

increase in the soluble solids values. The conditions for operation of the "Dietert Moisture Teller" which will approximate moisture values obtained by the vacuum oven method are also given.

## LITERATURE CITED

## REFERENCES

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# ORNAMENTAL SECTION

## THE GENUS ALLAMANDA IN FLORIDA

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One of the most versatile of our Tropical American shrubs is the colorful Allamanda. Depending on its training, the Allamanda may be a shrub or a vine and is therefore logically called "Half vine-Half shrub." Under good cultural conditions the Allamanda should have flowers in every month of the year.

While this is a tropical plant and will not withstand freezing temperatures it does sprout readily from the roots and in a few short weeks following a freeze it will be a nice plant and full of bloom.

Flowers are funnel-shaped, yellow or purplish in color, with the essential organs deep in the tube. The fruit is a large prickly cap. Fruit and seed are not borne on conservatory specimens and in Florida only *Allamanda neriifolia* or Bush Allamanda has the unusual seed pod with any regularity.

With the exception of *Allamanda neriifolia* which is grown from seed, the other species of Allamanda are easily grown from old and new wood cuttings. With reasonable care a good grower should have a 90 percent live on cuttings.

The Genus Allamanda is a popular one with the Landscape Architects and Gardeners because of its many uses.

*Allamanda cathartica*, variety *Hendersonii* may be used as a spreading plant almost like a ground cover—two feet high and any desired spread from four feet up. This same variety may be trained as a vine although it must be tied as it has no device for either holding on or attaching itself. The *Williamsii* variety may also be used this same way, but it is not as popular because of its smaller sized flower. The use of the Allamanda as a spreading type plant has come into more popular use recently with the more modern type of low home. Certainly one of the best assets of the Allamanda is its insusceptibility to insects and fungi.

The following is a list of the species and varieties in the Genus Allamanda:

*ALLAMANDA* (APOCYNACEAE—family)

*Cathartica*—Common yellow Allamanda; Brazil; scandent shrub

*Grandiflora*—4½ inch yellow flowers.

*Hendersonii*—leathery, shiny foliage—5 inch yellow flowers.

*Nobilis*—flowers to 5 inches across—Magnolia-like fragrance.

*Schotti*—three to four inch flowers, shorter and dark striped throat.

*Williamsii*—3 to 4 inch flowers with reddish brown throat, pubescent on underside mid-rib.

Double Flowering Sport of *Williamsii*—2 to 3 inch double flowers, fragrant; crinkled foliage same as *Williamsii*.

*Neriifolia* — Oleander *Allamanda*—shrub to three feet; leaves in whirls of 2-5 and to 5 inches long, dull green;

golden yellow flowers 1½ inches across swollen at base; Brazil; foliage more narrow than *Cathartica*; does well in partial shade.

*Violacea* (*Purpurea*)—Purple *Allamanda*—slender climber; leaves in 4's, oval, to 6 inches long; flowers 2½ inches across of dusky-rose color, deeper in center. Most rare of the *Allamandas*.



*Allamanda violacea*



*Allamanda cathartica* var. *Hendersoni*

## SOME ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS NATIVE TO SOUTH FLORIDA

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The extreme southern portion of the Florida peninsula contains an extensive flora that includes a remarkable variety of plants. The native flora, particularly

of southeast Florida, includes a great many species that belong essentially to the tropical West Indian flora but includes also many plants commonly found in central and northern Florida.

Among the native plants found growing in the area are many shrubs and trees with foliage and flowers of sufficient beauty to make them good subjects