

with several cold spells and frosty periods a week to 10 days apart during the peach-blossoming period. Each of these cold periods took a toll of blossoms; so that on some sites the entire crop was wiped out. In other locations and sections some varieties came through with practically a full crop. In general, the southern section of the state suffered heavier than the northern part; since temperatures were about the same, yet the southern section was further advanced. These conditions proved an excellent test of cold resistance by blossoms.

The variety test orchards both at Lexington and at Princeton showed some very interesting trends and performances by the various varieties, that indicated their ability or inability to set a crop of fruit in the face of disastrous spring frosts and freezes during and shortly after the blossom period. Although at this writing harvest is some time off for most varieties, it is now possible to estimate the size of the crop the various varieties have set. In order to pass this information on to the growers as quickly as possible some of these ratings are listed below. A fuller report will be worked up after harvest.

The ratings on the varieties at Lexington are given first. The varieties are divided into groups according to the size of crop they are considered to be carrying.

Full crop: Mayflower, Arp Beauty, Raritan Rose, Golden Jubilee, Marquette, South Haven, Sun Glo, Halehaven, Vedette, Viceroy, Mamie Ross, Veteran, July Elberta, Persian and Hunter Nectarines.

Three-fourths crop: Polly, Triogem, Afterglow, Oriole, Sun Gold, Belle of Georgia, Valiant, Fertile Hale, Harpole Late Yellow and Sure Crop Nectarine.

One-half crop: Hardee, Othelle, Goldeneast, Red Bird, Elberta, Niles Elberta and Hiley.

One-fourth crop: Candoka, Redelberta, Summercrest, Sunhigh, Golden Globe, Ambergem and Rivers Orange Nectarine.

One-eighth crop: Newday.

No crop: Gold Aflame.

The June 15 ratings at the Substation at Princeton are as follows:

Full crop: South Haven, Veteran, Viceroy and Dr. Burton.

Three-fourths crop: June Elberta, Oriole, Sunbeam, U. S. V. 9-60, Vedette, Halehaven and Colora; also Bruce, Munson and America plums.

One-half crop: Othelle, Fair's Beauty, Marigold and U. S. V. 1-72.

One-fourth crop: Early Rose, Ideal, Georgia Belle, Early Red Free, Mamie Ross, Alton, Golden Beauty, U. S. V. 9-93, Rio Oso Gem, Afterglow, Ambergem, Missouri 50 and South Haven No. 20.

No crop or only an occasional peach: Gold Aflame, Golden Jubilee, Dixigold, Early Hiley, Raritan Rose, Cumberland, Fireglow, Triogem, Summercrest, Goldeneast, Golden Globe, Sunhigh, White Hale.

BLOSSOM BLIGHT OF PEACHES

The blossom blight type of injury of peaches has become very widespread over western Kentucky during the last few seasons and was probably more destructive in 1944 than any year previously. This trouble has generally been more prevalent on the Red Bird and Champion varieties, but in 1944 it developed alarmingly in several Elberta plantings and was especially damaging in an Elberta orchard at Henderson where it had not been a factor before.

This blossom-blight trouble is caused by an early season brown rot infection that enters and kills the blossom and many small twigs and spurs on affected trees. The affected blossoms and small twigs turn brown, have a scorched appearance, and eventually dry up; often leaving a small canker with a bit of wax at the location. This blossom blight stage of brown rot has been recognized for several years by Experiment Stations in the central states. Several of these states recommend a wettable sulfur spray in the pink bud stage just before blossoms open. Several other states recommend liquid lime sulfur at strengths of 1½ to 2 gallons per 100 gallons of water applied in the late pink bud or very early blossom stage. It is generally considered that the lime sulfur application is