Sponsored Student Program

‘MANZANILLO-NUNEZ’, A NEW MEXICAN MANGO CULTIVAR

CRAIG A. CAMPBELL
IFAS, Fruit Crops Department,
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

A valuable new mango cultivar, ‘Manzanillo-Nunez’, has been discovered and named in Mexico. The clone is a chance seedling that was discovered in 1972 in an orchard at Manzanillo, Mexico. Trees of this new cultivar have been vegetatively propagated on polyembryonic rootstocks. An orchard of more than 900 trees was planted in 1979. The ‘Manzanillo-Nunez’ mango is rapidly gaining popularity in local markets and has been successfully shipped to Japan and marketed there. High yield, excellent quality, and consistent bearing are 3 characteristics that have made ‘Manzanillo-Nunez’ such a promising new cultivar. The tree has an upright growth form, with two primary growth flushes, fall and spring and an extended flowering season. A reliable, high yield has been observed on trees of this cultivar. Fruit color is deep red (75% red blush), while flesh is bright yellow and fiberless. An average fruit has only 6% seed. When a fruit is harvested, the peduncle exudes little latex, a favorable characteristic for market appearance and handling. Fruit shipped to Japan retained good external and internal quality. Fruit producers received 4 times the average local price by sending fruit to the Japanese market. Excellent fruit quality, high yield, and consistent bearing make ‘Manzanillo-Nunez’ a promising cultivar.

USE OF CHLORINE IN CITRUS PACKINGHOUSES TO REDUCE INOCULUM OF DECAY PATHOGENS

MATT MURRAY
IFAS, Fruit Crops Department,
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

Recently, the use of chlorine has become an important aid to prevent the decay of citrus by Penicillium digitatum and Geotrichum candidum. The treatment is designed to rid the fruit surface of spores before washing. During washing brushes can damage the fruit, providing an entryway for decay pathogens. Chlorine, in the form of calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, or chlorine gas is used. The chlorine is incorporated into an aqueous spray or used as a soak treatment. Average times for the spray treatment is 19 sec and 33 sec for the soak treatment. In the spray treatment 200 ppm chlorine was required to kill spores of P. digitatum 1000 ppm was required to kill spores of G. candidum. Using the soak treatment, 4-5 ppm chlorine was sufficient to kill spores of P. digitatum and G. candidum. In both treatments pH had to be carefully controlled with pH 5.5-6.5 being the optimum range. The use of chlorine to reduce decay looks promising and will be used by more packinghouses with time.

REDUCED LOSSES OF CARROT CROPS THROUGH FALLOW FLOODING

LISA L. PICCININO
IFAS, Vegetable Crops Department,
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

High populations of soil-borne fungi (Pythium sp.) are responsible for severe losses in carrot and other vegetable crops. Pythium sp. attack taproots of young carrots, which causes stubbing of carrot roots. At present no chemical controls exist to reduce Pythium populations. Fallow flooding of organic soils at the Central Florida Research and Education Center, Sanford, Florida, significantly reduced populations of Pythium sp. over a 2-8-week period. Populations remained low enough for planting of carrots after flooding, but increased after harvest. Data from effects of temperature moderation and decreased oxygen compared to unflooded soil support the use of fallow flooding to reduce populations of Pythium sp. Seven of 8 Pythium species identified in the soil were isolated from affected carrot roots. Although flooding for 6-8 weeks did not destroy all populations of Pythium sp., populations over time were much lower and carrot crop losses were reduced by flooding.

IMPACT OF MAPPING IN SURVEILLANCE, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND CITRUS GROVE MANAGEMENT

DANE SCOFIELD
Citrus Institute, Florida Southern College,
Lakeland, Florida 33802

In the rapidly developing citrus areas of South Florida, mapping and aerial photography can be of extreme importance, and I have directly applied the information presented in the paper to those areas of South Florida. These tools can aid the potential developer in locating land purchases or leases on soil types that are best suited for citrus groves and to help make accurate real estate appraisals. Grove development is closely associated with water management in South Florida, and aerial photographs would help to plan a practical, economical, and acceptable irrigation/drainage system. Maps and aerial photographs would also locate those lands the state has set aside in the Wetlands Act and allow developers to plan interaction with those lands or to avoid them. Periodic aerial photography would be a great aid in grove management in following tree growth,
making tree counts, and in pinpointing problem areas. The
photographs, black and white and infrared, would also be
a valuable tool for production estimates and establishing
programs for fertilization, irrigation, cultural practices, and
pest management programs. Mapping and aerial photography
will prove to be indispensable tools of citrus grove managers
and developers.

INFLUENCE OF PLANT POPULATION ON FRUIT YIELD
AND SIZE OF BELL PEPPERS

J. H. BRYAN
IFAS, Department of Ornamental Horticulture,
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

Almost $90 million worth of bell peppers were produced
in Florida during the 1982-83 season. Even higher yields
can be obtained if optimal plant populations and arrange-
ments can be found. The purpose of this study was to de-
termined the influence of within-row spacing (plant arrange-
ment) and number of plants per hill (plant population) on
fruit yield and size of bell peppers. The experiment was
conducted twice on commercial pepper farms in Delray
Beach and Loxahatchee, Florida with similar results. Peppers
were plug-mix seeded in 2 rows per raised plastic-mulched
beds with bed centers spaced 6 ft apart. Treatments were 5,
10, 15 and 20-inch within-row spacing with 1, 2, or 3 plants
per hill. Total marketable fruit weight and number per acre
increased linearly as within-row spacing decreased and as
number of plants per hill increased. As within-row spacing
increased and as plants per hill decreased, the fruit weight
and number per plant increased. Fruit of the low plant popu-
lration treatments was a high quality dark green color. As
plant population increased, the dark green fruit color changed
to yellow green. The 10-inch within-row spacing with 2
plants per row produced a high yield without sacrificing
color quality. Fruit size was not significantly different be-
 tween any of the treatments.

"MANZANILLO-NUNEZ, A NEW MEXICAN
MANGO CULTIVAR"

MIKE ROBERTS
Citrus Institute, Florida Southern College,
Lakeland, Florida 33802

The Manzanillo-Nunez mango, a seedling of Indian race,
has the potential to become a commercially important variety
as reported at the 97th annual Florida State Horticultural So-
ciety meeting. At the present time there are approximately
1500 bearing trees, 900 of which were established in 1979.
The 2 main favorable characteristics of this mango is that
it shows little or no alternate bearing and has high yields.
Flowering occurs between January and April with harvest
between June and July. The fruit is large with an appealing
red blush. The flesh is bright yellow to orange, very
juicy, fiberless, has a pleasant aroma, and a small seed. One
potential problem which may hinder the exportation of this
mango is that it is fiberless and therefore will not "hold up"
as well as other varieties which have more fiber. Only time
will tell if this mango will become commercially important,
but from preliminary indications it looks promising.

NUTRITIONAL SURVEY OF THE
EVERGLADES VEGETABLE INDUSTRY

WILLIAM C. BUSSEY
IFAS, Vegetable Crops Department,
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

Dr. R. B. Beverly, Belle Glade AREC, conducted a nu-
tritional survey of the celery and lettuce industries of the
Everglades during the winter of 1982-83. Samples were
analyzed for their N, P, and K content. The data collected
were then compared to previously published data to deter-
mine if the recommended nutrient application rates were
still viable. The paper establishes that many of the crops
grown in the Everglades are being over fertilized. This fact
is important because of cost to the growers, as well as en-
vironmental impact. If higher than needed nutritional rates
are established and recommended to the grower, then
analyzes such as these could aid in lowering those rates to
meet the needs of the crops grown. Plant nutrition is a very
dynamic area in agriculture and one that can have far-reach-
ing affects on the environment. Further research in this area
can aid the public as well as the grower.

WHO DOES THE GARDEN WORK?

MOHAMAD HAMDAN
Vegetable Crops Dept.,
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

The contribution of farm women and family labor to the
survival of the family farm in the U.S. and Florida has been
an ignored aspect of farm entrepreneurship until recently.
A recent survey of labor allocation on the family farm in
North Florida has shown that farm women are doing more
of the farming now compared to the 1930's. The data suggest
that although farm men are indispensable, Florida farm wo-
men are now farming an average of 22 hr per week, as com-
pared to 11 hr per week in the 1930's. Evidence also shows
that more farm women perceive themselves to be farmers
rather than farmers' wives: 56% of the 50 farm women
interviewed considered themselves to be full or part-time
farmers, while 36% perceived themselves as farmers' wives.
The Florida data thus agree with national USDA data which
showed that in 1980, 55% of U.S. farm women considered
themselves to be a "main operator" of the family farm. Re-
results from this survey also showed that women do an aver-
age of 126 hr of garden work during the 8 to 10 weeks of
the spring-summer garden period as compared to 51 hr of
men's garden work and 66 hr of children's garden work. On
average women work 2 and a half times as many hours as
the men on garden produce. Although the data include time
spent preserving garden produce which occurs in the kitchen
rather than the actual garden, the researcher argued that to
ignore the preservation work is to ignore the main reason
families garden, which is to eat high quality, nutritious fruits
and vegetables all year round.

GERMINATION OF NANDINA DOMESTICA SEED AS INFLUENCED BY GA3 AND STRATIFICATION

THOMAS A. REDDICK
IFAS, Dept. of Ornamental Horticulture,
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

Nandina domestica is a plant well suited for landscape use throughout Florida. Its bamboo like stems, small pink or white flowers born in panicles, and clusters of bright red berries in the late fall and winter make it a sought-after plant. Propagation of Nandina is by rooted cutting or seed. Propagation by cuttings is not practical commercially due to their very slow rooting. Seed propagation has proven frustrating for 2 reasons: 1) poor germination rate and 2) poor uniformity of germination. The seeds of Nandina contain an immature embryo, thus attempts to germinate them when the fruit ripen result in very low germination. The seeds do not germinate naturally until the following fall, indicating the need for a second cold season or stratification. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the affects of cold stratification and treatments with GA3 on N. domestica seed. Seed treatments involved soaking seed in 1000 ppm GA3 for 24 or 48 hr and stratifying seeds afterwards with cold-warm, warm-cold, or cold only treatments for 6 or 12-week periods. Moist and dry storage conditions were also tested. Soaking the seeds in GA3 had no significant affect on the germination rate. Seeds receiving moist-cold treatments for 6 weeks had a germination rate of 69%. The best germination rate, 78%, along with greatest uniformity of germination was achieved with cold-dry treatment for 12 weeks.

EFFECT OF PLANTING DATE AND GROWTH REGULATORS ON POINSETTIA HEIGHT

BETH WOERNER
Citrus Institute, Florida Southern College,
Lakeland, Florida 33802

‘Annette Hegg Diva’ and ‘Gutbier V-14 Glory’ poinsettias were planted on 3 dates—8/4, 8/18, and 9/1 and pinched on 8/20, 9/3, and 9/17. A-rest growth regulator was applied as a soil drench and CycoceI and Bonzi were applied as foliar sprays or soil drenches. The ‘Divia’ plants which were not treated were 24.8, 19.4 and 14.6 inches tall on the 3 respective planting dates. In the second planting, foliar applied Bonzi was ineffective in retarding plant growth. All 3 regulators worked well in keeping the height below 14 inches in the third planting. The following year the plants were planted on only 2 dates and pinched 2 weeks later. They were treated with the same chemicals with the addition of EL-500. The only plants that were kept below the ideal 14 inches were the ones treated with EL-500 and Bonzi in the first planting. All the chemicals were effective when applied to the second plantings. Only a single application of A-rest and Bonzi and EL-500 were needed while multiple applications of CycoceI were required. If you plant and pinch poinsettias at the right time, a growth regulator is really not necessary. The problem is that most nurseries cannot do this because they cannot get to all the plants at the right time. Therefore, they would be very interested in growth regulators.

ORANGE REMOVAL WITH TRUNK SHAKER IN SOUTH FLORIDA

RICHARD J. CAMPBELL
IFAS, Fruit Crops Department, University of Florida,
Gainesville, FL 32611

‘Hamlin’ and ‘Valencia’ oranges were removed by 2 different kinds of trunk shakers with and without the addition of abscission chemicals. Rotating weight shakers and standard FMC tree shakers were used throughout the experiments which spanned 4 seasons. The experiments were conducted in Labelle to avoid cold interference and to have good tree uniformity. When chemicals were used on ‘Hamlin’ oranges, there was little difference in the shaker used. The yields were not adversely affected by chemical application or by mechanical shaking. Without the abscission chemicals, results were unsatisfactory because removal percentage was too low. With ‘Valencia’ oranges, abscission chemicals made it possible to use lighter amounts of rotating weights in fruit removal. Not as much of the fruit was removed at these lower weights, but the long-term yields were not reduced as much. The standard FMC shaker lowered yields acceptably. ‘Hamlin’ oranges could withstand heavy shaking without losses in yield, but the ‘Valencia’ oranges had a serious decrease in production. Lighter shakers seem to be much more acceptable for the retaining of good yields. For the tree shakers to become truly feasible on a large scale, much work needs to be done on abscission chemicals and their use with light weight shakers.

SPRAY TREATMENTS FOR REDUCING GREASY SPOT ON GRAPEFRUIT TREES

JOSH SNIVELY
Citrus Institute, Florida Southern College,
Lakeland, Florida 33802

A report was given by J. O. Whiteside, Univ. Florida on testing certain spray materials in controlling greasy spot caused by Mycosphaerella citri. These results were based on 10 spraying experiments conducted from 1976 to 1983 in which the treatments were applied only once in heavily infested greasy spot areas. Basic copper sulfate (0.75 lb./100 gal) proved to be the most reliable for controlling greasy spot. A 1% (dilute) 435 FC oil spray sometimes equalled copper. 412 FC oil was not as effective as 435 FC. Difolatan provided significant control, but performed poorly in 1982 and 1983. Bravo reduced disease severity, but was not as effective as copper. Dithane Z-78, Captan and Phaltan did not show any control. Dithane M-45 increased greasy spot.
TRICKLE IRRIGATION FOR ESTABLISHING ROOTED CUTTINGS FOR CUT FLOWER CHRYSANTHEMUM PRODUCTION

Joseph Farah
University of Florida,
Department of Ornamental Horticulture, IFAS,
Gainesville, FL

Overhead irrigation is one of the most common methods used in crop production. This is due to its high versatility in management, while being fairly economical and effective. But, generally speaking, it uses a lot of water. Therefore, a study on trickle irrigation, which uses much less volume of water, was conducted by C. D. Stanley and B. K. Harbaugh to determine its effectiveness in establishing rooted chrysanthemum cuttings used for cut flower production. Replicated studies were done for 2 seasons, evaluating effects and interaction of irrigation system, plastic mulch, and antitranspirant treatments. Data collected included plant top and root dry weights and leaf area for 1983 fall season, and plant top dry weight and leaf area for the 1984 spring season. Results show significant differences for irrigation system, with trickle irrigation as effective or better than the other systems in either season of testing. No significant effect of the antitranspirant treatment was detected. Plastic mulch had an effect only in the fall season. Trickle irrigation systems may be used as an alternative to overhead irrigation for the establishment of chrysanthemum rooted cuttings.

THE USE OF MULCHES AND SLOW-RELEASE FERTILIZER IN A CITRUS YOUNG TREE CARE PROGRAM

R. T. Fernandez
IFAS, Fruit Crops Department,
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

The costs of buying and maintaining the millions of young citrus trees planted in Florida each year are very high. Therefore, to prevent high costs incurred by replacing these trees, proper care is required. The use of fertilizer and water rings is a common practice in the care of young citrus trees. The standard application of a water soluble fertilizer is 4 times a year. By using slow release fertilizer costs can be cut by not having to apply fertilizer as often. In an experiment with sulfur coated urea fertilizer on 1-yr-old ‘Orlando’ tangelos from October 1981 to December 1983, L. K. Jackson and F. S. Davies found that application of fertilizer can be cut from the standard of 4 times per year to twice a year. The average trunk circumference was only 10% smaller than those that received the standard treatment. At one application per year, the trunk circumference was 50% smaller. Soil pH was decreased because of the sulfur in the slow release fertilizer. The use of a plastic water ring reduced costs by eliminating the need to rebuild the soil banks of a water ring. Organic mulches have been used for many crops to increase water retention but are not used in citrus because of the increased incidence of root rot. The use of a fiberglass pad or an inorganic mulch of perforated black plastic was also studied. It was found that there was no significant increase in soil moisture content. The soil temperature was increased under the black plastic and decreased under the fiberglass. The increased temperature did not effect root development. The mulch has its advantages in weed control and maintenance of the water ring.

THE USE OF TREE WRAPS AND IRRIGATION TO IMPART COLD HARDINESS

Reddick Russell Walker
Citrus Institute, Florida Southern College,
Lakeland, Florida 33802

The speaker studied the effect of wraps and irrigation on cold weather hardiness. Wraps were used on young Hamlin trees. The wraps were Reese, fiberglass, polyurethane foam, aluminum foil and egg carton. Under irrigation the wrapped and unwrapped trees stayed close to 32°F. The trees that recovered best were those wrapped with Reese, egg carton or fiberglass. A little irrigation was better than none at all. With the addition of wraps the chances are better for cold hardiness and recovery.
Article I—NAME—This organization shall be known as the Florida State Horticultural Society.

Article II—OBJECTIVE—The objective of this Society shall be the advancement and development of horticulture in Florida.

Article III—YEAR—The years shall begin January 1 and close December 31.

Article IV—CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP—There shall be four classifications of membership, all of which carry voting privileges:

A—Annual
B—Patron
C—Student

Nothing in this article shall be construed as operating against or cancelling the privileges of Life Members accepted as Life Members prior to the adoption of this constitution.

Article V—ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP—Any individual, firm or partnership interested in the development and advancement of horticulture in Florida shall be eligible for membership.

Article VI—DUES—Dues shall be paid annually according to classification as advertised in By-laws.

Article VII—ANNUAL MEETING—The Society shall hold an annual meeting each year in accordance with the By-laws unless prevented from doing so by causes beyond its control.

Article VIII—SECTIONS—The Society shall be divided into sections representing various horticultural interests as provided in the By-laws.

Article IX—OFFICERS—The officers shall consist of a President, a Vice-President from each section, a Secretary, a Publication Secretary, an Editor, a Program Coordinator, and a Treasurer, which officers shall be elected by a majority vote of the membership present at the annual meeting and shall assume their respective offices at the beginning of the new year.

Article X—SUCCESSION—In the absence of the President or his inability to serve temporarily the immediate Past President and all Officers above named, the others to be selected at same time and in same manner as prescribed in Article IX. The immediate Past President shall be chairman of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have authority to act for the Society between annual meetings.

Article XI—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Executive Committee shall consist of not more than 15 persons including the immediate Past President and all Officers above named, the others to be selected at same time and in same manner as prescribed in Article IX. The immediate Past President shall be chairman of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall be ex officio members.

Article XII—MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Executive Committee shall meet upon call of the President at such time and place as may be approved by a majority of the Committee. A majority of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Committee may be canvassed by mail and vote by ballot in like manner.

Article XIII—COMMITTEES—The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall, with the approval of the Executive Committee, appoint all standing or special committees as provided in the By-laws.

Article XIV—DUTIES OF OFFICERS—The President shall be the official head of the Society and preside at the general session of the annual meeting. He shall be directly responsible to the Executive Committee and may be removed from office for cause by an affirmative vote of a majority of the full Executive Committee.

The Vice Presidents shall be members of the Executive Committee. The Vice President of the Citrus Section shall assume the duties of the President in the temporary absence of the President. The Vice Presidents of the various sections shall preside over the particular sections of which they are representatives at the annual meeting.

The Secretary shall record all records of all meetings of the Executive Committee and shall be responsible except as may otherwise be designated in the By-laws for recording and keeping proceedings of the annual meeting. He shall likewise issue and mail out statements of dues to the membership, notices of meetings and perform such other duties as ordinarily accrue to that position.

The Publication Secretary, the Editor, and the Program Coordinator shall perform such duties as may be prescribed and authorized by the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer shall be responsible for all funds paid into the Society and shall issue and countersign all vouchers paying bills or accounts against the Society. The Treasurer shall be placed under bond in an amount determined by the Executive Committee, premium on which shall be paid by the Society.

Article XV—AMENDMENTS—This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting upon the recommendation of a majority of the Executive Committee when approved by a majority vote of the membership present.

Article XVI—EFFECTIVE DATE—This Constitution shall become effective immediately upon approval by a majority vote of the membership at the annual meeting in October 1951, 1963, in November, 1967, and November, 1973.

This Constitution was revised at the annual meeting in November,

1. The Society's year shall begin January 1 and end December 31.
2. Dues—dues shall be paid annually for the current year and shall be payable to the Treasurer of the Society. Dues shall be as follows:
   - Annual Membership $15.00
   - Patron Membership $100.00
   - Annual Membership (student) $5.00
3. Annual Meetings—the Society shall hold an annual meeting in the fall of each year at a place and time selected by a majority vote of the Executive Committee. The order of business at the annual meeting shall be determined in advance each year by the Executive Committee.
4. The meetings of the Society shall be devoted only to horticultural topics, from scientific and practical standpoints, and the presiding officer shall rule out of order all motions, resolutions and discussions tending to commit the Society to partisan politics or mercantile ventures.
5. SECTIONS—The Society shall consist of the following sections:
   - Citrus Section
   - Vegetable Section
   - Krome Memorial Institute
   - Vegetable Section (Tropical and Deciduous Fruits)
   - Ornamental Section
   - Handling and Processing Section
   - Garden and Landscape Section
Other sections may be added on recommendation of a majority of the Executive Committee when approved by a majority vote of the membership present at an annual meeting.

By-Laws

COMMITTEES

Nominating Committee—The President shall appoint a Nominating Committee consisting of not less than 2 persons from each section, 1 of whom shall be the most recent past Sectional Vice-President able to serve. This committee shall, at each Annual Meeting, make nominations for officers and other members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, provided the members representing various Sections shall seek advice of each Section in open meetings concerning the nomination of Vice-President for that Section. Such nominations by the committee, however, shall not preclude nominations from the floor. The President shall designate a member of this committee as Chairman.

Membership Committee—The President shall appoint a Membership Committee consisting of at least 5 members from each section initially appointed for 1 to 3 year terms and designated on a rotating basis so after the third year all members will be appointed for a 3 year term with no more than one-third of the members renewed for any given year. The President shall designate the Chairman of this committee as Membership Coordinator. This committee shall develop plans for soliciting and promoting new memberships throughout the year and for assuring the needs of the membership are being met by the services and activities of the Society. The Membership Coordinator shall meet with the Executive Committee when requested by the Chairman, and shall make recommendations to the Executive Committee on membership enlargement, participation and related activities.

Program Committee—The Vice Presidents of the various sections shall constitute a program committee of which the President shall be the Chairman, the Program Coordinator, the Vice Chairman, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex officio members.

(4) Council Memorial Tomato Research Award.--This award shall consist of a certificate suitably inscribed and presented at the time of the annual meeting by the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have authority to select the recipient(s) of the award from any area of the tomato production region of the state. The award shall be continued until the fund and earnings from investments are exhausted.

(5) Honorary Members.—Any individual who has rendered especially meritorious service to the Society and to the advancement of horticulture in Florida may be designated by a two-thirds vote of the full Executive Committee of the Society as an Honorary Member of the Society. Such honorary members shall not be entitled to any privileges or benefits but shall enjoy the status of an Honorary Member and the privilege of attending all meetings of the Society and of voting in all matters affecting the Society.

(6) Student Affairs Committee.—The President shall appoint a Student Affairs Coordinator, and he shall report to the Executive Committee. The Student Affairs Committee is comprised of 1 member each from the faculties of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Forestry, and Engineering, with at least one member from each college. The responsibilities of the Student Affairs Committee shall be to coordinate all affairs of the Society related to student activities, including distribution of patron funds for support of student attendance at Society meetings, recognition of students at meetings, reports of students and their background and qualifications. Associate Editors shall then be elected by the Student Affairs Committee to serve as Associate Editors, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

(7) Auditing Committee.—The President with the approval of the Executive Committee shall appoint an auditing committee which comprises a minimum of 3 members, none of whom shall be members of the Executive Committee. These members shall conduct an audit of the financial records of the Society and shall render their report to the membership at the annual meeting. The President shall present the report to the membership at the annual meeting.

(8) Presidential Gold Medal Award Committee.—The Presidential Gold Medal Award Committee shall consist of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and four other members of the Society appointed at large, whose names will not be announced. The award shall be given to an individual who has contributed most to Florida horticulture through work published in the Proceedings over the preceding time period since the date of the award, or technical form. Such publication must have been published during the two previous calendar years. The senior author of the publication or technical form selected by the award committee will receive a gold medal, a printed certificate suitably inscribed and presented at the time of the annual meeting by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, an honorarium of $250,000, and hotel expenses for the recipient and spouse while at the annual meeting. The recipient's name shall be announced.

DEPOSITORY RESOLUTIONS

APPROVAL OF BILLS

All bills before being paid shall be approved by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer.
Four meetings of the Executive Committee were held during 1984.

Motions that were carried and important discussions at the first Executive Committee Meeting, January 13, 1984, ASHIE, are as follows:

Thirteen members present. Chairman Conover presiding. In general discussion regarding the 1983 meeting at Daytona Beach, dissatisfaction was indicated by several members. Discussions were held to make our meetings more attractive to industry personnel and growers, suggestions were made to increase the recognition of old members, and to have the nomination committee make a decision regarding the vacant position of alternate for recognizing award winners. By far the highest preference was to recognize awards and recognition of VPs. They recommended the banquet be continued for the Ladies’ Program for the 1984 meeting.

December 31, 1984

ERWIN E. BERRY, Secretary

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

December 31, 1984

NEW MEMBERS

Patron

Patron

1,069

299

27

25

25

36

50

23

121

30

93

1,927

378

97TH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
November 4, 1984
Miami Beach, Florida

MINUTES

The meeting was called to order by President Carl Campbell at 4:45 p.m. The Secretary moved adoption of the minutes of the 96th Annual Meeting as published in the Society Proceedings, Volume 96, page 376. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee for 1984 and moved its adoption. The motion was seconded and carried. The report is published elsewhere in the Proceedings.

Treasurer McTeer presented his report and moved its adoption. The motion was seconded and carried. The Treasurer's Report as brought up-to-date through December 31, 1984 is printed elsewhere in the Proceedings.

The Membership Report was presented by the Secretary who moved its approval. The motion was seconded and carried. The report, as updated through December 31, 1984 is printed elsewhere in the Proceedings.

The Editor, Dr. L. W. Timmer, gave his report. He discussed editing policies and procedures and some problems arising during the year concerning manuscripts and printing. He indicated the new Editorial Committee comprised of Associate Editors for each section was functioning well. He indicated his appreciation to all for their cooperation in submitting manuscripts and changing manuscripts as needed.

Nominating Committee Chairman, Dr. John Poponoe, presented the following slate of nominees for officers in the Society for 1985:
President—Fred Bistline.
Chairman—Carl W. Campbell.
Secretary—R. E. Berry.
Treasurer—R. R. Reed.
Program Coordinator—T. J. Sheehan.

Vice-Presidents:
Citrus—Larry K. Jackson.
Garden & Landscape—Sue E. Goodchild.
Handling & Processing—Philip G. Grindall.
Krome Memorial Institute—Robert P. Bates.
Ornamental—Hugh A. Poole.
Vegetable—Dan Cantliffe.

Executive Committee Members At-Large:
Errol L. Fielding
Sydney Park-Brown

The President called for nominations from the floor. No nominations were received. A motion was received that the nominations be closed and the Secretary instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for those names submitted by the Nominating Committee. The motion was seconded from the floor and carried unanimously.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT E. BERRY, Secretary
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