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EC63-148 Conservation Practices in Western Nebraska

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Maximum use of available moisture for crop production and control of wind and water erosion are the principal conservation problems on cultivated dryland areas. Summer fallowing in alternate years to conserve moisture is a standard practice on wheat land.

Dryland crops grown in western Nebraska include winter wheat and smaller acreages of oats, barley, rye, sorghums, millet and safflower. Livestock raising is a major enterprise in parts of western Nebraska.

Irrigated crops include alfalfa, sweetclover, sugar beets, dry beans, corn, small grain, grasses, sorghum, potatoes and safflower.

Conservation Education Publications

The following circulars form the conservation education series.
EC 63-139 What Causes Soil Erosion?
EC 63-140 Kinds of Erosion
EC 63-141 What Causes Gullies?
EC 63-142 Can Gullies Be Controlled?
EC 63-143 What Is a Terrace?
EC 63-144 What Is a Grassed Waterway?
EC 63-145 What Is Wind Strip Cropping?
EC 63-146 How Should Farm Ponds Be Managed?
EC 63-147 Conservation Practices in Eastern Nebraska
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EC 63-149 Conservation Practices in the Sandhills
EC 63-150 Shelterbelts?
EC 63-151 Who Helps Nebraskans With Soil and Water Conservation?
EC 63-152 Grass in Soil and Water Conservation
EC 63-153 Stubble Mulch
EC 63-154 Conservation Rotation
EC 63-155 Bench Leveling