

The Oelwein Daily Register

SECTION 2 Monday, February 21, 1977

Fayette County Soil Conservation District's annual report for 1976

DISTRICT GOVERNING UNIT
 Leslie Anderson, Castalia Chairman
 Frank Thyer, Randallia, Treasurer
 James Stewart, Oelwein, Secretary
 Paul Schuchmann Jr., Arlington Commissioner
 Cleve Bennett, Elgin Commissioner

DISTRICT EMPLOYEES
 Belva Bauer Clerk-Typist II
 Randy Tope Parttime Conservation Aide

U.S.D.A. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
 Lyle Jackson District Conservationist
 William Baugh Conservation Technician

AREA PERSONNEL
 Harold Boehmer, Mason City Area Conservationist
 Gary Formanek, Elkader Civil Engineer
 John Wildman, Elkader Civil Engineer Technician
 Ronald Kuehl, Elkader Soil Scientist
 Eileen Bliss, Mason City Area Clerk

DISTRICT ACCOMPLISHMENTS
 July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976

	Number	Acres
District Cooperators	54	10,612
Soil and Water Conservation Plans	32	5,764
Soil and Water Conservation Plans Revised	12	2,893
Farms Served	271	
Farms applying one or more conservation practices	216	
Group Conservation Plans	15	
Groups Assisted	44	
Groups Applying Practices	16	

MAJOR PRACTICES APPLIED

Conservation Cropping System (Acres)	4,237
Contour Farming (Acres)	687
Critical Area Planting (Acres)	4
Crop Residue Management (Acres)	6,192
Ponds (Number)	1
Farmstead & Feedlot Windbreaks (Acres)	6
Field Border (Feet)	11,500
Grade Stabilization Structures (Number)	12
Grassed Waterways (Acres)	76
Minimum Tillage (Acres)	3,944
Pasture & Hayland Management (Acres)	322
Pasture & Hayland Planting (Acres)	84
Stripcropping (Acres)	65
Structure For Water Control (Number)	191
Parallel Terraces (Feet)	69,725
Subsurface Drain (Feet)	370,318
Wildlife Upland Management (Acres)	10
Land Adequately Treated (Acres)	5,651
Cropland to Grassland (Acres)	74
Other Uses to Cropland (Acres)	46

HIGHLIGHTS OF DISTRICT ACTIVITIES 1976
 The District Commissioners held regular monthly meetings to conduct the business of the district. This included plans and preparations for the various events that are sponsored by the district, also reviewing all new cooperators, basic conservation plans, group plans and cost share assistance applications.

The public was informed of soil conservation progress with news stories and radio releases. The office staff and commissioners assisted with or conducted conservation tours, talks, demonstrations, presentations and contests.

Iowa and National Association of Soil Conservation dues were paid in full.

Lyle Jackson gave a talk to the Hawkeye Conservation Club in April.

In the Iowa Soil Conservation Awards Program, Jacob Schneider, Elgin was chosen Conservation Farmer district winner. He was also named Regional winner and later was honored at the Annual Conference in Des Moines in December. Roger Beane, Oelwein was chosen as Conservation Teacher district winner.

An Ecology Day talk was presented by Jackson to 150 North Fayette seventh graders at Echo Valley Park.

William Baugh conducted a tour of conservation practices for Hawkeye Elementary fifth graders.

A talk on career opportunities in S.C.S. was given to North Fayette High School juniors by Jackson.

A talk with slides was given to West Union Elementary third graders by Baugh.

Jackson provided assistance to I.C.E.C. on a four district tour of conservation practices.

Denise Cowles, North Fayette High School, West Union was winner of the Soil Conservation Speech Contest held in October.

Lois Schuchmann, West Union Elementary School and Jerry Holtz, Hawkeye Elementary School, attended Iowa Teachers Conservation Workshop October 1 and 2 at EWALU.

A three-day district program inspection was held in October by the State Office staff.

Clerk Belva Bauer attended the annual conference in Des Moines November 29 through December 1.

William Baugh, conservation technician transferred to Louisa County in December. A farewell dinner in his honor was held at Valhalla Supper Club in Clermont.

Jackson presented a program to an Area I Voc-Tech Class at West Union.

Cleve Bennett, Elgin, commissioner, retired at the end of his term. He served as an assistant commissioner for four years by appointment and then was elected to a six year term in 1970.

George Halstead, West Union, was elected in November general election to a six year term as commissioner. He will fill the vacancy left by Bennett's retirement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
 July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976

IM BUDGET

Commissioners travel expenses to district, regional & state meetings and other travel in the county on district business	\$ 517.91
Office Supplies	74.48
Printing	8.00
Contest Expenses	82.28
Office Expenses	226.78
Meeting Expenses	20.29
Released Allocation	170.26
Total Allocation	\$ 1,100.00

IIM BUDGET

Salaries and Travel for Clerk & Parttime Conservation Aide	\$12,556.11
Equipment Expense	50.00
Total Allocation Used	\$12,606.11
Released Allocation	433.89
Total Allocation	\$13,040.00

COMMISSIONERS REVOLVING FUND

Balance on Hand July 1, 1975	\$ 539.38
Receipts July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976	828.09
Total Funds Available	\$ 1,367.47
Miscellaneous Expenses	891.39
Balance on Hand June 30, 1976	\$ 476.08

IIIM BUDGET

State Cost Share Funds - 1974-75 Fiscal Year Allocation	\$23,000.00
Amount Approved & Disbursed For Conservation Practices	17,923.94
Amount Approved & Pending Completion	5,072.50
Balance on Hand June 30, 1976	3.56
State Cost Share Funds - 1975-76 Fiscal Year Allocation	\$20,000.00
Amount Approved & Disbursed For Conservation Practices	12,009.70
Amount Approved & Pending Completion	7,850.13
Balance on Hand June 30, 1976	140.17

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
 The district commissioners wish to thank the many organizations that have assisted the district during the year. Among these are the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services, Extension Service and Farmers Home Administration. State organizations assisting the district were the Department of Soil Conservation, Iowa Association of S.C.D. Commissioners, and the State Conservation Commission.

(Continued on page 15)



COMMISSION AND STAFF — Members of the Soil Conservation District Commission and the SCS staff are shown at a meeting. Seated are, left to right, Paul Schuchmann Jr., chairman of the commission, Arlington; Mrs. Belva Bauer of Hawkeye, district clerk; and George Halstead of West Union, secretary. Standing in back are Lyle Jackson, SCS district conservationist, West Union; Frank Thyer, Randallia, treasurer; James Stewart, Oelwein, vice-chairman; Leslie Anderson, Castalia, district commissioner; Randy Tope, West Union, SCS state aide; and Jerome Siebrecht, Clermont, SCS conservation technician. (Richard Wilkinson photo)

Odds against another year of drought?

AMES (AP) — While some farmers buy the services of rainmakers and others apply for irrigation permits, one expert says the odds are against another drought year in the Corn Belt.

"As we look at the drought history of the 'drought' will continue for another year," Dr. Louis M. Thompson, associate dean of the College of Agriculture at Iowa State University, said Friday.

Thompson said he has two reasons for being optimistic about 1977 as a good crop year.

"When you look at the record of the past we've had a drought about one in 19 years in the Corn Belt," said Thompson. "We've not had a drought two years in a row."

Thompson defined the Corn Belt as Iowa, Illinois, Indiana,

(Continued on page 15)

SCS and water quality

By Harold Boehmer
 Area Conservationist
 Soil Conservation Service, USDA

Recently, particularly in the last year, there has been increased awareness concerning what is next in the line of pollution controls and how they will affect area farmers. This concern has been stimulated by the passage of Public Law 92-500, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. We now have national goals for clean water.

Despite the long involvement of SCS in river basin, watershed, and other water-related activities, our agency's primary orientation is toward land conservation and development. Nonpoint sources of water pollution increasingly will be targets for corrective action. In light of the inseparable soil and water aspect of a program to control non-point pollution, SCS has no choice but to become involved.

Nonpoint source pollutants include many things, but eroded soil and materials carried by the soil in the erosion process are primary targets. Nonpoint source pollutants are not easily defined and come from diffuse areas. One practical way to approach control of the problem is to place reasonable standards on use and care of source areas and land use activities. Thus, the land-oriented conservation approach of the Soil Conservation Districts and SCS has been and is a non-point source water-quality program.

Erosion and sediment have been central concerns of SCS and districts ever since their beginning. The search for the best way to get practices on the land produced the conservation district framework. Today, the public is coming to recognize water pollution and to learn that sediment is a major con-



Harold Boehmer

Never wanted a drink of water . . . until the well ran dry

By Lyle F. Jackson
 District Conservationist, S.S. USDA

Next to air, water is our most important resource for survival. In 1976 we became even more aware of its because of lower than normal rainfall for the second consecutive year. Plans for tiling and drainage ditching were suddenly or shadowed by proposed irrigation systems and new deeper wells.

Competition for water, both surface and subsurface, was very evident. Requests for water withdrawal permits from the Iowa Natural Resources Council increased substantially. Strong opposition and concern about groundwater supplies were voiced at Howard and Chickasaw County water hearings.

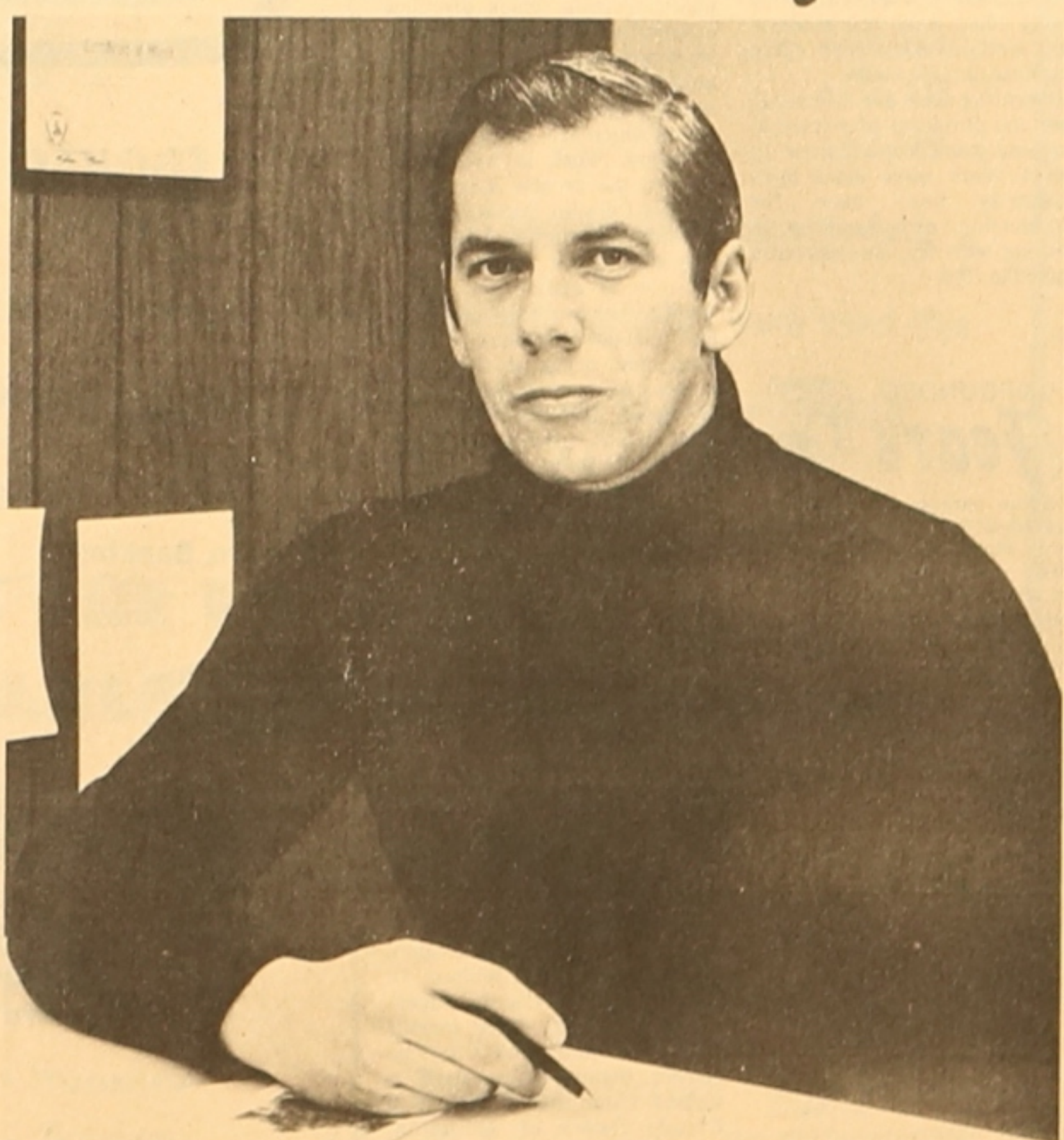
The land is the gathering place and storage reservoir for fresh water. Much like food, water is product of the land. Precipitation is the source of our water supply. Whether water enters the ground or runs off depends upon the nature and condition of the soil and its vegetative cover. Farmers who control our cropland, pastureland, and woodland also control the movement of water that falls on them.

At one time, Fayette County was one-third and one-half forested but now less than 10 per cent remains in timber. In the last 30 years most of the permanent pastures and sloughs have been tilled out. In recent years the trends have been toward intensive cropping and away from crop rotation. The end result of these factors is more runoff and less percolating underground aquifers. The high runoff is especially apparent in our streams after a rain.

Soil Conservation Service objectives include water conservation as well as soil conservation because the two are inseparable. Nearly all soil conserving practices also water conserving in effect. Terracing, stripcropping, contouring, ponds, and erosion control structures all help to recharge ground water by holding water on the land and slowing runoff. Conservation tillage such as chisel plowing is also an excellent water conserving practice which allows more water to infiltrate the soil.

Water quality is currently under study by the powerful Environmental Protection Agency. E. has the authority to take whatever action is necessary for improving the quality of our nation's rivers and lakes. A water quality management plan is now being developed with local resource coordinating committees. This effort to control forms of water pollution is known as "208 Planning."

Surface water quality has been slowly deteriorating. Perhaps as we better realize the importance of water, we will be willing to accept the responsibilities of water as a limited natural resource.



DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST — Lyle Jackson is the district conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service, which is part of the United States Department of Agriculture. Lyle is from West Union. (Richard Wilkinson photo)



SUPERVISOR — James Rogers of West Union is supervisor of the Fayette County office of FmHA.

FmHA provides loan help for rural area

By James Rogers
FmHA Supervisor

The Fayette County Farmers Home Administration office, located in West Union, is available to provide credit assistance to rural people in the county. Long-term farm loans are made for conservation practices including drainage, land clearing, and construction of erosion control structures such as ponds, waterways, and terraces.

Loans for this purpose are repayable over a period up to 40 years and are available to eligible farmers who are unable to obtain the credit they need from conventional sources. Currently these loans carry five per cent interest. Each FmHA loan is accompanied by technical farm management assistance and new farm owners are encouraged to become cooperatives with the Soil Conservation District.

Other loan assistance for farmers includes farm ownership loans for land purchase, constructing buildings or land development and refinancing of debts. These are also at five per cent interest and repayable over 40 years.

Farm ownership loans are now made on a simultaneous basis with the Federal Land Bank, insurance company or real estate contracts whereby each lender provides about half of the credit. Applicants must be established farmers and also relying on farm income in order to have a reasonable standard of living. The lending limits for these loans are \$100,000 from FmHA and \$22,000 of total real estate credit. Most loans are made to help families make their initial purchase of farm land.

Operating loans are also available for purchase of livestock, machinery and crop expenses. In recent years these loans have primarily been used for establishing new families in farming with six new operators started in 1976.

UNFOUNDED FEARS

Some parents have the unfounded fear that if they don't do something to help their children, they will become delinquents. Psychologists point out that this fear is unfounded. It makes them feel anxious and guilty.

Some children have the unfounded fear that they are the cause when parents fight. It makes them feel anxious and guilty.

Some parents think that their children do not benefit from the community. According to the American Dental Association and the American Medical Association, proper levels of fluoride can reduce cavities from 45 to 60 per cent. Since your child's first permanent molars start forming at birth to erupt about six years later, the American Dental Association recommends that children should receive adequate fluoride from infancy to at least 12 to 14 years of age.



FmHA CLERK — Charlene Norem of West Union is the FmHA office clerk for the Fayette County FmHA office in West Union.



FmHA — Darlene Albee of West Union is the FmHA county office assistant, working in the office he located in West Union.

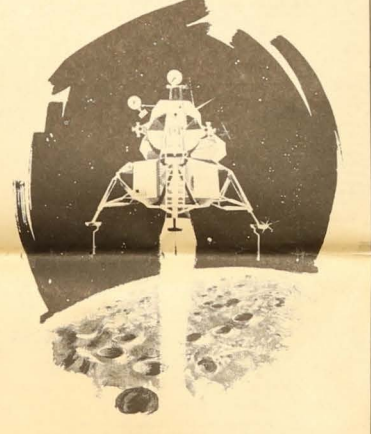
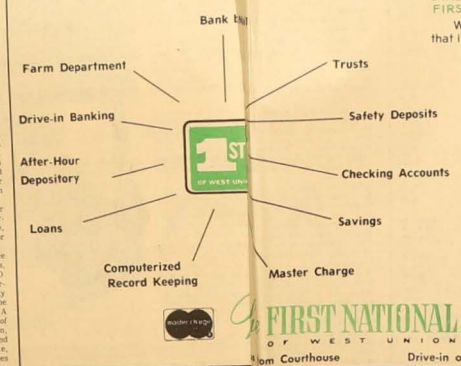


EXTENSION — Don Burkhardt of West Union, is Fayette County Extension director. He works out of the extension office in Fayette.

Another Visitor Has Landed Meet Our New Emblem



SPOKES IN THE WHEEL OF SERVICE



The new emblem which will serve to identify this bank in all of its many relations with its customers.

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Watch for our emblem in the future. Remember that it means, "First of all, you come First."

Our Most Sincere CONGRATULATIONS

To The Fayette County Soil Conservation Commission For A Job Well Done

FIRST NATIONAL Bank
OF WEST UNION
Main Courthouse Drive-in on No. 18



SECRETARY — Helen Welch of Fayette County Extension Service secretary.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. (AP) — This year's Harry S. Truman Public Service Award will go to former Vice President Hubert Humphrey, says Mayor Richard King.

The Democratic senator from Minnesota will receive the award May 4 during ceremonies on the steps of the Truman Library and Museum at Independence.

"I think the purpose of this award is really to honor someone who has made an impact on government in the United States and is so doing has exemplified the qualities that make Harry S. Truman a great president," King said Thursday.

Sally, a name just belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Joel Connor of Wapello recently gave birth to an unusual four goat kids. There was one billy and three nannies. Mrs. Connor said she hopes to begin raising the goats for milk. — Wapello Republican.

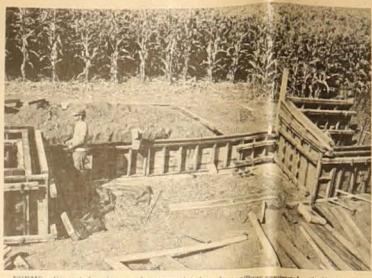
COMPLETE HOME & COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING SERVICE

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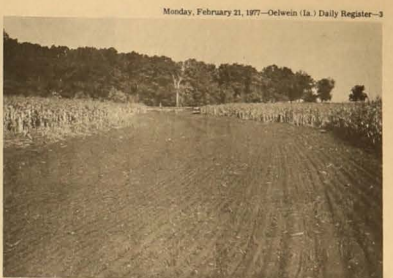
• Wind break material.
• Foundation plantings.
• Large variety and sizes of shade & fruit trees and shrubs suited for our area.
• Bedding and vegetable plants for Spring, raised in our own greenhouses.
• Open year round with house plants and terrariums. Stop in and look around — you'll be amazed at our large selection.

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FORMS — Concrete formwork was almost complete for a drop spillway on the huge Hawkman farm in Union township. The reinforced concrete structure will prevent a ditch from cutting back into a cropland field.



WATERWAY — Clarence Drilling of Eden township completed this grassed waterway for surface runoff water. Included in this practice was earthmoving necessary for reshaping the channel, the drainage along the sides, and a permanent grass seeding.

DEKALB HYBRIDS

PROVEN PERFORMERS IN N.E. IOWA EVEN UNDER 1976 STRESS!

DEPEND ON DEKALB JUST LOOK AT THESE LOCAL CONTEST WINNERS IN THE

IOWA MASTERS CONTEST		DEPEND ON DEKALB	
LOCAL CONTEST	VINNER	VARIETY	YIELD
West Union	George Hastead, West Union	XL54	178.47
Elgin	Coner Dunmerruth, Elgin	XL43A	167.14
New Hampton	Eugene Martin, Iowa	XL64	146.21
Sumner	Eugene Jidisch, Sumner	XL54	167.71
Garnaville	Vernon Walter, Guttenberg	XL54	165.71
Independence	Richard Rumbauer, Jesup	XL43	166.89
Black Hawk County	Lavern Wechal, Fairbank	XL54	173.70
Plainfield	Leroy Hed, Nashua	XL54	152.04

Since 1971, DEKALB HYBRIDS were used / over one third of all local contest winners! During that same period, farmers used DEKALB varieties to win only 45% of all district contests. Eleven different varieties were used this year to help achieve this remarkable record. DEKALB has the right variety for your conditions. See your DEKALB dealer for his recommendations and ask about early payment discounts and quantity discounts.

IN 1977, GO WITH THE WINNERS! PLANT PROVEN, DEPENDABLE DEKALB HYBRIDS. PICK UP YOUR SEED TODAY

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Russell Lockard - Maynard | Duane Pagel - Sumner | John McMillan - Elgin |
| Henry Reinking - Oelwein | Jim Kingsley - Wadena | Chuck Langreck - West Union |
| Clarence Rubner - Arlington | Carrol Houge - Aurora | Wayne's Agri-Service - Hawkeye |



Clermont, committeemen, and Claude Hayes of Arlington, chairman of the committee.



EXTENSION COUNCIL. — Members of the Fayette County Extension Council are shown at an organizational meeting, as they prepared for the new year. Seated, left to right, are Mrs. Robert Henking, Banks township; Mrs. Connie Zetter, Harton township; Mrs. John Griffin, Illinois township; Mrs. Wayne Miller, Grant township; Mrs. Dick Dwyer, Putnam township; David Turner, Fairfield township; Don Sieck, Southfield township; and Vignette McClain, Jefferson township. Standing, left to right, are Mrs. Robert Henking, Banks township; Mrs. Connie Zetter, Harton township; Mrs. John Griffin, Illinois township; Mrs. Wayne Miller, Grant township; Mrs. Dick Dwyer, Putnam township; David Turner, Fairfield township; Don Sieck, Southfield township; and Vignette McClain, Jefferson township.



ECOLOGICAL DAY — Each year, several presentations are made by Soil Conservation District technicians. District Conservationists, 151st

Jackson is shown giving a talk to a group of North Fayette seventh graders at Echo Valley Park on an Ecology Day outing.

of by rainfall and direct the water across or around the ridge into a nearby pond. The terraces must be carefully maintained by the farmer, who should regularly clean them out to avoid their becoming clogged with sediment.

The outlet terraces are an even better protection against erosion. The tile-outlet system traps nearly all sediment that would otherwise run off from the field, said Brune.

During construction, a tile is placed underground, with a spout exposed. Water running down the slope is guided along a ridge into the spout. The underground tile then moves the runoff into a pond or waterway.

Only 90,000 miles of a needed 36,000 miles of terraces have been built, said Brune. "The tile is only one-sixth completed. We've got to have more terraces. But terraces are one of the most expensive forms of conservation. The standard terraces, much inferior to the tile-outlets, cost approximately \$125 an acre to construct while tile-outlets cost between \$200 and \$300 an acre.

Department of Soil Conservation, about 10 per cent of the initial costs for installation of permanent conservation tools, but a farmer can receive no more than \$2,500 a year from cost sharing monies.

"It's terraces—a long-term investment," said Brune. "I have to admit we don't have all the economic answers for a farmer. I wish we could say how much he could save

(Continued on page 7)

CARE FOR THE SOIL... IT CARES FOR YOU!



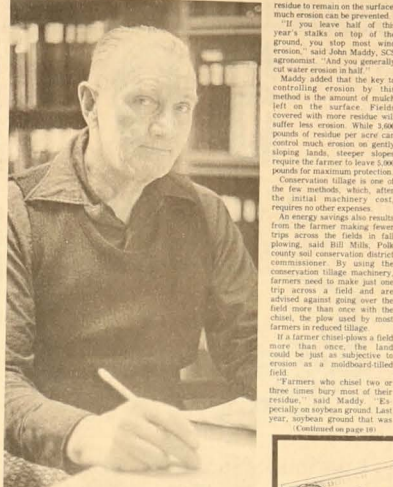
Land is your greatest asset. Buildings can be replaced; so can worn out machinery. But what can you do with land when its fertility has been destroyed? Crop rotation, contour cultivation for erosion control, and modern methods of promoting farm prosperity are very important. This bank is strongly in favor of making safe loans, giving advice or doing anything that contributes to the permanent welfare of our farmer friends.

ELGIN STATE BANK

Elgin, Iowa

426-5515

Office at Wadena, Iowa



ASCS DIRECTOR — Gene Brunell is the Fayette County ASCS county executive director.

Key practice

(Continued from page 6)

(economically) by building terraces. If a landowner uses terraces and contours, he could triple the topsoil's lifespan. But he can go even one step further.

"If he practices no-till farming, with contour terraces and crop residue on the ground, the topsoil will last 224 years," said Brune. Because "the topsoil regenerates itself at a rate of one inch every 30 years, its productivity could last indefinitely. Not only conservation tillage is a farming practice to which many farmers are turning.

To work the soil in this manner, a farmer uses a chisel plow, disk or buffalo-type planter instead of the standard moldboard plow when tilling the land in the fall after the harvest. Conventional tillage, using the moldboard, overturns the earth, resulting in loose soil particles extremely vulnerable to erosion. But the other machines disturb only narrow strips of the soil and leave the field covered with crop residue — the stalks and field "tracks" of unused plant portions. By not harshly disrupting the ground and permitting a layer of

residue to remain on the surface, much erosion can be prevented.

"If you leave half of this year's stalks on top of the ground, you stop most wind erosion," said John Maddy, SCS agronomist. "And you generally cut water erosion in half."

Maddy added that the key to controlling erosion by this method is the amount of residue left on the surface. Fields covered with more residue will suffer less erosion. While 3,000 pounds of residue per acre can control much erosion on gently sloping lands, steeper slopes require the farmer to leave 5,000 pounds for maximum protection. Conservation tillage is one of the few methods, which, after the initial machinery cost, requires no other expenses. An energy savings also results from the farmer making fewer trips across the fields in fall plowing, said Bill Mills, Polk county soil conservation district commissioner. By using the conservation tillage machinery, farmers need to make just one trip across a field and are advised against going over the field more than once with the chisel, the plow used by most farmers in reduced tillage.

If a farmer chisel plows a field more than once, the land could be just as subject to erosion as a moldboard-tilled field.

"Farmers who chisel two or three times bury most of their residue," said Maddy. "Especially on soybean ground. Last year, soybean ground that was

(Continued on page 10)



NEW EMPLOYEE — Jerome Siebert of Clermont is a conservation technician with the SCS's West Union. He came to Fayette county during the past year after two years with the Clayton County SCS. He replaces William Bragg, who was transferred to Wapello.



THE FARMER'S DOLLARS & OUR DOLLARS GROW TOGETHER

THE BASIS OF AN AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY IS THE SOIL AND WE ALL PROSPER EITHER FROM ITS DIRECT OR INDIRECT RETURNS, WISE USE OF THAT SOIL IS MONEY IN EVERYONE'S POCKET

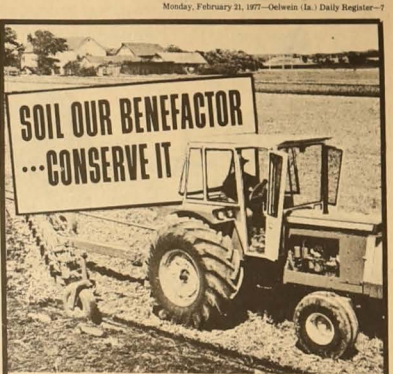
FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

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FDIC

CLERMONT 423-5267



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NOW MORE THAN EVER SOIL PRESERVATION IS AT STAKE

Our food productivity has always been good. But our future will demand for it to be better. What with pollution invading our lakes and streams, soil preservation is no easy matter. Make the move by maintaining a proper soil control program. Visit your nearest office today.



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WE'RE PROUD TO BE A PART OF IT!

The following West Union merchants know the value of Soil Conservation and Agriculture in relation to business growth in their community. That's why they are happy to support the work of the Fayette County Soil Conservation District.

VISIT THE FOLLOWING West Union Merchants

Sally's Beauty Shoppe 201 E. Main 422-3791	We Salute The Soil Conservation Commission	Schwab Sales Enterprises Jct. Hwy 150 & 18 422-3824
Reliable Agency Ins. — Real Estate 125 S. Vine 422-5264	Baumer Implement, Inc. Hwy 150 South 422-3835	Brown's Department Store 102 E. Elm 422-5384
Curt's Dodge Limited 321 S. Vine 422-3462	Conner Rexall Drugs 167 N. Vine 422-3151	Gates Motor Supply Co. 112 E. Elm 422-3896
Dyke Auto Body & Sales RR, Eldorado 422-5480	Culligan Water Cond. 101 Cherry 422-3490	German Mutual Ins. Assn. 109 Adams 422-3871
Bostrom's Super Valu Hwy. 18 & 150 422-3565	Dessell's Furniture Store 611 W. Bradford 422-5302	Fast Break Restaurant Lilac Plaza 422-5817
Ben Franklin Store Hwy. 18 & 150 422-5377	Robinson's Variety Five To A Dollar 119 N. Vine 422-5373	Gruver's Shoe Store 108 S. Vine 422-5200
Coast to Coast 121 N. Vine 422-5371	Philips Garage 207 S. Vine 422-5154	Town & Country Cashway 503 S. Vine 422-3876

Key practice could save Iowa's topsoil

By Valerie Monn
Des Moines Journal-Reporter

DES MOINES — An Iowa Daily Press Associated Press article last week said half of the original topsoil in Iowa is less than a century old by using conservation methods, farmers could preserve the remaining 5 to 6 inches for 100 years.

So said William R. Tate, a conservationist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service.

"Using the best conservation practices," said Tate, "the original soil lasts centuries, with more production taking place."

By using conservation practices in their farm plots, farmers can protect themselves from the devastating effects of water and wind erosion.

Contouring the land will double the topsoil's life. This method, which involves planting corn rows around sloping land and hills, while this method, farmers could preserve the remaining 5 to 6 inches for 100 years.

Contouring is a really negotiated with the farmer's planters, which by are dropping in favor of no-till machines, which work the fields faster.

"We often hear 'topsoil is a problem,' said Tate, "but contouring is not done because the equipment handles well on mounds because of the wet and time reasons, so many are no longer contouring."

While contouring is a guard against water on sloping lands, terraces can be even better than soil loss with the loss of terraces.

Save \$50
Coupon good for \$50 off regular price of a John Deere A-18 or A-22 High Pressure Washer (TY8052 or TY2540)

Save \$100
Coupon good for \$100 off regular price of any new John Deere Lawn and Garden Tractor

Save \$75
Coupon good for \$75 off regular price of any new John Deere 66 or 68 Riding Mower

Save \$20
Coupon good for \$20 off regular price of any John Deere Gas or Electric Grill (TY2382, TY2383, TY2384, TY8000, TY8801, TY8802, TY8805, TY8806)



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IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING A DRAINAGE SYSTEM FOR YOUR FARM, WRITE OR CALL

HANCOR OF IOWA

ROUTE 2, BOX 550 OELWEIN, IOWA

319-283-3324

HANCOR OF IOWA INC.

OELWEIN, IOWA



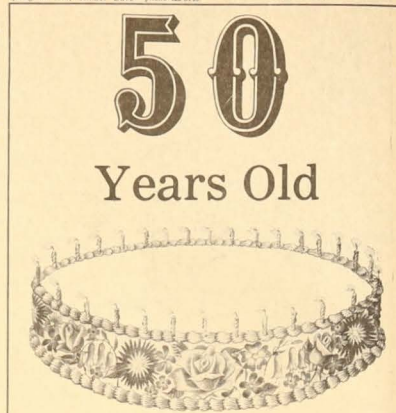
TREE PLANTER — David Smith (right), executive director of the Fayette County Conservation Board, checks out a new tree-planting machine with which the county has begun a program of planting trees to protect wildlife and conserve soil. At the left is Orville Lamphier, Wadena, main-fence foreman.

Wildlife habitat is being lost

By Dave Smith
Executive Director
Fayette County
Conservation Board

Each year an increasing amount of wildlife habitat is destroyed due to the intensive farming practices now being employed. Each acre of habitat that is destroyed decreases the wildlife resource. If a destruction of valuable habitat continues, it will only be a short time before we will no longer enjoy the sight of a pheasant flying into a stubble or a fox trotting across an open field. The Fayette County Conservation Board is very concerned with this problem and is attempting to do something about it through their Wildlife Habitat Restoration Project. The project is designed to benefit both wildlife and the rural landowner by restoring and improving habitat on private land at no cost to the landowner. The program was implemented last summer, when the board of supervisors appropriated \$100 from the County Rural Assistance Fund to the conservation board to purchase necessary equipment for the project. This money was used to

help purchase a tractor, tree planter, trailer and other needed items. Once the equipment was purchased, the remainder of the year was spent lining up areas to be included in the project, the landowner must sign a management agreement with the conservation board so that the county can legally spend tax money on private land. After the agreement is made, the conservation board staff develops a planting design indicating the location, size, and number of trees and shrubs to be planted in the area. For the first year 20 areas, including nearly three miles of highway, right-of-way, are scheduled to be planted in the spring. A total of 10,000 trees and shrubs have been ordered from the State Nursery in Ames to be used in the plantings. Species of trees and shrubs to be used are those that will provide food and cover for wildlife such as scotch pine, red pine, white pine, sycamore, walnut, dogwood, greenhickory, autumn olive and juniper.



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Two government programs aid conservation

By Valerie Mouson
Duke University Journalism Student
DES MOINES — Two government cost-sharing programs, which amount to 50 percent of the landowner's initial expenses of using conservation practices, operate to help prevent topsoil erosion in Iowa. But at the present rate of funding, it will take more than

190 years to adequately protect the soil, said William Brune, state conservationist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service. Iowa was the first state to initiate its own cost-sharing program to assist the state's landowners.

The Iowa Soil Conservation Service program — recommended by Governor Robert Ray and funded by the Iowa Legislature — began in 1971 with a budget of \$1.5 million and has increased to \$4 million in the current fiscal year. The federal government also distributes cost-sharing funding through the Agricultural Conservation Program (formerly known as the Rural Environmental Assistance Program and Rural Environmental Conservation Program), but despite spiraling conservation costs, Iowa's portion today is \$2 million less than the 1960 allocation of cost-sharing funds. In that year, \$9,680,000 was distributed among Iowa farmers while the 1977 program year (Oct. 1976-Dec. 1977) total is \$7,489,000. The amount of federal cost-sharing money given Iowa is determined by the secretary of agriculture after the national budget has been approved by Congress. The state's ACP then distributes various sums to the counties, according to individual county needs and severity of its erosion problems.

"For example, the need to create in those counties where the terrain is much rougher," said Bill White, ACP specialist. "More money is distributed to those counties such as Woodbury, Clayton and Allamakee."

Only one-third of Iowa's land is considered adequately protected against erosion, and Brune estimated that a total of \$2 billion is needed to protect the rest of Iowa's land from soil loss. "Cost-sharing programs on its federal level must be continued and strengthened," said William Greiner, director of Iowa's Soil Conservation Service. "Serious problems have resulted in the past due to the instability of funding of the federal cost-sharing program."

Several conservation officials said recent administrations have tried to drastically reduce cost-sharing monies available to farmers.

Richard Nixon terminated the funding when he imposed the moratorium in December 1972 when the program was known as the Rural Environmental Assistance Program, but a United States District Court reinstated the program the following February. President Ford also tried to end cost-sharing appropriations in December 1974, when the program was labeled the Rural Environmental Conservation Program.

"There has been a constant battle between the President and Congress on conserving funds," said Gene Maize, Iowa Farm Bureau. "The administration keeps trying to cut cost-sharing money, but Congress prevents it," said Brune. "Included among the members included among these leaders who annually oversee the administration's recommended cuts in the cost-sharing budget."

The most recent heavy cut in Iowa's federal cost-sharing money was in the 1980 program year when \$6,115,000 was allotted to the state by the federal administration. That was a cut from \$12,815,000 in 1979. Throughout his campaign, President Jimmy Carter was critical of Ford's conservation policies, but Carter has not renewed what steps he will take concerning the federal aid.

Most conservation officials feel the federal program, to be effective, must be revitalized with increased funds. "It has been an off-again, on-again program," said Greiner.

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Loosing topsoil bit by bit through sheet erosion isn't noticeable at first. But just because your land isn't scarred with gullies doesn't mean you aren't losing a thin sheet of topsoil with every rain. Stop this soil thief. Plant on the contour; make use of crop residues; and leave your row crop seedbeds cloddy.

Low Fertility

Make sure low fertility doesn't cut your profits. High fertility builds dense cover crops to reduce runoff during heavy rains, too. Have your soil tested and fertilize accordingly. Plan a long range fertility program centered around your yield goals . . . crop rotation system . . . and soil tests.

Wind Erosion

Act now to stop wind erosion. Crop residues and a cloddy seedbed can drastically cut wind erosion on your land. For permanent protection, take steps to install windbreaks and plan for strategically placed cover crops. Ask your local office about ACP payments to help defray costs.

Water Loss

Here are some management tips you can use to keep the rain on your land. Leave rough tilled surfaces where possible. Leave crop residue on the surface and incorporate mulches where possible. Finally, a program of contour farming and cover crops will insure that you hold the rain on your land for high crop yields.

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Farmers face insect, weed problems with conservation

by Valerie Monson
Drake University
Journalism Student
(Distributed by the Iowa Daily Press Association)

DIS MOINES—In their efforts to control soil erosion, farmers practiced conservation tillage on more than 7 million acres of Iowa's cropland last fall. But only 10 conservation officials face the task of encouraging more farmers to switch from conventional tillage to this less-erotic method of working the land. They also must seek solutions to problems resulting from the conservation practice.

Farmers practice conservation tillage by using a chisel, disk or buffalo-disk planter in fall plowing and leaving crop residue on the surface. By reducing tillage and allowing the mulch to remain, erosion is reduced.

"The chisel plow is not a 100 per cent answer," said Donald Hood, Harbottle County farmer near Bader. "It isn't practical on heavier soils. The trash makes heavy soils colder, because it prevents the soil. The temperature has to rise before the crops will germinate and infiltration will take place."

Hood began using reduced tillage in an attempt to control wind erosion, a major cause of soil loss on the level terrain of north-central Iowa.

"The heavy trash (residue) leaves diseases and this is one of the main reasons it hasn't caught on as much," said Vincent Milroy, who farms near Jewett in Muscatine County. "It might actually decrease yields. It is hard to promote a program because of this."

The great deal of crop residue left on the surface becomes a breeding ground for insects, which transmit plant diseases to crops and weeds. Both can hurt yields.

And, herbicides or fertilizers don't control these diseases and, as a result, some farmers are wary of utilizing a farming practice which could hurt their profits, said Vincent Milroy, entomologist at Iowa State University.

"Each year we're seeing a little bit more diseases in the fields," he said. "We haven't seen any great effect yet, but I feel it is something we must be prepared for."

Ma Atkinson, Iowa State University extension agronomist, said there is a growing concern about plant diseases and weeds on the minimum tillage land. He and other Iowa State University personnel have been investigating the effects of conservation tillage on insects and weeds.

"We are anticipating problems the farmers face as we can try to



TERRELL—Parallel broadbase tile inlet terraces were constructed on the Donald Engerer farm in Bettendorf, Iowa. The terraces will replace ground waterways. Wide backlogs will permit the planting of crops in all of the terrace area except around the water inlets.

Each year we're seeing a little bit more diseases in the fields," he said. "We haven't seen any great effect yet, but I feel it is something we must be prepared for."

Presently, farmers are encouraged to use soil insecticides when planting to reduce the damaging effects of these worms. But Tollefson said he feels more research should be conducted to study how reduced tillage affects corn rootworm populations.

The appearance of the black cutworm in fields tilled by various methods also is being examined by Tollefson and other Iowa State officials on one-half acre test plots in central Iowa.

Areas tilled with the chisel, disk and moldboard plows, showed no cutworm or insect problems," said Tollefson. But the no-till planter and buffalo-disk planter, machines which provide very little disturbance to the soil, show high rates of black cutworms.

Iowa State also is monitoring other plots in north-central Iowa to "see the overall effects of tillage on different types of land, Tollefson added.

Any time tillage practices are changed, the alteration in the soil may cause favorable conditions for the breeding and survival of insect populations previously under control.

Tollefson said some insecticides no longer are used because the hazardous chemicals absorbed into the crops proved dangerous to human consumption.

Without these insecticides, the effects of reduced tillage on these insects must be monitored in reduced tillage fields. Tollefson noted that the black cutworm, a serious corn pest which has been under control, "has the potential for becoming a serious problem with the extension of reduced tillage acreage."

"Reduced tillage may result in poorer control of weeds and provide a potential for increasing weevils problems," he said. He said research is needed to study safer forms of insecticides and "how they can be used with the reduced tillage system so that the treatment will be economical and effective."

Further studies also must be done in examining the effects of reduced tillage on the populations of the corn borer, white grub and seed corn maggot, all of which damage corn, as well as those pests which infest soybeans, including spider mites, green cloverworms, painted lady caterpillars and leafhoppers.

"In the past, many farmers have studied the pest problem only after the problem had progressed to a serious stage," Tollefson said.

Subsided weed populations also have been appearing in conservation-tilled fields.

"Weed control is one of the large restrictions in using reduced tillage," said Dr. Vivian Jennings, extension biologist and



ACP CLERK—Marcelita Loucks is the ANS price support and ACP clerk in Fayette County.

PA CLERK—Mrs. John Rios is the ANS administrative and ACP clerk in Fayette County.

plant pathologist at Iowa State University. "If you have a reduced tillage farmer with severe weed problems is forced to use various chemicals or herbicides, but these often prove ineffective in reduced tillage land."

"They're not perfect," Tollefson said. You might be able to control 90 per cent of the weed population, but the remaining five per cent may be devastating to the crops."

The weed populations grow in fields not plowed by the moldboard.

The moldboard plow turns under the weed seeds and

prevents their contact with the crop seeds," noted Jennings. "The moldboard plow or, in farming, eight to 20 times less weed seeds are left in the field. The emergence of weeds after the residue is a big plus."

Herbicides prevent weed seeds from germinating, but these chemicals are often of little benefit to the farmer who uses tillage because tanks, stalks and other crop matter prevent the herbicides from uniformly coming into contact with the soil.

There simply is no valid evidence that a decrease in the consumption of feed, including grain fed beef, will result in less meat disease," Finney said Friday in a statement.

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TOWNE... Much of Northeast Iowa's valuable topsoil that was in the fields last fall is no longer there. With blizzard conditions which struck the area this winter, the high winds lifted the topsoil from the fields and deposited much of it with the snowbanks along fences and

Farmers face...

(Continued from page 1)

contact with weed seeds and killing them.

Neither are herbicides designed to control perennial weeds, including hemp, milkweed, horse nettle and Canada thistle.

When weeds get out of control, Jennings said, "the only alternative is conventional tillage."

The unsolved problems of reduced tillage need immediate solutions and research is the answer.

"We'd like to see more research on conservation tillage and the effects of leaving more residue on the ground," said William Braine, state conservationist for the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service. "This form of tillage has the potential to be the best program in eliminating soil erosion."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American National Cattlemen's Association says it is looking forward to a hearing scheduled for March 21 in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of presenting the "other side" of meat eating and its relation to heart disease.

McGovern has set March 17 for his nutrition committee to hear from the association and others on the meat issue.

Wray Finney, association president, said the committee's recent staff report on the effects of meat eating, "a collection of preformed biased opinions" without scientific support.

There simply is no valid evidence that a decrease in the consumption of feed, including grain fed beef, will result in less meat disease," Finney said Friday in a statement.

ROAST BEEF WARM UPS

- 1 can (4 1/2 ounce) roast beef spread
- 2 tablespoons chopped onion
- 2 tablespoons bacon bits
- 2 hamburger buns, split and toasted
- 4 slices tomato
- 4 slices Swiss cheese

In a bowl, mix together roast beef spread, onion and bacon bits. Spread on toasted hamburger buns. Top each with a slice of tomato and a slice of Swiss cheese. Broil 5 inches from heat for 3 to 5 minutes until cheese is golden brown. Makes 4 open-faced sandwiches.

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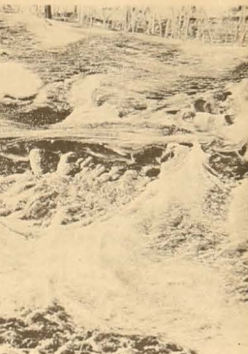
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Stolen load of Iowa meat saved

NEW YORK (AP)—Police arrested two men in Brooklyn this morning and recovered a stolen truck loaded with an estimated \$80,000 worth of meat shipped from Iowa.

Police officers Brian Dunn and William Dwyer of the 78th Precinct said they found the truck at Third Avenue and First Street in a vacant lot after used as a dumping ground for stolen cars.

They said the truck was backed up to another truck and the two men apparently were in the process of transferring some of the meat.

Three men hijacked the truck Wednesday morning from in front of Dial Poultry at 128 Dial field St. The hijackers awakened the truck driver, who had been sleeping in the cab, and took him for an auto ride across Brooklyn. He was released unharmed.

A worker at Dial Poultry said the truck contained 347 cases of shell steaks, 156 cases of hamburger beef chunks and 19 boxes of assorted other meats—a total of more than 67,000 pounds.

SAN DIEGO (AP)—A skull unearthed in 1973 is definitely that of Martin Bormann, Adolf Hitler's top aide, says a professor of anatomy and oral biology at UCLA.

Dr. Rodan Sigmund reported to the American Academy of Forensic Sciences that he had matched the skull, tooth by tooth and crown by crown to Bormann's dental charts.

"In my view, the evidence is completely adequate that Bormann is dead—that he died in 1945, in March, presumably by suicide in Berlin," Sigmund told the Academy.

Bormann was last seen alive near a Berlin railway station in March 1945 as allied troops were entering the city. Searchers at that time considered he had escaped. Nazi hunters have found remains in South America and Scandinavia for Bormann.

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Feeders to merge with cattlemen

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The National Livestock Feeders Association has voted to merge with the American National Cattlemen's Association.

Under the new group will be called the National Cattlemen's Association and will be headquartered in Denver.

The vote came Thursday during the annual convention of the 150-member feeders association.

Earlier this year, the 16,000-member cattlemen's group agreed to the merger, which takes place Sept. 1.

John, executive vice president of the feeders association, said: "The entire community first involved in cattle production will now speak with one voice."

He said a consolidation study committee will act as the first board of directors of the new group and will designate the first officers who will serve until the first annual meeting, held next January or February.

Tom Moore of Walnut, Ill., was elected to serve as president of the feeders association, which had been a part of the National Livestock Feeders Association since 1961.

In addition, Melvin Kukula, of Farmington, Neb., was chosen vice president. The other three vice presidents are Don Callahan, of Lincoln, Neb.; Loren Carlson, of Chick, Minn.; and John Klossner, of David City, Neb.

Names in the News
NEW YORK (AP)—Henry Kissinger will become a special consultant for world affairs with the National Broadcasting Co. starting in July.

According to a five-year agreement with NBC, Kissinger will appear in one television special annually and on an unspecified number of news programs.

"One criticism of television news in the past is that it is superficial," said NBC President Herbert Schlosser in a telephone interview Thursday from Florida. "This will give us a chance to improve our coverage of foreign affairs."

Another NBC move is the agent of the vacationing former secretary of state would discuss financial terms.

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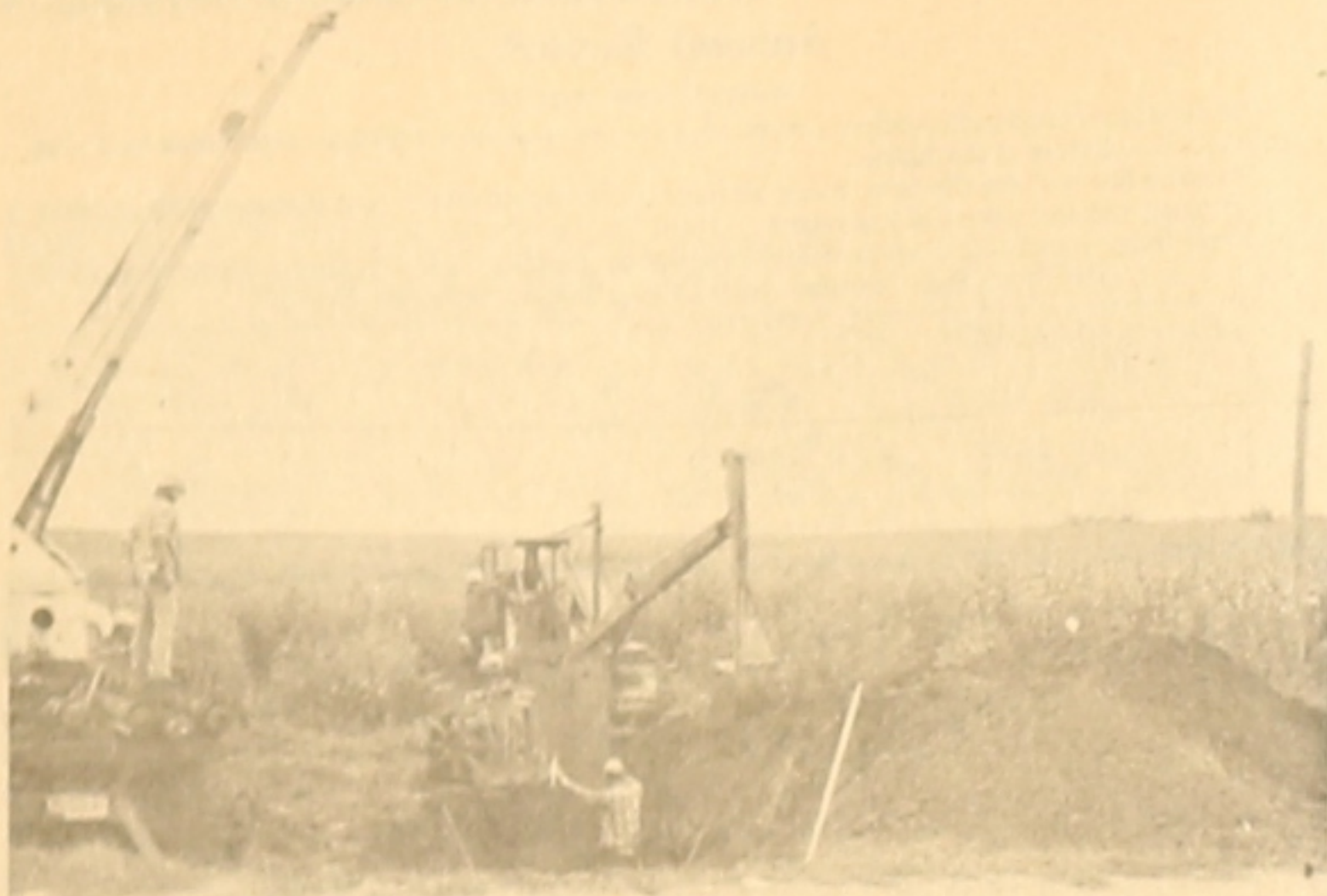
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AUGERING — The next step is augering under the hard portion of the road. The auger moves on a track which must be graded to give the pipe the proper angle so that when it reaches the opposite side it will have sufficient grade and depth.



SECTIONS — As augering proceeds, sections are added. After the hole has been made, corrugated metal pipe sections are then pushed in place. Cost of this work was paid by the Iowa State Highway Commission.

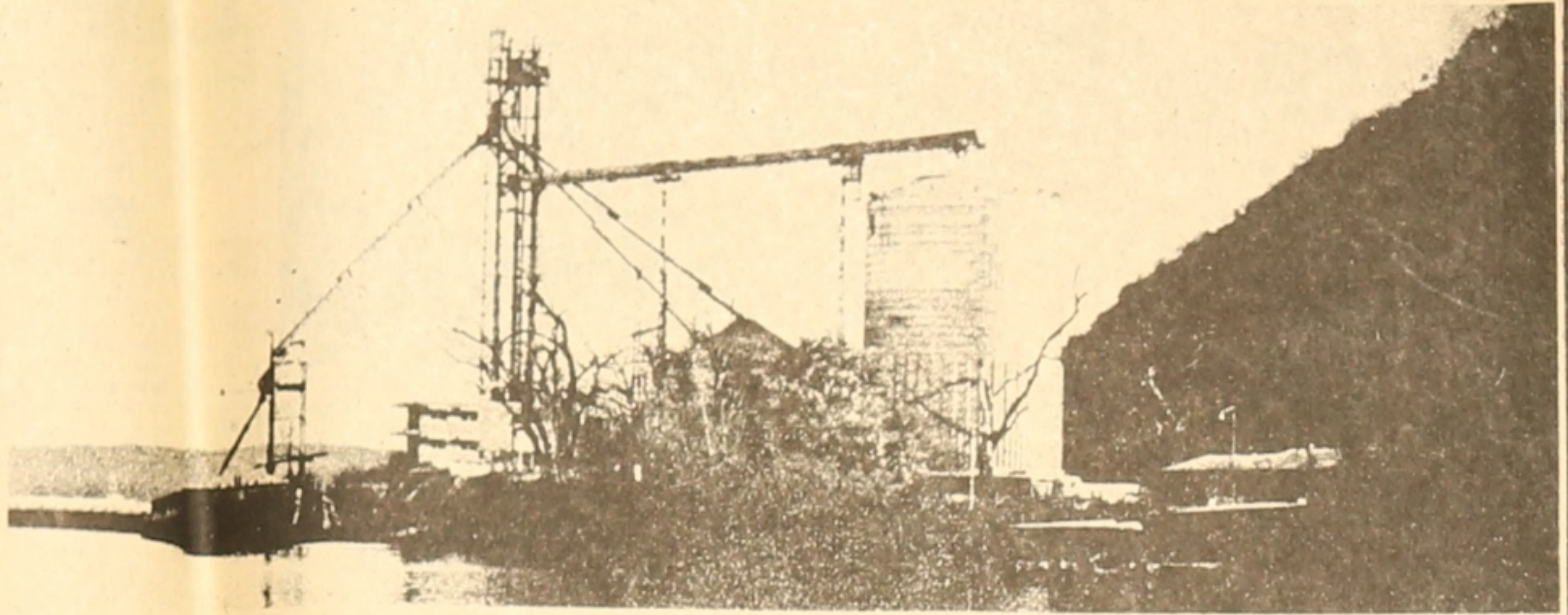


SPRING WATERWAY — This draw in Fayette county was recently covered with snow. Although the snow cover has been less this winter, the runoff resulting from warmer weather can begin to carry precious topsoil from the sides of the surrounding hills, dumping eventually into our streams, where it does nothing but pollute.



SNOW DUNES — Drifts of snow, packed hard enough for a man to stand on, resulted from this winter's blizzard which drove what little snow cover, and some of the underlying topsoil, across the countryside. These drifts have the look of miniature sand dunes. Notice, however, the blackness of the rich Fayette county topsoil peeking out from the lower spots of the snow.

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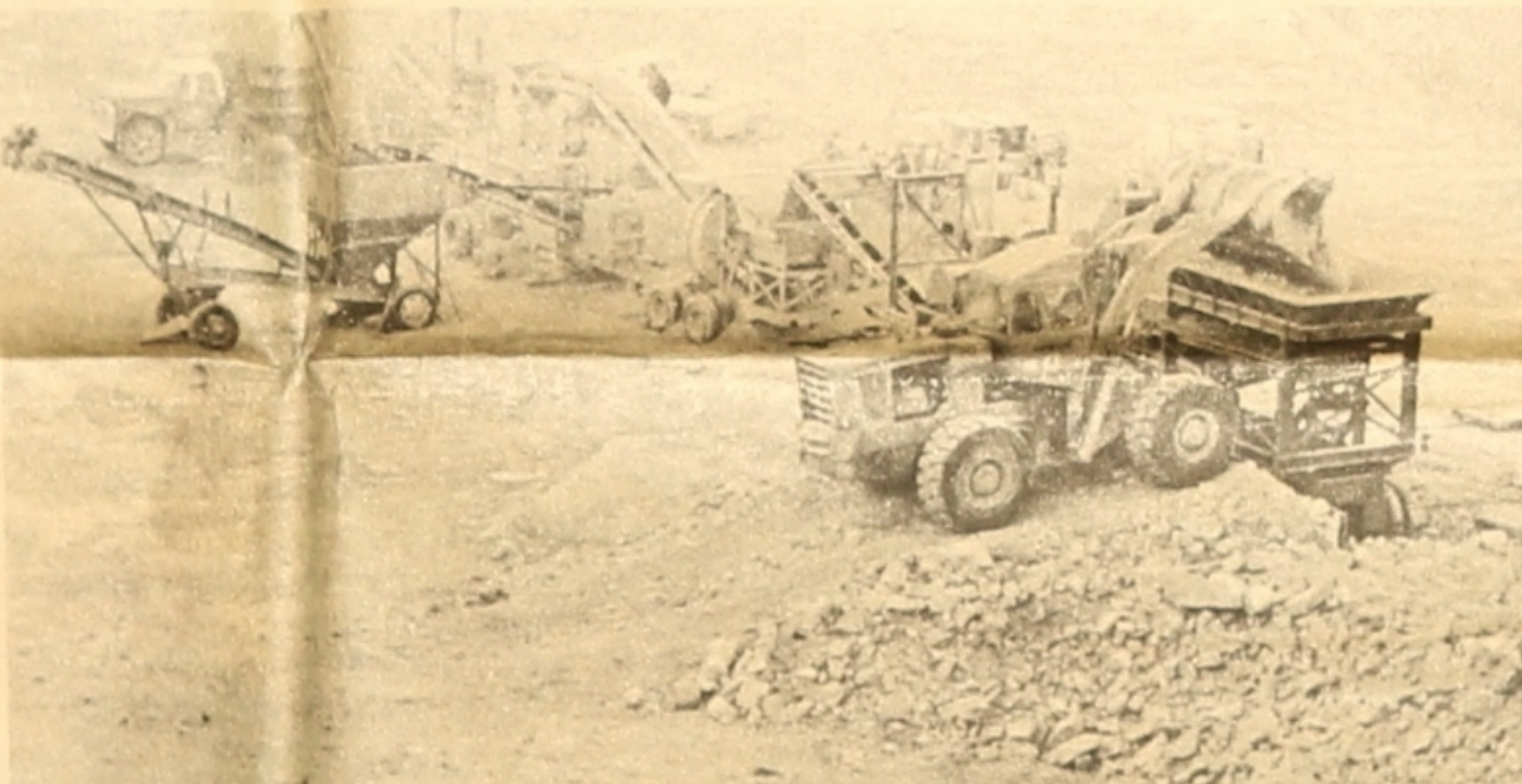
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PATTISON BROTHERS MISSISSIPPI RIVER TERMINAL INC.

QUALITY LIME NOW AVAILABLE IN ANY AMOUNT



Ownership of the Fayette, Hazleton, and Independence Rock Quarries, plus rock crushing equipment, enables us to complete our soil and crop building services with lime produced at all locations. Crushed rock and rock fill are also available for immediate delivery.

BETTER CUSTOM APPLICATION

Lime and fertilizer can be better applied on frozen soil. An adequate supply of calcium and manganese fertilizer helps build a healthy plant that is better able to withstand stress, moisture, and drought. Early application gives lime more time to improve soil structure.



FERTILIZER — CHEMICALS



Prior planning between dealer and customer is the most important ingredient for successful application of fertilizer and chemicals in the spring. However, facilities are also important, and at Lloyd Pattison and Sons we take pride in the fact that as a result of our modern and efficient bulk fertilizer plant we can keep the promises we make.

"If You Grow Things For A Living — You Need To Know Pattisons"

LLOYD PATTISON & SONS, INC.

BULK SPREAD — BULK or BAG FERTILIZER — GRAIN — HIGH ANALYSIS NITROGEN

DIAL 425-3391

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