

Super-Phosphate Trebles Clover on Enman Place

By WALT JENDRZEJEWSKI
County Extension Agent

Walter Enman is not a Missourian. He's from Henley. But he believes in checking up on his farming practices to see whether or not they pay off.

A rather conclusive demonstration of the value of super phosphate application to Alsike clover in the Enman farm is shown in the accompanying photo.

A 500 lb. per acre application of super phosphate in early April has trebled clover growth by early June.

Plant growth in unfertilized portions of the field is generally unsatisfactory. "That fertilized clover is growing like it used to 10 or 12 years ago," Enman said.

"We've used a lot of sulphur on this place. It's not the sulphur in the super phosphate that is giving the increased growth."

"About eight years ago we stopped growing potatoes. Our rotation has been alsike clover and grain. When we grew potatoes we used 16-20 fertilizer. Our land was getting more phosphate than the potatoes used. The phosphate not used by the potato crop was left over for following crops. We grew good alsike clover then.

"Our clover hasn't been doing as well the last few years so I thought I'd try some super phosphate and I left a check area to see how much good the phosphate would do."

Enman decided on the 500 pound rate of application per acre after learning of experimental results which indicate that low rates of super phosphate application generally prove unsatisfactory.

The county agent's office recommends super phosphate application at 300 to 400 pounds per acre.

Not all soils respond to phosphate application as Enman's did. That fact is responsible for the great interest in soil testing.

Soil testing service on a free basis will be available to farmers when the new laboratory at Oregon State College starts operation later this year.

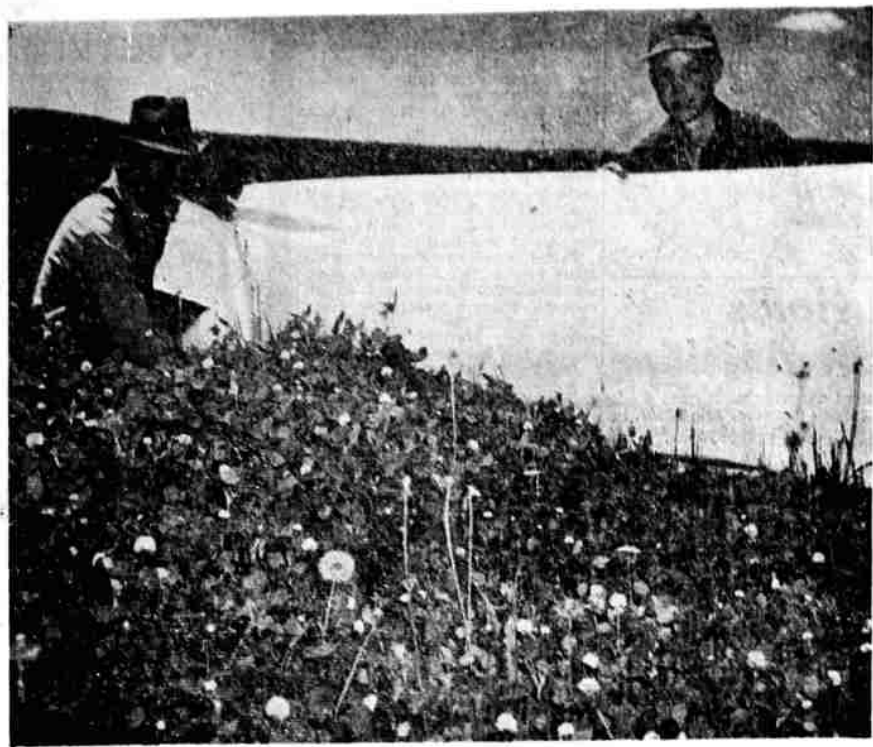
Dr. Al Halvorson at the Klamath Experiment Station has been correlating results of various soil tests with numerous trials established throughout the county.

This Experiment Station project was started over two years ago in anticipation of establishment of soil testing service.

Halvorson has found phosphate and potash tests to be fairly reliable. Results of tests for nitrogen are less reliable.

Results of his work show fairly high potash levels. There is considerable variation in phosphate and nitrogen levels.

Halvorson says the best soil test is a small scale fertilizer trial. Soil tests are indications but response in the field is proof.



SUPER-PHOSPHATE can do wonders sometimes. Walter Enman, left, sits amid treated alsike clover in his field near Henley. Son Bob is right at the dividing line where treatment was cut off. The difference between the treated and untreated clover included 10-inches height differential and a definite difference in thickness of growth. Fertilized portion will make a good clover yield, local agriculturalists report.

Clipping Affects Livestock

Good management of the grazing of livestock on irrigated pastures can have much influence on the value of such pastures. So indicates information received by Farm Advisor Ken Baggett of the University of California based on a report by M. L. Peterson of the Division of Agronomy.

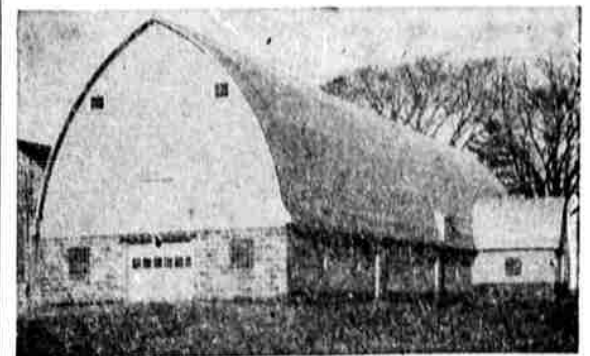
Tests were conducted by clipping pastures at various intervals to duplicate in a way the grazing effect of livestock. Clipping was done at frequencies of two weeks, three weeks, four weeks, and five weeks.

The tests indicated that yields of irrigated pasture are increased by less frequent clipping, the five-

week clippings yielding 92 per cent more than the two-week clippings for the average of all mixtures. Less frequent cutting favored the legumes, while more frequent cutting encouraged the grasses.

When Ladino clover, broadleaf trefoil, and alfalfa were used in the same mixture along with grass, Ladino clover predominated in the mixture with frequent cutting, while alfalfa predominated with less frequent cutting.

While actual grazing trials are needed to determine the value of controlled grazing in terms of livestock gain or milk production, many farmers are using systems of rotation with highly satisfactory results.



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Cowmen To Meet Tuesday

The Klamath County Cattleman's Association disease control committee will meet Tuesday at 10 a. m. (DST) in the Winema hotel, with a host of top veterinarians and disease experts slated to participate.

The session was called by Pres. Gerry West of the association to discuss Klamath's cattle disease problems.

Among those planning to attend from out of town are E. R. Younce, state veterinarian; Walter E. Thielwaite, assistant veterinarian in charge of the Portland office of the bureau of animal industry; Dr. O. H. Muth, research veterinarian, OSC; and Dr. J. R. Haak, research animal nutritionist, OSC.

Invitations have also been sent local veterinarians. West announced

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Three Win Dairyman Trophies

Three trophies were presented three Klamath Basin residents at Monday's Klamath County Dairyman's Association-Oregon Guernsey Cattle Club sponsored field day and judging school.

More than 90 persons attended the affair, said one of the outstanding dairy men here.

Winning the junior trophy was Mike Geraghty, a junior at Merrill high school.

Clyde M. Horsley, an agriculture student at OIT, took home the intermediate trophy for persons aged 18-30, and Ray Hobson, local dairyman and milk producer, nabbed the senior trophy.

The trophies will be rotating, and the winner must win three consecutive times in order to keep the trophies. Trophies were presented by the dairyman's association.

OSC Readies 400 Papers

OREGON STATE COLLEGE — More than 400 scientific papers will be presented at 23rd annual meeting of the Pacific division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Oregon State college June 16 to 21, according to Dr. H. P. Hansen, OSC graduate school dean, chairman of the local arrangements committee.

The annual meeting will bring from 800 to 1000 of the leading scientists from all western states to the campus. It will be the largest scientific meeting ever held in Oregon.

Eighteen different societies associated or affiliated with the AAAS will hold meetings during the week. Largest of these will probably be the Pacific northwest meeting of the American Chemical Society Friday and Saturday, June 20 and 21. Seventy-four papers will be given before the chemists. Seventy papers have been scheduled before meetings of the American Phytopathological society, 47 before sessions of the western section American Society of Plant Pathologists and 40 before western section American Society for Horticultural Science.

Emphases will be placed on basic research in relation to agriculture and forestry. In addition to papers relating to these subjects, numerous field trips and tours to the OSC experimental farms and plots, forest lands and the new food technology and animal sciences buildings will be used in with the general theme.

General sessions will be held in the College Playhouse Tuesday morning and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights. These, as well as technical meetings, will be open to the general public.

Heading the Pacific division of the AAAS is Dr. H. A. Spoehr, Stanford university plant pathologist. Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard university, retiring president of the national organization, will be among the distinguished

East Oregon Field Day On Today

New tillage implements undergoing test by the Pendleton branch experiment station was to be demonstrated at the station's annual field day today Superintendent Merrill M. Oveson has announced.

The field day, according to Oveson, was to include visits to the three pilot farms included in the Columbia basin soil erosion project as well as the station tour.

One of the new pieces of tillage equipment to be seen is a modified rotary hoe which can be used as a treacher. It has not yet been released for sale by its manufacturer, The King, Jim Hill, and S. C. Crow pilot farms were to be visited during the morning.

At the Crow farm, the four featured a comparison of turning back pea vines at two rates—2,800 and 5,600 pounds dry weight basis per acre. Also to be shown was rate of seeding trials with three varieties of wheat using two types of drill.

Tillage practices are being compared on the King farm. At the Hill farm, visitors will have an opportunity to see what growing on a variety of different tillage plots. Wheat fertilizer trials are also being carried out and experiments are underway with annual cropping.

During the portion of the field day held at the station, visitors will have an opportunity to view work underway in the cereal nursery and to see crop rotation trials.

Yellow Dwarf And Aphids Associated

The spread of yellow dwarf disease in cereals is closely tied in with population and movement of aphids that transmit the disease. So reports Farm Advisor Ken Baggett on the basis of work done by University of California agronomists.

Damaging epidemics of yellow dwarf in such crops as barley, wheat, and oats are likely to occur only in those years when climatic conditions favor the build-up of aphids on wild grasses and at the same time force a delay in the planting of grain. Conditions were right for the disease this past year. However, during this year when early plantings were possible, the disease has not been so important.

A number of grasses such as wild oats, bromes, fescues, and wild barley have been found susceptible and undoubtedly are important in perpetuating the disease from year to year.

Aphid control as a means of reducing the disease damage in a favorable year does not seem to be economically feasible. Resistant varieties offer the only means of positive control, and further work is being done by the College of Agriculture along these lines.

Record Crop Forecast By USDA

WASHINGTON (AP) — A wheat crop of 1,326,157,000 bushels — the second largest of record — was forecast by the Agriculture Department Tuesday.

Crop of this size would be 33,157,000 bushels more than the 1,293,000,000 bushels indicated a month ago. It would compare also with last year's crop of 987,474,000 bushels, the ten-year average of 664,654,000 and the record of 1,387,186,000 in 1947.

It would exceed by far the government's production goal of 1,150,000,000 bushels.

Forecast for winter wheat was divided as follows: Winter wheat 1,060,288,000 and spring wheat, 265,859,000 bushels.

The rye crop was forecast at 16,974,000 bushels compared with 24,410,000 last year and 28,095,000 for the ten-year average.

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 987,000,000 bushels a month ago and spring wheat at 307,000,000 last year. Winter wheat totaled 645,469,000 bushels and spring wheat 342,065,000. The ten-year average is 799,977,000 for winter wheat and 284,687,000 for spring.

Other crop forecasts compared with last year and the ten-year average, respectively, included: Peaches, 69,365,000 bushels this year, 63,727,000 last year and 68,186,000 for the ten-year average.

Pears, 30,160,000 bushels, 30,028,000 and 30,306,000.

Cherries, 258,000 tons, 230,000 and 191,000.

Apricots, 176,000 tons, 183,000 and 229,000.

Production forecasts for corn, other grains and other crops will not be made until next month.

The production of milk in May was reported at 5,983,000,000 pounds compared with 10,129,000,000 in April, 12,164,000,000 in May last year and 12,348,000,000 for the ten-year May average.

Egg production in May was reported at 5,983,000,000 compared with 5,191,000,000 in April, 5,881,000,000, in May last year and 6,011,000,000 for the ten-year May average.

The indicated yield of winter wheat was put at 20.8 bushels to the acre compared with 16.2 bushels last year and 17.7 for the ten-year average.

The indicated yield of rye was reported at 12.3 bushels compared with 12.4 last year and 12.1 for the ten-year average.

The June 1 condition of several crops compared with a year ago and the ten-year June 1 average, respectively, included:

All spring wheat, 76 per cent of normal on June 1, 85 per cent a year ago and 84 for the ten-year average;

Durum wheat, 70, 85 and 84; other spring wheat, 76, 85 and 84; all hay, 87, 86 and 84; pasture, 88, 86 and 85; early potatoes, 83, 81 and 79.

The indicated acreage for harvest, average yield per acre and production, respectively, of winter wheat by states:

Washington 2,446,000 29 and 71,517,000; Oregon 904,000; 28 and 25,312,000; California 665,000, 21 and 13,965,000.

The indicated acreage for harvest, the yield per acre and production, respectively, of rye by states:

Oregon 25,000, 13.5 and 338,000.

The indicated production of pears by states included:

Washington 5,238,000 bushels; Oregon 5,520,000; California 14,884,000.

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