

The most interesting planting of an exploratory nature was one put in with the Branch Experiment Station of Oregon Agricultural College at Talent, Oregon. This planting had better care than most of our plantings in the northern area and responded accordingly. In this planting were included the following varieties: U. S. 12, U. S. 14, U.S. 33, U.S. 550 and A-600. Of this list #12 and #33 bolt fairly easily, the others, #14, #550 and A-600 are in their original stock comparatively refractory bolters. Under the conditions of this test these moderately difficult bolters responded about equally to U.S. 12 and 33. The yields of seed of these varieties, calculated to acre basis were as follows:

U.S. #12	*	2818#	-	88.75%	germ
U.S. #14	-	3243#	-	85.50%	"
U.S. #33	-	3412#	-	91.75%	"
U.S. #550	-	2790#	-	81.75%	"
A-600	-	3538#	-	82.25%	"

GROWING SUGAR BEET SEED UNDER DIFFERENT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

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Experiments conducted in southern Nevada, southern Utah, northern Utah, and Idaho, reveal considerable information with regard to the possibility of growing sugar beet seed under a wide variety of conditions.

In southern Nevada the mild winter climate is conducive to considerable winter and early spring growth, and while excellent results are secured with certain commercial varieties now being grown, experiments have shown that non-bolting varieties cannot be reproduced there. In northern Utah seed has been grown for the past four years at elevations ranging from 4300 to 5500 feet. Here the best results have been secured at the higher elevations where temperatures are lower and where seed maturity is more gradual. In some instances damage has resulted from winter injury, but during four years experience no planting has been completely lost. Generally the yields of seed have also been satisfactory.

A more serious problem, particularly in Utah Valley, Salt Lake and Tooele Valley, has been injury to seed development from heat and possibly other unknown factors. Experiments are being conducted to determine the cause of this injury to germination, but some phases of the problem are very puzzling. Until more information is available commercial expansion of the seed industry will undoubtedly be towards regions where good quality of the seed can be depended upon.

DATE OF HARVEST OF SUGAR BEET SEED

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Tests were conducted at Hemet, California, in two seasons. The first test was preliminary. In the second test, extensively randomized plots were