Blood' and 'Siberian C.' These rootstock varieties suffered 71 and 21 per cent injury, respectively, at −11° (Orchard 8), but all flowers were killed at −19° F (Orchard 6). Varietal comparisons could be made in Orchard 9, where 'Redhaven' was most hardy, 'Redskin' least hardy, and 'Elberta' and 'Glohaven' intermediate.

Most apricot buds were killed at East Lansing, where −14° was recorded; half survived at South Haven at −11°.

Although trunk injury was not evaluated critically, moderate to severe cambium injury was noted on young peach and Stanley plum trees at Hartford prior to bud break. Injury to young peach trees at South Haven was light to moderate.

The following observations are noted: (1) In Orchard 1 temperatures of −7° to −12° on November 22 killed most of the tart cherry flower buds, while temperatures of −20° in mid-January caused only slight injury. This indicates that considerable hardening had occurred between November and January. (2) Critical temperatures for sweet cherry were considerably higher than those for tart cherry in January. Temperatures approaching −25° were necessary for appreciable injury in the latter, while sweet cherries were injured at −14° to −16° F. (3) The critical temperature for commercial freestone peach varieties was approximately −5° F, all flowers being killed at temperatures of −11°. Apricots were somewhat hardier.

American Pomological Society Members Receive Awards

The National Peach Council presented their 1972 achievement award to Dr. George Oberle, Professor of Horticulture at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Va. at the council's 31st annual convention in Atlantic City. He is recognized as an authority in cytology, the structure of individual cells, and in genetics, as these are related to fruit breeding. Peaches introduced by Dr. Oberle are particularly important because of their ability to escape blossom season frosts.

At the Centennial Week in May, *The Arnold Arboretum* awarded the James R. Jewett prize for outstanding research on native plants to George L. Slate, Geneva, New York; George R. Darrow, Glen Dale, Maryland; Richard Jaynes, New Haven, Connecticut; Elwyn M. Meader, Rochester, New Hampshire.

Originally offered to encourage research on Cape Code plums, the Jewett prizes now recognize outstanding work on such plants as the grape, raspberry, blueberry, and elderberry. Award winner Darrow worked with strawberries, raspberries and blueberries, concentrating on the development of virus-free stock and disease-resistant strains. Jaynes, a geneticist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, has done research on the breeding of disease-resistant American Chestnuts while Meader's interest has been in all small fruits hardy to the Northeast. Slate has worked with uncommon as well as common fruits, naming varieties of persimmon, papaw, and even jujube. A substantial cash prize accompanies each award.