



John Beran uses this one-row planter on his Deere 212 garden tractor. A pair of ground-driven rubber wheels are used to chain-drive fertilizer and seed metering units.



He used the transaxle and rear wheels from a Massey-Ferguson garden tractor and a 6 1/2 Briggs & Stratton engine to build this self-propelled, walk-behind planter.

Home-Built Planters For Small Fields, Large Gardens

John Beran, Lenox, Iowa, recently sent photos of two home-built, one-row planters

he made to use in his big garden.

One planter is sleeve hitch-mounted on a Deere 212 garden tractor. The other is a self-propelled, walk-behind unit.

"We use a Precision Planting finger pickup seed metering unit on both planters for field corn, sweet corn and popcorn (www.precisionplanting.com), and a Kinze brush-type metering unit for milo/grain sorghum and soybeans (www.kinze.com)," says Beran.

"We developed these planters in 2001 and have used one or both every year since then. We've also used them to do some custom planting. Both are easy and fun to use," says Beran.

Tractor-Mounted Planter

The tractor-mounted planter has a fertilizer unit as well as a seed metering unit that lets Beran spread fertilizer and plant at the same time. A pair of ground-driven rubber wheels are used to chain-drive both units. "The chain goes first to the fertilizer unit and then to the seed unit," says Beran.

The drive wheels are followed by a closing wheel off a White planter. A small spring-loaded closing unit off a Deere planter is located just behind the openers and used to bring soil in over the furrow.

Different size sprockets are used to change seed rates, which determines the seed spacing. The fertilizer unit uses small plates that slip under an agitator wheel, and the size of the holes in those plates determines how much fertilizer drops down.

"When I come to the end of the row I pull a lever on the tractor to raise the planter. A spring assist system installed under the tractor helps lift the load," says Beran. "A hydraulic lift and 3-pt. hitch would make the planter even easier to use.

He used sheet metal to build both the seed and fertilizer hoppers. The fertilizer box holds about 10 lbs. "The boxes aren't very big because with the manual lift system we need to keep the weight down," he says.

Self-Propelled Planter

Beran used the transaxle and rear wheels from a Massey-Ferguson Model 8 garden tractor and a 6 1/2 hp Briggs & Stratton engine to build the self-propelled planter. The seed hopper is off a Deere planter and was cut down to half size. A belt runs from the engine back to the transaxle and is controlled by a slip clutch.

The operator holds onto a handlebar to guide the planter. At the end of the row he grabs a pair of rubber-covered grip handles to lift the back end of the planter, which lifts two drive wheels and disengages the seed metering unit.

"On this planter we use a fertilizer unit that's interchangeable with the seed metering

unit," says Beran. "We apply fertilizer prior to planting or to side dress small growing plants."

He built a frame that rests on the transaxle to support the engine. "I put the engine in front because it helps balance the weight which makes the planter easier to turn at the end of the row," says Beran. "A pair of heavy irons run across inside the unit's front bumper to provide added weight."

The planter is equipped with a chisel-type opener, which can be moved up or down by changing the position of 2 bolts. A pair of small rubber wheels on back are used to chain-drive the seed metering unit. The wheels are locked together so there's only one chain driving the seed metering unit. A handlebar-mounted throttle is used to control engine speed.

"The transaxle has three forward speeds. I generally go in second gear, which is a nice speed for walking with the engine at not more than half throttle," says Beran.

"The tractor-mounted planter can plant about two acres per day and the self-propelled unit one to two acres, depending on the operator. Most of the time I use the self-propelled planter because it's so handy. I don't have to hook up anything to a tractor, and it's small enough that I can work in small areas. And, it gives me plenty of exercise. I just enjoy using it."

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, John Beran, P.O. Box 56, Lenox, Iowa 50851 (ph 641 333-4578; jbcran@lenoxia.com).

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Harold M. Johnson

Founder

Editor/Publisher

Mark Newhall (mark@farmshow.com)

Senior Editor

Bill Gergen (bill@farmshow.com)

Contributing Editors

Jim Ruen (edgecom@acegroup.com)

C.F. Marley (ph 217 563-2588)

Dee Goerge (dee_goerge@yahoo.com)

Lorn Manthey (redoakridge@mac.com)

Office Manager

Anne Lash (anne@farmshow.com)

Circulation (circulation@farmshow.com)

Peg Nagel, Shelly Mende, Mary Lunde, Sue Romnes, Krista Wetschka

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Email: circulation@farmshow.com

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"Tube Trap" Captures Pest Birds

By Klaire Bruce

Jim Criger of Springfield, Mo., had a problem with starlings in his barn. He solved it by building a simple, homemade trap that takes advantage of the birds' nesting habits.

"Starlings were tearing my barn apart," says Criger. "During the spring nesting season they began to fly into the barn and destroy the insulation to use it as nesting material. It was either the birds or the barn. I picked the barn."

The trap is constructed from a 10-ft. length of 4-in. dia. pvc pipe, with a cap on both ends. A hole saw is used to cut a 2-in. dia. hole near the top of the pipe, and a small wooden dowel or pencil is inserted just below the hole to serve as a perch.

A rectangular hole is cut into the bottom of the pipe. A piece of hardware cloth is then wrapped around the pipe and over the hole to create a sliding door, allowing the birds to be removed once they've fallen into the trap. The top inside part of the pipe is painted black so the starlings can't tell what's inside - once they enter through the hole, they fall to the bottom of the tube and can't escape.

The do-it-yourself trap is easy to install. Simply stand the tube up anywhere the birds would naturally nest, such as against a post or tree or at the corner of a building. Then tie it in place with a rope or twine. The trap is most successful during spring when starlings, sparrows or other pest birds are nesting. Once you've built and installed the trap, be sure to check it daily.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Jim Criger, 2986 N. Farm Road 103, Springfield, Mo. 65803 (jimc417@yahoo.com).

Top inside part of "tube trap" pipe is painted black so birds can't tell what's inside. Once they enter through hole at top, they fall to bottom of tube and can't escape.

