

chance to emerge in the spring. This is especially true in sweet corn patches in towns and villages. Heavy infestations have also been found on many of the farms where large quantities of unshell-

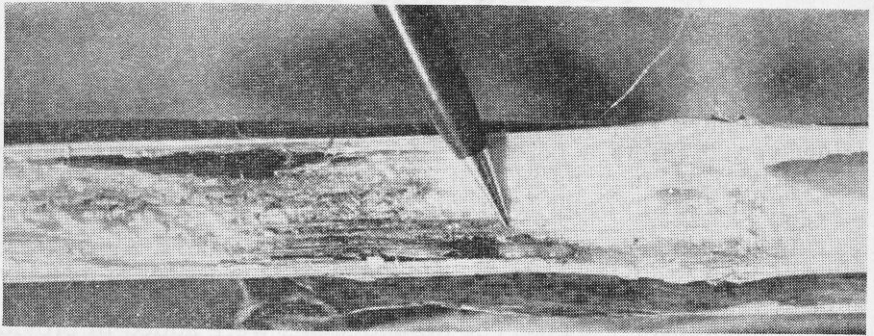


Fig. 2. Pencil points to the portion of the stalk where a borer larva is hibernating.

ed corn have been stored in cribs and the moths allowed to escape to the fields nearby. In general, it has been found that corn planted at the usual corn planting time is not damaged as severely by the borer as either the early or late planted corn. More evidence is needed on this question.

Some hybrids show a definite tolerance to rots and other diseases which gain entrance into the corn plant through the borer tunnels. Other essential characters are sturdy stalks and lack of brittleness or tendency to break towards harvest time.

Corn borer control with chemicals has not been tried extensively in North Dakota, as most farmers have not experienced unduly heavy infestations. Most farmers thus far have been able to produce a good yield by the use of approved farm practices.

Circular No. 22, a recent publication of regional scope entitled, "1951 Recommendations for Insecticidal Control of the European Corn Borer" is available from all county extension agents.

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS

Seed production of Austrian winter peas, an annual legume used in the southern states for soil improvement purposes, is an important seed growing enterprise in North Dakota, particularly in the northeastern counties. A September 7, 1950 release from the Office of the Agricultural Statistician, B. A. E., U. S. D. A., estimates the 1950 production at three million pounds of clean seed, and an average yield of 1200 pounds per acre on a total acreage of 2500 acres. Although the acreage is small its production is important. The principal market for the seed is in the southern states.

The Irrigation Experiment Station at Williston has been raising Austrian winter peas for several years using them as a green manure crop. Under irrigation they have usually been plowed under about the last week of July in a normal season. Seed yields under irrigation were obtained in 1942 (19.7 bushels per acre) and in 1945 (28.0 bushels per acre). (H.L.W.)