and the fact that with advancing age at least some varieties within a group, such as Hartley, produce crops in excess of some varieties in groups with a greater percentage of lateral pistillate flowering.

Walnut Breeding - H. I. Forde

One hundred forty-six seedling progenies (1971 numbers) were grafted into the test orchard. Three 1967 numbers were grafted into the selection block. Five new crosses were made from which we harvested 446 seeds.

Field notes and nut samples were gathered from trees in test orchards at Davis.

Nut samples were also gathered from the variety and selection block at Davis, and from test plots in various counties. These samples were graded by Diamond Walnut Growers. Results will be published in the February, 1973 Diamond Walnut News.

Walnut Variety Evaluations - G. S. Sibbett

Eight walnut varieties were evaluated for kernel yield and quality in Tulare county. Serr was superior in kernel yield, quality and value to UC 59-124, UC 61-25, Vina, Chico, Ashley, Payne, or Tehama respectively.

Walnut Varieties - W. Schreader, H. Forde, W. Moller

A sample of a budsport of Hartley and a comparable Hartley sample were the only ones submitted for crackout evaluation this year. The sport originated in the Lloyd Barton orchard in Ripon and a patent is now applied for. It differs from Hartley in that it has a higher kernel content, is earlier in blooming and maturity, and bears heavy crops sooner due to a high percentage of fruitful lateral buds.

Inoculations of the causal agent of phloem bark canker did not produce the disease in either the Hartley trees or the budsport. It is believed the trees may be too young for the disease to occur.

A trial planting established in Lockeford in 1971 was continued. The varieties are 61-12, 61-25, 64-172, Scharsch Franquette, and Waterloo. The objective is to evaluate late blooming varieties for cold riverbottom areas.