RESEARCH PREVIEWS



A continuing program of research in many aspects of agriculture is carried on at University campuses, field stations, leased areas, and many temporary plots loaned by cooperating landowners throughout the state. Listed below are some of the projects currently under way, but on which no formal progress reports can yet be made.

GRAPEVINE FANLEAF VIRUS

Work on the problem of grapevine fanleaf virus (GFV) by plant pathologists at Davis has shown that the virus is seedborne in certain weeds which, in turn, can serve to infest nematodes which carry the virus to the grapevines. Deep placement of a chemical soil treatment has been helpful in control, but work continues on this project.

STORING OLIVES

Pilot studies by food scientists at Davis indicate that olives can be stored in salt-free solutions for several months prior to further processing and can still maintain commercial quality. If this technique can be perfected, it will eliminate salt brine disposal problems for olives and perhaps other processed foods.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ready for distribution

Single copies of these publications—except Manuals and books—or a catalog of Agricultural Publications may be obtained without charge from the local office of the Farm Advisor or by addressing a request to: Agricultural Publications, University Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720. When ordering sale items, please enclose payment. Make checks or money orders payable to The Regents of the University of California.

WEED CONTROL IN GRAPES. Leaflet 203. A discussion of the use of herbicides in vineyards, including herbicide use on annual weeds, Johnsongrass, bermudagrass, and field bindweed. The leaflet includes recommendations for application rates and procedures.

BASIC PROBLEMS OF LIPID METABOLISM OF IMPORTANCE TO MAN. Bul. 840. Discussions of the factors which may affect the physiology and pathology of lipid metabolism. This bulletin is a review of Western Regional Projects W-44 and W-44R, and closely associated publications of the Western Regional Laboratories from 1960 to 1967. The studies covered deal with analytical methods and their modification for specific uses; effects of diet, age, sex, exercise, and environment on





GILL TRACT

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serum lipids and cholesterol; and attempts to determine the intermediary reactions involved in changes in lipid composition of blood and tissue, and how such changes may be affected by endocrine or dietary influences.

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GILL TRACT in Albany at the foot of Marin Avenue next to the USDA Western Regional Laboratory and the University Village, is an important adjunct to the College of Agricultural Sciences and to the Agricultural Experiment Station activities at U.C. Berkeley. The open plot land is used intensively by many research units including forestry, plant pathology, genetics, soils and plant nutrition and entomology. Other facilities include laboratories, greenhouses, bioclimatic chambers, quarantine rooms, shops, lathhouses, storage buildings and an insectary. The Gill Tract is the headquarters for the unique USDA laboratory on biological control of weeds and it is also the headquarters for the University's Division of Biological Control which conducts research on many useful organisms including the ladybird beetle in the photo above. Many biological control projects of great value to the agricultural and forestry industries in northern California have emanated from this Division of Biological Control at the Gill Tract.