Directors and the two most recent, living Past Presidents. The immediate Past President serves as the committee's Chairperson.

This is the second call for HLM nominations. Completed HLM Nomination Forms and supporting letters must be submitted, no later than **March 15, 1992**, to:

Dr. Florian I. Lauer
PAA Past President
Department of Horticulture
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108

ADDENDUM

The following abstracts of papers presented at the 75th Annual Meeting of The PAA in Spokane, WA were inadvertently not published in American Potato Journal Vol. 68, No. 9.

FERTILIZATION OF RUSSET BURBANK IN A SHORT-SEASON AREA.

Rykbost, Kenneth A., Randy L. Dovel and Neil W. Christensen.

A three-year field investigation was conducted to determine the effects of a range of N, P, K and S rates on tuber yields and quality, economic returns, and plant nutritional status of Russet Burbank grown on sandy soils in the Klamath Basin of Oregon. Yield responses were consistent over years. Optimum yields and economic returns were achieved with a combination of 202, 67, 67 and 22 kg ha⁻¹ of N, P₂O₅, K₂O and S, respectively. These represent considerably lower rates than typical commercial practice, particularly for N and P.

Petiole analysis predicted insufficient levels of N at all rates below 269 kg ha⁻¹. The yield and economic return response to increasing N rates was positive but small. In late August petiole P levels were below the sufficiency range for all but the highest P application rate. The highest yield occurred at the lowest P rate in two out of three years and for the three-year average. The findings suggest that fertilizer management based on petiole analyses may be inappropriate or at least may require modifications for short growing season areas.

GREENHOUSE EVALUATION OF TRANSGENIC PLANTS FOR RESISTANCE TO POTATO LEAF ROLL VIRUS.

Smith, O.P., V.D. Damsteegt, R.W. Goth, A.L. Stone, E.W. Goins, K.R. Summerfelt, and C.K. Shewmaker.

The coat protein gene of potato leaf roll virus (PLRV) has been genetically engineered for expression in potato. Sense and anti-sense constructs of the gene were placed under transcriptional control of the double 35S promoter and inserted into the binary vector pCGN1547. *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation of Russet Burbank tuber discs yielded twenty individual transformants for each construct. Five plantlets of each transformed line were inoculated in the greenhouse using PLRV-exposed green peach aphids (ca. 50 aphids/plantlet) which were allowed to feed for one week. We are currently monitoring these plants at 2, 4, and 8 weeks postinoculation for PLRV using the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Results to date with the sense construct of the gene indicate that suppression of PLRV has been obtained and varies as a function of the transformed plant line.

MICROWAVING TO BREAK DORMANCY IN TUBERS OF POTATO

Thompson, Asunta L., Stephen L. Love and Jack Goodyear.

After harvest the buds of potato tubers generally will not sprout under favorable growing conditions. Several methods have been used to break this dormant period, including chemical treatments, warming tubers or alternating storage temperatures between warm and cold, high moisture and cutting. Recently, electrical current was used. However, these methods have drawbacks and a consistent, simple method to treat bulk amounts of tubers is desirable. In the present study a 1100 Watt household microwave oven was used to provide the critical energy potentially necessary to stimulate sprouting in batches of potato tubers. Treatments of 0, 1, 2, 3, 32 or 256 seconds were applied. Two seconds per 2 1/2 pounds of Russet Burbank single-drop tubers was adequate to stimulate sprouting.