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Ioss to the 1942 corn crop in the northeastern part of the United States as a result of irfostation by tho Zuropoen corn borer (Eyrausta nubilalis (bono) ; was the hiches: on record in this country. Weather condétions in general were so fatcrable for cora in 19L2, however, that much of the ciamage mes not apparent and a considerable portion of the total loss ias traceable to the effect of moderate populeticns of the insect in vest acraagis of corn in the eastern part of the Comn Belt. Tre estimated anount cf demase in 1942 in 30 counties, comprising most of the heevily populated sections in the iniostid area bius recently infested counties and critieel counties in waich continuitt of enmel deta is desirable, involving a corn productico vilued at aproczimatele mi,75,000,000, was slightly over 27,000,000. This estimate is biliuved to include at least 90 peroent of the total ios3 caused by une corn borer during the 1942 season.

The iglid estimatea were made by the samo mocedure usod in the preparetion of similer estimatas in previous years, es follows:
 borer per plant, in corn fon grain, cerning smet corns and markit swoet corn, respoctively, were applied to populations of the insoct found in each county survjued in tho vali of Igha to obeain parcentages of loss in tie types of com ropresented. (2) Valuas of the corn crop in cach courti, were cstimated, ad the mores lose caused by tho borer was cuilousted by applying to them the estimated per゙centages of loss. To cotair thuse vaiuos, date on corn production and curront manist prioes were taken from the loth Agricuiturnl Consus (1940), from reports of the Bureau of Agracuiturel Econcmics and the Agricultural larkoting Admiristration of the U. S. Departmert cf Agrioulture, and fron various Statu ard city organizations thich Eenerously supplica informition. The lglt2 quotations used for corn harvastca for grain rere preliminary. In the case of swout corn, ar effort was made to evaluate the crop or the basis of the proportion used for
market and cannine purposes in the various counties surveyed within named-States. (3) The county data were combined to show the money loss of corn for grain and of swet corn, for each Statc and for the surveyed arca as a whole.

In Table l are nresentud the data on the estimatod value of the corn crop and the losses caused by the European corn borer in 1942 within the countics surveyed in each and all of the 18 States. Thesc demage estimatus were prepared on the basis of $10,815,767$ acres of corn harvestod for grain, with on estimated crop value of $\$ 458,924,211$, and 229,966 acres of sweet corn, with on estimeted crop value of $\$ 18,963,042$. The combined acreage of grain ard sweet corn was 11,045,733, and the estimated crop value of both tovaled $4477,887,253$. The estimated total loss caused by the European corn borer to the corn crop in the area survevod in 1942 was rit 029,076 . Of this amount, 89.3 percent, or $\$ 15,211,895$, occurred in corn harvested ior grain, and 10.7 percont, or $61,817,181$, in sweet corn. About 90 percent of the total loss in grain corn occurred in the three States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinojs.



