

Spud Heat For Storage Talk Slated At Tule

Most everyone who stores potatoes knows that they give off a certain amount of heat. However, just exactly how much heat they give off is not too well understood. The following figures show us how much heat is produced by White Rose potatoes in storage under different temperatures.

The source of data is the Department of Vegetable Crops, University of California, Davis.

During the first week of storage under temperatures of 39 degrees Fahrenheit each ton of potatoes

gives off heat equivalent to a 294 watt light bulb burning continuously. Thus the potatoes in a 20,000 sack storage would produce 29,000 watts of power. Since it takes 1,000 watts going into a single phase electric motor to develop one horsepower, the heat produced by these 20,000 sacks would develop the equivalent of about 29 horsepower.

One ton of potatoes held at 41 degrees Fahrenheit during the first week of storage will produce 18 watts, during the fourth week of storage 17 watts, and during the 12th week of storage about 10 watts, degrees Fahrenheit potatoes are only developing about 13 1/2 watts per ton. The development of this heat is important from the standpoint of constructing potato cellars, which in turn should be designed so that this heat would be conserved and help to counteract the cold trying to come through the walls during the winter.

This is just one problem which will be discussed on Aug. 27 when there will be an open house for the purpose of discussing the experimental potato storage at the Tulelake Field Station. The public is invited to drop in at any time during the day to see this storage and to discuss any construction problems they may have with the engineer who will be here from the University.

Joint Spud Meet Set Tonight

A joint meeting of Klamath and Tulelake potato growers has been slated for tonight at 8 in the Merrill Recreation Hall to discuss advisability of further marketing control regulations on this year's spud crop.

The marketing season still lies in the future, and later acts by the marketing agreement control committee will utilize the opinions and ideas set forth tonight.

The session was ordered by a motion passed in a meeting of growers from both sides of the state line last March. The control committee has since recommended several regulations to the Department of Agriculture for action.

They included a maturity regulation allowing only "slightly skinned" spuds for shipment—thus—and an inch and seven-eighths minimum on 60, 1's and 2's, excepting B's.

PROPERTY CONFISCATED

HONG KONG (AP)—The Hankow Communist newspaper, *Chiang Daily*, accuses Communist land reform officials of confiscating the properties of farmers whose lands the officials took for redistribution. The Hankow paper says food stores, farm tools, livestock and clothing taken by the land reformers were either sold by them or held by the officials.



PROCURER—Official Procurer of the Beef for this year's 7th Annual Rotary Livestock Show and Sale Barbecue is Lawrence J. Horton, above, shown here looking over beef donated by the Johnson Livestock Company at the TP Packing Co. on the Old Midland Road. Horton, himself an outstanding Klamath beef producer, handled the procurement duties this year.

DRIVERS TOO SMART

VANCOUVER, Canada (AP)—A driving instructor here suggested that "dumber persons" make bet-

ter drivers. "Once the dumb student grasps the mechanics of driving he remembers them," he said. "It's the brainy ones that give us the trouble."

Budworm Mortality Said High After Forests Receive Spray

Approximately 98 per cent of the spruce budworm caterpillars on 670,000 acres sprayed this year in the forests of Oregon and Washington were killed, according to U.S. Forest Service regional officials in Portland. Mortality was determined by field counts made by personnel of the Portland Forest Insect Laboratory, U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Spud Day Slated At Tulelake

This year the University of California Field Station at Tulelake is holding a potato day instead of the usual general field day as conducted in the past year. This will take place in September according to B. J. Hoyle who is in charge of the Tulelake Field Station. The exact date will be announced later.

A summary of the important potato experiments conducted during the past five years will be presented. This will include a summary of the fertilizer experiments from many parts of the basin, an up-to-date review of what is known about Stem-end Browning, and storage quality as affected by different fertilizers. Also on display will be many interesting comparisons of potatoes grown on different types of soil and with different fertilizers. Other factors affecting potatoes will be discussed.

Samples of a novelty potato which has a blue skin and a blue flesh as well as one with a yellow flesh will be distributed to growers who may desire them.

Cooperating federal, state, and private agencies in this continuing project, the largest aerial spraying job ever undertaken in this country, are hopeful that the biggest part of the job is behind them. Although the amount of work still to be done is considerable, present indications are that a relatively small quantity of work needs to be done in 1963.

Large-scale spraying of infested areas on this project was begun in 1949 to protect Douglas-fir, the most valuable timber tree in the Western United States, and white fir from the budworm caterpillars which kill trees by devouring the needles. The acreage sprayed during June and July this year brings the four-year total to almost 3 million acres.

Spraying has been done under the administrative direction of the Forest Service and the State Forester's office at Salem in accordance with technical advice on spray methods, time of spraying, and choice of insecticides furnished by the Forest Insect Laboratory, The Civil Aeronautics Administration stationed one man at each of the eight mountain airstrips during spraying operations to insure safe flying practices and satisfactory condition of spray planes. The State of Washington cooperated with private agencies in the spraying of privately owned areas in Washington.

Cost of the project has ranged from \$1 to \$1.25 per acre. This year's program cost slightly over \$1 per acre which is also the approximate per-acre cost of previous years. Forest Service officials estimated a minimum loss of \$350 million would have occurred if spraying had not been undertaken and in addition the insect-killed areas would have constituted a tremendous fire

hazard. The entire spray program to date has cost less than 3 million dollars. Actual spraying was done by contractors who successfully bid on the job. Many types of single and multi-engine planes converted for spraying were used. The smallest plane carried about 100 gallons of insecticide and the largest, about 1,000 gallons, or from about 800 to 3,000 pounds, respectively.

A mixture of fuel oil, solvent, and DDT at the rate of one pound of DDT to one gallon of fuel oil-solvent was used to eliminate the budworm. One gallon of this insecticide covers an acre of timber. The lethal mixture was sprayed at an average elevation of 200 feet above the tree tops to insure reaching tree foliage; the wind movement had to be less than 6 miles per hour and the temperature not more than 68 Fahrenheit. Within 24 hours following spraying, a majority of the budworm caterpillars were dead.

Spraying budworm-infested areas is highly hazardous work, as is all types of aerial spraying. Despite the fact that all precautions were taken to permit only planes in best condition to do the work and to allow only pilots with extensive experience to participate, one pilot was killed this year. However, this represents considerable improvement over the record of previous years: two pilots were killed in 1951 and seven in 1950.

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