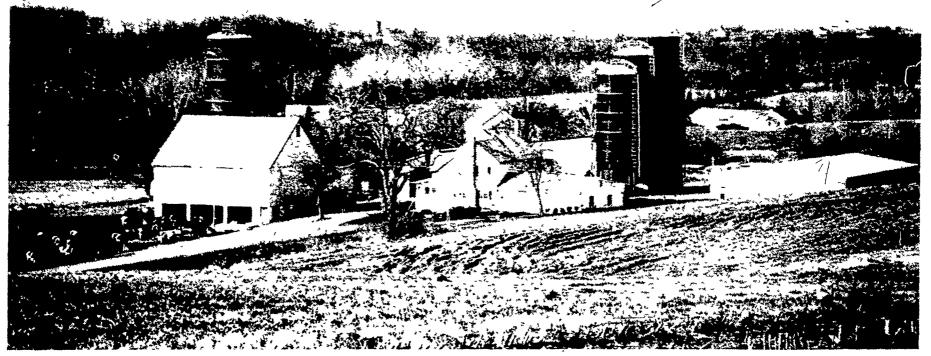
A40-Lancaster Farming, Saturday, January 26, 1980

## BUCKS - MONTGOMERY COUNTIES HOW DID YOU HARVEST YOUR WET GRAIN THIS PAST FALL?



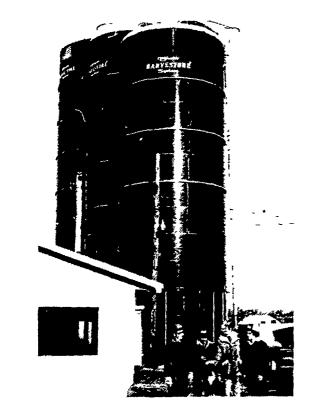
Harold Knechel Family Farm, 471 Indian Creek Road, Harleysville, PA 19438

## HAROLD KNECHEL HAD A PROBLEM...

## HERE'S HOW HE SOLVED IT!!



Harold's son Jeryl is shown holding a sample of the high moisture corn from their Harvestore<sup>•</sup> Looking on (from left) is Michael Orndorff, Harvestore<sup>•</sup> representative, father Harold Knechel and son Darryl.



The first corn combined was 120-day seed, planted from the 19th to the 26th of June because of the extremely wet spring. The corn constituted the first <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of a 2060 HARVESTORE<sup>®</sup> Structure. Harold hired a self-propelled custom combine but the conditions were so wet that the combine had to stay on the rows to stabilize. The wheels of this four-row combine just matched Harold's first and fourth rows. During the time his corn was harvested this same machine was unable to harvest soybeans due to wet conditions. This 120-day corn was harvested when it had frozen at the dent stage and moisture was estimated at about 42%. (In order to harvest this corn they had to speed up the cylinder, open up the concave, and remove the lower screen in order to get all of the cob.) This is the first year that Harold has gone to High Moisture Ground Ear Corn and he did it for two reasons: (1) Incorporate the cob in order to decrease total moisture content and (2) To get the most out of his land because of increased costs of fertilizer, etc. Harold was very happy to get his corn in when he did. He believes that including the cob. adding about 3% dry oats to the mixture, and using dry ice after each filling to eliminate existing oxygen in the HARVESTORE" were the most important factors in obtaining an excellent quality feed with such high moisture grain.

