'Loretta', and 'Lula'. This condition, however, is not a manifestation of fumigation injury, and should not be confused with true lenticel spotting.

Decay: The two most common forms of decay are anthracnose and stem-end rot. *Anthracnose* is manifested in a darkening and softening of affected tissues, usually beginning as black blotches on the skin, which expand and coalesce, then deepen inward to the flesh. In mature infections, patches of salmon-colored spores often develop on the

malan seedling, 'Miguel', and 'Tower-2' when subjected to the 4-hr fumigation, T 105(c)(1). However, in the 2½-hr fumigation (T 102(a)(1)), darkened vascular bundles developed significantly only in 'Tower-2', and to a much lesser extent also in Guatemalan seedling and 'Waldin'. Tissue breakdown (mushiness, punkiness, and/or discoloration of internal tissues) occurred in six cultivars: 'Choquette', 'Hardee', 'Hickson', 'Nesbitt' (T 102(a)(1)); 'Booth-7', and Guatemalan seedling (T 105(c)(1)).

were very susceptible to MB injury, differences in cultivar response should be considered when applying MB treatments. The fumigations slowed the ripening of cherries and plums and caused a slight increase in decay of nectarines. Ripening and decay of the other fruits was not affected significantly. Parallel studies in Hilo, HI showed that these MB treatments were efficacious against the Medfly.

Quarantine treatments established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service for control of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* (Wied.)) require that cherries (*Prunus avium* L.), nectarines and peaches [*P. persica* (L.) Batsch]; pears (*Pyrus communis* L.) and plums (*Prunus domestica* L.) be fumigated for 2 hr with 32 g methyl bromide (MB)/m³ at 21°C or above, followed by refrigeration for 4 days at 0.5 to 2.7°C or 11 days at 3.3 to 8.3°C (1). There are several variations of this schedule, all requiring combinations of MB fumigation and cold treatments. Several treatments that involve holding of the fruit for 10 or more days at low temperature (without prior fumigation) also are authorized (2).

Because of the very large volume of tree fruits produced

was similar to that in the control lot. Ripening, however, was affected by the MB fumigations (Table 1). Fruit in the fumigated lots showed less color development than that in the control lots after 7 or 14 days at 2°C.

Table 1. Ripening of 'Bing' cherries fumigated at 21°C with various methyl bromide schedules.

Examination	Color class	Fruit in various color classes[z] when treated with indicated methyl bromide dosage (%). Control (%)	48 g/m³ 2 hr (%)	48 g/m³ 3 hr (%)	32 g/m³ 4 hr (%)
After 7 days at 2°C (I)	Light red	11	13	16	16
	Dark red	22	33	39	28
	Light mahogany	48	43	32	39
	Dark mahogany	19	11	13	17
After 14 days at 2°C (II)	Light red	11	18	22	9
	Dark red	19	24	16	23
	Light mahogany	36	37	27	47
	Dark mahogany	35	20	34	21