

Galien River

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

News and Annual Report

Supplement to the Berrien County Record and Buchanan Shopper February 13, 1975

FARMERS OF THE YEAR



A father-son team are the Farmers of the Year named by the Galien River Soil Conservation District. Earl Beck and his son Gene have a family operation on Coveney Road. They have a dairy herd and grain.

Earl has farmed since 1934. He's a former district director and has been a cooperator since 1951.

The Becks now farm about 425 acres. Part of the land is rolling, and they have had success with the no-till methods and find the chisel plow helpful. To drain their land properly, they have installed thousands of feet of tile.

The Becks hope to continue their family enterprise. Gene has three sons who already show interest in farming.

ANNUAL MEETING FEBRUARY 15



The Galien River Soil Conservation District will have its annual meeting on Saturday, February 15. A noon buffet dinner of chicken and swiss steak will be served at the River Valley High School.

Business of the meeting will include reading of reports and the election of two directors.

Speaker for the occasion will be Bill Mason, well-known rural broadcaster for Chicago radio station WGN. An associate farm service director, he is a man whose voice and face is familiar to the vast population of the midwest involved in livestock and agricultural production.

Mason joined the WGN Farm Service Department in 1967 and has been featured on WGN's Morning Show and Noon Show and on television's Top of the Morning program.

He is currently president of the American Rural Broadcasters.

GALIEN RIVER SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT ACCOMPLISHMENTS Fiscal 1974

	NUMBER	ACRES
New District Cooperators	24	1,693
Land Owners Receiving Technical Assistance	107	
Land Owners Applying a Practice	68	
Conservation Plans Prepared	18	2,257
Inventories & Evaluations Prepared	32	
Units of Government Assisted Conservation Cropping Systems	6	2,758
Crop Residue Management		3,637
Farm Ponds	3	
Field Windbreaks	3,400 L.F.	
Grass Waterways		4
Minimum Tillage		717
Access Roads	5,000 L.F.	
Recreational Area Improvement		20
Recreation Trails & Walkways	5,000 L.F.	
Tile Drainage	44,670 L.F.	
Wildlife Upland Management		144
Detailed Soil Survey		4,704



The board of directors of the Galien River Soil Conservation District include Nick Young, Lester Smith, Gary Sommers, Robert Sherrill, president, and Ed Jellack.

Soil Conservation District Activities For 1974

Robert Sherrill, Chairman

Our annual meeting was held in the Olive Branch Church on Saturday, February 16, with over 100 in attendance. Mr. Edwin P. Petersen was the featured speaker with his colorful slide presentation of "America The Beautiful".

Mr. Nick Powers and his father, Lewis, were honored as Conservation Farmers of the year.

Miss Marilyn Ryder was sponsored and attended the Ralph A. MacMullen Conservation School

at Higgins Lake. Each year the district sponsors a teacher to attend a week at this school to learn new skills in teaching conservation to our young people.

Several of our cooperators tried No-Till planting of corn for the first time this year. These include Kenneth Bohn, Bill Clark, Nick Young, Earl Beck and Robert Rose. Donald Fields, Chevron Chemical Co. representative, County Extension Director, Clare Musgrove and Bill Westrate of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service worked to-

gether to get each farmer to plant at least 10 acres of No-Till corn on a field trial basis. Mr. Robert Huss of Buchanan Co-Op was also very helpful. The Chevron Chemical Company provided a No-Till planter for each cooperator to use, free of charge.

In October a follow-up meeting was held to evaluate the results of the No-Till planting in 1974. Results were mixed, but generally quite good. All cooperators who used No-Till in 1974 plan to do so again in 1975.

One of the highlights of district

activities this year was a joint meeting of the conservation districts in Berrien, Cass, Van Buren and St. Joseph counties with their respective county road commissioners, which was held in Cassopolis.

An erosion control structure and diversion on the Milton Francis farm, an embankment type pond to control erosion on the James Francis and Kenneth Seifert farms, were viewed on a tour by the directors in October.

Gary Sommers, Director has served as a member of the Sauk

Trails Resource Conservation and Development Council which meets monthly at Dowagiac. He also serves as a member of the Berrien County Erosion Control Committee and actively assisted Mr. Blackman, Soil Conservation Service, Watershed Economist in collecting necessary economic data in the continuing Galien River Watershed Project.

GALIEN RIVER SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

AUDIT -- INVENTORY REPORT

Beginning Cash Balance, July 1, 1973 \$ 140.62

RECEIPTS

State Appropriated Funds	
District Administrative Funds	\$ 835.00
Conservation District Aide Funds	597.00
State & Regional Meeting Expense Funds	97.00

Operating Receipts:

County Board of Commissioners	600.00
Sale of Tree & Shrub Planting Stock	423.60
Annual Meeting Receipts	302.25
Other Receipts:	
Land Judging Contest	50.00
St. Joseph River SCD - 50 percent payment for electric typewriter	250.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$3,155.75

TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS

\$3,296.37

DISBURSEMENTS

Office Supplies & Postage	\$ 72.81
Directors Mileage & Expense	425.71
Fees, Dues, Etc.	175.00
Conservation District Aide	1,708.91
Bond, Workmen's Compensation and other benefits provided	30.00
Reforestation Program Expense:	
Trees	210.95
Hauling	25.00
Tree refunds	45.00
Educational Program Expense	165.00
Annual Meetings	376.68
Miscellaneous:	
Bank Service Charge	4.00
Award Plaque	13.02
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$3,255.58

Total Ending Cash Balance - June 30, 1974

\$ 40.79

Edward Jelnek, Treasurer

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PER ANNUM

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\$1,000 minimum. Effective Annual Yield - 6.72 percent.

6 3/4%

PER ANNUM

30 Month Certificate

\$2,500 minimum. Effective Annual Yield - 6.98 percent.

7 1/2%

PER ANNUM

4 Year Certificate

\$5,000 minimum. Effective Annual Yield 7.79 percent.

Effective Yield possible when interest is left to compound

In case of early withdrawal, all time accounts are subject to penalty provisions as dictated by Federal Regulations as follows:

- (a) Loss of up to 90 days interest.
- (b) Interest reverts to Passbook Savings rate.

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By Arthur Cratty
Soil Conservation Service

GALIEN RIVER SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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1975 TREE PLANTING PROGRAM

Competition between land uses in this nation has reached a point where concern is evident at local, state and national levels.

The term "land use" itself has ingrained conflicts. We take a fixed natural resource, "land", and utilize this resource to meet our needs. Conflicts arise because of our individual perception of needs and land users have varying goals and attitudes as to how land should be managed.

Unwise land use caused the Dust Bowl days of the early 1930's when soil from the West was deposited on the front steps of leaders in Washington. It became obvious that some attempt should be made to protect and care for the land.

The soil conservation movement in America began with the recognition that our lands must be used wisely, if all were to benefit from our great natural wealth. Conservation means wise use.

Soil Conservation Districts answered the need for logical land use planning that was compatible with local goals and needs. Wise land use and planning were the ultimate goals of the early conservationists and still remain as the number one priority.

No other organized group in America has had such a direct effect on the wise use and management of land at the local level, as Soil Conservation Districts, and their technical advisors, the Soil Conservation Service.

Throughout American history, the resource base of "land" has not changed. The conflict over competition for its use has however. Some land areas that have been managed wisely for years as a result of the application of conservation measures now face competition from a variety of other uses. Wisely-managed agriculture lands give way to new land uses such as developments, industry, highways, and a host of other competitors for "land". The use may change but conservation problems associated with land may very well continue.

Land use decisions must have a logical starting point, and the land itself is the place to start. The technical knowledge and ability to guide land use decisions based on resource considerations is well within the grasp of soil conservation districts in Michigan.

District leaders know what areas in their District are prime for agriculture, forestry, wildlife, etc., based on well founded natural resource considerations such as soil, water, climate and other matters.

Soil Conservation Districts are one of the most logical groups in Michigan to help make sound land use decisions. Historically, these districts have served individual land owners.

Now is the time for them to offer their services to units of government or others assigned responsibility for land use policy and planning.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, a working partner of Soil Conservation Districts, has a clear mandate on land use. The USDA advocates the protection and preservation of prime agricultural, range, and forest land; and to conserve and develop significant waterfowl habitat lands.

Order trees now for reforestation, windbreaks, erosion control and wildlife food and cover. Previous plantings by District Cooperators are doing their part to improve our environment, but many more acres of tree plantings are needed. Technicians with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service will help you plan the program for your land.

Trees come in bundles of 500, therefore, you must order at least 500 of one species. The only exception to this will be the purchase of BLACK WALNUT, AUTUMN OLIVE and TULIP POPLAR as shown below on the order blank.

All orders must be received prior to March 1, 1975. Trees and shrubs will be available about the middle of April. You will be notified of the exact time and place for pickup.

TREE ORDER FORM			
NAME	ROAD, RR NO. or BOX NO.		
CITY	STATE	TELEPHONE NO.	
SPECIES	PRICE PER 500	ORDERED	AMOUNT
WHITE PINE	\$21.00		\$
AUSTRIAN PINE	\$21.00		\$
WHITE SPRUCE	\$21.00		\$
BLACK WALNUT	\$.40 Each		\$
AUTUMN OLIVE	\$.25 Each		\$
TULIP POPLAR	\$.25 Each		\$
TOTAL			\$

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Embankment Type Pond Reduces Soil Erosion



Embankment type pond for James Francis and Kenneth Seifert.

The embankment type pond was constructed to reduce soil erosion while providing multi-purpose wildlife and recreation uses for James Francis and Kenneth Seifert in Three Oaks township.

The pond has an area of approximately two acres and extends across the property lines of the two owners. Maximum depth of the water impounded is 13 feet. The pond is designed to withstand the worst storm that can be expected to occur once in 25 years.

The embankment is protected from over topping by an emergency waterway that diverts high water around the east end of the dike.

The structure was designed and construction supervised by Frank Kotyuk of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

The Berrien County Agricultural Stabilization Service provided cost sharing the project thru the 1974 Resource Environmental Assistance Program (RECP).

Erosion Control

Structure

Do you have a gully starting in a ravine or an active gully that is growing larger every year? If so, a solution may be an erosion control structure, such as the one on a bluff overlooking the Galien River on the Milton Francis farm, four miles southwest of Three Oaks.

The structure consists of a corrugated metal pipe extending 100 feet from the top to the toe of the slope. An anti-swirl baffle plate at the upper end prevents turbulence occurring at the entrance end of the pipe.

Water from the six-acre watershed is collected and conducted to the structure by means of a diversion constructed along the south and west sides of the field.

The erosion control structure and diversion were designed and the installations supervised by Frank Kotyuk, Conservation Technician, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, assisting the Galien River Soil Conservation District.

Save Landscape Plants From Snow Damage

Drooping, snowladen evergreen boughs may be attractive to the eye, but the result can be serious damage to your trees or shrubs, says Harold Davidson, Extension horticulturist at Michigan State University.

"Snow damage to shrubs like boxwood and rhododendron may not show up for a year or more," Davidson notes. "Flattening of branches breaks the bark and damages the plant's circulatory system. The roots slowly die, and the final result is the death of the shrub many months after it seemingly came through a snow storm unharmed."

You can prevent this type of breakage with a support system of chicken wire fastened to stakes or snow covers made of scrap lumber or old crates.

Breakage because of heavy loads of ice is not so easily prevented, the specialist says. Proper pruning and training of landscape plants and removing dead or diseased branches will minimize the injury. Most healthy branches will return to their normal positions when the ice melts.

Planting trees that are not so susceptible to ice damage is another alternative, Davidson points out. Ice storms in Michigan generally take their heaviest toll among Siberian and American elms, silver maple, birch, willow and poplar trees. Most other species are less likely to be seriously damaged.

"Fortunately, this type of damage occurs only infrequently," he notes.

A Growing Need To Conserve Energy

By Joe Fields
Area Forester
Dept of Natural Resources

The search for new sources of energy and energy conservation brings to light the one renewable resource that has the ability to both provide and save energy. Trees from which we derive many of our basic needs occupy more than one third of the land area of the earth's surface, one third of the area of the United States and more than one half of the land area of the State of Michigan. Trees from these forests provide not only timber for wood products and paper, fruits for our tables and beauty for our eyes, they provide a vital function which is often overlooked.

It is the tree that stands alone as a renewable natural resource - the only one on earth reproducing itself by solar energy. The energy trees use in transpiration, photosynthesis, and wood production is 500 times more energy every year than man obtains from all the fossil fuels he uses.

Wood can reduce the demand for energy in two ways. First, it takes less energy to produce wood building materials. Trees use only the energy of the sun to grow. At the sawmill, after harvesting, only 430 kilowatt hours of electricity are required to produce a ton of lumber. In contrast a ton of steel consumes 2700 kilowatt hours, a ton of aluminum 17,000 kilowatt hours. More electricity requires burning more fossil fuels. Burning more fossil fuels require greater mining efforts which place greater amounts of land in open pit mines. Burning more fossil fuel also means greater air pollution potential.

Another environmental advantage comes from the fact that wood is biodegradable. Inorganic material require yet additional energy drains to recycle or otherwise dispose of them when use has terminated.

The second way wood reduces energy consumption is the natural insulating ability. Millions of air cells provide a barrier against heat and cold.

Date from the American

Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers show that one inch of wood is four times as efficient as brick, 15 times as efficient as concrete, 400 times as efficient as steel and 1770 times as efficient as aluminum.

The use of wood in framing and other purposes could substantially extend the supply of depletable resources such as natural gas, petroleum, coal, iron ore and bauxite.

Experts indicate our nation would benefit greatly from high efficiency in the production and utilization of timber, thus filling major needs and reducing our dependence on minerals and fossil fuels.

Order Vegetable Seeds Early

Another boom in vegetable gardening in 1975 means seeds will be in short supply. If a garden is in your plans, Michigan State University horticulturists advise you to order your seed catalogs early and your seeds as soon as the catalogs arrive.

More gardens and larger ones are predicted for 1975, says Jim Motes of MSU. Reports from seedsmen indicate that snap bean seed is one of the few that will be plentiful. Others will be in short supply.

"To help stretch seed supplies as far as possible, avoid ordering more seed than you really need," Motes urges. Seed costs will be higher this year, he notes, some seeds costing twice the 1974 price.

In spite of the rising demand and increasing cost, Motes doesn't advise home gardeners to save their own vegetable seeds. Seed quality is usually poor, he explains, and diseases are likely to be carried over on the seeds. Also, seeds saved from hybrid varieties will not produce plants like those that produced the seed.

For information on recommended vegetable varieties, ask your county Cooperative Extension office for bulletin E-760 A. Bulletins are also available on vegetable gardening and disease and insect control.

Good Fences Make Landscape Sense

Good fences make good neighbors - so the saying goes, anyway.

Fences can also make good landscape sense, according to Joe Cox, Extension landscape architect at Michigan State University.

"We usually think of fencing as a strictly utilitarian thing," Cox says. "But it can also be an integrated part of the total environmental landscape picture."

Fencing most often serves as a barrier, he observes. It keeps animals or people in or out and divides the outdoor living space from the rest of the world.

Fencing also serves as a wind-screen or a sunscreen to protect garden or patio areas or to shut off an unsightly view.

"When utility is the main consideration, homeowners tend to choose wire fencing," Cox states. "It's cheaper than wood fencing, requires less upkeep and is harder for pets or children to climb over or crawl under than some types of wood fencing. Combining it with shrubs or

other planting can produce the desired screening of a solid wood fence."

Wood fencing - either vertical, horizontal or angle mounted - is often chosen when appearance is a prime consideration.

Maintaining the mood of the home and living area is as important when you're constructing a fence as when you're adding or changing any other major landscape feature, Cox says. You can continue a formal or rustic atmosphere by your choice of fencing and the way you use plant materials in combination with it.

You can simplify yard maintenance around a fence by leaving lawn mower clearance beneath it, Cox suggests. If your fence reaches the ground, consider creating a border garden and using mulch to control grass and weeds. Or turn a corner into a low-maintenance landscape highlight: mulch with black plastic under stones and add an interesting boulder or two, plants and maybe a bench or other decorative object.

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Many Farmers Are Using The District

By W. H. Barelay
Area Conservationist

Farmers - the food and fiber producers - have been the bulwark and mainstay of the nation (or any nation for that matter) during times of stress, war, famine, flood and every other catastrophe. It has been they and their lands who have provided the necessary wheat, corn, meat, cotton and wool to sustain an ever growing and demanding population. Their produce decreased the red ink in the foreign trade ledger and put it in the black - more than any other merchandise until the recent oil crisis.

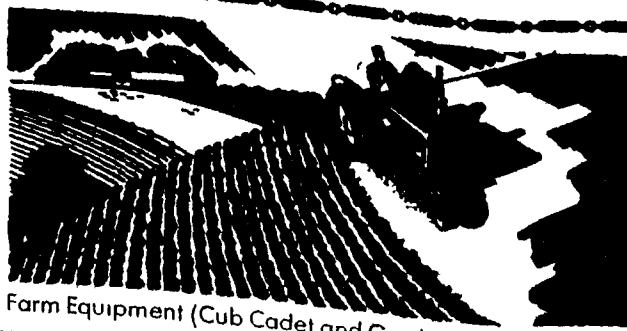
Now the demand has been made again to produce more - but this time with the added caution to protect more also. Diverted cropland acreage, which was marginal or had greater risks of production, is coming back into production. Land is being cleared for new cropland, but these lands don't need to be brought back into farming on a trial and error basis this time. There are measurements and appraisals of hazards which can be made so that adequate conservation measures may be applied before the first furrow is turned.

Intensified management, including protection of all kinds of lands will be necessary because the growing demand for food is accelerating the rate at which other land uses are shrinking. Grim statistics are projecting chaos - bankruptcy, social breakdown and starvation for up to ten million people by early 1975. These are the pressures resulting in intensified and often reckless land use.

Since the Dust Bowl days we have had relatively good growing seasons. Weather limitations have fluctuated somewhat but on the whole conditions have been adequate to produce bumper and surplus crops. However, the climate is not constant and we cannot say that just because the last 30 years have been good that the next 30 years are going to be good also.

The farmer is used to gambling on the weather, but there are conservation measures which can smooth out the rough spots of the farming gamble. Many farmers have used the facilities of the local Soil Conservation District, and their technical services are still available to others.

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The Berrien County Record

Modern Soil Survey Available in Berrien County

By Jerry D. Larson
Soil Scientist
U S. Soil Conservation Service

April 1974 saw the beginning of a new and modern soil survey in Berrien county Work was started in Hager township to map or delimitate the different kinds of soils that were observed in the landscape by trained Soil Scientists This information is recorded on aerial photographs The soil survey provides an acre-by-acre analysis of the county's soils

This five-year project is a cooperative effort between the Berrien County Board of Commissioners, U S Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station The Berrien County Board of Commissioners is providing the Soil Scientists to assist in mapping the soils of Berrien county The Soil Conservation Service is providing the Soil Survey Party Leader and leadership during the course of the survey The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station is assisting in the technical reviews as the soil survey progresses

During 1974, the Berrien County Soil Survey Party completed new soil maps on 51,371 acres of Berrien county land This acreage includes all of Hagar, Coloma and Watervliet townships Work is now concentrated in Royalton township

The soil survey members this past year were For the U S. Soil Conservation Service, Jerry Larson, Soil Survey Party Leader, for Berrien county, Dave Walling and Dan Tippy. The soil is examined to a depth of five feet and characteristics including texture, structure, natural drainage, permeability and lime content are recorded Soils are classified by this information and are recorded on aerial photo-maps.

For a great many people, the detailed information compiled by the soil survey will be of great value as a guide for the development of the county The capabilities of the soil are of intimate concern to anyone planning to build a highway, school, housing development or recreational park. Farmers will be able to use the soils data in planning the kind of management that will protect their soils and provide the best yields

The soils information which has been completed to date is available at the Soil Conservation Service office, located at 4035 M-139, St. Joseph, Michigan



Dan Tippy, Soil Scientist with the Berrien County Soil Survey, examines soils to a depth of five feet.



Soil scientists Jerry Larson and Dave Walling.

Urban Forestry- What's That?

When people in southwestern Michigan think of "forestry" they usually think of nearby farm woodlots or the vast expanses of forests in northern Michigan or the western United States

These same people probably live or work each day in small cities and villages If they do, they could be overlooking the "community forest" of state trees, park trees, and yard trees that contribute so much to their lives

This "community forest" is close to the people It affects them directly and indirectly every day

Personal peace of mind often depends upon living and working in a community with attractive parks, tree-lined streets, well-kept private and public grounds, and a positive attitude toward the care and improvement of these resources

A community rich in trees and green spaces has a character and personality which its citizens can be proud of Trees, parks, and green spaces create a wealth They increase the value of taxable property They show that the community cares about being a good town The "community forest" is essential to a healthy physical environment

Large cities often have a professional forestry staff to care for their "community forests" Smaller cities and villages usually do not Proper tree care and good tree management

planning may be lacking in these smaller communities

The Forestry Division of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources is developing a program to help these smaller communities in Southern Lower Michigan with tree management planning This "Urban and Community Forestry" program will supplement the forest land management assistance programs already being provided by DNR Area Forests

"Trees are for people" in both rural and community settings, and the Forestry Division of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources believes that the "forests" in both settings should be well cared for Most Michigan citizens feel the same way.



A new wildlife shrub, Autumn Olive, is shown after making one year's growth since being transplanted from the seedbed As it matures the shrub will produce wildlife cover and produce berries which will make excellent winter food for birds The District plans to have this shrub available again next spring

To the Galien River Soil Conservation District Congratulations On a Good Year

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Galien, Michigan

Niles Team Again Wins FFA Land Judging

The Niles team has been a consistent winner and has placed in the top three positions several times during the last 10 years.

Among the items considered in a land judging contest are (1) texture of the topsoil and subsoil (2) color of topsoil and subsoil, whether it is bright, mottled or dull (3) the slope of the land and (4) how much erosion has occurred. Knowing these physical properties, the land judges must then determine what soil conservation practices should be used to protect the land from erosion, the suitability of the land area judged for uses other than agriculture, these include uses for residential development without sanitary storm sewer, or soils that have more limited uses for such things as parks, outdoor recreation, woodland or wildlife.

Again, may we congratulate the Niles FFA Land Judging Team and their advisor in continuing excellence in the field of land judging.



The Niles FFA Team placed first in the 1974 Michigan Land Judging Contest. Members shown front row, left to right John Behm, Ben Moore, Rick Conrad and Dale Robson. Back row, left to right Barry Krueger, Scott Foster, Bruce Foster and Advisor Lowell McMillen.



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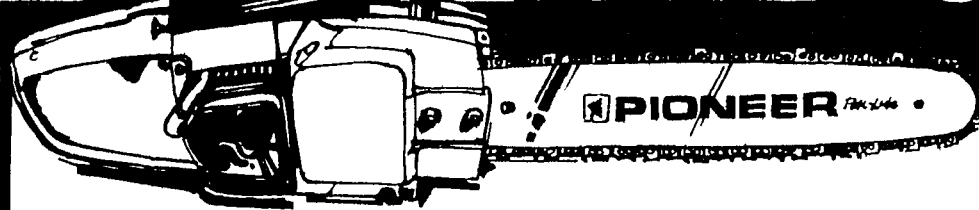
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Go Gambles
Buchanan, Michigan

No-Till Farming Is Now a Reality

By Nick Young, director

To the farmers of Southwestern Michigan, no-till farming has always been considered experimental. As of last year, the increased availability on a loan-basis of no-till planters has moved no-till farming from an experiment to reality for the area farmers. Some of the farmers who participated in no-till planting last year were Ken Bohn, Harold and Bob Rose, Bill Clark, Gene Back, Bob Norris, Gil Geshechidle, and Norris Young. The no-till planters were made available to the area farmers by the Chevron Chemical Company who, along with the Buchanan Co-ops, gave help and technical assistance.

The two basic purposes for using the no-till planting method is to reduce soil erosion due to water run-off, and to increase

water retention in drought prone soils.

No-till planting is well suited for our area because much of the land is rolling and prone to water erosion. With no-till planting, erosion by water is practically eliminated by the mulch of residues left from the previous year's crops. This mulch of crop residues also serves the other basic purpose of no-till planting which is moisture retention. The mulch of crop residues performs two basic functions. First, it slows down moisture evaporation from the soil surface, and second, it absorbs and holds most of the rain that falls during the growing season.

A no-till planter may be used in a wide variety of conditions and crop residues. It can be used in previous year's corn and soybean residues, and in various

seeded cover crops such as rye and wheat. No-till has also been used successfully in established alfalfa and grass sods.

There are several special conditions that need to be met in No-till planting that vary from conventional planting.

- 1 Total weed control by chemicals is vital.
- 2 Slow-warming soils under crop residues necessitate planting when the soil is at the optimum temperature - 55 degrees - not too cold.

- 3 Proper planting depth, 1-2 inches, must be maintained no matter how hard the soil becomes.

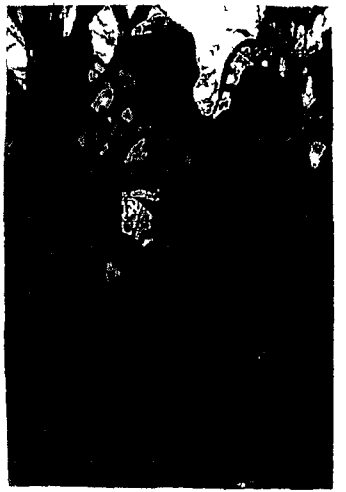
- 4 Reduce planting speed to 3 miles per hour.

In the first year of no-till planting by area farmers, several problems have arisen. Some of the problems that developed were reduced stands, nitrogen

deficiencies, higher moisture content of corn at harvest, and incomplete weed control. These problems may not have been due totally to no-till planting, but may have been influenced by the type of growing season.

There are many good points to no-till planting that may outweigh the few problems. Some of these good features are reduced soil compaction, less soil erosion, reduced fuel consumption due to no-tillage and greener, better looking corn during dry years. Lastly, the land may be farmed much more intensively with the use of no-till farming.

The good earth is not only the foundation of a nation's economy, it is the basis of civilization itself.



Donald Fields, of the Chevron Chemical Co. observes a "No-Till" planting of corn in a heavy quackgrass sod on the Kenneth Bohn farm in Gallien township.

The Chevron Chemical Co. furnished an Allis Chalmers No-Till Planter used by 8 area farmers in 1974.

The planter will be made available free of charge to farmers interested in No-Till planting in 1975.

THE GOOD EARTH



ONLY THROUGH SOIL CONSERVATION

The farmer who neglects to maintain the productivity of his topsoil is gambling with his most valuable asset, needlessly risking all the money and years of effort he has put into his property. The farmer who consistently practices the proven methods of soil conservation is playing safe with his future, protecting his investment, building for a permanently successful operation.

CASH to run the Farm? Farming, like any other business, must show a profit. The farmer must know his job. To maintain a good standard . . . good equipment is needed, and CASH is needed to repair or improve your farm buildings or equipment. CASH to buy feed or seed too. Today, set up a wise program by consulting your local soil conservation agent or office. For CASH, then see us, we have the CASH for all sound purposes. Our Bank is ready to help you . . . Come on in and watch your farm profits grow!

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