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Artificial potato pinpoints trouble

UNIVERSITY PARK - A potato that can "feel" pain is helping agricultural engineers at Penn State find ways to prevent damage to real potatoes.

"As farmers well know, potatoes can be cracked or bruised - either by mechanical or human handling - during harvesting, shipping or processing. They can even be damaged in storage," says C. Terry Morrow, associate professor of agricultural engineering. "Our artificial potato helps

pinpoint where and how damage to real potatoes occurs. Engineers can then use this information to design machines and methods to prevent the damage.'

Developed at Penn State by a research team headed by Morrow and funded by the National Science Foundation, the artificial potato contains electronic and mechanical sensors that detect damage-causing stresses and

forces. The potato transmits its measurements to the researchers, who record and analyze them using micro-processors.

With a molded, silicone rubber exterior, Morrow's potato looks like the real thing.

Farmers and machinery manufacturers, he says, will be able to send it through harvesting and processing systems to indentify where damage is occurring or most likely to occur.

"In a number of tests using actual machinery, real potatoes and the artificial potato. the artifical potato was very precise in measuring and predicting damage points," Morrow notes.

valuable not only in identifying damage points in existing machinery and systems, but also in helping engineers predict how to design machinery to avoid damage."

volved in producing their crops,"

Cotnoir says. This includes soil

type, yield goals and production

"Our report forms have a new

look," he says. "They've been

changed to encourage users to look

more closely at their own farming

practices and base fertilizer

decisions on these." The reports

will be accompanied by fact sheets

designed to make growers more

aware of their fertilizer options, in

the interest of greater cost ef-

The meetings are open to

everyone regardless of race, color.

sex, handicap, age or national

origin. For further information,

contact Extension offices in

Newark 302/738-2506, Dover

302/736-1448; and Georgetown

Meetings explain changes in Del. soil tests

practices.

fectiveness.

302/856-5250.

NEWARK, Del. - A series of meetings will be held in Delaware next month to explain recent changes in the University of Delaware soil test laboratory's program for commercial crops.

A meeting is planned for fertilizer representatives on Tuesday. Feb. 1, from 9 to 12 noon at the Capital Grange in Dover. This will be followed by three evening meetings for farmers on Tuesday, Feb. 8, from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Capital Grange in Dover; Tuesday, Feb. 15, from 7 to 9 p.m. at the University of Delaware Substation near Georgetown; and Wednesday, Feb. 16, from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Silver Lake School in Middletown.

Soil scientist Leo Cotnoir says the purpose of the meetings is to discuss the philosophy of the University's soil testing laboratory dealers and farmers with changes

"In fact, the artificial potato is

The project is part of Morrow's on-going research into the physical and mechanical properties of biological materials. Assisting him with development of the potato was N.D. Halle, a former graduate student who is now an extension agricultural engineer at the University of Maine.

"Just as materials like concrete and steel have points at which they fail due to external forces, so do the biological tissues of fruits and vegetables," Morrow explains. "Our studies — on such agricultural products as apples, potatoes and cereal grains - are intended to detect the relationship between external forces and damage, and predict how to avoid

In the potato studies, for example, the Penn State researchers have discovered that smaller potatoes can handle less of a weight load before cracking than larger ones.

"Because of this, we recommend that potatoes be sorted by size before being placed in storage containers. This can prevent smaller potatoes from ending up on the bottom of the pile, where they are more likely to crack," Morrow says.

In some cases, he observes, the shape of storage containers or bins can play a crucial role in preventing damage to the potatoes.

"Depending on the size and shape of the potatoes being stored, it might be desirable to have sloped rather than vertical sides to remove some of the weight load from the potatoes on the bottom," Morrow explains.

In other cases, machinery may move potatoes too fast and bump them around with too much force.

In all cases, however, the Penn State artificial potato is willing to take the pain for the benefit of its real brothers.



Brockett's Ag Advice

By John E. Brockett Farm Management Agent Lewistown Extension Office

Deductible Expenses

Farmers usually remember the usual expenses such as feed and fertilizer. The ones that are missed are: business share of car expenses; interest that was added into a loan because it was delinquent or just accrued; office supplies such as stamps, envelopes, pens; work and show clothes; indirect advertising such as furnishing trophies to shows; and farm related conventions, seminars, or tours. Be ready to document these expenses, especially if you take a trip to Hawaii.

Capital Gains

Items that are eligible for long term capital gains treatment have definite advantage. The а maximum tax you will pay on the profits from these items is 20 percent.

Some items would be eligible for long term capital gains treatment if they were owned long enough. The profit from the sale of these items would be a short term capital gain. It is taxable at the regular rate but is not subject to social security taxes nor does it reduce social security income. A good example of this would be dairy heifers under 2 years of age sold for dairy or breeding pur-DOSCS.

Investment Credit

A major decision to make concerning investment credit is: "Do I take the \$5,000 capital expenditure as an expense and forgo the investment credit or not?"

The answer depends on: your tax bracket; carryover of prior year investment credit; effect of income averaging; effect of the

alternative minimum tax; and forecast of 1983's taxes.

One thing to consider: investment credit cannot be saved if you have income taxes due. However if the alternative minimum tax causes you to pay extra taxes you do not lose that investment credit.

Example: You have an income tax of \$5,000. You also have \$5,000 worth of investment credit so your actual income tax is \$0. However, because of some extraordinary cow sales you have a minimum tax to pay of \$2.000. Since that \$2,000 negated \$2,000 of the investment credit, you really did not use that amount of credit. You can now use that credit to carry back or forward for use in another year (up to 15 years forward).

Dual Expenses

Some expenses are a result of personal and business use. Examples are car expenses, real estate taxes and insurance which include the house, electricity, telephone, and possibly some hired help. Be reasonable when allocating these expenses. It is fairly obvious that a family with one car and two teenage drivers probably uses that car more for personal use than the family with no teenage drivers.

Real estate taxes and casualty insurance could be apportioned in relation with values set on the house as opposed to the total farm. Liability insurance would probably be greater on the business side versus personal than casualty insurance. An electrically-heated home would have more personal use electricity than one using some other type of heat.



Mason-Dixon P. Hereford plans field day, sale

