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Deep-Rooted Legume Gives Good Drainage -- If you want good drainage on a field, grow a deep-rooted legume. This short but important tip comes from Roy E. Bennett, assistant state conservationist with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

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Big Corn Yield Boost Possible -- "Impossible", you may say. But C. O. Rost, head of the soils department at the University of Minnesota, says it's been proven possible to increase the top average yield of corn to 140 bushels per acre. Our climate, our soil, and our present knowledge of corn will permit such high yields. However, they are possible only if the high production factors we can control--such as good soil tilth, high fertility, adequate plant population and wise land use--are efficiently taken advantage of. Keeping each of these controllable factors at "high pitch" is essential.

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Grow Your Own Feeding Protein -- You can grow your own protein to feed livestock. Results of several years demonstrations conducted cooperatively by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in Minnesota show that about 1,000 lbs. of protein were produced on regular legume hay fields while nearly 1,500 lbs. were produced on fields fertilized by phosphate. This information comes from Harold E. Jones, extension soils specialist at the University of Minnesota.

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Management Key to Grass Species Control -- You can control the grass and legume species in your hay field by management. Clipping, fertilizing, and grazing all have different effects on the relationship between grass and legumes. For example, in a legume-grass mixture, nitrogen fertilizer favors the grass while phosphate fertilizers favor the legumes, according to Rodney A. Briggs, extension agronomist at the University of Minnesota.

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