

Crop Losses Due To Insect Pests Core

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[PDF] Crop Losses due to insect pests: Global and Indian

In rice, which is grown in relatively warm tropical environments, the same population dynamic has the opposite impact; warming there should reduce insect population growth rates and thus partly...

Increase in crop losses to insect pests in a warming

Among crops, the total global potential loss due to pests varied from about 50% in wheat to more than 80% in cotton production. The responses are estimated as losses of 26–29% for soybean, wheat and cotton, and 31, 37 and 40% for maize, rice and potatoes, respectively.

Crop losses to pests | The Journal of Agricultural Science

Insects are responsible for two major kinds of damage to growing crops. First is direct injury done to the plant by the feeding insect, which eats leaves or burrows in stems, fruit, or roots. There are hundreds of pest species of this type, both in larvae and adults, among orthopterans, homopterans, heteropterans, coleopterans, lepidopterans, and dipterans.

Insect – Damage to growing crops | Britannica

But new research is showing that climate change is expected to accelerate rates of crop loss due to the activity of another group of hungry creatures — insects. In a paper published Aug. 31 in the journal Science , a team led by scientists at the University of Washington reports that insect activity in today's temperate, crop-growing regions will rise along with temperatures.

Climate Change Projected to Boost Insect Activity and Crop

Krishnaiah K (1980) Methodology for assessing crop losses due to pests of vegetable. In: Proceedings of workshop on Assessment of crop losses due to pests and diseases. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, 19-30 Sept 1977, p 240-248 Google Scholar

Insect Pests and Crop Losses | SpringerLink

Plant diseases and pests are frequent causes for crop losses – losses in quantity or in quality of harvests – irrespective of the agrosystems, whether in small-scale, diverse, single-cycle,...

The global burden of pathogens and pests on food crops

Insects will be at the heart of worldwide crop losses as the climate warms up, predicts a US study. Scientists estimate the pests will be eating 10-25% more wheat, rice and maize across the globe...

Pests to eat more crops in warmer world | BBC News

total losses due to pests in maize were estimated at 57 percentage, with insect pests being more important than diseases (Grisley, 1997). In Zimbabwe, grain damage of 92 percentage in stored maize was reported due to insect pests. Treatment with malathion reduced the damage by only 10 percentage (Mutiro et al., 1992). In Namibia, up to 30 percentage losses

INSECT DAMAGE – Food and Agriculture Organization

Crop losses in African countries due to insect pests are estimated at 49% of the expected total crop yield each year, according to the Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International. But some...

Africa's most notorious insects – the bugs that hit

Crop loss estimates due to insect damage are an important tool in integrated pest management (IPM). These estimates are also used by government agencies to better decide where to allocate research funding, and to determine the relative importance of these organisms in relation to agriculture and the environment.

Crop losses and the economic impact of insect pests on

Crop losses in pigeonpea due to insects Crop loss assessment is viewed as a prerequisite for pest management and suitable techniques have been evolved for the estimation of losses caused by various pests on several crops (Chiarappa 1971; Pinstrup-Anderson et al. 1976). In India there are scattered reports that refer to crop loss assessments on

CROP LOSSES DUE TO INSECT PESTS – GARD@CRISAT

Productivity of crops grown for human consumption is at risk due to the incidence of pests, especially weeds, pathogens and animal pests. Crop losses due to these harmful organisms can be substantial and may be prevented, or reduced, by crop protection measures. An overview is given on different types of crop losses as well as on various methods of pest control developed during the last century.

[PDF] Crop losses to pests | Semantic Scholar

The crop is attacked by a number of insect pests that cause losses up to 20 % (Dhaliwal et al. 2004). The insect pests responsible for higher losses in sugarcane yield are shoot borer, top borer,...

Crop losses due to insect pests in Indian agriculture – An

crop losses may be assessed by comparing the costs of control options with the potential income from the crop losses prevented due to pest control. Often, it is not economically justifiable to reduce high loss rates at low crop productivity, as the absolute yield gain from pest control is only low. In contrast, in high

Crop losses to pests – Cambridge University Press

The US, the world's largest maize producer, could see an almost 40 percent increase in insect-induced maize losses under current climate warming trajectories, a reduction of more than 20 million...

Growing insect threat to UK crops – Losses could double

Crop losses due to arthropods, diseases, and weeds across the world have increased from about 34.9% in 1965 to about 42.1% in the late 1990s and the trend is very alarming. There is thus a great need to find efficient and sustainable pest management strategies.

Crop Losses – an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

Crop losses, or more specifically yield losses, occur because the physiology of the growing crop is negatively affected by pests in a dynamic way over time as crop both grows (i.e., increases in biomass) and develops (i.e., passes through the different stages of its physiological development).