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KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA, 32741

E-32AC

June 7, 1965

Dr. Wilson Pepensee
Director Emérite
Escuela Agrícola Panamericana
Apartado 93
Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Dear Dr. Pepensee:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 28, sending us the corrected copy of your article on "Frutales de la Zona Templada". The material is being set now for August issue, and I shall be glad to include all the corrections in the copy.

Another of your articles -the small one on the Andes Berry, is also in process. This article is in schedule for July issue.

Some pictures for the article on the fruits of the temperate zone for tropical regions were found in our files, but this material is old, and I understand Mr. Lyons is trying to get some new pictures from the University of Florida as per suggestion in your letter.

The article is of great importance and surely will help many of people interested in fruit production in our Latin American Countries.

With our best wishes for you and staff of this School, I remain very cordially yours,

A. J. Gonzalez
Editorial Department
LA HACIENDA

AJG.

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KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA 32741

Abril 22, 1970

E-13AE FS-382

Dr. Wilson Popenoe
Calle de la Nobleza
Antigua, Guatemala

Muy distinguido amigo:

Reciba con estas líneas nuestro saludo muy cordial y deseos de que se encuentre bien. Por aquí estamos muy atareados, con el adelanto de las ediciones regulares de LA HACIENDA, de acuerdo con los deseos de Mr. Cody, y la preparación del ANUARIO para 1971.

Nos proponemos incluir en dicho ANUARIO un artículo sobre frutas tropicales y he pensado en su valioso trabajo sobre fruticultura Centroamericana, y al efecto estoy escribiendo al señor Director de la Escuela Agrícola Panamericana pidiéndole la correspondiente autorización como verá por la copia que acompaño.

Como tendrá que ser un extracto corto (menos de un quinto) del libro, mucho le agradecería nos indicara las especies que debemos incluir, ya que no podemos hacer mención de todas.

Referente a fruticultura tropical existe gran necesidad de un buen libro en español. No hace mucho tiempo el Ing. Morín, del Perú, publicó un libro sobre estas frutas, pero no hemos tenido oportunidad de verlo, pues las Librerías ABC no nos remitieron ejemplar de reseña, sino muestra de algunas páginas. Por folletos recientes que me envió el Dr. Menninger, he notado que se ha hecho reimpresión en xerox de su MANUAL OF TROPICAL & SUBTROPICAL FRUITS (paperbound), pero estoy esperando el catálogo de McMillan con más detalles de ese importante libro. Por supuesto, creo que será publicada por esa editorial, ya que ellos fueron los editores originales.

Muchas gracias por su atención y con atentos saludos de nuestros editores, aprovecho esta oportunidad para quedar como siempre a sus órdenes, cordialmente suyo.

A. J. González
A. J. González
Redactor Técnico
LA HACIENDA

ajg:ort

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E-13AE FG-381

Abril 22, 1970

Sr. Director
Escuela Agrícola Panamericana
Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Estimado señor Director:

La presente es para rogarle, de ser ello posible, nos autorice a extractar y publicar en nuestro ANUARIO LATINOAMERICANO parte del valioso trabajo FRUTICULTURA CENTROAMERICANA, por Dr. Wilson Popenoe, publicado en CEIBA, vol. 3, No. 4, febrero 28, 1953.

También desearíamos nos enviara (aunque sea con la condición de devolverlo) un ejemplar de dicha publicación. Prefiero la edición española por tener ciertas correcciones y notas muy importantes.

Estoy remitiendo copia de la presente carta al Dr. Popenoe.

Al tanto de sus noticias, aprovecho esta oportunidad, señor Director, para saludar a usted muy cordialmente y hacerle presente el testimonio de nuestra consideración más distinguida,

A. J. González
Redactor Técnico
LA HACIENDA

ajg:crt

c.c. Dr. Popenoe ✓

Antigua, Guatemala, 1 May 1970

Ing. A.J. Gonzalez,
Refactor Técnico, La Hacienda
Kissimmee, Florida.

Mi nunca bien ponderado amigo:

Replying to your very interesting letter of the 22nd, with copy of yours to Mr Armour, Director of the Escuela Agricola Panamericana, I take the liberty to go into some detail and to send you herewith a copy of an adaptation of my Fruticultura Centroamericana which was published last year by the Secretaria de Agricultura de Antioquia (Incidentally, they have just written that they plan to reprint this publication, as it has been in great demand in Colombia).

I am sure you do not permission from anyone to use material from this new publication; it is just a matter of courtesy in any case and I think you should just go ahead, utilizing as far as you wish the comments I give below.

You say that your article in the Anuario will probably be about one fifth the length of my Fruticultura Centroamericana. I assume therefore that you may need to leave out most of the introductory portion. That is up to you, of course - as is all the rest! You ask that I suggest the species that might well be included. I would therefore eliminate all but the more important fruits. (You mention Charles Morin's recent and excellent book Cultivo de Frutales Tropicales which you have not seen: it is limited to the Palto or Aguacate, the Mango, the Platano, the Papayo, and the Piña).

Taking the fruits in the order they appear in my Fruticultura, I suggest you include as many as possible of the following:

La Piña. This section is not very long and you might use most of it, but right here comes up a question. In my original work I speak only of American Central. In nearly all cases this could be

"American Tropical". You can judge where such a change is appropriate.

Bananas v Platanos. My cultural treatment is based on the old system, which is still used in many places by small producers. With the shift to dwarf, Panama-disease resistant varieties such as Valery, the so-called Lacatan, Robusta and others, there is now a tendency to plant close, commonly about 10 x 10 feet, take off the first or "plant" crop, and one ratoon crop, and then replant the whole area. This is being done in many regions and is very successful. Sigatoka is controlled from airplanes. Panama disease is no longer a problem.

Las Anonaceas. While this group is not commercially important as yet except in a few regions such as Chile, southern Spain, Israel and elsewhere, it could well be included if you have room. On the enclosed copy of "Fruticultura" I have marked a lot of things which I think you could well eliminate, to save space. In every case, of course, you may have to rewrite the material very briefly - that is, not attempt to reproduce my material in toto.

Las Lauraceas. Because of the rapidly increasing importance of the avocado in so many regions and the prospective grower's need for information, I hope you can use much of the material on this fruit.

Las Rosaceas. This group should be given as much space as possible, but you will do well to read the last chapter in the "Fruticultura" edition, and probably use the marked paragraph on page 112, with a resumé on the recommendations regarding varieties. Our understanding of the climatic requirements for these have changed in recent years, altitude no longer being the basis of our practice; the production of apples near Lima, Peru, at sea level, when at the same latitude in Central America they have to be grown at 6000 feet and higher, has thrown new light on the subject.

Las Rutaceas. Because of the great importance of the Citrus fruits you will want to give as much space as possible to this group. In general, the material in "Fruticultura" is OK and applicable to most of tropical America.

Las Anacardiaceas. In general the material on mangos is alright, except that the new Florida varieties are replacing the old East Indian ones almost completely. You might do well to write Dr Simon Malo at the Subtropical Experiment Station, Homestead, and get him to give you two or three lines each, on about ten of the varieties which have originated in Florida. I recommend this strongly.

Las Sapindaceas. If you are short of space you could leave out this family, but the Lychee is a very interesting fruit, likely to become of commercial importance in tropical America once we have solved the problem of greater productiveness, which will probably be done by finding a more productive variety than the Brewster which is now the only one grown on a really commercial scale in Florida, and the only one which has been tried extensively in the tropics.

Las Vitaceas. There is always a recurrence of interest in grape growing in tropical America and I believe you should include some of the material I have indicated in Fruticultura.

Las Caricaceas. You will want to include something about this fruit because of its importance in many countries.

Las Sapotaceas. Through planting grafted trees of one or more of the selected varieties which have originated in Florida, this fruit is almost sure to attain greater importance in tropical America. I have just imported into Guatemala 50 grafted trees of the variety Prolific, which is remarkable for early bearing, large crops, and fruits of good size. I would add a note to the effect that grafted sapodillas are almost certain to be widely grown in tropical America.

I am sure an article for the Anuario along the lines you have in mind can be a very popular feature, of permanent value to your readers. To supplement the material suggested above, I believe you would do well to reprint the little article on veneer grafting which came out in La Hacienda several years ago. The one by Mario Jalil. You can have no idea what veneer grafting has done by tropical fruit culture. Trees such as the mango which used to give us no end of trouble in the nursery are not being propagated successfully by men with very little experience.

If you would like me to go over the manuscript for this paper I will be happy to do so. I don't know just when you will have it ready, and there is a possibility that I may be going over to Europe in June, to vacation with my wife in her native country, Switzerland, and to spend a couple of weeks at Almuñecar on the Spanish Mediterranean coast near Malaga, where I worked during 1958 on avocados and several other tropical fruits. The avocados are doing beautifully there and don Roger Magdahl of Chile (who is the owner of the orchard which I helped establish at Almuñecar, is making good money out of two avocado varieties, Hass and Fuerte. If you wish to get in touch with me you, can do so through my son Hugh in Gainesville.

Muchos recuerdos a todos mis buenos amigos de La Hacienda.

Siempre su muy afmo y SS

POST SCRIPTUM:

Since writing the enclosed letter I have given the Anuario some more thought, and want to emphasize that the most important contribution you can make will be with regard to the matter of fruit varieties, including as much information as possible from tropical America, which of course will not be found in my "Fruticultura" because the original edition was published some 20 years ago. Material on the Temperate Zone fruits, from the publication of the American Pomological Society, is up to date and should be used. As regards Citrus, there have been no important changes in recent years, with the exception of recent interest in rootstocks, based on work in California. That is, the Troyer Citrange should be mentioned along with other rootstocks.

In my letter I mentioned the matter of mango varieties. I think you should also have more material on avocado varieties, based on developments in Florida and our experience in tropical America. I therefore suggested you get some notes from Simon Malo regarding mangos. I am now taking the time to do this job myself, as per enclosed, and I am also giving you a note on avocados varieties, based on experience in tropical America (which you will not get from any other source) as well as experience in Florida. I believe you will do your readers a favor by including these notes on avocado and mango varieties.

I would like very much to help you further in this matter of an important section of the forthcoming anuario. Horticulturists in tropical America need help in connection with varieties of each fruit more than anything else, and here is the chance for La Hacienda to get credit for the good job you are going to do.

AGUACATES o PALTOS

POLLOCK. Raza antillana. Probably the best known aguacate of this race in tropical America, popular because of its large size and good quality. Like other aguacates of its race, it is only for the lowlands - up to about 3500 feet in Central America, 5000 feet near the equator. It does not produce such large crops as some other varieties.

SIMMONDS. Similar to Pollock, which was its parent, but somewhat smaller and more productive. Excellent in quality; one of the best aguacates of the raza antillana.

WALDIN. A late-ripening variety of the raza antillana, and for this reason valuable commercially. A medium-sized fruit, green in color (like the two above-mentioned), productive and of good quality.

HALL. A hybrid between the raza antillana y la guatemalteca, later in ripening than aguacates of pura raza antillana. Too large for the North American market in general, but large avocados are popular in tropical America. Like the guatemalan avocados, it has a strong tendency to bear good crops only in alternate years.

MONROE. Another large fruit, hybrid between the antillana and the guatemalteca. Now considered superior to Choquette in Florida; this latter variety has done very well in Central America but should probably be replaced by Monroe.

BOOTH 7. Probably a hybrid between the raza guatemalteca y la antillana. A medium sized fruit, productive but tends to bear good crops in alternate years. Better than Booth 8 in quality, but not so important commercially in Florida. It has grown and produced well in Central America.

BOOTH 8. Similar to Booth 7, but not so good in quality. Very

large crops in alternate years. Considered by many growers in Florida to be one of the most profitable commercial varieties.

LULA. For many years this has been the most important commercial variety in Florida, because of its strong growth and its production of good crops practically every year. Pear-shaped, green, medium sized, with a rather large seed and flesh of only fair quality. Probably of the guatemalan race, though considered by some to be a hybrid. Ripens later than any of the above. Is susceptible to the disease known as "scab" for which the fruit must be sprayed during its development.

HASS. A small, purple fruit of the guatemalan race which is gaining importance commercially all over the world. It originated in California where it is rapidly gaining importance as it is in many other regions. A slender upright tree, producing large crops annually.

FUERTE. A hybrid between the guatemalan and mexican races, which after fifty years is still the world's most important commercial aguacate, though it is very exacting as to climate (not satisfactory at low elevations in the tropics) and somewhat erratic in its bearing habits. It is almost unique in having a very long ripening season. The pear-shaped green fruit is not large, commonly 10 to 12 ounces in weight, which is the size preferred in North American and European markets. The flavor is rich and nutty, the oil content very high, and the quality excellent.

NABAL. An avocado of pure guatemalan race, round, green, about a pound in weight, in quality considered to be about the best of all guatemalan avocados. It is not suitable for the lowlands, but in its proper zone - 5000 to 7000 feet in Central America - it bears tremendous crops in alternate years so that production averaged

MANGOS

HADEN. This famous mango originated as a seedling of MULGOBA, the first of the fine grafted mangos introduced into Florida from India. For many years it was the most important commercial variety in Florida, but is being superseded by some of the following varieties because time has demonstrated that it is not a regular producer of good crops. Because it was the first of the fine grafted mangos to be introduced in tropical America it is seen more often in this part of the world than any other. The fruit has many good qualities; large size, beautiful coloration, quality and almost no fiber around the seed.

IRWIN. A variety of relatively recent Florida origin, which belongs to the East Indian group. A more consistent producer than Haden, with fruits of good size, attractive coloring, and very good quality. It has been tested in Central America where it is proving satisfactory.

KENT. A large fruit of excellent quality, productive and rather late in ripening which commercially is a valuable characteristic. This is another variety of Florida origin which looks very promising for tropical America, where large mangos are popular.

KELTT. This is another late-ripening Florida mango; large, of good color, and very good quality. Practically without fiber.

TOMMY ATKINS. A relatively new Florida variety which is now replacing many other commercial varieties in Florida, because of its productiveness, its handsome appearance, and its excellent acceptance in the market. In quality it is not the best, but it is a money-maker.

CAMBODIANA. Under this name Florida grows a variety which represents a very distinct group of mangos, the polyembryonic type which comes practically true from seed. The famous Manila mango of Veracruz state in Mexico and the Filipino mango of Cuba are well-known representatives of this group. In general the trees of this race are more productive than mangos of the East Indian group, if grown under favorable conditions, and the fruits are not highly colored but of a taste liked by people who are familiar with them. Commercially their lack of red color has been a disadvantage in some markets.

JULIE. This variety is a favorite for home gardens in Jamaica and a few other regions, because of its tendency to produce fruit every year (though not large crops) and the excellent quality, though there is some fiber in the flesh. The tree is dwarf, and seems to lack no definite blooming season. The fruits are not large, are flattened on the sides, and not highly colored.

CARRIE. This variety is of Florida origin, and seems to have JULIE in its background, for the fruit is somewhat similar and of excellent quality. In Florida it is considered, as Julie is in the West Indies, one of the best mangos for the home garden.

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KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA 32741

E-8AC FS-483

Mayo 20, 1970

Dr. Wilson Popenoe
Director Emérito Escuela Agrícola Panamericana
Calle de la Nobleza
ANTIGUA, GUATEMALA

Distinguido amigo:

Reciba nuestras gracias más cumplidas por su fina carta de fecha reciente, la copia del libro sobre FRUTICULTURA, las correcciones que incluyó en la misma y las autorizadas sugerencias y guía para la preparación del artículo destinado al ANUARIO LATINOAMERICANO, edición de 1971. Ciñéndome al espacio disponible y a las instrucciones suyas (recalcando en las variedades y en principios básicos de la fruticultura) he copiado hasta un total de 20 págs. 8-1/2 x 11, a dos espacios, como verá por la copia que acompaño.

Si hubiese más espacio, siempre habrá tiempo y oportunidad para incluir más material. Por el gran valor de este texto, que no debe pasar sin aprovecharse en todas sus partes, he pensado que pueden extraerse varios artículos más para las ediciones de LA HACIENDA, y uno de ellos será formado con las notas que usted tuvo la gentileza de agregar sobre las variedades, más lo que reciba del Dr. Simón Malo. Este caballero se encuentra en estos días por las Bahamas y me prometió enviarme las notas tan pronto regrese de esas islas. En cuanto a los frutales de zona templada, precisamente acabamos de publicar, en la edición de julio, el artículo que usted nos obsequió hace poco más de un año y que fue traducido por el anterior empleado de esta redacción, Mr. D.A. Guttman.

¿Cómo habrá salido en esta empresa de adaptación? Usted lo dirá; por ahora no hay tiempo para detenerse a pensar. Estoy enviando copia de esta carta al Dr. R.P. Armour, actual Director de la Escuela, a quien también le estamos muy agradecidos por su pronta respuesta a nuestra carta y sus deseos de prestar su valiosa cooperación.

Les deseamos muy felices vacaciones y aprovecho esta oportunidad para hacer presente a usted el testimonio de la más distinguida consideración y afecto. Cordialmente suyo,

A. J. González

A. J. González
Traductor Técnico
LA HACIENDA

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KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA 32741

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Diciembre 4, 1970

Dr. Wilson Popenoe
Calle de la Nobleza No. 6
ANTIGUA, GUATEMALA

Distinguido amigo Dr. Popenoe:

Muchas gracias por su amable carta, relacionada con el libro THE BOOK OF SPICES, por Rosengarten. Esta valiosa obra se había recibido unos días antes de llegar su carta, por lo que procedí a preparar la reseña, señalando los particulares que usted considera de interés incluir en la reseña. También hice extracto para información de caja, utilizando algunos datos sobre el jengibre.

El artículo que usted tuvo la fina atención de remitirnos: THE VALUE OF SYSTEMATIC PHENOLOGY IN TROPICAL FRUIT CULTURE. Lo he incluido en la lista de material disponible, con el No. 2280-US, para iniciar la traducción tan pronto sea posible.

Referente al valioso artículo: FRUTICULTURA TROPICAL: AGUACATE Y MANGO, que fue preparado para el ANUARIO, no pudo salir en esta publicación debido a los arreglos de espacio por el señor editor, de acuerdo con la cantidad de anuncios. Fue una lástima, por tratarse de un artículo de mucho valor. Por tanto, Mr. Cody sugirió que quizás podría usarse como monografía de LA HACIENDA. Tuve el gusto de entregar las pruebas a Mr. Lyons, con fecha 4 de noviembre, pero todavía no he tenido noticias de lo que se haya resuelto. Este artículo *include* dos magníficos comentarios sobre las variedades aguacate y mango en la Florida, escritos especialmente por el Dr. Simón Malo, horticultor de la Estación Subtropical. Me alegraría mucho que se publicara como monografía, pues también había pensado utilizar otras partes del boletín colombiano en artículos cortos para La Hacienda. Este asunto de la fruticultura tropical está despertando gran interés, y con mucha frecuencia recibimos cartas de personas interesadas en obtener libros sobre el asunto.

Reitero a usted nuestro agradecimiento y aprovecho esta oportunidad para saludarle muy cordialmente,

A. J. González
A. J. González
Departamento Editorial
LA HACIENDA

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