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(Continued from Page 130)

determine the health of our nation, I strongly believe. Answering the questions takes only 15 minutes. The results of the opinions and trends registered can make it possible for the average voter to haye his voice heard in Washington. It's an opportunity not to be passed by."

Local implement companies and organizations with outlets at the local level including seed, feed, fertilizer dealers; local lending institutions; farm and commodity groups would be prime candidates for the survey distrubution as well, according to McPherson. The "Heartbeat" kit includes fact cards, posters, bumper stickers and many other items emphasizing the message: "Agriculture: It's Your Heartbeat, America!" For more information, contact Mrs. McPherson, New Park RD1, Pa., 17352.

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4-H and similar organizations thrive in more than 80 countries around the world.

Pro's and con's of corn-soybean silage

Previous research and farm experience indicated that growing soybeans in corn silage via interplanting in the same drill does not appreciably increase the protein content or feeding value of whole plant corn silage. This failure stems from the clear dominance of corn in such a mixture.

The advent of 2-row silage harvesters has made possible planting these crops in alternate rows. Research with such a system in Mississippi indicated that only about ⅓ of the dry matter still is soybean derived. However this method increased crude protein content to 11.3% crude protein compared to 10.5% on a dry matter basis for interplanting. Whole plant corn silage contained 8.3% versus 17.3% for whole plant soybean silage.

Since soybean silage has less energy content than corn silage, the mixed silage contains considerably less than corn silage alone. Cows ate 22% more dry matter from the mixed silage, but did not produce more milk than those fed whole plant corn silage in a balanced ration. Thus mixed plantings do not offer much, if any, advantage. Cultural problems exist as well.

Some farmers may wish to ensile soybeans that are not expected to reach maturity before killing frosts. The whole plant soybeans may be ensiled alone and result in silage with a nutritive content similar to good alfalfa with the exception of a somewhat lower energy content (Ex. 54 vs 58% TDN) on a dry matter basis. If the beans are well-formed, they also may consider ensiling the whole plant soybeans with whole plant corn silage on an alternate or split load basis, preferably the latter. A combination of hay-crop and corn silage also is sometimes ensiled in this manner.

It does not appear economical on most markets to grow soybeans for a forage crop. In most cases it is more economical to sell the beans and purchase other protein supplements, including soybean oil meal. Alfalfa or birdsfoot trefoil are the crops of choice to increase protein levels in forage rations.

Dr. White honored for research

UNIVERSITY PARK - Dr. John W. White of Penn State has received one of the top national awards presented annually for research in floriculture.

Dr. White won the Alex Laurie Award for Education and Research from the Foundation of Floriculture. The occasion was the 95th annual meeting of the Society of American Florists in San Francisco. He was honored for advanced research in physiology and nutrition of floral crops.

A plant physiologist and professor of floriculture at Penn State, Dr. White has been actively involved in plant related research throughout much of his career.

In addition to research involving physiology and nutrition of floral crops, Dr. White has done research involving soil-water-plant relationships; physical and chemical characteristics of media used for container crops; irrigation systems for container crops; structures for greenhouse crops; plant analysis and soil testing as diagnostic tools; and effects of growth regulators on floricultural crops. His most recent research deals with solar energy for greenhouses.

Dr. White received the Garland Award of the American Carnation Society in 1970. The award is presented annually to that research worker, carnation grower, or American university person who has contributed most significantly to the carnation industry.

He is a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science, the Society of American Florists, the Soil Science Society of America, the Amerian Society of Agronomy, and the Pennsylvania Flower Growers. He is an honorary member of the American Carnation Society.

Dr. White is affiliated with the honor societies of Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Epsilon Phi, Phi Sigma, Pi Alpha Xi, and Alpha Zeta.

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4-H members take part in over two learn-by-doing projects annually. Most popular are animal science, clothing and textiles, food-nutrition and preservation, and bicycle care and safety.