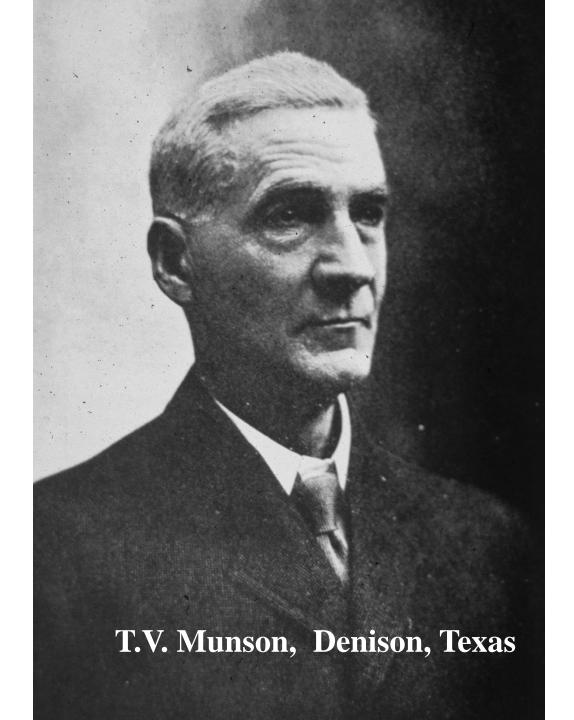
## The Texas Wine Industry

**Presented at Cat Spring Meeting** 

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## TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS BULLETIN No. 88

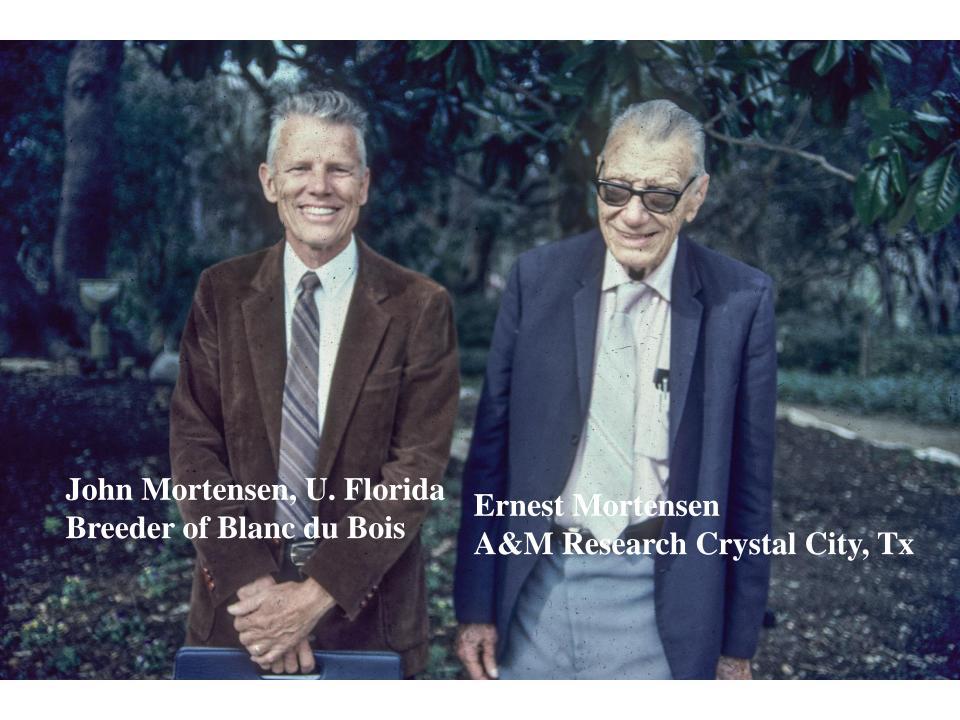
HORTICULTURE SECTION, JUNE, 1906

OF GRAPES; PROFITABLENESS; AND BY WHAT
DISEASES SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

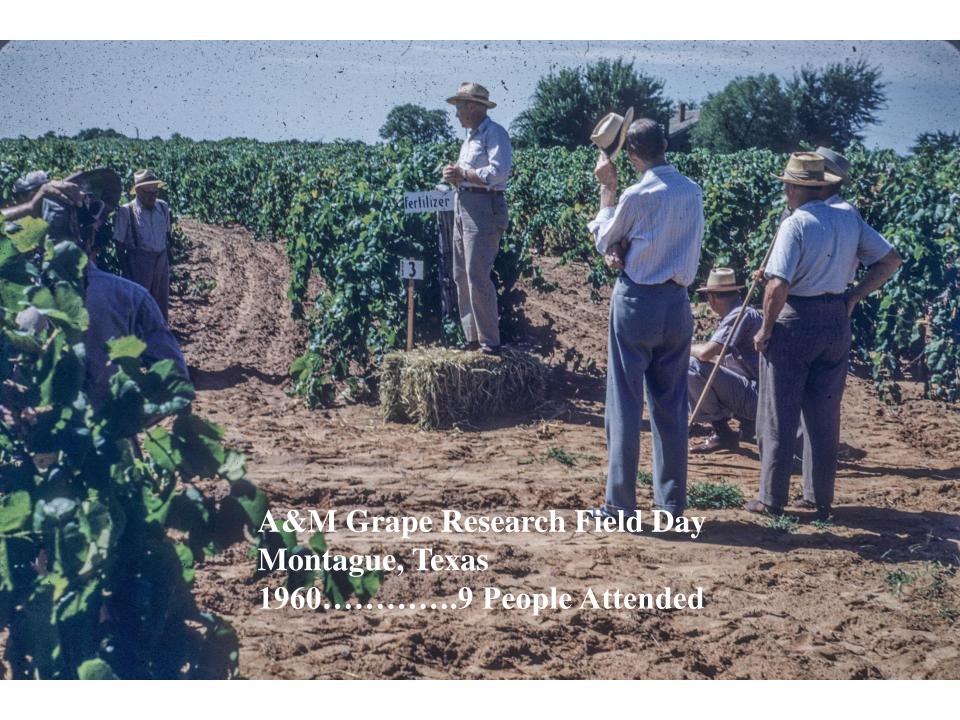
By T. V. MUNSON, D. Sc.



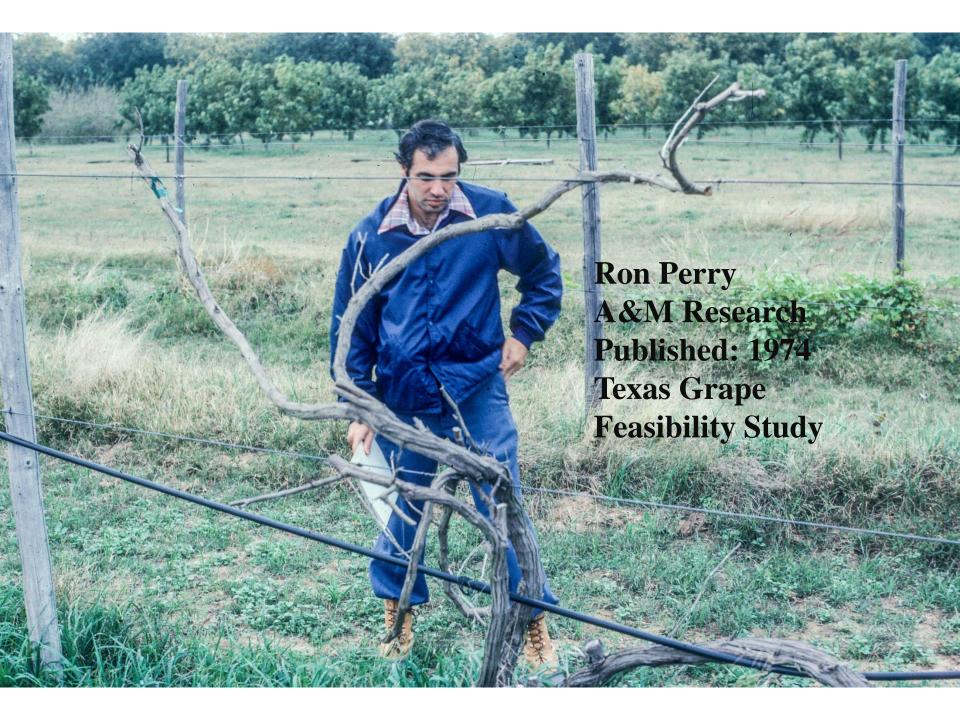






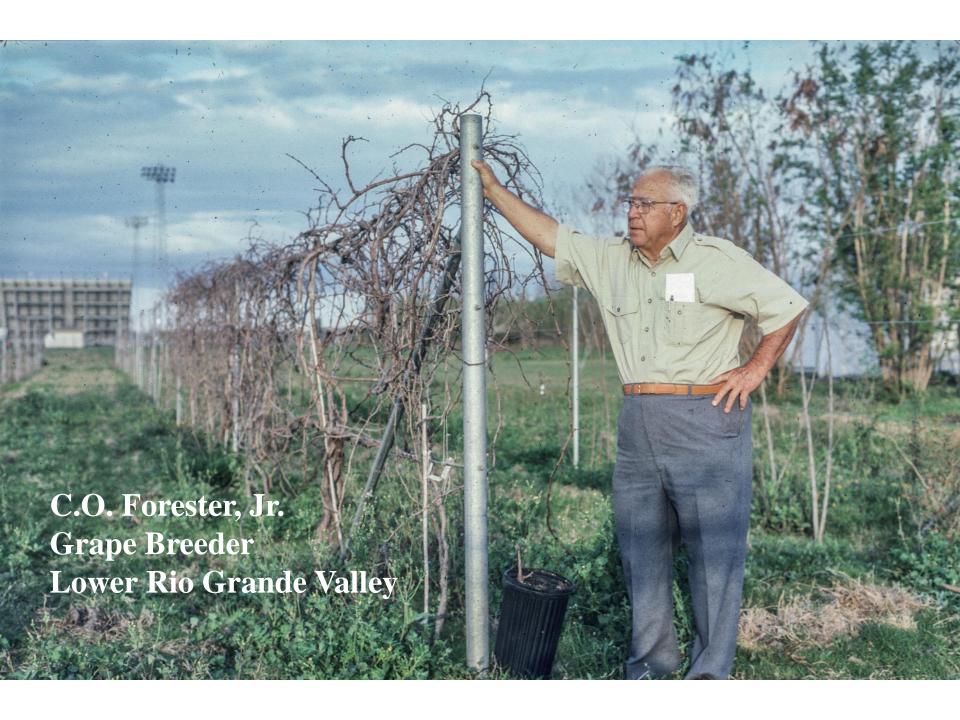


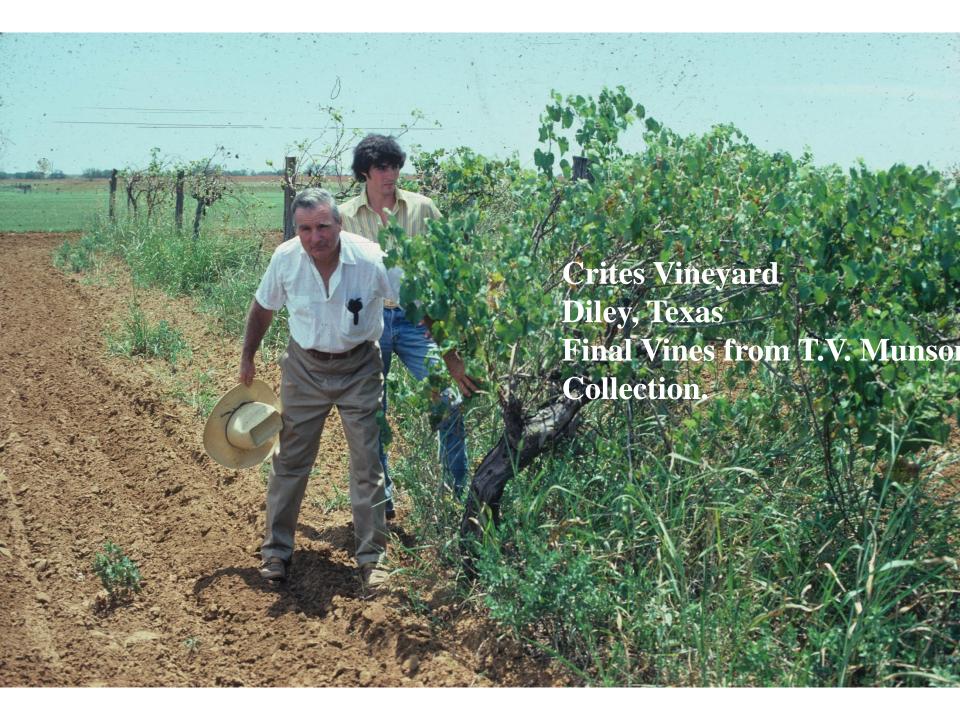


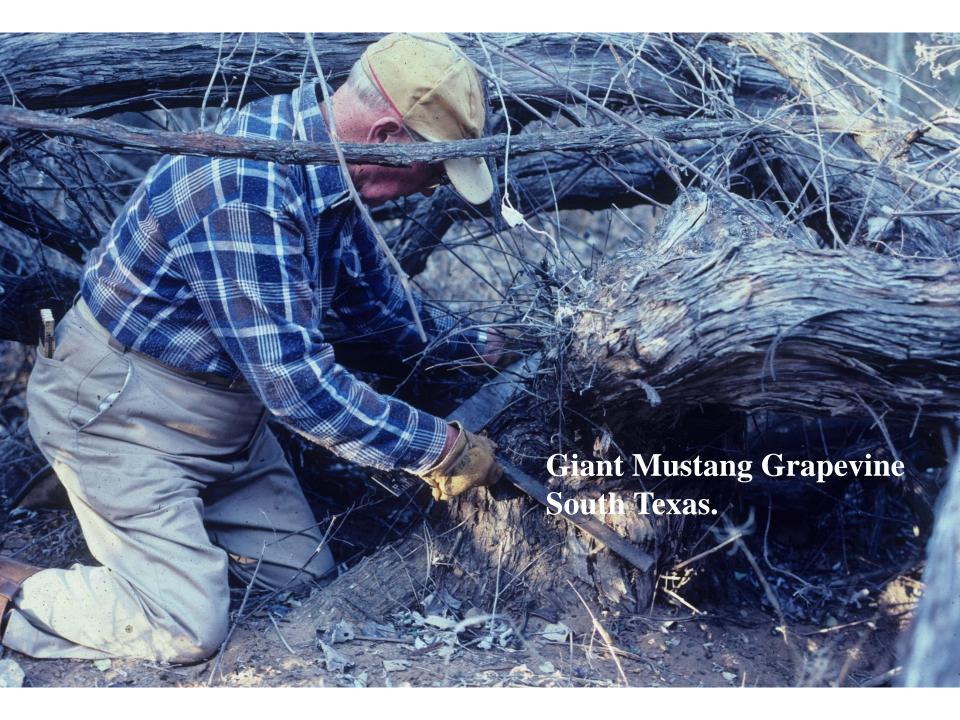




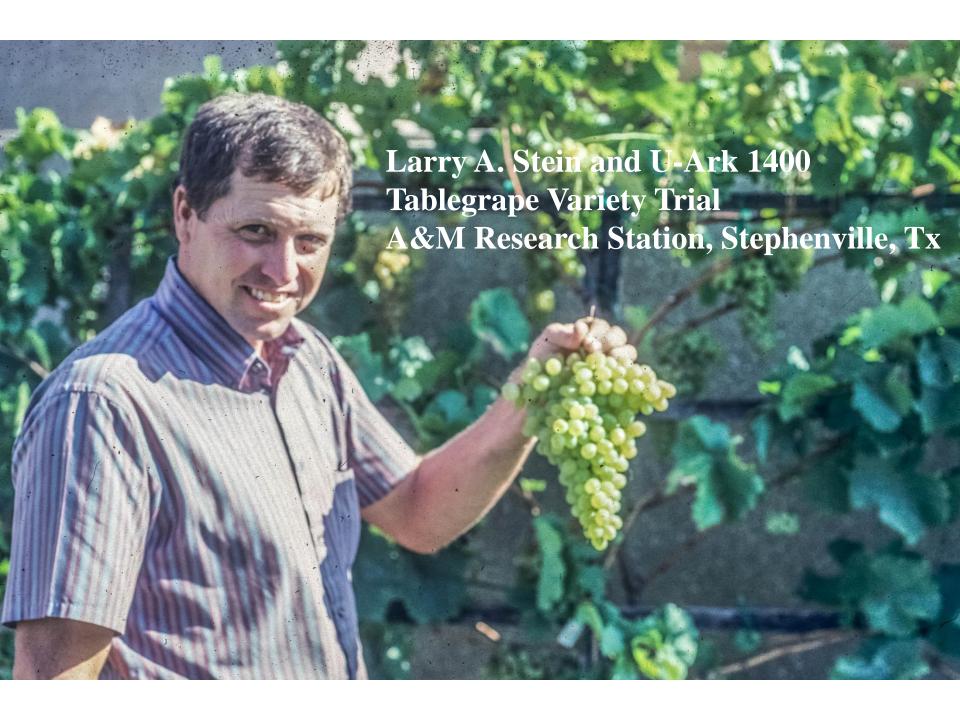










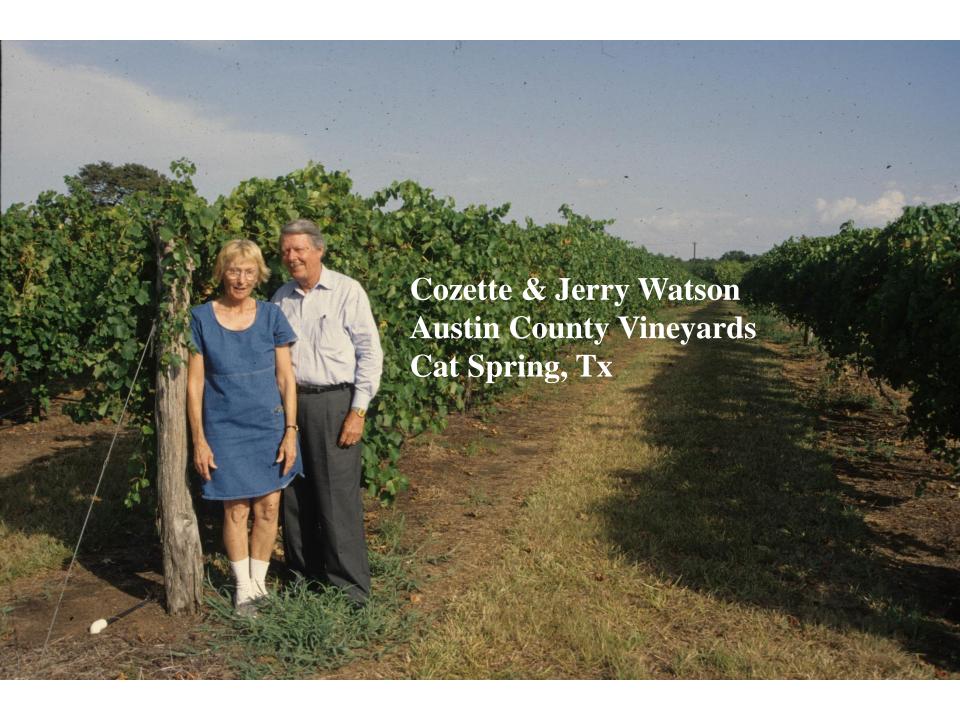


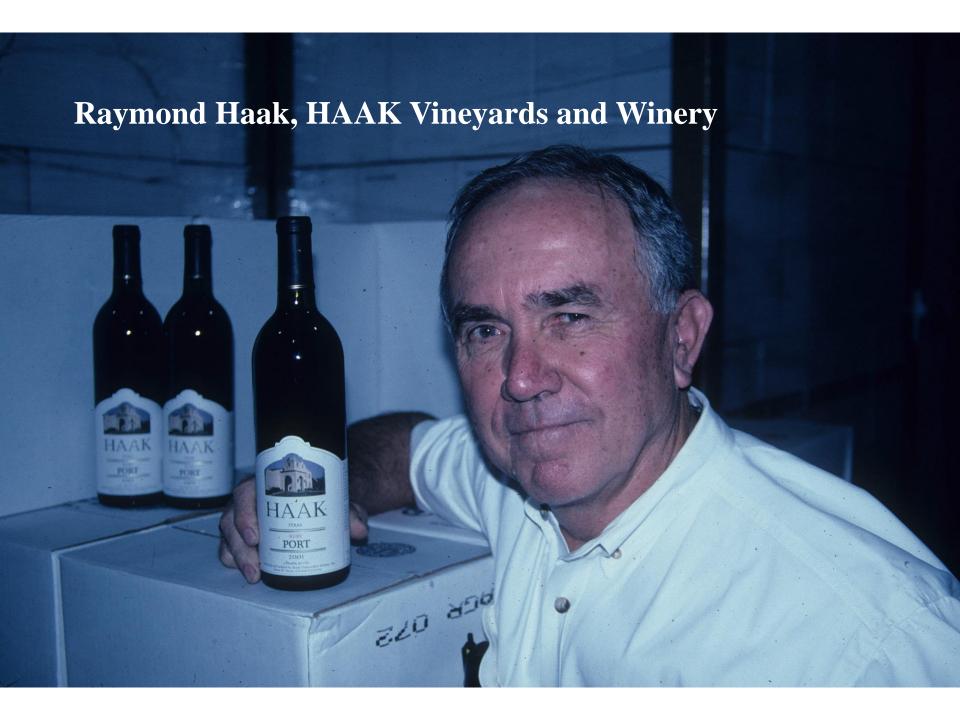




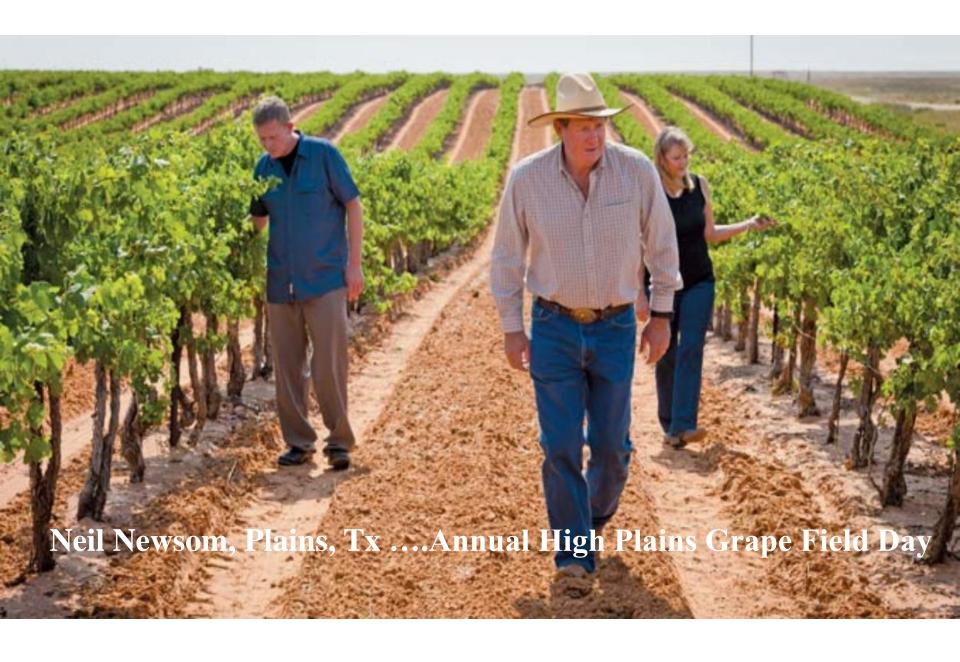








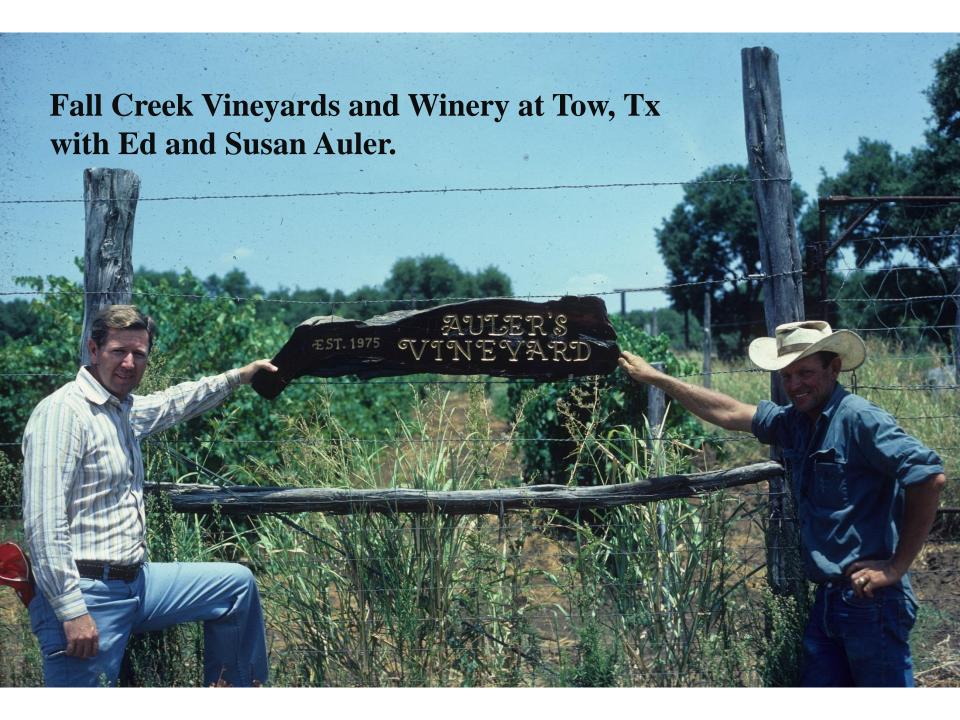


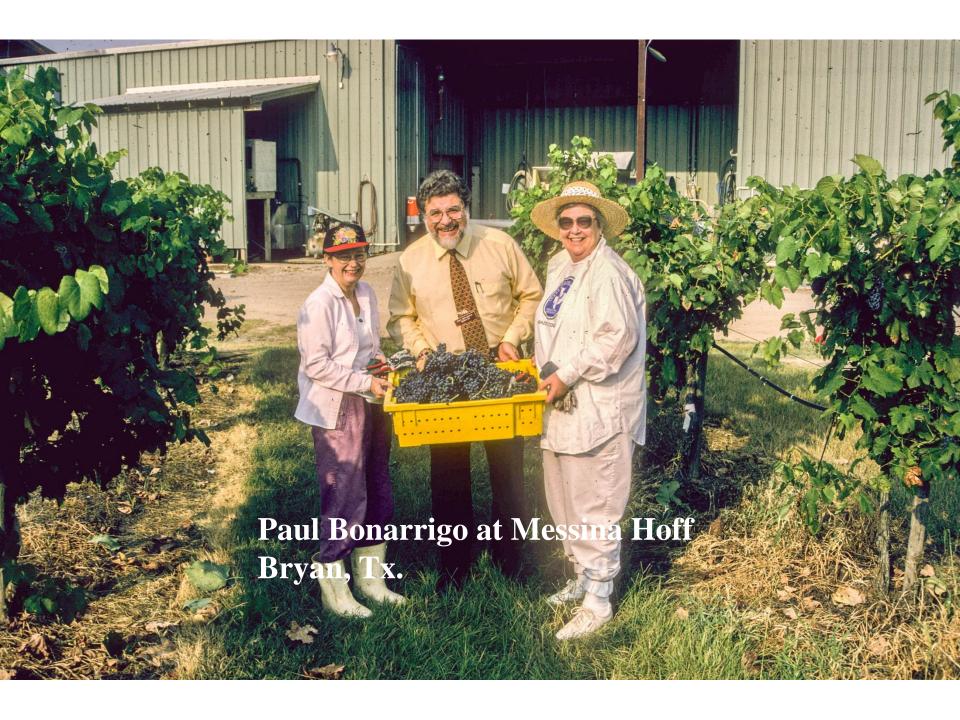


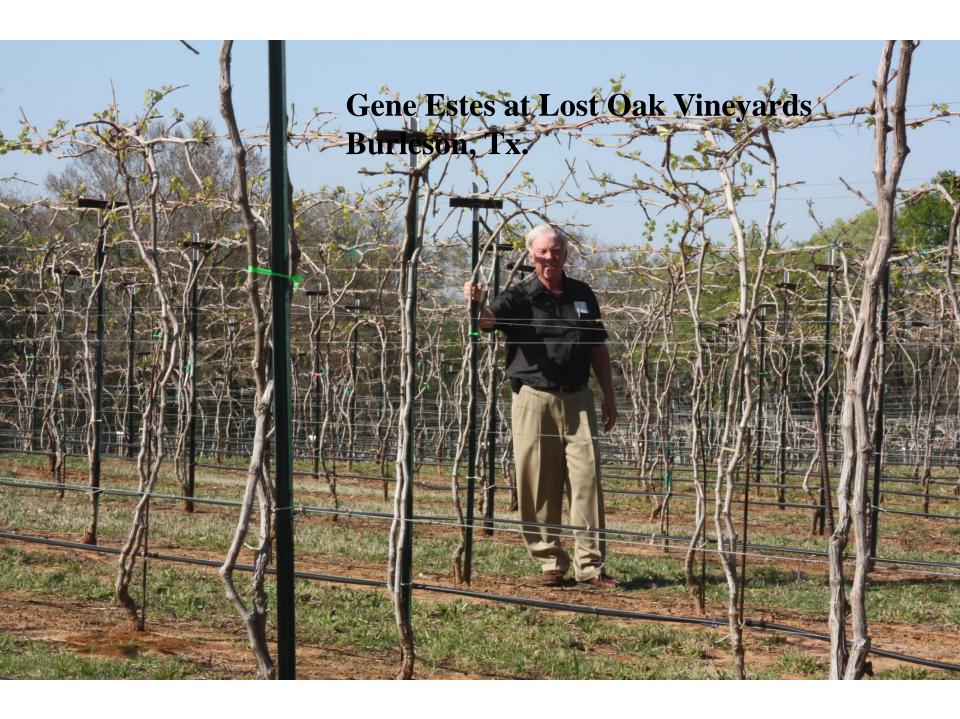












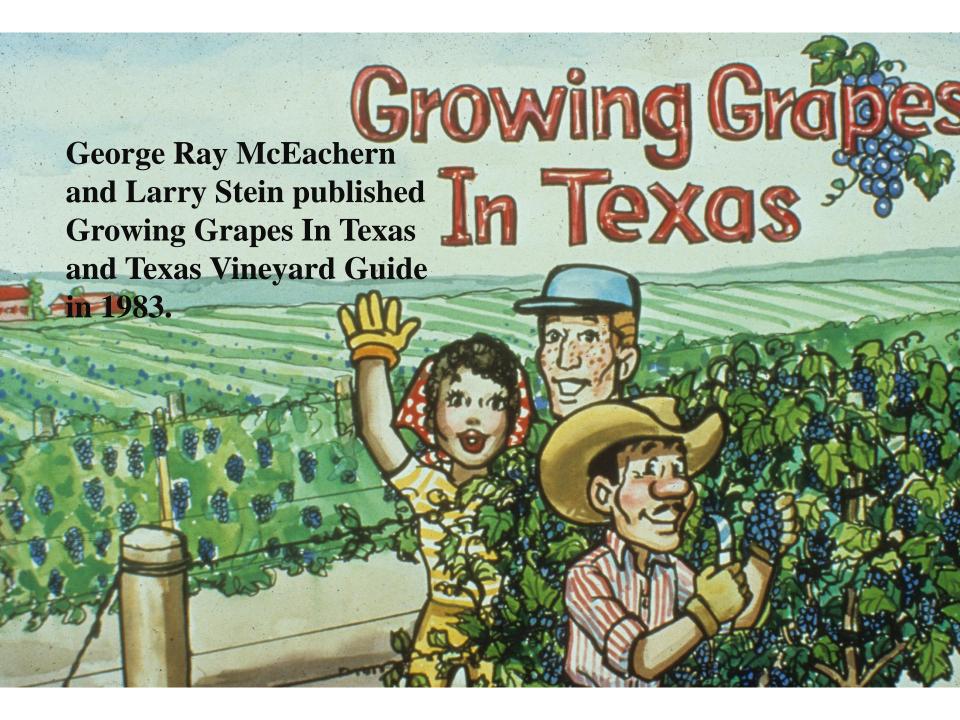














#### Vine Disease

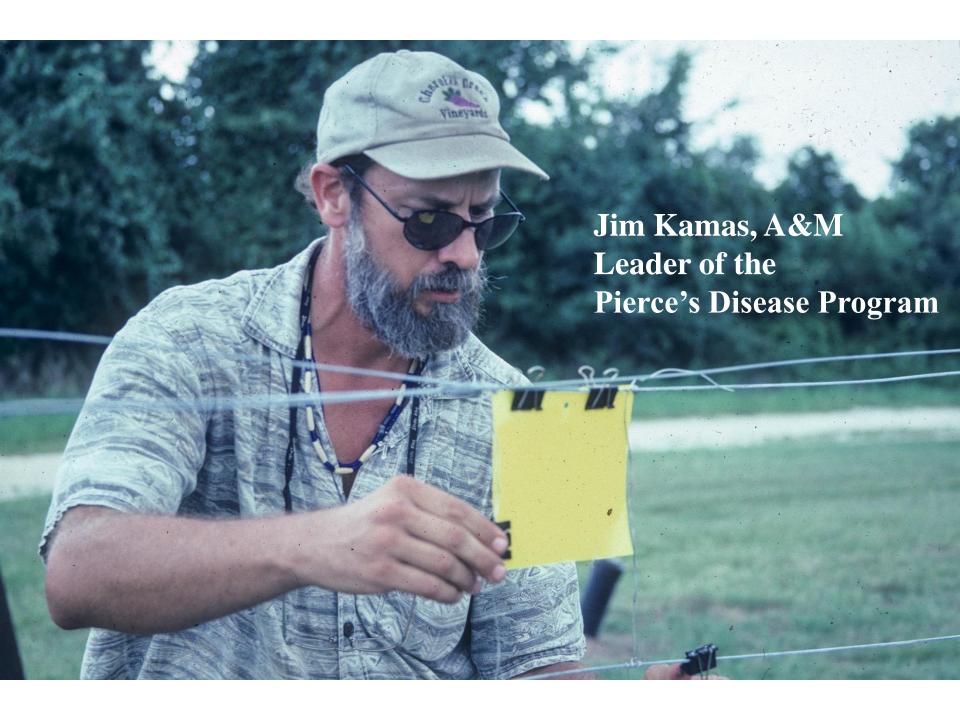
A disease that caused dying back from the tips of the vines was first recognized about 1940. Some of the earlier plant losses may have been due to this disease. The symptoms are similar to those in California of Pierce's disease, a virus disease coming from alfalfa where it is known as alfalfa dwarf (13). This disease can be quite destructive to vinifera varieties but does not seem to affect the varieties of Texas origin. It probably would be best to avoid growing alfalfa or sweetclover near any plantings of varieties such as Thompson Seedless (Sultanina), Cardinal and similar varieties. No effect of this disease has been observed on Black Spanish, Herbemont or Barlinka, which are of the V. bourquiniana relationship.

# 1940 Pierce's Disease recognized in South Texas by Ernest Mortensen and USDA Disease Scientists

In the 1950's over 1,000 acres of *Vitis Vinifera* wine grape varieties were planted south of San Antonio, Texas in the Winter garden area. The plantings were supported with funding from the railroads serving south Texas. The plan was to produce early ripening "table-grapes" which would then be shipped to northern markets before California varieties were on the market. The O.P. Leonard Corporation of Fort Worth was one of the three major planters. Unfortunately, the vineyards failed due to Pierce's Disease, freeze, Black Rot, or other factors. Dr. H.P. Olmo of UC-Davis was asked to evaluate the failure; but no firm reasons were determined. Thus, the modern Texas grape industry had a negative beginning.







### Jim Kamas Progress in Texas with PD:

Native grapes are tolerant, not resistant.

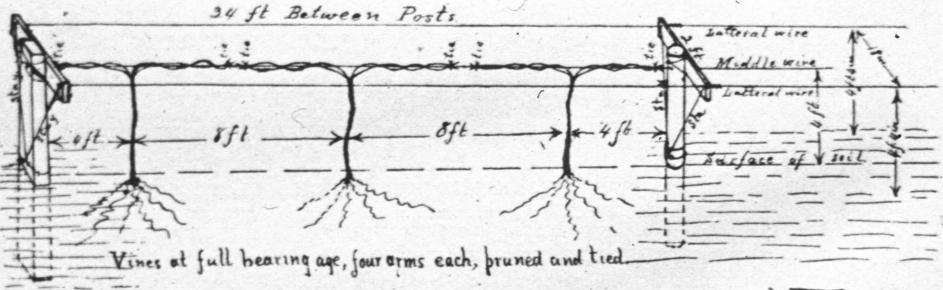
Glassy-winged sharpshooter + 34 others.

Winter water & hosts; and weeds in vines.

Remove PD+ vines asap.

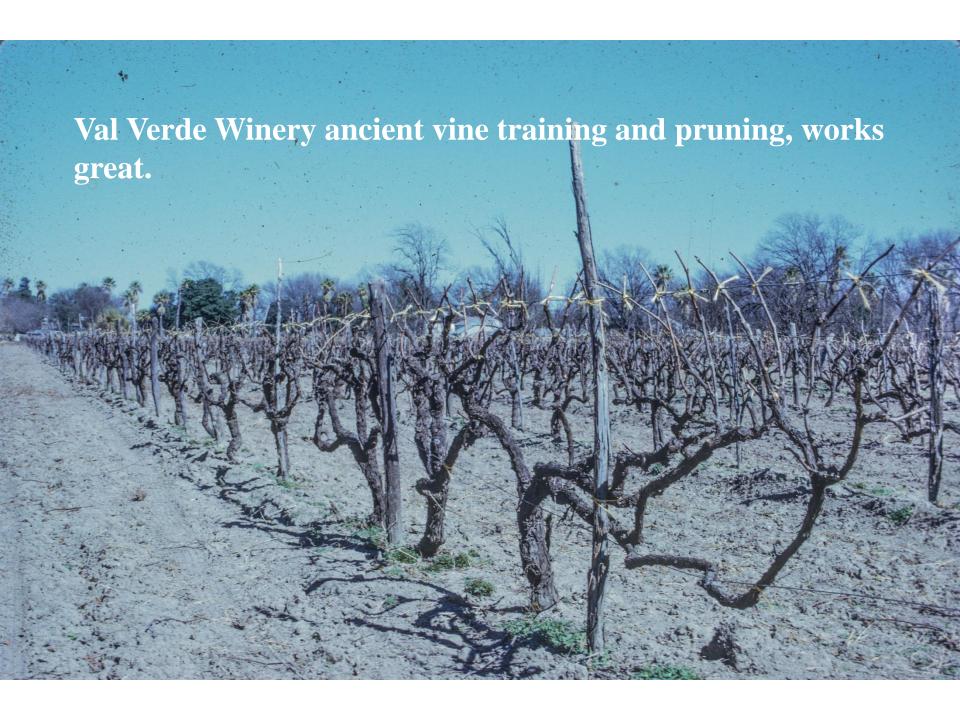
Imidicloprid works; Admire Pro in drip.

Weather Cycles = PD Cycles; wet & warm.

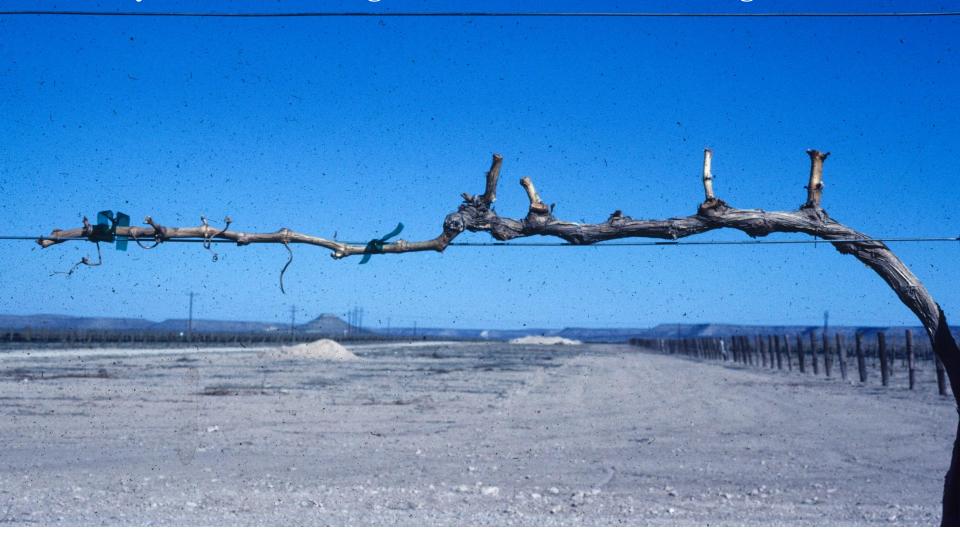


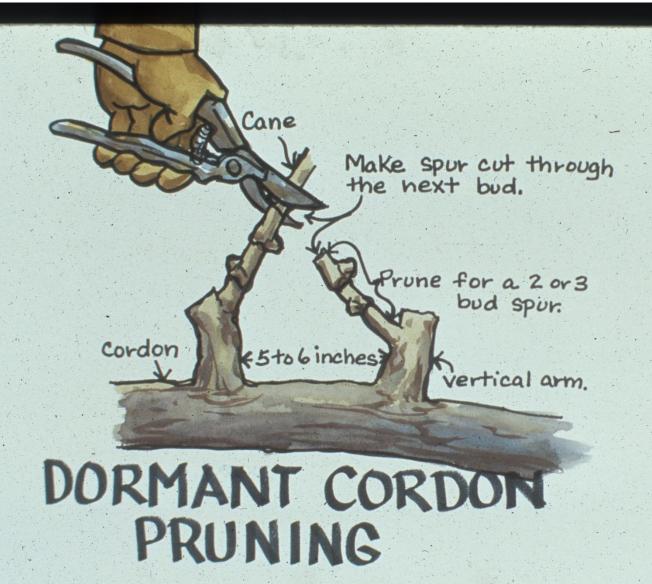
The Munson Three-wire Trough Trellis.

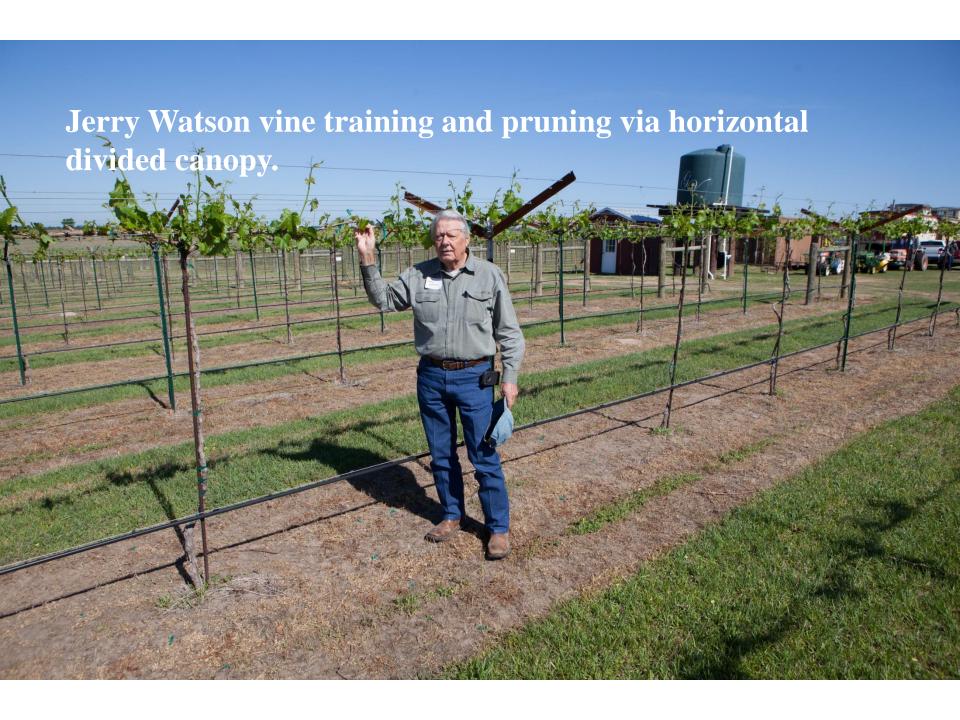
Showing its Construction.

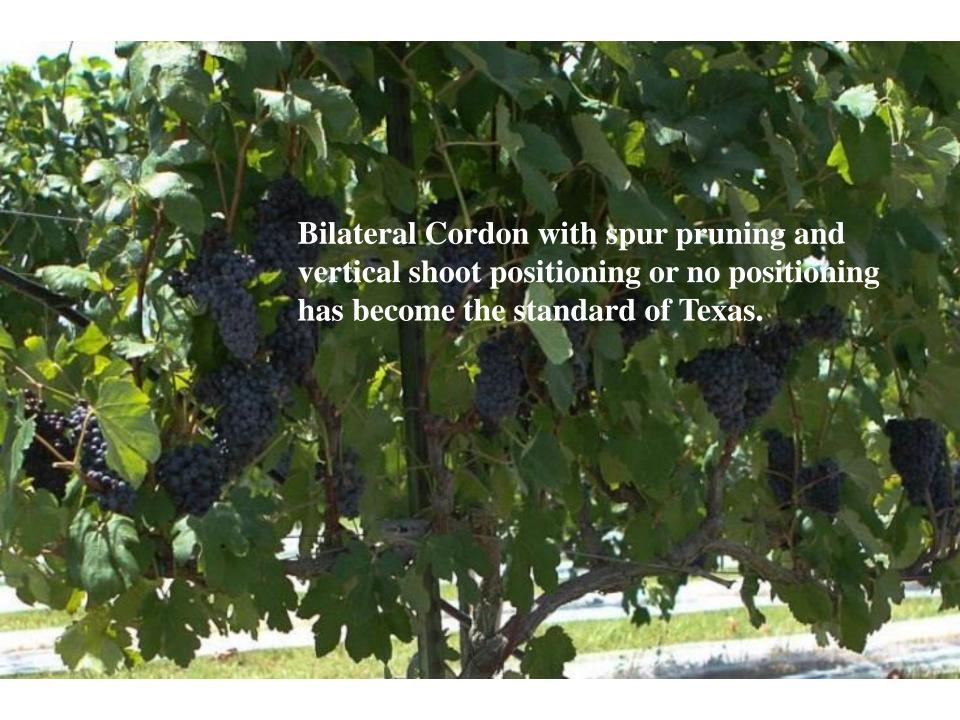


### Penny Adams' two stage cordon extension training.

















Vine freeze prevention and management is an issue in Tx.





## Grape Varieties Resistant to Pierce's Disease Grown in South and East Texas

Champaneldevel	oped by T.V.Munson is a PD tolerant variety which makes
outstanding jelly and jam.	It was also used as a rootstock for it PD and Cotton Root

Herbemont.....planted without death in south Texas as early as 1889 and continued until the current *Vitis Vinifera* varieties began in the 1970's.

Black Spanish or Lenoir.....origin not well identified.

Rot tolerance.

Blanc duBois.....developed in Florida and has produced well in east and south Texas. The Texas wines appear to be superior to those of Florida and have been commercially successful.

In recent years; UC-Davis appear to have developed PD tolerant *Vitis Vinifera* varieties and seedlings which are being tested in Texas.





