

Work Plan Tells Total Watershed Program Story

The watershed work plan, along with designs and specifications, tells the complete story of the job to be done in solving soil and water problems in a watershed. It answers all the questions of who will do it—where, when, how and why.

Every watershed has its own combination of problems. And solutions must be tailor-made to fit the problems of each. In many ways, watershed planning is similar to soil and water conservation planning for farms. The difference is that the problems are of communities—not individuals alone—more complex and more expensive to solve.

A sound work plan provides for the conservation, use, and development of all land and water in the drainage area. It combines the goals, abilities, and desires of the local people. It is their plan, and once it is developed, the plan guides both the local organization and all state and federal agencies through the construction and maintenance phases.

Specifically, the plan gives information—

1. The problems in the watershed
2. Community needs and desires
3. Planned conservation measures on the land and structures to be installed.

4. Estimated costs and benefits of the project

5. Proposed expenditures of local, state, and federal funds

6. Cost-sharing arrangements

7. Provisions for maintaining the planned conservation practices and structures

8. The time-table for completing the project.

Any work plan will include a variety of projects to meet local needs. For flood prevention there may be certain types of measures to prevent the "Destruction of Land." If it is economical to do so, large gullies and severely eroding land may be treated with vegetation or structures. Road banks and fills may be protected. Waterways crossing two or more farms may be improved.

Another type of measure "con-

trols water flow and sediment", that cause damage to groups of landowners, communities, and the general public. Included are such things as floodwater retarding structures; stream channel clearing, enlarging, and straightening; levees and dikes; desilting basins; floodways; floodwater diversions; and special water-holding or water-diverting terraces and dikes.

Structures for flood prevention will ordinarily be located at the least costly site to protect the largest possible area of land subject to flooding. They will encroach as little as possible on highly productive land and provide enough protection to overflow land so that owners can make continuous use of it, even though it will continue to be damaged occasionally by major storms. Greater protection from major storms will be considered when human life and extra high valued property are at stake.

Under agricultural water management, plans could include drainage, irrigation, and other methods of providing a more uniform supply and distribution of water for farm or farm-related uses. However, under the department of agriculture's present policy, "drainage or irrigation of land not previously or presently used for agricultural production must be incidental to and not a primary purpose of the tile, open ditches, pumping plants, water supply reservoirs, etc., for which help is given."

To improve wildlife habitat, storage might be increased in a planned flood detention structure or an additional impounding structure might be built; stream channels and banks could be improved; or other work could be done to provide breeding and nesting areas for migratory waterfowl and water-loving animals.

City water supply comes in the category of non-agricultural water management. The work plan could include improvements for city or industrial water supply, recreation, power, pollution abatement by streamflow regulation, and other similar purposes.

It is impossible to go very deeply into the provisions of a work plan without getting the reader hopelessly bogged down in technical details. However, plans completed will be on file at the local office of the Soil Conservation Service and will be open to inspection by interested persons.

During all the planning stages, soil conservation service technicians will work closely with the local organization and all others concerned. Leaders will be called upon frequently to make decisions based on facts gathered in the watershed.

(Next Week: There's Lots of Help Available).

Four Cars Involved In Accident Friday

A four-car accident at the 300 block on North Second street resulted in the arrest of one of the drivers. Total damages in the mishap amounted to \$925, according to city police estimates. Marvin D. DeBolt, 25, of 340 S. Fifth street, Decatur, is slated to appear in justice of the peace court tonight to answer the charge of driving with an expired license.

A car driven by Richard J. Macklin, 20, of 1420 High street, pulled from the curb on Second street, and the DeBolt car ran into the rear of it. The skidding DeBolt car then scraped into two parked cars owned by Bernard Hain, of route 2, Decatur, and Hubert Omilor, of 216 S. 4th street. Damages to the cars were: Omilor, \$100; Hain, \$300; Macklin, \$125, and DeBolt, \$700. The accident occurred at 7:25 p.m.

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County Agent's Corner

Conservation Camp

The Oliver Lake Conservation camp will be held July 24-29 this year at the Purdue University Limberlost camp on Oliver Lake in LaGrange county. The Adams county soil conservation district has been supervising and sponsoring boys from Adams county in arranging for attendance at this camp. Additional sponsorship has been provided by the Krick-Tyn dall company, the First State Bank of Decatur and the First Bank of Berne. In four years, 264 boys from ages 12 to 15 have received training in conserving our natural resources. Their training has been concerned with soils, soil conservation, wildlife, and forestry. Recreation is also an important part of the camp program. There are facilities for 100 boys at this camp and any boy interested in attending should contact the ag teachers, soil conservation supervisor, SCS office or the county extension office.

Minimum Tillage

The early spring plowing plots for conventional corn planting were plowed Thursday afternoon. This is in preparation for the field demonstration on minimum tillage to be held May 17 at the Berne-French school farm. Various forms of minimum tillage will be demonstrated at that time.

Spittlebugs

Spittlebugs will soon be hatching into the tiny orange-colored nymphs. Growers should examine alfalfa and clover fields for presence of spittlebugs as soon as plant growth begins. Wherever spittlebug counts average one or more per stem, spraying for control is justified. Apply insecticides within one week after the first tiny nymphs are observed or as soon thereafter as possible. Early applications are essential for best control and avoidance of residues.

Three materials have been recommended for use in Indiana. The insecticides, rates of application and harvest restrictions (number of days between appli-

cation and harvest) are listed as follows:

INSECTICIDE

BHC—11% emulsion cone.

2 pts.

HARVEST RESTRICTIONS

Do not pasture or cut for hay until 40 days after application.

OR

INSECTICIDE

Lindane—20% emulsion cone.

1 1/2 pints.

HARVEST RESTRICTIONS

Do not pasture or cut for hay until 30 days after application.

OR

INSECTICIDE

Methodoxycarb—25% emulsion cone.

4 quarts.

HARVEST RESTRICTIONS

Do not pasture or cut for hay until 7 days after application.

Apply the recommended amount of insecticide in at least 10 gallons of water per acre.

Rotation Grazed Pastures

Rotation grazed pastures may yield three times as much grazing per acre as continuously grazed pastures. Be sure to divide your pastures into several lots and rotate the herd on the different lots.

Baby Pig Anemia

Baby pig anemia should be prevented by providing either oral or injectable iron. Fast growing litters are apt to develop anemia, and special attention should be given to these pigs. Additional iron should be supplied until the pigs are placed on soil or until they are eating enough feed to prevent a deficiency.

Calendar

District rural youth meeting in Bluffton — April 18.

County agent radio program on WOVO — April 22.

Cattle feeder's day at Lafayette — April 22.

District 4-H and FFA judging contest in Huntington — April 23.

District Share-The-Fun contest in LaGrange — April 26.

4-H adult leaders meeting — April 26.

Corn In Storage

Due For Check

Purdue University agricultural engineers point out the crucial season for corn in cribs is near. In some areas of Indiana corn did not dry well in the field last fall and may have been stored at a dangerous moisture level.

Farmers should check frequently to see that their corn is not spoiling. If farmers have corn with more than 17 per cent moisture in the crib now, they should seriously consider methods of removing the danger of corn spoilage during the coming warm weather.

The engineers suggest the following questions should be considered:

Can all the doubtful corn be fed before it spoils?

Can the corn be moved to a smaller crib or cribs for better ventilation?

Can corn be shelled and dried in a heated air dryer?

Can existing cribs be converted to use unheated drying systems?

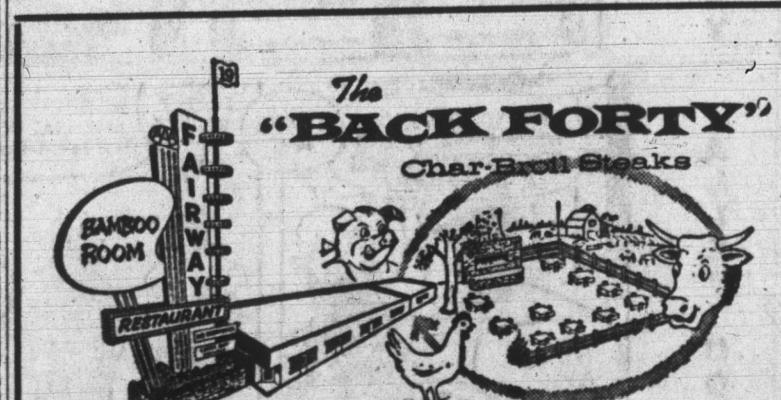
Is some form of airtight storage for high moisture grain available?

In some situations where the corn is not too much above the danger point in moisture, the corn may be re-elevated and mixed, and put in a narrow crib. Moldy, soggy ears may be sorted out along with the shelled corn, husks and other debris which will allow more ventilation. Even after the corn has been mixed and moved, further moisture checks should be made. If the moisture content is not below 15 1/2 per cent by May 1, additional measures should be considered.

High moisture ear corn can still be dried in cribs with unheated air if they can be modified to make this type of drying economical. High moisture corn can also be shelled and dried in batch dryers.

The Christian custom of reckoning time from the birth of Christ was introduced in the sixth century by a monk named Dionysius Exiguus.

More than half of all Americans alive today—57 per cent—have no personal recollection of the depression of the 1930's.



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Conservation Officer Has Special Course

Sam Bell local conservation technician, assigned to the Adams county soil conservation district, has just returned from attending three weeks of special training in soil and water conservation at the soil conservation service training center near Coshco, Ohio.

The training included basic information on engineering, agronomy, soils, forestry and their application to practical land use. There were 24 men from 11 states attending the session which included lectures, demonstrations, and field problems. The session was highlighted by a guided tour of the Muskingum conservation district.

Bell has resumed his duties at the Adams county SCS office with the work unit conservation, Milton Spence.

Bell was assigned to this area four months ago when he was transferred from the LaGrange county soil conservation district. He is planning to make Adams county his home.

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