Corn Clinic At New Holland

"Today's Answer to Yesterday's Problems," was the topic ot discussion at the Garden Spot Young Adult Farmers' meeting last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Phillip Koch, Area Fieldman for Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, discussed the chemical weed control in corn production He stated that effective weed control 1s one of the most essential needs of every farmer who grows corn Here are some questions that were answered. How has modern chemical weed control been accepted among the tarmers who produce top yields? How do they use herbicides on their own farms? What are the benefits? Why is effective chemical weed control so important for improving efficiency and profit in coin production

It was stated that some of the newer herbicides used to control weed in lows with an application at planting, before weeds are up Another practice widely used is an application after planting, any time before weeds are 1½ in high.

Weed killers can be sprayed the day after planting or at any time before weeds and grasses are 11/2 in high The herbicide is absorbed by weed seedlings through foliage and roots.

Koch stated that good weed control is largely dependent upon these conditions: 1 Proper rate of application according to soil type; 2. Uniform distribution on soil surface, 3. Proper calibration of equipment at recommended rates, 4. Adequate moisture is needed to move ury to wheat or barley, plow or herbicide into soil where it can work the soil well. be absorbed by weed roots; 5 For granules, good seedbed when higher-than normal dospreparation that is smooth and age rates are used compact, free of clods, is especially important.

Special treatment for peren- in rotation.



Control Wards of the *** Wet weether wind inversion less call horme for the " Reduces astroation *** _ 13-* Reicose labo aid equipment Reduces soil compact on

nial weeds is needed for effective weed control. Koch suggested the following treatment:

1. Make first broadcast applications to quackgrass in the spring, three weeks before plowing.

2 After planting corn make a second application for control of annual broadleaf weeds and grasses and to finish off any persistent quackgrass.

It was recommended that corn should follow corn when these special treatments of higher-than normal dosage rates are used.

Maximum sunlight provides conditions for faster weed killing and warm temperatures result in faster weed growth and more rapid absorption of herbicide by the weed Rain is necessary to move the herbicide into the weed root zone. Adequate moisture at the time of planting or shortly afterwards, dissolves the herbicide and disperses it lapidly through the soil making it readily available for absorption by weed roots Under high soil moisture conditions, weeds tend to germinate nearer the surface where they are easily killed.

In a drv spring, the farmer must cultivate as soon as weeds appear to move the chemical into the root zone. Rates of application, said Mr. Kach, should be carefully followed from the label directions.

Because some chemicals remain in the soil to work for you all season long, observes these four simples rules:

1. Do not use more herbicide than is recommended for your soil type.

2. To minimize possible inj-

3 Corn should follow corn

4 Do not follow treated corn with sugar beets or vegetables

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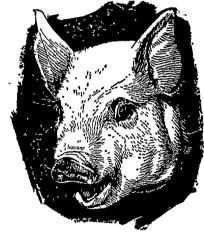
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Rat-Kill, They're dead in 5 to 15 days. Rats

love Rat-Kill. It's effective and economicality

.ond term control clean fields at parvest PHILLIP KOCH, REPRESENTATIVE of a national chemical firm presented a talk on weed control

ers this week in the New Holland High School. Kochillustrated his talk with a series of charts outlining proper application of herbicides.

in corn at a meeting of the New Holland Young Farm-

Soils Day

(Continued from Page 1) ternoon session Eakin will Has High Record speak on "Nitrogen - a Key Elevnent'

the Southeast District hay show announced the completion of an last summer will discuss "How official herd lactation average We Do It" for quality hay aw- tor the herd of Cocalico Farm, ards. Discussion will center ar- Stevens, Pa. ound the production methods of Galen Crouse, Stevens R1; Mahlon Shenk, Holtwood R2, and Harold Weitzel, Ephrata R1.

The meeting will be sponsor-•d by the Lancaster County Extension Service Lunch will be available Adjournment is scheduled for 3 pm.

Never try to "make the light." advises the Satety Cru- twice a day milking. The high sade Enter the intersection only if there is enough time and Pieferied Lass with 572 pouroom to clear it completely before the light changes.

Cocalico Herd

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