

First-Time Five-Acre Corn Contest Entry Yields Top Spot



High yields of 218.3 bushels of dry shell corn per acre earned Robert More, Montgomery, a first-place spot in the 1999 Five-Acre Corn contest and second in the National Corn Grower's Association contest for Pennsylvania.

Photo by Carolyn N. Moyer, Tioga Co. correspondent



CAROLYN N. MOYER Tioga Co. Correspondent MONTGOMERY (Lycoming Co.) — For many farmers, the 1999 corn crop yields

spelled disaster, but for the corn crop planted by Robert More, Montgomery, the rains came at critical times, giving him an excellent crop.

In fact, More's yields

were almost twice as high as others' corn yields in surrounding areas.

His high yields of 218.3 bushels of dry shell corn per acre earned him a first-place

this business.

about rain showers, one area can get just a trace and another area can get a half of an inch," said More. "That half an inch at the most critical

Corn contest and second in

the National Corn Grower's

Association (NCGA) contest

6 The farmer wants to farm, but also he

When I look forward, I don't see anything

wants to receive a return on his investment.

He's not received that for a number of years.

different happening. I have a daughter and a

son, and I don't see them being involved in

for Pennsylvania.

spot in the 1999 Five-Acre time can make considerable bushels of corn difference."

Although More has been farming for 35 years, this is the first time he entered the

contest.

Currently he has slightly more than 300 acres in production, growing twothirds corn and one-third soybeans.

"When I graduated from high school in the

"When you're talking early 60s, my father and I worked together," More said. "At that time, we just farmed the home farm, which was about 90 acres."

Robert More

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Management Strategies Essential When Planting Rootworm-, Corn Borer-Resistant Varieties

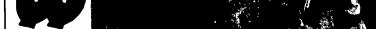
ANDY ANDREWS

Lancaster Farming Staff LANDISVILLE (Lancaster Co.) — New transgenic corn varieties with rootworm control are available to growers on a limited basis now, and will continue to grow.

But just like varieties with the Bt gene to control European corn borer (ECB), some kind of resistance management will also have to be in place, according to a crop entomology specialist.

Dennis Calvin, Penn State entomologist, spoke about evolving strategies to deal





NOT TOO LATE **FO PLANT RYE COVER CROP**

Mark Goodson **CCA Extension Agent York County** I adapted the following article from "Managing Cover Crops Profitably," second edition, 1998, Sustainable Agriculture Network, Beltsville, Md.

Rye, the cool season annual cereal grain, is inexpensive and easy to establish. It is the hardiest of the cereal grains and can be planted later in the fall than other cover crops.

Benefits growers can count on from planting rye include: • Considerable dry matter production

• An extensive soil-holding root system

• Significant reduction of nitrate leaching

• Exceptional weed suppression

• A moisture-holding snow trap over winter.

On infertile, shaley, acidic,

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with the new transgenic corn, some with "stackable" genes that have traits to fight corn rootworm (CRW) and ECB. Calvin spoke to about 70 crop consultants and agriproduct representatives in mid-July during the Penn Statesponsored Field Crop Pest Management Field Day at the Landisville Research Center.

About 1 percent of the corn in the U.S. planted this year had CRW control characteristics. noted Calvin. For 2001, that number is certain to grow.

Those strategies for dealing

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