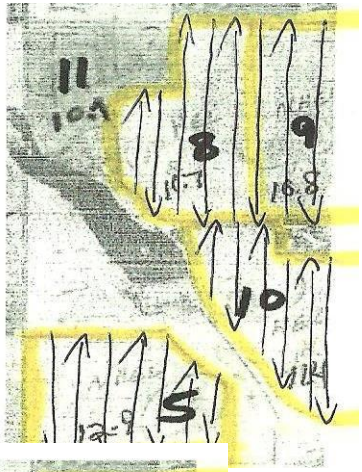
Milewski Farm

Tillage Angles

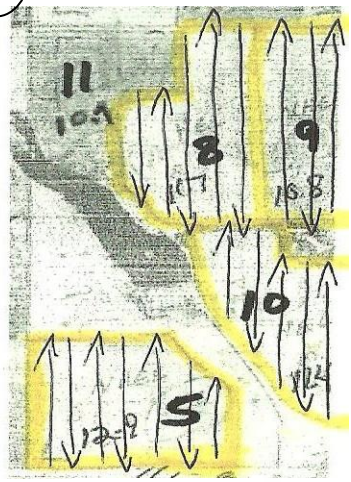
MNF Partner

Tillage angle means the direction of tillage and starting point. Each time tillage takes place a different angle is needed. Each time hay is cut angle of cutting should follow this chart as well.

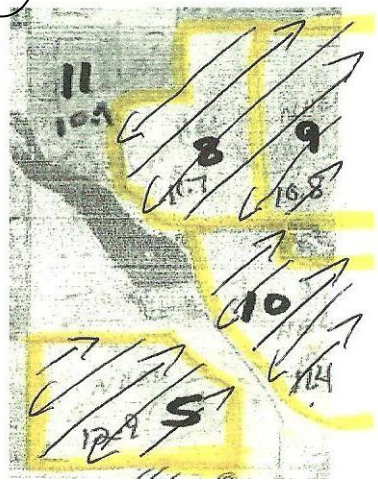
1. Starts North to South



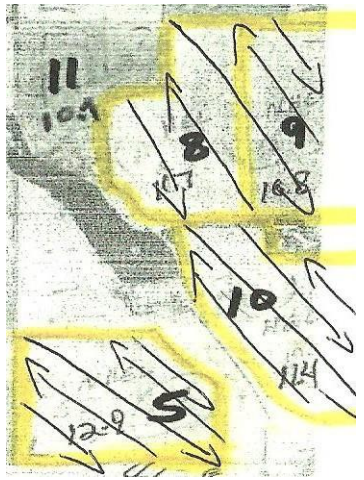
2. Starts South to North



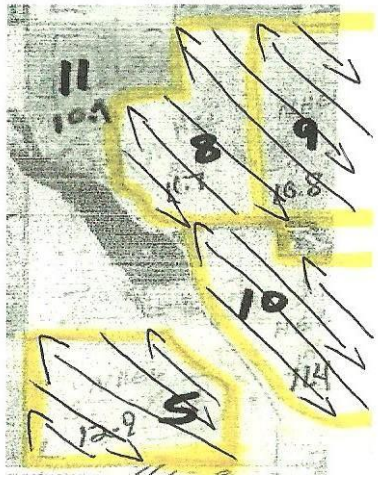
3. NE corner to SW corner



4. SW corner to NE corner



5. NW corner corner to SE corner



6. SE corner to NW

Row spacing needs to have alteration each year as does the angle and type of tillage.

Medium till crops is required

Cover Crops will be used for specific purposes

Milewski Farm
Thorp, WI

LoB—Loyal silt loam

Representative Profile

Surface layer: 0 to 9 inches
—very dark grayish brown,
Friable (easily crumbled) silt loam

Subsurface layer: 9 to 20 inches
—brown, mottled silt loam

Subsoil: 20 to 24 inches
—reddish brown and brown,
mottled loam
24 to 36 inches
—reddish brown, mottled loam
36 to 45 inches
—yellowish red, mottled loam

Substratum: 45 to 60 inches
—brown, mottled sandy loam

Milewski Farm
Thorp, WI

LoB Loyal Soil Management Considerations:

• A conservation tillage system that leaves crop residue on the surface, contour strip cropping, and crop rotations that include close-growing crops reduce the hazard of water erosion in the more sloping areas.
• Grassed waterways, diversions, and grade stabilization structures help to prevent gully erosion and erosion caused by concentrated flow.

• Measures that control water erosion help to protect the quality of the surface water by minimizing runoff into lakes and streams. Reducing chemical application rates and incorporating phosphorus fertilizer at recommended rates also help to protect the quality of the surface water.

• Leaving crop residue on the surface or regularly adding other organic material helps to maintain fertility and tilth and minimizes crusting.