

behavior. The opaque type and the wrinkled mutants have also been crossed with a multiple marker stock to study the location of the new mutants.

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BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM
University of Virginia
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1. Blandy Experimental Farm of the University of Virginia reactivated.

The Blandy Farm again became an active research institution with the appointment of a new director on 1 July, 1972. He is Thomas Ewert, who came to Virginia from the Longwood Gardens near Philadelphia. His research will involve plants in the Orland E. White Arboretum, the most extensive in Virginia.

2. Pollen irradiation studies begun.

In 1972, pollen of an inbred strain of maize, B1⁴, was irradiated with 1300 r of gamma rays from a large Co⁶⁰ source (70,000 curies) stored in the pool of the reactor at the University of Virginia. The irradiated pollen was placed on silks of the B1⁴ inbreds growing at Blandy. In 1973, a large number of R₁ plants will be self-pollinated. The resulting seeds will be grown, ear to row, in greenhouses at Blandy and at Charlottesville and seedlings examined for mutations. In seed irradiation experiments conducted previously, it was found that 3 to 4 percent of the populations tested were segregating for some seedling mutation.ⁱ

ⁱSingleton, W. R. 1969. Induced Mutations in Plants, 479-483. International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, 748 pp.

W. Ralph Singleton