

Good Management Controls Pollution Danger Atrazine

Proper management should eliminate potential pollution in using atrazine to control weeds in cornfields, according to Dr. Jon K. Hall and associates of the Agricultural Experiment Station at The Pennsylvania State University.

The Penn State soil scientists recently completed 6 years of

experiments to determine possible losses of atrazine from a corn field with an average slope of 14 per cent. Atrazine was applied at the recommended rate of 2 pounds per acre for surface application.

In a season when rainfall was above normal, loss of atrazine from "washoff" averaged only 5

hundredths of a pound per acre—a negligible figure.

The experimental site was planted in a manner to induce as much chemical loss as possible. The corn was planted up and down the slope instead of across the slope as recommended. The slope of 14 per cent was rather steep, giving a drop of 14 feet for every 100 feet.

Even in a year with intense rainfall early in the season, loss from "washoff" was only 9 hundredths of a pound per acre. Dr. Hall claimed such losses would have to be considered minor due to the nature of the site and the soil and crop management practices used.

It is obvious, Dr. Hall affirmed, that various chemical, biological, and non-biological forces in the soil and in the corn crop act to degrade the original herbicide.

Soil core studies revealed that the atrazine was broken down in the soil at a moderate rate. Also, more than half of the chemical reacted with the topsoil and was held there. Measured one month after application, atrazine had dissipated to 39 per cent of the amount applied at the 2 pounds per acre rate of surface application. Three months later the atrazine was down to 9 per cent of its original amount.

Dr. Hall said the flood conditions of 1972 created only slightly over 5 hundredths of a pound per acre "washoff" of atrazine.

"Herbicide losses in the total studies were not as serious as losses of water and soil which were considerable at times. The results speak strongly for sound soil and crop management practices to combat erosional problems," he affirmed.

CONTROL WEEDS IN ALFALFA WITH BUTYRAC-118

Apply 2 to 4 weeks after alfalfa emerges. Controls broadleaf weeds in seedling or established legumes. This remarkable selective action — killing many broadleaf weeds without affecting certain broadleaf crops — has been proven by research men and commercial growers throughout the country.

We are distributors for a complete line of

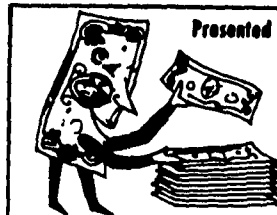


WEED KILLERS

P. L. ROHRER & BRO., INC.

Smoketown, Pa.

397-3539



Presented as a public service by this newspaper and the Pennsylvania Bankers Association

MAKING YOUR MONEY COUNT

Learn to Shop for Money

(Number four of a series)

Are you really as smart a shopper as you think you are?

Sure you shop around in different stores comparing prices and quality. And because you do, you can tell when a genuine bargain is available and determine its value.

But, the Pennsylvania Bankers Association asks, do you shop for money when you need it? That's right, shop for money.

What is shopping for money? It's another way of saying, do you compare interest and finance charges on loans or credit purchases?

You should, advises the Pennsylvania Bankers Association. There is a difference in rates you

have to pay on borrowed money. Maybe you never thought of that credit card as borrowed money, but that's what it represents when you don't pay your bills within the specified period of time, because the card issuer has paid for the merchandise. If you don't pay him on time, he in effect charges you for the money you borrowed.

Although there are state regulations which set the maximum rate you can be charged for borrowing money, not all banks and companies charge the maximum. Often you'll find there's a significant difference in rates. And if you're buying a big-ticket item, such as a new car, the difference in charges for borrowing money can amount to hundreds of dollars over several years.

So follow the advice of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association. Learn to shop for money the next time you're buying something on time. You'll find it's a good way to make your money count!

The slight loss of atrazine was reduced considerably more in 1972 by adding a broadcast planting of oats adjacent to the corn at the bottom of the 14 per cent slope. This small block of oats further reduced chemical loss by 87 per cent. Furthermore, no atrazine toxicity symptoms were detected in the oats.

In addition to atrazine, the studies included two experimental s-triazine herbicides. Losses for one of these experimental herbicides, related to atrazine, were equally slight.

The Penn State soil scientists also examined the effects of an experimental s-triazine herbicide applied to alfalfa. Runoff water was very slight, no sediment was ever collected, and the concentration of herbicide was extremely small.

The Old Timer

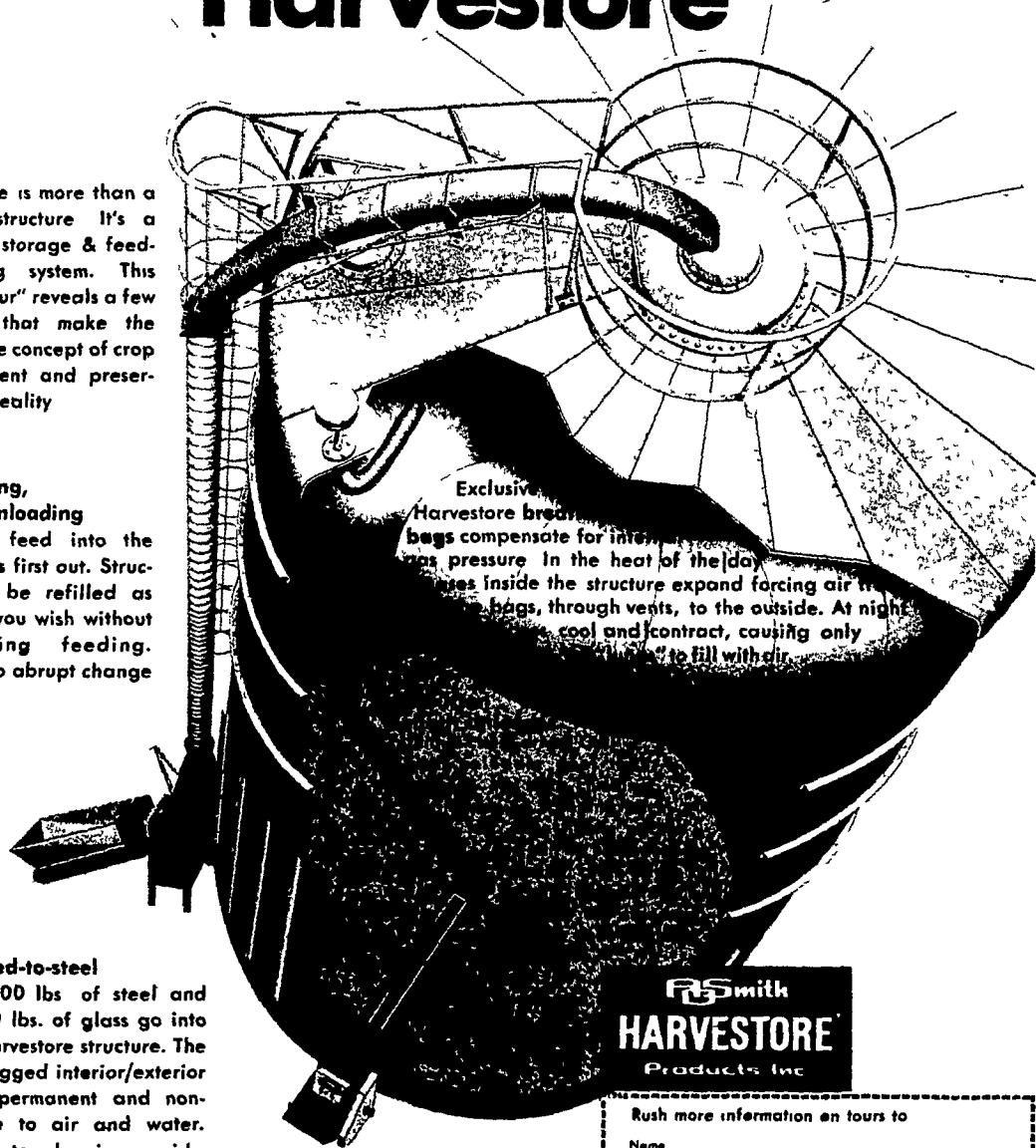


"It's a great pity there isn't a pesticide available for controlling the litterbug."

Take a tour inside a Harvestore

Harvestore is more than a storage structure. It's a complete storage & feed-processing system. This "inside tour" reveals a few features that make the Harvestore concept of crop management and preservation a reality.

Top-loading, bottom-unloading
The first feed into the structure is first out. Structure can be refilled as often as you wish without interrupting feeding. There is no abrupt change in ration.



Exclusive Harvestore breathers compensate for internal air pressure. In the heat of the day, air inside the structure expands forcing air through vents, to the outside. At night, air cools and contracts, causing only fresh air to fill with air.

Glass-fused-to-steel
Over 51,000 lbs. of steel and over 1,800 lbs. of glass go into a 2580 Harvestore structure. The smooth, rugged interior/exterior finish is permanent and non-permeable to air and water. Resistance to abrasives, acids, wind and weather is extremely high. Glass-fused-to-steel sheets overlap. Torqued bolts are tightened with pneumatic wrenches. Joints and seams are sealed. Every structure is pressure-tested for air leaks.

Mail to
PENN-JERSEY HARVESTORE SYSTEMS INC.
New Holland, Pa.
Ph. (717) 354-5171

Smith HARVESTORE Products Inc.

Rush more information on tours to

Name _____

Address _____

County _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Cow-Calf Beef Dairy Hog

HALES HUNTER CO.

Franklin & High St. Palmyra, Pa. 17078
Ph. 717-838-1338

FEED LETTER

I'd like to do a little exercise in math today. Let's assume ear corn costs \$50.00 per ton, a 32% natural protein supplement costs \$9.00 per hundred, molassas costs \$4.00 per hundred and Cargill C. L. S. controlled release liquid supplement costs \$5.00 per hundred.

If we want to make a fifteen per cent protein ration using the above ingredients, it would cost \$98.50 as here itemized;

700 pounds of 32% sup. at \$9.00-cwt	\$63.00
1100 pounds of corn at \$2.50-cwt	\$27.50
200 pounds of molassas at \$4.00-cwt	\$ 8.00
	\$98.50

If you used Cargill C.L.S. it would cost \$87.50 as itemized here;

500 pounds of 32% sup. at \$9.00-cwt	\$45.00
1300 pounds of corn at \$2.50-cwt	\$32.50
200 pounds of CLS at \$5.00-cwt	\$10.00
	\$87.50

Of course you must add mixing costs to both examples, and prices on all ingredients will vary with time and location. Work it out with the figures you pay. And if your dealer can't help you get benefit of Cargill CLS, we can.

KINDA MAKES A BODY WONDER, DON'T IT?



ELMER M. SHREINER

Trading at Good's Feed Mill
Specializing in DAIRY & HOG FEEDS
New Providence, Pa.
Phone 786-2500

SINCE 1870