Forest Landowners

WARREN (Warren Co.) - The Fourth Annual Forest Landowners Conference is scheduled Saturday, Jan. 22, at the Penn State Erie, The Behrend College in Erie.

This all-day program lasts from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. cost is \$13 and preregistration is required by Jan. 12.

The conference is targeted toward private forest landowners interested in taking care of their woodlands. Cooperatively sponsored by Penn State Cooperative Extension, the Bureau of Forestry, the North West Pennsylvania Woodland Association (NWPWA) and Penn State Erie, the day is open to anyone with an interest in natural resources and their stewardship.

This year's session brings

experts from West Virginia and across Pennsylvania to share useful information on topics such as forest insect and disease pests, planting and protection trees, timber taxation, managing for and selling timber, and putting trees to work at home.

The highlight will be an afternoon session presented by Gary San Julian, Penn State professor of wildlife resources, titled "Bucks and Doe; The Currency of Change." This session will focus on the issues forest managers and landowners face when populations of whitetailed deere are too high for the land to support.

Contact Warren County Cooperative Extension, 609 Rouse Ave., Suite 200; Youngsville, PA 16371, (814) 563-3988, or at warrenext@psu.edu for a program brochure and registration form.

Continuous Soybeans?

With Cover Crop, Maybe

was seeded in beans after beans, the rye was Roundup-killed, and soybeans were seeded with a notill corn planter.

LANDISVILLE (Lancaster

Co.) - The 1999 drought had sur-

prisingly little effect on the top

soybean yields in a "cover crop in

continuous soybean" study, ac-

cording to the principal investiga-

tor, John Yocum. The study was

supported by a checkoff grant

from the Pennsylvania Soybean

Although results in the project

were somewhat more variable

than would be expected in years

with normal rainfall and there was

not as much difference between

treatments, the study crops did

The top yielding plot came in at

reasonably well, Yocum added.

58 bushels an acre. In that plot, rye

Promotion Board.

The plot with no cover crop ---beans after beans — yielded 42 bushels. Still not bad, Yocum said. Yocum is assigned to Penn State's Southeast Ag Research and Extension Center in Landisville.

"This is a long-term project primarily to see if we can improve soil health --- increasing organic levels and controlling winter erosion - by planting these particular cover crops.

"We recently finished a threeyear study just last year, planting wheat in standing beans, and it

would appear, if one of the small grains is seeded in, you can get a good enough crop to act as a good cover crop to hold the soil over winter and create a good mulch."

Lancaster Farming, Saturday, January 8, 2000-A27

The current study is a much longer range project and Yocum said he would seek funding for another year.

"The effect on soil erosion has promise," he said. "The disadvantage is you have to drive through standing beans and some farmers just don't like to do that."

An alternative would be to seed by plane or helicopter. In that case, expense could be a limiting factor.



crops produces higher yields, many farmers grow continuous corn for a variety of reasons which can be economic, for the control of certain weed species or farm field selection. Farmers in Pennsylvania have been growing continuous corn for years but there has been

Although research

has shown that rotating

little research on the effect of growing continuous soybeans and, more and more farmers are asking questions.

Multiple years of soybeans has several problems that are not a problem with multiple years of corn, Yocum explained.

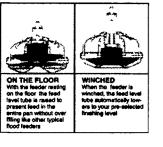
Soybeans produce less and a more fragile residue than corn. They also produce a loose soil. These attributes can cause more potential soil crosion, reduction of soil organic matter and soil compaction than would be the case with continuous corn.

"With the increased pressure on the farming community to reduce soil crosion, nutrient runoff and leaching, growing continuous soybean probably would not meet conservation plans," Yocum said.

"Planting a cover crop for the months soybeans are not growing should overcome the negatives of continuous soybean production. But there is no research to indicate the effects of these cover crops upon continuous soybcan production," Yocum said. In answer to the question being asked by many Pennsylvania farmers whether soybeans can be grown multiple years in the same field, this study should help determine whether cover crops can be successfully seeded into standing soybeans, which cover crops are superior, and whether this cover will improve soil structure and, over time, the production of continuous soybeans.

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Financial support from Engle-Hambright and Davies, Inc., Insurance & Real Estate, Lancaster County Planning Commission, Lebanon County Planning Department, Lancaster-Lebanon I.U. 13, Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County, The Hourglass Foundation and Lancaster Newspapers, Inc.

Intelligencer 🔊 Journal LANCASTER NEW ERA SUNDAY NEWS