 547-4448 evening, ASAP. We have to provide the Department of Agriculture a list of attendees.

There are 2 boxes of picking bags available at \$55. Please call if you have a need for these.

Since a number of our members missed the Annual Meeting in February, please read the minutes of the meeting printed in this newsletter. Also, if you have not paid your dues for 2000, please do so immediately. We intend to run a statewide ad, and you have to have dues paid to be listed. Members in production pay \$35 in dues and non-production

members pay \$15. Please make certain we have your most current address and farm phone number, as well as, directions to your farm. Thanks!

Ronnie Hershey,
Secretary/Treasurer
2607 PCR 616
Perryville, MO 63775

Fall Cole Crops for the Gardener

by John Avery

Most people think of cole crops (cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and collards) as a spring crop but the very best crops can be grown in the fall in Missouri. It is hard to find trays of plants for sale in the fall. Luckily, however, cole crops are easy to start from seed. Due to the warm weather in the early summer, plants can be started in trays or direct sown with good results. The cole crops are cool season plants so the best flavor develops under the cool temperatures of fall. They can even tolerate a light frost.

Timing is the critical factor in producing a flavorful crop of cabbage or other cole crop in the fall. If planted too early the crop may set heads during the heat of summer and the crop will have poor taste. If planted too late in the summer a hard freeze may damage the crop before it has produced.

I have found it best to sow your seeds around the first week of July here in southern Missouri. I prefer to start plants in trays. It is very important to sow your seed at a time that will result in plants of the proper size for planting in the garden later. Plants, which are three to six inches tall with four to five leaves, are the proper size for the garden. Plants should be kept in trays only for about one month before transfer to the garden. Plants that have been started in trays will be ready for the garden around the first week of August. Although there is some leeway in planting the crop by one or two weeks, just remember that letting the plants continue to grow in the trays for more than five weeks may result in stunted plants! I have had a lot of trouble with spring plants stunting in the garden because they

were started too early and became root bound after 6 weeks in trays.

Another problem, which can be eliminated by fall planting, is that of cabbage looper larvae damage. *Bacillus thuringensis* (Bt) will manage cabbage loopers but pest pressure increases with the spring crop as it matures. The fall crop may be under pest pressure early; but that disappears as the summer fades to fall. In the spring, cabbage looper will begin to appear in mid-April and the pressure will increase until late summer, when it begins to decrease as temperatures start to decrease. A fall cole crop will have a lot of pressure during August and into early September but the pressure decreases from late September into October. During August a weekly spray of Bt will be needed as the plants are small and there are lots of cabbage looper moths out laying eggs; but by September, the plants are large enough to withstand some feeding by larva. Usually by the first of October laying of moth eggs has ceased for the year and no more sprays are needed.

Cultivars with a maturity of fifty to sixty days are suggested for fall cole crops, although in most years even seventy-day cultivars will mature a crop. Remember the plants will be growing fast during July and August due to high temperatures and long day lengths, so most cultivars will mature somewhat earlier than listed on the package. As summer gives way to fall and the temperatures start to cool down the flavor of the crop will be enhanced.

I prefer to grow my cole crops for the freezer in the fall because of the better flavor, the absence of insect larvae on the crop and because most other crops are through producing. Remember to sow your seed around July 4th, if starting in trays transfer to the garden around the first of August, and control cabbage looper during August. For those who have a greenhouse business you may want to have some cole crop plants available during August for your patrons to try as a fall crop.

Non-chemical Weed Control Strategies

by Gaylord Moore

Weed management in vegetable crops is a challenge. In most instances it takes the combined effort of good cultural, mechanical and chemical management to perform a superior job of controlling weeds. However, those who elect not use chemical herbicides for weed control are basically limited to cultural and mechanical control mechanisms.

Biological methods such as use of cover crops such as a winter rye system is the most promising and most effective against small-seeded broadleaf weeds. This method remains experimental. At present there are no current systems using insects or diseases to manage weeds common to vegetables.

Land selection is one cultural practice. Avoid fields with a history of weed problems. Another is crop selection. If you are aware of a weed problem and need to utilize the field for cropping, be sure and grow the most competitive crops.

The practice of crop rotation serves several purposes for pest control including weeds. Be sure to rotate between vegetables and non-row crops such as alfalfa or clovers. This also serves the purpose of adding nitrogen fertility along with weed control. Crop rotation with different crops can also assist in breaking specific disease and insect cycles.

Selecting adaptable crop varieties for a specific area gives greater plant vigor, thus enhancing the ability to compete with weeds. Proper row spacing and plant densities will also assist against weeds. Use row spacing that will assure a rapid crop canopy enclosure. Often there are trade offs. Heavy plant densities may crowd weeds, but often it increases the incidence of disease problems. Selecting the correct planting time will also increase plant vigor and get a head start on weeds. Plant crops when soil temperatures favor rapid germination and emergence. Do not plant warm-season crops too early in the season.

The appropriate fertility, disease and insect management encourages vigorous and healthy crops that are more competitive against weeds. Don't overlook the value of mulches. Natural mulches are

often difficult to use over large areas. However, synthetic (plastic) mulches are useful to manage weeds within the row in warm-season crops. Consider disposal problems when using plastic mulches.

Mechanical methods of weed control include moldboard plowing, rotary hoeing, row cultivators, hand hoeing, and mowing. Each mechanical method has specific advantages. The moldboard plow can eliminate emerged annual weeds prior to soil preparation whereas the rotary hoe is quite useful for managing small-seeded weeds in large-seeded crops such as sweet corn, snap beans, or peas. A row cultivator is possibly used more than any other mechanical means for row crops. With the row cultivator be sure to dislodge or cover as many weed seedlings as possible. However, with the row cultivator there is a potential for damage to some crop's root system. The mower or bush hog will assist in weed control in certain circumstances. Timing for mowing is critical for best annual weed control. Be certain to mow as soon as flowers appear so no viable weed seed is produced.

For effective weed control practices timing is most critical. Weeds wait for no one and can take over quickly if given the upper hand. Remember, the smaller the weed generally the more effective the control. Don't overlook the need for the hand hoe. Keep it sharp and handy because likely you will need it.

Daylily Culture

*based on a presentation made by
Faye Coble*

Faye Coble has been growing daylilies for many years and shared her experience with others at the Southwest Missouri Spring Horticulture Conference held at the SMSU Campus at Mountain Grove in March. Faye talked about daylilies in general and the best way to take care of them in her experience. She says daylilies are generally easy to take care of and will reward you with beautiful blooms. They are a wonderful plant to use in your landscape and have many colors and sizes to choose from. Individual daylily blooms last only one day, hence the name.

Follow Faye's pointers to grow great daylilies.

- Daylilies thrive in full sun or in partial sun (east side of a house). They should get about 6 hours of sun per day. You will see three types of foliage for daylilies in the catalog – dormant, evergreen and semi-evergreen. Faye doesn't worry about the foliage differences when planting in southern Missouri. She says eventually the different types adapt to her location.
- Faye soaks the daylilies that arrive from the nursery in a weak solution of a soluble fertilizer (like Miracle Grow) a couple hours before planting. When planting daylilies, mix organic matter in the planting hole and mulch with organic materials if possible. Do not plant a daylily too deep. The crown of the plant (part where the leaves meet the roots) should only be ¼ inch below the soil surface. They should be planted about 18 – 24 inches apart. You can cut the roots back at planting so that at least 6 to 8 inches of the roots remain.
- Fertilize in the beginning of the year with a complete fertilizer (like 13-13-13). Faye likes to sprinkle the fertilizer in late winter on snow if possible since the fertilizer sits on top of the snow helping her keep track of what has been fertilized and what hasn't. Do not over-fertilize daylilies or you won't get as many blooms.
- Water daylilies well throughout the growing season, especially when they are sending out the "scapes", the stems or stalks that bear the flowers.
- Divide daylilies to get more plants and to invigorate older plants. It is best to divide daylilies when they have at least twenty fans of leaves coming from the crown. You can divide the big plant so that each of the smaller plants has at least two fans. If you divide the plant in the garden, Faye uses a butcher knife and a rock pick. If you dig the plant up and divide it, use a screw driver or a butcher knife to divide the dug plant into

sections. It is best to divide plants in fall or spring, but it can be done almost anytime when the ground is not frozen as long as the newly planted divisions get adequate water.

- Daylilies are mostly free of diseases and pests. At times you may have to contend with aphids in the crown of the plant, thrips that make the flower buds turn yellow and fall off, spider mites, and slugs.
- Daylilies make great landscape plants. Be sure you take note of how large the particular daylily you have will grow. In the flowerbed, plant short, medium and tall varieties accordingly. Daylilies can be combined with other annuals and perennials such as phlox, columbine, roses, feverfew, moss rose, and periwinkle.

Faye says once you start planting daylilies, you may find yourself running outside barefoot first thing in the morning to see which daylily has opened. You may even forget to eat breakfast!



Faye Cobel discusses daylily culture with a Spring Hort Conference participant.

Southwest Missouri Spring Horticulture Conference

by Gladys Gaeke

The Southwest Missouri Horticulture Conference was held Saturday, March 25, 2000. Attendees at the March Spring Horticulture program discussed a variety of topics:

Native plants was presented by Scott Woodbury, native plant specialist at the Missouri Botanical Garden. Mr. Woodbury identified our native plants and the habitat each enjoy.

Gaylord Moore, Area Horticulture Specialist University Outreach and Extension, led an introduction to the Ozarks.

Faye Coble, daylily specialist from Vanzant, Missouri, made the day for daylily enthusiasts. Faye has grown daylilies for many years and is noted for her daylily expertise. She inspired the audience to add the plants with trumpet-shaped flowers to their gardens.

Nut production was the topic addressed by Bill Knaust and Gerald Gardner, Southwest Nut Growers Association. Both speakers shared nut growing information.

Organic gardening, a topic that area gardeners are interested in was led by Ted Berger, organic grower from Willow Springs.

Home winemaking enthusiasts were instructed by Patrick Byers, Fruit Grower Advisor, SMSU Dept. of Fruit Science, in beginning winemaking. Patrick spoke of the equipment used to make a better product and chemicals needed. The reaction of the fruit with the chemicals results in wine. There is an exacting process to winemaking. Wine can be made from a variety of fresh and dried fruits. Recipes were given in a take home publication. There were several students anxious to try their hand at becoming winemakers.

A tree walk was led by Gary Oakley, area forester, Missouri Department of Conservation. Trees were identified and discussed.

The hosta program had a standing room only crowd in attendance. The program was led by Mary Lou and Ernest Braswell, hosta specialists from the Greater Ozarks Hosta Society. There are hostas that

can enjoy sunshine and others that really like to be in a shady area. There are more than 2500 varieties available. They discussed varieties of hostas, how to grow and take care of hostas. Propagation of new plants took the group to the yard to learn to divide the plants.

Home greenhouses with Dan Wooley, greenhouse specialist retired from Southwest Center, Mt. Vernon, interested the class with the "water barrel heated" design he has constructed and used. The design uses the sun for heat in the winter, collected in 24 barrels along the north side of the house. The design consists of a long south side plastic-covered area which the sunshine goes through to heat the barrels of water which keep the temperature above freezing during our winter nights.

John Avery, research associate, SMSU Dept. of Fruit Science, taught participants how to start seeds to be transplanted out to the garden. John discussed air layering cuttings and starting cuttings in a soilless medium. We learned that you could make new plants from most any nursery plants with a little patience.

Those interested in learning to make compost attended a class taught by Andrew Thomas, horticulture specialist, with UMC Southwest Research and Education Center. Making compost uses materials, otherwise wasted, into a useful soil amendment.

Then the sun came out and home orchard enthusiasts took an orchard walk led by Patrick Byers, Fruit Grower Advisor. Patrick discussed the various tree fruit and grape plantings. He touched on varieties during the walk.

The program inspired gardeners to begin new projects at their homes. The Spring Horticulture Conference is an annual event and will be held in Mount Vernon in Spring of 2001.



Small Fruit Pricing Y2K

by Patrick Byers

We have received several requests concerning price setting for direct marketed small fruits. In response, we contacted nine small fruit producers from different parts of Missouri for ideas on pricing. We asked for pricing on both pick-your-own and pre-picked fruit. We are reporting prices per pound of fruit. In some cases prices were reported per quart or gallon of fruit, and we converted these prices using an estimate of 1.25 pounds of fruit per quart. We didn't receive enough information on raspberry or gooseberry prices for a report.

Strawberries:

Pick-your-own: \$.64 to \$.85 per pound
Pre-picked: \$.84 to \$1.70 per pound

Blackberries:

Pick-your-own: \$.80 to \$1.75 per pound
Pre-picked: \$1.20 to \$2.40 per pound

Blueberries:

Pick-your-own: \$1.25 to \$1.55 per pound
Pre-picked: \$1.75 to \$2.40 per pound

Blueberry/Blackberry Summer Field Day

There is a Blueberry/Blackberry Summer Field Day **tentatively** planned for the first Thursday in July, 2000, at the State Fruit Experiment Station in Mountain Grove. Patrick Byers will finalize the date by the next issue of the Berry Basket and you can check our "News and Events" webpage at <http://mtngrv.smsu.edu/calendar.htm> for updates on events.

Classified

A 22 acre berry farm for sale in north-central Arkansas. Call 870-425-7028 or go to <http://www.smittysupick.com>.

John Avery (left) talks about plant propagation at the Southwest Missouri Spring Horticulture Conference.

Nursery Catalogs Online

by *Suzi Teghtmeyer*

In an effort to make their products more accessible to buyers, numerous plant and seed companies have gone online. At some sites you can see the entire catalog of products and place orders online while others are just a basic page supplying a phone number for catalog requests.

I have chosen a few well-known and some specialty catalogs. They are in two groups: Fruits & Vegetables and Ornamentals (who could leave out the pretty flower catalogs?). Included are both the web address and phone number so everyone can get them. I apologize if I've omitted someone's favorite catalog, and I'm not commenting on the reputation of any of the businesses – just supplying you with options. Happy browsing!

Fruit and Vegetables

Bay Laurel Nursery: Fruit and nut trees, flowering trees and shrubs, California natives and drought tolerant plants. 805-466-3406
<http://www.baylaurelnursery.com/>

Boyer Nurseries & Orchards, Inc.: Small fruits and bare root fruit trees, shrubs, evergreens and trees. 717-677-8558
<http://www.boynurseries.com/index.htm>

Burpee Seeds and Plants. 1-800-333-5808
<http://www.burpee.com/>

Carolina Seeds: Bulbs and seeds of flowers, vegetables, herbs. 1-800-825-5477
<http://www.carolinaseeds.com/main.cfm>

Exotica Rare Fruit Nursery: Plants and fruit trees from around the world. 760-724-9093
<http://www.bonusweb.com/exotica/>

Fall Creek Farm & Nursery, Inc.: Blueberries, lingonberries and cranberries. 541-937-2973
<http://www.fallcreeknursery.com/>

Gurney's Seed & Nursery Co: Seeds, vegetables and ornamentals. 605-665-1930
<http://www.gurneys.com/>

Henry Field's Seed & Nursery Company: Seeds, vegetables and ornamentals. 1-800-798-7842
<http://www.henryfields.com/>

Ison's Nursery and Vineyards: Muscadine grapes, blueberries, blackberries, tree fruits and nuts. 770-599-6970
<http://www.isons.com/>

Indiana Berry Company: Small fruit plants. 1-800-295-2226
<http://www.inberry.com/index2.html>

Miller Nurseries: Fruit and nut trees, berries and grapes. 1-800-836-9630
<http://www.millernurseries.com/>

Nourse Farms: Small fruit plants. 413-665-2658
<http://www.noursefarms.com/>

Stark Brothers: Small fruits and fruit trees. 1-800-367-7209
<http://www.starkbros.com/index.cfm>

Ornamentals

Breck's: Bulbs and flowers 1-800-806-1972
<http://www.brecks.com/>

House of Wesley Nursery and Royal Dutch Gardens: Bulbs and flowers. 309-663-9551
<http://www.cometobuy.com/directgardening/index.asp>

K. Van Bourgondien & Sons: Bulbs and perennials of Holland. 1-800-552-9996
<http://www.dutchbulbs.com/>

White Flower Farm: Annuals, perennials, shrubs, bulbs, and houseplants. 1-800-503-9624
<http://www.whiteflowerfarm.com/>

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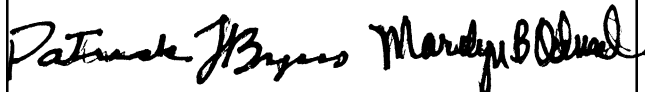
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