

University Farm News  
University of Minnesota  
University Farm  
St. Paul 1 Minnesota

February 14 1952



Prepared and distributed  
by the Minnesota Agricultural  
Extension Service

For use during week of  
March 2 1952

One Farmer's Story...A good crop rotation is one of the most dependable sources of all-season pasture. Alfalfa-brome left in for two years, first year for hay and second year for pasture, is the answer many farmers are finding works for their hay and pasture problems.

Albert Swanson of Bemidji goes a step farther, reports S. B. Cleland, University of Minnesota extension farm management specialist. As soon as growth is big enough in the spring, he starts pasturing off a portion of his hay land, so that haying there will be delayed a couple of weeks. In that way, he does not have all his haying crowding him at once.

Changes Frequently...In fact, by using electric fences to make small pastures, which he changes frequently, he interchanges his hay and pasture acreage all season. That enables him to find a good, fresh piece of pasture at any time during the summer. After growth gets up following the pasturing, he either takes it off for hay or pastures it again.

Of course, he has to have a big enough acreage of hay to start with, but he plans it that way, gets plenty of good quality hay, plenty of rich pasture. And the rotation of crops gives him good yields on the rest of his land.

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Pond for Irrigation...Stanley Wasie of the Credit River township in the Scott County Soil Conservation District may be one of the few farmers in Minnesota who uses pond water for irrigating. Mr. Wasie had a gully problem which he solved by constructing an earth dike. The impounded water proved a good source for irrigation water. He used it for hay and pasture crops as well as cultivated crops and reports that hay and pasture responds even more noticeably than other fields.

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