



The Station initiated the original loblolly pine seed source study at Bogalusa, reported by Bercaw, and is continuing it with the cooperation of the Gaylord Container Corporation.

Putnam, near the end of his general paper, described the Station's modest but specific start in phenotypic selection and subsequent progeny testing of cottonwood.

Henry and Coyne have reported the Station's part in investigating diseases and harmful insects in connection with the Southwide Pine Seed Source Study, and Henry has reported on the Station's current and prospective work at the Southern Institute of Forest Genetics.

Six other reports already presented indirectly reflect the Station's work too, either illustrating it or actually arising in part from it.

The Station established and has currently reexamined- three of the eight test plantations in the loblolly pine seed source study reported by Wieseuegel.

Schoenike, at Crossett, has an active program of selection of mature trees like that discussed by Dorman, and one of nursery selection like that discussed by Ellertsen.

Since its first successful controlled crossing of slash pine upon longleaf pine in 1929, the Station has done intermittent work upon hybrids, both artificial and natural, as discussed by Johnson. Several hundred hybrid seedlings from 1951 crosses at Alexandria, Louisiana and the Harrison Experimental Forest in Mississippi were planted in the field in 1953-54 and several hundred bags were pollinated in 1954 at these two centers, at the Crossett Research Center, in Arkansas, and at Many, Louisiana.

In its artificial, hybridization, the Station has contributed to techniques, as mentioned by Goddard and Allen.

Part of Maki's data on seed stimulation stemmed from his own work at the Southern Station.

One paper still to come--Campbell's on the program under way at Many, Louisiana--also bears more or less directly on the Station's work in forest tree improvement.