Stanley J. Peloquin will retire from the Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin-Madison on July 1, 1994 after 37 years of distinguished service.

He was born and raised in Wisconsin. With his family, French-Canadian immigrants, Stan moved around northern Wisconsin. He earned his B.S. degree in Chemistry from the University of Wisconsin-River Falls in 1942. After four years in the U.S. Navy in the South Pacific, he returned to Wisconsin and earned his M.S. in Biology from Marquette University in 1948, M.S. and Ph.D. in Genetics from University of Wisconsin-Madison in
1949 and 1952 respectively. After serving for three years as Assistant Professor of Biology at Marquette University (1953-56), he joined University of Wisconsin Department of Genetics in 1957 and has served as Professor in the Department of Horticulture since 1962.

Professor Stanley J. Peloquin is renowned for his research on potato breeding and genetics and for his involvement in undergraduate and graduate teaching. He has served with distinction for 37 years in the Departments of Horticulture and Genetics, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison. His contributions are unique because they have combined "cutting edge" science with useful, applied research. Under Dr. Peloquin's direction, the potato breeding program generated cultivars including Snowden, the most recent release, which have an important economic impact for Wisconsin and beyond.

Using potato genetics as a focus, Dr. Peloquin has integrated a wide range of research activities into an important, coherent and interesting body of work. Based upon a foundation of potato cytogenetics and reproductive biology established by Stan and his students, he has pioneered the discovery and application of haploids and 2n gametes to move desirable genes for yield and other important horticultural traits from wild relatives of potato to the cultivated crop. This knowledge and technology allowed development of potato germplasm with combinations of yield, adaptation, processing quality, and disease resistance traits previously unavailable. The germplasm he and his students developed is among the most productive in the world. Because of his work alone, potatoes are now being grown in lowland tropical regions where this crop had earlier been unable to produce economic yields. His research also yielded potatoes able to be propagated from true seed rather than tubers, thus providing a means for an even broader geographic range of potato production. In addition to the usefulness of Dr. Peloquin's potato germplasm abroad, he has also provided Wisconsin and surrounding areas with valuable new potato varieties including Snowden, Langlade, and Wischip which are adapted for fresh market and for chipping. These basic plant genetics studies and successful plant breeding efforts are outstanding and each on their own signify laudable success for the career of a scientist.

In addition to these extensive fundamental and applied studies, Dr. Peloquin has provided the opportunity for numerous graduate and undergraduate students to learn about the facts and excitement of science. He has trained more graduate students in plant sciences than any other professor at UW-Madison. His students have earned 52 doctoral degrees and 36 masters degrees. He has also mentored 32 post doctoral scientists. Together his students and visiting scientists represent 32 countries. In addition to the teaching activities associated with his research, Stan has generously devoted his time as a classroom teacher in undergraduate and graduate courses and