

Discussion

Q. Taft: Are you keeping a pedigree on the second generation selections?

A. McElwee: Yes, we'll keep a pedigree. In our program, the first time at age 4. This is in control-pollinated material; the best form individuals will be picked up. Of course, it's going to be several years before we

can say anything about coincident phenology, or anything of this nature. It certainly is too early to tell about coincident phenology. We don't know yet if the individuals selected at age 4 will be the ones at age 10 to be used in the plantation.

Q. Taft: Are you going to allow any additional field selections to come into the second generation material?

A. McElwee: I think so, yes. There will be other field selections. They will probably be additional cuttings (grafts) taken off the present orchard materials. Of course, the big thing you have to be careful of in pedigree is that you don't get too much heredity material.

Q. Forbes: Are you selecting for more than one thing in second generation material?

A. McElwee: We are selecting for growth and form characteristics right now.

Q. Forbes: You are staying within two or three?

A. McElwee: Yes. We could probably show more gain and progress if we took them one characteristic at a time, but over-all, we wouldn't be accomplishing nearly as much as working with several characteristics.

Q. What was the concentration of Thimet? How many pounds per gallon?

A. Brawn: The concentration was 60 pounds per gallon. It works out that a gallon and a half is equal to 90 pounds of granular material. Our men have no trouble with it because they don't come in contact with it. The granular is terribly dusty.

Q. Wycoff: What will be the result if a man got a half lethal dose one day and another half dose the next day?

A. Brown: We have run some blood tests on our men and found no build up or change in their blood status. We feel safe with all our protection.

Comment - Gregory: We have not used the Thimet liquid; however, we do maintain a series of blood tests to check the granular and so far have found no ill effects.

Comment - Keithley: In regard to blood tests, our Company has tested each man at the nursery every time they have come in contact with Thimet in any way. Surprisingly enough, the man who had the worst blood test had never handled the chemical. The men who had used it the most had the best test.

Comment - Brown: Let me explain something about our application. I made the statement that the safety of it is one of the things we like about Thimet. The only time the man comes close to Thimet is when he is pouring it out of the 5-gallon can into the applicator. From then on, he's about 3 to 4 feet away from it, on a platform above and away from the low pressure float so that there is no spray or splatter.

Brooks: Is this sprayed between the rows as opposed to the individual tree?

A. Brown: In the larger orchards, we take an 8-foot path down the middle of the row, using an 8-foot boom system behind a trailer and a low pressure of from 8 to 10 pounds to blow it out between the rows. On individual trees, the man is expected to hide himself (according to the size of the tree) and uses a pistol-type gun with a nozzle to keep the chemical away from him. He simply walks around the tree at about a foot distance from the tree.

SUMMARY OF MEETING

LeRoy Jones summed up the meeting. He asked for comments pro or con about the program. Thanked the Kentucky Division of Forestry and Department of Natural Resources for hosting the Conference.

Hand of applause given to John Rhody, Ron Schureman, and LeRoy Jones for a job well done.

W.D. McNeel invited the group to Mississippi for the Western Nurserymen's Conference to be held in 1972.

William Bland extended an invitation to the group for the Eastern session in 1972.

Schureman thanked the participants for coming to Kentucky and extended an invitation to all to return again.