

PFGC Hay Show Attracts Attention

ROCKSPRING (Centre Co.) — This year, 131 hay samples were entered in the PFGC Hay Show at Ag Progress Days.

This was an increase in sample numbers compared with the last several years. Not only were there more samples in the show, but the quality of the samples was similar to those of past years when conditions were better for making quality hay.

The visual appearance of most samples was excellent. The quality analysis is average across all samples was crude protein = 18 percent; acid detergent fiber (ADF) = 34 percent; neutral detergent fiber (NDF) = 53 percent; and relative feed value (calculated from ADF and NDF) = 110.

The relative feed value was one point greater than last year. Numerous exhibitors and visitors at the Hay Show commented on the green and leafy appearance of many samples. A common comment heard around the hay was "How did they make this stuff?"

The champion in the "field cured" and division was Robert Oswald from Nazareth, with an entry of later cutting alfalfa. The champion in the heat-dried division was again Robert Bieber also from Nazareth, with an entry of pure alfalfa. Bieber has been the champion in this division for seven consecutive years. Don Myers, Spring

Mills, was the champion in the "preservatives added" division with a later cutting of pure alfalfa.

Following is a list of show placings. **1998 HAY SHOW WINNER LIST**

Maple Hill Farm - 4. Class 8 Grass, Later Cutting Field Dried Only; 5. Class 9 Mixed, More Than 50% of Legumes Field Dried.

James W. Henry - 3. Class 4 Alfalfa Grass Mixed Later Cutting Field Dried.

J. William Henry - 3. Class 9 Mixed, More Than 50% of Legumes Field Dried; 2. Class 10 Mixed More Than 50% of Grasses Field Dried.

Orebank Acres - 4. Alfalfa, Later Cutting.

Harrop Farms - 1. Class 5 Clover, Field Dried Only.

Joel Steigman - 3. Class 1 Alfalfa First Cutting Field Dried Only; 1. Class 4 Alfalfa Grass Mixed Later Cutting Field Dried.

Jason Koehler - 2. Class 27 Grass, First Cutting.

Dave and Bonnie Klinger - 5. Class 1 Alfalfa First Cutting Field Dried Only; 4. Class 9 Mixed, More Than 50% of Legumes Field Dried.

Don C. Myers - 4. Class 1 Alfalfa First Cutting Field Dried Only; 4. Class 2 Alfalfa Later Cutting Field Dried Only; 1. Grand Champion Class 22 Alfalfa Later Cutting.

Robert Oswald - 1. Grand Champion Class 2 Alfalfa Later Cutting Field Dried Only.

Heidel Hollow Farm - 1. Class 18 Grass, Later Cutting; 5. Class 22 Alfalfa, Later Cutting.

R. M. Klein Hay & Straw Farms - 1. Class 11 Alfalfa, First Cutting; 2. Class 12 Alfalfa, Later Cutting; 1. Class 13 Alfalfa, Grass Mixed First Cutting; 1. Class 17 Grass, First Cutting; 2. Class 19 Mixed, More Than 50% of Legumes.

Brian D. Fulmer - 1. Class 1 Alfalfa First Cutting Field Dried Only; 5. Class 2 Alfalfa Later Cutting Field Dried Only; 2. Class 8 Grass, Later Cutting Field Dried Only; 4. Class 10 Mixed, More Than 50% of Grasses Field Dried.

Mack Farms - 2. Class 5 Clover, Field Dried Only; 2. Class 7 Grass, First Cutting Field Dried Only.

Nevin G. Rice - 1. Class 10 Mixed, More Than 50% of Grasses Field Dried, 1. Class 28 Grass, Later Cutting; 1. Class 29 Mixed More Than 50% Legumes; 1. Class 30 Mixed More Than 50% Grasses.

Ed and Brian Harnish - 1. Class 8 Grass, Later Cutting Field Dried Only; 2. Class 22 Alfalfa, Later Cutting.

Greg Kennis - 1. Class 23 Alfalfa, Grass Mixed First Cut.

Jim Ranck - 1. Class 27 Grass, First Cutting.

Fred and Allen Berry - 5. Class 8 Grass, Later Cutting Field Dried Only.

Excelsior Farm - 1. Class 9 Mixed, More Than 50% of Legumes Field Dried; 3. Class 10 Mixed, More Than 50% of Grasses Field Dried.

Dan Whitmer - 2. Class 2 Alfalfa Later Cutting Field Dried Only.

ArDai Farms - 3. Class 2 Alfalfa Later Cutting Field Dried Only; 2. Class 4 Alfalfa Grass Mixed Later Cutting Field Dried; 1. Class 7 Grass, First Cutting Field Dried Only.

Rodney A. Walter - 5. Class 7 Grass, First Cutting Field Dried Only; 2. Class 21 Alfalfa, First Cutting; 2. Class 23 Alfalfa, Grass Mixed First Cut; 3. Class 27 Grass, First Cutting; 2. Class 28 Grass, Later Cutting.

Pine Hill Farms - 4. Class 4 Alfalfa Grass Mixed Later Cutting Field Dried.

John E. Shearer - 2. Class 9 Mixed More Than 50% of Legumes Field Dried.

Norm Wurzbach - 1. Class 20 Mixed, More Than 50% of Grasses; 2. Class 30 Mixed More Than 50%

Grasses.

Douglas R. Newhard - 3. Class 7 Grass, First Cutting Field Dried Only; 2. Class 11 Alfalfa, First Cutting.

Robert Bieber - 3. Class 11 Alfalfa, First Cutting; 1. Grand Champion Class 12 Alfalfa, Later Cutting; 1. Class 19 Mixed, More Than 50% of Grasses Field Dried.

Marcus Zook - 5. Class 10 Mixed, More Than 50% of Grasses Field Dried.

Conrad L. Brubaker - 5. Class 4 Alfalfa Grass Mixed Later Cutting Field Dried.

Daniel K. Pearson - 1. Class 21 Alfalfa, First Cutting; 3. Class 22 Alfalfa, Later Cutting; 2. Class 24 Alfalfa, Grass Mixed Later Cut; 4. Class 27 Grass, First Cutting; 3. Class 30 Mixed More Than 50% Grasses.

Mack Ferrenberg - 4. Class 7 Grass, First Cutting Field Dried Only; 3. Class 8 Grass, Later Cutting Field Dried Only.

Travis Harshman - 2. Class 1 Alfalfa First Cutting Field Dried Only.

Where Do Weeds Originate?

GETTYSBURG (Adams Co.) —

Ever wonder where some of the weeds that you try to control originated from? Listed below are some grasses and broadleaves and their country of origin.

- South America - pigweed
- Asia - Indian mustard, velvetleaf
- Africa - witchweed
- China - foxtail
- United States - ragweed, marestail, nightshade, and sunflower
- Europe - quackgrass, bindweed, wild mustard, sowthistle, and johnsongrass.

What does weed control or crop loss related to weeds really cost in the U.S.?

• \$4.1 billion annual loss in agromonic crops because of weed pressure.

• \$20 billion loss in crop yields if no weed control was taken.

• \$4+ billion spent on herbicide control of weeds.

• \$3 billion spent on alternative control methods.

Do weeds actually have any positive benefits? They:

- Help stabilize soil.
- Provide nectar for bees.
- Improve soil tilth.
- Provide employment opportunities.
- Are used for human consumption.
- Provide habitat for wildlife.
- Serve as a genetic reservoir.

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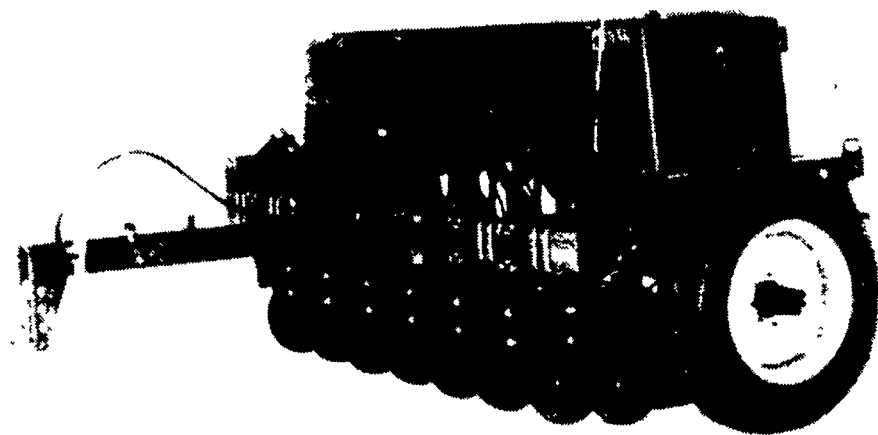
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