

porting his experiences with this method the late Wm. J. Krome stated (see Proceedings Florida State Hort. Soc. for 1925, p. 90-91) that "I have never found that it was a wise thing to do. The stronger variety will almost every time dwarf the weaker variety, and you will wind up with only one variety on the stock." The writer knows of no reports on the results of tests in compact group-planting but the success of such a method would probably involve the grouping in one unit of trees that grow with almost the same vigor.

PRACTICAL MATTERS REGARDING INTERPLANTING

At the present time definite answers can scarcely be made to the numerous practical questions which growers of avocados are certain to ask regarding interplanting. Yet enough is known to attempt statements which seem most safe and reasonable both in regard to the known facts and to the means which are most likely to lead to the best, the quickest, and the least expensive solution of the pollination problem in the culture of avocados.

Will all varieties be benefited by proper interplanting? Every clonal variety and every seedling thus far studied in California and Florida has shown a daily synchronous alternation of dichogamy which unmistakably limits and restricts self- and close-pollination. In the sequence of these daily alternations there are the two main groups from which various clonal varieties may be selected which afford the most complete and the most remarkable reciprocations for cross-pollination. Cross-pollination should greatly increase the chances that fruit will be produced in abundance and with greater regularity. In normal flower behavior and also during various grades of abnormal flower behavior the rule is that flowers can not be pollinated during the first period of opening unless by reciprocating cross-pollination.

To what extent are any varieties self-fruitful? In regard to this point the writer stated in 1923(3, pp. 42-93) that "Experience seems to indicate that possibly some varieties may set fruit when there is no opportunity for cross-pollination" and also the irregular and off-stride flower action which gives opportunity for dichogamous close-pollination was fully described.

A later report(15, p. 84) published after the studies of 1925 in Florida may be quoted as follows: "Thus the setting of fruit by isolated trees or by trees of a solid planting of one variety and particularly by trees abundantly worked by bees in tenting experiments may be expected. It is possible that a peculiar set of local weather conditions may sometimes favor setting of fruit year