

Elementary Students Join in "Safety Through Art" Contest

More than 450 elementary students in the Eastern Lancaster County School District participated in a "Safety through Art" contest. The contest was arranged through combined efforts of the elementary agriculture program and the art teachers as a campaign for safety in the home and on the farm.

Each elementary school held its own elimination contest and selected the best pictures in each of the various categories. Safety categories were: safety on the farm; safety around animals; safety around the home; safety around farm machinery; safety on the streets; hunter safety, and safety in the school.

Named as grand champion of show was Robert Horst, Summit Valley School, and Albert Ovensen, Western School, was named reserve grand champion of show.

Individual winners, by category, included the following:

Home Safety — Robert Horst, Summit Valley School, champion; Sally Martin, Summit Valley, reserve champion; Neal Zimmerman, Summit Valley, third; Pearl Stoltzfus, Brecknock, fourth; David Stahl, Brecknock, fifth.

School Safety — Scott Sebastian, New Holland School, champion; Jane Goretzke, New Holland, reserve champion; Ann Howett, New Holland, third; William Bender, Brecknock, fourth; Sandra Good, Brecknock, fifth.

Street Safety — Albert Ovensen, Western School, champion; Donna Wyble, Western, reserve champion; Judy Eberly, Summit Valley, third; Charles Kreider, Caernarvon, fourth; Charlene Martin, Hinkletown fifth.

Animal safety — Randy Martin, Hinkletown School, champion; Carole Ludwig, Summit Valley, reserve champion; Steve Brubaker, Brecknock, third; Cathy Starr, New Holland, fourth; Keith Newswanger, New Holland, fifth.

Farm Safety — Samuel Beiler, Summit Valley School, champion; Tammy Sue Sweigart, Brecknock, reserve champion; Robert Lee Stoltzfus, Conestoga, third; Todd Whitmore, New Holland, fourth; Yvonne Good, New Holland, fifth.

Farm Machinery Safety — Bradley Koppey, Brecknock School, champion; Rhoda Nolt, Hinkletown, reserve champion; Eugene Kulp, Brecknock, third; Wilmer Hurst, Western, fourth; Allen Weaver, Brecknock, fifth.

Hunter Safety — Erwin Martin, Summit Valley School, champion; Brenda Burkhart, Western reserve champion; Elvin Huyard, Western third; Audrey Horst, Hinkletown, fourth; Carl Yoder, New Holland, fifth.

Prizes were awarded to the winners in the form of ribbons, trophies, and plaques, donated by various businesses in the area.

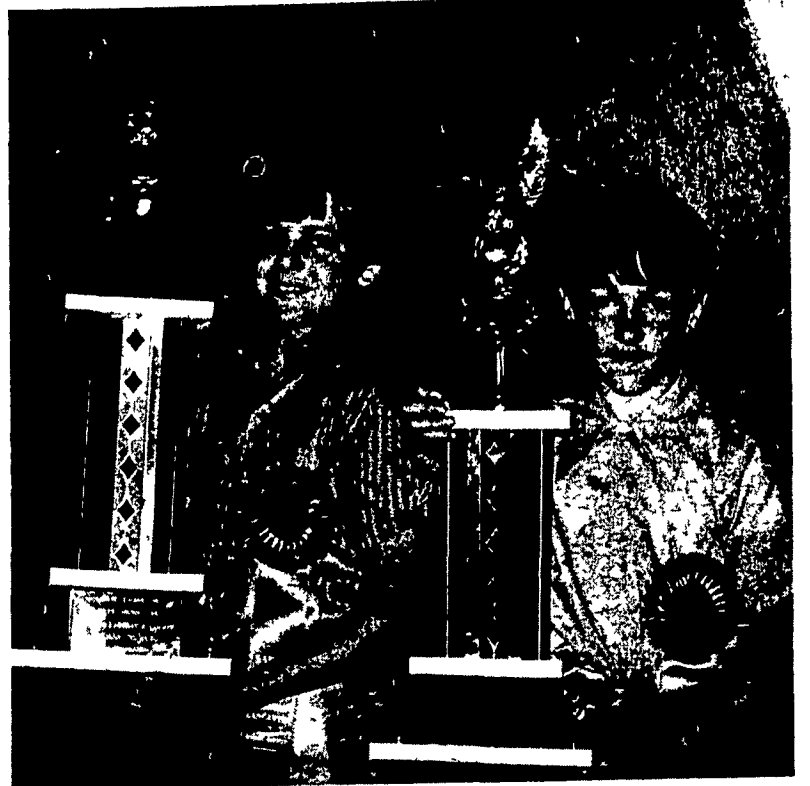
Serving as judges were: David

Turn Over Compost

April is a good time to turn over the compost pile, reminds J. Robert Nuss, extension ornamental horticulturist at Pennsylvania State University. He suggests turning it by cutting off one end and shoveling it over into a new pile. After another period of decay turn the pile once more. Compost should be thoroughly rotted before it is applied to a garden.

Keller, chairman of the Garden Spot High School art department and chairman of the evaluation committee; Mrs. Donald Sheaffer, New Holland housewife and wife of the principal at Garden Spot High School; Mrs. Robert Simon, New Holland housewife and wife of the superintendent at Eastern Lancaster County School District; Mr. and Mrs. William Fisher, assistant manager, Stauffer Homestead Farms; Luther Natter, assistant superintendent, Eastern Lancaster County School District, and William Fiedler, artist with New Holland Division of Sperry Rand Corporation.

Schools submitting entries were: Summit Valley; Caernarvon; Conestoga; New Holland; Blue Ball; Hinkletown; Union Grove; Terre Hill, and Western.



The top winners in the "Safety Through Art" contest held recently in the Eastern Lancaster County (New Holland area) schools proudly displays the trophies they won for the efforts they put into their winning posters. Robert Horst, left, a student at Summit Valley School, was named grand champion and Albert Ovensen, right, a student at Western Elementary School, was reserve grand champion.

Fall Panicum Control

Fall panicum, probably the worst annual weed invading Pennsylvania corn fields, can be controlled by proper application of certain herbicides in the spring, says Dr. Nathan L. Hartwig, weed scientist at Pennsylvania State University.

The fall panicum that tries to "swallow up" a field of corn in the fall actually germinated in the spring and came up at the same time as the corn and other weeds, Dr. Hartwig claims. He has seen fall panicum seedlings as early as May 5th in State College, before the field was plowed and planted to corn. However, shading and competition from a good stand of corn usually prevents late germinating plants from becoming much of a problem.

Dr. Hartwig and associates have found three approved herbicides which will give excellent control of fall panicum in corn fields under the right conditions. These are Lasso, Princep, and Sutan. These herbicides do not give adequate control of most perennial weeds such as quackgrass and Canada thistle.

Fall panicum has become more of a problem every year for the last 10 years. Since many farmers use AATrex as a universal weed control with crops, the farmers who have used it the longest are generally the ones with the most problems with fall panicum. Very often, it will not show up until the third or fourth year that AATrex is used on the same field.

AATrex, a popular herbicide for most other annual weeds, does not control fall panicum, he says. However, he suggests use of AATrex plus Lasso where fall panicum or other annual weeds are a problem or where the farmer wants to take the field out of corn the next year. But don't use this combination if quackgrass or nutsedge is a major problem.

AATrex plus Princep is recommended where fall panicum or other annual weeds and quackgrass are problems and the farmer is willing to plant corn in the same field the next year. Apply 2 to 2½ pounds of Princep plus 1.25 pounds of AATrex per acre. Soil pH should be 6 or better.

AATrex plus Sutan proves best, Dr. Hartwig says, where nutsedge shows up along with fall panicum or other annual weeds. AATrex-Sutan or AATrex-Lasso are suggested where the field is to be planted to a small grain or

forage crop the next year. These combinations will leave no residues to injure grains or forage.

To be effective, Sutan should be incorporated into the soil before the corn is planted Lasso and Princep should be applied after planting but before fall panicum emerges. Once fall panicum reaches the three-leaf stage, both Lasso and Princep become almost useless. At that point, the best bet is to get on the cultivator, Dr. Hartwig advises.

Dr. Hartwig and associates find that Lasso will give excellent control of fall panicum if the herbicide is in the soil while the weed is germinating. Lasso is absorbed primarily through the shoots of the emerging seedlings and not through the roots. Thus, the herbicide need be no more than one-quarter to one-half inch into the soil. That much rain when the corn is emerging helps very nicely, he says. If there is no rain, a very light harrowing will improve the effect of Lasso.

Uniform coverage is vital for both Lasso and Princep to give good control. This means thorough agitation in the spray tank to keep the chemicals from settling out, no skips, no blotchy application common when float-jet nozzles are used, and no litter on the ground to intercept the herbicide and shield the soil.

Use fan-jet nozzles for Lasso, Dr. Hartwig advises, and adjust the boom so there is a four to six inch overlap of fans at ground level. Any skip, even one square inch, will allow one to several fall panicum plants to survive. They may not reduce corn yields but they can produce enough growth to cause harvesting problems. Either fan-jet or flood-jet nozzles can be used for Princep and Sutan.

Uniform coverage of Lasso in minimum tillage corn is difficult since there is usually litter on the surface. Therefore, two to two and one-half quarts of Lasso per acre are recommended with minimum-tillage corn. Where fall panicum has already germinated but is not past the three-leaf stage, one pint of Paraquat added per acre should control these plants.

For corn planted after plowing, the rates of application should be one and one-half quarts of Lasso per acre and 1.25 pounds of AATrex. Lasso breaks down relatively rapidly in the soil so there is no danger of residue in the soil by fall. There will be little or no AATrex residue by the

following spring and small grains or forages can be seeded without injury.

AATrex-Princep has the advantage of longer residue than Lasso, giving it an advantage over Lasso for minimum tillage corn. AATrex and Princep are absorbed primarily through the roots of a plant. For this reason, a light harrowing will improve Princep's ability to control weeds.

Sutan is quite volatile and must be disced or worked into the soil immediately after it is applied. If possible, Sutan should be applied when the soil surface is dry since soil particles will hold Sutan and reduce losses from evaporation.

As much as 20 per cent of Sutan can be lost from a damp soil surface within 30 minutes of application. For this reason, Sutan should be thoroughly incorporated by double disking, the second at a 45 degree angle to the first. This also sets up the field to make planter marks more visible.

In addition to fall panicum, Sutan controls all other annual grasses, including nutsedge or nutgrass, probably the second worst weed in corn. Sutan will not control common ragweed and it is weak on some other broadleaf weeds. AATrex plus Sutan are recommended at rates of 1.25 pounds of AATrex per acre and one-half to two-thirds gallon of Sutan per acre. The higher rate of Sutan is best where nutsedge is a severe problem.

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