Lancaster Farming, Saturday, October 18, 2003-E5

"THE PLANTER PLACE"

Now Is The Time To Order A New KINZE Planter From Binkley & Hurst Bros.

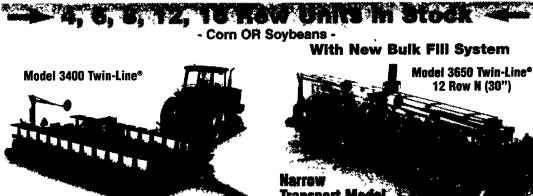
"OUR DEDICATION TO EXCELLENCE CONTINUES"



PLANTERS

NOW! is the time to order a new **KINZE PLANTER from Binkley &** Hurst Bros. Inc. with eliding scale pre-season discounts now in effect which can equate into · LARGE SAVINGS!!

PRECISION & Simplicity



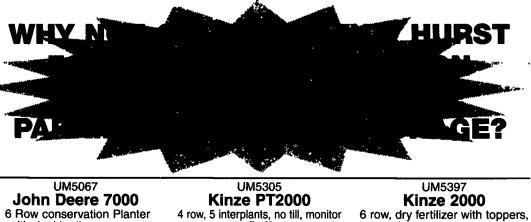
Introducing precision planting in 20" row spacings! And, the ability to plant "ultra-narrow" 10" or 11" rows with the KINZE* Interplant* System Plus, in-line transport as narrow as 11'3' (12' 7" with the Interplant® Package and no till coulters



K

Seed Meters The Most Accurate And Dependable Seed Metering Systems In The Field! For Corn. • Highly accurate. The KINZE* Finger Pickup Metering System delivers unequalled spacing for your valuable corn crop • Reliable. Convenient. No plates or seed discs to change when planting different seed

corn sizes or shapes And, you have none of the adjust-ments required with air or vacuum systems! · Economical. Gives years of low-cost, low-maintenance Service



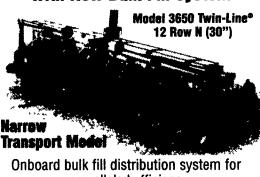
with double disc openers, monitor and markers \$3750

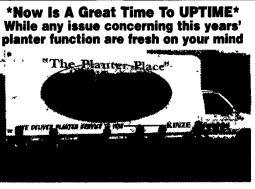
UM5263 John Deere 7000 4 Row, Double Disc openers, no till, montor, insecticides

Call

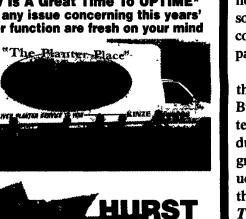
UM5312 John Deere 7240 9 row 24" bean planter, no till, monitor

Call





unparalleled efficiency.



cross fill, no till, trash sweeps, insecticide, monitor Call

UM5453 New Idea 9200 4 row, F. no till, dry with double disc openers, monitor, markers

Between The Rows

(Continued from Page E1)

some of the issues we've discussed in the pages of Corn Talk here during the last 10 years.

In some ways it seems as if corn production hasn't changed that much, but if you take a minute to think about it, there have been an incredible number of changes in the technology that we use.

Perhaps some of the most striking changes have come in the area of biotechnology. In the mid-'90s, Bt corn was introduced and soon several different events were available. The great debate on Bt corn developed with the Monarch butterfly issue and then came the Starlink issue, which affected many producers.

We all became familiar with the issues surrounding the use of biotechnology, perhaps more than any other part of agriculture. Then in the late '90s, Roundup Ready corn arrived on the scene. At the time the standard thinking was that it would never take off and the benefit of Roundup resistance was not nearly as beneficial in corn as in soybeans. Now Roundup Ready corn is a sizeable and growing part of the corn hybrid market.

More recently, we have seen the introduction of the rootworm Bt corn and, as with all the other technologies, we have been conducting intensive research programs on the use of these products and will be reporting on them in future issues of Corn Talk.

In the equipment area, there also have been many, many changes. Think about the introduction of yield monitors and the development of yield mapping — a precision ag technology. I remember how we did lots of calibration studies with our new yield monitor and how exciting it was to develop that first yield map of one of our fields at the research farm. I also remember all the hardware and software problems we encountered in the early days and how close we came to throwing \$20,000

zone tillage systems, the row cleaners, the seed firmers, and now the spaded closing wheels. Now we have many planter test stands for fine-tuning planter performance. All of planter technologies were rare back in the early '90s.

Herbicides have undergone changes as well during this period. There have been lots of new, low-rate products that added to things like Beacon and Accent that were available in the early '90s. We also got safeners added to some of our traditional products. And we've seen a move away from Paraquat to Roundup for many burndown applications.

We've also seen many changes in how fertilizer management has developed in corn production in our state. We've seen the development of nutrient management plans based on N and now the P index is being introduced. We see farmers moving away from the use of starter fertilizers in some situations and some producers putting all their N in bands 4 inches from the row. These are all relatively new developments in the last 10 years or so.

Another change that has happened has been continuing industry consolidations. Common names like Muncy Chief, Hoffmans Seeds, Cargill Seeds, Jacques Seeds, and others have faded into history. Similar trends have occurred in the chemical industry and in the equipment industry.

We've also seen changes in our silage evaluation. We saw the introduction of the BMR hybrids, the leafy hybrids, and the silage only hybrids. We saw the development of in-vitro and insitu tests for evaluating feed quality. Now we hear about differences in the kernel texture among hybrids and its importance to the dairy farmer.

All of these innovations during the last 10 years have required a significant amount of knowledge to understand and to

