NOTES

TERMINOLOGY ON PHOTOPERIODISM AND VERNALIZATION

In studying literature dealing with photoperiodism and vernalization, one frequently encounters confusion in respect to the use of the appropriate technical terminology. Naturally this may lead to misinterpretation of experimental work and misunderstanding of results obtained.

With the object of clarifying to some extent the existing situation, the following list of definitions is presented herewith. The writer will appreciate information on possible additions to or corrections of this terminology.

**Photoperiod.**—Length of daily exposure to light (Garner and Allard).

**Photoperiodism.**—Response of plants to photoperiod (Garner and Allard).

**Long-day plants.**—Species, varieties, and strains in which the flowering period is accelerated by a relatively long daily exposure to light, usually more than 12 or 14 hours (Garner and Allard).

**Short-day plants.**—Species, varieties, and strains in which the flowering period is accelerated by a relatively short daily exposure to light, usually less than 12 or 14 hours (Garner and Allard).

**Photoperiodic induction.**—The carry-over effect of a photoperiod conducive to sexual reproduction to one opposite to it and vice versa. Also the transfer of photoperiodic stimulation to a non-treated part of the same plant (Lubimenko and Seeglova).

**Photoperiodic after-effect.**—The same as photoperiodic induction (Maximov). Plants may exhibit also “temperature” and possibly other “after-effects”.

**Photoperiodic adaptation.**—The adaptation of plants, in their native or artificial habitat, to a definite length of day or latitude (Lubimenko). Sometimes confused with photoperiodic “induction” or “after-effect”.

**Thermoperiodic adaptation.**—The adaptation of plants, in their native or artificial habitat, to periodic changes in temperature (Lubimenko).

**Photoperiodic inhibition.**—Inhibition or retardation of growth, primarily of the main axis, by certain photoperiods (Murneek).

**Jarovization.**—A preliminary treatment of seeds (with cold, heat, darkness, light, etc.) to induce early reproduction in crop plants (Lysenko).

**Vernalization.**—English equivalent of the word jarovization (Whyte and Hudson).

**Physiological predetermination.**—Effect from treatment or condition of seed which influences the future development of the plant (Kidd and West).

**Phasic development.**—A theory that in their development plants pass through definite successive stages or phases (Lysenko).

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APLOPAPPUS FRUTICOSUS OR BURRO WEED

While studying range ecology on the Santa Rita Range Reserve, a division of the Southwestern Range and Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service, located about 40 miles south of Tucson, Arizona, the interest of the writer was drawn to the burro weed, as *Aplopappus fruticosus* is commonly called in the Southwest. This plant is becoming a serious pest on many grazing areas of the