

# Blueberries & Figs

## Two Of Nature's Fast Food Treats

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**Tucker Orchard Guild**

# Why grow blueberry bushes?



## My “First-Tier” Choices

(Criteria: Easy to grow, easy care, few enemies, mostly non-invasive)

- Pawpaw
- **Blueberries**
- Goumi berries
- Asian Persimmons
- **Figs**
- Muscadine & scuppernong (grapes)

# What Are Blueberries?

- Blueberries are a member of the heather family
- They're closely related to cranberries, bilberries, and huckleberries.



# Key Blueberry Attribute

- Growing them organically is fairly easy: They seldom require treatment for insects or diseases in our area.

# More Positive Traits

- It's common for them to produce fruit the second or third year after planting.
- By the sixth year they can yield as much as two gallons per plant.
- Plants can last 10 to 15 years or longer if managed well.



- Blueberries have a pleasant, sweet taste.
- They can be eaten fresh off the bush and can be frozen or juiced.
- They can be used in a variety of baked goods, jams, jellies, and as flavorings.





**I call them the Golden Retriever of fruit plants**



# Nutrition Facts

One cup (148 grams) of blueberries provides 3.6 grams of fiber.

A 3.5-ounce (100-gram) serving of raw blueberries has:

- Less than calories
  - Water: 84%
  - Protein: 0.7 grams.
  - Carbs: 14.5 grams.
  - \* Sugar: 10 grams.
  - Fiber: 2.4 grams.
  - Fat: 0.3 grams.
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- \* NOTE: They don't have adverse effects on blood sugar levels, which may be due to their high content of bioactive compounds.

- Blueberries have one of the highest antioxidant levels of all common fruits and vegetables.
- Antioxidants protect the body from free radicals; unstable molecules that can damage cells and contribute to aging, and possibly heart disease and cancer.

# Antioxidants and Beneficial Plant Compounds in Blueberries

- **Anthocyanins:** More than 15 different anthocyanins have been detected in blueberries,
- They belong to a large family of polyphenols called flavonoids.
- These give blueberries their color and may reduce risk of heart disease. An observational study in 93,600 nurses found that a high intake of anthocyanins was linked to a 32% lower risk of heart attacks.

- **Quercetin:** High intake of this flavonol has been linked to lower blood pressure and a reduced risk of heart disease.
- **Myricetin:** Research on this flavonol shows it may help prevent cancer and diabetes.

# **Main Disadvantages**

- Require amended soil. (Blueberries require a soil pH of 4.5 to 5.2 for best growth.)
- Competition with birds and other animals.

# Types of Blueberry Plants

Major varieties of blueberry grown in the U.S.

- Southern highbush
- Northern highbush
- Rabbiteye
- Lowbush (half-high)



# Northern Highbush Blueberries

- Native to the eastern and northeastern U.S.
- Generally self-fertile; but you'll get larger and earlier ripening berries if you plant several different cultivars for cross-pollination. (Early, mid- and late-season varieties)
- Most common type of blueberries cultivated throughout the world.
- **Atlanta doesn't provide enough "chill hours" and gets too hot in summer for this type to thrive.**



# Northern Highbush Varieties

- **Early season**
- Bluetta - very hardy, small dark berries.
- Collins - medium size, light blue berries with excellent quality is excellent.
- **Duke** - large, easy to pick. Mild, low acidity. **(previous slide)**
- Earliblue (or Early Blue) - one of the earliest, very popular
- Hannah's Choice - medium large fruit with high sugar content, firmer, better flavored than Duke.
- Reka - Medium size with strong huckleberry-like flavor.
- Spartan - firm and very large, very good flavor. later than other early varieties, large crop.
- Sunrise - Large size and excellent flavor, not as heavy yielding as Duke
- **Late Early to early Mid-season**
- Patriot - large, firm berries, early bloom, but more midseason ripening.
- Toro - large size, easy to pick, good flavor.
- Weymouth - excellent flavor, a derivative of the wild varieties.

# More Northern Highbush Varieties

- **Mid-season**
- Berkeley - light blue, firm and very large with very good storing but only average flavor.
- Bluecrop - Medium to large size, variable picking; old variety taste.
- Bluehaven.
- Bluejay - moderate crops of medium, sized, high quality fruit.
- Blueray - medium size with good flavor and high yields.
- Cara's Choice - medium sized fruit with 30% more sugar than Duke or Bluecrop. Berries stay good on the plant for an extended period.
- Chippewa - large firm fruit, productive and winter hardy.
- Draper - very good flavor reports.
- Hardyblue - Small size but easy to pick; sweetest berry. Good for cooking.
- Legacy - Large, firm, sweet, aromatic, excellent flavor and stores well.
- Northland - medium sized, dark, soft berries; extremely productive.
- Nui - Very large size and excellent flavor but light yields.

- **Late season**
- Aurora –Large berries that store well; very good yield.
- Brigitta - large, firm, flavorful fruit that stores well. The plant grows late into the fall.
- Coville - Large, firm, highly aromatic, tart, very good flavor.
- **Elliot** - Late season, large size, easy to pick; tart flavor.
- Liberty - ripens 5 days before Elliot with better flavor. Stores well.
- Jersey - an old cultivar dating to 1928, small, soft berries.



# Southern Highbush

- Grows best in hot climates.
- Are more difficult than rabbiteye varieties in Atlanta.
- If you do plant these, plant several different cultivars of them close by for cross-pollination.
- **Early season**
- Suziblue
- Palmetto
- O'Neal
- **Mid-season**
- Camellia
- Jubilee Magnolia

# **O'Neal Early Season Southern Highbush**





# Rabbiteye Blueberries

- Native to the southeastern U.S.
- Ideal for Atlanta area.
- Grow between 6-10 feet (2 to 3 m.) in height.
- They were created to thrive in areas with long, hot summers.
- More susceptible to winter cold damage than northern highbush blueberries. But don't worry about that...

# Rabbiteye Early Varieties

- **Early season**
- Austin - large, blue firm berries with good flavor,
- Alapaha - medium sized with good flavor and smaller seeds
- Climax - large, medium-dark blue and good flavor.
- Delite - small and light blue, pretty but not a consistent producer
- Montgomery - very productive, medium to large berries, good firmness and flavor
- Premier - Large berries with good flavor. The plants are vigorous, disease resistant, and productive.
- Prince - blooms a few days before Climax, medium sized berries, with good color, firmness and flavor
- Savory - large berries with light blue color, and good firmness and flavor, but the plant is susceptible to fungus.
- **Titan** - largest berries
- Vernon - large berries
- Woodard - large, light blue.
- **Late early to early mid-season**
- Briteblue - moderately vigorous, firm, large, light blue berries, good producer.



# Rabbiteye Mid-and Late Season



- **Mid-season**
- Brightwell - medium in size, medium blue color, vigorous plants that produce many new canes.
- Garden Blue - very small, light blue berries.
- Powderblue - disease-resistant, and productive, similar to Tifblue but more leafy plant, holds up to rainy periods better.
- **Tifblue** - large, round, light blue, sweet, very firm, stays good on the plant for days, **most productive of all rabbiteye varieties.**
- **Late season**
- Baldwin - good flavor and firm, dark blue fruit; with a long ripening period.
- Centurion - Ripens after Tifblue; good flavored berries, medium firmness, darker than Tifblue.
- Ochlockonee - medium sized with good flavor and smaller seeds.
- Sharpblue - developed at the University of Florida for areas receiving 600 hours or less of temperatures below 45 degrees.

# New “Pink” Rabbiteye Varieties

- **Pink Lemonade** - Pink blueberries, with a great, very sweet flavor.
- **Pink Champagne** - More antioxidants and sweeter than blue blueberries.
- **Pink Icing** - Clusters of blue oval berries.
- **Jelly Bean** - Clusters of blue round berries.





# Lowbush Blueberry Varieties



- As their name suggests, shorter, truer bushes than their highbush counterparts, growing under 1 ½ foot (0.5 m.)
- Will tolerate temperatures of 35-45 degrees F.
- For a bountiful fruit yield, plant more than one cultivar.
- Need little pruning, although it is recommended to cut the plants back to the ground every 2-3 years.
- **Top Hat** is a dwarf, lowbush variety and is used for ornamental landscaping as well as container gardening.
- Ruby carpet is another lowbush that grows in USDA zones 3-7.
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## *(Following 3 Tables are by University of Georgia)*

**Table 1.** Actual flowering dates (time of 50% open flowers) for several rabbiteye blueberry varieties at the UGA Alapaha Research Farm during 2014 and long term average flowering dates.

Variety	Actual Date of 50% Flowering	Long term average flowering dates
Alapaha	March 24	March 18
Brightwell	March 27	March 20
Ochlockonee	April 3	March 25
Powderblue	March 26	March 21
Premier	March 25	March 17
Tifblue	March 28	March 23
Vernon	March 23	March 17



**Table 3.** Estimated ripening dates (time of 50% ripe) for several rabbiteye blueberry varieties at the UGA Alapaha Research Farm during 2014 and long term average flowering dates.

<b>Variety</b>	<b>Estimated 2014 Date of 50% Ripening</b>	<b>Long term average ripening dates</b>
Alapaha	June 5	June 1
Brightwell	June 17	June 12
Ochlockonee	July 3	June 28
Powderblue	June 19	June 16
Premier	June 8	June 4
Tifblue	June 23	June 20
Vernon	June 6	May 31

**Table 2.** Average time from flowering to ripening for several rabbiteye blueberry varieties using real time (days) and heat units (degree days). Data are averages derived from multiple locations over a 5-year period.

<b>Variety</b>	<b>Days from flowering to ripening</b>	<b>Degree days (base 50 F) from flowering to ripening</b>
Alapaha	74	1367
Brightwell	88	1691
Ochlockonee	94	2054
Powderblue	90	1750
Premier	81	1432
Tifblue	93	1868
Vernon	75	1399

## To be clear:

- You CAN have two early, two mid-season or three late-season rabbiteye bushes.
- But, by combining adjoining period blueberry bushes (early & mid or mid-& late) you'll extend the season rather than all the berries ripening at the same time.



- Also, if you only have two bushes, having mid-late is best in case of an early frost... or worse!
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# Planting and Care of Blueberry Bushes

- Plant late fall or winter. Spring planting requires greater care.
- Select a site with sun for at least one-half the day.
- Blueberries will grow in shady spots, but fruit production will be poor.

- A standard spacing for rabbiteye blueberries is 5 to 6 ft. between plants.
- Till the soil 8 to 12 inches deep.
- Mix wetted peat moss or milled pine bark with the soil in each planting hole (2 to 4 gallons depending on size of the hole).



# Soil Needs

- Do not use lime or potting mixes that have lime added (most commercial potting soils).
- Blueberries require a soil pH of 4.5 to 5.2 for best growth. If your soil pH is in the range of 5.3 to 6.0, sulfur can be applied six months before planting to lower the pH.
- Sulfur can also be applied after planting to the soil surface but not mixed with the soil.

- Do not apply fertilizer when planting.
- During the first year, and after leaves emerge and new growth begins (late March to early April), apply 2 ounces of azalea special fertilizer (4-8-8) or 1 ounce of 12-4-8 or 10-10-10 per plant.
- **Do not use** the nitrate-type fertilizers - they can kill the plant!
- Fertilize at the same rate again in May and July if sufficient rainfall or irrigation has occurred.
- Spread the fertilizer evenly over a circle 18 in. in diameter with the plant in the center.



- Also; it's best if you don't plant blueberries near cement paths driveways or walls. Lime — from the concrete - has probably leached into the soil jeopardizing the acidity blueberries require.
- Again; test your soil...
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# Irrigation

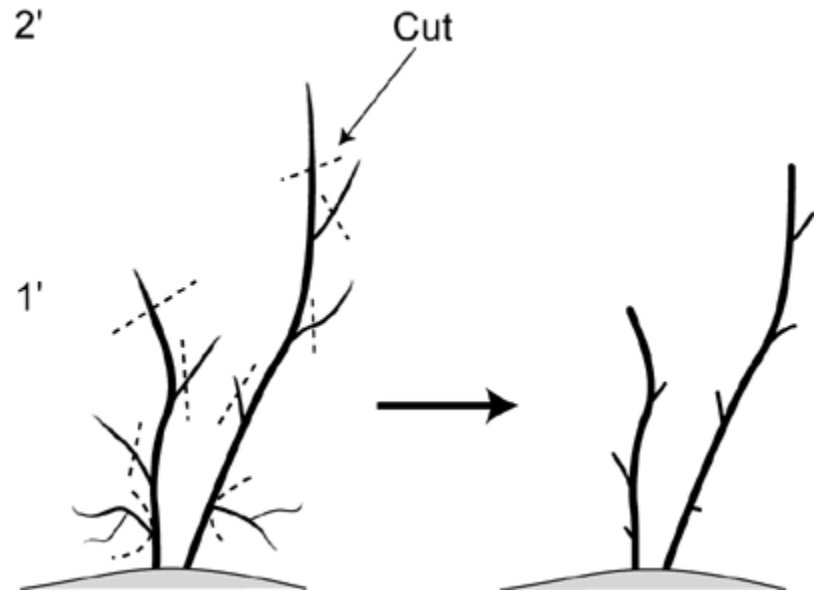
- Spring watering should be relatively light.
- Once in full growth, 1-year plants should receive 1/2 gallon per day.
- Increase the rate to 1 gallon the second year, adding a gallon per year per plant to a maximum of 5 gallons per day, or 35 gallons per week.
- Water once per week rather than daily.
- Water is especially important during the long fruit-ripening period.



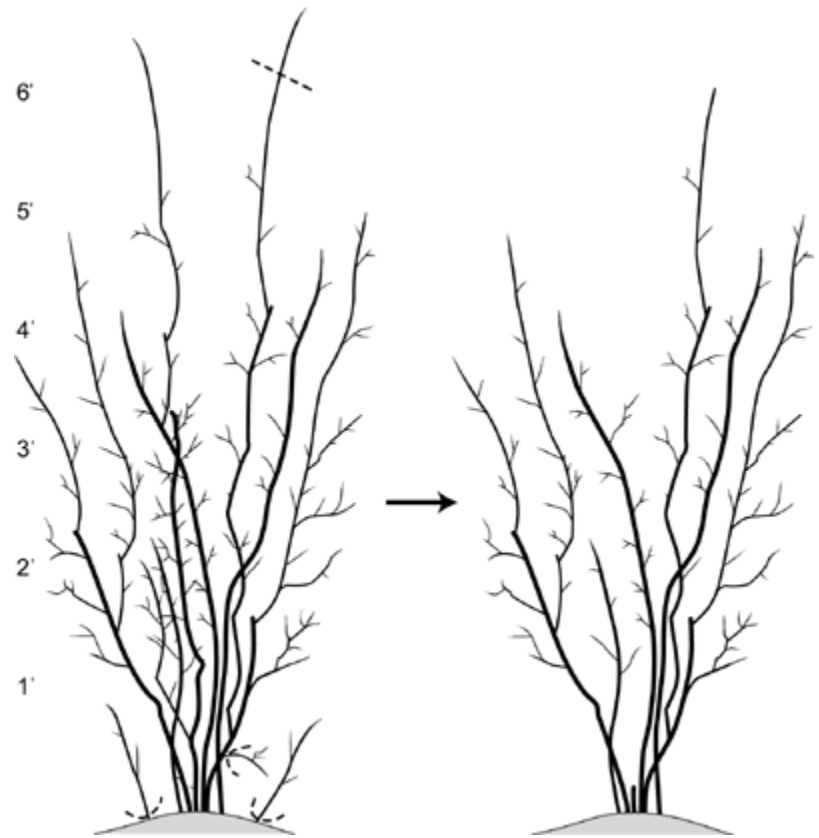
# Pruning

(Rabbiteye blueberries require little pruning)

- When planting. Remove low, twiggy growth entirely and tip remaining shoots to remove all the flower buds.
- About 1/2 to 1/3 of the plant top should be removed in this process
- Mulch 4 in. deep with pine needles or pine bark after planting.



- In **Year One** the goal is to avoid fruit production entirely.
- With removal of all flower buds, the bush grows “vegetatively,” and by fall of the first year has increased in size and produced more flower buds.



- Lower limbs can be thinned out to keep the fruit from touching the soil.
- Vigorous upright shoots can be thinned out several feet from the ground to keep the center of the bush open.
- Spindly, weak, or dead branches should be thinned out annually during the dormant season.

- **In year two**, remove low-lying or weak shoots and cross-overs, keeping the healthiest, large upright canes. Some flower buds may be allowed to produce fruit in year two. (Your call!!!)
- **By year three** the bush is well established and capable of producing a significant crop.



# Diseases

## Blueberry Scorch Virus



- All highbush blueberry cultivars are susceptible.
- Infection results in blighting of flowers and leaves.
- Symptoms may be present on a few branches or the whole bush
- Aphids spread the virus from plant to plant.



# **Blueberry Scorch Virus Prevention and Treatment**

- Neem oil can prevent aphid infestation. (Be sure to spray bottom of leaves.)
- Prune away infected parts and remove from site.

# Bacterial Canker

- This bacterial disease enters the plant through cuts in the wood and affects the blueberry stems.
- The lesions on the trunk turn into reddish-brown or black cankers that are one inch in diameter.
- Over time, the canker extends to the entire length of the stem, and it kills the plant.
- The first symptoms may appear in January and early February due to a winter injury.



# **How to Manage& Prevent Bacterial Canker**

- Prune out the diseased stems.
- Apply neem oil or copper – as a last resort- in fall and spring.
- The infection enters the plant through a frost injury, insect damage to the wood or even cuts made by pruning tools.
- Sterilize your instruments and keep them sharp.

# Other Blueberry Diseases

- Anthracnose (ripe rot)
- Bacterial Leaf Scorch
- Leaf spot diseases
- Leaf Rust
- Powdery mildew
- Phytophthora Root Rot  
(Phytophthora Cinnamomi,  
Phytophthora Ramorum)

**My go-to solution?**

**Clean tools and  
Neem Oil**





# Harvest & Key Challenge

- A mature bush can produce 15 lbs. of berries.
- Most varieties of rabbiteye blueberries will ripen over a 4 to 6 week period.
- A normal season can extend from late May to late July.
- Once the berries begin to ripen they should be picked every 5 to 7 days.
- Birds seem to be the key pests.



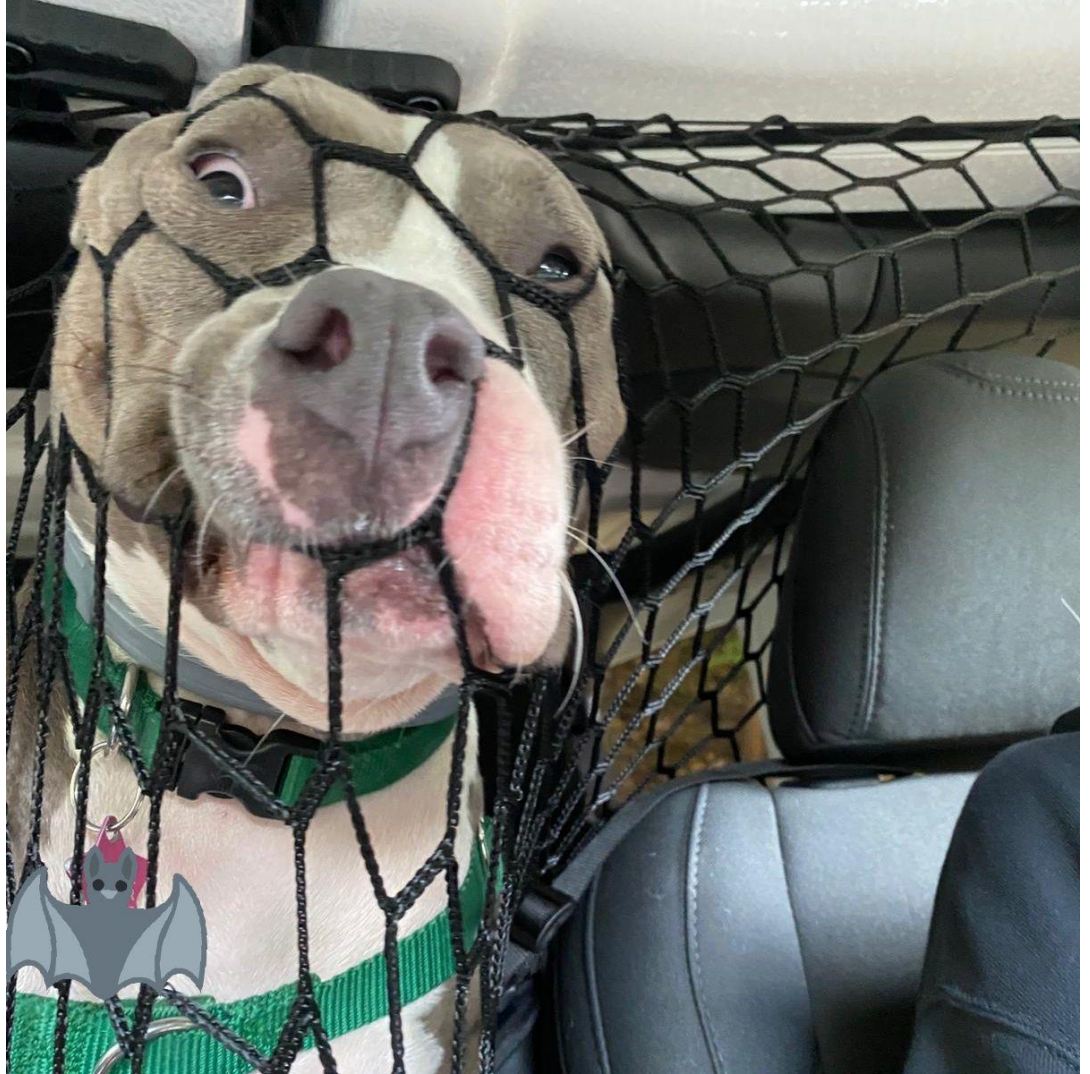
# Bird Deterrents

- Starlings arrive in large flocks, and will eat the fruit whole and puncture berries with their claws.
- American robins individually or in small groups snack on blueberries in between worm courses.
- Netting is one option, however, birds will land on and peck through the mesh if you simply drape it over the bushes or if it's too close to the plants.

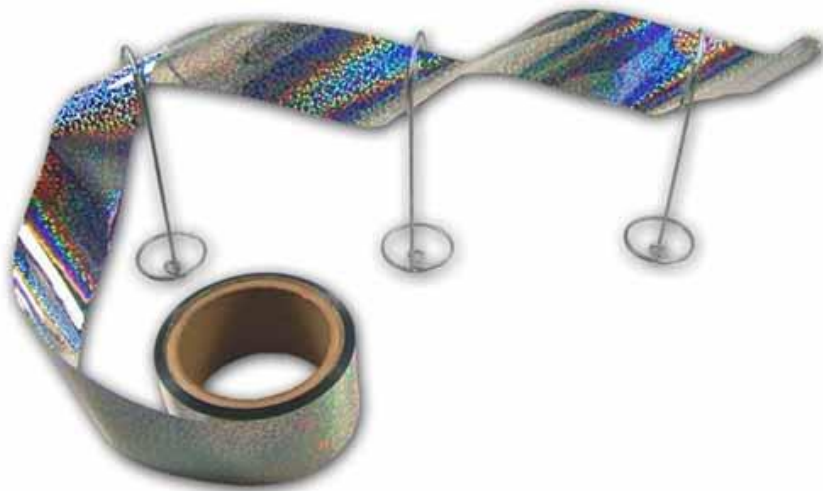




It will also get tangled over new growth – or trap pets (speaking from experience.)



# Visual and Other Options



- Shiny tape (**My choice.**)
- Wind pieces of tape with a shiny coating around plant stems so they can flutter in the breeze.
- Also drape them over the plants.
- Birds don't like the fluttering or the reflections.
- Don't work as well during cloudy or windless periods.
- Maybe birds- (or rodents) think they might be snakes?

# “Scary” Owls



- Our feathered friends are smart.
- Owl statues need to be moved frequently so they don't get used to them and begin to perch happily on top.





**Terror eye balloons**

## Raccoon, Squirrel, Chipmunk & Possum deterrence

- A 50-50 mix of castor oil, and dish detergent (non-aromatic and not anti-bacterial) mixed with water sprayed on the ground around the plants might help.
- Will not harm wildlife.  
(I'm experimenting; so far so good.)



# Before the Birds Show Up ...

- Birds are kinda fussy. They seem to only want fully ripe berries.
- Once blueberries start to turn slightly blue, red or purple, they can be picked kept at room temperature and stored in an uncoated paper bag.
- Paper bags finish the ripening process by trapping the ethylene gas released from the blueberries.
- Store the bag in a dark, cool place.

## Other Tips

Ripened blueberries can be kept in a refrigerator for 10 to 14 days.

Wash the berries only when you're ready to use them.

Storing wet blueberries in the refrigerator can cause mold to form.

Freeze blueberries you don't plan to eat within 10 to 14 days.

Line blueberries in one layer on a cookie sheet until frozen. Then pour them into a container to store for use within a year.





# Community Blueberry Initiatives by Tucker Orchard Guild



We have planted about 100 blueberry bushes in an around Tucker, including:

- 40 at Master Gardener site at Kelley Cofer Park (Many planted 8 years ago with Boy Scouts.)
- 30 At Henderson Park Orchard (both sides of Park)
- 5 At Tucker High School

PLUS-



# Blueberries & Blackberry planting & Maintenance by Tucker Taekwondo Class at Tucker Rec Center

25 bushes in front of Rec Center & 10 in  
“Wynne’s Orchard” in courtyard

A great break-time snack



# “Handfuls of Health” Initiative





# Final Blueberry Tips...

Resign yourself that  
there will be a “Nature  
tax.”

*One more solution:*  
Plant more blueberry  
bushes. (I have 40)



# Go Fig-ure



- Most people find figs to be very tasty- (Don't think of the cookies we all had as youngsters.)
- They can be eaten fresh, preserved, or used for baking and making desserts like ice cream.
- Figs will do well in most parts of Georgia except the mountainous areas .



# Why I Don't Rate Figs Higher

- Fig trees (*Ficus carica*) can get gangly and dominate a yard.
- If not pruned, they can reach 50 feet with large, sprawling root systems.
- Very cold weather can damage them and suppress fig production..
- They can be messy if left on the tree
- When ripe they attract stinging insects (more later.)





**Moreton Bay Fig Tree (Santa Barbara, California)**

# Fig Needs

- Figs will grow in many types of soils.
- The site should receive a minimum of eight hours of sunlight daily during the growing season.
- In the colder areas of the state, the ideal site is the south side of a building.
- Cold injury will be further reduced if the fig does not receive direct sunlight early in the morning or late in the evening during the winter months.
- In northern states, it's common to see them covered during winter.

*(Left: Brooklyn Botanical Gardens)*





Did you know this?

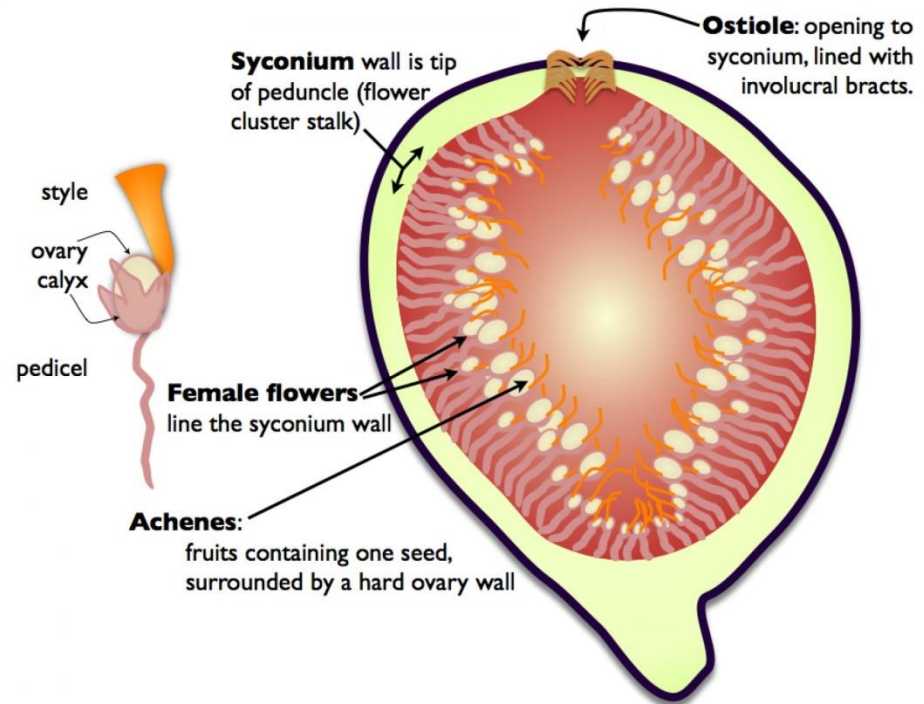
Figs are not really fruit  
(Here's the “Inside Story”)

## They're considered an "inflorescence."

Because their 'flowers' and seeds are inside a bulbous stem they're considered an inflorescence.

Because of this unusual arrangement, the seeds—technically the ovaries of the fig—sometimes- depending on the variety - require a specialized pollinator that is adapted to navigate within these confined quarters.

(Usually tiny wasps)



# **In case This alarms you ...**

- The good news?
- The most popular figs we enjoy in Georgia are self-pollinating and don't require wasps to venture inside.

- Common" figs,  
including
- **Brown Turkey**
- Celeste
- Brunswick
- LSU
- Mission

are self-pollinating and **do not need internal wasp pollination.**

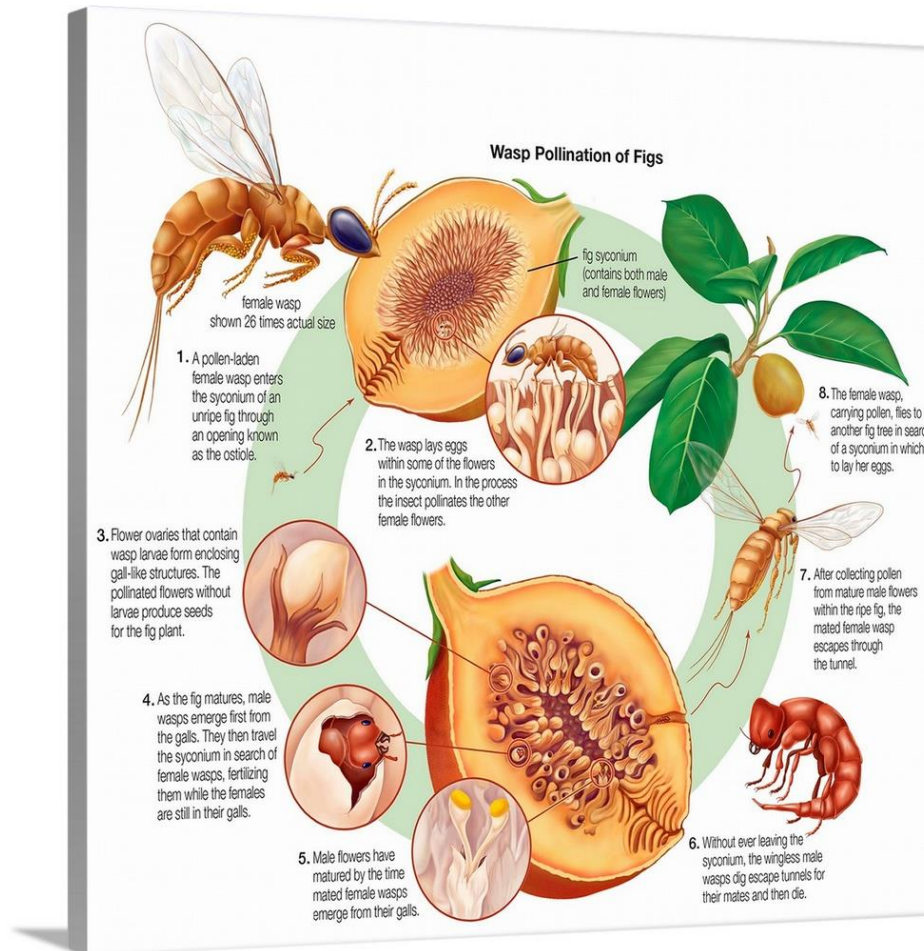




"Caducous" figs, including

- **Smyrna**
- Calimyrna and
- Marabout
- require a tiny wasp to crawl inside and perform pollination.

# Wasp pollination



Source: UGA Extension Service



# Fig Varieties for Georgia

Variety	Color of Fruit	Size	Quality of Fruit	
			For Fresh Use	For Preserving
Alma	Greenish brown	Small	Very good	Good
Brown Turkey	Bronze	Medium	Good	Excellent
Celeste	Lt. brown to violet	Small	Very good	Excellent
Green Ischia	Bright green	Medium	Good	Good (seeds objectionable)
Hunt	Dull bronze with white specks	Small to medium	Good	Excellent
Kadota	Bright greenish yellow	Small to medium	Fair	Excellent
LSU Purple	Reddish to dark purple	Medium	Good	?
Magnolia	Bronze with white flecks	Medium	Fair	Excellent



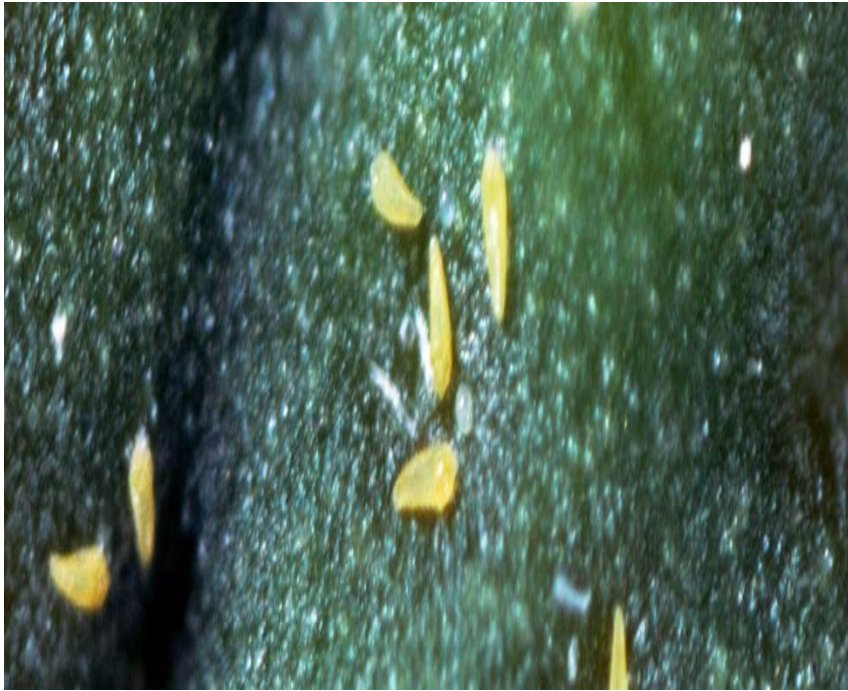
# Fertilizing Figs

- Fig trees grow satisfactorily in moderately fertile soils with limited fertilizer.
- Apply fertilizer three times a year to bushes you are trying to bring into full production: early spring, mid-May, and mid-July.
- Mature bushes can be fertilized just once a year in the early spring.
- Use a fertilizer with an analysis of 8-8-8 or 10-10-10.
- Mature bushes 6 years and older should be fertilized once a year in early spring.
- Figs respond well to mulching with organic materials.
- NOTE: If the fruit are not reaching maturity and ripening properly, excess fertilizer or drought may be the cause.

# Irrigation

- As a rule of thumb, 1 to 1½ inches of water per week from rain or irrigation is adequate.
- Yellowing and dropping of leaves may indicate a need for more water. But, consider other causes including insects or disease...

# Common Fig Tree Pests



- Beetles
- Birds (See blueberries!)
- Carpenter worm
- Earwig
- Fig eater beetles
- **Fig mites**
- Mealy bugs
- Mosaic Viruses
- Nematodes
- Scale insects
- Fruit flies

# Common Fig Tree Insect Pests

- Beetles
- Carpenter worm
- Earwig
- Fig mite
- Mealy bugs
- Nematodes
- Scale insects
- Fruit flies

# Rust

Fig rust attacks the leaves, usually in late summer.

Severely infected leaves turn yellow-brown and drop.

The underside of the fallen leaves will have numerous small, somewhat raised, reddish brown spots often covered with a dusty golden-yellow mass of rust spores.

**VERY IMPORTANT:** Gather all infected leaves from the ground under the bushes in the fall and remove them from the area.



# Fig Souring

- Fig souring results from bacteria, fungi, and yeasts entering into the fig and essentially rotting it from within.
- These things enter the fig through its eye, or ostiole, the little hole at the base of the fruit that opens up as it ripens.



# Pink Blight



- Pink blight appears as a dirty white to pale pink velvety growth on dying and dead twigs.
- It usually occurs in the interior of the tree.
- Remove infected branches and prune the tree to allow good air movement within the tree.



# Possible Organic Insect & Disease Solutions

- **Bacillus amyloliquefaciens**
  - **Bacillus subtilis**
  - **Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)**
  - Beneficial nematodes
  - **Copper Fungicide**
  - Good sanitation practices
  - Horticultural oils
  - Neem oil
  - Pyrethrin
  - Sulfur Fungicide
- 
- (**ALWAYS** check labels use judiciously because some can kill beneficials and other pollinators nearby.)



# Pruning And Fig Tree Maintenance

- Fig plants can be trained to either trees or bushes.
- With bushes, more of the fruit will be closer to ground level and easier to pick.
- “Leaders” should be far enough apart to grow to 3 to 4 inches in diameter without crowding each other.
- This way they can grow thick enough to support their crop, and they tend to fall over or split off under stress of high winds.
- Remove the damaged leader and select a new one late the next winter by choosing one of the many suckers that arise annually.
- If more branching is desired, head back the bush each spring beginning the second year after planting, after danger of frost is past but before growth has started.
- It’s safe to remove about one-third to one-half the length of the last year’s growth.



# Pruning Potted Fig Trees



# Ways to Identify Ripe Figs

## By Sight

Go by the color. Young, immature and unripe figs tend to be small and green.

For varieties like Brown Turkey, Chicago Hardy, **Celeste**, and LSU Purple, the color will change from green to brown or purple as the fruit ripens.

However, certain fig varieties, like Kadota and LSU Gold, the fruit's mature color is still green –

so...



# By Touch

- A ripe fig will be soft when gently squeezed.
- Unripe figs are still firm because the ripening process is not complete.
- So the juices and sugars as the fruit ripens are not fully present.



# Taste Test



- Ripe figs are delightfully rich and sweet with a soft, smooth texture when they are fresh from the tree.
- Unripe figs can be rubbery, dry, and lack sweetness.
- Calimyrna figs (left) are sweet fig that is a light green color when fresh. Their taste is earthy and sweet like honey with warm nutty notes.



# How to Harvest Figs

- A ripe, fresh fig will come away from the tree with ease.
- Simply hold the base of the fruit in your hand and lift it up and away from the tree.
- Ripe figs may drop to the ground from their increased size and weight.
- Sometimes ripe figs will drip with juice/nectar while still on the tree



Don't harvest  
unripe figs and  
try to ripen them  
off the tree.



- Figs may not all ripen at once.
- Some fig tree varieties even set more than one crop.
- Commonly called the "breba" (fruit on last year's growth) and "main crop" (fruit on current year's growth).
- With **Chicago Hardy** and **Brown Turkey**, the breba crop ripens first, early in the season, followed later by the main crop.





## Fig trees - and blueberries- are Easy to Propagate

- The simplest method is by stem cuttings from an older bush.
- Make 8-10 inch cuttings. from 1-year-old wood in late-February-March.
- The upper end should be cut just above a node. (Tips and soft growth do not root satisfactorily)
- Figs may also be propagated by rooted side shoots.
- Shoots below the ground's surface frequently root; they may be separated from the parent bush and transplanted.
- Figs can also be propagated during the growing season by rooting leafy cuttings under mist, or by (air- layering age.
- 



# Where to Buy

- **Local**
- The Family Tree Garden Center - 1983 Main St E, Snellville, GA 30078
- <https://www.thefamilytreegardencenter.com/>
- Grower's Outlet LLC- 59 Cowan Dr, Loganville, GA 30052
- <https://growersoutlet.com/>
- Pike Nurseries (19 stores) 2101 LaVista Road Atlanta, GA 30329
- <https://www.pikenursery.com/pike-nurseries-toco-hills>
- 
- **Online**
- Ison's Nursery and Vineyard- 6855 Newnan Rd, Brooks, GA 30205
- <https://www.isons.com/>
- Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards
- [Louisiana, MO 63353](https://www.starkbros.com)
- <https://www.starkbros.com>

That's It!

Thanks for coming...