obtained with 50 and 100 ppm streptomycin with no apparent injury to the plants. However, this material cannot be used on lettuce at this time because it is not registered for use on this crop.

Greenhouse trials

In greenhouse trials, sprays of fixed copper were ineffective in preventing infection, since concentrations necessary to prevent infection were highly toxic to the lettuce. Injury first occurred with solutions containing 0.1% metallic copper by weight. There was, however, no control of infection unless concentrations of 0.2% of metallic copper or greater were used, and at this level the plants were severely injured. The experiments suggest that the most practical means of controlling the disease would be elimination of nearby weed hosts, and the avoidance of overhead irrigation, since moisture is the primary factor necessary for initiation of the disease.

Milton N. Schroth is an Assistant Professor, and J. P. Thompson is a Laboratory Technician, Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Berkeley. Roy Bardin is a Plant Pathologist, Office of the Agricultural Commissioner, Salinas; and Arthur Greathead is a Farm Advisor, Monterey County.

TABLE 1.—SULFUR CONTENT OF WALNUT LEAVES IN A BUTTE COUNTY ORCHARD IN PER CENT DRY WEIGHT

Date	Per cent sultur											
6/6/47	.18	.20	.20	.19	.17	.19	.17	.17	.20	.26	.26	.23
6/14/48	.21	.17	.18	.23	.23	.24	.27	.21	.19	.23	.25	.28
8/30/48		.22	.26	.24	.29	.28	.28	.28	.30	.32	.29	.31
8/25/49	.25	.26	.26	.27	.27	.29	.26	.27	.26	.27	.29	.31

TABLE 2.—SULFUR CONTENT OF WALNUT LEAVES IN A SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY ORCHARD IN PER CENT DRY WEIGHT

Date	Per cent sulfur											
7/18/49	.27	.31	.30	.30	.32	.31	.35	.32	.30	.33	.25	.27
9/2/49	.34	.33	.32	.29		.31	.47	.39	.48	.40	.34	
5/5/50	.21	.23	.23	.23	.23	25	.17	.23	.28	.25	.22	.22
5/31/50	.27	.25	.25	.23	.23	.23	.25	.25	.21	.25	.27	.23
7/27/50	.20	.28	.25	.34	.26	.24	.21	.21	.23	.24	.25	.24
8/23/50	.21	.24	.22	.25	.20	.22	.25	.23	.23	.23	.25	.24
5/25/51	.22	.22	.23	.19	.21	.20	.21	.21	.18	.21	.21	.22
6/27/51	.23	.25	.24	.26	.22	.22	.24	.25	.25	.25	.24	.23
8/21/51	.20	.17	.20	.19	.19	.21	.21	.22	.30	.22	.23	.23

TABLE 3.—SULFUR CONTENT OF LEAVES OF PRUNE, PEACH, APRICOT AND PEAR TREES AT DAVIS IN PER CENT DRY WEIGHT, 1961

	Plot no.	April 17	July 17	Sept. 27
Prune	1	.31	.28	.42
	2	.55	.28	.51
	3	.58	.24	.34
Peach	1	.24	.23	.33
	2	.28	.22	.27
	3	.28	.25	.29
	4	.29	.18	.33
	5	.32	.17	.28
	6	.32	.17	.18
Apricot	1	.20	.20	.27
	2	.23	.24	.23
	3	.40	.16	.28
	4	.34	.14	.26
Pears	1	.27	.26	.28
	2	.33	.16	.27
	3	.27	.17	.29

SULFUR CONTENT Of Fruit Tree Leaves

E. L. PROEBSTING • R. TATE

ALTHOUGH THERE is extensive literature on sulfur requirements and some tissue analyses of annuals, little information is available on the sulfur requirements of deciduous fruits. The only two reports concern the Japanese plum in Australia, and more recently, several species in Washington. Both reports suggest deficiency levels of less than 0.1%.

According to tests reported here, no sulfur deficiency has been found in any deciduous fruit tree in California. With the knowledge that a number of annuals have responded to sulfur applications, these analyses were made to represent a cross section of the common fruit species from major areas sampled at different times in the year. It was anticipated that these values would represent commonly occurring levels which might serve as a point of reference. Samples of suspected deficiency could be compared to those of known adequacy.

Most of the samples of almond, apricot, fig, peach, pear, prune and walnut were taken from trees at the University of California, Davis. Others came from the middle Sacramento Valley, the middle and lower San Joaquin Valley and the Napa Valley. In some instances, samples were taken in three successive years from the same plots. In others, the effects of seasonal changes were observed by taking samples on several dates of the same year. None of these plots was designed to test sulfur deficiency.

The average sulfur content in "Texas" almond leaves was made on four 10-tree plots on seven dates during a four-year period: May 25, 1949, 0.27%; May 26, 1950, 0.19%; August 30, 1950, 0.19%; June 1, 1951, 0.23%; June 14, 1951, 0.23%; July 6, 1951, 0.23%; April 9, 1952, 0.21%. These figures indicate that time of year has little bearing on sulfur content.

Fig leaves sampled on August 26, 1950, and September 27, 1951, showed averages for six plots of 0.24% and 0.22% respectively.

Walnut leaf samples were taken from plots in these districts between 1947 and 1961. Four sets of samples of twelve each are shown from an orchard in Butte county in table 1. Table 2 shows results of tests in San Joaquin County where nine sets of twelve plots each were observed. Each sample in these two orchards is a composite of ten trees each.

Samples from Napa Valley, taken on May 18, 1961, gave percentage values of: 0.39, 0.36, 0.32, 0.41, 0.31, 0.36, 0.40, 0.30, 0.24, 0.19 and 0.27. These figures are generally somewhat higher than those from trees in the interior, but are in the range between nearly 0.2% to 0.4%.

Samples taken on three dates in 1961 at Davis illustrate values for prune, peach, apricot and pear in a Yolo soil in the Sacramento Valley. Each value reported (table 3) is the mean of seven plots of six trees each. Except for the peaches, they had not been fertilized.

The sulfur content of leaves of the species reported is within the range to be expected in trees showing no evidence of deficiency. These values may be used in comparing samples suspected of deficiency. All of these analyses show leaf sulfur content well above the 0.1% (or less) found in trees showing deficiency.

E. L. Proebsting is Professor Emeritus of Pomology; and R. Tate is Laboratory Technician, Department of Pomology, University of California, Davis.