

JHH/MA

7  
8th February, 1949.

Mr. S. A. Clarke,  
Chief of Division of Forests Products,  
C. S. & I. R. Forests Products Lab.,  
Yarra Bank Road,  
SOUTH MELBOURNE, S C 4.

Dear Sir,

Under separate cover, three sets of samples from a jarrah dieback area at Teesdale have been despatched to you.

It would be appreciated if sections could be cut of the various members as a basis for anatomical inspection. Unfortunately no suitable microtome is available in Perth so that it is impossible to do the sectioning here and it is requested that you pass the samples to the right quarters for attention. Any notes made in this connection would be most welcome.

Some early work in this project showed frequent tyloses even in small roots of dieback saplings and it was thought that this might be a minor clue. The possibility of fungal or virus attack must also be borne in mind although no evidence has been obtained.

Details of samples are :—

1. Teesdale - Dying jarrah-roots and one twig from thrifty jarrah near dead area.
2. Teesdale - Dying jarrah-roots from tree with very thin crown. Will probably die in next summer.
3. Teesdale - Dead coppice roots ex large stump. Some basal epicormics still green at base. Died January, 1948.

All samples were collected 11th October, 1948.

Your advice and sections will be awaited with interest.

Yours faithfully,

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

f.



JHH/MA

363/47

25th March, 1949

The Chief of Division of Forest Products,  
C. S. & I. R.  
P.O. Box 18,  
SOUTH MELBOURNE, S.C. 4 VICTORIA.

Dear Sir,

Attention The Officer in Charge Wood Structure Section.

Reference your letters 2/29 of 24th February and 16th March last.

The sections have been received safely and it is agreed that I and J appear more like shoots than roots - a check will be made with the officer who collected the samples.

The sections have not been examined in detail, but in the root series a rapid increase in Tyloses was noted through the series thrifty to dead.

The question of fungal invasion was mentioned but no evidence of this was found from the first examination of the sections. Would it be possible to use a counterstaining technique to clarify this issue?

The main trouble is suspected to be nutritional but there are many possibilities and any comments you may have to make would be most valuable.

Your prompt attention to this matter is very much appreciated and any future specimens will be preserved as suggested by Dr. Chattaway.

Yours faithfully,

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

J.

Conservator }  
the Shadley } for info - *25/3/49*