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California Prune Industry May Face Market Adjustment

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During the next few years the California prune industry will probably go through a period of difficult adjustment largely because of the poor and uncertain foreign market outlook. Demand for California dried prunes will have to be increased or bearing acreage and average production decreased before prices can be expected that, without government support, will encourage efficient growers to maintain most of the good prune orchards in the state. During the next few years prices and overall demand for California dried prunes will probably continue to be held down: 1. At home, by keen competition from very plentiful supplies of fruits and popular fruit products; 2. Abroad, by considerably lower commercial demand and imports for our prunes than prevailed before the war, particularly in European markets.

Prune orchards with old and low-yielding trees, producing fruit of poor quality and small size, will probably be unprofitable again as before the war. Owners of these poor prune orchards should, therefore, give careful consideration to replacing them with other crops to which their land is adapted and for which better returns might be expected in the long run than from prunes. However, growers with good-sized fruit probably should not replace their prunes with other crops unless they are convinced that by so doing they can increase their returns significantly during the next 10 or 15 years. There is some probability, although no absolute assurance, that reduction in prune acreage and production within the next five years may more than offset the expected low level of domestic demand and of decreased exports, so that the supply and demand for California prunes may come into balance at prices that will give efficient growers with good orchards as

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Beet By-products In Mixed Rations As Livestock Feed

The sugar-beet industry offers two important by-products to the livestock industry: sugar-beet tops and siloed beet pulp. Both of these by-products are recognized as important feed resources. Their utilization is of mutual interest to livestock raisers and sugar-beet growers.

Sugar-beet tops harvested and siloed or stacked may be successfully used for fattening cattle or lambs, wintering pregnant ewes, or feeding dairy cattle when fed in mixed rations, they yield 150 to 250 pounds of beef or lamb per acre, two or three times as much as when tops are pastured.

Siloed beet pulp contains 76.4 per cent total digestible nutrients on a dry basis. The addition of molasses to the siloed pulp has been found to improve feeding efficiency.

These large food resources, if properly used, not only might promote an increased production of animal products, but also might increase the productive and economic stability of the beet-growing and sugar-manufacturing industries. Results of research on means of conserving and utilizing these sugar-beet by-products are presented in a new bulletin published by the College of Agriculture. (See page 4).

Research On Granulation Of Valencia Oranges Shows Only Limited Control Measures Exist

E. T. Bartholomew, W. B. Sinclair and F. M. Turrell

Granulation of Valencia oranges is not caused by a fungus, a virus, or a bacterium. It is definitely related to the growth activity of the tree and fruit.

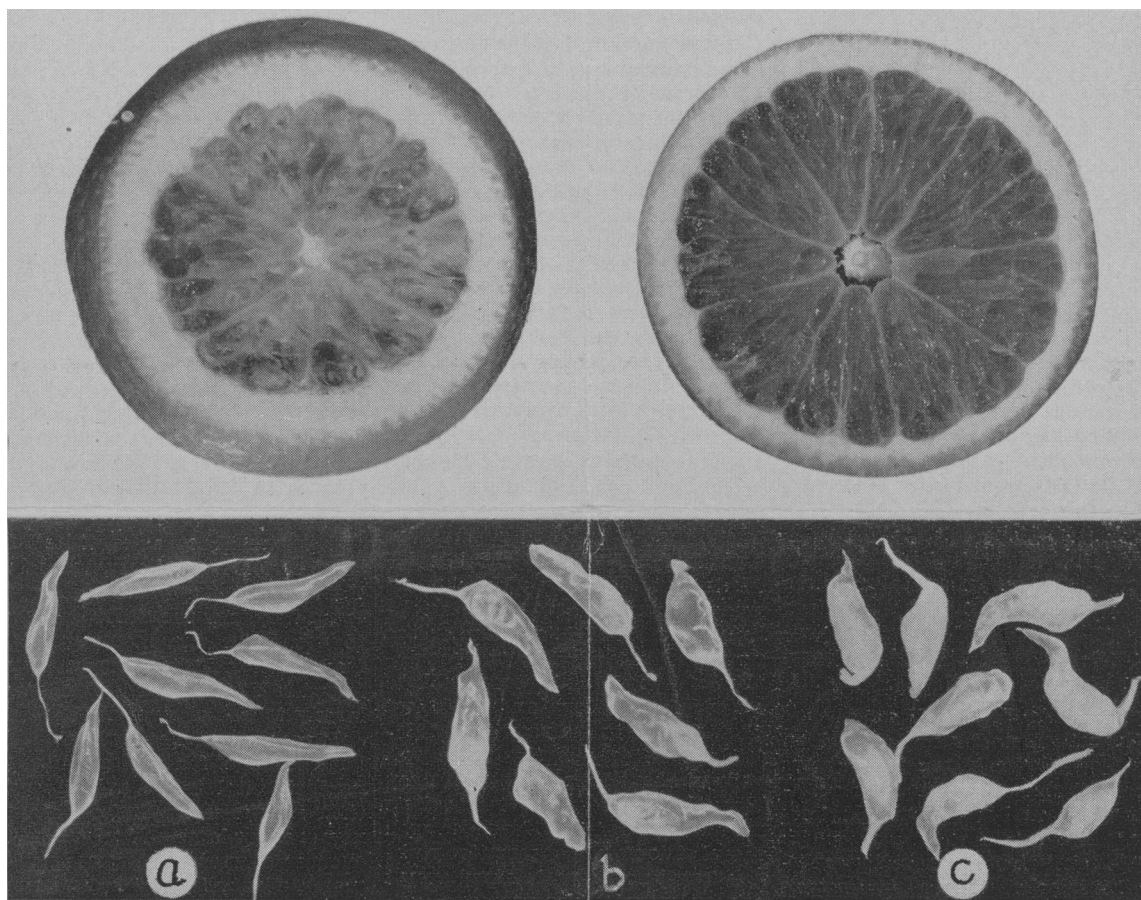
Since 1930 over 200,000 Valencia

Rough lemon rootstocks produced the most granulation—34% for the first, and 31% for each of the others—while Sampson tangelo produced the least—10%.

At Riverside a four-year average

In each case the percentage of granulation produced on the wet plots was a little over twice that produced on the dry plots.

Lime spray at 50 pounds per 100 gallons reduced the amount and sev-



Granulation in a Valencia orange. ABOVE LEFT: Granulation shown in a cross section of the stem end. ABOVE RIGHT: Cross section of the same fruit cut near the center, with no indication of granulation. BELOW: Showing (a) healthy juice sacs; (b) moderately granulated sacs; and (c) badly granulated sacs.

oranges—from approximately 2,000 trees in 75 groves—have been examined in studies to determine causes and possible means of control of granulation.

The cutting of a total of 61,900 fruits over a period of seven successive years showed the following percentages of fruits of different sizes to be granulated:

Fruit Sizes	Per cent granulated
100's	79
150's	54
200's	33
288's	18
344's	7

Over a period of nine successive years the cutting of 72,145 fruits showed 60 per cent to be slightly granulated, 25 per cent moderately so, and 14 per cent badly granulated.

Under these classifications slightly granulated fruits come within the tolerance limit set for high grade fruits. At least a large portion of the moderately granulated fruits can be shipped in an "off-brand," but badly granulated fruits have to be discarded or sent to the products plant.

Field Studies

Valencia orange trees were started on nine different rootstocks with buds from the same parent tree. Half of the trees were planted at Tustin, for the coastal area, and the other half were planted at Riverside, for the interior area.

At Tustin, a three-year average showed that the trees on Brazilian sour orange, trifoliolate orange, and

revealed that the trifoliolate orange and the Rough lemon were noticeably the two highest producers of granulation—37% and 24%, respectively—while C. E. S. 343 grapefruit produced the least—3%.

The average amount of granulation produced by all rootstocks was 26% at Tustin and 14% at Riverside. The percentages given here are relatively high because only large fruits were examined.

Some trees in a given grove constantly produce little granulation, others produce much granulation, while still others may produce little granulation one year and much the next.

Fruits on the north side of the tree are more likely to be granulated than those on the south side.

Freezing temperatures may cause an increase in the amount of granulation in some individual fruits but low temperatures are not the direct cause of granulation.

Scaly bark does not cause granulation. A scaly-bark tree that produces much granulation does so because it had done so previously.

Over a period of years the soil in certain "dry" plots was kept just above the wilting point in the fourth foot while adjacent "wet" plots were kept above the wilting point in the first foot.

After a time the water applications were reversed, the dry plots became wet plots and the wet plots became the dry plots.

erity of granulation about half. This treatment is not recommended because the treated trees lost excessive amounts of leaves during the fall winds.

During a period of seven years, oil sprays were found to augment the amount and severity of granulation. Their use should be avoided where possible.

HCN—hydrogen cyanide—tested at the same time, did not affect the production of granulation.

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Poultrymen May Have More Market Competition Ahead

E. C. Voorhies

California does not produce enough eggs to keep up with the demand.

We must ship in eggs from other states. This puts the local producer in a favorable position because he gets a better price, and the consumer gets better eggs. The top quality ones are no longer shipped to eastern markets. Our in-shippments, on the other hand, do not come only from the Western states, as formerly, but in increasing numbers from those farther east, mainly the Mississippi Valley.

People have now developed a taste for good eggs. This taste was encouraged by wartime emphasis on eggs as a protective food, plus the fact that meats were rationed and were relatively higher in price. The buyer still wants, and has the money to buy, good eggs. It is up to the poultryman to see that he gets them.

If the producer keeps the quality up, people will continue to eat more eggs. If quality drops, consumption and prices will go down.

Changed Market Conditions

If domestic consumption is lowered, the poultryman cannot count on foreign exports to take up the surplus. Europe, the chief wartime market, cannot afford to import eggs now, and we no longer have lend-lease and large military demands for them. During the war, large quantities of eggs were dried for overseas shipment. Dried egg production, largely carried on in the middle west, has now taken a big drop, which means more midwestern eggs for domestic markets. Good quality, continued good advertising, and good prices as compared to meat can help keep the demand for eggs at a high level.

Over a period of years, the number of shell eggs being held in storage has been going down. This is an advantage for the producer during the fall and winter months because his fresh shell eggs do not compete directly with the cold storage ones.

California now does not have a corner on new production methods. At one time, the state could send out eggs between October and February—the period of low production in other sections of the country. But poultrymen in other states, especially our chief competitors in the Mississippi Valley, have also developed improved management practices so that they do not have such big gaps between laying periods. This means that there is less difference between the year's highest and lowest egg prices. This

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Ladybirds, Lacewings, Parasites Tested As Long-tailed Mealybug Controls In California Citrus

Paul DeBach and C. A. Fleschner

The long-tailed mealybug, *Pseudococcus longispinus*, is a relatively recent pest of citrus and occurs principally in coastal areas of Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura counties.

The first minor outbreak of the long-tailed mealybug was found on citrus in 1933 in the Rivera-Downey section of Los Angeles County. Parasites were introduced to combat this pest and it was generally thought they were keeping the mealybug in check.

In 1943 another build-up of the long-tailed mealybug occurred on citrus; this time in the Anaheim area of Orange County. This infestation

increased in area in 1944 and 1945 until perhaps 1,000 acres were infested to a greater or less economic degree.

Coastal areas of Ventura County were experiencing similar increases in long-tailed mealybug populations on citrus during this same period.

Studies Started

Studies started late in 1945 were designed to determine why the mealybug was increasing.

During 1946 and 1947 detailed population samples of the long-tailed mealybug and all its natural enemies have been taken monthly. At the

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