On a population basis, Manregian (J. regia) seedlings from Oregon were slightly more sensitive to waterlogging than Serr seedlings. Progeny of two plants each of J. regia and J. hindsii previously selected for increased tolerance were not more tolerant than respectively Serr or Rawlins seedlings used as standards.

Investigation of the role of ethanol in differential sensitivity was concluded. Production of ethanol by roots is a sensitive indicator of low oxygen stress. However, accumulation of ethanol to levels that can be reasonably expected, especially under field conditions, does not appear to have a primary toxic role in sensitivity. It is not feasible to use production of ethanol by or responses of roots to exogenous ethanol as screening tests for differences in sensitivity.

Problems in sample clean-up for HPLC determination of organic acids appear near solution.