TABLE 3. Average Keeping Life and Average Stem Length of Gerberas at Time of Discard When Held Following Three Post-Harvest Treatments.

Treatment	Days Life[1]	Stem Length[2]
Held in deionized water	10.8 a	41.9 a
10-minute stem soak in 1,000 ppm silver nitrate, then held in deionized water	14.3 b	43.9 a
Held in deionized water containing 25 ppm silver nitrate and 5% sugar	16.2 c	51.0 b

[1] Average of 10 blooms per treatment harvested February 14. Figures followed by same letter are not statistically different (p = .01).

[2] Stems cut to 40 cm. before treatment and remeasured on the day discarded. Figures followed by same letter are not statistically different (p = .01).

TABLE 4. Average Keeping Life of Gerberas Treated With Silver Nitrate or Sodium Hypochlorite Solutions.

Treatment	Days Life[1]
Held in deionized water	12.2 a
Held in tap water	11.9 a
10-minute dip in 1:100 6% Purex®, then held in tap water	15.6 b
10-minute dip in 1,000 ppm silver nitrate, then held in tap water	15.5 b

[1] Average of 10 blooms per treatment harvested March 5. Figures followed by same letter not statistically different (p = .01).

GROWTH OF HEAT-TREATED JASMINE

Wesley A. Humphrey, George Nyland, and Tom Mock*

Jasminum magnificum is frequently found to have virus symptoms in landscape plantings in some nursery stock. The symptoms consist of a chlorotic mottling of the foliage. Heat treatment has been effective in eliminating a number of plant viruses and improving growth. Infected *J. magnificum* plants were heat treated at the Department of Plant Pathology, Davis. The plants were grown at a constant 100° F. temperature under continuous light. After 19 weeks, the plants produced some tips free of any symptoms, and most new tips appeared clean after 26 weeks. Symptomless plants were propagated from tip cuttings taken from the treated plants.

The growth rate and leaf size of heat-treated plants are considerably better than nontreated plants. The photograph tells the story. The plants shown are in egg cans and received the same cultural care. Heat-treated plants are growing at the University of California South Coast Field Station, Santa Ana. Treated plant material can be made available to nurserymen. Nurserymen interested in heat-treated jasmine should contact the authors.

Figure 1. Jasmine plants from commercial source infected with virus (left) and plants from one that had been heat treated to eliminate virus (right).

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