

Table 1. Percentage survival of peach flowers and flower buds following a temperature of 28° F during bloom, 1965.

Variety	Percentage of Full Bloom	Percentage of Flowers Surviving
Redhaven	25	58
Sunhigh	25	18
Redskin	95	3

Other hardiness factors being equal, long chilling varieties should be more reliable than short chilling ones.

Treatments with N-dimethyl aminosuccinamic acid (B-9) and Decenylsuccinic Acid

On February 10, 1965, about the time when rest was terminated, Redhaven peach twigs were treated with 2500 ppm B-9. The treatment had no effect on bloom date or flower-bud survival following the freeze on March 19.

On the afternoon of March 19, twigs of Redhaven and Redskin were dipped in a solution of 250 ppm decenylsuccinic acid. The anhydride of decenylsuccinic acid was dissolved in 10cc ethanol and made up to one liter with distilled water containing 1cc of X 77 spreader per liter. Sur-

Table 2. Effect of treatment with 250 ppm Decenylsuccinic acid on survival of peach flower buds following a temperature of 28° F during bloom, 1965.

Treatment	Average Percentage of Flowers Surviving	
	Redhaven	Redskin
250 ppm Decenylsuccinic acid	61	2
Control	55	4

Differences between treatment means not significant.

ving fruit was counted April 22. Results in Table 2 indicate little, if any, effect of treatment on flower bud survival.

Chemicals now available for delaying bloom or inducing frost hardiness in peaches do not appear promising in New Mexico, although different times and rates of application may produce beneficial effects.

Hood, New Strawberry for the Northwest

An attractive midseason strawberry was named Hood and introduced by the U. S. D. A. and the Oregon Agr. Exp. Station for the Pacific Northwest, mainly for the manufacture of jams and preserves. It is a cross of US-Oreg. 2315 and Pudget Bauty, and has been tested by G. F. Waldo and R. M. Bullock since 1958.

Hood is productive (up to 6 tons per acre), produces large plants and a moderate number of runners. It is mildew resistant, and, although susceptible to red stele, has averaged one ton more per acre than Northwest on infested soil. It is susceptible to viruses.

The fruit is round-conic, bright medium red and glossy. Flesh is light red, medium firm, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. It is superior to other varieties now being grown for jams and preserves, but Northwest makes a better frozen product.

Registered plants are available to qualified propagators from the North Willamette Exp. Station, Aurora, Ore., and nuclear stock can be obtained from the Plant Propagation Center at the Oregon Agr. Exp. Station, Corvallis.