Demonstration Plots For 1968 Iowa Conservation Field Days

A Herbicide demonstration area for weed control on corn and soybeans, variety plots of corn, soybeans, and grain sorghums, and rootworm insecticides have been established at the site of the 1968 Iowa Conservation Field Days and Plowing Matches scheduled for September 5 and 6 near Eldora.

The weed control area contains plots where herbicides have been applied pre-plant (before the corn and beans were planted) and incorporated in the soil by cultivation with disc and harrow. This treatment was applied on eleven plots of corn and soybeans, and includes Atrazine, Eptam, Sutan, Treflan, Vernam, Planovin and Dacthal .

Another set of 21 corn and soybean plots received pre-emergence herbicide treatments (after the crop was planted but before the crop seedlings emerged), including Atrazine, Ramrod, Lorox, Londax, Randox, Randox T, Lasso, Lorox-Atrazine, Ramrod-Atrazine, Knoxweed, 2,4-D, Primaze, Alanap Plus, Amiben, Dacthal, Vernam, U.I. 1000 and Dyanap.

Post-emergence herbicide plots were established, using 2,4-D and Atrazine plus Oil on corn, and Tenoran on soybeans.

To check the effectiveness of the herbicides, check plots and selective cultivation areas were established to give side-by-side comparisons.

Five top grain sorghum variety plots were planted to give viewers some comparisons with varieties of corn planted nearby. These five varietis include short, medium and tall grain sorghum varieties.

Fifteen soybean variety plots will give side-by-side comparisons of the "big four" for north central Iowa -- Amsoy, Corsoy, Hark and Wayne. Viewers interested in the large seeded varieties will see the three best large seeded soybeans for Iowa -- Prize, Disoy and Magna. These are good beans for the export market.

Eight of the older and better varieties commonly grown in Iowa were planted for further comparison with the newcomers, including Harosoy, A-100, Lindarin, Ford, Shelby, Chippewa 64, Hawkeye, and Clark.

The soil insecticide plots for rootworm control on corn included four of the more effective rootworm insecticides observed in 1967 trials, together with check plots. In addition, all corn herbicide plots received a rootworm insecticde treatment.

The plots were established by the cooperation of nearby farmers, the 1968 field day central committee, sub-committee chairman Carroll Hobson, the Hardin County Extension Service, and extension specialists at Iowa State University.

Results of the herbicide trials have been quite striking up to this point, and show a great deal of variation in effective weed control among the chemicals used. The effectiveness of the herbicides have been quite striking when compared with the healthy weed growth in the check plots.

The eight acre area devoted to these crop demonstration contains 45 plots measuring slightly under one-quarter acre each.

During field day tours on September 5 and 6 Iowa State University Specialists in agronomy, botany and entomology will discuss various aspects of weed and insect control, and corn, grain sorghum and soybean varieties.

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