

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1—Parent tree of Challenge avocado, at 547 Las Palmas Avenue, Hollywood, Cal. (Photo by H. J. Webber.) From Citrograph.

Figure 2—Parent tree of Lyon avocado at 7276 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal. (Photo by H. J. Webber.) From Citrograph.

Figure 3—Parent tree of Dickinson avocado at 679 West Thirty-Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Cal. (Photo by H. J. Webber.) From Citrograph.

Figure 4—Trunk of original tree of Northrop avocado, showing good arrangement of branches. (Photo by Vaile and Webber.)

Figure 5—Two views of trunk of original tree of Royal avocado, with left branch of (a) in front in other photograph (b). Right-hand branch in (a) not divided low enough. (Photo by H. J. Webber.)

Figure 6—Trunk of original tree of Lambert avocado, with four main branches springing from one point about 7 feet from ground. (Photo by H. J. Webber.)

Figure 7—Large, budded tree of Challenge avocado, branching very low, but satisfactorily. (Photo by H. J. Webber.)

Figure 8—Avocado tree in Guatemala from which buds of the "Linda" were taken. (Photo by E. E. Knight.)

Figure 9—Growth of the Rey avocado: budded July 2, 1914; transplanted March 10, 1915. (Photo by E. E. Knight.)

Figure 10—Growth of tree of the Queen avocado: budded July 2, 1914; transplanted March 10, 1915. (Photo by E. E. Knight.)

Figure 11—Diagrammatic sketch showing type of desirable growth and growth periods in young avocado tree. Discussed by Mr. Barber under methods of pruning and heading.

Figure 12—Hartley (Natural size). This is one of the largest avocados so far produced in California, the fruits averaging about 32 ounces in weight. (Photo by the Division of Citriculture, Berkeley). I. J. Condit.

Figure 13—Challenge (Natural size). The fruit is of good size, shape, and color; budded trees are now coming into bearing. (Photo by Division of Citriculture.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 14—Dickinson (Natural size). These fruits were picked from the original tree, September 27, and placed in cold storage two days later at 34 degrees Fahrenheit. One month later they were taken from storage and exhibited at San Diego, October 30 and 31. Two weeks later they were sent to Berkeley, arriving in good condition. (Photo by Division of Citriculture, Berkeley.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 15—Dickey (Two-thirds natural size). In fruit characters, Dickey is an excellent

variety but like some other sorts, budded trees seldom thrive and only a few are growing out of many hundred propagated. (Photo by Division of Citriculture, Berkeley.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 16—Ganter (Natural size). These fruits were produced on budded trees and are somewhat larger than those from the original tree. The Ganter is a thin-skinned variety, green in color, and is rather prone to rot at the end and to show cracks and scars. (Photo by Division of Citriculture, Berkeley.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 17—Northrop (Natural size). The original tree of the Northrop variety bears a large fall crop and a smaller spring crop. The fruits are of excellent flavor and quality and have very little fiber. (Photo by Division of Citriculture, Berkeley.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 18—Puebla (Natural size). The Puebla budwood was brought in from Mexico in 1911 and trees fruited in California first in 1916. The skin is more leathery than granular. The surface is glossy and purplish-red at maturity. Average weight, 8 to 10 ounces. Season, middle of December to March. (Photo by Division of Citriculture.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 19—Queretaro (Natural size). This variety first fruited in California in 1916, the budwood having been brought from Mexico in 1911. The fruit is disappointing as the seed is large and inclined to be loose in the cavity. The seed coats are thick and separating, and the flesh has considerable fiber. (Photo by Division of Citriculture.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 20—Sharpless (Three-fourths natural size). Among the varieties that ripen late in the fall, the Sharpless ranks high. The season in 1916 was considerably later than in previous years, some fruits hanging on the tree through January. (Photo by Division of Citriculture, Berkeley.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 21—Solano (About three-fourths natural size). The Solano has a very small seed and a large proportion of flesh. Analyses have shown a low percentage of fat. (Photo by Division of Citriculture.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 22—Taft (Natural size). As a commercial variety the Taft has taken its place in the front rank. Its season is from May to October. (Photo by Division of Citriculture.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 23—Topa Topa (Natural size). The Topa Topa is a beautiful fruit of the Mexican type with a glossy surface and deep purplish black color. (Photo by Division of Citriculture.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 24—Wagner (Natural size). This is a very prolific and precocious variety. If fruits of some varieties are left on the trees too long, the seed may sprout in the cavity as shown in the cross section of this variety. (Photo by Division of Citriculture.) I. J. Condit.

Figure 25—Carton (Natural size). A medium late, medium sized, Mexican type. Note the fiber showing in cross section particularly at base of seed. (Photo by Citrus Experiment Station.) H. J. Webber.

Figure 26—Harman (Natural size). This fruit is a Mexican type that has shown a marked tendency to become disfigured by the cracking of the skin, this seeming to be a varietal characteristic. It is also rather prone to rot at the end. Seed large and loose in cavity. H. J. Webber.

Figures 27a and 27b—Fuerte (Natural size). A midwinter variety of good quality, maturing normally between January 15 and April 1. Average weight 10 to 14 ounces. Budded trees have fruited this winter in several places. (Photo by Citrus Experiment Station.) H. J. Webber.

Figure 28—Bud variation in Fuerte avocado (One-half natural size.) On right, normal Fuerte fruit; on left, round fruit of Redondo type produced on the same budded tree of the Fuerte on the ranch of Mr. J. T. Whedon, at Yorba Linda, California. The tendency of this variety to produce two types of fruit is said to be the cause for the naming of two varieties, "Fuerte" and "Redondo," when they were imported from Mexico. The Redondo is now known to be the round fruited bud variation of the Fuerte. (Photo by Citrus Experiment Station.) H. J. Webber.

Figure 29—Lyon (Natural size). This is one of the thick, hard-shelled varieties that is attracting considerable comment. Season of ripening. April to June. A prolific and precocious variety beginning to ripen fruit two years from the bud. Tree a tall upright grower. (Photo by Citrus Experiment Station.) H. J. Webber.

Figure 30—Lyon (Natural size). Cross section of fruit showing comparative size of seed and pulp. Note thickness of skin. (Photo by Citrus Experiment Station.) H. J. Webber.

Figure 31—Balled avocado tree. (Photo by W. G. Fraser.) From Citrograph.

Figure 32—System of irrigating avocados. (Photo by W. G. Fraser.) From Citrograph.

Figure 33—Method of protecting young trees from sunburning. (Photo by W. G. Fraser.) From Citrograph.

Figure 34—Two-year-old Northrop. (Photo by W. G. Fraser.) From Citrograph.

Figure 35—Newly set avocado trees, protected from wind and sun injury by cloth covers. Judge Silent place, Glendora, California. (Photo by H. J. Webber.)