Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm

Annual Report 2003
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Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm Purpose and Goals

The Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm (AJDF) was established to provide a site to demonstrate new farming practices. Like the public, the AJDF Corporation is concerned with food safety and water quality, as well as keeping agriculture productive and profitable. The following goals help guide the AJDF Corporation in carrying out the various demonstrations and educational activities on the farm:

* To provide a link between researchers and farmers.
* To help farmers evaluate and adopt emerging technologies.
* To increase public awareness of food production practices.

The AJDF Board of Directors manages and oversees the operation of the farm. As part of this process, they solicit public and private organizations to develop demonstrations that address current issues in agriculture. Technical assistance is provided by Iowa State University Extension and the Natural Resource Conservation Service.

This booklet summarizes the current demonstration projects at the farm. The Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm welcomes inquiries about the demonstration projects and educational activities. Please feel free to visit with the board of directors about the projects. Additional information can be obtained by contacting the AJDF Corporation, c/o ISU Extension, 201 West Platt, Maquoketa, IA 52060.

2003 Board of Directors

Gary Kunde 06 – President
Steve Tubbs 05 - Vice President
Brian Schwager 04 – Secretary
Mike Knake 06 - Treasurer
Steve Tebbe 05
Darcy Hankemeier 04
Marvin Hankemeier 06

Eldon Hoerschelman, Coordinator

2003 Members
Dave Burmahl 04  Don Casteel 06  Charles Cornelius 06
Joe Daugherty 06  Darcy Hankemeier 00  Marvin Hankemeier
Tony Harvey 06  Eldon Hoerschelman 04  James Howell 06
Harold Keil 03  Bud Knake 06  Mike Knake
Gary Kunde 02  Charles Lane 04  Clyde Martin 03
Floyd Peters 06  M.O. Pitcher 03  Deborah Ritt 03
Ross River 06  Charles Schneckloth 07  Margo Sprenger 06
Brian Schwager 04  Dale Stillmunkes 03  Steve Tebbe 00
Steve Tubbs 06  Joel Wilson 04  

Friends

Ed Andrews  
Lowell Carlson  
Mike Delaney 98  
J.C. Engel 94  
Bill Goettler 94  
Larry Hingtgen 94  
David Kendall  
Leonard Klunder 97  
Tom Kueter 97  
Melvin Manders 97  
Norlin Mommsen 94  
Gary Petersen  
Steve Schroeder  
Tim Sheehan 97  
Tom Stewart 01  
Leon Tebbe 98  
Cletus Victor 97  

Ray Bahr 97  
Ron Claussen  
John Deppe 94  
John Fagerland 01  
Tim Gradert  
Larry Jepsen 94  
Wayne Kieffer 97  
Eldon Koch  
Bill Kuper 97  
David Manning 94  
Larry Myers  
Don Reuter 97  
Paul Schwager 00  
Randel Sprenger 97  
Darold Stuhr 94  
Ed Tubbs 01  
John Wilson 94  

Robert Breeden 00  
John Dague 01  
Dave Dostal 98  
Skott Gent 00  
Loras Hartung 94  
Warren Johnson 94  
Keith Kleis 94  
Joe Kueter 94  
Dave Luett 94  
Archie McNeil 94  
Norman Nielsen  
Virgil Schmitt  
Paul Seyfert 94  
Erwin Stamp 00  
Brian & David Tabor 94  
Jim Till 98
2003 Financial Statement
Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm

**Beginning Net Worth 12/1/02**

Assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Checking Account</td>
<td>$35,190.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn (in bin) (5,000 bu. @ $2.25)</td>
<td>$11,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay (215 small square @ $1.50)</td>
<td>$322.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Equipment</td>
<td>$467.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>$2,575.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Area Equipment</td>
<td>$692.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw (150 small square @ $1.50)</td>
<td>$225.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$50,724.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liabilities: $0.00

Net Worth $50,724.01

**Ending Net Worth 11/30/03**

Assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Checking Account</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corn (in bin) (6,100 bu. @ $2.40)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hay (215 small square @ $1.50)</td>
<td>$322.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livestock Equipment</td>
<td>$397.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>$2,026.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Area Equipment</td>
<td>$519.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw (150 small square @ $1.50)</td>
<td>$225.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$47,085.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liabilities $0.00

Net Worth $47,085.36

**Change in Net Worth:**

- Beginning Net Worth $50,724.01
- Ending Net Worth $47,085.36
- Change in Net Worth ($3,638.65)
- No-till drill account $4,407.87
Note: Assets do not include the following non-recoverable improvements made to the farm.

1991  Dozing                        $700.00
1991  Improvement of Cattle Facilities  $2,070.06
1991  Well Plugging                 $483.00
1992  Fencing                       $4,140.00
1992  Water Hydrant                 $57.00
1993  Barn Roof and Repair          $3,508.26
1993  Fencing                       $605.00
1994  Fencing                       $2,332.50
1995  Fencing and Waterline         $3,085.66
1995  Dozing                        $130.16
1996  Fencing                       $3,135.00
1996  Corral                         $992.00
1996  Water System                  $1,536.00
1996  Building Repairs              $3,162.92
1997  Outdoor Classroom              $868.05
1997  Fencing                       $197.79
1997  Building Repairs              $1,511.76
1998  Fencing                       $1,877.65
1998  Building Repairs              $198.93
1999  Building Repairs              $1,421.70
1999  Fencing                       $1,496.22
2000  Fencing                       $1,768.30
2000  Dozing                        $1,287.00
2000  Building Repairs              $773.47
2001  Building Repairs              $525.81
2001  Fencing                       $165.08
2002  Fencing                       $1,940.00
2002  Cattle Waterer                $468.39
2003  Repair Pond                   $849.00
2003  Tiling                        $3,570.17
2003  Waterline, Fence, Electrical  $1,331.80

Total                                 $42,026.00

Property Taxes Paid:  1995 - $2,523  Farm Insurance 2003 - $1,422.52
1996 - $5,117
1997 - $5,282
1998 - $5,148
1999 - $4,883
2000 - $5,393
2001 - $5,921
2002 - $6,431
2003 - $6,937

Total - $47,635
### Annual 5% of profit contributions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>5% profit</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>Contributee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>$724.67</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>Jackson County Country Cupboards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>$124.85</td>
<td>$125</td>
<td>Jackson County Historical Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>$901.72</td>
<td>$986</td>
<td>Jackson County Cemetery Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>No contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>$173.49</td>
<td>$174</td>
<td>Jackson County Economic Development Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>$732.22</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>Jackson County Economic Development Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Jackson County Country Cupboards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Jackson County Historical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>No contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>Iowa 4H Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Grazing Scholarship</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$402.20</td>
<td>$556</td>
<td>Jackson County Insane Asylum Stairs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Grazing Scholarship</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>$165.59</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Jackson County Insane Asylum Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Grazing Scholarship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$1,940</td>
<td>Andrew Jackson Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$197</td>
<td>Jackson County Insane Asylum Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$12,013</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Business and Organizational Support

The board of directors would like to thank the following businesses and organizations for their support of the activities and demonstrations held on the farm this past year.

- Lampe True Value
- Jackson County Bankers
- Cloos and Sons
- NRCS
- Andrew Jackson Care
- Cornelius Seed Corn
- Swiss Valley Ag
- City of Bellevue
- Jackson County Solid Waste
- ISU Extension
- SARE
- Welter Seed and Honey
- Eberhart Farm Center
- Syngenta
- Maquoketa Valley Producers
- Practical Farmers Of Iowa
- Jackson County Extension
- Jackson County Conservation Board
- Woodland Forestry Consulting
- Jackson County Supervisors
- Country Side Feed & Seed
- U.S. Lock and Dam 12
- Limestone Bluff RC&D
- Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture
- Mississippi Valley Farm Business Association
- Jackson County Horse & Harness Association
- New Horizon FS
- Monsanto
Kansas FFA Field Trip

On April 17, 2003, members of the Hope, Kansas FFA visited the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm as one of the stops touring eastern Iowa. Conservation methods used in Jackson County were discussed and compared to central Kansas. Of special interest were the contour strips, which are not used in central Kansas but broad base terraces are. Other projects such as rotational and stockpile grazing were explained.

Harness Planting Days

On April 26 and 27, 2003, members of the Jackson County Horse and Harness Association, with 15 teams, tilled and planted a three acre corn plot at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm. The plot will be cultivated with horses and a hand corn-picking contest is scheduled for the fall. The Andrew AMVETS served a lunch each day.

Pasture Walk

On June 26, 2003, at 6:30 p.m. an evening pasture walk was held at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm. Bruce River described his goals for rotational grazing a group of cow/calf pairs at the farm while area livestock producers listened. River is cooperating in a long term grazing demonstration to give area producers a close look at the profit potential for intensive grazing and improved forage management. Fencing and watering technology were also discussed at the pasture walk organized by local NRCS staff, ISU Extension and AJDF officials. The event drew livestock operators from Jackson County and northeast Iowa. A meal was served by the Andrew AMVETS.

Field Day

The annual summer field day was held the evening of August 12, 2003, at 4:00 p.m. at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm. People from the area attended the field day, which highlighted demonstrations of the farm. The field day showcased high tunnels for extending the season for organic vegetable and herb production along with trickle irrigation. The farm tour also focused on soil and crop productivity using nitrogen management along with insect management in crop production. The farm’s ongoing intensive grazing demonstration was viewed by visitors featuring year-around grazing and forage cover seedings. The Andrew AMVETS served sandwiches and organic corn-on-the-cob from the garden. Organic produce and purple coneflowers (Echinacea) were also available.

Silos and Smokestacks

On October 9 and 10, 2003, tour buses from central Illinois near St. Louis stopped at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm. Don Casteel gave the history of the farm and current usage to the groups as part of a Silos and Smokestack tour of northeast Iowa. The
non-profit Silos and Smokestacks organization was created to support development of regional heritage tourism and share the story of American agriculture.

**Corn Picking Contest**

On Sunday, October 19, 2003, Jackson County’s first corn husking contest in 62 years brought 24 men and women to compete in perfect autumn weather. The event drew a crowd of several hundred spectators at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm. The Jackson County Historical Society displayed corn production equipment from bygone days including an authentic horse-drawn wagon, seed corn drying racks, sorting machine, rare husking pegs and volunteers ready to recall hand harvesting with visitors. Inside the rock building visitors could view a video of the last corn picking contest while having a lunch served by the Andrew AMVETS.

**Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm**

**Annual Report - Weather Conditions and Farm Productivity**

**AJDF Corporation and ISU Extension**

**AJDF 0302**

The growing season started out cooler and drier than average. Two 2 inch rains the first week of July were the only significant rains until the middle of September. August heat with no moisture hurt the yields of the crops. A killing frost in early October ended the growing season.

**Average Rainfall versus Actual Rainfall**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>-0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>+0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>-2.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>+0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>-4.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>+0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>-1.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 26.20 19.58 -6.62

**Average Temperature Versus Actual Temperature**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Ave. High</th>
<th>Ave. Low</th>
<th>Dev. High</th>
<th>Dev. Low</th>
<th>Ave. Temp</th>
<th>Ave. Temp</th>
<th>Dev. Temp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APR</td>
<td>61 38</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>+1 -2</td>
<td>+0 -2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
<td>72 58</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-2 -3</td>
<td>-3 -3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUN</td>
<td>81 55</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>-2 -3</td>
<td>-2 -2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL</td>
<td>85 61</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>-1 -1</td>
<td>+0 +0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>83 63</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>+4 +3</td>
<td>+4 +4</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>75 50</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>-1 -1</td>
<td>-1 -1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT</td>
<td>64 39</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>+1 -1</td>
<td>+0 +0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High Dev +0 Low Dev -8 Ave Dev -2

Temperature data supplied by Lock and Dam 12, Bellevue, Iowa
Crop Yield Goal Versus Actual Yield

Corn was planted May 1 – May 12. Soybeans were planted May 19.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>140 bu/a</td>
<td>107 bu/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>50 bu/a</td>
<td>30 bu/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Available Soil Moisture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Profile Level</th>
<th>Plant Moisture Available (inches of water)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (0-5 Feet)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Soil moisture samples are pulled to the five-foot depth (corn rooting depth) near November 1 and April 15 to assess the plant available moisture for the next crop. The soils on the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm are capable of holding about 11 inches of water in the top five feet; normal on both November 1 and April 15 is about 7.5 inches.

The soil moisture in the spring was about average. The fall moisture was below normal. The fact that there are nearly 2 inches in the fifth foot (capacity is about 2 inches per foot), while there is practically nothing in the third or fourth foot suggests that rooting did not get below four feet this year. The moisture at the first 2 feet came from fall rains prior to November 1. The total amount of moisture is only a little worrisome. And rain after November 1 should have pretty well saturated the second foot. If we get a total of 4 inches soaked into the ground between November 1 and planting, that zone of zero moisture should be gone so deep rooting can occur. The most concern will be if the zone of zero moisture is not eliminated, it will act as a barrier keeping roots from getting to deeper moisture in 2004.

GPS Position: 42° 11.97’ N 90° 36.63’ W
Soil type: Downs
Growing Degree Days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average GDD</th>
<th>Actual GDD</th>
<th>Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>-132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>+69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3095</td>
<td>2740</td>
<td>-356</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total growing degree days for 2003 were below average, August warmth helped the crops to develop and overcome the cool start of the season.

Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm
Annual Report - Timber Projects
AJDF Corporation and Woodland Forestry Consulting
AJDF 0303

The AJDF timber project is divided into two different areas. The first area is a one-acre walnut/spruce planting. The other area is approximately 5 acres and contains existing timber and a tree planting. A summary of each of these projects follows.

The small walnut/spruce tree planting located adjacent to the pond on the west side of the farm is 13 years old. Most of the walnut trees are doing well although the lower branches need to be trimmed. The spruce are very few in number and are growing very slowly because of deer browsing.

The small forested area behind the pond is well established with many walnut trees. Many new young seedlings are growing in the open area. Many of the walnut are excellent veneer quality trees. A small tree planting area was planted 13 years ago in the bottom area. This area has trees over 20 feet tall and they are of very good quality. This shows the difference of growing trees on a better site. Numerous walnut, red oak, and ash are growing in this area.

Some of the larger trees suffered wind damage in 1998 and were logged in 1999. These logs were sawed into lumber at the 2000 field day using a portable bandsaw. The resulting lumber was stacked and allowed to air dry. Some of the oak and ash lumber was sold in 2002 with some walnut left for sale.
The sludge application demonstration had been put on hold until the new sewage treatment plant went online at Bellevue. The new plant puts out a product that resembles compost. The city of Bellevue has approached the farm about hauling the sludge to the farm, but cannot guarantee the sludge will pass all DNR specifications.

Previous sludge was bagged, dried and transported to the farm. The bags were emptied into a manure spreader and land applied to the pasture hillside near the coral. Testing of the sludge and soil will take place for an evaluation of this product to decide the future of this demonstration for pastures.

---

**Overview**

The late spring soil test is a tool for managing nitrogen during corn production. The Iowa State University soil test consists of a late spring soil sample taken at a 1-foot depth, when the corn plants are 6 to 12 inches tall at the whorl. Current research indicates that a 25 ppm-N soil test result would be most appropriate. Studies have shown that on average it takes about 8 units of N per acre before planting to increase soil test nitrate-N by 1 ppm.

The end-of-season cornstalk test can identify situations where nitrogen fertilization was too low, appropriate, or too high for the present crop. It is useful to make adjustments on next year’s fertilization rates.

**Field Information**

Four samples were taken in four soil types for the late spring N test. The results follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>NRCS Yield</th>
<th>Fertilizer Applied</th>
<th>ppm Nitrate-N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2H</td>
<td>Atterberry</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2H</td>
<td>Downs</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>100 NH3 pre</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2H</td>
<td>New Vienna</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Iowa State recommends 25 ppm as a critical concentration of available N. Studies have shown that it takes about 8 lb. of N/acre before planting to increase soil test nitrate-N by 1 ppm. Using the above results, the Atterberry site needed 24 units of N and the Fayette site needed 40 units of N. The Downs and New Vienna sites were adequate.
The Atterberry site was yield checked with the following results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Mois (%)</th>
<th>Yield (#2bu/a)</th>
<th>Nitrate-N ppm</th>
<th>N applied</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C416</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50 liq N</td>
<td>outside rows, weeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C416</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100 liq N</td>
<td>weeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C416</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>2670</td>
<td>100 NH3</td>
<td>preplant (ave of 2 trials)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liquid N was sidedressed in June. There was a soaking rain after the liquid N was applied, which makes the stalk test results confusing. The late spring N-test showed that little N was needed, while the fall stalk test showed that not enough was applied for the liquid N sites but an excessive amount was applied using NH3. NRCS yield for Atterberry is 150.

Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm  
Annual Report - Woodland Herbs Demonstration  
AJDF Corporation and Limestone Bluffs RC&D  
AJDF 0306

Overview

The purpose of this demonstration is to gather information on production practices and economics of growing ginseng, Goldenseal, or other herb crops within the forest understory in a manner that is compatible with proper forest management. The intent is to develop a crop with a shorter-term return to provide income to the landowner in the interval between timber harvests. In this initial demonstration, ginseng and Goldenseal were selected. Both of these species require a deep, well-drained soil with 75-80% canopy cover.

Field Information

Two 4’ by 20’ beds were planted to ginseng and Goldenseal in October of 1994 within the forested area at the west end of the County Farm. One bed was planted with ginseng seed and one bed was planted using one, two, and three year old ginseng root transplants. In both beds, rows of Goldenseal root transplants were interspersed with ginseng rows at every fourth or sixth row. In September of 1996 approximately 200 more seeds were planted in the bed originally planted with seed.

Weed control and rodent damage has been a problem on both beds. In 2003 there were still some surviving ginseng and Goldenseal plants and there was some limited seed production. The beds were to be harvested in August but with the dry weather not all the plants could be located. The plants will be flagged early in the summer of 2004 for fall harvest.
Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm  
Annual Report – Intensive Grazing With Cow/Calf  
AJDF, NRCS  
AJDF 0307

This was the eighth year of the cooperative project with neighboring farmer, Paul Schwager. He leases the pasture and manages the movement of the cattle. The 63 acres of pasture with 12 paddocks is on the east and south sides of the farm.

Thirty-five cow/calf pairs were put out to pasture on May 16th and were removed on September 20th. The cows gained 1155 pounds for an average of 33 pounds each. The calves gained a total of 8,305 pounds averaging 237 pounds or 1.87 pounds per day. The average weight of the calves on October 5th was 368 pounds.

The pasture was leased by Paul for $.45 per day per cow/calf pair. Total cost for leasing the pasture was $2049. Return to AJDF for lease of 63 acres was $32.52 per acre.

With the hot dry August the forage growth was not as lush and with fence problems, some of the paddocks were grazed together. This resulted in decreased weight gains for the cows and calves. No hay was made on any paddocks this year.

Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm  
Annual Report – Jackson County Horse and Harness Association  
Donald Scheckel  
AJDF 0308

The Jackson County Horse and Harness Association was organized and incorporated in June, 1998. The purpose of the corporation is to promote the use of horses, harness and wagons in old time farming demonstrations. There are presently 22 members with the following officers: Donald Scheckel, president, David Reed, vice president, Harlan Tonderum, treasurer, and Karen Reed, secretary.

In past years we have put on horse shows at Miles Threshing Days, Jackson County Fairgrounds, as well as various farms. On April 26-27, 2003, we plowed and planted over 3 acres of corn at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm. On October 19, 2003, we held a hand corn-husking contest along with the Jackson County Historical Society. Similar activities are planned for 2004.

Jackson Demonstration Farm  
Annual Report - Outdoor Environmental Education Area  
AJDF Corporation, Ann Burns, JCCB Naturalist  
AJDF 0309

2003 was the seventh full year for school use of the outdoor classroom at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm by schools and other groups. School groups visiting the site continue the format of rotating through a series of activities led by their teachers and personnel from local resource management and education agencies. Jackson County Natural Resources Conservation Service, Iowa DNR and Jackson County office of ISU
extension have helped Conservation Board staff conduct field trips at the outdoor classroom.

Topics for sessions include: forestry, soils, soil conservation, habitat management, aquatic insects, rotational grazing, trail hikes, fish identification, fishing, journaling and art. The activities are designed so that several of the day’s activities involve the students utilizing several skills from across their curriculum.

The pond was stocked in the fall of 1996. After five years of good fishing, 2003 proved to be a poor catch year for school groups. The spring field trip season yielded small fish and small numbers of fish for the program participants. Local Department of Natural Resources staff conducted a net survey of the pond and caught 3 bluegills, 2 bass, and 3 turtles. Based on this evidence, and after communications from members of the Farm Board, several steps were taken to improve the fish habitat and fishery. These included adding cut cedar trees for habitat and release of ready to spawn fish to the pond in June. It is hoped these measures will bring the fishing success back to earlier levels.

The woodland trail continues to provide good access to the timber area and allows opportunities to see some forest management techniques, a variety of woodland plants and signs of some of the woodland life.

The picnic tables and portable toilet are necessary provisions for visiting groups. We appreciate the Board’s willingness to provide these amenities. Also, the cooperation of the farm coordinator in mowing the picnic area and trails for the spring field trip season is much appreciated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Usage of Outdoor Classroom Area</th>
<th># of Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue Public School</td>
<td>4th grade 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph – Key West</td>
<td>8th grade 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillcrest School, Dubuque</td>
<td>elem. &amp; middle school 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Community</td>
<td>5th grade 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph – Key West</td>
<td>7th grade 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph – Key west</td>
<td>6th grade 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>158</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Efforts continue to promote the use of the area by schools and other groups, and to develop more lesson plans and activities for use at the site. Our EE staff has been trained in the “Growing in the Garden” K-3 curriculum from ISU extension, and plan to attend training for the 4-6th grade materials in 2004. These materials offer a number of activities to help students understand where their food comes and will lend themselves to use at the demonstration Farm.
A grazing project was started on May 1, 2002 at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm. The project will last for four years. The goal of the project is to explore methods of increasing the profit potential of cowherds by reducing input costs. Things that will be researched/demonstrated are:

1) Feasibility & benefits of extending the grazing season, to year long if possible by stock piling forages.
2) Seed new varieties of forages in existing crop acres so they can be grazed and evaluated for:
   a) longevity
   b) carrying capacity
   c) palatability
3) Practices to deal with the summer slump.
4) Evaluation of early weaning, i.e. @ 150 days.
5) Compare the net value of making the 3rd cutting hay vs. leaving the hay and using it as stockpiled forage to be grazed in late fall and winter.

2003 was the second year of four in the project to explore methods of increasing profit potential of cowherds by reducing input costs. The project started with 25 cows turned into pastures on May 1, 2002. The cows were rotated through 4-5 acre paddocks every 3-5 days depending on the amount of feed available. In 2003, 30 cows were used and followed the same rotation. Hay was made both the first and second years. One hundred thirty two big bales were made the first year and 135 bales the second year. They weighed about 1400 pounds each. About 100 acres of pasture and hay ground are being used utilized for the project. (Information on the plants and fencing is in last year’s report.)

**Grazing Days**

The cows grazed from May, 2002 to February 6, 2003 without any supplemental hay being fed. There were a few days after corn and bean harvest that the cows had access to a limited number of acres of crop residue. Stockpiled grass was the main source of feed from November to February. The open winter made it easy for the cows to graze the stockpiled forage and enabled them to gain one condition score from calf weaning to the time hay feeding started. Starting on February 7, 2003, 51 big round bales were fed until they were all on grass again.

April 22, 2003 there were 23 cows and 19 calves turned out to pasture. On May 2, 5 more cows and calves were turned out and on May 2, 2 more cows and calves and the bull were turned out. The dry weather late in the summer slowed grass growth and reduced the amount of stockpiled forage available for winter grazing. However, there was still enough forage to last them to at least January 1, which included about 22 days of crop residue grazing. Condition score of the cows again increased after calf weaning, going from a condition score of about a low 5 to a 6.
Calf Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>AJDF Herd 2003</th>
<th>Iowa Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weaning date:</td>
<td>9-10-02</td>
<td>8-29-03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaning age:</td>
<td>170 days</td>
<td>154 days</td>
<td>190 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of calves weaned:</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29 + 1 late</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight per day of age:</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205 adjusted weight:</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pounds – calf per acre:</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Value of surplus – hay per acre:</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>46(est)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The performance of the calves has ranked above the state average as well as above the average of the River’s herd at home by 60 to 70 pounds. Some of this can be attributed to the value of rotational grazing. However, since this is not a scientifically valid comparison it is difficult to determine what percent is actually attributable to the grazing system.

Observations

One of the difficulties is balancing the number of cows with the available pasture. To this point there has been more grass available than what the cows could consume. The plan to reseed some of the paddocks has kept the number of cows at a very conservative level. The amount of hay made has been more than what was planned. The weather is always a variable that makes planning difficult.

Getting the cows on the pasture early is important. Even though it looks like there is not much grass there, early turn out helps keep grass in a vegetative state and prevents it from becoming mature too quickly. Most years this means turning out between mid and late April.

Giving the cows a sacrifice paddock for calving near the buildings works better than them in a lot or letting them run over a large area. If needed this paddock can be interseeded each year and then used again later in the season.

Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm
Annual Report – GPS Demonstration
AJDF, SVAg
AJDF 0311

Purpose: To explore the potential benefits of grid soil sampling and variable rate lime and fertilizer applications.
Procedure: The farm was sampled using geo-referenced 2.5 acre grids. Samples from each grid were tested for pH, organic matter, phosphorus, and potassium. Variable rate recommendations were then produced for variable rate lime, P, and K applications based on these test levels, soil types, and crop rotation.

Results: As expected, the soil tests showed significant variation across farm. Variable rate applications of lime and fertilizer have been applied on the majority of the acres grid sampled. The farm is due to be resampled to again determine current soil test levels.

Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm
Annual Report - Forage Demonstrations
AJDF 0312

Potato Leafhopper Resistant Alfalfa

Potato leafhoppers cause alfalfa growers greater economic damage than any other pest. Infestation often results in 15-40 % yield loss. It was initially believed that Potato Leafhopper Resistant Alfalfa worked by creating minute sticky globules on the end of hairs on the leaves of the plant discouraging PLH populations. It has since been discovered that several PLH tolerant varieties sustain PLH populations similar to traditional varieties and that, for some reason, the PLH tolerant varieties are not as easily stunted by PLH feeding. The sticky globules at the end of the hairs now appear to be associated with, but not the cause of, higher levels of tolerance to PLH populations. This is a physical anomaly, not Bt that has been discovered in alfalfa and moved into commercially available cultivars. Other than the production of the globules, the alfalfa is totally normal. It is safe to feed all species to which alfalfa is normally fed. Palatability should not be altered by this characteristic, and no pesticidal properties are involved.

The PLH tolerant alfalfa has thresholds much higher than the traditional alfalfa and that the traditional alfalfa would need more spraying than the PLH tolerant alfalfa.

Results at AJDF show a yield drag and less persistence than conventional varieties. This will probably change over time.

Steadfast Trefoil

A small sample of Steadfast trefoil was planted in 1999. Steadfast has not yet been released. Birdsfoot trefoil is generally not used because it does not establish as easily as red clover and generally only lasts a couple of years before root diseases wipe it out. Steadfast is rhizomous, so as disease wipes out one plant, new healthy plants will tend to fill in. This should be useful, especially in a pasture situation where everything tends to end up being grass after a while unless red clover is seeded in. Hopefully in the not too distant future, creeper alfalfa, kura clover, and/or Steadfast in a pasture mix will result in a grass - legume pasture that will retain legumes.
**Creeping-Root Alfalfa**

Spredor 3 from Northrup King was planted in the pasture near the transfer station in 1996. This is a somewhat rhizomatous, or "creeping", cultivar of alfalfa. The concept is that as some plants die due to disease or old age, new plants will be generated from adjacent alfalfa. The yield, spreading capability, and stand longevity are being evaluated in this demonstration.

Results have not been that great at AJDF. Some of the conventional varieties are showing more persistence.

**Kura Clover**

Kura clover is deep rooted, rhizomatous, potentially long-lived perennial for pasture mixtures and has the potential for hay, silage or pasture. The yield, spreading capability, and stand longevity are being evaluated in this demonstration in the pasture near the transfer station.

Results have been just as good or better with Kura clover as compared to red clover.

**Eastern Gamagrass**

Eastern gamagrass is a native, perennial, tall warm-season bunch grass. It has short, thick rhizomes and has high nutrition and palatability. It disappeared from most landscapes due to overgrazing. Eastern gamagrass is very sensitive to overgrazing or over harvesting. The yield, spreading capability, stand longevity and durability are being evaluated in this demonstration. 2003 is the sixth year of mid-summer rotational grazing. The stand is improving and appears more vigorous. White clovers were interseeded in the gamagrass in 1999 to see if any nitrogen produced would enhance the gamagrass. Results have been good.

**Big Bluestem**

Big bluestem is an erect, robust perennial bunchgrass. It produces foliage in late spring from buds at basal nodes and from short, scaly rhizomes. Growing points stay close to the ground until late summer. Seed heads appear in August and September. The stand was interseeded with white clovers in 2000 and looked good last year, but has declined this year.

Big bluestem grows 3 to 6 feet tall and often reddish-purple at maturity. The seed head consists of two or three racemes, which arise from a common joint of the seedstalk, resembling a turkey's foot. It is considered more palatable than switchgrass or Indiangrass, especially after maturity.

The 2000 planting was a failure. No plants were observed by the end of summer. The cause has still not been determined.
Satin Orchard Grass

Satin orchard grass, a fine-leafed palatable variety, is being evaluated as a grazing forage in the rotational grazing system and seems to be responding well.

Triticale

Triticale was fall seeded after harvest for 2003 evaluation as a cover forage crop and in another area as a spring grain crop.

The forage triticale was harvested a month later than planned due to weather and custom operator problems. This resulted in a lower quality hay than planned. The protein was 6.7% instead of the 15-20% expected results. 17 large round bales were harvested from 5.1 acres.

The triticale grain plot produced 305 bu on 4.1 acres for 74 bu/acre and a 17.3% protein content. The baled straw yielded 13 large round bales.

Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm
AJDF Corporation, ISU Extension
Annual Report – Pests
AJDF 0313

INSECTS

Black Cutworm
The Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm cooperated in trapping black cutworm moths this year. ISU extension has a network of traps and uses the data to accurately predict when corn plant cutting is likely, based on moth flight intensities and local weather conditions. Locally few moths were trapped and very little crop damage was observed.

Alfalfa Weevil
In 2003, Alfalfa Weevils were generally at a fairly low level for the third year in a row. Some spraying was done in the area, but not at AJDF.

Potato Leafhopper
Potato Leafhoppers did once again fly into Jackson County and achieve damaging levels in second and beyond cuttings of hay. Many fields in Jackson County were sprayed for this insect; many fields were sprayed several times during the growing season. The fields on the Andrew Jackson Demonstration farm were scouted using a sweepnet, as significant losses have already occurred if the producer waits until observing the characteristic V-shaped hopperburn on the leaves before treating. Spraying was not done at AJDF.

Bean Leaf Beetle
Bean Leaf Beetles (BLB) can be found in nearly every soybean field sometime during the year. None of the fields at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm required spraying for this insect in 2003.
Soybean Aphid
Large populations of soybean aphids were found in early August at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm. Scouting guidelines are still being formulated for economic thresholds for spraying.

DISEASES

Stewart’s Disease
Stewart’s Disease is transmitted by the corn flea beetle and is a concern for a few susceptible hybrids, many susceptible inbreds, and many susceptible sweetcorn varieties. Resistance to this disease should be part of selecting sweetcorn varieties and commercial corn hybrids.

Sudden Death Syndrome
Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) in soybeans was found in a small area west of the asphalt road near the south side of the farm. SDS is a fairly new soybean disease in Iowa. It is most commonly found in low, wet areas of fields; where it was found on the farm fits that scenario. SDS is commonly found with Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN), but SCN was not detected in soil collected from that area. The disease normally occurs in August, causing chlorosis and then necrosis between the leaf veins. If the disease is severe, yield losses can be substantial. Managing the disease includes:

1. Minimizing the spread of the disease (soil movement).
2. Selecting varieties more tolerant to SDS.
3. Planting late maturing varieties late.
4. Minimizing other stresses (insect, disease, weed, fertility, compaction, etc.).
5. Improving the drainage of the area and/or ridge tilling.

Crown and Stalk Rots
Crown and stalk rots are caused by the same group of pathogens and normally successfully infect plants when the plants are under stress. Whether or not rots will be a major problem depends largely on the weather and, to a lesser degree, the presence or absence of other stresses.

Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm
Annual Report - Organic Farming
AJDF Corporation and Limestone Bluffs RC&D
AJDF 0314

In 1999 the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm cooperated with the Limestone Bluffs RC&D and Iowa State University to initiate an organic farming demonstration. The project was located on 7.5 acres just east of the Care Facility. The purpose of the project was to demonstrate organic farming practices with emphasis on herbs and vegetable crops as an alternative niche for local producers.

For 2000, the project concentrated on the vegetable and herb crops on approximately 1 acre north of the Historic Limestone building. Crops included the Echinacea (coneflower) and St. John’s Wort, both medicinal herbs that were planted in 1999. In
addition, a wide variety of vegetables were planted and harvested during the growing season. As an added demonstration, approximately 1500 grape cuttings obtained from Tabor Home Vineyard were planted in April.

The focus for the 2001 crop year was on vegetable and herb crops that have market demand and do not require extensive labor for harvest and processing. In addition, the planning committee decided to include demonstrations for methods to extend the growing season for organic crops. This being the third year for organic production, the field was eligible for organic certification and an application was submitted to the State of Iowa Organic Program.

Cool wet weather early in the 2002 season delayed development of the crops outside. Mid-May frosts destroyed some of the tomatoes and peppers. The high tunnels helped to bring along some crops. A waterline was installed from the rock building to the garden for irrigation, but was not needed with all the rainfall in 2002.

2003 Crop Year
The season started and cool and wet with slow growth of plants. The high tunnels performed well until a high wind destroyed the tunnels. The asparagus and red raspberry plantings performed well and will be in full production in 2004. Patrick O’Malley’s pheromone traps performed well, as the vine crops produced several weeks longer in the sites by the traps. The watering system was used from mid-July until mid-September. During this 2 month period, only 0.2 inch total rainfall occurred.

In 2004 the high tunnels will be rebuilt using metal pipe instead of pvc pipe. The watering system will be used in row-cover trials. Part of the plot will be seeded with a legume cover plot. Plans are for landscaping near the rock building.

Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm
Annual Report – GMO and Seed Treatment Trials
Cornelius Seeds, Eldon Hoerschelman
AJDF 0315

Seed Applied Insect Program

Objective
To determine the effectiveness of seed applied insecticides for rootworm management and YieldGard Rootworm hybrids.

Treatments
11 trials using YieldGard Rootworm or conventional plus Gaucho, Cruiser, or Poncho.
Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Moist</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>TestWt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C377YG</td>
<td>Aztec</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C635 GAU</td>
<td>Gaucho</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C635 PON</td>
<td>Poncho</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C635 CRU</td>
<td>Cruiser</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C635</td>
<td>Aztec</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C635</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C635RW</td>
<td>Gaucho</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C635RR GAU</td>
<td>Gaucho</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C635RW/RR</td>
<td>Gaucho</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C635YG GAU</td>
<td>Gaucho</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C635RRYG</td>
<td>Gaucho</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments
Giant ragweed throughout plot.
Very low rootworm pressure.
Previous crop corn.

YieldGard Corn Comparison Yield Check

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>TestWt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C549CLYG</td>
<td>YieldGard</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C548</td>
<td>conventional</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments
This is the 6th year of comparing YieldGard and conventional sister hybrids. YieldGard has not won the comparison yet. There has not been much corn borer pressure over the years.
Previous crop soybeans.
Good weed control.
100 units N preplant.

Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm
Annual Report - Media Coverage
AJDF 0316

Maquoketa Sentinel-Press 2-19-03
Steve Tubbs and Eldon Hoerschelman representing the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm, presented the annual report to the Jackson County Board of Supervisors and highlighted several items.

Bellevue Herald-Leader 3-13-03
Three of the original founders and board members for the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm attended the 2003 annual meeting held recently at FlapJack’s Restaurant. They helped take over management of what had once been the county farm
north of Andrew and oversaw transition to an operation that provides a bridge between university technology and practical farming techniques.

**Bellevue Herald-Leader** 3-13-03
Maquoketa-area cattleman Bruce River has leased pasture land on the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm in an innovative agreement that will provide local information on the success of extended grazing.

**Bellevue Herald-Leader** 4-3-03
Members of the Jackson County Horse and Harness Association invite everyone to their field day set for Apr 26-27 at 10:00 a.m. each day at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm.

**Bellevue Herald-Leader** 5-1-03
A three acre plot of land at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm will be farmed entirely with horsepower this year. Members of the Jackson county Horse and Harness Association turned under cornstalks to plant this year’s crop with horses.

**Maquoketa Sentinel-Press** 5-7-03
Members of the Hope, Kansas FFA toured the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm and compared conservation methods used here compared to central Kansas. Other projects such as the rotational and stockpile grazing demonstrations were explained.

**Bellevue Herald-Leader** 6-26-03
Members of the Jackson County Horse and Harness Association, with 15 teams, tilled and planted a three-acre area at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm this spring and will see this corn crop through to harvest relying solely on horsepower.

**Bellevue Herald-Leader** 6-26-03
Cow/calf pairs owned by Bruce Rivers on rotational pasture at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm. The series of paddocks are being used to graze 32 pairs in an on-going, three-year program to demonstrate watering and fencing techniques, and grass specie-grazing management.

**Bellevue Herald-Leader** 7-3-03 **Maquoketa Sentinel-Press** 7-16-03
The Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm held an evening pasture walk showcasing a long term grazing demonstration to give area farmers a close look at the profit potential for intensive grazing and forage management.

**Bellevue Herald-Leader** 8-9-03
Visitors to the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm annual field day Aug. 12, 2003 will learn about demonstrations in triticale production, organic vegetable production, corn rootworm Bt corn, nitrogen rates, rotational grazing and horse powered corn production plot.
Maquoketa Sentinel-Press 10-11-03
The Jackson County Horse and Harness Association along with the Jackson County Historical Society is hosting the resumption of a hand corn husking contest October 19, 2003 from 11 a.m. – 4 p.m. at the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm.

Bellevue Herald-Leader 10-23-03
On October 19, 2003, Jackson County’s first corn husking contest in 62 years brought 24 men and women to compete in perfect autumn weather. The event drew a crowd of several hundred spectators to the Andrew Jackson Demonstration Farm.

Contributors to this Annual Report:
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