

**Frederick Livestock**

Monday, June 30, 1986

Butcher Cows Good Run, Steady to \$.50 Lower. Good 37.50-39.75; Standard & Utility 33.00-37.00; Canners 30.00-33.00; Shelly 31.00-Down. Bulls: Good 44.00-46.25; Medium 39.00-43.00.

BUTCHER HOGS: 1.50 higher. Tops 59.00. 220-250 lbs. 57.00-59.00; 260-280 lbs. 54.00-56.00.

SOWS: 500-790 lbs. 42.00-43.75; 300-450 lbs. 36.00-42.00.

VEAL CALVES: Heavy calves \$2 lower, light calves steady.

Good 55.00-60.00; Standard 53.00-55.00; Stocky & Thin 48.00-52.00; Light Calves 44.00-53.00; Weak & Rough 43.00-Down.

CALVES RETURNING TO FARM: Bulls \$3 Lower, Heifers \$8 Higher.

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS: 70-85 lbs. 50.00-55.00; 90-120 lbs. 55.00-71.00.

HOLSTEIN BULLS: 85-95 lbs. 60.00-69.00; 100-115 lbs. 70.00-85.00.

LAMBS: Good & Choice 62.00-67.00; Medium 55.00-61.00.

STOCK CATTLE: \$2 Lower. Steers Good 51.00-53.50; Medium 47.00-50.00; Heifers Choice 47.00-52.50; Good 42.00-46.00; Medium 36.00-41.00; Bulls Good 42.00-44.00; Medium 38.00-41.00.

SPRINGING HEIFERS: Two 735.00.

PIGS & SHOATS: Strong Demand, Steady Prices.

BY THE HEAD: 40-60 lbs. 37.00-43.00; 20-35 lbs. 25.00-36.00.

BY THE LB.: Light Boars To 47.00.

**Scout Now To Prevent Corn Borer Losses**

PHILADELPHIA — According to some university researchers, the European corn borer is about as unpredictable as the weather. "We can predict problems from a number of insect pests, including rootworms and wireworms, and we are working on methods to predict outbreaks of cutworms, armyworms and a number of others. Unfortunately, we just don't have a system to accurately determine what kind of corn borer problem we'll have from year to year," says Dr. Armon Keaster, entomologist from the University of Missouri, Columbia.

Other entomologists like Dr. Don Kuhlman, University of Illinois, and Dr. Dennis Calvin, Pennsylvania State University, agree. "Just about the best thing you can do is evaluate the winter and the effect it had on the population of overwintered larvae," says Dr. Calvin. "Even then there are so many other factors that must be taken into consideration, it's difficult to come up with an accurate prediction of first generation pressure."

**Weather Factors**  
Factors that can reduce the potential for a problem include severe winter weather which may reduce overwintering larvae populations; heavy spring rains; and wind which kills moths during

flights. On the other hand, mild winters and dry spring conditions favor increased populations. Also, reduced tillage operations have more potential risk than operations where corn stubble, in which the larvae overwinter, is plowed under.

Dr. Kuhlman says that regardless of what predictions are made in the spring, the best insurance against potential losses is scouting to determine if an insecticide treatment is needed. "Farmers should scout fields for both first generation and second generation corn borer, and shouldn't take any shortcuts."

Farmers should begin scouting when corn is 12 to 24 inches high. Notice if there are moths in grassy areas close to fields. Corn that is planted early should be monitored closely from mid-June to early July for signs of whorl-feeding by first generation corn borer larvae. Check a minimum of four locations in each field with 25 plants in each location. If 35 to 50 percent of the plants show "shot holes" or live larvae, farmers should plan an insecticide treatment.

Dr. Keaster notes that farmers can figure a five percent yield loss for each corn borer they find per plant. When there are enough larvae to cause a three to five

percent loss, it is time to treat.

**The Second Generation**  
"Equally as important as scouting for first generation corn borer is scouting for second generation corn borer," says Dr. Kuhlman. "Just because a farmer had either a low infestation of first generation borers or he treated for first generation, this doesn't mean he won't have problems with second generation corn borer."

Dr. Kuhlman feels that not enough attention has been focused on the damage caused by second generation corn borer. "Yield losses from first and second generation are primarily physiological, resulting in reduced ear size. Losses from first generation borers are estimated at 4½ to 5½ percent per worm per plant; losses from second generation borers are estimated at 4½ percent per worm per plant."

To scout for second generation corn borers, farmers should check fields from mid-July to mid-August for egg masses or newly hatched larvae of the second brood. Check for egg masses when a moth flight is underway. Examine a minimum

of 25 plants selected at random throughout the entire field. Count the egg masses found on each plant.

Check for eggs on the two or three leaves immediately above or below the developing ear. Also check for larvae. Second brood eggs usually hatch within three to seven days. Each time you scout, add the number of egg masses which you count to those found in previous scoutings. According to Dr. Kuhlman, treatment thresholds for the second generation occur when about 50 percent of plants show egg masses or live larvae or when egg masses exceed one for every two plants.

"Because peak egg laying generally occurs over a period of two to four weeks, it will be necessary to re-sample fields if egg masses are not present on half of the plants during the initial survey."

Products currently on the market for European corn borer control include Furadan 15G, Dyfonate 20G, Lorsban 15G, PennCap-M, diazinon 14G, Dipel 10G, Pounce and Ambush.

	Hisex White	Hisex Brown
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Growing depletion	3.5%	3.0%
Final body weight	3.79 lbs	4.95 lbs



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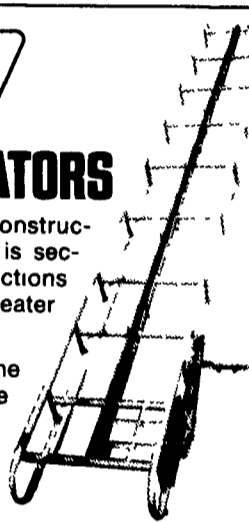
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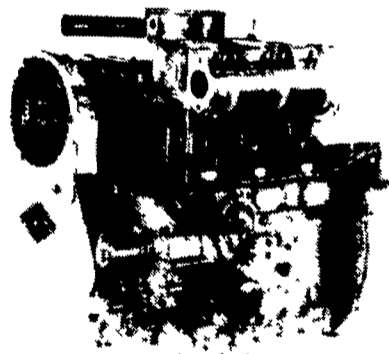


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