## Double crop silage called top dollar feed program

NEW HOLLAND — There's nothing else that even comes close, says Howard Winey of Sperry New Holland. Double crop silage programs are easily the top feed production systems for dairy and beef producers as far north as the winter grain belt. Weed problems are reduced, too.

For most growers, the choice is corn followed by winter barley or other fall-seeded grain which can be harvested the following spring. The trick is to harvest the small grain for silage by corn-planting time. This gives you a feed production herd start on the next season without cutting into the potential corn silage yield at all, says Winey.

Corn silage harvest is early enough to give the barley ample opportunity to become well established before winter. Newer

no-till corn planters and reduced tillage grain drills make the program even easier because little or no tillage is required before seeding either the corn or following small grain crop.

For many dairymen, this harvest timing will put the barley or wheat in the boot or early heading stage when the crop needs removal to make way for the corn that will follow. At this vegetative growth stage the barley or wheat will tend to be low in fiber, high in protein and very digestible. Feeding quality will be comparable with alfalfa haylage if the crop is wilted before chopping.

Feed quality will tend to drop as it matures, says Winey, because fiber content of the stem increases as the grain portion matures.

There are several bonuses when you move to double crop silage,

adds Winey. By harvesting the entire plant twice per growing season, you get a chance to get on top of weed problems. Any weeds that have matured seed by ensiling time tend to be sterilized by the fermentation process in the silo. You avoid further fouling the land with a new crop of weed seeds.

There's another potential benefit that's important to intensive livestock producers who are limited in land for manure disposal. Double crop silage systems let you use much higher manure application rates because more of the plant food is recycled back into feed by the removal of two whole-plant silage crops instead of just a single crop. Little or no chemical fertilizer is needed.

It's an important bonus where stocking rates (animals per acre of land) are high. Because it's heavy, you can't afford to move silage over a long distance. The problem of manure hauling falls into the same category. Both considerations point to maximum nearby land utilization. Double crop silage systems handle both problems. They're almost the only feasible solution to the potential excessive salt buildup problem from large manure applications when dairy stocking rates go much past the cow-and-replacement per acre of farming land.

## Baker heads county ADA

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Donna Baker of Syracuse, New York has been named as County Promotion Director of American Dairy Association and Dairy Council, Inc., Ralph Lindsey, Jr., ADA&DC Executive Vice President announced this week.

As County Promotion Director, Baker will be working with the county promotion committees and the dairy princess program in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Donna Baker

Baker recently moved to the Syracuse area from New Jersey. She is a 1978 graduate of Clarion State College, Clarion. Prior to relocating in Syracuse, Baker worked with the New Jersey county promotion program fielded by the ADA&DC, Inc.

## Ehrlich staff attends seminar

LANCASTER — The staff of the local office of J.C. Ehrlich Co., Inc., were among 200 pest control technicians and corporate sanitarians who attended a Structural Pest Control Seminar sponsored by the Ehrlich Company in Reading on Dec. 8 and 9.

Information pertaining to the latest to the latest government regulations and scientific pest control techniques were presented by the company's Training Director, Gerald Siegfried, and Dr. Austin M. Frishman. Dr. Frishman is the author of several entomological textbooks and is considered one of the leading authorities on structural pest control in the world.

Also participating were representatives of the Pennsylvania Department of

Agriculture. Updated training certificates were issued by the Department of Agriculture representatives as part of the Commonwealth's training and recertification program for licensing of pest control operators.

Attending from the local area were Marti Sams, Herco, Charles Miller, Hershey Medical Center and Mary Pettis, Zausners.

As well as, Barbara Lesher, Barbara Burkholder, Gail Harnish, Eilene Woerner, Rick Book, Rodney Shank, Mike Haldeman, Tony Greiner, John Heiselman, Ricky Knouff, Brian Conklin, Paul Sprout, D. Bruce Wood, Mike Hess, Pam DuPuis, Ray Hallacher, Chuck Geiter, Noah Hurst, Jeff-Allen Edwards, D. Mark Bowman, Nelson Shultz, Bill Weaver, Gary Hostetter, Ray Bennett and Peter Roughan.



on their forage production for the year.

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Corn silage harvest is usually early enough for fall-seeding

barley or wheat (and even oats in the south). This small grain

crop can be removed as silage by corn planting time next

spring. It offers livestock producers and dairymen a headstart

## ALL MANURE MAY HAVE BEEN CREATED EQUAL...BUT THAT'S AS FAR AS THE SIMILARITY GOES

The Amount And Type Of Bedding - Temperature - Rainfall - Time Of Year - The Local Geography - All Affect How You "The Individual Farmer" Choose To Handle Your Manure. You May Choose To Handle Your Manure As A Liquid, Semi-Solid or Solid. There Are Advantages And Disadvantages To Each System.

The Point Is You Need A Choice of Equipment

