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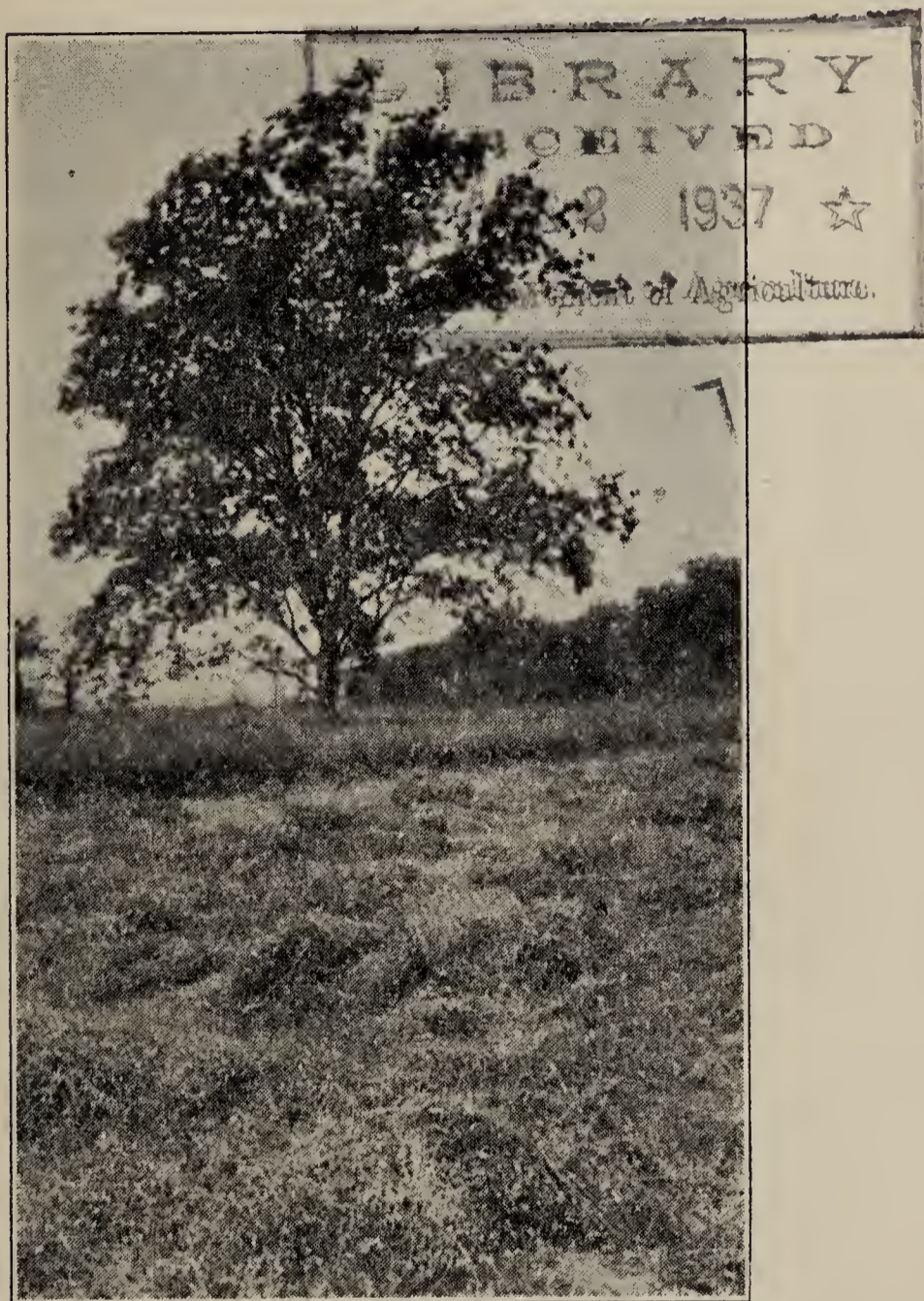
231 Turn to Forage Crop Investigation 1931

LESPEDeza

Meets all requirements of the Agricultural Adjustment Program.

The legume that reclaims worn lands, builds up fertility of all soils and doubles the production of pastures.

A variety for every part of America.



This field produced 6,120 pounds of Korean Lespedeza hay per acre in 1931 on Koreandale Farms.



KOREANDALE FARMS

Charles M. Meacham, Jr.

Morganfield, Ky.

"Pioneer Grower of Certified Field Seeds"

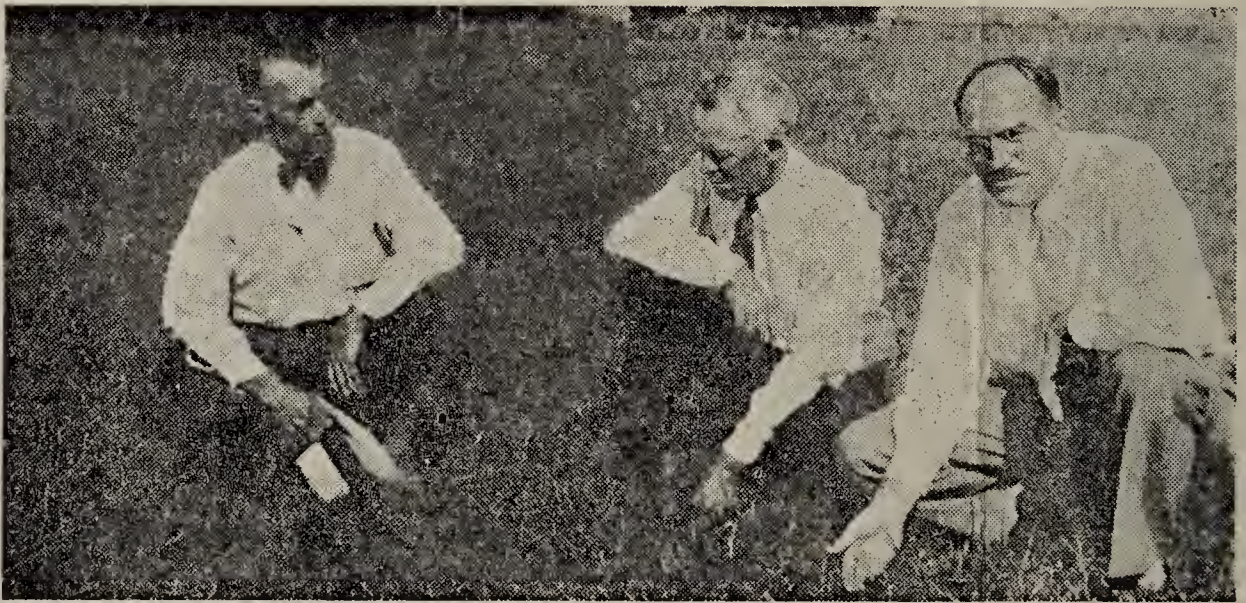
KOREAN LESPEDEZA



The most popular and widely adapted variety of all the lespedezas.

This earliest maturing giant variety of lespedeza was obtained a few years ago by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Korea, where for hundreds of years it has reseeded and perpetuated itself under climatic conditions similar to those in the Central States. Its large growth and reliability in making stands since its introduction has won for it **more and lasting** friends among the farmers than any crop ever won in so short a time.

Every farmer in the central, eastern and mid-western states is interested in Korean Lespedeza—that wonderful legume that will grow abundantly on land without lime or fertilizer—that has never yet been killed by drouth—that will always come up to a stand, and perpetuate itself indefinitely until plowed—that will double the carrying capacity of any pasture by producing its best during the dry late summer — and that makes hay equal to or better than alfalfa.



RALPH KENNY, pictured at left, Kentucky Agronomist, and **Charles Helm**, center, Missouri Agronomist, observing Korean lespedeza growing vigorously in a 20-year-old Blue Grass pasture on Koreandale farm, August 22, 1932.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA requires no preparation of the soil bed; it is sown in any small grain like red clover is sown.

Only ten pounds per acre are needed in mixtures for pasture, or 20-25 pounds when sown alone.

Can be broadcasted, 5-10 pounds per acre, on old, thin, spotted pastures of any kind and makes a stand without stirring the land.

It matures earlier than other lespedeza, thus insuring reseeded and permitting hay harvest before the fall rains begin.

It will carry 1,000 to 2,000 pounds, live weight, of stock per acre from June to October.

It has a rich feeding analysis for either pasture or hay.

It reseeds itself, thus requiring no expense or labor for a second year's crop.

It must be inoculated on fields where other lespedezas or cow peas were not recently grown.

KOBE LESPEDEZA is most popular throughout the cotton belt, especially east of the Mississippi river.

Kobe Lespedeza should be seeded as recommended for korean and in the eastern and central cotton states is frequently the preferred variety because of its continued growth late in the fall.

Kobe is frequently used in pasture mixtures with Korean throughout the central states because of its continued growth for two to three weeks after Korean has matured.

TENNESSEE 76 is a variety developed by the Tennessee Experiment Station by selection from common lespedeza. It grows larger than common lespe-



The men who introduced and established lespedeza in America's Agriculture: (Reading from left to right.) Chas. M. Meacham, Jr., President of Kentucky Seed Improvement Association, proprietor of Koreandale Farms and pioneer grower of lespedeza; R. R. Giltner, President of Kentucky Seed Improvement Association, 1930-32; K. E. Beeson, President of International Crop Improvement Association and Agronomist at Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana; (Dr. A. J. Pieters, Senior Agronomist, U. S. Department of Agriculture — America's recognized authority on lespedeza;) Ralph Kenny, Agronomist, University of Kentucky, and Secretary-Treasurer of Kentucky Seed Improvement Association.

Lespedeza, of the Korean, Harbin, Kobe, Tennessee 76, Common or Sericea varieties has become firmly established as the most wide-spread, adaptable, and valuable legume in the United States.

Used as hay, pasture, soil building, or a commercial seed crop.

Lespedeza fills the need of the hour — quickly repairs the drouth damage to pastures— provides the most profitable means of complying with the Agricultural Adjustment program of reducing cash crop surpluses by conserving and increasing the fertility of lands being removed from cultivations, by rebuilding depleted lands, increasing the fertility of all lands, and assuring a stand at low cost under any and all conditions.

Lespedeza maintains its stand indefinitely year after year, with no winter injury and a minimum of retarded growth in competition with weeds.

"THE NEW DEAL"

A new vision of land utilization is coming rapidly into the minds of farmers who have grown lespedeza. Eroded, gullied and depleted lands are being restored and conserved by being seeded to this crop. Pastures are being doubled in livestock carrying capacity by lespedeza providing succulent grazing in the grass and clover mixtures during the dry hot summer months. Fertility is being built up and conserved in lands being removed from cultivation until surpluses are reduced and better prices warrant cultivation.

deza and is frequently preferred to common lespedeza for both pasture and hay production throughout Tennessee and in some adjoining states.

COMMON LESPEDEZA or Jap clover, as it is frequently called, is found growing throughout the central and southern states. It has been common to parts of this area since the Civil War. Common Lespedeza will probably continue to be included in pasture seedings throughout the southern states because of its wide adaptability and dependence in securing stands. Common Lespedeza will make no

more than half the growth that korean will produce, will not withstand drouth like Korean and is favored in pasture mixtures largely because of its continued growth late in the fall for two or three weeks after Korean has matured.

HARBIN LESPEDEZA was introduced from Harbin, China, in 1931 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This variety has been found to mature seed in 75 days, is the earliest of all the known annual lespedezas and gives promise of filling a need in the extreme northern states and possibly

within the southern Canadian provinces. Harbin lespedeza is a dwarf variety as compared with Korean and will no doubt find its usefulness lim-

ited to the extreme northern sections of the United States and Southern Canada where Korean will not mature seed.

LESPEDAZA HAY



Thousands of tons of Korean Lespedeza hay were shipped during the past winter to the central and corn belt states where forage supplies were reduced by drouth. In each instance satisfactory reports were made on the lespedeza hay when fed to livestock unaccustomed to eating lespedeza.

DATA ON KOREAN LESPEDEZA

KOREAN LESPEDEZA HAY showed 58% leaves as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This same hay showed a 12.81% to 13.% protein content; 3.46% to 3.65% fat content;

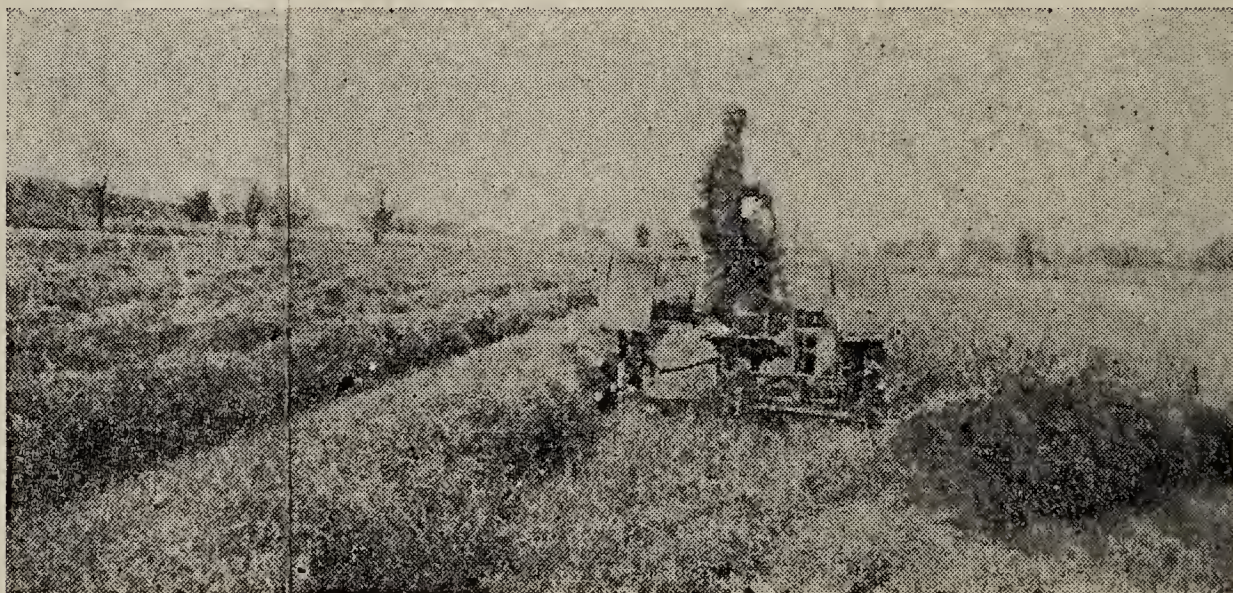
4.97% to 5% mineral content and from 8.36% to 8.43% moisture content.

Lespedeza Hullings

Straw from threshed Korean lespedeza contains 8.6% protein; 3.4% fat and 26.8% nitrogen free extract.

Feeding Value Seed

Korean Lespedeza seed exceeds cottonseed meal in feeding value as shown by the following chemical analysis: Protein 46.18% to 46.37%; fat, 9.59% to 9.95%; minerals 4.59% to 4.6%, moisture 6.71% to 6.84%.



LESPEDAZA HAY being harvested with modern power equipment, which includes windrowing attachment to a power take-off mower.



FIELD OF KOREAN Lespedeza hay yielding two and one-half tons per acre harvested in August, 1932.

Erosion Control

At the Erosion Experiment Station at Statesville, N. C., the soil washed away between June 1, 1931, and December 31, 1931, was:

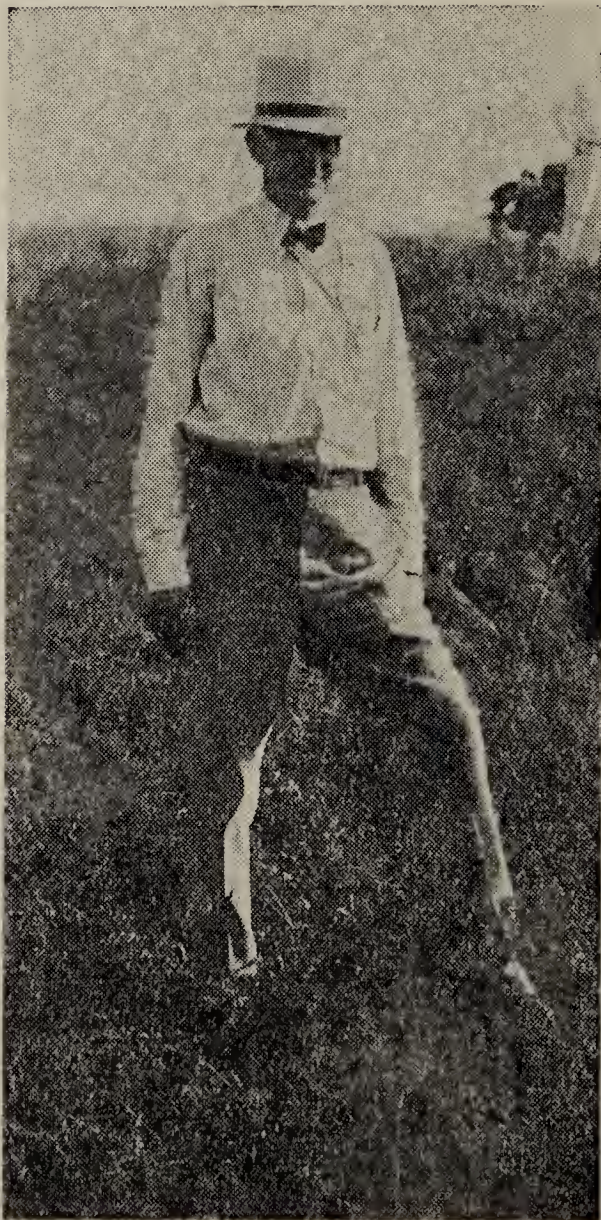
From the fallow plot — 64.79 tons of soil per acre.

From the corn plot — 17.22 tons of soil per acre.

From the cotton plot — 11.88 tons of soil per acre.

From the lespedeza plot — 2.22 tons of soil per acre.

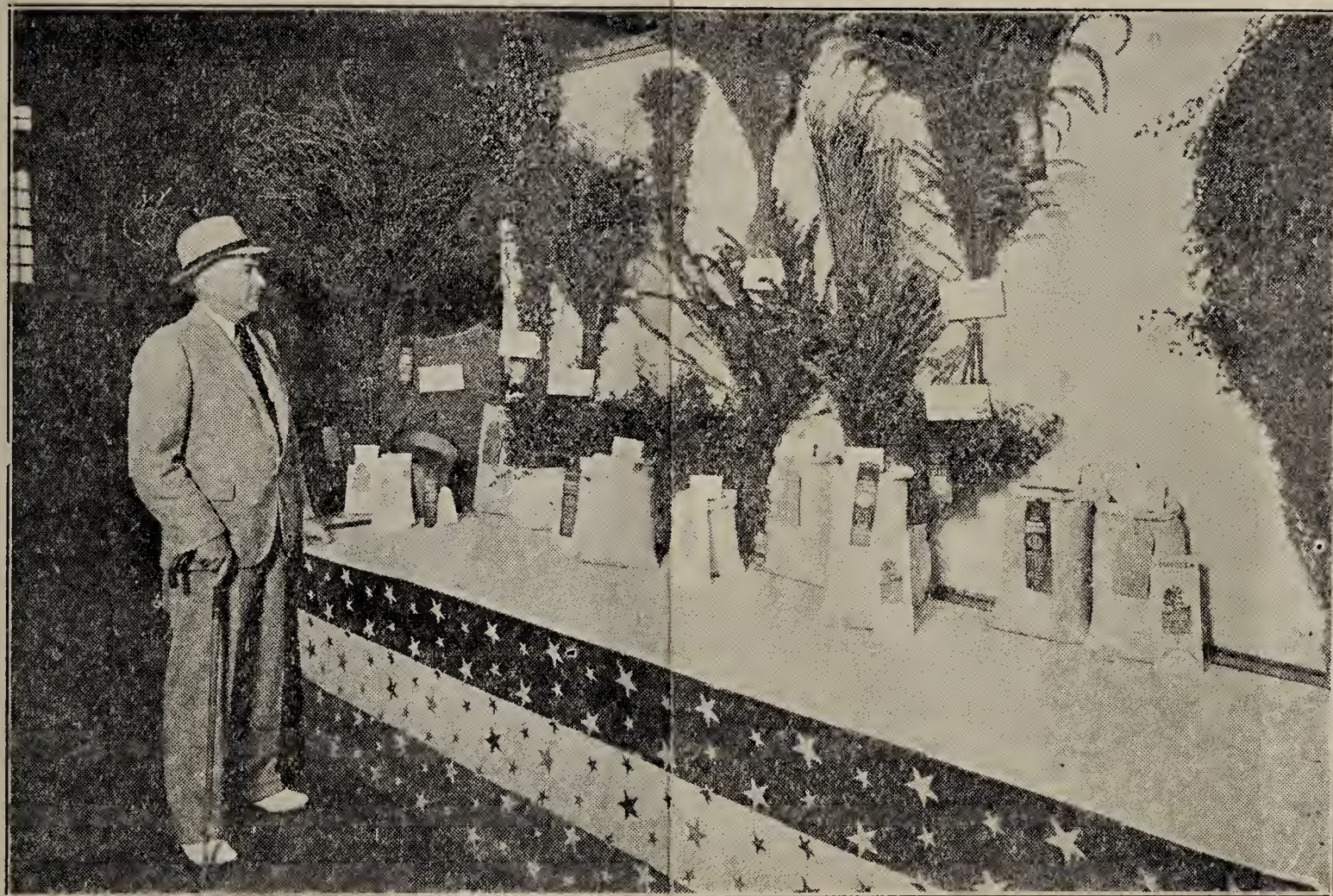
From another plot of lespedeza with a better stand the loss of soil was only 0.8 tons per acre.



W. A. COCHEL

Editor Weekly Kansas City Star
and Director of SNI-A-BAR Farms,
observing Korean Lespedeza grown in
gullies on a steep hillside August, 1932.

Meacham's Lespedeza Display Which Won First Prize At the 1934 Annual Kentucky State Fair



I am specializing at present in the production of "MEACHAM'S EARLY MATURING MAMMOTH GROWING KOREAN LESPEDEZA" which has developed from selecting the vigorous early maturing plants from the original Korean importation. I have grown these seed on our home farm since 1929. My yields and growth has ranked among the highest in the state each year.

A limited supply of these seed are available to the discriminating buyer who wishes to produce commercial seed crops and wants the best that can be bought. I also produce large quantities each year of Kentucky Certified Korean Lespedeza Seed. Only the first and second year crops from one seeding are eligible for certification and must be grown from fields sown with certified seed of known origin, the fields must show **NO DODDER** at field inspection made by a representative of the Kentucky Seed Im-

provement Association, and must have varietal purity of not less than 99.8%, the seed then must be cleaned to better than 99% purity and show **NO DODDER** or other noxious weeds in laboratory test of not less than 100 grams. This test is twenty times as rigid as the regular test on uncertified seed. Now do not be deceived by claims that ANY grower's uncertified Korean is just as good as Kentucky Certified Korean, for no uncertified fields are subjected to the same rigid and expensive requirements that are necessary to certify.

Today, as never before, thrift must be practiced in farming, but to buy cheap seed is false economy. Make your seed dollars go farther by sowing only "MEACHAM'S CERTIFIED KOREAN SEED." The slightly higher cost than "ORDINARY" Korean seed is returned a hundredfold.

For Pure Seed of Superior Quality at a Fair Price, Write
CHARLES M. MEACHAM, JR., MORGANFIELD, KENTUCKY.

