

Corn diseases in the United States and their control

Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service : for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off. - Fungicide use in the United States

Description: -

- Gossner, Johannes Evangelist, 1773-1858.

Juvenile fiction

Fiction

Childrens Crusade, 1212

Fiction - Historical

Fiction

Fiction / Historical

Historical - General

Historical fiction

Europe -- History, Military -- 1648-1789.

Military art and science -- History.

Corn -- Diseases and pests -- United StatesCorn diseases in the United States and their control

- Agriculture handbook (United States. Dept. of Agriculture) -- no. 199

Agriculture handbook ; no. 199Corn diseases in the United States and their control

Notes: Prepared in cooperation with Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station

This edition was published in 1978



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Tags: #Ecology #and #Control #of #Diseases #of #Sorghum, #Corn, #and #Cotton #in #a #Semi

Virus Diseases of Sweet Corn

Yet clearly, this technology does have the potential to be safely and beneficially applied, improving food production, environmental quality, and agricultural diversity in the process. This will be visible to the community.

Get the Facts: Sugar

The fungus spreads until it covers the whole leaf and then grows down twigs, covering them with a gray felt.

1970 Corn Disease Shook the Stockmarket

While plant-disease epidemics had occurred in the United States before and were a regular fact of life in agriculture, scientists discovered something new about crop diseases in 1970; something they did not know before this particular corn blight occurred.

Corn Diseases in the United States and Their Control

Plant Pathol Microbiol 9: 442. Spots are generally darker in color than early leafspot and commonly show no yellow halo. Corn is also processed for human consumption and other industrial uses.

USDA ERS

Recent research has demonstrated an 83% reduction of gray mold in treated harvests. For some reason, the Funk Brothers Seed Company of Bloomington, Illinois, had noticed as early as 1968 that the popular corn hybrids were becoming increasingly vulnerable to insects and some milder Midwestern strains of blight, and had switched the company's seed production operations back to an older kind of hybrid.

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