

In studying the effect of storage temperature on Paperwhite narcissus bulbs, Griffiths and Wright (4) used the following temperatures: 36, 40, 50, 55, 60, and 70° F. It was found that bulbs held at 55° F. for six weeks prior to potting during late September flowered over two weeks earlier than those not receiving cool storage. While in some tests this temperature reduced the number of shoots from the bulbs as well as the number of florets, the treatment was considered practicable if flowers were needed earlier than they come naturally. It was found that the Paperwhite narcissus resembled other varieties of narcissus in that storage of the bulbs at cold temperatures caused dwarfing. Dwarfing was serious in the case of all lots stored for the entire season (June to the end of September) at temperatures ranging from 36° to 55° F. At 60° there was still some dwarfing, but after storage at 70° F. normal growth was obtained.

The author presented abstracted reports of the experiments described in this manuscript in 1933 (5) and 1934 (6).

The Bermuda Department of Agriculture (1) reported preliminary tests on the effect of cool storage of Easter lily bulbs. Of 100 bulbs harvested during the summer, 20 were planted on September 18. The remaining 80 bulbs were left in the box of sand, which was placed in storage at 37° F. At monthly intervals following, lots of 20 bulbs each were removed from storage and planted. Emergence was recorded as that date when half the plants showed above the soil and time of flowering when half the stems bore at least one open flower. It was found that the various lots receiving warm storage only and cool storage ranging from one to four months emerged respectively in 9, 6, 5½, 5, and 5½ weeks after planting; similarly, they flowered in 30, 23, 20, 19, and 16 weeks after planting. The lot receiving one month cool storage (September 18 to October 19) was actually the first to flower, and even the lot cool stored two months and planted on November 19 flowered before the warm storage lot planted on September 18. The number of flowers decreased with increasing lengths of the storage period. From these tests it was considered likely that one month's storage in the cold atmosphere was almost as effective in stimulating early flowering as a longer period. The suggestion was made that Easter lily bulbs dug in July, held at 37° F. during August, and planted in September might be expected to flower about