

final rating. Both rates of NAA either eliminated or averaged less than 1 sprout per tree up to 7 months after treatment. Tree mortality is of some concern when used on first leaf trees at the 1.0% rate. Yet, the 0.5% rate on first leaf and both 0.5 and 1.0% NAA on second leaf trees did not cause tree death.

Overall, it appears that sprout control on nonbearing *Prunus persica* can be achieved with NAA, yet have no apparent permanent interference with tree growth (as measured by trunk diameter) while maintaining an acceptable level of gummosis.

### Literature Cited

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## Book Review

**Sorte Jabuka U Suvremenog Proizvodnji (Apple Varieties in Modern Production)** 1978 by Raphael Gliha, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Editor: Mosa Pijade, Zagreb. Photographer: Vlado Lesnik.

Written in the Croatian language, this 245 page hard cover text is a classic as a reference in modern fruit production. The first section briefly reviews apple production in 29 countries of the world, with reference to regions, cultivars, rootstocks, exports and imports. In the second section types of plantings, methods of training and pruning and other cultural techniques are described and profusely illustrated, mostly in color.

The major part of the book is devoted to the origin and description of

226 cultivars grown in one part or another of the world, illustrating many of them in color.

Each of the major apple cultivars are described at length, followed by brief descriptions of their progeny. The color photography is beautiful as well as being true to color and technically extremely well done.

The extensive list of references is compiled from reports by workers in pomology in many countries. An English translation of this book with its superb color prints would be much sought after by professionals, commercial growers and hobbyists. Production figures should be converted from carloads to metric tons.

—Josip Barkovic and  
Aleck Hutchinson