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INTERRUPTED LIGHTING IMPROVES WINTER STANDARDS
W. E. Duffett
Ohio State Flor. Assoc. Bul. 326, November, 1956
To increase the number of petals in winter-flowered standard chrysanthemums, an interrupted lighting schedule of 9 short days, 12 long days, and short days until flowering is recommended.
Quilling of Indianapolis varieties is increased with temperatures below 60°F.

AIR-CONDITIONED CYCLAMEN
W. W. Willis
Kansas State College Flor. Bul. 33, September, 1956
In a greenhouse section cooled by a fan and pad system, 97 percent of the cyclamen plants survived. Growth of the tops, roots and corms was of an excellent quality. Cooling with fog nozzles resulted in 74 percent survival, but the corms and roots were infected with a fungus disease. Plants in the section without cooling equipment were poor in quality and 64 percent of them survived.

Reprinted from Pennsylvania Flower Growers' Bulletin No. 72, January 1957

CHEMICALS APPLIED JUNE 8 - DATA TAKEN JULY 5 - 1956 -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Weed Control</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dinitro 12%(Verm.)</td>
<td>dry</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dinitro 9%(Clay)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Karmex DL 2%(Clay)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Emid 75% liquid</td>
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<td>Crag 974 85 w.p. Gran.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Dinitro 53% liquid</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chloro IPC 40% liquid</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Karmex w.p. 85% liquid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1+</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Amino Thiozole 50% liquid</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Alapun 3+ liquid</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Na PCP liquid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Average of 3 replication

* Key to Evaluation of Effective Control
0 - no weeds
1 - 20% of area having weeds
2 - 40% of area having weeds
3 - 60% of area having weeds
4 - 80% of area having weeds
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The data show that dinitro liquid and granular controlled weeds equally well. The liquid Chloro IPC showed slightly better control than the granular form.

The commercial growers who do not have irrigation systems prefer the use of granular materials. The amateurs like the granulars because of the ease of application.

CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL OF GLADIOLUS
N. W. Butterfield1 and E. C. Gasiorikiewicz2
University of Massachusetts, Waltham Field Station
It is estimated that 400 acres of gladiolus are grown in Massachusetts. The New England Gladiolus Society has 52 members who grow 15,000 corms and up. A large part of the production is marketed within the State. For the past four years, chemical weed control as pre-emergence has been demonstrated at the Waltham Field Station and at 7 of the 14 counties in Massachusetts. The materials that have been safe and fairly successful were Dinitro, CMU, 2,4-D, Chloro IPC and Crag No. 1.
During this past season several new chemicals and a few granular types were compared with the liquid forms at the Waltham Field Station and in the counties. The project of weed control was carried out in cooperation with the project on studies of diseases. The bulbs were donated by B. D. Goss of Acton, Flying Cloud Farms of Acushnet and Champlain Gardens, Burlington, Vt. There were 48 plots 10' x 10' with 16 different treatments, replicated three times. The granular forms were evenly distributed over the soil. All plots received an overhead irrigation for 15 minutes following the application of the chemicals. The treatment rate of application and results are given in the following table:

1 Extension Specialist in Floriculture (2) Asst. Prof. of Botany University of Massachusetts, Waltham Field Station, Waltham, Mass.
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Chemicals Applied June 8 - Data Taken July 5, 1956

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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Crag H-1SES (Sesone 30%) liquid</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Dinitro 53% liquid</td>
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Granular grades were safer to apply over foliage for post-emergence weed control. These results suggest that additional research for application of granular materials for post-emergence treatments should be made before recommendations can be disseminated. The following chemicals gave good control of broadleaved weeds, but only partial control of the annual grasses: Dinitro liquid, Dinitro ver., Dinitro Clay, Chloro IPC Granular, Crag Herbicides SES, Chloro IPC Liquid. Size and growth of grass was reduced.

The tests indicate that continued use of Dinitro materials either as liquid or granular can give effective pre-emergence weed control in gladiolus. The next best material in the test was the liquid Chloro IPC. The ease of application of granular materials warrants continued investigation for their development as pre-emergence and post-emergence weed control in gladiolus.

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- Page 5 - The Responses of two hybrid varieties of Snapdragon to various times of planting after steam sterilization of a greenhouse soil.

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- Page 3 - Carnation Timing
- Page 5 - Carnation Night at Univ. of Mass. Studies being made of the Floricultural Industry in Massachusetts

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- Page 3 - Malachite Green Dye
  - Copper Dihydrazine Sulfate
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- Page 4 - Sphagnum Moss for Plant Propagation
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