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Aerial photographs of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service enabled Paul Boecksler, Steele Soil Conservation District, to locate his tile lines when his map had been lost. Different colored soil thrown up by ditching showed clearly on photographs but were not visible to a man walking over the field. Filing tile line maps with the register of deeds at small expense may save much money and trouble in later years. The same is true of filing easements for right-of-way through neighbor's farm to the outlet.

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At a Bemidji experimental farm with sandy soil, seeding alfalfa increased oat yields by 21 bushels over five years. With no alfalfa to add organic matter and nitrogen, the field yielded 13 bushels of oats per acre compared to 34 bushels after two years of alfalfa. Barley yields were increased from 6 to 19 bushels per acre and corn yields from 11 to 20 bushels per acre.

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Both county agents and U. S. Soil Conservation Service men assigned to Minnesota report that Fischer brome grass and alfalfa are becoming more popular each year. The combination makes excellent feed, soil builders and erosion control crops. Farmers using it in their rotations usually cut hay the first year and pasture it the second. On most soils nitrogen fertilizer is desirable to get heaviest yields. Brome is a heavy nitrogen feeder. Alfalfa should replace nitrogen after first year. By second year the stand should be half brome which usually eliminates danger of bloat from pasturing.

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Alfalfa must figure more and more in the livestockman's cropping program. Good alfalfa fed to fattening steers reduces the amount of protein supplements needed to balance the corn budget. Alfalfa cannot be surpassed as hog pasture. It is a good feed on drylot for pigs and can make up a bulk of the ration for wintering ewes. In other words, W. E. Morris, livestock expert at University Farm, believes that alfalfa or other legumes will not only save and build soil but also make one of the best feeds for every kind of livestock.