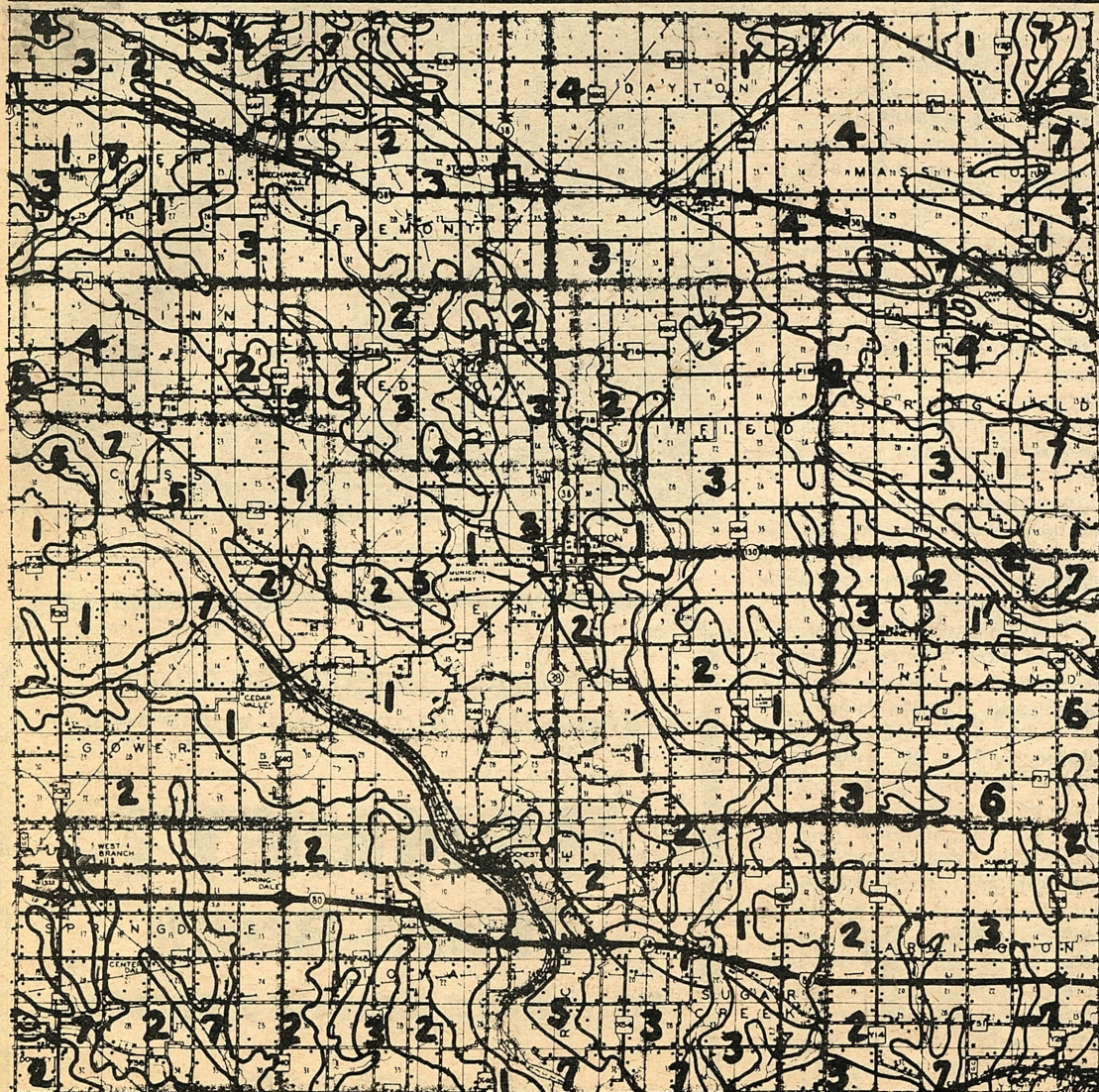


The Annual Report of the Cedar County

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT



CRITICAL EROSION MAP

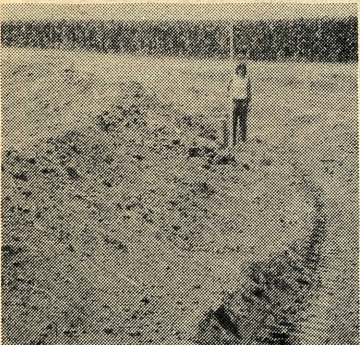
CEDAR COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

This map identifies critical soil erosion areas for Cedar County.

Soil losses can be controlled with proper resource management systems. Many different conservation practices can be considered for incorporation into resource management systems.

Please match the 7 different groups of alternatives on the alternative sheet with the 7 different areas on this map. This will tell you what type of conservation system could be used to adequately protect your farm from soil erosion.

The alternatives listed are not the only ones that can be used in your area. For more information contact the Cedar County Soil Conservation District Office at Tipton, or phone 886-6214.



NEW TYPE TERRACES

This is a new type of tile outlet terrace which is being built in many counties throughout Iowa. These terraces are of a new design where both the front and back slopes are steep and are permanently seeded down. This allows the terrace intakes to be placed in the terrace channel at the toe of the upstream slope, so it is not necessary to farm around the intake.

These terraces require less earth moving than other types of terraces and thus reduces the cost of construction. Tile outlet terraces have been a popular method of controlling soil erosion in Cedar county. However, high costs of earth moving have slowed down construction. These narrow-based terraces will allow terraces to be built at a reasonable cost.

CONSERVATION ALTERNATIVES

Match this sheet with the critical erosion map. Which system will you use to control erosion?

Fayette Downs Soil Association

Average soil loss: 22.8 tons/ac/yr.

Expected life of topsoil: 35 years

Alternatives:

A. Continuous corn - Zero-till, 6000 + lbs. residue

B. Contour Stripcrop, C-C-O-M-M rotation

C. Grassed Backslope Terraces, continuous corn, 4000-6000 lbs. residue.

D. Grassed Backslope Terraces, or C-C-SB Zero-till

E. Permanent Seeding

2. Tama-Downs Soil Association

Average soil loss: 11.1 tons/ac/yr.

Expected life of topsoil: 86 years

Alternatives:

A. Contour continuous corn, 3000-4000 lbs. residue

B. Tile Outlet Terraces, continuous corn, 2-3000 lbs. residue

C. Tile Outlet Terraces, C-C-SB 3-4000 lbs. residue

D. Contour, C-SB, Zero-till

3. Tama-Muscatine Soil Association

Average soil loss: 11.2 tons/ac/yr.

Expected life of topsoil: 100 years

Alternatives:

A. Contour C-C-SB, 3-4000 lbs. residue

B. Continuous corn, 4-6000 lbs. residue

C. C-SB Zero-till

D. Tile Outlet Terraces, C-SB 1500 lbs. residue

4. Dinsdale-Klinger Association

Average soil loss: 9.9 tons/ac/yr.

Expected life of topsoil: 97 years

Alternatives:

A. Contour C-C-SB, 2-3000 lbs. residue

B. Tile Outlet Terraces, C-C-SB 1500 lbs. residue

C. Continuous corn, 3-4000 lbs. residue

5. Chelsea-Lamont-Fayette Soil Association

Average soil loss: 7.6 tons/ac/yr.

Alternatives:

A. Contour Stripcrop, C-C-O-M-M Rotation

B. Continuous corn, Zero-till

C. Contour continuous corn, 4-6000 lbs. residue

D. Permanent seeding

6. Atterberry-Muscatine-Tama Variant

Average soil loss: 5.9 tons/ac/yr.

Expected life of topsoil: 337 years

Alternatives:

A. C-SB 2-3000 lbs. residue

B. Contour C-SB 1500 lbs. residue

C. Tile Outlet Terraces - C-SB, 1500 lbs. residue

7. Colo-Sawmill-Loamy Soil Association

This association is found in waterways and river bottoms.

No soil losses or life expectancies have been figured.

20 ton/ac/yr. is approximately the same as 1/8 inch/ac/yr.

lbs. residue = pounds of old crop residue present after planting.

2000 lbs. is approximately the same as 55% ground coverage.

Soil conservation more important than yields

Bill Davidson Jr. says, "I don't think we can continue to talk about getting the highest yields. We have to worry about soil loss." Bill has done quite a bit of no-till in the last 2 years and plans to use no-till practices on at least half of his corn ground by 1981.

What land is tilled is chiseled once, disced once and planted. If Bill runs into a weed problem he uses herbicides and tries to stay away from cultivation if possible.

Bill farms 675 acres southwest of Stanwood. He has from 580 to 590 acres in corn, 60 acres of permanent pasture and the balance in hay.

While Bill feels that yield consciousness is a luxury Iowa farmers can no longer afford, he has had good yields with his no-till and minimum-till practices.

In the last 2 years he has also built terraces which control water run-off from 80 acres of cropland.

Bill has been on the Cedar County Conservation board for 8 years, and last summer participated in 2 board sponsored tours of conservation tillage and no-till plots. Members of the board also met with farm implement dealers last year to explain to them what equipment the farmer needs, and doesn't need, to practice conservation tillage.

He has seen a big improvement just in the last year in farming practices throughout the county. He describes soil-saving as a "show and tell thing." He has seen many curious farmers walk into his minimum-till and no-till fields in the last 2 years. Bill describes the trash that is left on the fields as "a million little dams" which hold the water, runoff, and protect from wind erosion.

Bill sees the oil shortage as "the best thing that ever happened to soil conservation. Farmers can't afford to make all those trips over the field" and thus are being forced to take a look at minimum and no-till practices.

Bill says he has matured enough in the last few years to

realize that farming is no longer a "way of life" but a business. He said, "The land is mine in the sense that I own it. But I can't do with it what I want to. I use it and hopefully leave it in at least as good condition as I found it." Bill believes there is land right here in Cedar county that has no more than 25 years of topsoil left. While it is possible to farm sub-soil, Bill says it will be a costly project.

Bill sees soil and water as our most critical resources in the next 20 years and, as much as he dislikes government control, he is convinced that if the farmer does not take the responsibility for soil conservation, someone will step in and do it for him.

Bill is pleased with Governor Ray's affirmative answer to the Iowa Soil 2000 Master Plan during his recent Condition of the State message. Ray recognized Iowa's soil as its most valuable asset and commented, "if we want to export more grain overseas, we have to stop exporting Iowa soil to the Gulf of Mexico." Ray's specific funding recommendations included \$804,000 for the acceleration of soil conservation planning assistance; \$104,000 to employ 5 persons to coordinate increased land-user assistance programs, and an increase of over \$2 million dollars in the amount currently being allocated to soil conservation districts, bringing the new cost-share total to \$6,096,000.

If the Governor's recommendations are approved, commissioners will have more cost-share funds to work with and the option of using some of the funds for extending the construction season by compensating farmers for crop losses resulting from delayed planting or crop destruction, and for per-acre payment incentives for conservation tillage.

Bill raises about 1,000 head of hogs, farrow to finish, and feeds out 250 heifer calves each year. His wife, Ila, raises a few sheep for black wool which she prizes highly for her spinning and weaving. She also sells some of the wool to other craftsmen.



Bill Davidson

Expenditures of Funds Provided by the State of Iowa

1978-79 Fiscal Year

	Allocation	\$1320.00
IM Budget		
Commissioners' Expenses.....	\$306.75	
Office Supplies.....	115.23	
Prizes for Contest.....	67.57	
Office Expense.....	472.56	
Total.....	\$962.11	
Released	357.89	
IIM Budget	Allocation	\$11,315.00
Salary - Clerk.....	\$9398.00	
State Retirement (IPERS).....	493.46	
Federal Retirement (FICA)	572.43	
Health Insurance.....	457.44	
Life Insurance.....	66.00	
Disability Insurance.....	61.12	
Equipment.....	63.50	
Total.....	\$11,111.95	
Released	203.05	
IIIM Budget		
Allocation July 1, 1978	\$41,000.00	
Amount Dispersed.....	18,657.20	
Released 12-31-79.....	22,342.80	

Accomplishment Summary for 1979

The following indicates the District's accomplishments reported for the 1979 Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1979.

Tile Outlet Terraces.....	10,560	Ft.
Sediment & Water Control Basins.....	5,640	Ft.
Conservation Tillage.....	3,172	Ac.
Windbreaks.....	7	Ac.
Wildlife Upland Habitat.....	61	Ac.
Pond.....	1	
Cropland Benefited.....	3,439	Ac.
Pasture & Hayland Benefited.....	191	Ac.
Woodland Benefited.....	2	Ac.
Wildlife Land Benefited.....	36	Ac.
Cropland Adequately Protected.....	461	Ac.
Pasture & Hayland Adequately Protected.....	43	Ac.
Wildlife Land Adequately Protected.....	18	Ac.
Cropland Adequately Treated.....	152	Ac.
Pasture & Hayland Adequately Treated.....	4	Ac.
Wildlife Land Adequately Treated.....	18	Ac.
Other Land Adequately Treated.....	9	Ac.

Resource Conservation Plans and Revisions for 1979

John Powell, Lee Timmerman, Jerry Marolf, Bill Schwitzer, Richard Kleppe, Morris Walker, Ken Burmeister, Delmar Kohl, Arvo Kuskallio, Jim Anderson and Elmer Hack.

District Cooperators for 1979

Donald Rosenow, Richard Kleppe, Kenneth Burmeister, Neil and James McAndrews, Sam Weatherly, Delbert Fisher, Tom Lindburg (2 farms), James Anderson and Herman Paulson.

No-till works for Niermeyer

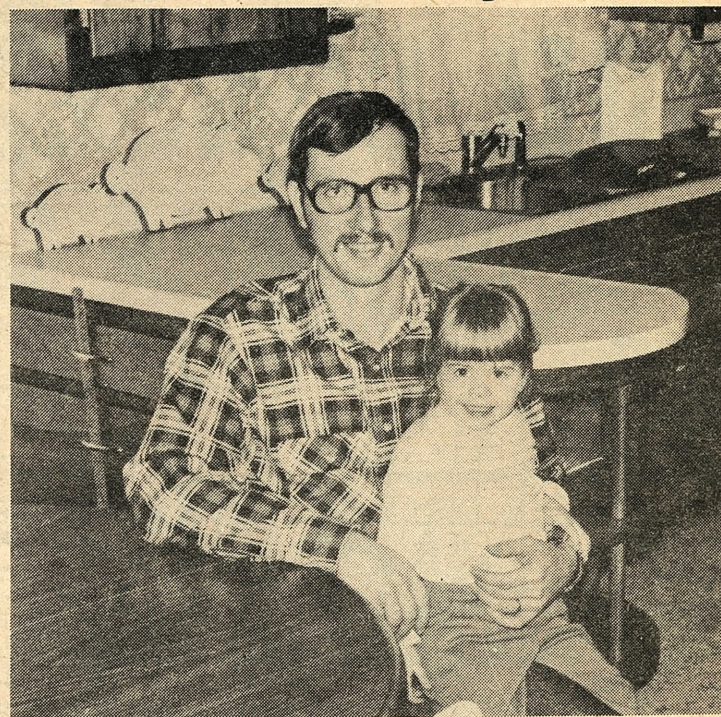
Robert Niermeyer farms 160 acres south of Clarence. Thirty-six acres are planted using no-tillage. Robert likes no-till farming because it saves him time, labor and fuel. "As fuel gets more costly, no-till looks better and better," says Robert. He also likes no-till farming because he wants to save the top soil on his farm for future generations. Soil erosion is a serious problem in Cedar county and generations to come will be seriously affected by erosion that is occurring now.

Robert says, "The herbicide program used is the most important thing to consider in a no-till operation." He uses 2½ lbs. of atrazine and 3 pints of dual applied with liquid nitrogen and 1 quart of paraquat with the x-77 spreader. Paraquat, or some type of burn down is needed if weeds are present at planting time. Herbicides requiring incorporation into the soil cannot be used. Calibrate your sprayer and be sure you have the correct nozzles. The flat fan-type nozzle is most desirable.

"The planter used is the second most important thing to consider in making no-till successful," states Niermeyer. He uses a John-Deere 7000 planter with 4-38" rows. Most major machinery companies have planters that will plant no-till, or attachments can be purchased for existing planters that will allow them to plant no-till. Experiment with the ripple and fluted coulter and select the one that works best for your conditions. Robert also uses starter fertilizer at planting time. This adds weight to the planter, which makes cutting of the stalks and ground penetration much easier. It also gets your plant off to a good start.

Niermeyer says that his yields on his no-till ground are as good or better than he has ever had with conventional tillage. He took 3rd place in the district's no-till corn yield contest with a yield of 177 bushels per acre.

I think this proves that no-till farming will work for Robert Niermeyer and anyone else who will give it a try.



Robert Niermeyer and daughter Erica

We laud conservation efforts
and gladly support this supplement

BENNETT
State Bank
Complete Banking Service

Each depositor insured to \$40,000



Ph. 893-2272
Bennett, Iowa

CONGRATULATIONS, MR. FARMER

for trying to save our soil
The gang at STRACKBEIN'S, INC.
feels the same way and we have
SPECIALS on soil saving equip-
ment while the present stock lasts.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

New landoll Soilmaster In Stock
One 13'9" Rigid 150 hp

OLD PRICE \$5645⁰⁰ NOW \$4975⁰⁰
CASH—NO TRADE

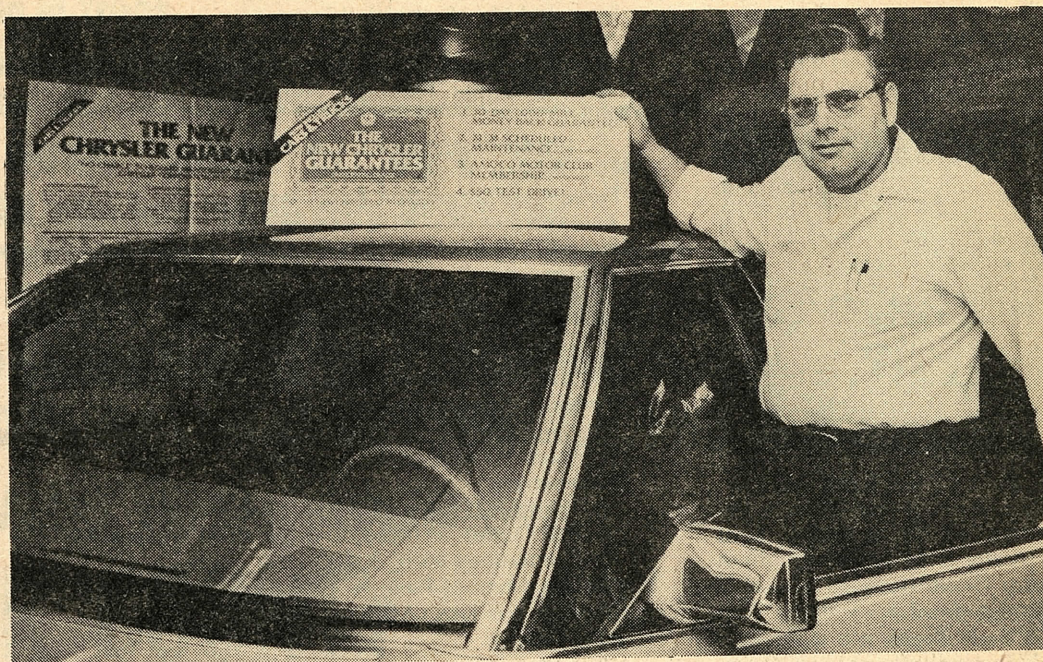
ALSO NEW for THIS AREA
Prepare Seed Bed,
Incorporate and Level
ALL IN ONE TRIP
with
High-Clearance DO-ALLS
STOP IN—TAKE A LOOK

USED and NEW CHISELS
With us service is a profession,
not a sideline

STRACKBEIN'S INC.

LOWDEN PHONE 944-5393
OFFICE HOURS: 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
After Hour Sales Call:
Ray - 374-1043 or Tom - 944-5366

SOIL CONSERVATION SAVES ...So does the Dodge St. Regis!!



PAT THEIN, OWNER OF THEIN MOTOR SALES IN
CLARENCE, POSES BY HIS FAVORITE CAR...THE DODGE
ST. REGIS...

the 132 people miles per gallon car!

THEIN MOTOR SALES

Clarence, Iowa

Ph. 452-3133

We are happy to support this special
Conservation Supplement

Preventing soil loss on bean ground

by Kenneth D. Muller
County Extension Director

Factors that could be considered to minimize soil loss are:

1. Planting on the contour--a simple and low-cost, effective practice ignored by most farmers. Machines that harvest and track better on the contour need to be available.

2. Adopting no-till, or reduced tillage methods on soybeans. (In many respects, these techniques are just as applicable to soybeans.) Use of pre-plant incorporated herbicides over pre-emergence herbicides influences this decision. However, pre-plant herbicides can be used effectively with a degree of soil surface mulch. **The erosion problem is year-round, especially if farmers won't contour. Rapid surface water movement must also be controlled in July, August and September.** Cultivations for weeds in June up and down the hills adds to the problem.

3. Don't till soybean stubble in the fall (disk, chisel, or plow). Many reasons are given by farmers for fall tillage of soybean ground:

- Incorporate P & K fertilizer
- Can't get NH₃ applicator through the straw
- NH₃ knives won't seal
- Ground too rough to travel over with NH₃ applicator
- Need to break up compaction in the soil
- Get work done now--fall
- Better drainage of soils chiseled
- Fight perennial weeds
- Soil warms up sooner in spring
- Surface snow water drains out better in the spring if chiseled ridges go up and down the hills

k. Recent publicity on the application of fall herbicides on soybean ground for the next year's weed control on corn.

Nearly all of the above reasons can be challenged if soil erosion is considered first:

a. Leave the P & K on the surface; less will be lost if sheet erosion is controlled by not disking, chiseling, etc. Wait and put P & K on in early spring when soil surface is carrying enough frost to prevent compaction. Apply and incorporate the P & K on corn ground the previous year. Use planter to apply P & K.

b. NH₃ applicators can be used in soybean straw that is shredded or spread evenly. If not, coulters will allow application at any time (custom applicator needs to be encouraged to add this capability).

c. NH₃ applicators need to be improved to enhance sealing. Wet soils will always be a problem to be avoided.

d. Compaction (spring or fall) is caused by trips over field with implements. Soybean land is an excellent opportunity for reduced tillage. NH₃ knives can serve as sufficient tillage to meet this objective of opening up the soil profile.

e. Farmers have some misconception about the value of rough surface. Soil surface weathers down rapidly and is exposed to sheet erosion, especially when chisel and disk marks run up and down hills.

f. Education is needed on herbicide programs to be followed on reduced tilled fields so more farmers will leave more surface mulch.

g. Use solid seeded soybeans.

h. Eliminate soybeans on soil and slopes when erosion can't be controlled by contours, terraces, mulch tillage, etc.



Windbreaks becoming popular

Windbreaks, like the one seen above, are becoming a very popular practice in Cedar county. Windbreaks protect soil from wind erosion, they conserve heating fuel, control snow deposition, prevent wind damage to farmsteads, provide shelter for livestock, beautify an area, and improve an area for wildlife.

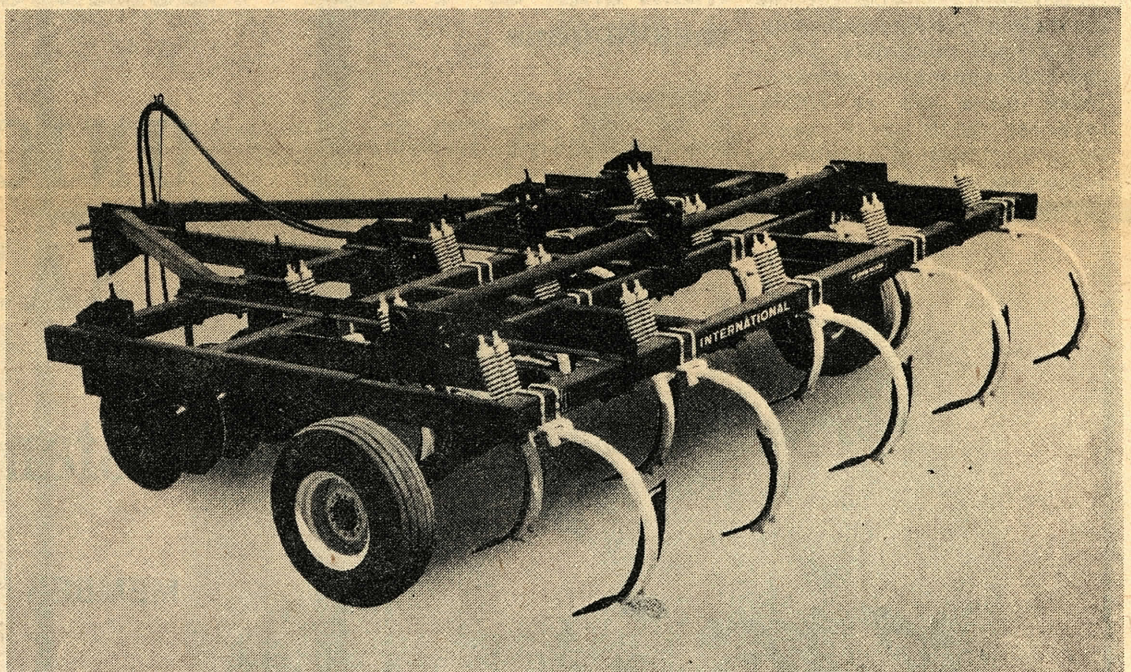
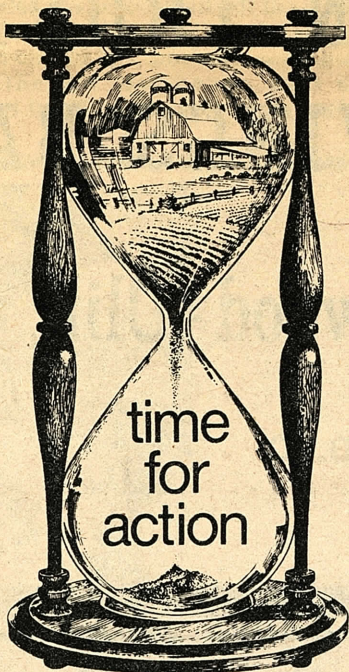
Windbreaks should be located on one or more sides of the area to be protected. Usually the windbreak is located on the north or west side of the protected area, or both. The planting should be located so that windward row is no less than 120 feet from the area to be protected. (The windward row is outside row facing the prevailing wind.) This is so that no snow will be deposited on the protected area.

When preparing to plant a windbreak all competing vegetation should be controlled. This can be done by mowing, chemical control or, if erosion is not a problem, by tilling. Planting

should be done preferably in the spring after the frost is out of the ground and usually not later than May 15.

At least 3 rows of trees, or 2 rows of trees and one row of shrubs, should be used to make a windbreak effective. More rows can be used if preferred. Many different species of trees can be used for a windbreak planting, however, evergreens are most effective. Norway Spruce, Douglas Fir, and Concolor Fir are the 3 most popular trees used in Cedar county. The Tararian Honeysuckle is the most popular shrub. Shrubs are an important part of the windbreak for they grow faster than the trees and thus provide a much quicker windbreak. Different species of wildlife, especially song birds, are also attracted by the shrubs.

Windbreaks take only a short time to plant, but can be enjoyed for many years in the future.



SEE THE FOLKS at

DAVIS FARM EQUIPMENT CO.

TIPTON

886-6175

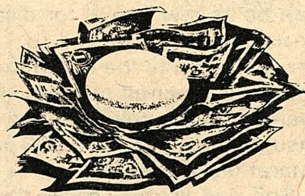
THINK POSITIVE

Farmers are at a very critical time in the history of farming. Bills have been introduced to make soil conservation mandatory. The legislature is hesitant to pass such laws, but the time has arrived when we must act to stop soil erosion. The movement of chemicals with the soil make it imperative we act this year and not wait until next.

Every farmer should ask himself, "Am I doing my best to control erosion on my farm?" Let's do it voluntarily and not wait for the legislature to tell us how we have to farm.

Darrel Brown, 1979 Chairman
Soil Conservation District Commissioners

MECHANICSVILLE TRUST & SAVINGS BANK



Which Comes First!

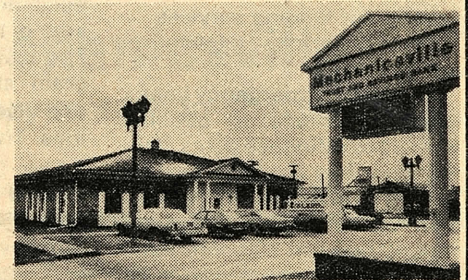
Your Nest Egg Should

Plan ahead! Deposit your money in our high interest savings account and watch it multiply. Get details.

We support Cedar County Conservation

MECHANICSVILLE
TRUST
and
SAVINGS
BANK

"your kind of bank"



FARM CREDIT COOPERATIVE

EASTERN IOWA PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Short and Intermediate term credit for all operating, livestock and capital purchases. One interest rate with **simple interest** to handle all your credit needs.

100% FARMER OWNED-PROBABLY YOUR NEIGHBORS! !

Find us at:

312 Cedar Street
Office Hours 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Daily
Tipton, Iowa—Phone 886-6143
Thomas Wenndt, Loan Officer
James Rolls, Loan Officer

FEDERAL LAND BANK ASSN.

"You Can't Beat a Land Bank Loan"

Take a tip from the man who has one —

Here are some of the many reasons **YOU** should choose a Land Bank Loan:

- ★ The payments are low
- ★ You can pay in advance, without penalty
- ★ You deal with a local loan association

FIELD OFFICE — 312 CEDAR STREET
Every Thursday A.M.—Phone 886-6143

HOME OFFICE—521 Highway 1 West
Iowa City—Daily—Phone 351-8288

Donald Oldenburg, President
Roger Lown, Vice-President
Dale Boeke, Asst. Vice-President
David Gregg, Loan Officer

Farmers Home Administration

Kenneth D. Dunn
County Supervisor

Pamela Spear
County Office Assistant

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) is the lending branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Loans are made to farm families and rural residents who are unable to get credit at normal sources of conventional financing.

A 3 person county committee reviews loan applications to determine loan eligibility. The Cedar county FmHA committee members are Glenn Pedersen, West Liberty, chairman; Barnell Rowald, Stanwood, and Richard Fry, Wilton.

Many changes have been made in the loans we made in the past year. Many of our loan limits have been raised double previous years' limits. Also, new programs have been added to expand our lending services.

Some of the loan FmHA makes are as follows:

Economic Emergency Loans: loans are made to qualified farmers to refinance debts. If the applicant has equity in real estate, it is possible to receive a loan up to \$400,000 payable over 40 years at 10% interest. If no real estate is owned, a loan of 7 years with a possible 7 year extension can be made, also at 10% interest, for refinancing debts.

Farm Operation Loans: loans are made to qualified applicants to purchase machinery, livestock and for operating expenses. These loans are at 10 1/2% interest with a 7 year repayment, with a possible 5 year extension. These loans can

be made to rural people who have not farmed previously. Loan limits are \$100,000 insured and \$200,000 guaranteed.

Farm Ownership Loans: loans are made to qualified applicants to purchase farm land. Interest rates are set at 10% but can be as low as 4% for disadvantaged farmers, to be graduated up to the full interest rate over a period of years. The loan limits are \$200,000 on an insured loan and \$300,000 on a guaranteed loan.

Soil and Water Loans: these loans are made to qualified applicants to finance soil and water conservation practices such as ponds, dams, erosion control structures, wells and other items consistent with good farming practices.

Rural Housing Loans: loans are made to qualified farm and rural residents in areas of 20,000 or less population to build new houses or purchase and/or upgrade existing houses. The loans can also be used for grain storage, water systems, and livestock production facilities. They are at 10% interest.

The Cedar county office is located in Tipton in the USDA building. Office hours are each Monday from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3 p.m.

You don't miss them until they're gone

The value of a cardinal, rabbit, or pheasant may never be determined until there are none available to see or to hear. These

wildlife species need a place to call home, and no one is setting aside space for them except a few conservation agencies, private organizations and individuals. There is a real need to improve existing habitat for all wildlife species.

Economic pressures on the rural landowner are dictating intensive land use. Odd or isolated parcels of land can still be productive for the nesting animal or provide protection for winter survival if the proper plants are present. If you have some areas which you cannot use productively, improve them by selecting shrubs and trees that will provide food and cover for animal species.

Quality nesting cover is in short supply. Establishing switchgrass or other native grasses will perpetuate grassland for nesting and brood production.

I will be pleased to assist you on the proper plants that will provide a survival area for wildlife. Contact me at the ASCS office building in Iowa City, or leave a message at the Tipton Soil Conservation Service office: Donald Pfeiffer, Wildlife Management Biologist, Iowa Conservation Commission, 517 Southgate Ave., Iowa City, IA 52240.

Clarence Co-operative Company

Clarence, Stanwood and Olin, Iowa

• LAND O' LAKES FELCO FEEDS & SEEDS

• ANHYDROUS, FERTILIZER, DRY AND LIQUID SPREAD

• MILL SERVICE

Phone Stanwood 945-3365

Olin 484-2341

Clarence 452-3805

LUMBERYARD PHONE 452-3100

PETROLEUM DEPT. 452-3535



TRADE WITH YOUR COOPERATIVE

Complete Banking Service

UNION TRUST and SAVINGS BANK

Stanwood - Olin, Iowa

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

1892-1979



We are pleased to support this effort of the Cedar County Soil Conservation District



Clarence Savings Bank

Clarence, Ia.

Member F.D.I.C.

P. W. STANKEE CO. INC.

SINCE 1920

WHEATLAND, IOWA 52777

PHONE: 374-2311

DISTRIBUTORS OF FARM EQUIPMENT

ALLIS CHALMERS

NEW IDEA

WHITE SCHULER

KRAUSE KNOWLES

SATOH

BEARCAT

1979 District Activities

Darrell Brown was elected chairman of the district commissioners, Bill Davidson, vice-chairman, Hilda Carey, treasurer, and Ken Muller, secretary. Russell Voss and Randy Shaul were appointed assistant commissioners.

District commissioners and the Cedar county Sportsman club sponsored a tree planting program. 3200 trees were planted on various farms in the county.

The 2nd annual no-till contest awards banquet was held in January. Bill Davidson won the 1978 contest with a yield of 172 bu./ac. The 3rd annual no-till contest was held in 1979. Wayne Fredericks won first place with a yield of 190 bu./ac.

Warren Johnson attended the commissioners annual short course held every year in Ames.

The annual contractors meeting was held March 8. Ap-

proximately 20 contractors attended.

Two regional commissioners meetings were held. One in the spring at Little Amana, and one in the fall at Coralville.

The district's soil judging contest was held on the Rick Shumaker farm. Approximately 70 students from 4 schools attended. Plaques will be presented to the top student from each school.

The District held several meetings around the county to get the public's view on what we could do to better conserve our natural resources. The main idea gained was that the public needs more information about the problems related to the conservation of our natural resources.

Two no-till tours were held, one in the southern part of the county and one in the northern part. Over 80 people attended

the two tours. Interest in no-till farming has really grown.

Six Soil Conservation Districts held a legislators tour in Clinton county. Different conservation practices were toured including terraces and no-till farming. Many legislators attended the tour and all acted very interested in soil conservation.

Cedar county was picked as one of the first counties ever to receive state funds for incentive payments to farmers that are willing to use minimum tillage. This was a program called "Iowa Till."

The district held their annual speech contest. The theme was "Save Our Soil." Margo Peters won first place and received \$20. She went on to the regional contest at Coralville. Second place went to Mike Wehde. He won \$10.

Two commissioners attended the annual conference at Des Moines in December. This is a meeting where all commissioners in the State get together to discuss conservation.

A district display board was completed and taken to local banks and the courthouse. Pictures of different soil conservation practices were displayed.

Over the past 100 years we have lost 1/2 of our original topsoil on unprotected sloping lands. At the present rate of erosion we will lose the other 1/2 in the next 100 years.

On unprotected land we lose two (2) bushels of topsoil for every bushel of corn we produce.

In volume sediment, topsoil from agriculture land is the number one pollutant of our water supplies.

MONTZ IMPLEMENT COMPANY

Bush Hog
StanHoist
Kewanee
Farmall Tractors



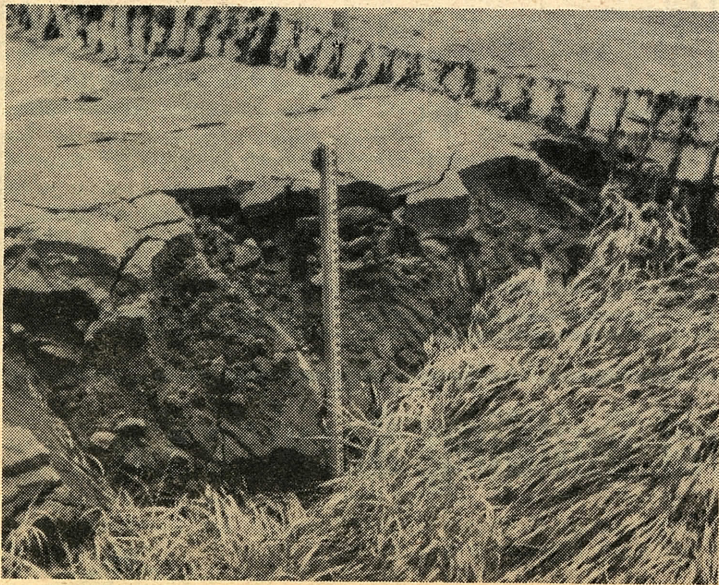
ArtsWay
Brillion Willbeck
Genuine IH
Parts

SALES

SERVICE

Mechanicsville

"We're happy to support conservation"



Soil erosion not only depletes the productivity of the land where it occurs, but also causes problems where the silt is deposited. Sediment fills road ditches, buries fences and fills ponds or reservoirs. The soil also carries with it thousands of dollars worth of fertilizer and chemicals each year from local farms.



Marnell Scheeper is not only vice president of this bank, he is also president of the Cedar County Conservation Board.

WE BELIEVE IN CONSERVATION AT



**AMERICAN TRUST AND
SAVINGS BANK**

LOWDEN, IOWA

MEMBER FDIC



**Shorten the market wait
with High Octane® starters.**
brand



START 'EM RIGHT-START 'EM QUICK

**Pig Starting Days...ALL
Through March!**

\$10 off per ton on Purina

**HI OCT BABY PIG CHOW
and
HI OCT PIG STARTENA
Buy or Book Your Needs Now!**



**WEST SIDE
FARM SUPPLY CO., INC.**

"Your partner in profits"

TIPTON, IA.

PH. 886-6173



Purina...

planning tomorrow with research today.

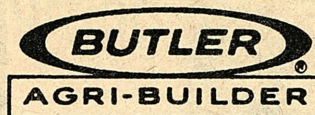
A topographic map of the study area, showing contour lines and elevation points. The map includes a rectangular study area outlined in black. Elevation points are marked with small squares and labeled with values such as 162B, 162C2, 120C2, 162D2, 120B, 11B, 119, and 162D. Contour lines are labeled with values like 6202, 16202, and 1202. The map also shows a network of roads and a river or stream.

The energy crisis, the increase in price of shipped in wood

This happens every year. Iowa's soil needs protection from that kind of destructive force. On cropland, many Cedar county farmers are protecting their soil with conservation tillage. They leave crop residue on top of the ground instead of clean plowing. It saves them time and money, as well as soil. These farmers help keep sediment, our number one pollutant by volume, out of our lakes and streams.

Requests for assistance from the forester can be made by contacting the Soil Conservation Service or ASCS offices or writing directly to the Forester, Box 146, Anamosa, Iowa 52205.

Member FDIC - Each depositor insured up to \$40,000.00



Ron Pedersen • Gary Kline • Rob Bohnsack
Ph. 886-6196 319 West 6th St. Tipton, Ia.



Tipton, Iowa 52772



Phone 886-2931
TIPTON, IOWA



Members of the Soil Conservation District Commissioners are: (from left) Bill Davidson II, Darrell Brown, Bob Kruckenberg, and Jim Bowie. Ken Muller is Extension Director and secretary of the district commissioners. Not pictured are Elmer Wilke and Randy Shaull.

PERSONNEL ASSISTING THE DISTRICT DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS

Darrell Brown, Chairman.....	Gower Township
Bill Davidson, Vice-Chairman....	Fremont Township
Jim Bowie.....	Center Township
Elmer Wilke.....	Rochester Township
Bob Kruckenberg.....	Massillon Township
Russell Voss, Asst. Commissioner	Inland Township
Randy Shaull, Asst. Commissioner	Red Oak Township

OFFICE STAFF

David White.....	Soil Conservationist
Clarence Beyer.....	Conservation Technician
Hilda Carey.....	District Clerk

AREA OFFICE STAFF

Eldon Weber.....	Area Conservationist
Tom Brown.....	Area Engineer
Susan Musgrove.....	Civil Engineer
Marion Ebert.....	Engineering Technician
Stan Simmons.....	Engineering Technician
Ron Wilson.....	Engineering Technician
Darlene Lauder.....	Area Clerk
Suzette Betts.....	Secretary

OTHER PERSONNEL ASSISTING DISTRICT

Ken Muller.....	County Extension Director
Ed Gardiner.....	District Forester
Don Pfeiffer.....	Wildlife Biologist

CEDAR COUNTY ASCS

County Committee.....	Richard J. Pelzer, Chairman
	Forest W. Johnson, V. Chairman
	David Ferguson, Member
County Executive Director.	Donald M. Conrad
Clerks.....	Betty E. Morris
	Lynda L. Harden

Conservation needs seem to be ever changing with new agricultural practices and methods. Things that were important in conservation 20 years ago are not applicable to modern farming methods. As the farming community gains more technical knowledge, the need for soil and water conservation becomes very important.

A farmer is very quick to adapt to bigger and more modern machinery to increase his production, but he totally ignores his need to also up-date soil and water conservation on his farm.

The ground that we are now farming was either passed down or purchased from people before us. The sad truth is that we are depleting the soil and water at a much faster rate than the previous land holders. If we want to have land of good quality to pass on or to sell we need to be conservation minded. This need for conservation just doesn't happen, we have to work at it.

SCS' prime purpose for being here is to help you with your conservation work. We in the ASCS Agency have other hats that we wear, but none of them is as important as supporting our sister agency in conservation work and encouraging the farmer to be conservation minded also.

CALL US
for

- SEWERS
- WATERLINES
- BASEMENTS

DUG or BUILDINGS REMOVED

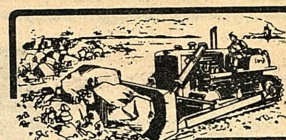
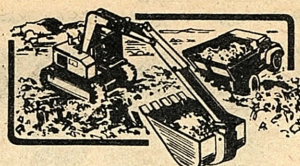
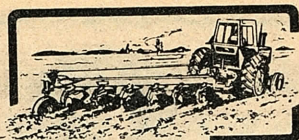
the number to call is

886-6647

Martens Const. Co.

Larry Martens

R.R. 3, Tipton, Iowa



SOIL SPECIALISTS

EVERYTHING IN SOILS

THE FIRST IN CONSERVATION TILLAGE
CONSULTATION — EVALUATION —
MANAGEMENT — CUSTOM FARMING

Wayne D. Frederick
Soil Scientist

West Branch, Iowa
Ph.: (319) 643-5900

1872 **1980**
108 YEARS



"A Century of Service..."

A Future of Security"

SERVING MUSCATINE, CEDAR, SCOTT
JOHNSON and LOUISA COUNTIES

FARMUTUAL
insurance

WHITE PIGEON MUTUAL
Insurance Association

PHONE 732-2072

105 West Fourth Street

Wilton, Iowa 52778

"Insure Today..."

the White Pigeon Way"

FOR SALE

CEDAR COUNTY FARM

(TOP HALF WASHED AWAY - SOME CAN BE SEEN AT THE SAND BAR SOUTH OF ROCHESTER THE GOODY WENT ON TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.)

ALL FIELDS SUITABLE TO WASH

This Farm has been handled on a Corn, Corn, Corn, Corn, rotation.

7 Missouri bridges make all fields accessible (by Pack Mule).

17 Medium-to-large Gullies - doing fine - Will be larger by time of sale.

1 Empty House, doors and windows missing, lean-to, 2 rooms and a path.

1 Leaning Barn to be moved on account of lack of storage for manure.

77 Bales of Mixed Grasses, mostly Tickle Grass.

72 Bales of Rag Weed, Sour Dock, Cocklebur Hay. (No Rain)

4 Mineral Deficient Cows. They are gentle, used to being tailed up in the winter. Guaranteed to have rickets and no calves.

2 Springing Heifers - Would spring over the barn to be fed.

1 ¼ Mile of Fence with plenty of baling wire for repairs.

1 Sow and 2 Pigs; would eat anything.

17 Hens, used to roosting in trees.

Other articles too worthless to mention.

Reason for selling: Owner going to work for a CONSERVATION FARMER who has taken care of his soil.

WILL YOUR FARM EVER BE IN THE SAME CONDITION AS THE ONE DESCRIBED ABOVE? WOULD YOU LIKE TO DO SOMETHING TO STOP THIS DESTRUCTIVE WASTE OF OUR MOST PRECIOUS NATURAL RESOURCE...THE SOIL?

— JOIN HANDS WITH YOUR —

CEDAR COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

CONSERVATION DOES NOT COST...IT PAYS!

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF TIPTON**

