Create, collate and circulate:
Relate, debate, articulate:
Perpetrate; illuminate;
Generate, not imitate;
Innovate, then instigate:
Stimulate and propagate:
Reiterate — COMMUNICATE!

MODERATOR HILLENMEYER: Thank you. I hope your words will be heeded well by the members.

Our next speaker this morning is Mr. James S. Wells, James S. Wells Nursery, Inc., Red Bank, New Jersey. Mr. Wells is to speak on New Misting Equipment from England.

NEW MISTING EQUIPMENT FROM ENGLAND

JAMES S. WELLS
James S. Wells Nursery, Inc.
Red Bank, New Jersey

I would like to ask first that the "gentleman" who lifted one of my jets from the back table for closer inspection please return it. There were two there yesterday. There is only one now and I didn't put it in my pocket.

I went home to England this summer for the first time in 11 years and I didn't go to look at nurseries; I just went to relax. I went to the Mat Penny Company in France to look at their misting system because I had heard such a lot about it. Harvey Templeton will know we have become a little disillusioned with the electronic leaf because of the problem of maintaining it in good order. We are using a timeclock and have been so for a number of years.

I must own that I was very impressed by the appearance of the Mat Penny equipment. It is in the back of the room. I will very briefly run through the points which they consider make it superior.

First of all, the jet which some of you may have seen is ruggedly constructed. It is of the Florida type, a baffle type. It should be adjusted with a feeler gauge to one ten thousandths of an inch. It works at low or high pressures. It works very well at low pressures. It has a very easily removable strainer on the bottom. It is available in four different orifices which provides different coverage on benches and beds.

The control equipment is a transistorized unit. There are no tubes and it operates on AC current which they tell me is superior to DC current because it reduces the buildup of minerals on the leaf. The leaf is a plastic block with two carbon electrodes set in it. They say the easiest and simplest way to clean it is just take the leaf and run it for a second or so on an emory wheel. This you can do many, many times before the block is worn down and they have had them in continuous use in that way for about seven years.

The part of their equipment which I like very much was the weather unit which can be attached to the misting control to provide a definite number of squirts of mist to another bench to harden off already rooted cuttings. By switching the switch you can choose to have one shot of mist every third time, every sixth time or every twelfth time that the leaf control calls for mist, and you have a cross service switch in which you can alternate either the ordinary leaf control or the weather unit within the two beds.

It looks like a very well-engineered piece of equipment. I have not tried it yet. I am sorry to say that most British companies are awfully slow off the mark. It took two months to obtain this unit.

I have two plants of *Rhododendron album elegans* in the back of the room which were treated with CCC. I see someone has marked on my slip there that it isn't *album elegans,* but *alba novum.* I don't know who did it. I bet it was Martin Van Hof.

MR. MARTIN VAN HOF: It was not. I don't know who it was.

MR. VUYK: It was me. I bet $25.00.

MR. WELLS: It is the plant I have been growing as *alba elegans* not only in my nursery but elsewhere. Perhaps I have been wrong for 25 years. I think it is *album elegans.* Anyway those two plants are two years old. They were growing side by side. One was treated as follows and one was not treated.

Sixteen plants were taken at random and treated with CCC on August 9, 1961. Now this was just about at the end of the first year's growth of these plants. They were quite small, normal one-year plants coming to the end of their growing season. The treatment was made up of two gallons of water in a watering can and to this was added 50 c.c. of a 50 per cent aqueous solution of CCC.

Now no effect was noticed after treatment in 1961, but in this last year the plants grew as you see. There was, of course, a distinct dwarfing and all the plants which were treated budded quite heavily and the plants immediately adjacent did not bud at all. The plant which is untreated there is typical.

There is no question that this material has a very definite effect upon the formation of buds on rhododendron. How good the buds are, how good the plant will come through the winter, what it subsequently will be -- all these things we don't know yet.

Essentially the same effect was obtained by using much less CCC at the same strength but applied as a spray in the middle of May of this year, and I do believe, as I remarked yesterday, that there is a definite value in the use of this material for stopping late fall growth on vigorous growing varieties.

We have tested CCC Phosphon and another chemical under number B 995 and have found CCC to be superior to any of the others.

The treatments were made in the middle of May by spraying and in most instances the plants have responded well. However, certain varieties which normally grow and in a very compact manner have been severely stunted and they are quite unfavorable and quite useless.

It is clear that this is not something to buy by the carload and start spraying on with a big tank. It is critical in the amount needed and I think that the timing will be important in relation to the effect by the end of the year. If we just want to slightly slow down the plant and get a bud on it, then we are going to have to very carefully choose our time and our strength. Some varieties which normally grow in a fairly compact manner I don't think need it at all or if they do, they need a very, very light dose.

We are going on with treatments and testing next year, but only on a very small scale.

MODERATOR HILLENMEYER: Thank you, Mr. Wells. We have an important announcement. Mr. Louis Vanderbrook.

SECRETARY VANDERBROOK: There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee and the Membership Committee tonight up in 516 and 518 immediately after the conclusion of the question box period.

MODERN HILLENMEYER: Our next speaker this morning is Professor F. L. O'Rourke, from Michigan State University, East Lansing, who will speak on the subject of Propagation in the Pacific Coast Area. Professor O'Rourke!

PROPAGATION IN THE PACIFIC COAST AREA

F. L. S. O'ROURKE
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Mr. Moderator, Fellow Members: I had long wanted to visit the Pacific Coast and see the horticulture that we heard so much about. This past summer and fall I spent about two months out there and I was literally amazed at the growth of some of the plants which I saw. I know quite a number of you folks have been there and you know what I mean.

It is an area of wholesale growing for America as well as production for their own locality. The coast of Oregon and Washington is quite rainy. It is an area where holly, rhododendron, and other broadleaf plants grow exceptionally well. There are some nurseries there which are making quite an effort to produce these in quantity, and I have found out that some rhododendrons which were being grown within 100 yards of the Pacific Ocean are shipped as far east as New York City. Amazing but true.

In deciduous material, quite a bit of emphasis is put on fruit and shade trees in the interior valleys. In these areas water is limited, but they do seem to have sufficient irrigation to supply the needs of these plants. Most of the irrigation is by gravity, although in the Willamette valley around Portland they are bringing in some overhead irrigation.

It is really amazing to see the growth of these plants in one year. The shade trees are usually budded in August or in late summer, cut