

Influence of Staking on Growth of Young Walnuts - G. S. Sibbett, G. C. Martin

Influence of staking or nonstaking on trunk caliper, and tree height of Serr and Ashley walnuts was measured for two years following planting.

Serr: Caliper at 2.5' was significantly greater the first year for trees nonstaked than those staked with a 2" x 2" x 8' stake. Taper (difference in caliper between 2.5' and 4') was also significantly greater for nonstaked trees than those staked. No significant difference in first year tree height existed between staking treatment. Tree structure was not appreciably affected by treatment the second year.

Ashley: Trunk caliper, tree height, and structure were not significantly improved by either a large stake (2" x 2" x 6'), small stake 3/4" x 3/4" x 5') or no stake for 2 years. Staking appeared to impair taper although difference was not significant.

These trials have been terminated.

Sucker Control in Newly Grafted Young Walnuts - G. S. Sibbett

The following chemicals, Trehold<sup>(R)</sup>, 1 percent NAA (19.6% alpha - NAA), 1 percent 2,4-D Amine, AL 2090 (Amchem), Trehold<sup>(R)</sup> 71-70 B, and 68425 (Amchem), were compared with an untreated check in a replicated experiment for their ability to prevent sucker growth on Black Walnut rootstock of newly grafted walnut trees. Used as single trunk sprays at grafting (March), all materials essentially eliminated sucker growth when compared to untreated controls. Trees sprayed with 68425 (Amchem) were severely stunted and graded as culls at digging. Stunting was also noted on trees sprayed with Trehold<sup>(R)</sup> 71-70 B, Trehold<sup>(R)</sup>, and AL 2090. Some phytotoxic effects of 2,4-D were noted. One percent NAA appeared to be an excellent material for controlling suckers and did not impair growth when compared to controls at digging.