

1996



SCS District Conservationist Earl Kerker (left) discusses contouring with SCS technician, Howard Boyle (deceased). Also pictured is Forest Shafer.

**Published for the
50th Anniversary
Fayette Soil
and Water
Conservation
District 1996
Annual Report
Daily Register**

Contestants	County	Opening Furrows	Front Stands	Tillage Quality	Trash Coverage	Closing Furrows	Ends of Plowing Time	+ or -	TOTAL	PLACE
9 Harvey Rissman	Ala	22	21	7	10	14	2		2	
7 Paul Selburg	Ala	17	17	7	3	10			3	
6 Leonard Gamm	Cal	21	18	7	1	4	0		5	
8 Theo Wagner	Cal	20	18	7	3	4	0		6	
10 R.J. Frieburger	Cal	20	18	7	1	7	0		1	
3 F.J. Augustine	Cal	21	18	7	1	4	0		9	
2 Abe Haleger	Cal	20	18	7	1	4	0		7	
5 H. Medberry	Fay	25	21	5	7	8	0		10	
1 Ernest Siland	Wash	27	15	6	1	3	1		3	
4 Mark Sutton	Wash	25	16	5	9	6	1		4	

February 15, 1996 - The Daily Register, Oelwein, Iowa - Special Section

Plowing contests drew crowds years ago.



50th Anniversary Fayette Soil and Water Conservation Annual Report

We wish to dedicate the 1995 Fayette SWCD Annual Report to the memory of George Halstead who passed away June 22, 1995, and also, to all deceased commissioners who've served the past 50 years.



George W. Halstead
May 27, 1931-June 27, 1995, he is survived by his wife Helen and nine children.
He was a dedicated conservationist.
He served as SWCD Commissioner from 1977 to 1988. In this time he served as chairperson 6 years, vice chair 2 years and secretary 2 years.
He was a model commissioner. He was always there when we needed him, always punctual and professional in doing district business. He was respected as a person of high integrity and as a successful conservation farmer. We feel that his presence on the board only added credibility to our program while he served a commissioner. The Halstead farm is a few miles north of West Union on gently rolling Downs & Fayette soil. George implemented his conservation plan with practices such as: contour farming, crop

residue management, grasses & hay in rotation plus one grade stabilization structure. Grassed waterways were always well maintained. The following are excerpts from an article George wrote shortly after he left office.
HIGHLIGHTS OF A PAST SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER
By George W. Halstead
On January 1, 1989 I concluded twelve years as Fayette Co. Soil and Water Conservation Commissioner. I decided last fall not to run for another term as I wanted to spend more time working for other organizations.
I really think these twelve years as Soil Conservation Commissioner were the most rewarding as any time I put toward any organization in my life time. As I look back on these twelve years, I think quite a lot of programs have been made in soil conservation. There certainly is a lot more minimum tillage and no-till planting being practiced.
On the other hand, there is far too much fall tillage being done. Farmers seem to be hooked on the idea that they can't get a crop without tilling in the fall. I haven't tilled in the fall for some years now. You do have to do things a little different if you till in the spring but I have found that you can get good crops and with a lot less erosion.
Also with the livestock numbers going down, there is much more intense row crop farming. Soil conservation is a never ending battle as we have gained in some areas and lost in other areas....
..... We started farming in 1956

and started contouring in 1957. I say soil conservation doesn't cost, but it certainly pays. Some farmers think soil conservation is a burden and that it interferes with farming to the point that the farmer will go broke. If a farmer goes broke, it's certainly not from practicing soil conservation.
As I look back on thirty years of practicing soil conservation, I certainly have a much more positive attitude towards it now than when I first stated.
I think the farmer had better accept soil conservation as the general public is going to demand it in regard to protecting our ground water. We simply cannot go on using these chemicals and fertilizers and having excessive erosion.
In closing, I would like to say that it was an honor for me to have served as Soil Conservation Commissioner. It was also an honor to have served with commissioners that were really dedicated to their job and rarely missed a meeting.
Also, the office staff did a fine job and they were a pleasure to work with. Keep up the good work.
Past commissioner, George W. Halstead
George was also an avid outdoorsman. He hunted, fished and trapped when he could find the time. These experiences generated many stories which we all enjoyed. We, the Commissioners and WRCS staff will miss George as a fellow conservationist and friend. Our prayers and best wishes go out to Helena and the Halstead children.



1996 SWCD Commissioners are Carl Nuss, Paul Nuss, Matt Stewart and Bill Bennett.



Field Office Staff are Lori Kohlmeier, State Secretary; Julie McCready, WAE; back row Alan Crowe, State Technician; Jerry Muff, District Con. and LaVonne Koch, Soil Cons. Technician.



Assistant Commissioners are Judy Bennett, Dawn DeVore and Deb Dessel.

SOIL CONSERVATION IS IMPORTANT FOR OUR AGRICULTURAL FUTURE



Iowa topsoil is a vital asset to the farmers in this area.
It is important to practice good conservation techniques and to incorporate them into your everyday farm planning.



Our First National Bank loan officers are here to work out the details to keep farming and finance in order.

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• Machinery and Equipment Loans

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Fayette Soil and Water Conservation District celebrates 50 years: 1946-1996. Original Fayette SWCD Commissioners are shown receiving an award in 1971, 25 years after the Fayette SWCD was formed. Left to right, Glen Bennington, Fayette, Harold Strong, Elgin (deceased), Herbert Meiseger, Arlington (deceased).



Taking Credit For Manure

One of those goals of the nutrient management program is to give farmers the opportunity to get maximum value from their on-farm nutrients. Since manure contains a significant amount of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K), manure is a resource that can provide a good economic return where it is applied.
An accurate manure nutrient credit can be determined only if the available nutrient content of the manure and manure application rate is known.
For example, on-farm studies over a three-year period conducted in northeast Iowa by Iowa State University Extension indicates that each ton of dairy feedlot manure contains 15 lbs. of N, 8 lbs. of P and 13 lbs. of K, and each ton of swine manure contains 27 lbs. N, 25 lbs. P and 12 lbs of K.
Since nutrients contained in the manure aren't immediately available to crops but are available gradually after application and because there are losses in the field during this time, these levels need to be adjusted.
After accounting for losses the credit taken for dairy manure is 5-5-10 lb. N-P-K and credit taken for swine manure is 10-20-10 lb.

who apply liquid manure should sample their manure rather than use recommended values, as nutrient levels may vary significantly based on individual management practices. In addition, producers should also determine the manure application rate.
Most farmers are surprised when they realize how little manure it takes for a 20 ton application rate. A 20-ton application of dairy manure provides 100 lbs of N, 100 lbs. of P and 200 lbs of K per acre; a 20-ton application of swine manure provides 200 lbs. of N, 400 lbs. of P and 200 lbs. of K.

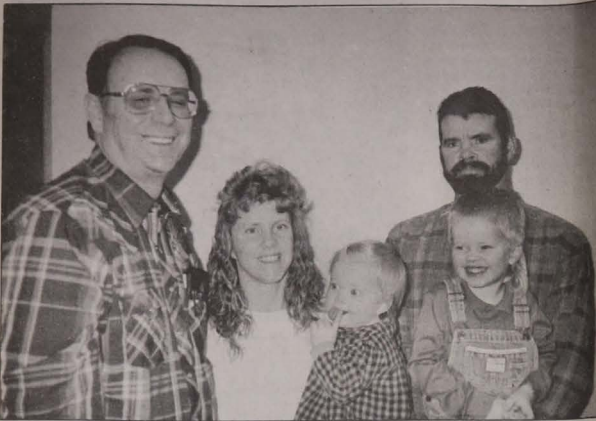


New USDA Service Center located in the Industrial Park south of West Union. Offices located here are: Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service Field Office (NRCS FO), Rural Economic Community Development (RECD), and Natural Resources Conservation Service Area Office (NRCS AO). Photo: Courtesy of "The Union."

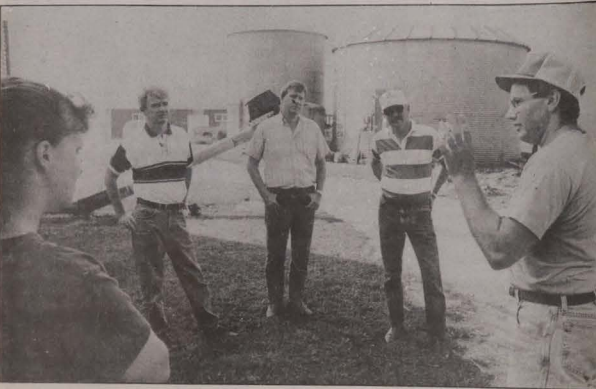


50th Anniversary Fayette Soil and Water Conservation Annual Report

Soil Conservation Owner/Operator Award to Paul and Barb Spies



Paul and Barb Spies are presented the Soil Conservation Owner/Operator Award by William Bennett, chairman.



Paul and Barb Spies
Paul and Barb started farming southeast of West Union in 1976. Presently they have a 75 sow farrow to finish swine operation, 16 beef cows and own 184 acres and operate 268 acres.

Paul has been very active applying conservation practices on his farm. Some of these are: timber stand improvement with total area fenced, pond for watering livestock and wildlife habitat, 76 acres of strip cropping, and 47 acres of terraced land.

Paul also rents another 145 acres south of West Union. On this farm he has seen the difference after he has contoured it. The soil type on this farm is a little more sandy. Before his contouring he could see the soil washing and leaving the farm.

Soil conservation was practiced when he was growing up at home. This encouraged Paul to continue conservation work because he saw the benefits of protecting the farm land from erosion.

Paul's future plans are to have his farm terraced out so he can save the soil for the future generation and will have more flexibility in his crop rotation.



Aerial photo of Paul and Barb Spies farm showing the conservation practices applied on the farm; contouring, strip cropping, pond and terraces.

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•Excavating

WAUCOMA 776-4693

Fayette SWCD Financial Statement July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995

IM BUDGET

1994-1995 Allocation.....	\$2,500.00
Supplemental.....	1,200.00
Total Allocation.....	3,700.00
Commissioner Expenses.....	2,179.22
Office Supplies and Expenses.....	1,520.78

IIIM BUDGET COST-SHARE PROGRAM

1994-1995 Allocation.....	\$34,453.00
Spent.....	28,052.45
Obligated.....	1,230.00
Unobligated.....	5,170.55

1993-1994 Allocation.....	\$34,453.00
Supplemental.....	34,059.00
Total Allocation.....	68,512.00
Spent.....	50,271.50
Obligated.....	9,032.50
Unobligated Balance.....	8,440.53
Returned To State.....	\$ 767.46

1992-1993 Allocation.....	\$38,389.00
Supplemental.....	32,002.00
Total Allocation.....	70,391.00
Spent.....	64,399.68
Obligated.....	765.00
Unobligated Balance.....	4,589.23
Returned To State.....	\$ 637.09

1991-1992 Allocation.....	\$38,456.00
Supplemental.....	612.00
Total Allocation.....	39,068.00
Spent.....	38,477.78
Returned To State.....	590.22

REAP PRACTICES

1995 Allocation.....	\$6,266.00
Spent.....	3,376.18
Returned To State.....	\$ 2,889.82

REAP FORESTRY/NATIVE GRASSES

1995 Allocation.....	\$1,464.00
Supplemental.....	1,734.00
Total Allocation.....	3,198.00
Spent.....	2,763.75
Returned To State.....	\$ 434.24

ORGANIC NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1995 Allocation.....	\$11,221.00
Spent.....	\$11,221.00

GLOVERS CREEK WATERSHED - 75%

1995 Allocation.....	\$ 7,200.00
Spent.....	5,582.40
Printing Expenses.....	734.29
Returned To State.....	883.31

DISTRICT EMPLOYEE ACCOUNT

Beginning Balance.....	\$1,794.63
Deposit - Department of Treasury.....	4,317.50
Payroll.....	2,299.10
Federal, FICA, & Medicare.....	151.51
State Withholding.....	32.60
State Unemployment.....	9.90
IPERS.....	115.20
Workman's Compensation.....	288.00
Service Charge.....	12.99
Ending Balance.....	\$3,202.83



Local Producers Making Their Own Nutrient Management Plans

POSTVILLE -- Government regulations and good farming practices don't have to be miles apart.

With an Iowa law regulating large-scale livestock operations in place and implementation of the law not far down the road, producers have an opportunity to initiate nutrient management plans that make sense and get a head start on state rules.

Northeast Iowa Demonstration Project's nutrient and pest management incentive program is a voluntary, self-implemented plan that has attracted the attention of state officials looking for ways to implement the new law.

The attraction for the officials is that 29 local producers learn how to evaluate the nutrient needs on their farms and come up with nutrient plans that work.

During the first year of the three-year program, participating producers gain a working knowledge of soils and crop nutrient needs.

At the first meeting, held in late summer, the producers learn how to read soil maps, what the maps mean in terms of the crop production capability of their own farms, how to use the soil maps to plan soil sampling for their own farms, and correct soil sampling procedures.

Before the second meeting, held after harvest, the producers collect soil samples on their farm following the plan they devised at the first session.

At the second meeting the producers learn how to interpret their soil test results. These data are used as the basis for their nutrient management plans and determining crop nutrients needed for next years crops.

Critical to the nutrient management plans is the use of manure, past and future. Past manure application plays a part in the interpretation of the soil test results, since the applied nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium become part of the total nutrients applied.

Future use come into play as the producers learn how to calculate the manure credit of current practice and decide which fields on their farm can benefit from the manure.

Meeting number three, held during the winter, goes a step further, looking at the nitrogen credits from both legumes and manure, determining the crop nutrient needs according to the crop cycle, and calculating potash and potassium demands by their own yield goal and crop rotation plans.

The end result of the first year of the program is that the producers develop their own crop nutrient plans. During the second and third years of the program, the producers will evaluate the previous year, and review and update their nutrient plans. They'll also learn to use a simple record-keeping system. Key to program is that each producer will develop plans and records that will reflect the needs and goals for their farm.

One of those goals is to allow farmers the chance to maximize the value of their on-farm nutrients. Since manure contains a significant amount of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, manure is a resource that can provide a good economic return where it is applied.

Is the program working? If you

listen to the producers enrolled in the first year of the incentive program, the answer is an emphatic "yes."

When asked about the results of the nutrient plan developed during their first year program, the most common answer from the producers was "it works for me."

by Charles Wittman
Communication Specialist
NEIDP



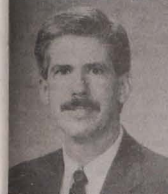
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Jim Arnold



Jens Nielsen



Don Frazer

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A farmer (name unknown) plowing a contour line in 1964.

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Plan Your Tree Planting Now

It's difficult to think about tree planting when you're more concerned about shoveling the snow out of the driveway, but now is the time to plan your tree planting project. Nurseries are selling trees now that will be shipped next spring. Tree planting is much like climbing a ladder. If you miss a step, you will most likely meet disaster.

The first step is to determine the soil type. This can be done easily with soil maps that are available at the NRCS office. Once you determine the soil type, you can develop a list of trees that will grow well on the site. Conifers prefer sandy, well drained soils. The hardwoods grow best in loam and sandy loam soils. If you are planting an area with poor drainage, then the bottomland species will perform the best. Green ash, silver maple, cottonwood, and redosier dogwood grow well in wetter soils. The only evergreen that will grow in wet soils is red cedar. You want to plant trees that meet your objectives, but most importantly, the tree should be matched to the site.

The next step is to determine the species and planting arrangement that will meet your objectives. Shrubs and conifers provide good cover for wildlife. The hardwood trees will provide some wildlife cover and grow into valuable wood products. You can also mix the conifers and hardwoods. The conifers will provide good winter cover and help "train" the hardwoods to grow straight by crowding them from the sides. Normally the shrubs are planted 3-4 ft. apart to develop a hedge. The conifers and hardwoods can be planted 6-10 ft. apart in the row. The rows can be 8-10 ft. apart, depending on what equip-

ment you have to mow between the rows. These spacings will result in 500 to 700 seedlings per acre. It's important to plant at least this number per acre so that the planting will canopy over. Once the crowns (leaf area) touch, the competing grasses will be shaded out and your planting will become a "woodland."

Weed control is the most important step. Without control of the competition, the planting will fail. Grasses form a dense sod and rob the tree of moisture and nutrients. The number one enemy of tree plantings is grass. If possible, eliminate perennial grasses in the entire planting site. This can be done by spraying Roundup when the grass is growing and before the trees are planted, or with tillage. Once the trees are planted, the competition should be controlled for a minimum of 3-5 years. Mulch, tillage, and herbicides are all good methods of weed and grass control.

State foresters and consultant foresters are available to help you plan your tree planting. There are several consultants available who will plant the trees and apply the herbicides for you. Cost-share programs are available at the NRCS and CFSA offices that will reimburse you for 65% to 75% of the costs. You must apply and be approved before beginning the work to be eligible. Areas at least 2 acres in size will qualify for the Forest Reserve Law. The law exempts your land from annual property taxes. Contracts for land in the Conservation Reserve Program can be extended for 5 years by planting trees. You must apply for the extension at the CFSA office prior to the end of the contract to qualify. Planting the steeper area of the

field can solve many erosion problems once the field is farmed again.

The state nursery has an excellent selection of trees this year. The nursery is offering three sizes of oak for the first time. The larger stock offered has better root systems which will increase survival and growth. Order blanks can be obtained from the NRCS offices, my office, or you can call the state

nursery in Ames at 515/233-1161.

Tree planting benefits all of us, and leaves a legacy for our children. There is a special satisfaction knowing you made the world a little better. What could be a better purpose to life?

Gary Beyer, District forester
Box 4
Charles City, Iowa 50616
515/228-6611



Contour buffer strips on the Eugene Medberry farm.



Recent contour strips on the JoAnn Shaffer & Robert Shaffer farms.



Many years ago...SCS Technician, Howard Boyle (left) and Cleve Bennett discuss the layout of tile intake terraces. The person on the right is Clayton County Technician - name unknown.

1996 TREE SEEDLING & TRANSPLANT SALE

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

TELEPHONE: _____ (home) _____ (work)

The Fayette SWCD (Soil & Water Conservation District) is once again sponsoring a tree seedling and transplant sale. The trees are hardy, bare root seedlings with healthy root systems from Cascade Forestry Service, Inc. Prices shown are per bundle of 25, except the evergreen, nut tree, shade tree packages, and the individual trees.

The sale is open to anyone interested in planting trees. All orders must be received in our office no later than February 27, 1996. We will notify you in mid-April as to when your order can be picked up. Trees must be paid for when ordered. We do encourage early ordering, as we do sell out of the more popular species.

Species	Cost Per Bundle	Number To Order	Total Cost
American Arborvitae (12-18")	\$40.00	x	x
American Arborvitae (18-24")	\$50.00	x	x
Black Hills Spruce (12-18")	\$30.00	x	x
Blue Spruce (12-18")	\$30.00	x	x
Cranberry Highbush (6-18")	\$40.00	x	x
Red Cedar (18-24")	\$45.00	x	x
Red Osier Dogwood (2-3')	\$40.00	x	x
Douglas Fir (12-18")	\$30.00	x	x
Honeysuckle (18-24")	\$40.00	x	x
(Arnold's Red aphid resistant)			
Lilac (2-3')	\$40.00	x	x
Norway Spruce (12-18")	\$30.00	x	x
Red Oak (2-3')	\$40.00	x	x
White Oak (12-18")	\$30.00	x	x
Scotch Pine (12-18")	\$30.00	x	x
White Pine (12-18")	\$30.00	x	x
White Spruce (12-18")	\$30.00	x	x

	Cost Per Package	Number To Order	Total Cost
Native Nut-Tree Package	\$45.00	x	x
3 Butternut, (18-24")			
3 American Hazelnut, (6-12")			
3 Black Walnut, (2-3')			
2 Northern Pecan, (12-18")			
3 Shagbark Hickory, (4-10")			
Evergreen Package	\$40.00	x	x
4 White Pine, (12-18")			
4 White Spruce, (12-18")			
4 Norway Spruce, (12-18")			
Shade Tree Package	\$45.00	x	x
3 White Ash, (2-3')			
3 Sugar Maple, (2-3')			
3 Red Oak, (2-3')			
3 Pin Oak, (2-3')			
3 Swamp White Oak, (2-3')			

Individual Trees	Cost Per Tree	Number To Order	Total Cost
Blue Spruce (18-36")	\$5.00	x	x
Norway Spruce (18-36")	\$5.00	x	x
White Pine (18-36")	\$5.00	x	x

Total of Above..... =
Add 6% Sales Tax..... =
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE..... =

Please make checks payable to Fayette SWCD and return with your order to 612 Highway 150 South #1, West Union, IA 2175-1508. Thank you for your order!

ICM - What Is It?

by: Rick Cordes, Resource Conservationist

Have you heard of ICM or Integrated Crop Management yet? This is a program that has, in the last few years, received emphasis in many of our water quality projects around the area and state. You may have also heard it called Nutrient and Pest Management.

This program provides a win-win opportunity to individual farmers and society as a whole. By implementing this program farmers have reported savings of up to \$20/acre in reduced fertilizer and chemical inputs without a reduction in production. Society benefits by reducing the amount of chemicals used in the environment.

An integrated crop management or nutrient and pest management program involves the following major activities:

1. Setting realistic yield goals. There is no need to fertilize for a 200 bushel yield when the yield potential of the soil and past experience shows the yields at 150 bushels.
2. Detailed soil sampling with several cores per sample (15-20) and each sample representing 10 acres or less of the uniform soil area.
3. Taking nutrient credits for manure and legumes reducing or in some cases eliminating the need for commercial fertilizer.
4. Calibrating pesticide applicators, manure spreaders, and fertilizer spreaders to assure accurate application of nutrients and pesticides.
5. Herbicide recommendations based upon the weed pressures.
6. Scouting fields for weeds, insects, and disease. This is used to

determine economic thresholds to decide if treatment is needed. This avoids treating for perceived problems rather than real ones. It also helps to assure that the problem is not overlooked and is correctly identified so the right treatment is made. Scouting also helps to evaluate equipment management and timing of various crop production activities.

7. Conducting late spring nitrate test and stalk tissue tests.

8. In some cases an economic analysis is also done with the producer.

9. Evaluating various pesticides according to their runoff or leaching potential.

10. Keeping records of nutrients applied, crops planted, pesticides applied, and observations made throughout the crop season

helps to make decisions down the road and provides records that may be helpful for conservation compliance.

This list is not all inclusive but it covers the major activities of integrated crop management.

This service is conducted by some product suppliers, independent crop consultants, and in some cases by the farmer. Government programs have been used to provide incentives for farmers to hire consultants or to train farmers to conduct their own integrated crop management program.

Anyone interested in integrated crop management for their farm should contact the NRCS office in West Union.



Contour buffer strips established on Don Sieck Jr.'s farm, in Westfield township, southeast of Fayette spring of 1995.



New farmstead windbreak established on the Dennis Koch farm, southwest of Hawkeye, in Bethel Twp. of 1995.



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Farm Ponds

By LaVonne Koch

A farm pond contributes a significant portion of Iowa's water resource. Ponds serve in a variety of different purposes, including water for livestock, wildlife habitat, landscape improvement, fire protection, fish production and erosion control of gullies.

There are two types of ponds, an embankment pond and an excavated pond. An embankment pond is made by building an embankment or dam across a stream or water course where the stream valley is depressed enough to permit storing six feet or more of water. The land slope may range from gentle to steep. An excavated pond is made by digging a pit or dugout in a nearly level area. Because the water capacity is obtained almost entirely by digging, excavated ponds are used where only a small supply of water is needed. These ponds are built in gently to moderately sloping areas and the capacity is obtained both by excavating and by building a dam.

Ponds used for watering livestock in pasture areas must provide enough clean water and ample forage for livestock to finish out in a marketable condition. Providing enough watering places in pastures encourages more uniform grazing, facilitates pasture improvement practices, retards erosion, and enables farmers to make profitable use of soil-conserving crops and erodible steep areas unfit for cultivation.

Ponds attract many kinds of wildlife. Migratory waterfowl often use ponds as resting places. Ducks often use ponds as breeding places and game birds, deer, and wild turkeys use ponds for water source.

A good use for a farm pond is helping fire fighters supplying water to areas in the rural community. Installing a dry hydrant near the farm pond can assure the local fire department of dependable water supply. In some cases insurance rates are lowered because of ample water supply near by.

An important factor I am concerned about when selecting a site for a farm pond is the location. Avoid pollution of the pond water where drainage from farmsteads, feedlots, and sewage lines may reach the pond. Avoid sites under



Pond site of Jon Grimes farm located in Union township, southeast of West Union. Site can be seen from Hwy. 56. A 3.5 acre pool area was constructed in the fall of 1995. It's not yet full.

powerlines and where failure of the dam may result in damage to residents, buildings, and highways. One more concern is the upland treatment adequate with conservation practices in the drainage area. Conservation practices applied in the drainage area filters the water and helps prevent sediment deposits in the pool area of the pond. Another factor is the soil durable in the drainage way. Not all sites are feasible to construct a pond. Sites where soils are porous or are underlain by sands and gravel or limestone bedrock soils should be avoided. Because of these soils in the drainage ways in Fayette Co. the pond would not hold water.

Surface runoff is the main source of water and the drainage area must be large enough to maintain water in the pond. However, the drainage area should not be so large that expensive overflow structures are needed to bypass excess runoff during storms. A rule of thumb is that for every 40 acres of drainage a pond will support one acre of pond surface water.

Life within a pond is a complex system with the various life forms dependent upon each other. Ponds contain minute single and multi-cellular plants called plankton. The plankton are eaten by crustaceans, insects, and tadpoles also living in the pond. Small fish, crayfish, and frogs feed on the crustaceans and insects and in turn are eaten by larger fish. Bluegills, although they

may grow to nine inches, feed primarily on insects all of their life, while bass feed on insects only in their early stages. Bass, as they become larger, switch their feeding habits and become the major predator in a pond consuming fish, crayfish and frogs.

Managing your pond for fishing in years of experimentation have shown three fish species are best suited for Iowa ponds. Largemouth bass and bluegill are the primary species stocked in ponds, and must



Before shot of drainage way on the Jon Grimes property near location of pond site.

be stocked in combination with each other if a good fishery is desired. Channel catfish are also recommended for pond stocking because they are popular with Iowa anglers and provide excellent fishing.

Iowa ponds contain about 250 pounds of bluegills per surface acre of water, therefore, this species will provide most of the fishing in a pond. Harvest of bluegills can be started the second year after stocking. Bluegill limits need not be

imposed because they are plentiful.

Bass populations in balanced Iowa pond will reach 50-75 lbs/acre, approximately 1/5 that of bluegill. Bass should not be removed from the pond until the fourth year after stocking. No more than 15 bass/acre should be removed annually. Greater harvest rates will reduce the quality of both bass and bluegill fishing.

Channel catfishing can begin

three years after initial stocking and harvest should not exceed 15 fish per acre.

Other species used in Iowa ponds are walleye and northern pike.

These fish can be stocked in ponds and will not cause any harm. However, they must be stocked periodically if the population is to be maintained because they do not reproduce. For more information on stocking ponds contact the Department of Natural Resources.

Each link in this web of life must be present for successive links to be present and survive. Man forms the final link in the chain by consuming fish caught from the pond. Man is also the most important influence in the environment by the way he manages the pond and its surroundings.

Ponds have always been a good conservation practice controlling gully erosion. Contact the Natural Resource Conservation Service for cost share availability, soil investigation, and construction design.



Contour strip-cropping in Fayette County many years ago.



1995 SWCD Awards Banquet & Max Program held at United Methodist Church in West Union, IA.

Conservation Accomplishments 1995 Fiscal Year

CODE	PRACTICE	NUMBER	Acres (ac) Feet (ft)
100	Conservation District Cooperators	13	
102	Individuals and Groups Assisted	700	
104	Followup on HEL Plans	469	
106	Individuals and Groups Applying Practices	343	
108	Resource Management System Planned		3,832 ac
170	Tracts/No Highly Erodible Land	30	
171	Tracts/Highly Erodible Land	30	2,933 ac
172	Tracts with Approved Conservation Systems Applied	194	17,828 ac
173	Tracts with an Approved Conservation Compliance Plan	26	18,973 ac
312	Waste Management System	3	
329	Conservation Tillage		9,795 ac
330	Contour Farming		3,782 ac
412	Grassed Waterway		61 ac
585	Contour Stripcropping		1,434 ac
600	Terraces		42,985 ac
901	Cropland Acres Treated		15,892 ft
904	Woodland Acres Treated		298 ac
905	Wildlife Land Acres Treated		168 ac
	Conservation Reserve Program		
	1-13 Sign-Up	504	20,193.6 ac



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50th Anniversary Fayette Soil and Water Conservation Annual Report

"Participation, Exploration and Discovery"

Dawn L. DeVore
Environmental Education
Coordinator, Fayette County
Conservation Board and
Assistant Soil and Water
Conservation District
Commissioner

Have you "Participated" in a Fayette County Conservation Board Environmental Education Program, "Explored" one of the many parks and facilities throughout Fayette County and while doing so "Discovered" something special? Whether you have or not, why not make "Participation, Exploration and Discovery" part of your New Year's resolution. "Participation, Exploration and Discovery" might give you a new outlook on the world around you. The old phrase "stop and smell the roses" is true to me, it allows one to slow down and enjoy some of the finer and special things in life. I really enjoy hiking the trails at many of the different Fayette County Con-

servation Boards Parks, though many would think because I lead people of all ages on hikes I would get tired of hiking them. I really do not. Each time I go, I see, learn, hear, smell and just plain enjoy the experience. It is a special time for me, whether I am alone, sharing it with my Dog Elizabeth, or a whole group of people. How is it special many people ask me? I really can not tell you in words, because there are no words to describe how it feels to me. I just encourage each and every one of you to "Participate, Explore and Discover" for yourself.

With spring right around the corner, an opportunity for everyone to get out and "Participate" in a Fayette County Conservation Board program, "Explore" a Fayette County Park or Facility and "Discover" something special is close at hand. This spring four "Wildflower Walks" will be presented and anyone can come and

participate. The "Wildflower Walks" will be presented, Thursday, April 25, 1996 at Dutton's Cave Park, from 6:30 p.m.-7:30 p.m., Saturday, April 27, 1996 at Dutton's Cave Park from 2:00-3:00 p.m., Sunday, April 28, 1996 at Gilbertson Conservation Education Area from 2:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m. and Thursday, May 2, 1996 at Gilbertson Conservation Education Area from 6:30 p.m.-7:30 p.m. These hikes are free and anyone can come and "Participate, Explore and Discover."

The Fayette County Conservation Board also offers Environmental Educational Programs all year long to all ages and groups of people. Many programs are open for everyone, others are presented to specific ages, grades or groups upon request. If you would like more information about "Participating" in Fayette County Conservation Board Environmental Educational Programs, "Exploring" the Fayette County Parks and/or Facilities, or just looking for a good place to "Discover" something special, contact Dawn by calling (319) 426-5740 or writing to: Gilbertson Nature Center, c/o Dawn L. DeVore, 22580 A Ave., Elgin, Iowa 52141. And finally best of luck to you this year in "Participation, Exploring and Discovering" what the Fayette County Conservation Board has to offer you.

Here is a partial listing of some of the programs you can "Participate" in or that you can request be presented to your class or organization: Wildflower Walks, Spring Wildflower Warm Up, Summer Song Birds, A Penny Save is a Penny Earned, Discover Fayette County Conservation Board Parks and Facilities, Silent Killers of the Night - Owls, Recycling is Going to the Bird's, Recycling Up Date, and many more.

Parks and Facilities you can "Explore and Discover": Gilbertson Conservation Education Area, Gilbertson Nature Center, Conner Dummermuth Historical Building, The Petting zoo, The Thelma Wildlife Area, Wildwood Nature Center, Downing Park, Dutton's Cave, Echo Valley State Park, Gochen Park, Gouldsburg Park, and Twin Bridges Park.



Cunningham receives award in 1967. Pictured left to right, Alfred Stewart, Commissioner; John Cunningham, Mike, Helen Cunningham, unknown, Earl Kerker, D.C., SCE.

Mike Cunningham, Conservation Farmer For Over 50 Years

by Jerry Muff
Dist. Conserv. NRCS

As part of the SWCD's 50 year anniversary theme for this year's annual report, I interviewed one of the most active and experienced cooperators, Mike Cunningham. I got to know Mike and his late wife Helen shortly after I took my present position in West Union sixteen years ago. During this time, the Cunninghams completed numerous conservation projects which prompted a county conservation award for their accomplishments. Mike is currently retired and living in Arlington.

Their modest sized livestock, dairy and crop farming operation east of Arlington was a model of top notch management, maintenance and conservation.

Mike currently has some land in the CRP and rents the home farm out on shares to Choy Burger and his wife Soon Yul. Mike is appreciative that Choy does a good job of farming and is also conservation-minded.

Mike is meticulous with his records, keeping track of all business on his computer. When I stopped in Mike was in the process of entering data from hogs he had just sold. He then will fax this information to his son John who is a veterinarian for Pfizer in Lincoln, Nebraska. Now here is a man who has kept up with the times.

Mike grew up in Clayton County, three miles northeast of Volga. He was born in 1914. One of his earliest memories is riding with his mother down a street in Volga in a horse-drawn buggy. "I wasn't in a parade, it was our transportation," he quipped. As a child in the early 20's during rainstorms, Mike remembers looking out the window and watching the soil wash down the hill in a nearby field. "In those days everyone plowed up and

down the hill. We planted corn in such a way that you could cultivate in two directions which was called checking. Gullies would develop so we would have to cultivate from a different angle or perpendicular to the gullies. Also we'd hitch up a team of horses and walking plow to close ditches. People back then didn't seem to know any better.

"I started farming in 1938 with a team of horses, a 16' walking plow and a two row cultivator to handle 20 acres of corn. I soon decided a change was needed. In 1939 I bought an International F-20 on rubber tires, a 7' tandem disk and a 2 bottom 14" moldboard plow, all for \$1150. Neighbors shook their heads and told me it would never work, that I'd just sit there and spin on those rubber tires.

"In the early 40's I went to a meeting put on by Butch Winkler at the Highland Township Hall on highway 56. He was truly a conservation farmer. He practiced good conservation in the Garavillo area. This is what influenced me the most in my early farming days. I soon contacted Clayton County SCS Workunit Conservationist Harvey Daniels to let me know about lines. At that time for public information, SCS asked me to contact neighbors to come over and watch. SCS personnel then laid out a 20 acre field for me. I later moved to the Arlington area in January of 1944. In 1952 I started to build graded terraces. I built them with a Ford tractor and mounted plow. Those terraces are still working today. They've needed some maintenance over the years but work well. One thing about terraces are that when the top one breaks, they go out all the way down. I later worked with the SCS Workunit Conservation-

ist, Jim Barnes. I really appreciated working with Jim, he did a good job for me on the farm. In 1954 we built the pond. It held for a year or so, but then developed a leak. I was able to get some bentonite and layered it with soil using a tile spade. It held water again for a while until one day the bottom of the pond busted open. The crack was so large that fish went right down the crack. This required more hand labor to fill the crack plus my brother-in-law Leonard Gamm, used his more or less homemade bulldozer to repair the dam. I had to reseed the pond one more time since then with more bentonite, but it has held ever since.

"Howard Boyle was another SCS person who laid out a lot of contour strips for me years ago. I've been building terraces, waterways and other practices with the help of the SCS people ever since. I have all three types of terraces: broadbase, narrowbase and grassback built on my farm. I like the broadbase type the most where the slopes aren't too steep."

Mike's philosophy about soil conservation is that you have to start at the top of the hill and make sure the runoff walks down the hill rather than to let it run.

Our staff at the NRCS office has enjoyed working with Mike on his projects because he takes an active role in the layout of them. He isn't slowing down, either. Before I left his place he inquired about terracing another field that will be coming out of the CRP in 1996. Best of luck to Mike in the years to come.

The Cunningham family receives an SWCD Outstanding Soil Conservation Achievement Award in 1967.



Mike receives the Outstanding Soil Conservation Award again in 1988. Left to right, Dennis Martin, Farm Bureau; Mike Cunningham, Jerry Muff, D.C., SCS.

District Activities July 1994 - June 1995

July 1994

- Fayette SWCD received \$2,500.00 for the IM Fund.
- Fayette SWCD received \$34,453.00 for the 3M Fund.

- Fayette SWCD received \$7,500.00 for the Organic Nutrient Management Program.
- The Annual County Conservation Review Group (CCRG) meeting was held with FSA.

August 1994

- Stanley Boyer was chosen as Woodland Owner of the Year.
- IM Budget & Spending Plan was approved.
- A pre-planning meeting for the Conservation Education Field Day was held at the Richard Jensen farm.

- The Third Annual Conservation Implementation Show was held at the Fayette County Fairgrounds in West Union.

- Fayette SWCD received \$11,221.00 for the Organic Nutrient Management Program.
- Fayette SWCD received \$22,935.00 for the REAP Practices Program.
- Fayette SWCD received \$5,586.00 for the REAP Forestry Program.

September 1994

- Fayette SWCD received a supplemental allocation of \$600.00 for the IM Fund.
- A priority system was set for the Organic Nutrient Management cost-share program.
- The Conservation Education Field Day was held at the Richard Jensen farm with 348 students attending from eight different schools.

November 1994

- Fayette SWCD received \$1,734.00 in supplemental REAP Forestry funds.
- Matt Stewart of Oelwein was elected to the SWCD Board.

December 1994

- Supplement to Glovers Creek Project Agreement was approved.

January 1995

- Organizational commissioner meeting was held.
- Fayette SWCD requested \$18,935.00 in supplemental IFIP funds.
- Bennett, Jensen, & Muff attended the Forestry Shortcourse in Ames.

February 1995

- 1994 Annual Report was published.
- Awards Banquet was held at the Methodist Church Hall in West Union.
- RC & D Coordinator, Jim Frederick, gave the SWCD an update on the ongoing projects in the area.

March 1995

- Fayette SWCD received \$18,935.00 in supplemental funds for the 93-94 IFIP program.
- Fayette SWCD received \$18,579.00 in supplemental REAP Forestry funds.
- Stacie Hayes was chosen as the 1995 Scholarship Award Winner.

April 1995

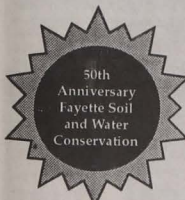
- Fayette SWCD received \$600.00 in supplemental IM funds.
- Fayette SWCD submitted resolutions for the Fall Regional meeting.

May 1995

- Duane Mork was nominated for the 1995 Watershed Achievement Award.

June 1995

- Paul Spies was nominated for the 1995 Owner/Operator of the Year Award.



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50th Anniversary Fayette Soil and Water Conservation Annual Report



Recognize these conservation farmers? Cleve Bennett (left) and his son Bill Bennett on a farm near Elgin using cement to stabilize a tile intake for terraces.

Outstanding Watershed Achievement Award



Plowing contests drew crowds years ago. Duane Mork (right) has been selected by the Fayette SWCD as the recipient of the 1995 Watershed Achievement Award. William Bennett (left) presented the certificate. The award is in recognition of significant accomplishments in upland watershed treatment.

The Challenge of Water Quality Protection

Jim Gulliford, Director
Division of Soil Conservation
Congratulations on another fine year of soil and water conservation program achievements in Fayette County. In reviewing the list of accomplishments for the year, it is obvious that land owners share a commitment for protection of their soil and water resources, with commissioners and staff of the district who are working to assist them in their efforts.



Jim Gulliford
Historically, soil and water conservation districts across the state worked with farmers to install structures and management practices for their land to protect their soil from erosion. In doing that, we knew that improvements in water quality were occurring, but the principal objective was soil resource protec-

tion. However, over the last seven years, districts have been broadening their assistance to farmers to include more practices and management aimed at providing off-site protection of water quality. Water quality protection has become an equally important objective for farmers and districts.

Many of our districts have had remarkable success in the area of water quality protection, and Fayette SWCD can be counted as one of the best. The record is clear. The district is providing more assistance than ever before, and increas-

ing the diversity of its program assistance to farmers.

The Fayette SWCD has been actively involved in the Northeast Iowa Demonstration Project, the Glovers Creek Agricultural Conservation Program Water Quality Special Project, and the Yellow and Turkey Rivers Water Quality Incentive Projects. These projects demonstrate the commitment of farmers to profitable agriculture and a quality environment.

Do You Need a Manure Management Plan? Is Odor a Concern In Your Neighborhood?

by: Dan Burkhart
Fayette County Extension
Education Director

Many Fayette County producers don't realize that Iowa legislation passed in 1995 might affect their operation. If a pork producer has over 200,000 pounds of pork on their farm they are required by the law to have a manure management plan. Details on manure management plans will be included in a special meeting on March 13, 6:15 p.m. to 9 p.m., at the Fayette County Extension Office in Fayette.

Dan Meyer, Iowa State University Ag Engineer, will discuss manure management plans at 6:15 p.m. followed by a nation-wide satellite downlink program on "Practical Solution to Odor Problems" from 7-9 p.m.

There is no charge for Dan Meyer's program. However, producers wanting the materials for the satellite program must pay a \$15 registration fee and call 1-800-344-4040 by March 1 to reserve the

odor program materials. Producers who need more information can call Dan Burkhart at the Fayette County Extension Office at (319) 425-3331.

A few Decades Ago- Everett Mueller checking the animal guard on a mutual tile outlet. Several years ago the SCS encouraged producers to install tile (which could be cost-shared then) and assisted neighboring landowners with working out mutual drainage agreements. Nowadays, the NRCS and other agencies are very concerned with protecting the few remaining wetlands, that exist throughout the U.S.

Maintaining Your Conservation Plans..Stuff Happens

The 1985 Food & Security Act required that owners and operators of highly erodible land develop a conservation compliance plan by 1990, and completely implement ALL phases of the plan by Dec. 31, 1994, in order to remain eligible for most USDA farm program benefits.

During the past six years I have discussed compliance plans with hundreds of farmers, and most everyone has done a conscientious job of following their plans. But sometimes I wonder how many producers take the time to read over their plans, before spring planting, to make sure they understand everything that is required. And perhaps the biggest question for crop year '96 is have all the required practices been MAINTAINED?

One of the popular phrases of the 90's is stuff happens. And when it comes to maintaining your plans, stuff happens has become a popular excuse for non-compliance.

Some of the more "popular" excuses I've heard are as follows ... "that beautiful waterway I had established a few years ago was accidentally sprayed this summer (I didn't do it) and now it's only half as wide as it should be. I meant to reseed it but I just didn't have the time, the corn was up and I wasn't about to run over an acre of corn just to get to it. I'll do it next spring for sure."

Or perhaps this one ... "I revised my plan last year to go with a continuous corn rotation with contoured buffer strips. The problem is I sprayed a lot of atrazine on this

field last year and I was afraid my seeding would die. With the cost of alfalfa seed being what it is ... I didn't want to take the chance. I'll have to wait 'till next year."

Or how about this one ... "My plan requires that I leave at least 40% residue after planting, but I'm not sure if I will have that much. I usually wait until spring to begin tillage work, but I had the time to do it last fall. Oh, and also I decided to bale up some stalks for bedding. I assumed that was ok because everyone else was doing it."

Then there is always this one ... "The contour lines your office staff laid out 3 years ago worked pretty good, but now I have a 12 row planter and I had to 'straighten' out a few areas. That's ok isn't it? Since I didn't leave any sod to help mark the contour lines I might be off my row pattern now. Besides, to save time last fall I worked my ground straight north and south. I didn't

realize that tillage operations had to be on the contour also. What can I do now?"

Do any of these situations apply to you? If for whatever reason your compliance plan is not completed, you need to be thinking NOW about what needs to be corrected before planting season arrives.

One important function of the NRCS is to meet with producers to review and update their plans. These follow-up sessions provide the opportunity to record the progress that has been made and to make adjustments to your plan, if needed. We all realize that farming operations change, and unfortunately sometimes stuff happens.

If you would like to schedule a follow-up appointment, please call our office anytime. We will be happy to help you in any way we can!

by Alan Crowe
State Technician

50th Anniversary

Fayette Soil and Water Conservation



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50th Anniversary Fayette Soil and Water Conservation Annual Report

1995 Third Grade Conservation Education Field Day



Students enjoy the hayrack ride through the Richard Jensen farm.



RC&D's Dan Naquitte informs students of pond life. They were able to observe several species and also handle crayfish Dan provided.



Richard Jensen demonstrating acceleration - a tire rolling down hill gains momentum - just as water does when hillsides are not protected by contour farming.

Agricultural Computer Fair - March 7

Farm families considering the initial purchase or upgrade of a computer or accounting package for their farm business will want to attend an upcoming Agricultural Computer Fair, according to Dan Burkhardt, Fayette County Extension Education Director.

The event, co-sponsored by Iowa State University Extension and Northeast Iowa Community College, will be held on Thursday, March 7, from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Northeast Iowa Community College will host the fair in Max Clark Hall at the Calmar campus.

"One of the valuable features of the program will be a vendor trade show which will run continuously throughout the two sessions," Burkhardt says. "Nine vendors are expected to demonstrate computer

hardware and ag accounting software programs. In addition, ISU will demonstrate a number of decision making software programs."

Six 50-minute seminars will be presented during the afternoon and evening sessions. Topics include: Computer Hardware and Accessories, Farm Financial Records - Selecting a Computerized Accounting Program, Introduction to Windows, Internet and World Wide Web, Global Positioning Systems, and Decision Making Software.

There is no charge or pre-registration for admission to the fair. "Since some of the seminars will be held in computer labs and seating capacity is limited, participants are asked to come early," Burkhardt said.

For further information or a detailed brochure, contact the Fayette County Extension Office in Fayette or call 319-425-3331.

Total cooperation was the key even the weather, to make the '95 Field Day a memorable event.

This year it was expanded to three days to accommodate eight schools - 348 third grade students.

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Jim Lein - Fayette County Ridge Tiller

For many years we studied the performance reported on corn and soybeans planted and using the ridge-till system. At this time our primary tillage practice was a timely spring disking and our planter would not perform well as a no-till planter. Sheet erosion and silting were evident from spring rains even though our field grades are but two to three percent. Strong winter winds showed evidence of wind erosion even on chiseled corn stalk ground that is considered flat land.

Five years ago the opportunity to purchase a high residue cultiva-

tor became reality. Shortly afterward we purchased a ridge- or no-till type planter.

During the first year of the system we experienced a spring with heavy rains. There was little time for field preparation and that was not now needed. Seed wash out after planting and silting were minimal. Observation in the succeeding years is that the ridge system is proving to be a viable soil conservation practice.

Every row in a ridge system acts as a terrace when planted 90 degrees to the water flow. Our obser-

vation is that in well tilled land the soil movement is minimal. In addition our soil tilth has improved and compaction has not been a problem.

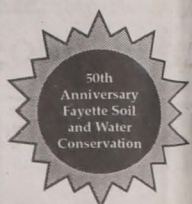
In choosing a ridge system we liked the idea of cultivation because it can reduce chemical dependence and provide the opportunity to side-dress nitrogen if needed. The no-till program brings with it a very different weed and fertilization management situation.

There are some factors and problems that needed to be addressed in the ridge system. Moving dirt and residue in and around the base of the soybean plant has caused harvest problems as the ridge moves close to, and sometimes over, the bottom pods. A row crop head works well on ridges but is not able to get down to the base of the plant. The wheel spacing of the combine needs to be resolved so as to not drive on the ridges.

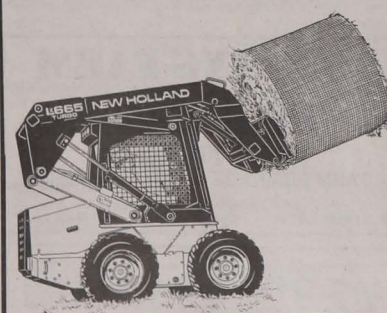
We have not mastered any program nor have we been able to reduce our herbicide cost to one third as we were led to believe. However, fertilizer placement has been handled with new approaches and they appear to be more cost effective. We have conducted yield checks on side-by-side comparisons of conventional and ridge-till which showed little significant difference. However the seed varieties used in both corn and soybean yield checks have shown major differences.

During cultivation the ridge-till system gives the opportunity to "scout" fields for weed, fertilizer, see variety differences and other evaluations. Cultivating mixes residue and builds a ridge to plant on the following year. But primarily the ridge-till system is truly a conservation option.

Written by
James Lein
Arlington Farmer



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CONSERVATION SIGNUP October 1st thru March 15, 1996

Notice: We will be accepting all agricultural conservation program (ACP) applications during the October 1st-March 15th signup period for both annual requests and long term agreements. Applications taken after this signup period will be considered late filed and may not receive any funding. Please review the eligible practices listed below and get your applications in early for the 1996 fiscal year. Funds are being reduced due to budget constraints.

	PRACTICE TITLE	1996 Percentages		Priority
		ANA	LTA	
SL-1	Permanent Vegetative Cover Establishment (Seeding & fertilizer)	50	60	H
SL-2	Permanent Vegetative Cover Improvement (Seeding & fertilizer)	50	60	H
SL-3	Stripcropping System (per acre)	\$15.00		H
SL-4	Terrace Systems (Earthwork, tile & intake)	50	60	M
SL-5	Diversions (Earthwork, tile & intake)	50	60	L
SL-6	Grazing Land Protection	50	60	H
SL-7	Windbreak Restoration or Establishment	50	60	M
	Application Deadline - March 15, 1996 (Trees & shrubs)			
SL-9	Farmstead and Feedlot Windbreak Establish.	50	60	M
	Application Deadline - March 15, 1996 (Trees & shrubs)			
SL-11	Permanent Vegetative cover on Critical Area (Earthwork, & seeding)	50	60	H
WL-1	Permanent Wildlife Habitat (Trees, shrubs & seeding)	60	60	H
WL-2	Shallow Water Area for Wild Waterfowl (Earthwork only)	60	60	M
WP-1	Sediment Retention Eros. or Water Ctl Struc. (Earthwork, tile & intake)	50	60	M
WP-2	Stream Protection (Trees, shrubs & seeding)	50	60	H
WP-3	Sod Waterways (Earthwork only)	50	60	M
WP-4	Animal Waste Control Facilities (Earthwork & concrete only)	50	50	L
FR-1	Forest Tree Plantations	65	65	M
FR-2	Forest Tree Improvement	65	65	M
SP-53	Integrated Crop Management	75	75	H
MYCS-1	Multi Year Cost Share	25	--	H

Integrated Crop Management - This practice demonstrates the use of an ICM system to reduce pollution of water, land, or air and preserve soil fertility. Apply this practice to cropland, on which there is a need to ensure that pesticides, nutrients or both are applied in an efficient and environmentally sound manner while the land is devoted to agricultural production. This practice requires a minimum of 20 acres be enrolled. If a comprehensive cropping system that covers the major components of an ICM system is already adopted by the producer the County Committee will not be able to approve that producers request.

NOTE: SL-13, Contour Farming and SL-15, No-till Systems are no longer an active ACP practice in Fayette County. Also, CFSA no longer implements the Forestry Incentive Program (FIP). This program is now administered by NRCS along with the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP). Future inquiries on these two programs should be directed to them.

PRACTICE SL-6, Grazing Land Protection has been added to the list of eligible practices in Fayette County. Contact our office for more information.

REMINDER: All producers are limited to \$3,500.00 cost share per fiscal year and NO project can be started prior to the County Committee's FINAL approval.