Seller, Alvin L., and Del Traveller, The Amalgamated Sugar Company, P.G. 100 Faul, 1daho 83347. The effect

OF Lott temperators and proving their in 1992 remained which and signs losses than expected. the average yie'd was 18.90 tons with an average sugar content of 16.88%. Cropping Microry and the number of infested fields lead us to bulleve the problem had been around for a winder of years but was plainfied by continions in our area. We baiteve that soil moisture and temp, combined with

BABB, THOMAS A.\*, TOM JOHNSON, JEFF KIMMELL, and JAMES D. SCHULKE, Spreckels Sugar Company, Inc., 4256 Hacienda Drive, Pleasanton, CA 94588-8625. - Grower experience with rhizomania tolerant varieties in California.

A progression of strategies have been used to "manage" rhizomania since its introduction to California in 1983. A preplant soil bioassay was used to detect the presence of rhizomania and allow growers to avoid infested fields. This strategy was slowly replaced by soil fumigation using 1,3-dichloropropene and eventually to the use of soil fumigation in conjunction with new tolerant varieties in the late 1980's. The Cal-EPA use suspension of 1,3-dichloropropene in 1990 left the industry with tolerant varieties as the only management strategy. Grower acceptance of these new varieties has increased since initial testing began in 1988. Grower/Processor variety trials in severely infested rhizomania fields in 1992 resulted in a 86 to 616% improvement in sucrose/acre between susceptible variety USH-11 and the best semi-commercial variety at two locations in California. Variety trials in seven fields with varying rhizomania severity (visual evaluation) resulted in four commercial tolerant varieties producing an average of 53% more sucrose/acre than a susceptible check. Grower large scale plantings, 0.5 to 70 acres, have produced similar results despite widely varying conditions. Currently there are 17 varieties approved in California as rhizomania tolerant.