

The Register

VOL. 100—NO. 73

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1982

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Fayette County Soil Conservation District's annual report, 1981

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
July 1, 1980 — June 30, 1981

IM BUDGET

Commissioners travel expenses to district, regional & state meetings and other travel in the county on district business	\$ 778.53
Office Supplies and Expenses	488.62
Printing	13.86
Total Allocation	\$ 1,281.01

IIM BUDGET

Salary, Travel, Insurance, etc. for Clerk	\$12,625.41
Equipment Maintenance	50.00
Total Allocation	\$12,675.41

COMMISSIONERS REVOLVING FUND

Balance on hand July 1, 1980	\$ 253.40
Receipts July 1, 1980 — June 30, 1981	7,033.54
Total Funds Available	7,286.94
Miscellaneous Expenses	5,551.88
Balance on Hand June 30, 1981	1,735.06

IIM BUDGET

1980-81 F. Y. Total Allocation	\$48,000.00
1980-81 Amount Spent on Conservation	27,878.27
1980-81 Amount Pending Completion of practices	20,121.72
1979-80 F. Y. Projects completed	\$11,214.05

DISTRICT GOVERNING UNIT

George Halstead, West Union, Chairman
James Burrack, Arlington, Vice-Chairman
Leslie Anderson, Castalia, Secretary
Jonathan Steege, Maynard, Treasurer
Paul Nuss, Hawkeye, Commissioner

DISTRICT EMPLOYEE

Bela Bauer, Clerk-Typist III

U.S.D.A. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Gerald L. Muff, District Conservationist
J.K. "Bud" Siebrecht, Conservation Technician
Larry Best, W.A.E.

AREA PERSONNEL

Harold S. Boehmer, Mason City, Area Conservationist
Barbara Herrera, Mason City, Area Clerk
James Evans, West Union, Area Civil Engineer
John Wildman, Elkader, Area Civil Engineer Technician

DISTRICT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

	Number	Acres
District Cooperators	17	3,360
Soil & Water Conservation Plans		2,524
Revised Soil & Water Conservation Plans		885
Farms & Groups Served	265	
Farms & Groups Applying one or more practices	125	

MAJOR PRACTICES APPLIED

Minimum Tillage (Acres)	3,462
Contour (Acres)	1,041
Farmstead & Feedlot Windbreak (Acres)	6
Grade Stabilization Structures (Number)	3
Grassed Waterway (Acres)	24
Tile Outlet Terraces (Feet)	58,675
Water & Sediment Control Basin (Feet)	700

HIGHLIGHTS OF DISTRICT ACTIVITIES, 1981

The district commissioners held regular monthly meetings and attended special 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, cost-share assistance applications, amendments, and completed cost-share projects.

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.

A special meeting was held Jan. 2 to adopt Land Disturbing Activities regulations for Fayette County.

Commissioners Jon Steege, Jim Burrack and George Halstead with Jerry Muff, District Conservationist attended a Commissioners Short Course in Ames.

Muff gave a presentation to Young Farmers Ag-Class on Cost-share for conservation practices.

Volga Lake Watershed landowners signed up for Iowa-Till Program in February.

The District had two no-till planters available for pilots, a John Deere, 4-row, 38 inch; and an Allis Chalmers, 6-row, 30 inch.

District and Extension Service had a no-till meeting to discuss the planter rental program.

Four-county contractors' meeting was held in Postville in March.

Sixty plots of no-till were planted.

A no-till field day and a no-till night meeting were held with approximately 110 persons attending the events.

A bus tour of several no-till fields was held.

In August the office moved to a new location on the southwest edge of West Union in the walk-out basement of the Farm Credit Building at the junction of highways 150 and 56. The Area Engineers are co-located with the District office.

The District manned a booth at the Fayette County Fair in August using a tabletop display and Caramate projector. Soil survey books were available with district litter bags and decals as well.

Muff attended a training session on Resource Conservation Marketing Skills.

In September a special meeting was held for a public hearing and final adoption of regulations for Land Disturbing Activities to comply with Chapter 467A.67, Code of Iowa 1981 and rescinded any and all regulations adopted previously.

Two teachers who attended Iowa Conservation Education Council's Fall Workshop at EWALU were Bryan O'Day, West Union Elementary and Jerry McManigle, Hawkeye Elementary.

Commissioner Steege and Muff gave a presentation on the Fayette County No-till Rental Program at Region 4 Commissioners meeting.

Louis Christen, Elgin was chosen as the Outstanding Conservation Farmer in District.

Ten students participated in the Soil Conservation Essay contest. Winners in the senior division (grades 9-12) were Kirk Burrack, 1st; Terri Rodas, 2nd. Winners in the junior division (grades 6-8) were Jim Frantzen, 1st; and Brian Baumgartner, 2nd. All were from Starmont School. German Mutual Insurance, West Union and Farmers Mutual Ins., Fayette contributed the prize money.

Jerry Muff attended the Annual Conference in Des Moines, Iowa.

The District sponsored a Woodland-Wildlife-Windbreak Planning Session in December. District Forester Gary Beyer and Jim Zohrer, Wildlife Biologist assisted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Fayette Soil Conservation District has been continually promoting conservation tillage this past year. This is no surprise to anyone, we're sure, because of all the publicity received on the subject.

For this we would like to express our gratitude to Extension Service, all of the local newspapers, radio stations, ASCS, Department of Soil Conservation, FmHA, Fayette County Board of Supervisors, and everyone else who assisted us in our cause.

A special thanks goes to all the landowners and operators who cooperated with us on the no-till program this year.



SCS COMMISSION MEMBERS are, seated in front, James Burrack of Arlington, vice chairman; and George Halstead of West Union, chairman. In the back are Jon Steege of Maynard and Leslie Anderson of Castalia, secretary. Missing is Paul Nuss of Hawkeye.

Use no-till more in 1981

by Gerald Muff
District Conservationist
USDA, SCS

Prior to 1981 no-till planting was practically non-existent in Fayette County.

In 1981, 62 farmers tried no-till on at least one field, and many tried it on two or more. My estimate is that over 3,000 acres were planted by the no-till method last year.

I was amazed at the interest of Fayette County farmers to try this "different" planting method.

Keep in mind that the Fayette County Extension Service Director, Dan Burkhardt, played a significant role in the promotion and information work involved with the program this year, along with Ken Hall, Crop Specialist and Jim Kaap, Soil and Water Specialist.

A.S.C.S. provided a good share of their annual allocation for no-till. FmHA supported the practice to their clientele. The media, local newspapers, and radio station KOEL, played an active role in publicizing our no-till events.

The Fayette County Board of Supervisors agreed to financially assist the soil conservation district's rental program. This insurance was needed for the district to take on the project. Luckily their assistance was not needed last year.

Also thanks to Clermont Implement who leased a planter and tractor to the district. Glenn and Dennis Burlington were contracted to operate the planter and did a fine job. Baumer Implement made available a tractor, planter and operator to plant no-till with their equipment on a rental basis.

A summation of 1981 activities: January through March, three evening meetings were held to promote and determine interest in no-till plots.

April and May, 25 landowners rented the John Deere, 4-row 38 inch, no-till planter set up on 47 acres which included planting corn and soybeans into sod, corn or soybean residue.

Ten landowners rented the Allis Chalmers no-till planter operation in all cropland conditions. The remaining 35 landowners used their own planters.

Two no-till demonstrations were held June 22 at the Fayette County farm and at Glen Burlington's farm.

On June 23 a bus tour visited 5 fields — see picture.

Fayette County Extension Service sent out several "No-till Tellers" informing participants of potential concerns.

In November questionnaires were sent to all participants with 42 responding. The average yield of no-till plots in Fayette County was 146.7 bushels of dry corn per acre.

Corn yields ranged from 90 bushels to 182 bushels of dry corn with 15 out of 44 plots yielding between 150 and 200 bushels per acre. Four yields were between 160 and 200 bushels per acre and four were

MILK PRODUCTION

The state's dairymen produced 360 million pounds of milk during December, up 8 percent from December 1980. The average number of cows on farms was 389 thousand, up 3 percent from a year earlier. Production per cow was 25 pounds, up 25 pounds from November 1981.

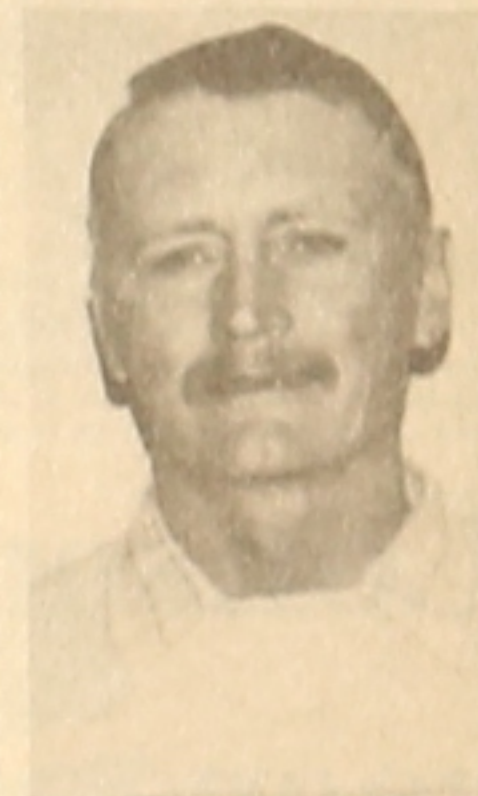
How I became interested in soil conservation

by George Halstead
Chairman, Fayette
Soil Conservation
District

I started farming back in 1966 on the farm that I am living on at the present time. I well remember that first year. I did my plowing with the fence and planted the same way. That first year I planted my corn with the wire so I could cross cultivate it. It was still considered necessary then to cultivate three times to get a crop.

Shortly after I had planted my corn, we had an inch of rain that came all at once. I was very discouraged at the erosion I got in my corn field. The water followed the planter marks and I lost whole rows of corn on some hillsides. That year I did some deep thinking. I knew there had to be a better way. I decided to have my farm laid out on the contour.

Howard Boyle from the Fayette County Soil Conservation office came out to help me lay out the contour lines the next spring. I then planted my corn on the contour. I well remember Howard's instructions to plant few or no end



George Halstead

rows at all. I found out that fall that even with a mounted picker this didn't work very well. I mentioned this to Howard one day. He said, "I forgot to tell you that I always picked my corn by hand." I found there were quite a few things to get used to with contour farming. I decided to stick with it if at all possible. In those days there wasn't very much encouragement offered in regard to contouring. The one person who did encourage me was Kenneth Kerr from Postville. At that time Kenneth was a commissioner and he was doing a very good job in conservation. He was the one who convinced me it would work.

In 1966 we purchased another farm. I was still using the moldboard plow at that time. During that first year I could see problems coming my way. With this additional land I would be growing continuous corn on much of my acreage. Also I didn't like plowing on the contour. It not only slowed me down but there were too many dead turrows to contend with. So the next year I purchased a 13 ft. chisel plow.

This also was a new experience as there weren't many chisel plows in this area. I think most of the neighbors were content to watch as long as I did the experimenting.

That first year I rented a tractor to pull the chisel plow. I soon found out that it took a tractor with duals to pull the chisel. I managed to make it that first year. So the next year I purchased a tractor with duals. I sure liked the chisel plow as it worked out very well on the contour.

With a chisel plow you do very little driving empty. By staying on the contour and leaving a good amount of residue on the surface it reduces run-off and stops erosion. I always chop the stalks after harvest. I really believe in chopping the stalks and I think with this cover on the soil that you get less erosion over winter. I used to do quite a lot of chiseling in the fall. This also causes erosion so I have pretty much quit this practice. The last few years I have chiseled my sod ground and it has worked out well.

Last year I had 23 acres of no-till corn. I had chopped the stalks and spread the fertilizer on top. I used liquid nitrogen and herbicide along with it. I had very good weed control. When I yield checked the no-till and the chiseled corn, the no-till made 17 bushels per acre more than the chiseled did. The no-till had a higher population so that probably accounted for some of the extra yield. I think no-till farming should be tried by many more farmers. It certainly is a cheap way to control erosion. I'll admit that no-till won't work for every farmer but it's still worth a try.

Fayette County Soil Conservation District had two corn planters available last spring to any farmer who wanted to try no-till. There were over 1,200 acres of no-till planted, totally.

There has been good progress made over the years in soil conservation. On the other hand, there is so much more conservation work needed today. With all this continuous row cropping, unless something like no-till farming can help us, there isn't much chance of getting erosion under control. If we don't get erosion under control we are also in danger of having our water supply polluted.

Another challenge we have here in Fayette County is keeping our Volga Lake from filling up with silt. This is a beautiful lake and we certainly want it to stay that way. We should feel proud that it is here in Fayette County.

It is my hope that as farmers, stewards of the soil, and conservation-minded people, that we do our very best with the conservation tools we have. If we do this I think we can keep soil conservation on a voluntary basis the way it should be.

SOIL CONSERVATION



For Everybody's Sake

Soil erosion cutting down value of farmland

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — Saying Iowa has a "major" soil erosion problem, three Iowa State University professors are recommending a change in the farm land valuation law to discourage intensive farming on marginal ground.

The ISU researchers, in a study prepared for the Iowa Legislature, suggest that the increased planting of corn and soybeans on sloping land and lower quality soils is showing up in agricultural land values.

That, in turn, could be encouraging farmers to plant even more corn and soybeans on marginal land. Growing those so-called "row crops" tends to cause more soil erosion than planting smaller grains or keeping the land in pasture.

"We believe that a soil really should not be abused to generate dollars of income," said Thomas E. Fenton, an ISU agronomy professor who helped author the report.

"It's a vicious cycle" as farmers conclude it is "costing" them not to farm marginal land, Fenton said. "We are interested in how farmers might be encouraged to leave that (land) in pasture rather than row-crop."

The study recommends making the farm land valuation law — a topic which often has stirred hot

debate in the Iowa Statehouse — compatible with Iowa's soil conservancy law which outlines the erosion considered tolerable for certain types of soil.

That could lower the agricultural valuation and thus taxes assessed on that land in some counties, Fenton acknowledged.

The study comes as Senate Majority Leader Calvin Hultman, R-Red Oak, and state Rep. Horace Daggett, R-Leno, are proposing their own rewrite of the law. They suggest basing farm land values on actual income earned from the land and not on the soil's potential productivity.

Besides urging a revision in the agricultural land valuation law, the ISU professors suggest a change in the way agricultural land values are recorded and recommend establishing a computerized information system to help figure those values.

In detailing the state's soil erosion problem, the study says Iowa farmers plowed up pastures, hills and woodlands to increase acres planted mainly in corn and soybeans by 30.2 percent in the past decade.



JERRY MUFF, West Union, district conservationist with the Fayette County Soil Conservation Service.

Conservation tillage saves soil and money

DECATUR, Ill. (AP) — Eldon Hesterberg of Gifford told fellow farmers Wednesday that conservation tillage saves soil, time and money, and challenged them to try it.

"It's needed, it's here and it's working," Hesterberg told several hundred growers at the annual soy-corn conference. "When you try conservation tillage, you'll make fewer trips

through the field and you'll make more money."

He said the idea is that if debris from the previous crop is not removed, it keeps soil from being washed or blown away.

Hesterberg, who farms 740 acres in Champaign County, said he began using conservation tillage in 1974 to cut soil loss.

There was a big bonus, too. He found that since he was making

fewer trips through his fields with heavy plowing equipment, he was saving time and fuel, and his machinery did not need as much repair.

He said he does spend a few dollars more on chemicals to kill weeds, but that is more than offset by the other benefits. His corn and soybean yields both have increased. He said he also improved other farming techniques.



THE VOLGA LAKE RECREATION AREA near Fayette is a popular spot for Northeast Iowa snowmobile enthusiasts. A group is shown on one of the trails in the park. There are currently about 25 miles of snowmobile trails in the Volga Lake project.

Conservation also helps recreational benefits

by Jerry Hinkler
State Park Ranger
I.C.A.

In an effort to provide recreation for the people of Northeast Iowa as well as others passing through from time to time, the Iowa Conservation Commission must place conservation of its natural resources as a top priority.

At the Volga River State Recreation Area four miles north of Fayette many areas of conservation for various types of recreation are exhibited throughout the year.

Even though the newly constructed Frog Hollow Lake is a small, private lake, it is an area recreation area, the 120-acre lake must be monitored to conserve it in its present state for public recreation. The Commission must ensure that the lake doesn't fill with silt and runoff chemicals from the fields lying above in the watershed area. Vegetation will be controlled annually as the lake is to be used and the lake is to be used as a fishing lake.

mission spent \$20,000 to study

kill retention and prepare preliminary plans for a salt dam where the main stream feeding the Frog Hollow Lake dumps into the impoundment.

Fish are stocked in the lake to provide an excellent sport fishery while a muskrat trap fish is also stocked to control muskrat vegetation growing in the water. "White Amber" fish feed on the aquatic weeds and grasses to bring the amount of balance for the sport fishes.

Shortly after the lake was filled several hundred pine trees and oak trees and some shrubs were planted throughout the year.

Even though the newly constructed Frog Hollow Lake is a small, private lake, it is an area recreation area, the 120-acre lake must be monitored to conserve it in its present state for public recreation. The Commission must ensure that the lake doesn't fill with silt and runoff chemicals from the fields lying above in the watershed area. Vegetation will be controlled annually as the lake is to be used and the lake is to be used as a fishing lake.

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Wildlife sleeps outside even in extreme weather

by Jim Zahner
Wildlife Management Biologist

Do you remember not too long ago, when the temperature was 25 degrees below zero and the wind chill was 70 degrees below zero?

How would you like to sleep outside in that kind of weather? Well, our pheasants, rabbits, songbirds and other wildlife have to do it. In fact, it's not where they did not have adequate winter cover they did not all survive. We are finding from rabbits and pheasants around the county this year.

During periods of severe weather it is most obvious that wildlife habitat is not adequate in all parts of the county, especially in the western and southern townships. A good tree and shrub planting on some odd corners of your farm can mean the difference between life and death for your farm.

Less obvious is the serious lack of undisturbed nesting cover that we find in the spring. In the past 25 years, averages in oak, hickory and pasture have declined by 25 percent, 25 percent and 45 percent respectively, in this part of the state.

Terrace seedings and other critical area seedings can provide some of this needed nesting cover. Warm season grasses, such as switch grass, can also provide some of the wildlife habitat.

The State Conservation Commission makes trees and shrubs available for purchase and sale. In fact, many of our orders usually must be sent in during November or December to insure a good selection of tree species.

If you are interested in improving your farm for wildlife habitat, contact the wildlife biologist, County Conservation Board officer or Soil Conservation Service office for Fayette County. And these funds for wildlife habitat practices may also be available, so be sure to stop by the S.C.S.C. office to discuss your plans.

FARMING IS A SAFE INVESTMENT

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

Culligan Water Conditioning 211 S. Vine 422-3883	Bostrom's Super Valu Hwy. 184, 150 422-3365	Dessell's Furniture Store 611 W. Broadway 422-5302	Union Drug Libert Place 422-3721
German Mutual Insurance Association 119 Adams 422-3871	We Support Our Natural Resources!	Dessell-Roach Floor Covering Hwy. 184 422-3478	Gene's Carpet Cleaning 135 Franklin 422-5182
Crandall's Clothing 105 S. Vine 422-3502	Gage & Gage Plumbing 609 S. Central Ave. 422-5691	Gates Motor Supply Co. 114 E. 1st 422-3886	FDIC
Meinerz Creamery Fredericksburg Phone 237-5311			

Farm credit: Trouble 'down on the farm'

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—The continued weakness of the financial strength of farmers in their use of credit. The latest figures suggest there is trouble down on the farm.

Farmers in the Midwest are seeking fewer new loans and are extending old loans or taking longer to repay them, a survey of 500 agricultural banks indicates.

It also suggests that three times as many farmers may be forced to sell some assets this year to pay down loans.

Gary Steinhilber of the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago, which conducted the survey, blames the problem on the livestock industry and low grain prices.

1982 won't forgive guesswork.



SKIING IS POPULAR in the Volga Lake Recreation Area, but skiers currently must use snowmobile trails. The master plan for the area includes 17 to 17 miles of groomed cross-country ski trails, but they will not be constructed until funding becomes available, according to park officials.

Iowa produced record crops

Iowa's farmers produced record crops of corn and soybeans during the 1981 harvest. The state's total crop production was 1.1 billion bushels, a record for the state.

The record crops were produced despite a late start to the growing season and a period of drought in late July and August. The record crops were produced despite a late start to the growing season and a period of drought in late July and August.

Next season could be your most expensive year yet to grow corn or beans—unless you look at it in terms of your best net return on investment—now with FS.

Inflation means the cost of farming will probably go right on soaring.

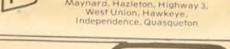
But holding back on your fertilizer could cost you even more.

Let our FS Crop Man show you how to use your fertilizer investment to actually increase your potential overall net return.

With the FS Green Plan, he'll show you when it pays to increase your rates, where too little can hurt, and where the maximum payoff level should be.

Don't guess. Talk to us now.

FARM BUREAU SERVICE COMPANY
Maynard, Hazelton, Highway 3,
West Union, Hawkeye
Independence, Quasqueton



WHEN YOU NEED EXPERT ADVICE... TALK TO THE FARMING EXPERTS.



Seated left to right: John Grimes, Kermit Telg. Standing left to right: Bruce Cannon, Kevin Amundson, Mark Smith

STOP IN AND VISIT WITH US ABOUT YOUR AGRICULTURAL LOANS. DEPEND ON OUR PROFESSIONAL ADVICE AND EXCELLENT SERVICE.

WE ARE IN TOUCH WITH THE FARMER AND THE FARMERS' NEEDS.



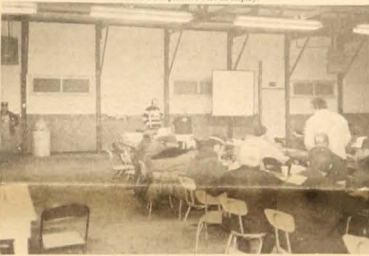
The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of West Union



OVER 100 PEOPLE attended the Conservation District and the Fayette County Extension Service on Jan. 21, 1982.



FIVE NO-TILL planters were on display.



EXTENSION DIRECTOR Dan Burkhardt is shown giving one of the presentations at the meeting.



WET WATERWAYS PROVIDE valuable wildlife cover. Notice the tracks left in the snow. The greater area of Fayette County, or the Kenyon-Ford-Lake soil association has been the driest at an alarming rate, and only a small amount of wildlife areas this time around.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Conservation is everybody's concern...but you, as a farmer, can play an active role in the effort to save our natural resources and all that they provide.

Practice soil conservation...because the future of the earth is in your hands!

Let's work together...because conservation is everybody's job!

WE SALUTE FAYETTE COUNTY FARMERS FOR DOING THEIR PART TO PRESERVE THE LAND.

West Union Cooperative Co.

*Feeds *Chemicals *Seeds *Fertilizers *Petroleum

Phone 422-5656 or 422-3223, West Union, Ia.

FELCO LAND O' LAKES

Value of Iowa farmland dipped in '81

By The Associated Press

The value of good farmland in Iowa and Illinois was a percent less at the end of 1981 than it was a year earlier, partly because of weak grain prices, according to a survey of more than 30 agricultural bankers.

Fluctuating commodity prices during the second half of 1981 contributed to a weakening of the farm market and to the downturn in land values during the fourth quarter," said Jeffrey Miller of the Farm Credit Administration in Chicago, which conducted the survey.

Bankers in five Midwestern states said they believe the value of good farmland dropped an average of 1.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1981.

Bankers were reported in 10 states in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. Bankers in Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin said values there up 1 percent in the fourth quarter.

For the year, however, the average change in land values was a 0.5 percent increase in land values, while 43 percent said they would decline. Only 1 percent thought land values would rise.

A major factor in farm income, which the U.S. Department of Agriculture expects to be depressed for the third consecutive year.

Current projections indicate that net farm income may be only half the 1979 level (fully before the annual 1981 price index). The 1981 price index is expected to be 10 percent below the 1979 level, and that 1981 farm income would be down 55 percent from 1979.

The fall-off in land values in Illinois was particularly reflected in the weakness in grain prices. The average crop earnings comprised a much larger portion of overall farm income in those states.

The bankers expected the fourth-quarter decline in land values.

Many observers in Illinois have indicated that the land market was quite weak in terms of both the number of transactions and the resulting transfer prices, he said.

The bankers who responded to the survey were not optimistic about a quick increase in value, but they did expect a slight recovery in the fourth quarter.

More than half thought farm values in this quarter would be steady, while 43 percent said they would decline. Only 1 percent thought land values would rise.

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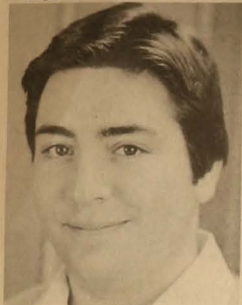
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Bob Wegan replaced Gene Brownell as director of the Fayette County ASNC office in Fayette during the past year.



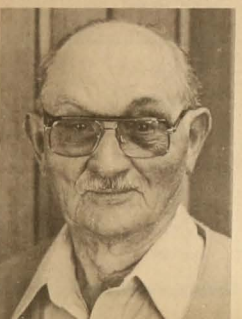
J. Lee Lynch of Waucama, ASNC commissioner.



Gene Brownell, long-time ASNC director in Fayette County, retired from that position this year.



John Bies of Randallia is on the Fayette County ASNC staff in Fayette.



Herb Ash of Elgin, ASNC commissioner.



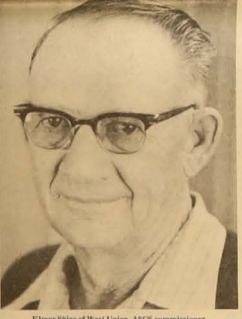
Mervella Lucke is in charge of ASCP and the price support program at the ASNC office in Fayette.



Moll Baileys of Fayette is in charge of P&A and compliance at the Fayette County ASNC office in Fayette.



Margaret Addy is a clerk with the ASNC office in Fayette.



Elmer Spies of West Union, ASNC commissioner.



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SOIL CONSERVATION



For Everybody's Sake

Oelwein Is An Ag Town

One That Realizes That

SOIL IS OUR

GREATEST ASSET

We, as businesses, recognize and hail the practices of **SOIL CONSERVATION**... it is our economic lifeblood. We are proud to be able to support and be a part of this important movement for soil conservation.

This Message of Support for The Soil Conservation Commission is Proudly Sponsored By The Following:

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FAYETTE SCD NO-TILL rental program. Dennis Bortone's no-till corn into an alfalfa field on the Don Trencher farm north of Hawley. The SCD tilled the no-till until in the hedges for \$15 per acre. ASNC paid the landowner \$10 per acre for up to a maximum of 20 acres.



NO-TILL Bortone's told in June generated interest and provided answers to a lot of questions for area farmers.



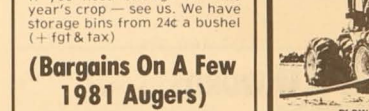
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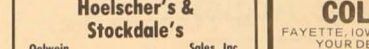
NEW LOCATION—The West Union Soil Conservation Service (SCS) office, formerly of 225 N. Vine, and the Area SCS Engineers of 116 E. Elm have moved to their new location in the Farm Credit Building at the junction of Highways 150 and 56 last August. The two offices are together in the west basement of the building. The new location offers more office room, parking, and has better access to most of the rural clientele. All Fayette County residents requesting SCS assistance will work with 56 West Union SCS staff. The SCS Area Engineer staff assist SCS staff in 15 counties on projects requiring higher level of engineering expertise.



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YEAR OF THE NO-TILL Bill Linn. Notice the no-till corn in the field. The SCD tilled the no-till until in the hedges for \$15 per acre. ASNC paid the landowner \$10 per acre for up to a maximum of 20 acres.

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Manage farm as total resource system

Practically every farm in Fayette County contains many different types of soils, some of which are better suited for certain crops than others. Some farmers may decide that an area may be better managed by converting it to another land use, e.g. cropland to pasture, hayland or woodland. It is well established by now that most of our productive land is being managed better by the soil capabilities. The photos above show that two taken in Fayette County last spring show some typical examples of soil conservation. The best way to find out how to manage your farm according to its capabilities is to request that a soil and water conservation plan be developed for your farm by the SCS soil conservationists. This plan will consist of aerial photos, soil maps, and soil descriptions. It will also contain recommendations, and some information, with your land use decisions, all combined in one folder which should be your guide to applying a resource management system plan.

WASHINGTON (AP) — those commodities, farmers Agriculture Secretary John R. Block asking the nation's governors to help soil farmers in signing up in the government's 1982 crop acreage reduction program.

The programs affect this Conservation Service offices. your crops of wheat, corn, grain, cotton and rice. To be Monday is a meeting of the National Governors Association.

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Developing new national plan

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Ask help to sell '82 signup

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The Oelwein Daily Register
25-1st St. S.E., Oelwein, Iowa

The Register
The Osceola Daily Register
25-1st St. S.E., Osceola, Iowa

seeded preparation loosens the soil surface over the entire field and partially incorporates the residue into the soil. Seeded preparation may be in one or separate operations.

Jim 638-4321 or Dennis 283-3317



The Oelwein Daily Register
25-1st St. S.E., Oelwein,

Terraces needed on many slopes

According to a conservation land inventory completed in 1980, over 67,000 acres in Fayette County needs terraces, considering today's land use. This is approximately one-fifth of all cropland in Fayette County. The following shows the various types of soil erosion terraces.

TERRACE TYPES

The primary purpose of a terrace system is to reduce soil erosion on cropland. The runoff caught can give a crop a better start in the spring and reduce lowland flooding in wet years.

Terraces can be installed on a majority of low, farm to select the right terrace type, soil and vegetation.

Three terrace types—broad base, grass backslope and narrow base—are explained in more detail below.

All terraces are designed to build at least 8 inches of runoff from the contributing area.

In some soils, the soil itself is the only outlet needed. The terrace is built with closed ends and a level channel. Water runs into the soil fast enough without having crops planted in the terrace storage area.

In most low soils, water caught by the terrace must drain into a tile outlet or ground waterway. The terrace channel is graded to the lowest point where a tile is safely removed.

Where possible, terraces are built parallel to each other to eliminate point rows and facilitate farming.



Dave Burkhardt is the Fayette County Extension Director.



Farmers Home Administration officials in Fayette County include, left to right, Gary Miller, assistant county supervisor; Arnold Goble, chief of rural life; and Elaine Jurek of Hocking.



BROAD BASE
—allows farming over the whole terrace
—may be built on slopes up to 10 percent
—construction results in steeper land slope
—highest cost, more soil moved in construction



Helen Welch (seated) is office assistant with the extension service and Kathy Sierpe is a part-time office assistant.



Evelyn Cowley, Home Extension Point Station of Fayette County.



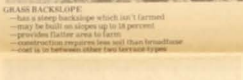
Fayette County's all-day Nurse Betty.



Farmers Home Administration county office clerk, Christine Sorenson of West Union.



Darlene Allen of West Union, Farmers Home Administration county office assistant.



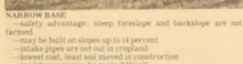
NARROW BASE
—has a steep backslope which isn't farmed
—may be built on slopes up to 10 percent
—provides faster area to farm
—lowest cost, less soil moved in construction

Complete Home & Commercial
LANDSCAPING SERVICE
LET AN EXPERT
PLAN & PLANT!

- Windbreak Material
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- Large Variety and Sizes of shade & fruit trees and shrubs suited for our area.

REMINDER: you always get professional help in your selection of (design, layout, planting)

OELWEIN LANDSCAPING GREENHOUSE — GARDEN CENTER
DIETER EDELDT
1 1/2 Miles E. of John Deere Hwy. 283-3378



NARROW BASE
—major advantage: steep forslope and backslope are not farmed
—may be built on slopes up to 10 percent
—incake pipes are not out in cropland
—lowest cost, least soil moved in construction
—maintenance may be more difficult

SWITCH TO A BULK FERTILIZER AUGER THIS SPRING
OFFERING SPECIAL PRICES THIS SPRING

See These Bloom Auger Dealers

Use Our Auger On All Small Grains & Mixed Feeds

Full 180 DEGREE SWING AND ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT for ease in filling boxes on planter or feeders.

POWERED FROM TRACTOR HYDRAULIC SYSTEM, Hydraulic motor and control valve located on discharge end for convenient operation.

QUICK CHANGE-OVER FOR TWO WAGON USE; auger can be removed or mounted to another wagon in minutes. Just pull two pins.

INCLUDES: Hand Winch, 15 feet of Cable & Cable Block.

Heavy duty 6" x 14 gauge tube 12 feet long. The auger screw is coupled directly to the motor to give long trouble-free service.

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