

plied at about 300 pounds pressure, using 3 nozzles per row and delivering about 100 gallons of spray per acre. The home gardener may prefer to scratch out the worms and destroy them.

In the Bradenton area 5 percent chlordane applied as a dust in the row has given good cutworm control. Wet weather does not affect its killing power.

**Wireworms.**—If these pests are present after the seed germinates, wilted plants will be seen in the field. No control is known after the crop is planted.

**Lesser Cornstalk Borer.**—This insect's presence also appears in the form of wilted plants. Early treatments with DDT or chlordane have reduced damage.

**Budworms.**—The presence of budworms is first noted as egg masses or feeding of young worms on the leaves of the corn. After feeding upon the leaves the worms migrate into the buds, where they remain until they mature and go into the soil to pupate. The first budworm treatment should be applied when feeding signs appear on the leaves. Later applications will be necessary at intervals, depending upon the severity of the infestation and weather conditions. A spray containing 1 quart of 25 percent DDT emulsion or 2 pounds of 50 percent wettable DDT powder per 100 gallons of water is recommended for budworm control. A good spreader-sticker should be added to the spray for best results.

A power sprayer utilizing three nozzles per row to apply 75 to 125 gallons of spray per acre at about 300 pounds pressure will give efficient coverage. As the plants become larger the amount of spray should be increased from 75 to 125 total gallons per acre. One nozzle should direct the spray into the buds from above and the other two nozzles should be directed from each side of the plants into the upper leaves. Spray applications at 10-day to two-week intervals usually are sufficient for good control. However, under heavy budworm attacks it is necessary to spray once each week. If high-clearance sprayers are used it is advisable to spray until the corn reaches the tasseling stage. Sprayers with limited clearance should be used as long as possible, making a thorough cleanup treatment just before the crop becomes too tall to use the sprayer.

If budworm treatments are necessary after the corn is too high for ground equipment, an airplane may be used to apply 35 pounds of 5 percent toxaphene or 5 percent DDT dust per acre;