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Henry Wilson, SCS technician in the Sherburne county soil conservation district, says the new soil testing lab at University Farm, will help put complete farm conservation plans into effect. It will enable farmers to know how much of various fertilizers and lime are needed to make legumes successful in crop rotations.

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Don't overlook manure as one of your important "crops" just because it doesn't show up in the farm record books. Manure furnishes a high grade of organic matter plus nitrogen, phosphorus and potash plant nutrients. The more legumes fed, the richer will be the manure in plant nutrients. Try to save the liquid portion of the manure and don't let it be leached away by rain before it gets on the fields.

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It's too bad. Farmers often waste hundreds of dollars finding out that guess work won't take the place of skilled engineering. William DeValois, SCS man in Dakhue soil conservation district, says you can't always tell by looking at a field which way water will run. Neither can you tell how much water will come off a 200-acre watershed. Soil technicians can tell you what water will do when it runs over slopes of varying lengths, steepness and different kinds of cover.

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Using fertilizer on corn paid out in 1949. Results on the Clifford Davidson farm near Emmons are typical of some 300 demonstrations conducted in Minnesota by the Agricultural Extension Service this past season.

On a field which hadn't been in legumes for over 3 years, a plot without fertilizer yielded 57 bushels per acre. When phosphate was added, the yield jumped to 66 bushels. Adding both phosphate and nitrogen stepped it up to 71.5. Only in areas where moisture was limited were such responses not obtained.