NOTES

SUGGESTED DESCRIPTIVE TERM "NATURALIZED" FOR ESTABLISHED EXOTIC ECOTYPES OF HERBAGE PLANTS

The need of a descriptive term for general definition of exotic pasture and hay plants now well established through natural selection and long-continued self-perpetuation is evident to investigators working with herbage plants. This is particularly true of white clover, Kentucky bluegrass, and certain other legumes and grasses that have made up the herbage flora for many years without being artificially reseeded. Such plants may or may not completely or even partially represent the prototypes for in most cases the prototypes are not definitely known. Depending upon the method of pollination or reproduction; the action of certain limiting factors of the environment occurring at periodic intervals, seasonal or otherwise, and the aggressiveness of the plants, populations may consist of several distinct morphological and physiological forms of the same species representing rather a wide ecotypic range. These plants are not native or wild, these terms being synonymous, nor are they spontaneous even though they may seem to appear spontaneously. They are "naturalized" plants, being the surviving progeny of chance or planned plant introductions many of which occurred during the early settlement of this country.

The term "naturalized" is suggested with reference to such plants. In connection with the use of the term "naturalized" it would be essential that the state of origin be given. For example the state of origin could be used in a modifying phrase as "naturalized" white clover of Louisiana or as an adjective such as Louisiana "naturalized" white clover. Since this term is widely used by systematic botanists with the same meaning, its adoption by agronomists would lead to a more complete unity of usage. Any criticism of the term "naturalized" with suggestions regarding other appropriate terms is solicited.

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FOREST SERVICE RANGE RESEARCH SEMINAR

Present knowledge of "grassland" agriculture in America is both meager and poorly organized. The building of a suitable and adequate body of information for showing what constitutes intelligent forage production and for guiding the husbandry of areas to be utilized by grazing has for some time loomed as a major agronomic and ecologic need. Year by year this need has grown more urgent, and judged by present trends, it is not likely to decrease, but on the contrary will doubtless expand to great proportions.

This demand has not been ignored by technical and professional men. More research has been initiated; cultural programs and demonstrations inaugurated; a general awakening has occurred; and groups and individuals are beginning to appraise the basic philosophy of range land husbandry and the programs designed to meet and solve