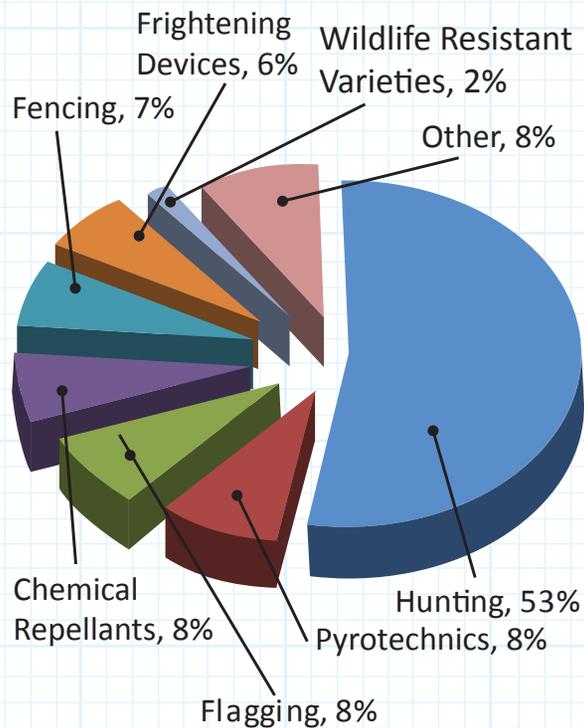


Of those operators that reported, hunting was the most prevalent method of preventing wildlife damage followed by pyrotechnics and flagging.

Methods Used to Prevent Wildlife Damage



Reliability and Survey Procedures: A random sample of 1,200 North Carolina soybean, cotton, peanut, corn and wheat producers were surveyed to provide data for these estimates. Survey procedures ensured that all those who grew soybeans, cotton, peanuts, corn or wheat, regardless of size, had a chance to be included in the survey. Operators were contacted during December 2009 by mail and telephone interview. Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. The sample size was based on a required level of precision of 5%. Non-sampling error was minimized through rigid quality control in the data collection process and a careful review of reported data for consistency and reasonableness. The percentage of farms reporting damage by wildlife species should not be used to derive dollar loss by species.

This report was made possible through a cooperative effort between the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the North Carolina Soybean Producers Association, the North Carolina Small Grain Growers Association, the North Carolina Peanut Growers Association, the North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center, and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

Wildlife Damage to Field Crops North Carolina 2009



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service
 North Carolina Field Office
 Herb Vanderberry, Director



North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
 Steve Troxler, Commissioner

Wildlife Damage to North Carolina Selected Field Crops Estimated at \$29 Million

North Carolina soybean, cotton, peanut, corn and wheat producers reported crop losses from wildlife of \$29.4 million during 2009.

Soybean losses from wildlife were valued at \$19 million by 81 percent of soybean growers. Corn producers reported a loss of \$5.6 million-64% of corn farms reported damage. Thirty-nine percent of those that grew wheat reported loss due to wildlife totaling \$2.5 million. Seventy-eight percent of peanut producers reported losses due to wildlife, valued at \$1.3 million. For cotton, 37 percent of growers reported losses due to wildlife, valued at \$1 million. These losses include destruction of or damage to crops in the field caused by wildlife.

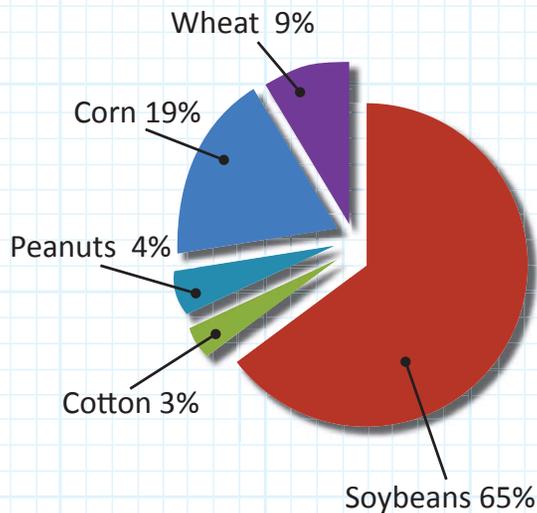
Total Dollar Loss due to Wildlife	
Crop	Million dollars
Soybeans	\$19.0
Corn	\$5.6
Wheat	\$2.5
Peanuts	\$1.3
Cotton	\$1.0
Total	\$29.4

Major wildlife species causing damage and the percentage of farms reporting damage is also highlighted in the table below. Individuals were allowed to report more than one species, if applicable.

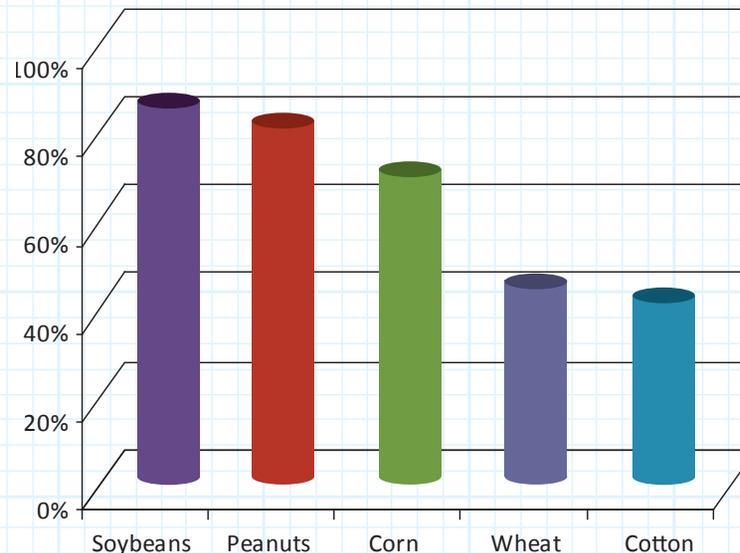
Percent of Farms Reporting Wildlife Damage to Select Crops									
Soybeans		Corn		Wheat		Peanuts		Cotton	
Species	Percent of Farms Reporting Damage	Species	Percent of Farms Reporting Damage	Species	Percent of Farms Reporting Damage	Species	Percent of Farms Reporting Damage	Species	Percent of Farms Reporting Damage
Deer	92%	Deer	60%	Deer	60%	Deer	75%	Deer	92%
Geese	3%	Bear	23%	Geese	8%	Bear	20%	Other*	8%
Ground Hogs	2%	Wild Hogs	7%	Birds, unknown	6%	Other*	6%		
Bear	1%	Beavers	3%	Bear	4%				
Other*	3%	Raccoons	2%	Turkeys	4%				
		Other*	5%	Other*	18%				

*Other includes Bear, Beavers, Coyotes, Crows, Fox, Geese, Ground Hogs, Wild Hogs, Rabbits, Rats Raccoons, Squirrels, Swans, Turkeys, Unknown birds, Unknown animals.

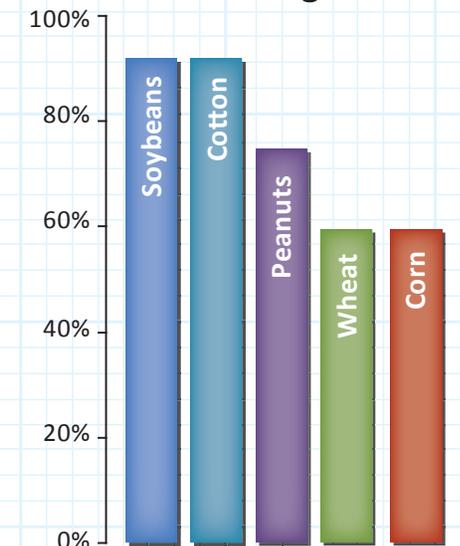
Percent of Total Dollar Loss Due to Wildlife by Crop



Percent of Farms Reporting Wildlife Damage by Crop



Percent of Farms Reporting Deer Damage*



*From farms reporting any wildlife damage