

Our LAND



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Ralph Crim, U Farm extension agronomist, says not to turn livestock on permanent blue grass pasture until it is four inches high. On rotation pastures, such as alfalfa, brome grass and timothy, a spring growth of six to eight inches is desirable. Turning on too early and practicing too close grazing will reduce pasture productivity by one-half or more all season.

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Lack of moisture and competition of the companion crop can easily cause a failure of legume seedings made with a companion crop. If your's appears to be in danger, M. L. Armour recommends converting the companion crop to a forage rather than a grain crop. That may save the seeding without any loss in feeding value. Small grain cut for hay in the early dough stage has as high a feeding value per acre as when harvested as grain. Pasturing the small grain off quickly when 8 to 10 inches high is also an excellent method of protecting the seeding when the soil is dry.

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The boards of supervisors in the Wright and Carver soil conservation districts have set up a prize fund of \$30 to be awarded each year to the three top conservation farmers in each district.

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W. E. Morris, U Farm extension livestock specialist, says many sheep feeders follow the practice of seeding rape with their grain. After harvest, they pasture it off in the stubble. Other farmers seed rape in corn at the time of the last cultivation. Morris recommends this to farmers who pasture off corn with lambs or hog it off with hogs.

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