

## Rotation of Chemicals Vital in Weed Control

LINCOLN—Farmers need to consider chemical rotation for weed control just as they have rotated crops for many years, a University of Nebraska Extension agronomist declared here.

John Furrer explained that "the continued use of the same chemical on the same piece of ground permits the uninhibited increase of weed species that are resistant to that particular chemical."

In the talk at Crop Improvement Days, Furrer said "it was not too many years ago that cockleburrs and sunflowers were the most important weed species in corn fields. The chemical 2, 4-D controlled these two troublesome weeds, but in their place came crabgrass and fox-

tail. "Where atrazine has been used for pre-emergence weed control for several years, weed species which are resistant to atrazine have increased."

"Changing or rotating weed chemicals makes it possible for a farmer to control a wider range of weed species," Furrer pointed out.

"If small grain, legumes or grass is planned for a field, atrazine or simazine should not be used the previous year. Below normal rainfall during the year these chemicals are used may permit a carryover of the chemical and possible injury to crops other than corn or sorghum. A rotation of more soluble products such as randox formul-

ations, amiben, and 2, 4-D eliminates possible chemical carry-over into the next cropping season," Furrer said.

"In 1961 County Extension Agent Demonstration plots, randox T and atrazine gave 75 per cent better weed control 75 per cent of the time. As we learn more about the use of the chemicals, effectiveness should be improved."

"Pre-emergence materials perform more satisfactorily on surface planted corn, sorghum and soybeans. Most cases of poor results or injury observed in 1961 occurred on listed crops. Surface planting provided a seedbed relatively free of clods and trash which seemed to improve the performance of pre-emergence chemicals. Rains falling on listed fields are more apt to concentrate injurious amounts of chemicals around the germinating seed. In addition, the 'melting down' of ridges on listed corn during heavy rains results in burying the chemical and seed," Furrer said.

"Weed control on sorghum and soybeans in the future will include greater use of herbicides," said Orvin Burnside, assistant professor of agronomy at the College. "The increased use of herbicides will necessitate the development of two or more selective herbicides for these

crops to prevent the increase of weed species resistant to a particular herbicide.

Burnside also predicted: "Increased use of the rotary hoe during the early growth stage of soybeans in particular."

"Elimination of between the row cultivation by the combination of herbicides and narrower row spacings. It is not far off when the e crops will be grown in 10 to 20 inch rows. Advantages of this procedure include:—Higher yields due to better distribution of plants over the soil surface.

"The crop will be more competitive with weeds due to increased shading of the entire soil surface.

"Less herbicide or mechanical weed control operations will have to be used in narrower row spacings."

The agronomist explained that disadvantages to changing the cultural methods for the crops—sorghum and soybeans—include additional equipment needs, difficulties with irrigation and farmer acceptance.

M. K. McCarty, U. S. Department of Agriculture agronomist stationed at Lincoln, reported that "it is possible to obtain effective control of weeds in seedling alfalfa with herbicides which are on the market. There is also a choice available as to time of treatment. Eptam should be applied and worked into the soil surface just prior to planting alfalfa. Three pounds of Eptam per acre will give excellent control of grassy weeds and varying degrees of control of broadleaved weeds."

"Dalapon for control of grassy weeds and 2, 4-DB for control of broadleaved weeds should be applied from 1 to 3 weeks after emergence of the alfalfa. Since light dosage rates are desirable, applications should be made while the weeds are small and most susceptible to the herbicides," McCarty said. Dalapon at two pounds per acre for grassy weeds and 2, 4-DB at one pound per acre have given good control of broadleaved weeds. These materials are compatible and may be mixed and applied at the same time. The rates mentioned refer to active ingredients.

McCarty emphasized that "precautions in the use of treated forage are prescribed by law. Alfalfa or other forage treated with Eptam should not be used within 60 days of treatment. With dalapon or 2, 4-DB, the first year crop should not be fed to dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter. In addition, the first year crop should not be sold commercially or shipped interstate."

### 4-H Honors C of C

The Cass County 4-H Council recommended the Weeping Water Chamber of Commerce for "meritorious service to 4-H." Malcolm Pollard, Chairman of the Co. 4-H Council made the presentation of a beautiful plaque to Marvin Pilford, 1960 C. of C. president at the Annual meeting of the Cass Co. Extension Service Jan. 26.

## \*Extension - 1961\*

### Demonstrations, Judging Practice

Forty home economics 4-H club members and leaders participated in the practice demonstration day held on July 17. Most of the participants in this event were younger 4-H Members.

Home Economics judging practice, held on July 27, proved to be a big event. Sixty girls participated in the all-day event. This year, for the first time judging classes were divided; beginning units for girls under 14 and advanced units for girls over 14.

### K. P. Cookers

Ten boys aged 8-10 years of age and who call themselves K. P. Cookers took a cooking project in their 4-H club.

The enthusiastic group's leader is Mrs. Lyle Stock of Murdock. Mrs. John Murdoch and Mrs. Dick McCoy are assistant leaders.

## Clothing and Family Income Relationship Closely Tied

By Gerda Petersen  
Clothing and Textiles Specialist  
University of Nebraska

What happens when family income is decreased? What item of the family budget receives less attention in such a case?

Studies show that the amount spent for clothing is one of the first items to be decreased. In a recent questionnaire, a group of Nebraska homemakers were asked what they would do if their income was lowered. Forty-eight said that they would make an adjustment in their clothing budget or do more sewing.

Clothing holds a dual role in the family budget. It is a necessity, yet it can be an important prestige or luxury item, too. At the present time clothing does not seem to be as much a symbol of prestige and economic well-being as it once was. It has also become less sensitive to income change.

If incomes were decreased, homemakers could stretch their clothing dollar.

The first step would be to take a look at their buying habits. More conservative styles can be worn effectively for longer periods of time. Clothing fads and high fashion articles are fun, but expensive. Careful shopping at sales often results in a savings. Buying children's clothes with an eye toward sharing or hand-down possibilities, is a good practice.

Secondly, some homemakers might do more sewing. Studies show that the greatest saving comes from making street or dress-up dresses, suits, and coats. These types also require greater sewing skill and more time.

The homemaker who mends and remodels is, of course,

## Does Lime Pay on Corn?

The question, "Does it pay to lime for top corn yields?" has been asked many times. To get some concrete answers, an attempt was made in 1961 to find out.

Several tests were put out in the corn producing area of Nebraska this year. Two of the test plots were placed in Cass County; one on the Clarence Engelkemier farm west of Murdock and the other on the Lloyd Ailhouse farm south of Alvo. To date the results have not been published. Both fields tested highly acid and 3 tons of lime per acre was applied on each test. Untreated areas will be checked against treated plots.

Barry Sullivan, television personality:

"The best way to tell a woman's age is in a whisper."

## 4-H Leaders Attend Subject Matter Training Sessions

Six 4-H leaders attended the subject matter training offered on the sub-district basis.

Mrs. Eugene Domingo, Weeping Water; Mrs. Stanley Leper, Plattsmouth; and Mrs. Clinton Westlake, Elmwood, attended the clothing training.

Mrs. Forrest Engelkemier, Louisville; and Mrs. Roy Engelkemier, Nehawka, the foods session.

Mrs. Henry Vinduska, Plattsmouth and Mrs. Martha West, Extension Agent attended the home living training session.

These leaders, in turn, trained other 4-H leaders back in the county.

## Line and Design in Clothing . . .

Even though most American women do not have a "perfect" figure, they can conceal figure irregularities through the lines of their clothing. Which line flatters which type of figure was found through the demonstration, "Line and Design in Dress." The leader training meetings for 70 Extension Club leaders was given early in March by Martha West, County Extension Agent.

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