

after year without cross-pollination. Some varieties such as the Trapp may have a flower behavior that enables them to be more self-fruitful than are other varieties. But even for such varieties there is no doubt that a proper interplanting will increase the chances of many more proper pollinations and to this extent insure the production of more uniform crops."

There seems to be considerable evidence that at least certain varieties may be self-fruitful, especially along the coastal region south of Los Angeles in California. Observations and tenting experiments at Point Loma have been interpreted by Clark(1, 2 and 3) to signify that certain varieties are self-fruitful in that location. In a recent statement Dr. J. Eliot Coit remarks as follows: "However, so many other factors enter into the question that throw the regular rhythm out of stride that the practical growers I know who have been watching this question of cross-pollination over a period of years have come to the conclusion that these other factors are more important than the normal opening or closing time of the blossoms. I can take you to any number of groves where solid Fuerte or Taft plantings standing alone produce heavily. One particular instance is three Taft trees where there are no other avocado trees near for a long distance that are outstandingly heavy and regular producers. Therefore, the tendency of the growers today is to go ahead and plant the varieties they want to plant that will produce most money for them and trust the trees for their own pollination" (Year Book, California Avocado Association for 1931, p. 111).

In answer to inquiries regarding the pollination of avocados J. G. France, Farm Advisor of San Diego County, California, makes the following published statement: "I hope we are going to find out after a while. There are some funny things about it. Some people have Fuertes and nothing else and have good crops, and some have everything else and have poor crops, and then vice versa. Without a little more careful observation, I can't even hazard a guess. I have an opinion, though. I'm inclined to think that temperature conditions are more important at the time of setting than having a number of avocado trees around" (Year Book, California Avocado Association for 1931, p. 112).

The statement quoted above that temperature is an important factor in fruit setting is pertinent both as to the effect on flower behavior in relation to pollination and to the effect on the processes of fertilization after pollination. Under what may be called the more favorable temperatures flower behavior is more regular and