

Farm Nutrient Evaluation

Crop	Units	Typical Per Unit of Yield (lb.)			Yield		Requirement for Yield (lb.)		
		N	P2O5	K2O	Goal	Acres	N	P2O5	K2O
<b>Legume</b>									
Alfalfa	Ton	5.0	50.0	11.0	50.0				
Clover grass	Ton	3.5	41.0	13.0	39.0				
Soybean, grain	Bu	40.0	3.8	1.0	1.5				
Soybean, residue	Ton	1.5	24.0	7.0	16.0				
<b>Subtotal Legume Crops</b>									
<b>Non Legume</b>									
Corn, grain	Bu	150.0	1.0	0.4	0.3				
Corn, ear	Ton	5.0	29.0	11.6	8.7				
Corn, silage	Ton	25.0	7.0	3.0	9.0				
Corn stover	Ton	5.0	21.0	8.0	37.0				
Grass Hay	Ton	4.0	39.0	19.0	53.0				
Pasture	Acre	NA	150.0	60.0	180.0				
Potatoes	Acre	NA	150.0	150.0	200.0				
Small Grain	Bu	80.0	1.0	0.5	0.3				
Sm Grain, Straw	Ton	2.0	12.0	5.0	30.0				
Sm Grain Stages	Ton	5.5	45.0	10.0	60.0				
Tobacco	Ton	1.0	125.0	30.0	260.0				
Vegetables	Acre	NA	75.0	100.0	150.0				
<b>Subtotal Non-Legume Crops</b>									
<b>Total All Crops</b>									

Page one of the workshop form helps farmers evaluate what the crop nutrient needs are.

## Swine Producers Discover

(Continued from Page A1)

vania Pork Producers on Wednesday at Yoder's Restaurant.

For farmers who may face excesses of manure for their land, redistribution and finding markets may be one way to handle the problem.

Another way would be to seek alternative cropping methods, such as using forages (particularly grasses in a rotational grazing system), according to Dr. Les Lanyon, Penn State extension agronomy specialist.

Lanyon spoke to about 45 farmers at the meeting, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Pork Producers Council, to update farmers on what their alternatives are regarding nutrient management.

"Forage crops have the potential to use more nitrogen on the farms," said Lanyon. Farmers should first set up a testing program for their manure to determine what they'll need for the crops grown. Lanyon told the swine farmers not to base their tests on assumptions, but to test the manure to obtain information.

Also, crop varieties need to be selected to best match the utilization of those nutrients.

Lanyon spoke about the results of tests that showed that different loads of manure from the same site can vary greatly in all three nutrients — nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium. Also, how that manure is stored and applied can vary the nutrients available to the plant.

Farmers should look closely and monitor phosphorous levels in the soil, because that could be a major concern later on if nutrient management legislation is amended. Pennsylvania could face the same situation as southern states that already limit farmers in the amount of not only nitrogen, but phosphorous, that can be applied to fields.

For now, farmers worried about excess nitrogen could use marginal land as grazing. Chet Hughes, Lancaster livestock agent, spoke about a group of farms in Sampson County, North Carolina (the number-one hog-producing county in the nation, according to Hughes) that make use of intensive

grazing technology for stocker cattle.

Sampson County has a total of 146,000 sows that produce about 1.7 million hogs per year. A typical farm has about 1,200 sows, with a contract finisher producing about 2,800 hogs annually.

The North Carolina swine pro-

ducers use bermudagrass and fescue in their stocker operations, using small paddocks. Tests looked at the quality of the grass as forage and its effect on ADG, which looked good in all the examples of farms using grazing, according to Hughes.

A wide variety of grasses which

can use up quantities of nitrogen in manure can be put into place here in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Ken Kephart, Penn State extension swine specialist, indicated "compelling" evidence for using a system of deep pack bedding for grower/finisher herds.

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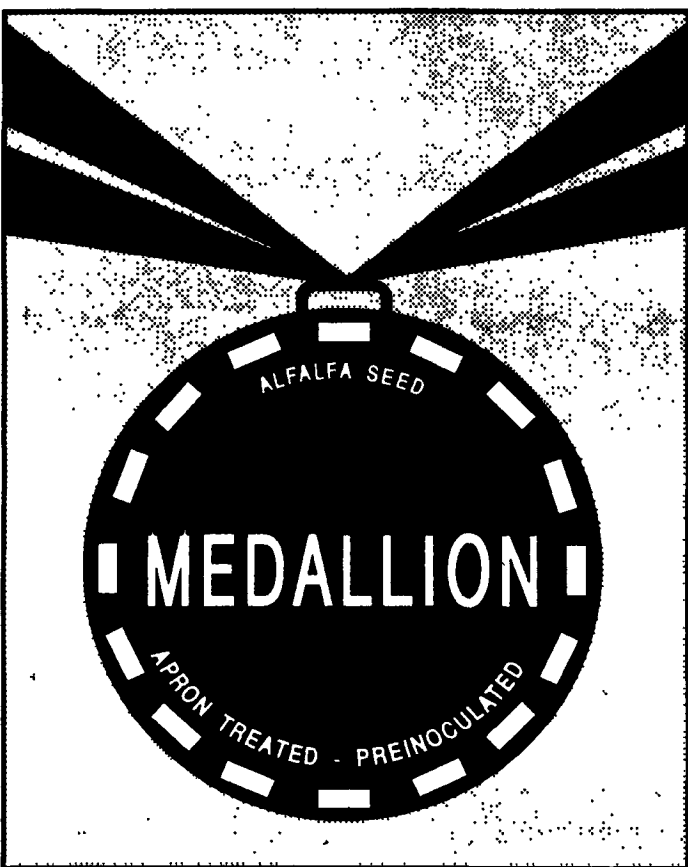
Farm Nutrient Evaluation

Animal	Per Yr	Tons	Ave	Pounds	Per	Year	Number	Year	Wt.	Nutrients Produced (lb.)							
										N	P2O5	K2O	N	P2O5	K2O		
Beef	8.8	800.0	63.0	62.0	88.0												
Broiler	0.008	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.2												
Call	5.5	500.0	29.0	13.0	59.0												
Dairy Cow	1.8	1200.0	117.0	72.0	144.0												
Horse/Mule	9.9	1200.0	77.0	60.0	89.0												
Laying Hen	0.022	3.7	0.6	0.9	0.4												
Pullet	0.007	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.2												
Sheep	0.7	100.0	10.0	6.0	14.0												
Sow & Pigs	6	375.0	55.0	68.0	66.0												
Finishing Pig	1.6	135.0	14.0	18.0	18.0												
Turkey	0.06	15.0	2.2	1.3	1.3												

Crop	N/Acre	Retained Acres	N	P2O5	K2O
Clover-grass	80.0				
Soybeans	40.0				

Page two of the chart helps producers determine what nutrients are produced on the farm. At the bottom, farmers can then determine if they need nutrients or have a possible nutrient excess.



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