Grubb honors Century Farms

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the program. Winners of the awards were: • S.R. and Sally Slavmaker.

whose Gap RD 2 farmstead has been in the family since 1779. Currently operated as a grain farm by Jacob L. Kreider, the 120-acre property also is the site of the

family's "White Chimneys" museum located in the farmhouse. Eight generations of Slaymakers have been raised in the structure, which was owned jointly by Henry Slaymaker and Jasper Yates, a powerful local leader during Revolutionary War times. • Edgar and Anna Snavely, who

operate a dairy farm at 414 Ridge View Road, Elizabethtown. The 96acre farm, which has been in the family since 1858, is currently farmed by the couple's son, J. Richard Snavely. The parents and son live in the two sides of the double farmhouse that was built on the farmstead many years ago A

family forbear Abraham Eshelman is still on the site, and is used as a shed. • Roy E. and Arlene Slabach,

whose 23-acre homestead, has been owned by the family since 1874. Part of the house the family lives in was built by Henry Slabach after he bought the farm, and the original barn still stands on the site. The family still farms the land on a part-time basis, also operating an 85-year-old furbuying business at the site Both

small house that was purchased by Roy and Arlene are also employed part-time by the Easter Lancaster ounty School District. • Lloyd E. Miller, whose son County

Clair operates a 104-acre dairy farm on the site, which has been in the family since 1883. Known for many years as Miller's Ice Pond Farm, the property had a lake from which local hotels and restaurants would cut ice.

The new group brings to 84 the number of Lancaster County families who have received "Century Farm" designation.

Farmers urged to treat manure like fertilizer

COLLEGE PARK, MD. -Farmers who spread animal manure on their crop land to enrich the soil should treat the stuff like commercial fertilizers, according to a University of Maryland task force on the Chesapeake Bay.

That means, says the head of that task force, that farmers should consider the economic impact on harvests of putting too much or too little nutrient value into the soil.

'Animal manure applications that supply too little of the nutrients nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash will not help farmers get the kinds of harvest yields they are hoping for," says Dr. Allan Bandel, professor in the univer-sity's Department of Agronomy and head of a task force to help farmers stop pollution of the Chesapeake Bay.

'On the other hand, manure applications that supply too much nitrogen and phosphorus cause 'nutrient overenrichment,' which may actually bring a decline in yields and may eventually end up as pollution in ground water, rivers, streams, and the Bay,' Bandel adds.

It is this latter concern that provides the impetus for the university task force, composed of specialists and agents associated with the Cooperative Extension Service.

Members of the task force are advising farmers to take three major steps toward improving their profitability while, at the same time, helping in the Bay cleanup effort:

1. Get a soil test to find out exactly what nutrients, and how much, your land needs for the crops you grow.

2. If you use animal manure, have it tested also to determine its nutrient content. Animal manure is not uniform from farm to farm, according to Bandel, who points

out that the nutrient content of manure can vary from herd to herd of livestock, and from house to house for broilers.

3. Follow the recommendations for your land and crops from the soil test and, based on the analysis of the manure test, spread the natural fertilizer accordingly.

Bandel and the members of the task force realize the problems of nutrient overenrichment cannot be solved by simply telling farmers to spread manure differently than their current custom.

For example, says Bandel, manure is not only inexpensive and readily available, it is abundant to the point that many farmers have only one disposal alternative spread it on fields and forget the nutrient balance on the soil. Farmers just do not have any other way to get rid of the material.

Getting the proper amount on a field is a problem area, too, Bandel adds. It takes some technical calibration on manure spreaders to ensure even and accurate distribution of the natural fertilizer.

And finally, getting manure tested properly requires some care. Samples must be taken properly so that they accurately represent the manure the farmer plans to spread. The manure sample must be packaged properly for transit to the university's Soil Testing Laboratory.

Instructions on how to take manure samples - and submit them for testing - can be obtained from local county Extension agents.

To help farmers overcome some of the problems involved in manure testing and application to land, the task force is planning a series of on-site demonstrations, to show farmers how to take a soil test, how to package manure for transit to a test facility, and how to calibrate spreaders.

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2,000	5'4''	12'0''	7	1,914	1,248.00
3,000	5'4''	18'0''	7	2,657	1,670.00
4,000	5'4''	24'0"	7	3,403	2,080.00
5,000	6'0''	23'10"	1⁄4"	5,508	3,090.00
5,000	8'0''	13'4"	1⁄4"	4,800	2,660.00
6,000	6'0''	28'10''	1/4"	6,239	3,535.00
6,000	8'0''	16'2''	1/4"	5,500	3,000.00
8,000 10,000	8'0'' 8'0''	21'6'' 26'10''	1/4" 1/4"	6,927	3,660.00
10,000 10,000 10,000	10'0'' 10'6''	17'0'' 15'9''	74 1⁄4'' 1⁄4''	8,357 7,446 7,412	4,310.00 4,020.00 4,070.00

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