

A State to

Conservation

The Tama News-Herald, Tama, Ia., Thurs., Sept. 28, 1983

Union Grove Lake, Area Farm Land Can Be Saved With Soil Conservation

by Ferd Kvidera
Farm Editor

Union Grove Lake, south of Hadbrook, had its beginning in the Depression of the 1930s. The CCC Civilian Conservation Corps, had been formed and so was put to work building a lake on the overgrown of Deer Creek in Spring Creek Township.

The men were recruited from all over Iowa, and they worked at home, and were brought to the job every morning at 8 o'clock and worked until 4.

The dirt for the dam was brought from the creek banks. Horse drawn scoops or oops drawn with small tractors, and then was put in hand-laid.

As Doc Osborne, retired adrook veterinarian, says, they were a rough bunch, but they could work. Those days a man didn't have much of a choice — he either worked and earned good money to feed his family, or he starved.

Osborne reminisced about a time on the west side of a lake which was a dairy farm before construction and subsequent filling wiped it out. The farmhouse had a ring in the basement, and a farmer kept his milk in at spring water until delivery, and the milk stayed very cold at any time of the year.

The corn crib from that time was moved to the opposite side of the lake and re-used into a house, where it still is in use today, owned by Joe Schaefer.

The Lake Park and Holding Corporation, Inc., took over the lake for a number of years, and then the Iowa State Conservation Commission purchased the lake and the sum \$10,000.

The corporation's only income was a royalty of one cent a cubic yard of timber taken from a quarry on the property. The Marietta Corporation subsequently purchased some land to the north of the lake to continue quarrying activity, and then they closed that down, and sold 115 acres of that land to the Lake Park Corporation.

During the month of August this year, the farmland in this tract was terraced, using parallel narrow base terraces, to protect the fairly steep slopes and prevent silt from flowing into the lake from their own property. Otis Hillmer of Dyarsid did the terrace work.

There has been concern about the lake filling with silt for a number of years. Several years ago the lake was drained in an attempt to clean it out, but after several jetties were built along the north side, a bulldozer was burned in the mud, so after it was drained the project was dropped and the lake refilled.

John Nicholson, district soil conservationist, whose grandfather was one of the CCC boys who built the lake, estimates that 50 tons per acre of silt washes into the lake each year from the watershed, and that it will take a half million dollars of cost share money to slow this down to 10 tons or less per acre.

If the siltation continues at the present pace, the lake will become a marsh in less than 30 years. Three years ago the EPA had a clean lakes program, so asked the Conservation Commission to establish a priority list of the 107 most important public lakes in Iowa. Union Grove came to the top of the priority list and has remained there.

As a result of this, a feasibility study was made of the problems of the lake and possible solutions to the problems. The EPA provided \$100,000 of the money, the Conservation Commission provided \$22,000, and the Lake Park and Holding Corporation provided \$13,000.

The feasibility study has been completed, with the proposals that the watershed land be protected so that silt will not flow into the lake, and after this is done, a dredge will be brought in to pump the silt out of the lake into the abandoned quarries on the north side.

Since it costs from \$5,000 to \$20,000 per surface acre of water to construct a new lake, it is more economical to remove existing lakes, and

the Conservation Commission feels that the entire job can be done for \$1 million, but they're not bringing in the dredge until the watershed land is protected by structures and practices to reduce siltation.

After the lake was drained several years ago, a few of the farmers in the watershed realized that it was their soil in the bottom of the lake, and so got right to work terracing their land. The majority of the farmers, though, have done nothing to stop erosion.

To try to convince them, the Lake Park and Holding Corporation hired Frank Schaller of Ames to come into the area and talk to the farmers. Schaller is a retired Extension agronomist who worked in the Four Mile Creek project, and is a man who loves the soil. He began work in the Union Grove Lake watershed in June, contacting each farmer individually, telling him what could be done and why it was worth the cost to the farmer.

He has accomplished by his "eyeball to eyeball" presentations what group meetings failed to do, and has changed the attitude of "somebody else should be doing something about this erosion" to "what can I do to help?"

A large number of farmers are now interested in handling their land in a conservation method, and are interested in working with their neighbors where the problem crosses fences.

Schaller and the directors of the Lake Park Corporation feel that they are approaching their goal of at least 85 percent cooperation so that they can be assured of the lake being dredged.

The directors do not plan on just sitting back once the lake is renovated. They already have a master plan for building a golf course on either the land which they have just terraced, or possibly on reclaimed land which will be made available by the silt which will be pumped out of the lake.

They have a very optimistic view of the future for the Union Grove neighborhood in looking for a clean lake and recreational area.

As Paul Klinefelter says, "Taking a negative attitude is for the birds, not for the fish."

Lincoln area farmers should be looking for Robin, Gabe, and Al this fall, as contacts will be made by letter concerning their mapping intentions.

According to John Nicholson, District Conservationist with SCS, farmers are encouraged to welcome the soil scientists onto their farms. He said the value of an up-to-date soil survey will be invaluable for many reasons.

This project is being jointly funded by Tama County, the State of Iowa, and the Federal Government. Cooperative agencies involved include the Soil Conservation Service, the Cooperative Extension Service, Iowa State University and the Iowa Department of Soil Conservation.

Tama County is the 92nd in the state to begin its modern soil survey, and is part of a 40-year-old modern soil survey.

"Timber Management Field Day"
Planned Oct. 6 At Hickory Hills

A Timber Management Field Day will be held at Hickory Hills Park, north of Dyarsid, on Thursday, Oct. 6, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., hosted by the Black Hawk County Conservation Board and the Extension Office.

The program will begin at the group shelter on the park's west side. The morning program will cover properties, processing and uses of native timber, sawing, drying, selecting and finishing.

There will be a catered lunch for \$3 per person, and the afternoon program will deal with forestry, chain saw



GARY HILLMER AND ROBIN WISNER

Soil Survey Underway In Tama County

Tama County kicked off its four-year soil survey at the Toledo Park on Thursday, Sept. 15, during a "First Acre" ceremony.

State and federal soil conservationists joined city and county officials in the commemorative ceremony, marking a major update of the outdated soil survey published in 1950.

The brief ceremony marked the first acre to be included in the Tama County soil survey. The soil survey team, under the direction of Robin Wisner, will map all 460,800 acres of Tama County.

The soil surveyors will now walk across all the land in the county, observing its characteristics and patterns on the land. The information will be recorded on aerial photographs. Copies of each photograph will be available in the county Soil Conservation Office.

When the fieldwork is completed, the soil maps will be published and distributed to county residents.

The work will be completed by three soil scientists, Robin Wisner, Gary Hillmer and Al Younk. All are employees of the USDA-Soil Conservation Service, and will be located in Toledo.

Wisner said the actual field sampling and mapping will start in Lincoln Township this fall.

According to Wisner, the soil scientists will be delineating the difficult soils on aerial photographs. To help them make judgments on soil type, they will bore a 12" hole 42" deep with a hand probe and examine the soil. Every acre of land in Tama County will be examined in such a fashion over the next five years.

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Bro Family Enjoys Timbered Acres

by Ferd Kvidera
Farm Editor

When Howard Bro's oldest son said, "This is the most interesting farm in the country!" Howard decided to try to make it interesting, so he planted some trees.

The farm had nine acres of oak timber pasture on it, with an additional seven acres sloping to the southwest side, so eight years ago he ordered 2100 pine trees and with the aid of a tree planting machine, he and his sons planted the seedlings to four different types of pines.

The planting was not the greatest success as the year was awfully dry, so the pine didn't get the job done. Quite a few trees were lost that first year. Replacement trees were planted by hand the next five years, and now the stand is left to grow on its own. Bro doesn't have as many trees as he would like, but they hit a string of dry years which held down survival of the seedlings.

Howard lives about two miles southwest of Montour in Indian Village Township, and this timbered area is a very scenic place, with a view for miles, so Bro's sons camped out here many times.

Mark is a wildlife enthusiast, and enjoys photographing



HOWARD BRO

and identifying the many trees which they have taken out, have been dead elms for firewood. A happy note is that the Dutch Elm disease didn't get all of the elm trees because there are still a number of live elms in there. Howard isn't interested in selling any trees, and Mark hates to see any tree cut down.

Howard says there's not too much economic value in keeping the timber, but it's a great spot for his children, and he feels that it's good stewardship to preserve these timbered areas. He has new trees planted in his front lawn, hackberries transplanted from the forest preserve, and he says, "When you plant a tree, you can see that you've done something."

"Iowa Soil 2000" Goes Statewide

An increase of \$2.9 million in cost-sharing funds for the legislative approval for 21 new state conservation technicians make it possible to begin implementation of the Iowa Soil 2000 program on a statewide basis, according to James Guilford, director of the Iowa Department of Soil Conservation.

Under this cost-sharing program, state funds complement federal assistance offered through the Agriculture Conservation Program (ACP) and special targeting efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to combat areas of severe and critical erosion.

This money is used to reimburse landowners for 50 percent of the cost of installing permanent soil conservation practices. As a condition of receiving funds, they agree to maintain practices like terraces, grass waterways and sediment basins for a period of 20 years.

The Iowa program is administered through the state's 100 soil conservation districts. Five elected commissioners set priorities and approve project applications under state administrative rules and guidelines.

The state-funded cost-share

program has provided nearly \$50 million for conservation since its beginning in 1973, Guilford said. However, demand for assistance has always been nearly double that of funds available.

During the 10-year history of the program, nearly 36,500 landowners have applied for assistance, and 20,675 of those received cost-share assistance.

The Iowa Soil 2000 program was established in 1980 to provide educational, financial and technical assistance to landowners to reduce excessive soil erosion from all land within the state by the year 2000.

During the past year, two pilot areas — in the eastern Iowa districts of Dubuque, Jones and Winnebago and the western Iowa districts of Cass, Page and East Polk — have been initiated Iowa Soil 2000 program efforts. These pilot districts identified areas of most concern and started distributing conservation folders that outline pertinent soil conservation information, available assistance and obligations under Iowa law to tenants and landowners.

"Overall, pilot project feedback has been positive," Guilford said. "Most landowners realize that the soil conservation practices outlined in the folders would be beneficial."

Based on this positive feedback and because of assistance, Guilford said all 100 of Iowa's soil conservation districts will begin distributing conservation folders next year.

No-Till Farming Increases In Iowa

The number of acres planted by no-till methods in Iowa was up again this year, according to estimates from the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS). Acres of corn and soybeans planted with no-till methods increased by more than 20 percent even though an acreage reduction program was in effect.

The practice was used by 5,594 farmers on 414,068 acres in 1983, compared to 4,467 farmers on 344,480 acres in 1982. No-till acreage has more than quadrupled since 1980, when about 100,000 acres were planted by this method.

mental bodies, and it will be here also sometime in the future. Economics being what they are, Dick doesn't see enough voluntary conservation to get the job done.

Although he says conservation is "something close to my heart," Dick sees that Extension has the job of conservation education, the big difference in the long run will be the farm operators who take the time and interest in convincing their neighbors.

The Extension Service can conduct a meeting after meeting and not reach the majority of the people, so it will take the interested farmer to influence the majority who don't attend the meetings.

Dick Pulse Has Devoted 40 Years To Promoting Soil Conservation

by Ferd Kvidera
Farm Editor

"It's been discouraging at times," says Dick Pulse, of the 40 years which he has been watching soil erosion, with the problem getting worse instead of better.

Pulse, Tama County Extension director, first became concerned with soil conservation in the mid 1940s when he was a vocational agriculture teacher at Delhi. There was a lot of rolling land in the area and it was easy to observe erosion, so his teaching included field trips pointing out erosion and conservation.

His interest in proper soil use came to the attention of the newly formed Delaware County Soil Conservation District, so he was hired as the district conservationist. This was a job he thoroughly enjoyed, and that he helped 40 farmers develop complete farm plans on proper soil use, but after two years on the job as a vocational agriculture teacher was needed in Manchester, so he let himself get talked into teaching again.

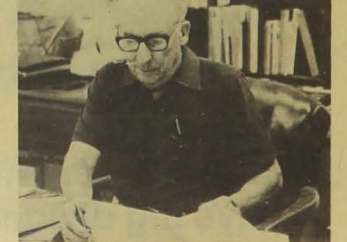
In 1949 he became a county agent in Hartsburg, and has been Extension director in Tama County for the past 10 years. During all of his years he has been expanding his soil conservation as a priority item, and has seen a lot of different things and different ideas developed to increase farmer interest and get them to adopt practices to hold their soil in place.

It hasn't been all discouraging, however, as Pulse has derived some real satisfaction working with farmers who are doing something about it, and the number of people who have worked, served on committees, hosted tours, and have helped in trying to sell conservation.

The Iowa State University Extension Service has conservation as a high priority item in both education and research and this carries right into the county priorities. Research is going on with weed control, placement of fertilizer, planting equipment, and various other aspects of no-till and minimum till planting. Dick sees that the conservation tillage approach has been the most encouraging breakthrough lately, although it's too early to tell if the majority of farmers will adopt it.

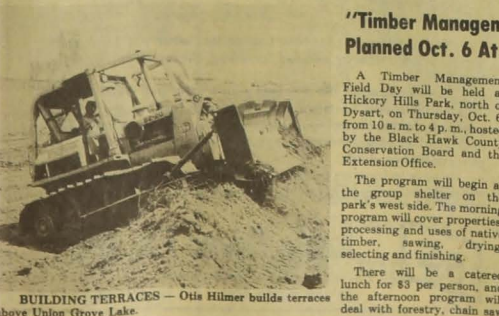
Iowa State University has its research machinery and ideas at the Farm Progress show this fall.

When Pulse thinks about all the time and money which has been expended by the Extension, ASCS and SCS in trying to convince the farmers



DICK PULSE

WORKING FOR LAKE — Doc Osborne, Frank Schaller and Paul Klinefelter are optimistic about getting enough cooperation to save Union Grove Lake.



BUILDING TERRACES — Otis Hillmer builds terraces above Union Grove Lake.

Consider '84 Tillage, Fertilization, Crop Rotation

Farmers must consider the set-aside management decisions they made this year when they start planning for 1984. While plans for another set-aside program are uncertain, tillage, fertilization and crop rotation decisions for next year still should be made soon.

Many producers planted alfalfa or some other nitrogen-fixing forage legume on their set-aside this year to

take advantage of the "free" nitrogen for their 1984 corn crop. Those who planted early and have a good legume stand can graze their land after the approved date with little or no expected nitrogen loss, according to Stephen Barnhart, Iowa State University extension agronomist. The nitrogen contribution from the 1983 growth should be about the same whether the legumes are

tilled in the fall or early spring, he says. "Winterhardy legumes carried over into 1984 will begin to fix additional nitrogen in the spring as temperatures warm," Barnhart says. However, if you decide to delay tillage next spring for a little extra nitrogen, the yield reduction from later planting may be a greater cost than the slight increase in nitrogen you gain."

Not all the nitrogen in legumes or other plowdown plant material will be immediately available to the 1984 crop, he says. The exact amount is not known but as much as 50 to 75 percent of the total plant nitrogen will likely become available throughout the first growing season. Much of the rest will become available in later years as the residue decomposes.

On crop acres that are not tilled, Barnhart says it is even less clear how much nitrogen will become available in 1984. "The no-till system may return about 10 to 25 percent less available nitrogen in 1984 compared to tilled systems," he says. Over time, however, much of the remainder will be recovered as the residues break down.

Fields planted to oats, sudangrass or legumes, or managed as unseeded set-aside in 1983 can be tilled in either the fall or spring. Delay plowing until spring or use reduced tillage on these areas, the specialist suggests, so crop residue can be left on the soil surface for winter erosion protection.

Besides tillage and fertilizer considerations, farmers should also make decisions

about their crop sequence for 1984. The 1983 set-aside program opened up many different crop rotation options, and Garren Benson, Iowa State University extension agronomist, says producers must consider a number of variables when deciding what adjustments to make in their crop rotations.

Besides considering the current farm program provisions and the possibility of another set-aside next year, farmers must take into account their typical rotation system, the herbicide history of their farmland, and the erosion potential of different fields.

Farmers' options may be more complicated than they first appear, Benson says. For example, those who planted legumes on their 1983 set-aside acres to fix nitrogen for next year's corn on that land, have, in many cases, committed themselves to planting successive soybean crops on at least some of their other land.

"Disease buildup can occur when soybeans follow soybeans in a crop sequence," Benson says. "Yields are typically about 10 percent lower and the soil erosion potential is greater than for other sequences."

In some cases, farmers might want to reconsider their original crop sequence plans, he says.

"If the legume wasn't planted until June or if the stand is poor this year, it may be better to plant corn after soybeans (40 pounds per acre nitrogen benefit) and soybeans after the 1983 set-aside acres," he says.

If a government set-aside program is approved for 1984, Benson and Barnhart agree the most logical plan for

farmers may be leaving the same land they seeded to legumes this year out of production again next year.

"If a good legume stand was achieved and a winter-hardy variety was used, the legume would protect what may be some of the more erosive land on the farm," Benson says. "Plus, farmers wouldn't have to worry about seeding costs next year, and additional nitrogen would be fixed for corn in 1985."

Since hay harvest probably would not be permitted on the set-aside acres next year, Barnhart says the legume stands should be clipped only if necessary for weed control.

"Maintaining active growth of leaf area and avoiding wind-row-like smothering should be your goal," he says.



Donald Dahms Satisfied With Terraces

by Ferd Kvidera
Farm Editor
After taking advantage of the Four Mile Creek project to build his first terraces, Donald Dahms has become a firm believer in their value.

Donald and Eleanor Dahms operate 160 acres two miles east of Lincoln in Lincoln Township and have their land close to 100 percent protected by terraces. The slopes run from seven percent to 10 percent, and all the terraces are broadbase except that the 10 percent slope is protected with two narrow base "push-up" terraces.

The first terraces were put in the fall of 1979 on a field

right south of the farmstead. The following year, terraces were put in on the other side of the farmstead, and the year after, the entire farm was completed with terrace work.

When his first ones went in, the Four Mile Creek project was in full swing, and Don remarked that there was a lot of comment in town — some good and some bad. A lot of terraces went in at that time, and Dahms notes that the terrace work continues right now, even though the project funds are no longer available and only 50 percent cost shares can be obtained.

When asked if the terraces are doing the job he expected

of them, he says that they are working fine, and that no dirt has left the farm where a terrace protects it. He has no problems working the fields, but notes that there is quite a bit of silt accumulating, especially after a three inch rain which fell in 46 minutes. The two narrow base terraces took a beating that time as the soil had not yet had time to establish itself. They didn't break, but they do have erosion on them which needs to be patched.

Dahms has noticed no change of yields since he put in the terraces, but admits that he did have visions of short yellow corn growing on top of the terraces, something which never happened. He did change the direction of his rows but has found that to be of no difficulty. "When dirt washed down and covered your fence, that was difficulty," he says.

Donald sees a lot of good coming from the Four Mile Creek project in that it gave people the opportunity to build conservation structures and see their value.

He says, "Uncle Sam should have a little praise for helping us out," and adds that without this help there wouldn't be as much conservation in practice.

He can list many ways in which the cities receive federal help and feels that the farm people deserve a little help also.

Participation In New "Slough Bill" Is Encouraging

Conservationists are encouraged after reviewing results of the first year of the "Slough Bill."

The bill, passed by the 1982 Legislature, exempted many categories of land from property tax because of their natural or environmental values. Landowners had to submit applications for the tax exemptions and guarantee protection of the natural areas.

A survey by Steve Demand of the State Commission revealed more than 16,000 acres have been signed up for tax exemption and protection.

According to Demand, prior to the Slough Bill, forest and fruit tree reservation areas were granted some property tax relief, but now those areas are totally exempted from the tax. These areas total about 150,000 acres throughout the state.

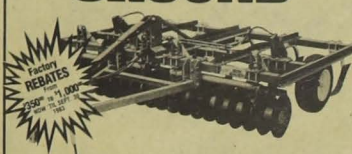
"As more people learn how this new law works, I expect the number of natural areas to grow," said Demand. "This first year was a very good year."

Landowners interested in the program should contact their local soil conservation district office, county conservation board, or an Iowa Conservation Commission wildlife biologist.

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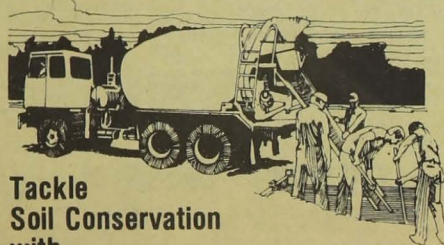
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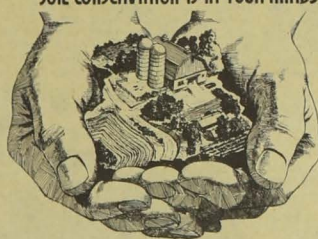
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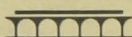


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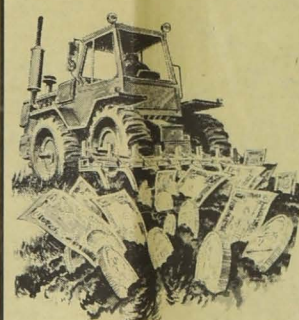
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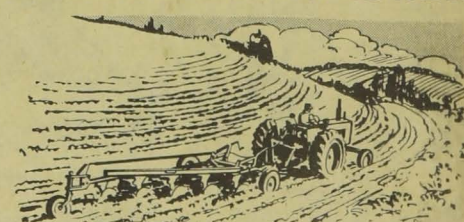
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Conservation Education Provided Through Ding Darling Program

Soil, water and wildlife conservation education will take on new emphasis this fall when the new 4-H/Ding Darling project is distributed in Iowa schools. This Iowa State University Cooperative Extension Service project includes 30 activities for teachers to use to help students understand the inter-

actions of soil, water and wildlife. The project, made possible by a major grant from the J. N. "Ding" Darling Foundation, was developed by staff from the Iowa 4-H and youth programs office at ISU. It was tested by Iowa teachers and naturalists last winter. There are 10 activities each

for soils, water and wildlife. They include some of Darling's cartoons, computer programs that use knowledge learned in other activities, and introductory films and tapes. Each module features background material for the teacher, a list of materials for the activity, procedures for leading it, ideas for follow-up with the class and further references. Most activities can be done with simple, readily available materials and conducted in the classroom or on the school grounds.

A section called "For Kids Only" is designed to help especially interested students explore the subject further. It also allows teachers to further individualize their instruction. The 4-H/Ding Darling Project is aimed at youth in grades 5 through 8," says Jerry Parsons, state leader for 4-H and youth programs. "Although we expect some modules to be used at other levels as well, we are offering these through 4-H school enrichment programs. Providing these high quality materials for teachers allows us to extend the expertise and resources of ISU to students in schools."

Stephanie Wald, 4-H program assistant and principal writer for the project, says many agencies have helped develop the project. "Heartland Area Education Agency has provided funding and personnel to help develop the computer programs and film strips. The Soil Conservation Service will help distribute the materials through its "VIPS" program," she says. In addition, the 4-H/Ding Darling Project has been presented at workshops for teachers sponsored by the Iowa Conservation Education

Council and the Iowa Department of Public Instruction. "We're excited by the cooperative efforts of so many agencies," Wald says. "Like conservation itself, it takes all of us working together to succeed."

Jim Pease, assistant state leader for 4-H and youth programs and director of the project, says materials can be ordered for \$25 from county extension offices.

While intended primarily for teachers, he thinks naturalists and other youth agencies will find the materials useful as well. Individuals or organizations unable to obtain a set of the materials through their county extension office may contact Jim Pease at 33 Curtis Hall, ISU, Ames, Iowa, 50011.

Plan Now For Spring Tree Planting

Farm owners and operators who are thinking about planting some trees on their property now is the best time to start planning.

Paul Wray, Iowa State University extension forester, says early fall is an ideal time to make landscaping plans, build fences, and do the initial site preparation for spring tree planting. Fall also may be the best time to order trees from nurseries or tree suppliers.

Landowners should consider a number of details to ensure that their spring planting will be successful. First, Wray says, pick a tree species that is best suited to the planting site.

Just like any other crop, trees have definite soil, moisture and light requirements for best growth," Wray says. "So you should always note the soil type and present ground cover of the site, and then try to match a tree to the site."

Second, he says landowners should think about the care and maintenance required for the planting project. Because many planting activities are larger than can be adequately cared for, he says people should consider how much time and money can be spent on tree planting and how large the planting site is before they decide to plant.

Third, Wray says the method of planting should be determined beforehand. Hand-planting can be done where a small number of trees (2,000 to 3,000) is planted or where planting is done on steep slopes. Otherwise, he says, it may be easier to plant by machine.

Finally, Wray says trees and other supplies and chemicals should be ordered early. Because of an increased demand for trees during the past few years, landowners should place their orders in time to make sure they can obtain the desired species and size of planting stock. After considering these details, Wray says landowners

should prepare the site and spray for weeds. He says these two steps are essential for successful tree planting.

Lack of adequate site preparation and weed control causes more tree planting failures than anything else," he says. "Landowners will want to give careful attention to these things to make sure their trees survive."

In places where trees will have intense competition from weeds and other vegetation, site preparation can be done by several methods. For small-scale plantings, Wray says hand scalping can be done on the planting site in strips or in circles, three to four feet in diameter. For larger plantings, he says fall plowing in strips or applying Roundup in strips may be more appropriate.

"Vegetation between the rows of trees is usually left undisturbed for erosion control," he says. "If there is permanent vegetation between rows, some type of permanent grass should be established to control erosion and unwanted weed growth."

Site preparation may not be necessary on soils without sod or weed growth. On these sites, weed control can be accomplished by hoeing or shallow cultivating. Pre-emergent herbicides such as simazine, Goal, Surflan and Kerb can be used.

"Simazine can be applied in the fall or spring, either before or after tree planting," Wray says. "The other herbicides should be applied in the early spring, right after tree planting."

Stewardship Duty For truly, the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, but the responsibility for its stewardship is vested in man.

C. W. Gee

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Rains Thwart PIK Benefit For Pheasants

by Fred Kvidera
Farm Editor

The Payment-In-Kind farm program came at the wrong time for the pheasant population, according to Bob Kurt, wildlife biologist of the Iowa Conservation Commission. The fact that habitat available for nesting was fine, but the heavy rains in late May and all of June practically eliminated any survival of the pheasant chicks.

The Conservation Commission conducts an annual August survey in which their personnel drive 30 mile long routes to count birds. There are at least one of these routes in every county, and there are two routes in Tama County, one in the north end and one in the south end, which Kurt says that we're still in the second week of August. The mornings picked are ones with a heavy dew so that the hen and her chicks will be out on the roadways. Also counted are rabbits, doves and Hungarian partridge.

The pheasant count this year runs the same or somewhat lower than last year, when the area experienced the same wet weather during nesting time. Even a single chick eight weeks old cannot survive a heavy downpour, so although the PIK program allowed plenty of nesting cover, the survival of the chicks was low.

Bob reports that farmers have told him of seeing hens with little chicks late in the summer, so many of the hens have successfully re-nested since the late June rains. It is the nature of the hen pheasant to try to produce a brood, so she will continue to nest, so the problem with the clutch size goes down as the year progresses. Whereas she may lay 15 eggs the first time she nests, the last clutch may be only two or three eggs.

On the positive side, the rabbit population looks good. Kurt says that apparently, nested earlier this year and better rains, there are quite a few Hungarian partridge scattered around the county, and the quail have made a very good recovery from the heavy winterkill of 1981-82. Quail nest a month later than pheasants, so missed the heavy rains and were able to take advantage of PIK acres.

Favorable habitat is the key to plentiful wildlife populations. Kurt says that the farm programs of the 1960s, when fields were set aside for several years at a time, were ideal for pheasants and other wildlife. Real production occurs the second and third years that a field remains unused because the birds come back there to nest, and the lower end of the food chain, namely insects and small animals, begin to thrive. Young pheasants eat insects exclusively, and predators eat mice instead of the chicks.

Studies conducted in Guthrie County have shown that grass back terraces don't lend themselves very well to pheasant production in that they are narrow lanes easily worked by predators, and the pheasant prefers a flat area for nesting, rather than steep back slopes of a terrace. Bob says that there are fewer and fewer nesting areas for pheasants as fence lines are torn out, and even the narrow fence lines by themselves

don't lend much toward bird production because of their availability to predators.

The "Slough Bill" which was recently passed by the Iowa Legislature has helped a bit in the effort to save more habitat for Iowa wildlife, but Kurt says that we're still losing ground in Tama County as more marginal areas are cleared of brush and trees for cropland. PIK has delayed most of this trend for a year, but he sees it being resumed again next year. A property owner can presently put a maximum of two acres into a wildlife area and have it freed from all property taxes, but Kurt says that he wishes it were a 10 acre maximum, because two acres doesn't always cover a patch of brush or a brushy creek running through a farm.

The Slough Bill also provided for a timber area, minimum two acres, no maximum, to be property tax free if it contains a minimum of 200 trees per acre and is not grazed by livestock. Since this law came into effect, 1,000 acres have been added to the timber reserves in Tama County. So far, the law is being utilized to protect and manage present timber stands in the county, with few new timber

stands being planted. If person is interested in starting a timber stand, she/he can tell the assessor that fact, and that land will be taken off the tax rolls right away. The rules call for minimum of two acres, a lease 200 trees per acre, a must be planted within 10 years. A 12 foot by 12 foot spacing will use 300 trees per acre, and jumps to 700 trees per acre with the spacing of eight feet. Native trees by Tama County are the oak, hickory, ash, and walnut.

When asked if the "Chickadee Checkoff" would mean any funds for Tama County, Kurt replied that it will eventually, but right now the funds are being funneled in purchasing land inhabited by endangered species. As an example, a bald eagle nest was sighted in northeast Iowa, attempts will be made to purchase that land. The checkoff is to provide habitat for non-game species, but an wildlife habitat helps many species of wildlife.

As far as an increase in the pheasant population, Kurt says we'll see none, and probably see a decline, until we once again have some kind of farm program, which will do the same fields for several years at a time.

Family Farm Alive In Iowa

The family farm in Iowa is alive. Nearly five percent of the state's farms have remained in the same families for more than 100 years.

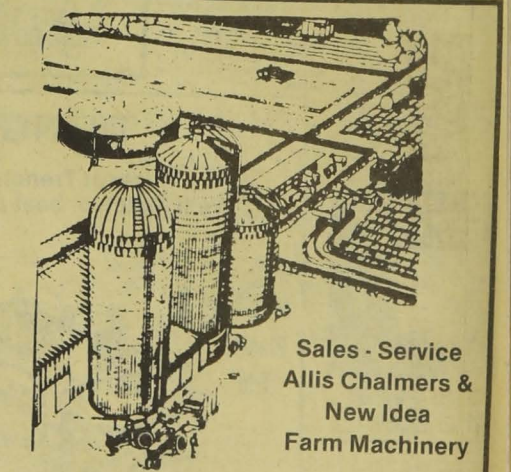
A great change in agriculture has taken place since those farms were purchased. Some were originally cut out of prairie grasses with walking plows pulled by oxen, horses and mules. Later, giant steam engines crawled across the fields. Soon tractors with metal wheels pulling 2-bottom plows were used to turn the soil. Now giant tractors with air conditioning and 2-way radios till the soil and plant the crop in a single pass.

Farms are also larger today. Many 80 acre farms used to be adequately provide a living for their owners. Then size started creeping up to 120 the world that this farm has acres, then 160 acres. Today, some farmers are farming 1,500 to 2,000 acres.

Nearly 7,400 Iowa farms have been designated as Century Farms. The proud owners of those farms receive a certificate and metal sign to tell neighbors and the rest of the world that this farm has been owned by the same family for more than 100 years.

But some things do not change. A sense of neighborliness still exists. If one neighbor needs it, many hands turn out to help. Neighbors still share equipment and work. Farmers still put in 18-hour days during planting and harvesting seasons. They still work around the clock, checking and helping their livestock during farrowing, calving and lambing. Farmers still sell their crops for whatever the market is paying. They are still cheered by the report that markets are up.

Nearly 7,400 Iowa farms have been designated as Century Farms. The proud owners of those farms receive a certificate and metal sign to tell neighbors and the rest of the world that this farm has been owned by the same family for more than 100 years.



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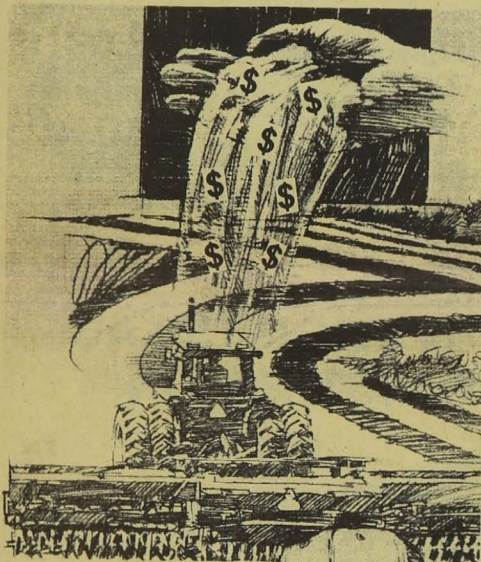
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Soil Commissioners Comment



DAN BRUENE

One of the few good things that inflation and higher costs have brought us, is an increase in soil conservation. More and more farmers are realizing that it costs less and is more profitable to farm the conservation way.

You hear more farmers talking about how little tillage they can use to get the crop in, rather than how much fall plowing they did this year. Hopefully it won't be long, or maybe the time is already here, that the farming community will look upon the farmer that plows, the same way that they looked upon a no-till farmer a few years ago.

If a farmer doesn't think it is profitable to save all the soil he can now, then just wait until he tries to grow good crops on subsoil.



RICH HAVRAN

1983 will start my first year as a District Soil Commissioner, but concern for proper soil management practices started years earlier with rows of contour beans.

One thing we as farmers should have learned is that we can't lose soil at that rate without some type of conservation planning.

Let's make this the year that we do something about soil losses. We have the chance to do it now voluntarily, if not I personally see in the future (my generation) some type of mandatory control. Is this what the American farmer wants? I truly hope not.

The SCS office will be more than glad to help you with a farm plan and get you started on some ground practices so some future member of your family will

have the same opportunity to farm that you so cherish.



HARRY SCURRE

The time has come in Iowa for the people of Iowa to be more concerned about the loss of prime farmland.

It has been estimated that prime farmland in Iowa is being taken out of production at the rate of one county every 11 years.

The cornbelt states have 81 million acres of prime farmland by far the most acres of productive prime land in the U.S.

On the national level, of the three million acres of rural land that was taken out of production, about one million of this was prime farmland. In the U.S., 800,000 acres of our best farmland has become housing tracts, highways, airports, industrial sites, parking lots, etc. Nearly 200,000 acres are covered by water for manmade lakes and water storage for other uses.

What do we have for potential soil to be converted to row crop production? Most of the ground that could be brought into production is already in pasture, timber or wildlife habitat, etc.



FERD KVIDERA

When the word "conservation" is mentioned, the typical reaction is, "How much is it going to cost me?" or "How much inconvenience will it cause?"

When this negative reaction can be turned around so that people will realize that a short term investment will pay off handsomely in the long run, total conservation will become a reality.

The only problem is that I feel this realization will take 99 years or empty grainaries,

whichever comes first.

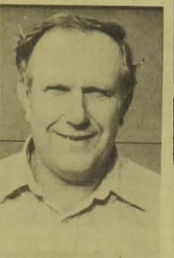
One conservation practice which pays off in high percentage figures is the establishment of a good evergreen windbreak, and although it won't start paying off immediately in monetary terms, it will add beauty to your home and farmstead from the beginning.

A row of honeysuckle will provide wind protection in five to 10 years, depending on the size of the tree planted and the variety, as some grow faster than others.

Once the trees reach a height of 10 feet, their benefits will increase for as long as you live behind their protection. Your yard or farmstead will have less snow, the wind chill factor will be practically zero, and your heating units will be reduced.

Each spring you will be blessed with songbirds to accompany the birds which overwinter in your grove. Pheasants and rabbits will also make good use of your grove if there are any survivors of these species in your neighborhood.

You'll always have the beauty that comes from the symmetry of evergreen trees.



FRANKLIN BRO

In driving around this past year, I was very disappointed to see so much erosion after the big rains we had.

Granted, in most cases the moldboard plow was not used

(which I'm sure does help), but it just seems that many farmers who do the minimum till or no-till, forget about contouring, strip cropping or all the other good conservation practices. Combining minimum tillage with other practices just makes them that more effective.

1983 was not a year when Mother Nature treated us well. We had rains that came in large amounts over a short period of time. Soil loss was as high as 50 tons per acre in 1982. We can only stand a three to four ton loss.

There are many ways we can protect ourselves against some of this erosion but many just aren't using them. I know some farmers say it's hard to plant on the contour with a 12 row planter, but we must ask ourselves, "Is it worth it?"

I also think it's time we really take time to do a better job of conservation, or Uncle Sam will make it compulsory.

We owe it to our children and grandchildren to put every bit of knowledge we have to work.

The good part of it is, we will prosper in the long run by doing it!

I urge everyone concerned to stop in at the SCS office, and see about a conservation plan for their farm.



ROBERT FONTINEL

We must save our precious topsoil for future generations. Each and every one of us must do what we can in our own way to help achieve this goal.

All of our efforts today will show great benefits tomorrow.



DAUN RUDIS

Rudis Joins Staff At Conservation Service

Daun Rudis has just joined the Soil Conservation Service staff in Toledo.

Daun grew up on a dairy farm in Wisconsin and last December graduated from the University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point.

Daun will be working as a soil conservationist assisting landowners with conservation planning and practice application.

In 1700 it took 19 people working in the soil to produce food for 20 so one could go to town. In 1865, eight people produced enough for 10 so two could leave the farm. Now 1 1/2 to two can produce enough for 10. Therefore the city is a product of the agriculture machines.

"If we can afford to spend billions of dollars developing the resources of foreign countries, surely we can afford to spend a few million dollars in conserving the resources of our own."

Senator Richard B. Russell

Participation In Natural Land Tax Exemption Is Favorable

Owners of more than 160,000 acres of natural lands in Iowa will qualify for property tax exemptions under a new law enacted this year, according to Steve Dermand, county conservation specialist for the Iowa Conservation Commission.

The State Property Tax Natural Resource Exemptions and Assessments Act, commonly called the "slough bill," became law in July 1982, and was implemented for the first time this year. The act provides property tax exemptions for lands qualifying as wetlands, recreational lakes, forest cover

forest and fruit tree reservations, rivers and stream banks, wildlife habitat, native prairie, and open prairie.

A survey has been sent out to assess the first year's results of the new program.

While the 160,000-acre figure is an estimate derived after receiving survey responses from about half of Iowa's counties, Dermand believes final participation totals will be favorable.

"We view the first year's results as an outstanding success in terms of the protection of Iowa's natural lands from further development and possible destruction," he says. "After all, many of these properties

The Tama News-Herald, Tama, Ia., Thurs., Sept. 29, 1983 11

are in themselves endangered may qualify. Those who want representatives of Iowa's to apply should contact their natural history.

Dermand says landowner interested in participating in this program should be aware of the application deadline application forms and an dates for the particular explanation of program exemptions for which they requirements.

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High Participation In Switchgrass Cost-Share Program

Iowa landowners have responded favorably this year in requesting assistance through the switchgrass cost-share program, according to Larry Wilson, director of the Iowa Conservation Commission (ICC).

During the application period, which ended in April, the ICC received more than 175 applications for cost-share assistance. Of these, 133 were approved, bringing more than 2,000 acres of Iowa land under the program provisions and using the entire budget the commission had to spend for cost-sharing.

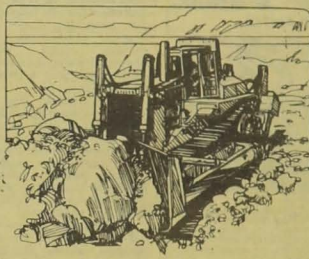
Switchgrass is a warm-season grass that provides excellent cattle forage during the hot summer months as well as an excellent wildlife habitat. Wilson says the switchgrass program is a demonstration designed to establish wildlife habitat that is economical to farmers.

"Under the program plan, the commission agrees to pay up to half the cost of establishing switchgrass on the applicant's land," he says. "The applicant then agrees to engage in practices to promote good wildlife conservation on the land for five years."

Farris says the commission will spend \$100,000 again next year to continue the switchgrass program in selected Iowa counties. The application period will be from Oct. 1 to April 1, 1984. Thirty-six counties are eligible to receive cost-share funds, including Tama and Marshall counties.

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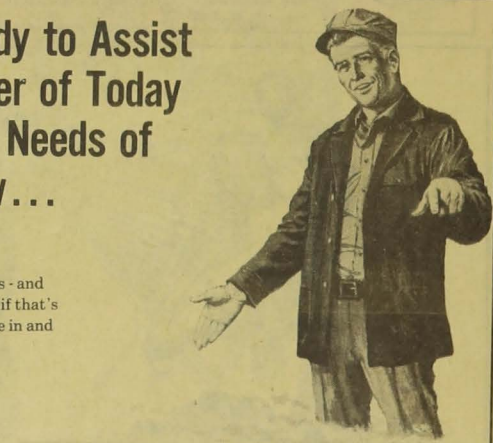
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Conservation Tillage One Solution To Soil Erosion

Conservation tillage may not be pretty—but it's one of the most attractive solutions to the problem of soil erosion on cropland.

Presently, the erosion rates on one out of three cropland acres are high enough to threaten long-term productivity. To help reduce this serious soil loss, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, universities and industry are constantly seeking new ways to help farmers develop and apply affordable conservation practices. Of these, conservation tillage has developed into the fastest growing farming system in history.

Through conservation tillage, farmers can greatly reduce the number of times they need to work the land. They can reduce or even eliminate plowing, disking, harrowing and cultivating to control weeds. In conservation tillage systems, weeds and insects can be controlled by herbicides and insecticides. As a result, the new crop is planted directly in the residue of the previous crop. That residue, unsightly as it may look, protects the soil from

wind and water erosion and acts as a mulch to retain moisture.

There are various conservation tillage systems—till-plant, ridge planting, and no-till, to name a few. They all share a common aim to save soil, fuel and labor. Of all the conservation tillage systems, no-till disturbs the land the least and leaves the most residue on the soil surface.

In 1972, fewer than 30 million acres of U.S. cropland were under conservation tillage. During 1982, that figure topped 100 million acres—or about one-fourth of all cropland.

On most soils in the United States, conservation tillage is by far the most cost-effective approach to reducing soil erosion. On one Missouri soil, for example, conventional tillage, which leaves the field clean and bare, results in average annual erosion of more than 40 tons of soil per acre. By switching to no-till, the most effective conservation tillage system for his land, the farmer could reduce erosion loss to 12 tons per acre at a cost of 67 cents per acre

less than conventional tillage. USDA's Soil Conservation Service estimates that in 1983 some 13 million acres will be planted to no-till, up from 3.3 million in 1972. By the year 2010, USDA estimates more than half of all cropland planted will be under no-till, and 95 percent will be in some form of conservation tillage.

Until recently, a major deterrent to conservation tillage has been its appearance. A "trashy-looking" field was, to many, a sign of a poor farmer. But today, the residue-littered field is fast becoming the mark of an intelligent farm manager. In fact, many now say conservation tillage may well be the most significant agricultural change since the introduction of hybrid corn.

Grassed Waterways Still Important Conservation Tools

Although many crop producers consider grassed waterways a thing of the past, they still are an excellent conservation practice. Siltation and herbicide damage have caused many waterways to fail, but these problems can be solved with good management.

Stewart Melvin, Iowa State University extension agricultural engineer, says even though conservation tillage is being used on more acres of Iowa farmland, waterways are still one of the best techniques for preventing major rill erosion. "Excessive rill erosion occurs where unchanneled water runs across unprotected land surfaces," Melvin says.

Even no-tilled land is subject to erosion by a concentrated flow of water, he said. And good grassed waterways can provide a stable channel for runoff water without causing erosion, sediment buildup or flooding in a field.

Good waterways must be properly constructed and maintained. Soil Conservation Service technicians can help design a waterway that is of the proper shape, width, depth and alignment for a field.

After design work is done, Melvin says trees and brush should be cleared from the waterway site. Where subsoil is unproductive, topsoil should be removed and stockpiled for spreading after the waterway has been shaped. In very wet areas, subsurface drains should be laid on both sides of the waterway.

As soon as possible after the waterway has been shaped, the producer should establish a quick initial ground cover and a permanent

"Consider the seeding as a forage or pasture establishment when you request fertilizer rate recommendations. In the absence of a soil test, apply about 60 pounds per acre each of nitrogen, phosphate and potash."

There is no one best seeding choice for grassed waterways. Barnhart says smooth bromegrass is a good all-purpose grass, but reed canarygrass may be better suited for long periods. Kentucky bluegrass is a good choice, but it may require more careful management at first because it establishes more slowly than other grasses. Tall fescue forms a weak sod, but it can be used in waterways if seeded at high rates.

"Whatever kind of grass you decide to use in your waterways, don't skimp on seed," he says. "A thick initial stand is what you want to develop."

Spring or late-summer seedings have the best chance of success. The seed can be drilled or broadcast, but should be seeded one-fourth to three-fourths inch deep.

"Don't disk in grass seed," he says. "Roll or harrow it in to achieve the shallow seed-forming grass on it." Stephen Barnhart, Iowa State University Extension agronomist, says good soil fertility in the waterway seedbed is important for rapid stand establishment.

Fertilizer should be applied on the basis of soil test recommendations, Barnhart says. coverage and good seed-to-soil contact you want."

Early stands can be protected from erosion by a light covering of straw or other mulch. Or, producers can sow a companion crop of oats into waterways during the establishment year.

Once established, waterways still require maintenance, Melvin says. Two problems that have kept many farmers from maintaining their grassed waterways are sediment deposits and herbicide damage. With careful management and the use of some additional conservation practices, Melvin said these problems can be solved.

"Conservation tillage, strip cropping and using terraces along with grassed waterways will reduce soil losses on the land being drained and protect the waterways from sediment buildup," Melvin says. "And effective shut-off valves and no-drip nozzles on sprayer equipment will prevent accidental herbicide application to the waterways."

Herbicide selection also is important to consider when planning to spray around waterways. Because long-lived, highly water soluble grass herbicides are hazardous to use around grassed waterways, Melvin says producers should try to use chemicals with low water solubility in the watershed above waterways.

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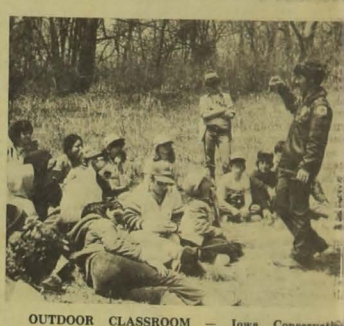


COMBINED SYSTEM — The best approach to reducing cropland erosion combines conservation tillage systems with other needed practices. In Iowa, for example, this farmer

plants no-till corn on the contour on land that has been terraced.



UNUSUALLY BUT USEFUL — The "trash" littered field of a conservation tillage system may seem unsightly to some, but the crop residue protects the land from erosion and retains moisture for the next crop.



OUTDOOR CLASSROOM — Iowa Conservation Commission employee Daryl Batterson talks to Tama County fifth graders during the annual outdoor classroom held each May at Otter Creek Park, north of Toledo. Among other things, Batterson pointed out to the students that various wild plants are edible. All fifth graders in Tama County schools attend the outdoor classroom.

Wind Erosion Control Incentives Available

Action was taken last spring by the Iowa General Assembly to modify the state's Wind Erosion Control Incentive Program (WECIP). Funds from the road use tax fund will continue to support the program at a level of \$250,000 annually, according to James Gulliford, director of the Iowa Department of Soil Conservation.

Funds are used to help landowners and tenants install and maintain control practices like conservation tillage, field windbreaks and grass strips to reduce wind erosion along designated segments of roads and highways where such erosion interferes with highway maintenance on the safe operation of vehicles.

All 100 of Iowa's soil conservation districts are eligible to participate in this program. For lands to qualify, they must meet the following criteria:

— Have excessive loss of soil due to wind erosion;

— Be adjacent to road segments that have been identified as having problems related to wind erosion; and

— Generate interest from among landowners to participate in the program.

Soil conservation district commissioners work with the county engineer and district highway engineer to identify and set priorities for road segments each year where wind-blown sediment is a maintenance or safety hazard.

Qualifying farmers and landowners are then eligible to sign up for available incentives. Those include a one-time payment of \$30 per acre in return for a five-year contract to leave surface residues at prescribed levels after planting. Also, incentives of \$1,000 per acre for field windbreaks and \$500 per acre for permanent grass strips are available.

This year, incentive payments may be made only on acres that are within one-eighth mile of the designated road segment. Those who receive incentives for either field windbreaks or grass strips must sign 20-year maintenance agreements to maintain the practices.

The Iowa Department of Soil Conservation coordinates administration of the program with the Iowa Department of Transportation and the Iowa Conservation Commission, according to Gulliford. For the conservation tillage incentive, and protection.

landowners also agree not to disturb their fields after harvest.

The remaining crop residues also reduce snow removal on roadways and offer added wildlife habitat.



SELLING SOIL CONSERVATION — Frank Schaller, retired agronomy professor from Iowa State University in Ames, has been hired by the Lake Park and Holding Corporation to talk to farmers in the Union Grove Lake area, south of Gladbrook, about soil conservation. Conservation must be practiced or the lake could be lost.

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BOB WIESE AND RANDY BEICHEL

Gladbrook Farmers Try Ridge Planting

Two Gladbrook farmers, Bob Wiese and Randy Beichley, are excited about their new ridge planting system. Indeed they should be, for their corn and soybean crops look very good and seem to be the talk of the area. Many farmers throughout the growing season have stopped to see the fields, and seem amazed that the system really works.

What exactly are they doing? They're planting row crops on ridges with their Hinkler planter, and they're doing it without any prior tillage. The ridges were built last season with their Hinkler cultivator and this spring

they went 100 percent ridge plant. Nitrogen, starter fertilizer, herbicide, and insecticide are all put on with the planter in one single trip. No tillage is done ahead of planting.

Better erosion control is one reason Bob and Randy made the switch. According to Bob, "There's no way I can terrace all of my ground. Sure it would be nice but that's wishful thinking. Economically, it just isn't feasible. I feel this type of tillage system offers another alternative."

Randy also feels good about the erosion control with their system. Very little crop residue is actually buried and this is the reason erosion control is enhanced. Farming on the contour with this system is also highly recommended by Beichley.

With this system, Bob feels that weeds are no more of a problem than conventional systems. In fact, he feels he has 50 percent less problems with "buttonweeds" because the weed seeds can't germinate when you don't disturb the soil. And volunteer corn is a thing of the past.

On sod ground they use atrazine and liquid nitrogen. On corn ground they band spray Dual and broadcast 2,4-D and Banvel in spike stage. Bob estimates that total herbicide cost is only \$9.50/acre on corn ground and roughly \$12.00/acre on sod ground.

Although both Randy and Bob feel that penetration is excellent with their planter, they are considering switching to lead press wheels to aid in covering the seed in sod. And they feel that emergence is better now than with conventional tillage.

Other advantages of ridge planting, according to these area farmers, include:

- Large tractors are no longer necessary.

- It only takes 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of diesel fuel per acre to get the crop in the ground and cultivate.

Perhaps the real measure of their success with this tillage system will come at harvest time. Bob and Randy expect good things this fall, and since they do no fall tillage, Bob said with a smile, he won't have to spin his wheels chisel plowing this year, but will instead take his wife on a Caribbean cruise to celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary.

Oddity

A vegetable oddity was found recently in the basement at the home of Earl De Jong of Montezuma. It was a potato which grew in the open air of the basement, some unusually long roots. One of the roots is approximately 8 feet long. Another potato had roots only two or three feet long but several small potatoes were growing along the root. — The Montezuma Republican.



GRADING OF THE Otter Creek Park and County Lake road is moving along well. Steger-Heiderschelt Construction, Dubuque, expects to have the culvert work and the road graded to a 40 ft. width (compared to present 28 ft. width) by the middle of September. A rock contractor will then lay a special strengthening fabric before laying the 24 ft. wide rock roadway. The rock will then be coated with chloride to help control dust and give more stability to the road, according to county engineer Robert Gumbert. Barring a lengthy rainy spell, the road is expected to reopen to traffic by mid-October. Meanwhile, the detour to the County Park and Lake is one mile east, two miles north, west one mile and then south to the park entrance.

Nicholson: "About one third of the job done."

How does Iowa compare with other states in soil conservation? And how does Tama county rank statewide in soil conservation? We asked those questions of John Nicholson, Tama county soil conservationist.

"Let me first say that Iowa has more soil erosion than any other state in the nation," Nicholson replied.

"Statewide, about a third of the soil conservation job is done," he added.

He went on to say that Iowa leads the nation in soil conservation with the strongest program, and the most dollars spent. And Tama county ranks in the top ten percent statewide.

In addition to Federal funds available to farmers through ASCS, the state has appropriated funds for soil conservation. And the Tama County Board of Supervisors have channeled additional funds through the county ASCS program to encourage grassways, terraces and the like.

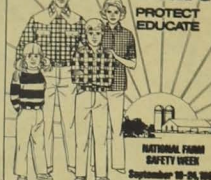
tillage programs of some sort. And those employing no-till methods have grown from less than ten in 1980 to over one hundred in 1983.

"As top soil is reduced the amount of investment to raise a crop must be increased," Nicholson said.

"If all farmers would adopt no-till farming on the contour, soil erosion problems would be reduced by at least forty percent overnight," Nicholson stated. "and those are the most economical methods of achieving soil conservation. Not a cure-all, but an excellent tool."

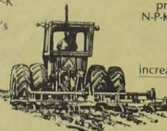
One Soviet farm worker produces 33,000 pounds of food crops per year. The U.S. farmer produces 375,000 pounds each year.

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Gary & Joanne Welton with bulldozer



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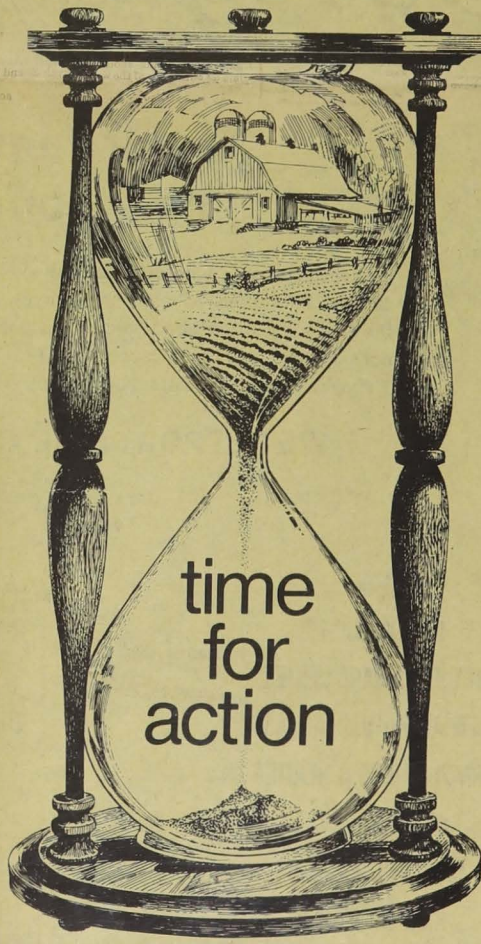
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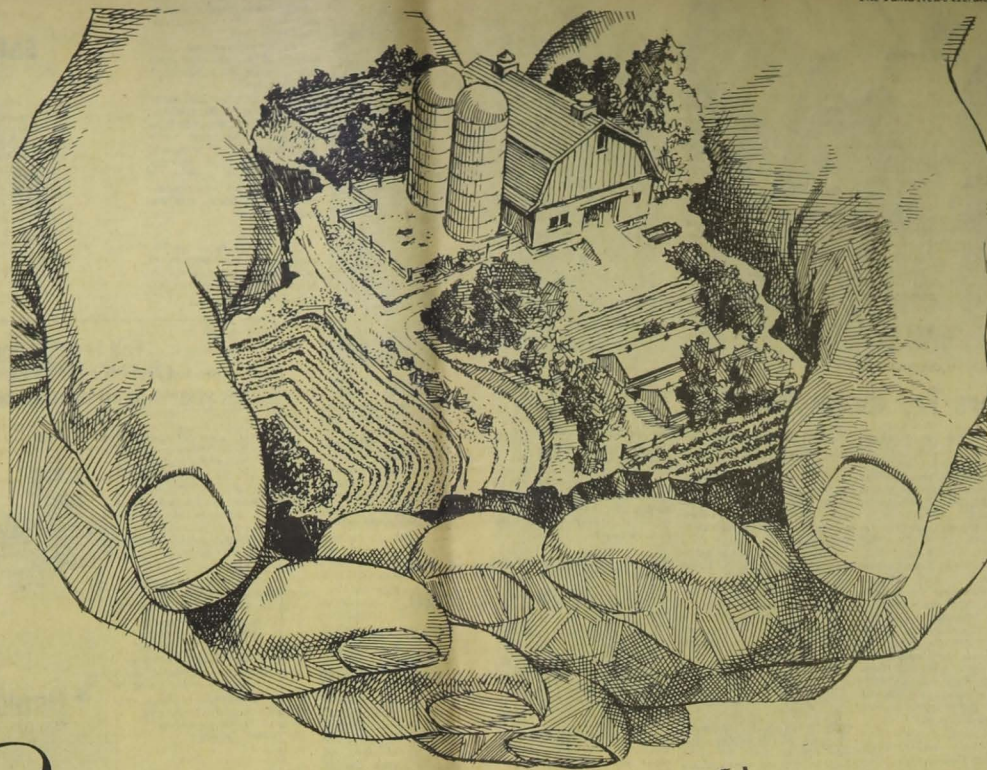
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SOIL CONSERVATION



Congratulations

To our Tama County farmers on their conservation practices

Iowa leads the nation in soil conservation — and Tama County ranks in the top ten counties in Iowa. Iowa was the first state to provide financial assistance for soil conservation and Tama County also provides funds. There are 1,400,000 lineal feet of terracing in the county,

6,000 acres of grass waterways and other soil conservation practices are rapidly being adopted. But we still have a long way to go. So we urge you, our farm friends, to keep up the good work.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOIL IS IN YOUR HANDS.

WE SUPPORT SOIL CONSERVATION IN TAMA COUNTY

COUNTY AUDITOR Alvin Ohrt — WEED COMMISSIONER Howard Clough
TAMA COUNTY CONSERVATION BOARD: Harley Jewell, Richard Hoskey, Richard Beecher, Charles Pleff, Ed Hix Jr., Robert Etzel

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