

Extent, Quality Unknown For Unharvested Corn

(Continued from Page 2)

In addition, he suggested possibly looking at making changes in the vitamin level in rations, such as with Vitamin E.

"All the feed suppliers are trying to do the best they can with a poor situation," Trayer said. "As far as the swine industry, I would not feed without" testing and taking corrective action.

As a minimum, Trayer said he would ensure that feed to gestating and breeding stock be treated with a toxin absorber, to minimize the risk of a large financial loss to the operation.

Lynn Sammons, DVM with Willow Creek Animal Hospital in Myerstown, is a large animal veterinarian and works with a number of dairy herds.

He said he has been seeing "quite a bit" of mycotoxin-associated problems in herds.

Mostly, Sammons said, he isn't seeing dramatic visual effects, but rather drops in milk production and drops in dry matter intake by the dairy cattle.

He explained that cattle and other four-stomached animals aren't as severely affected as are single-stomached livestock as swine. Poultry is also easily affected, he said.

What he has been doing to help out dairymen is relying primarily on dilution.

However, Sammons warned that moldy feed is not necessarily a sign of a problem.



CORN TALK NEWS

PENNSYLVANIA MASTER CORN GROWERS ASSOC., INC.

"We have had at least three farmers test at Summerdale and had some positive and what we did was dilute it out with good quality dry corn and that takes care of it. But we had some feed that looked bad and we had it tested and it came out okay."

He also said that they had some feed look perfectly fine, but then later proved to test high for mycotoxins.

As far as corn in the field, Sammons said, "I actually am recommending getting it tested before putting it in storage, and (once in storage) making sure that storage is as air-tight as possible."

Roasting corn may work to stop production of new toxins, but it is uncertain as to whether it destroys the toxins already present.

Further, Sammons said that anyone wanting to use corn to feed horses should be absolutely certain they have toxin-free corn.

"And, of course, the farmers themselves should be aware of the molds in the dust which can cause respiratory problems," Sammons said.

The veterinarians are not alone in calling for strict care feeding livestock.

As assistant professor of corn management for Pennsylv-

ania State University's College of Agricultural Sciences, Dr. Greg Roth is the University's corn expert.

He recently issued warnings about the quality of corn grown during the 1992 season — both harvested and unharvested.

According to a late January news release, corn production across the nation is at an all time high, but, for many Pennsylvanians, corn grown is not corn harvested.

"It's been an excellent year for corn in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and other corn-belt states," Roth said. "But in Pennsylvania, the corn harvest has been delayed by an extremely cool summer and wet fields."

Due to a rainy, overcast summer and fall, corn got off to a slow start and never took off, despite reports of adequate moisture across the state. Ironically, moisture had been the most limiting factor for corn growth in Pennsylvania for several of the past 10 years.

In a statement, Roth said, "The longer corn stands in the fields, the more it will be damaged by molds, deer and lodging, or fallen stalks. Some growers may have to plow their corn under or chop it and blow it back onto the fields in the spring."

Most of the corn in the northern half of the state was killed by October frosts before maturing. However, Roth said the underdeveloped ears can still be used for feed, but the corn's natural drying process has been disrupted by the frosts.

In addition, Roth said many fields are too wet to drive through with equipment. In fact, Roth said that some growers have specifically sought out Amish farmers to harvest the corn, because their mules and horses can work in situations that would be impossible or impractical for large, heavy equipment.

According to Roth, ear corn should have no more than 25 percent moisture to harvest. However, much still in the fields has 30 to 40 percent moisture.

"If the corn were harvested now, it could grow molds that have mycotoxins dangerous to livestock," he said, adding that farmers should have moldy corn tested at a reputable laboratory.

"Growers are closely monitoring their corn's moisture content and the condition of their fields, so they can harvest as soon as possible."

Corn Display A Hit At Farm Show

HARRISBURG (Dauphin Co.) — Most Americans fail to realize the role corn plays in their daily life and in the local economy.

In an effort to make the public more aware of the role of corn in their lives, PMCGA recently developed the 28-foot display that was showcased in the main lobby of the 1993 Pennsylvania Farm Show.

The display featured the effects of corn on the economy, on products used in the home, and corn's effect on the environment. The corn display was sponsored by a combination of PMCGA funds and some industry sponsorships.

The display project was spearheaded by Ken Rice and Willard Jones, both PMCGA members who have long

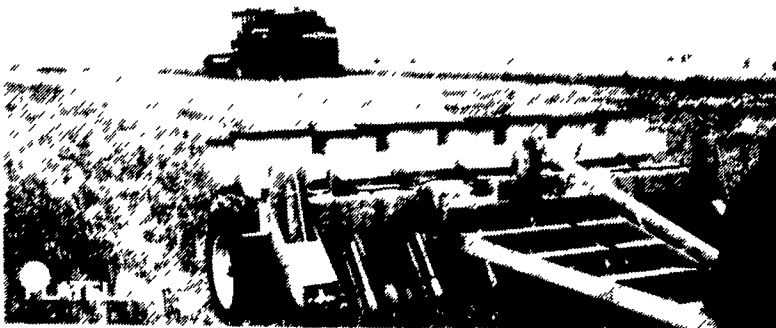
thought that this was a message that needed to be told.

According to Rice, "the number of products that contain corn products in the home is more than most folks imagine... and we wanted create a better awareness of this."

The display was approximately 28 feet long and eight feet tall. It contained numerous corn related products that ranged from the obvious, such as corn chips, to surprises like wallpaper and biodegradable golf tees.

Jones noted that nearly everyone he talked with at the Farm Show was impressed with the display. Plans are under way to use parts of the display at future events, including Ag Progress Days and the PMCGA Corn conference.

Buffalo ALL-FLEX SLOT PLANTER



Computerized Drive



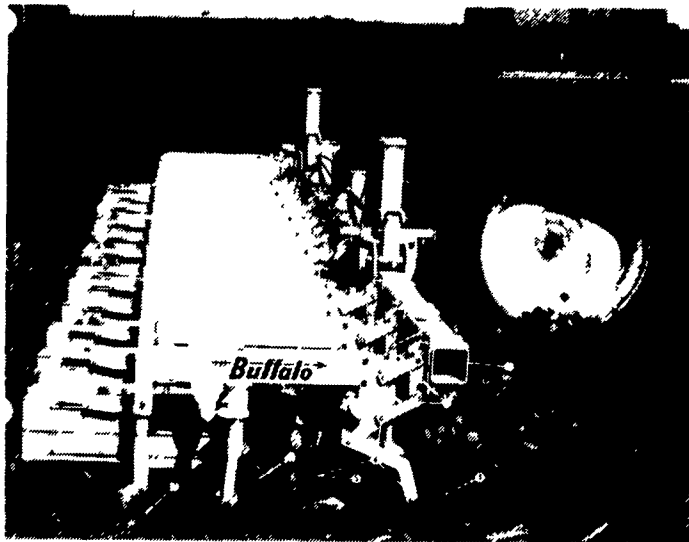
The Planter You Need with the Options You Want

- Computerized, Center or Unit Drive
- Plateless or Plate
- Chisel-Point or Extended Slot Shoe
- Mounted or Pull-Type
- Till Planter Conversion Kit
- Folding or Non-Folding Bar
- Herbicide and/or Insecticide
- Liquid and/or Dry Fertilizer
- Cover Disks or Cover Wheels
- Hydraulic Row Markers

Advantages of BUFFALO Slot Planting:

- Less Soil Erosion
- Reduced Labor
- Less Fuel Used
- Lower Machinery Costs
- More Moisture Saved
- Less Compaction
- Better Crop Stands
- Earlier Harvest during wet periods

Buffalo CULTIVATOR



Nothing Works Harder Than A Buffalo!

1. Higher tool bar for improved clearance
2. Wider, longer and tougher parallel linkage
3. Self-locking screw jacks instead of cranks
4. Specially designed, semi-pneumatic tires
5. Disk hillers with longer-lasting tapered roller bearings
6. Stabilizer disks with eccentric bushings for in-field alignment
7. Large single sweep with adjustable pitch
8. Unique bushings and bearings only need greasing once every 100 row acres (or once or twice a season)

OPTIONS FOR ANY SITUATION

Your farm is unlike anyone else's. Your conditions and your needs are your own. That's why the Buffalo Cultivator comes in 2-16 row models with more options than anyone else can offer.

- Spring trip model also available
- Liquid and NH₃ fertilizer application kits
- Insecticide application kits
- Heavy-duty lift assist wheel
- Available with 180-degree folding tool bar
- Open-top or hooded crop shields
- Patented, adjustable ridging wings
- Markers for bedding or ridging available
- Quick-hitch Scout guidance system



BUILT **Buffalo** TOUGH TO WORK BETTER AND LAST LONGER

RYDER SUPPLY CO.

539 Falling Spring Road
P.O. Box 219
Chambersburg, PA 17201-0219
Phone 717-263-9111