

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.

DRY-FARMED GRAIN TESTS

Tests by Riverside soil scientists indicate that too much nitrogen fertilizer applied to dry-farmed barley may result in lowered yield because the nitrogen tends to increase the grain's need for moisture.

EFFICIENT FIRE FIGHTING

Computers are being used to help staff members of the School of Forestry and Conservation determine the relative effciency of different types of flying tankers used in fighting fires.

AIBINO STRAWBERRIES

Soils and plant nutrition investigators at Riverside have discovered evidence that the problem of albino strawberries may be associated with manganese toxicity.

ECONOMIC PLANNING

Agricultural economists at Davis are attempting to develop a method of helping cattlemen plan purchases and sales of livestock by predicting prices over as long as a 12-month period.

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE

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Extension Laboratory, U.C., Davis

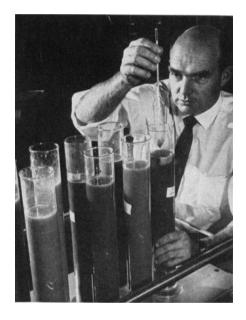
BEHIND THE SCENE, but vital to the University of California's public service role are the Agricultural Extension Service Regional Laboratories. Pictured is the AES laboratory located in Hoagland Hall with the Department of Soils and Plant Nutrition at the Davis campus. Under the direction of James Quick (right), the laboratory staff backs up the University's team of county farm and home advisors, statewide extension specialists, and cooperators, in the Agricultural Experiment Station. The laboratory provides ready technical assistance in the areas of soil, plant, and water analysis, whether for general research or immediate problem solving, in the field or the greer.house.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ready for distribution

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RANGE-LEGUME INOCULATION AND NITRO-GEN FIXATION BY ROOT-NODULE BACTERIA. Bul. 842. The successful establishment of legumes, particularly in a pasture mix for grazing, depends on effective nodulation. This can be obtained by inoculating the seed with an appropriate strain of rootnodule bacteria. Methods of inoculating seed and measures that help to avoid inoculation failure are presented in this



bulletin. All the recommendations are of critical importance. There is no economical way to inoculate a field after planting. Faulty inoculation usually results in failure or partial failure of the legume stand. From this cause along, California growers waste many thousands of dollars' worth of range legume seed every year and waste also the labor and the fertilizer used.

WEED CONTROL IN DICHONDRA. Leaflet 204. Weed control suggestions for dichondra seed growers and home owners. Weeds may be controlled before planting, at planting, or after they have invaded the turf. Most of them can be controlled without injury to dichondra. How to control annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds.