Make soybean cyst nematodes useful. 
Turn them into fertilizer.

While other seed treatments claim to be effective against soybean cyst nematodes (SCN), Clariva® Complete Beans seed treatment, a combination of separate products, is the only broad-spectrum seed treatment proven to kill them all season long. As it acts to destroy SCN, it also reduces damage from sudden death syndrome (SDS). All this lethal power comes from a tough nematicide paired with the unbeaten insect and disease protection of CruiserMaxx® Beans with Vibrance® seed treatment, a combination of separately registered products. So contact your Syngenta representative or visit ClarivaCompleteBeans.com. And take back your fields.
Ron's Soybean Summary: An Interesting Year
On the farm level, a volatile year like this highlights the importance of a good marketing plan.

Fall Harvest Brings Many Opportunities
All indications are showing that China will continue to remain the #1 soybean importer and the U.S. soybean farmers' top export customer.

July Election Results for Directors on the Nebraska Soybean Board
These newly elected board members will bring with them a wealth of experience from local leadership roles.

Cover crops still an option
Application options for cover crops may be limited this late in the year but there are still variety options.

Soybean Management Field Days
I think it's a great idea, we see a lot of farmers come out, learn a lot of things...and then apply that information.

2016 College Scholarship Opportunity
Applications are being accepted now through November 23, 2015.

Decision time: Think beyond supply when choosing varieties for 2016
Some of those new varieties for 2016 are high oleic soybeans.

Nebraska Soybean Board Helps Protect U.S. Egg Exports During Avian Influenza Crisis
Recognizing the severity of the situation, Nebraska Soybean Board approved a special project to translate the latest materials and videos about U.S. eggs and egg products into Japanese, Spanish, and Arabic.

Biodiesel Holding Strong Despite Industry Uncertainty
The biodiesel industry has seen its fair share of ups and downs over recent years, but signs are starting to point towards longer-term stability.

Soybeans in the Classroom
The Summer Science Soybean Institute for teachers aligns with the Next Generation of Science Standards, which call for connecting classrooms with real-world science work.

Come See for Yourself what the Soybean Checkoff is all about this year! – by Drew Guiney

It's no secret that our international customers play a big role in determining the price of our soybeans. In fact, studies suggest that one out of every four rows of soybeans in Nebraska will be shipped to China or the Pacific Rim. Have you ever wondered how they get there or why many foreign buyers prefer U.S. soy?

The Nebraska Soybean Board recently funded the eleventh year of its “See for Yourself” program. The See for Yourself program is designed to give Nebraska soybean farmers the opportunity to learn more about their checkoff. Farmers selected to take part in the program will attend checkoff-sponsored activities in an attempt to gain a better understanding of how their checkoff dollars are being invested to build demand and increase profitability.

See for Yourself is designed to include opportunities to attend state, national and international activities. The in-state program gives farmers the chance to attend functions in Nebraska that are vital to the continued success of the soybean industry. The national program includes attending meetings sponsored by the United Soybean Board, United States Meat Export Federation, National Biodiesel Board, United States Soybean Export Council, Untied States Poultry and Egg Export Council, as well as many other important national meetings and activities. The international program is designed to show soybean farmers first-hand what the checkoff is doing to build global demand.

There will be two international opportunities for 2016, including visits to the Pacific Northwest and Mexico.

The Nebraska Soybean Board is committed to increasing the profitability of your soybeans and wants to give you the opportunity to gain a better understanding of checkoff activities. To get involved or learn more about the program, please contact the Nebraska Soybean Board office at 402-441-3240. Thank you for your support of the Nebraska Soybean Board and this exciting program, and we hope to see you at our next event!
I think it goes without saying that this has been an interesting year. Whether dealing with delayed planting, too much water or too little, farmers from across the state faced a wide variety of challenges this growing season. With that in mind, my fellow board members and I have done our best to maximize your checkoff investment.

In an effort to narrow our focus and better address the needs and concerns of our fellow producers, the board spent time readdressing its strategic plan this year. The goal of the two planning sessions was to better align our goals with the current and future challenges and opportunities faced by farmers and ranchers in the state.

As fellow producers ourselves, your checkoff representatives and I understand the importance of maximizing the effectiveness of these investments. One way we’re trying to safeguard your investments is to maintain a well-diversified portfolio of projects. With China’s economy stagnating and a stronger U.S. dollar, we may be facing lower export numbers in the near future, which is why we’ve put an emphasis on domestic marketing opportunities such as biodiesel and livestock development.

On the farm level, a volatile year like this highlights the importance of a good marketing plan. We are currently working with UNL and Extension to develop new and updated marketing tools and seminars for those who are interested.

Finally, one way to potentially add value to your operation is to look at contract growing for a premium. The soybean checkoff invested in speeding up the expansion of high oleic soybeans. We are confident high oleic varieties will be offered in Nebraska next year. Many growers in other states have already made the switch and have reported seeing no yield drag.

Whether it’s working with the university on soybean research or looking to maintain or expand markets, your soybean checkoff is hard at work to increase your profit opportunities. If you’d like to learn more about some of these programs, I encourage you to take advantage of the See for Yourself program described on page 3.

Here’s wishing you a safe and bountiful harvest, Ron
As we see combines rolling in the fields this time of the year I’m guessing many of you don’t think about all the opportunities for our soybean exports. Some may think the local elevator is the last stop for your beans, but think again. Every other row of soybeans is exported as soybean meal or whole beans to many customers around the world.

All indications are showing that China will continue to remain the #1 soybean importer and the U.S. soybean farmers top export customer. In 2014 China imported a record of over 1 billion bushels of soybeans from the U.S. We certainly hope that continues to be the case, but with any export customer you always run the risk of trade disruptions. China’s concern over GMO’s and acceptance of new products could certainly put a halt to things that could mean a big blow to our export markets.

That’s why the Nebraska Soybean Association (NSA) and the American Soybean Association (ASA) continue our efforts in Washington DC to improve the timeliness and predictability of regulatory approvals for new biotech traits by China and the EU. Without good trade policies in place, we may not be able to even discuss what we have to offer.

The Nebraska Soybean Checkoff invests your dollars in promoting Nebraska soybeans and soybean meal to our export customers for animal feed. That’s why you might hear of trade teams or soybean meal buyers that work through AGP to visit a Nebraska farm this harvest season to see just what we have to offer and the quality of our soybeans. It’s about building those relationships with our customers. The NSA along with the ASA work together in Washington DC to see to it we have effective trade agreements that benefit Nebraska growers. As farmers it’s important to invest in being a member of the NE Soybean Association, so we can advocate for increased market opportunities. We invite you to join, contact the Nebraska Soybean office at 402-441-3239.

We will continue our work in DC and coming up very soon our State Legislature will be back at work in the Capitol. I encourage you to attend the NSA annual policy development meeting in Grand Island at the Raising Nebraska building on December 3rd. A chance for you to help guide our policy direction for the coming year.

I’m wishing you all a safe and productive harvest season.

Your Policy Advocate

I Believe, I Belong...

I belong because I believe membership in the soybean association brings great value to our family farm. Government policy and regulations have a large impact on the success of our farm. The advocacy work performed by the soybean associations are vital in Nebraska, Washington DC and countries to which we export our soybeans. The associations’ farmer leaders and staff work every day on policy affecting taxes, commodity programs, transportation, renewable fuels, freedom to operate our farms and international trade to name a few.

Farmers need active, effective advocacy associations working towards solutions and representing our best interests. I appreciate the effort of the association and its members.

– Steve Wellman, Syracuse
American Soybean Association Director

Staff Credits
Diane Muehlhausen .......... Editor/Publisher
R. J. Campbell .......... Staff Writer
Lori Luebbe .......... Staff Writer
Drew Guiney .......... Staff Writer
Teri Ann Zimmerman .......... Staff Writer
Dave Larson .......... Sales Director

If you believe, belong.

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION
DIRECTORS
Jim Miller, Belden, ASA Director
Steve Wellman, Syracuse, ASA Director

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Lead by Ken Boswell, Shickley, NSA President

from the Association

Fall Harvest Brings Many Opportunities

Nebraska Soybean Board
The Nebraska Soybean Board held an election in July for the Director Seats in District 1, 3 and 6. Nebraska soybean farmers in those districts voted with the following results:

**District 1**
Counties of Antelope, Boyd, Cedar, Holt, Knox, Madison, Pierce

Anne Meis
Elgin, NE - Antelope County
133 - Elected

Ed Lammers
Hartington, NE - Cedar County
112

**District 3**
Counties of Butler, Colfax, Dodge, Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders, Washington

Richard Bartek
Ithaca, NE - Saunders County
271 - Elected, begins 3rd term

Rebecca Kreikemeier
Bellwood, NE - Butler County
169

Jason Arp
Kennard, NE - Washington County
96

**District 6**
Counties of Fillmore, Jefferson, Gage, Saline, Seward, Thayer

Larry Tonniges
Utica, NE - Seward County
117 - Elected

Mike Tomes
Utica, NE - Seward County
115

Terry Hackbart
Seward, NE - Seward County
84

These newly elected board members will bring with them a wealth of experience from local leadership roles. “We commend these farmer-leaders for the commitment of their time, energy and effort to help increase demand for Nebraska soybeans,” said Victor Bohuslavsky, Nebraska Soybean Board executive director.

The elected directors will serve a three-year term beginning October 1, 2015 and ending September 30, 2018.

About the Nebraska Soybean Board: The nine-member Nebraska Soybean Board collects and disburses the Nebraska share of funds generated by the one half of one percent times the net sales price per bushel of soybeans sold. Nebraska soybean checkoff funds are invested in research, education, domestic and foreign markets, including new uses for soybeans and soybean products.
INVESTING CHECKOFF DOLLARS

The soy checkoff is looking for farmers from diverse backgrounds to get involved in the United Soybean Board or in one of the 31 state or regional soybean boards across the country. There are a variety of opportunities to serve, and your talent and input can make a difference.

YOUR PERSPECTIVE IS WORTH GROWING

The soy checkoff is looking for farmers from diverse backgrounds to get involved in the United Soybean Board or in one of the 31 state or regional soybean boards across the country. There are a variety of opportunities to serve, and your talent and input can make a difference.

Help to lead the U.S. soybean industry into the future. Contact your state checkoff and get involved today, or visit www.UnitedSoybean.org/GetInvolved.
Cover crops continue to become an important part of many farmers’ management plans, but knowing what to plant, how to plant them, and when to terminate them are vital to the practice’s success.

Application options for cover crops may be limited this late in the year but there are still variety options. Cereal rye, annual rye, oats, radishes, turnips and the wheat/rye hybrid triticale are all viable fall options for farmers depending on their cover crop goals.

Goals may include reducing erosion, fixing nitrogen, building organic matter or capturing nutrients. These goals can be achieved with the help of the species options listed above. In addition, for farmers wanting growth in the fall/winter and again in the spring, cereal rye and triticale are great winter annual choices. Alternatively, farmers looking for a fall forage option, seeking to decrease compaction or choosing a solution that does not require spring termination may choose to plant oats, radishes or turnips.

No matter what type of cover crop is selected, after September, drilling is the best option for application. This is because of the guaranteed seed to soil contact which increases likelihood of germination and establishment.

Emeritus of Agronomy and Horticulture at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln Jim Specht, Ph.D., said when he talks to Nebraska farmers about cover crops their biggest concern is getting establishment.

“The number one key to (cover crop success) is getting good germination and establishment,” Specht said. “Oftentimes, October is a dry period so aerial application is impractical because of the lack of precipitation. Drilling is a much better option.”

In addition to good germination, Specht says another key to successfully using cover crops is terminating them in the spring before they use too much soil water. Leaving cover crops in the ground late into spring may have a negative impact on the starting water profile available to the next summer’s cash crop.

“There’s not a lot of time between when the cover crop emerges in mid-March and when you’re planting a soybean crop in early May,” Specht said. “Some farmers are asking their cover crops to do too much in the spring and it may end up hurting their main crop.”

Before adding cover crops to an operation, it’s important to know how the various stages of planting, growth and eventual termination will impact future cash crops. Farmers are encouraged to consult with local experts or consult North Central Soybean Research Program (NCSRP) research along with conducting their own trials in order to learn how to best integrate cover crops onto their operation.

This article is brought to you by NCSRP. For more information about this program visit www.ncsrp.com.

Photos by Joseph L. Murphy/Iowa Soybean Association
for years, Nebraska farmers have heard about the opportunity for livestock expansion and how it can boost farm income and contribute to local, county and state economic development.

For the past decade, neighboring states have welcomed an increased capacity for growing hogs — all the while taking advantage of the jobs, revenue, reduced input costs and increased tax revenue associated with swine expansion. And, even though Nebraska has continued to increase its corn and soybean production, today a greater percentage of that production (industry officials estimate more than 80% of soybean meal) is exported out of state as a commodity.

With recent and forecasted trends for those crops suggesting the next decade could pose challenges to farm income and revenue growth, now might be a good time to seriously consider adding hogs to your farming operation!

As with all of agriculture, modern swine production has evolved considerably over the past decade. Pork is the #1 meat consumed in the world, and consumption continues to increase. This global demand and the challenges posed by swings in the market and input costs have led to considerable industry challenges. However, the pork industry continues to make significant progress in technology and innovation in production processes and efficiencies. At the same time, a more secure supply chain has evolved, including longer-term marketing agreements that ensure packers can meet the demand of their customers.

As a result, farm families are exploring a variety of production system options, including custom-feeding. The custom-feeding option enables production companies to increase finishing capacity while providing family farmers the opportunity to share in the benefits of a production partnership.

A typical contract is structured so that a farmer provides the barn and covers expenses related to utilities, maintenance, taxes, insurance, environmental permitting and the labor required for day-to-day management. The farmer also retains the manure produced and is responsible for insuring land application according to their nutrient management plan.

The production company owns the pigs, supplies the feed and provides transportation of both. While specific contract terms vary from company to company, a new facility can garner a long-term contract that provides secure monthly payments (plus incentives) that provide a net income after operating expenses. Established and reputable production companies are known to provide guidance and resources throughout the planning, permitting and construction processes, and will provide training and support in all aspects of swine management.

In addition to offering a revenue stream and return on a long-term, income-generating asset, arguably the most valuable aspect of a hog feeding contract is the value of the manure produced. A typical 2,400-space, deep-pit barn will produce enough manure to supply all required nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium for about 400 acres (corn-soybean rotation, alternate year application).

As a result of the added value of organic and biological components of manure, farmers normally see significant long-term improvement in soil quality and health, and an increase in crop yields.

Adding hog production to a family farming operation is a great way to hedge against volatile commodity prices and fertilizer costs. Now is a great time to explore contract-feeding as an option for growth on your farm!
Disseases caused by pathogenic microbes, such as viruses, fungi and bacteria, lessen soybean yields, causing significant economic losses each year. If we can better understand and improve plants’ immune systems, we can help increase resistance to pathogens, reduce disease and improve the quality of soybean and other plants.

Plant immune systems are made up of receptors inside and outside cells that detect the presence of microorganisms. Once microorganisms are detected, plant cells begin a signaling process that allows information contained within immunity-related genes to create anti-microbial products. However, many pathogens have weapons, called effectors that suppress the plant’s immune system and prevent production of anti-microbial products. Because pathogens have lived side by side with plants, they “know” the weak links of the plant’s immune system — and targeting them will result in plants more susceptible to disease.

The Alfano research group at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln is funded by the Nebraska Soybean Board to study effectors and their soybean targets. They are using the pathogen *Pseudomonas syringae pv. glycinea*, or *P. syringae* for short, which causes bacterial blight disease in soybean (Figure 1). *P. syringae’s* primary strategy for infecting plants is to suppress plant immunity by injecting effector proteins into plant cells with a micro-syringe called the type III protein secretion system (Figure 2). By studying these effectors, we can identify which plant proteins they go after, telling us which components *P. syringae* “thinks” are important to the plant immune system. We then can search for ways to improve those components and boost plant immunity. And because effectors from other pathogens are likely to target these same components, identifying them may also lead to development of soybean plants more resistant to multiple pathogens.

For example, recent research done by the Alfano group showed that one *P. syringae* effector targets a plant protein called GRP7, a component of immunity that enhances production of anti-microbial compounds. When GRP7 is over-expressed in soybean, the plant is more resistant to *P. syringae*.

Researchers are currently testing these plants to determine how they respond to other pathogens and how they perform in the field. *P. syringae* has at least 30 effectors it can inject into plant cells. Part of the project funded by the Nebraska Soybean Board is to identify other soybean proteins that interact with effectors. These plant proteins are likely to be involved in the soybean immune system, and manipulating them may lead to soybean lines that are more resistant to biotic stress.
Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) is the most yield-limiting disease for Nebraska soybean farmers. While you usually cannot see symptoms of the infestation, your yield is often the first indicator of a problem. If your soybeans did not yield what you expected, or you have pockets or areas of lower yielding spots in the field, sample the field for SCN. Once detected, SCN can be managed but it takes an integrated approach, which includes rotation to non-host crops and use of resistant varieties.

Almost all resistant varieties contain PI88788 resistance. To avoid overusing one source or resistance, the recommendation is to rotate varieties with different sources of resistance. The best rotation would be to use a different source of resistance, such as Peking, but these varieties are not common in the industry. Research across the north central states has shown varieties with Peking resistance yielded the best in SCN-infested fields. Regionally, there is a concern about reproduction of our SCN populations on the common resistance source (PI88788), which also occurs in Nebraska. Research funded by the Nebraska Soybean Board (NSB) showed that more than 48% of Nebraska SCN populations could reproduce to some degree on PI88788 (Table 1).

A newer approach is to incorporate the use of biological seed treatments that have activity against SCN. The theory is that organisms like Pasturia (a parasitic bacterium in Clariva®) would kill some of the nematodes when they attack the plant. Another mechanism is to have a protective barrier that blocks the nematode from entering the plant, which is the concept with Votivo®. The problem is a biological agent’s activity is not consistent in all environments. In our first year of testing, we did not see a benefit with these products in our field trials, but we are repeating the experiments in 2015 as there will most likely be an environmental interaction.

The key to effective SCN management is to keep the population low in the field. Identification early is key, followed by use of resistant varieties and crop rotation. Using seed treatments may prove to be an effective tool, but more trials are needed to determine profitability of current products.

NSB checkoff funds cover the cost of soil analysis for SCN for Nebraska farmers. To receive your complimentary SCN soil sample bags please contact your local Nebraska Extension office or the UNL Plant & Pest Diagnostic Lab at 402-472-2559.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resistance Source</th>
<th>PI 548402 (Peking)</th>
<th>PI 88788</th>
<th>PI 437654 (CystX®)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of Virulent Populations (103 total)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Population Reproducing</td>
<td>0 – 61</td>
<td>0 – 54</td>
<td>0 – 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Summary of Nebraska SCN population reproduction levels on marketed resistance sources in soybean varieties. PI88788 is the resistance source in most marketed varieties. The percentage of virulent populations value is based on populations with 10% or more reproduction on the resistance source.
This year’s Soybean Management Field Day’s program marked the 17th year the Nebraska Soybean Board partnered with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln to address issues and challenges associated with producing and marketing soybeans.

The Field Days took place at four different locations throughout Nebraska from August 11 - 14 starting in Holdrege and continuing on to Alda, Wakefield and Greenwood. Admission was free and included a complimentary lunch. Each day provided multiple one-hour presentations focusing on soybean production, agronomic research, marketing, new farming practices and education.

Attendees also learned through hands-on activities such as testing different soils and measuring water quality and application.

“The Field Days aim to help soybean growers improve yields and profitability,” said Victor Bohuslavsky, executive director of the Nebraska Soybean Board. “Nebraska Extension educators and other experts cover topics based on what farmers want to learn.”

Many producers enjoyed the opportunity to learn and talk with other producers and experts across the state to exchange ideas. “I think it’s a great idea, we see a lot of farmers come out, learn a lot of things, take a few key messages away and then apply that information to our own farm,” said Joshua Johnson, farmer, Johnson Farms.

Some of the presentations farmers attended included:

**Grain Marketing and Farm Financial Outlook**

With falling commodity prices and input costs holding steady many farmers attended the Grain Marketing and Farm Financial presentation. Tina Barrett, executive director of Nebraska Farm Business Inc., talked with producers on how planning is important in examining debt load, family living expenses and other factors during a downturn in commodity prices. There are still many unanswered questions, but there needs to be open communication with all family members involved on the farm. “The average debt-to-asset ratio has dropped in the past years but...
time and discipline to consistently execute this strategy? Do I have an independent person to talk to other than the person buying my grain?"

Identification of Soybean Steam and Root Rot Diseases

The wet conditions earlier this spring hampered soybean planting across much of Nebraska, which has made it potentially favorable for disease development in many soybean fields. While the condition of Nebraska soybeans improved slightly during the week of Field Days, with one percent of the crop moving from good to excellent, many producers wanted to learn more about crop diseases. Loren Giesler, Nebraska Extension educator and plant pathologist confirmed there are problems evident in some of Nebraska soybean fields with sudden death syndrome (SDS) and white mold.

“In historically, white mold is not a disease that producers have every year but the last three years in a row we’ve had cool, wet weather. While there isn’t a cure for it late in the growing season, treatment can be successfully applied to control the mold when soybeans are at the flowering stage,” Giesler said. He also encouraged farmers seeing foliar damage to split the center of the steam and check to see if there is dark discoloration in the center. “If you’re seeing dark discoloration, you may have dark stem rot and not SDS,” he said.

Role of Water Quality and Nozzle Selection in Weed Management

Following a session led by Fred Whitford, Purdue University’s pesticide program director, Mark Caspers an ex-officio board member of the Nebraska Soybean Board said he, “walked away with a better understanding of herbicide measurement and how producers might not be properly using the appropriate amount of gallons in their spray tanks. Many spray tanks are not calibrated correctly and it’s really throwing producers off on their application rates.” Whitford further clarified, “water quality, consistent product measurements and even sprayer tank size could be misleading farmers when it comes to adequate weed control. When a producer applies full rates to his field and gets no control there is something wrong. A lot of the poly, fiberglass and steel tanks are incorrectly measured. One Nebraska farmer at Field Days thought he had a 750 gallon tank, when it fact it was 850 gallon tank. Another farmer had a 1600 gallon tank and that tank was found to be 375 gallons off. It is absolutely critical producers be able to measure their chemicals correctly.”

According to UNL Extension Educator and SMFD Coordinator, Keith Glewen, the field days continue to provide valuable information for local producers. “Soybean growers continue to respond favorably to the fact we are conducting on-farm research on important production topics across the soybean growing regions of Nebraska. The information generated from this research has value to soybean growers in providing answers to important soybean production questions,” Glewen stated.

NSB directors welcome your thoughts and opinions. If you have questions or comments about research and results, please contact your district director. Each district’s director can be found at nebraskasoybeans.org, or by call the Nebraska Soybean Board at 402-441-3240.
Two representatives from the Nebraska Soybean Board, Ed Lammers and Greg Greving, participated in the International Soy in Aquaculture Marketing Mission hosted by the U.S. Soybean Export Council (USSEC) on August 2-10. The group of farmer leaders and QSSB staff visited aquaculture production sites in China, Singapore and Malaysia to learn about the USSEC aquaculture program and ultimately see how U.S. soy is an integral part of in the global aquaculture industries.

The trip kicked off in China, the top aquaculture producer in the world, but a net importer of seafood since 2011. The USSEC aquaculture program started solely in China 25 years ago with primary focus of shifting the industry from manure-based production to feed-based. Today, China is currently producing over 30 species, essentially all of which are feed-based. In addition to food security, environmental sustainability is very important in China. Many of the natural resources are near tapped in China, with water being in critical scarcity. One of the ways that fish producers are addressing the environmental

Greg Greving and Ed Lammers discussing aquaculture needs and progress in China.
constraints is through adopting new technologies that allow intensification of production, without any addition impact on the environment. One technology that has become very popular in China is an in-pond raceway that was developed by Auburn University. (This is also called Intensive Pond Aquaculture (IPA). The group toured two farms that have successfully constructed the IPA technology: Songjiang IPA Farm and Yuhang Jianguang Snakehead Carp Aquaculture Coop. The IPA system turns an existing pond into a ‘river-like’ state by creating water flow, cells where fish are held and by diligently removing waste to keep water quality high. Most importantly the IPA allows the same water to be used again and again. The result is less disease and a better system to manage the volume of fish and feed. In essence, the farmers are able to obtain higher production with the same resources. USSEC introduced the IPA technology in China through demonstrations two years ago and it has grown from 10 to over 100 systems in China. The government is subsidizing over $1 million dollars to construct IPA pond systems.

The group continued on to Singapore where the population is 6 million and their goal is to source 15% of aquaculture products domestically; currently they are at 7%. The group took a bumboat over the Changi to visit a potential cooperator, MarineLife Hatchery. This company is focused on being a provider of high quality marine fish fingerlings to the region. The group was able to see the indoor hatchery and the outdoor fish cages of both Barramundi (Asian sea bass) and grouper. MarineLife Hatchery is the high quality standard that USSEC would like to provide to the region fingerlings. 100,000 metric tons of fish is what Singapore consumes annually and 8,000 metric tons is produced locally. They import the remaining demand from 20 different countries. Aquaculture makes up 40-45% of the fish consumption and the remaining is wild caught. There are $53 million available in grants for food production. Since meeting with USSEC 5 years ago, MarineLife Hatchery has grown from 20 metric tons to 200 metric tons. Their offshore goal is to produce 3,000 metric tons (approximately a $10 million investment).

AquaGrow Hatchery and offshore aquaculture site located in Langkawi, Malaysia were the last stops. They produce grouper, Asian sea bass and snapper. Currently their feed is approximately 7% protein. They could incorporate higher levels if there were soy protein concentrate (SPC) available. The AquaGrow staff prepared a lunch of fresh fish in the forms of porridge, curry, barbeque and baked fish. The group took advantage of this time and discussed the industry and how to best move forward with investments to increase soy utilization in aquaculture.

Better genetics will lead to higher production and gain in feed demand thus resulting in more U.S. utilization. Governments in SEA have a tendency to look backwards and therefore organizations such as USSEC are helping to guide industry to pull the government forward to promote growth. Today, global aquaculture production is just shy of 100 million MT, and demand is expected to rise. U.S. soy is a sustainable and economic ingredient to help the global aquaculture producers meet this growing demand. In the words of USB Director and Nebraska Farmer, Greg Greving, “The more I see, the more I want to see.”
Selecting soybean varieties for 2016

When selecting seed for 2016, you can do much of the work by paying attention during harvest.

To help you manage your soybean acres, Craig Solomon, Mycogen Seeds commercial agronomist for eastern Nebraska, recommends focusing on these five important factors:

1. Consider performance across maturity groups. Compare local and statewide yield performance of varieties from different companies, sourcing university Extension data where available.

2. Understand soil types. Analyze your soil textures during harvest this year, and work with your Mycogen agronomist to determine what adjustments you might need to make.

3. Diversify your maturities. This will help minimize weather-related risks and maximize your harvest window.

4. Select appropriate varieties for your row width. Whether drilling or planting in 15” or 30” rows, choosing the right variety for each system will help ensure easy harvest and high yields. To reduce weed pressures, favor a more upright plant in narrow rows and a bushier plant in wider rows.

5. Address disease and insect pressures. As witnessed this year, untreatable plant disease pressures can hurt yield. It is essential to properly diagnose which diseases are impacting your yield. Then, focus on varieties with high ratings for disease tolerance against pressures such as sudden death syndrome, white mold and Phytophthora root rot.

“At Mycogen Seeds, our access to soybean germplasm allows us to develop top-performing and diverse soybean products that growers need for successful yield,” Solomon says.

Solomon urges farmers to work with their local Mycogen Seeds commercial agronomist to build a customized cropping plan that puts the right varieties on their acres next year. For more information, visit Mycogen.com/Agronomy.

Brought to you by:

Mycogen SEEDS

Variety | Relative Maturity
---|---
5N207R2 | 2.0
5B264R2 | 2.6
5N293R2 | 2.9
5N354R2 | 3.5
5N374R2 | 3.7

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Decision time: Think beyond supply when choosing varieties for 2016

Consider high oleic to expand next year’s returns

— by Laura Wolf, United Soybean Board

This year’s soybean crop still awaits harvest, but Nebraska farmers know it’s time to make decisions that will determine success at harvest time next fall. Good management starts with selecting the right seed varieties. You don’t have to wait on yield data from this year to choose varieties to try next year. Data from seed companies and third parties can give you a good start. Why claim your seed early? Seed companies often have early-decision discounts, and some newer varieties may be in limited supply.

As you select varieties, several factors are worth your consideration. Top of mind for most farmers, of course, is performance. You can find data for most varieties – even new ones.

Some of those new varieties for 2016 are high oleic soybeans. Gregg Fujan, a farmer in Weston, Nebraska, says he’s ready to grow high oleic soybeans if the right contract opportunities for 2016 are available in his region.

“These varieties have yielded competitively for five years in fields in various parts of the country,” he says.

Seed companies developed high oleic soybeans with the weed and pest-resistance packages and performance you expect from top commodity varieties. They collaborated with the soy checkoff to bring the varieties to more farmers each year. As with any varietal option, seed reps can recommend varieties that are adapted to your region and will meet your expectations.

Risk management is another set of factors to consider as you select seed. You can choose multiple varieties and maturity groups based on your farm’s needs. You know your fields better than anyone. Assets like irrigation or stresses like sudden death syndrome and other diseases can inform your decision. Ask your seed rep about which conditions your new varieties have been tested under.

Performance is important, but soybean farmers should think beyond supply to grow a product that end-users want. Commodity soybeans meet needs for products like vegetable oil and animal feed. High oleic soybeans are designed to meet expectations for food companies like Nestle, which uses the oil in its Coffee-mate products, and many others.

“I know the value high oleic can bring to regain our market share, and I think there will be profit opportunities for farmers,” Fujan says.

Farmers grow high oleic on contract with local processors and earn a premium for the product. Visit soyinnovation.com to learn more about high oleic soybeans and determine if they are right for your farm.

INVESTING CHECKOFF DOLLARS

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Nebraska egg farmers will forever remember April 19, 2015, as the day their world turned upside down. Just across the Missouri River in Iowa, the first outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) occurred in a commercial egg layer flock, affecting nearly 10 percent of the state’s egg production in a single day. Within a month, the virus spread throughout states in the upper Midwest, including Nebraska, which lost more than 3.7 million layers before the virus ran its course.

Recognizing the severity of the situation, the Nebraska Soybean Board (NSB) approved a special project in July to allow its long-term trade association partner, the USA Poultry & Egg Export Council (USAPEEC), to translate the latest materials and videos about U.S. eggs and egg products from the American Egg Board (AEB) into Japanese, Spanish, and Arabic.

“Japan, Mexico and the Middle East are three of our most important egg export markets,” says Jennifer Geck Ott, director of Allied Industry Relations at USAPEEC. “Thanks to NSB, we can quickly and clearly communicate the safety of U.S. eggs and egg products in light of the avian influenza crisis to our international customers.”

The translated materials have been distributed to key contacts in the three regions, and have also been posted on USAPEEC’s international websites. Since the HPAI virus was first detected in the U.S. last December, there have been 223 detections and over 48 million birds destroyed, according to USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), 35 million from the U.S. egg industry alone. That equates to a loss of about 12 percent of U.S. shell egg production, including 30 percent of the egg products segment.

“Consider the amount of corn and soybeans consumed by the 35 million laying hens on affected farms,” says President of United Egg Producers Chad Gregory. “During the course of a year, these hens would consume 30.1 million bushels of corn and 210,970 tons of soybean meal, equivalent to 8.9 million bushels of soybeans. Clearly, HPAI will have an impact well beyond the egg industry.”

Nebraska is ranked in the top 10 U.S. egg producing states and is home to leading producers of processed egg products, including Michael Foods, with a plant in Wakefield, and Henningsen Foods, with plants in Omaha, Ravenna, Norfolk, and David City.

As the largest user of U.S. soybean meal, the U.S. poultry and egg industry consumes about 1 billion bushels of soybeans annually, equivalent to more than the entire annual production of Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska combined.

“When people think of animal agriculture in Nebraska, says District 5 Director Daryl Obermeyer of Brownville, cattle often come to mind. Poultry producers have become a major customer of our soybean meal.”

With more than 160 million soybean bushel equivalents (11.7 million bushels from Nebraska) exported through U.S. chicken, turkey, duck, and eggs worth $5.8 billion in 2014, it is easy to see that more exports of poultry and eggs mean more value-added exports of soybeans.

A non-profit trade association whose mission is to promote U.S. poultry and egg exports around the world, USAPEEC has been partnering with NSB since 2005. Please visit www.usapeec.org for more information.
All across America, everyone from fleets and motorists to companies and municipalities counts on biodiesel to power their vehicles and heat their buildings. Its demand now exceeds 1 billion gallons a year, fueling 60,000 U.S. jobs and adding 74 cents per bushel to the value of soybeans. Biodiesel works...for America and America’s soybean farmers. Thanks to farmer support and the soy checkoff, its success continues to grow. www.UnitedSoybean.org
Biodiesel Holding Strong Despite Industry Uncertainty – by Drew Guiney

The biodiesel industry has seen its fair share of ups and downs over recent years, but signs are starting to point towards longer-term stability. In fact, biodiesel production has come a long way in the past 15 years – a trend that the industry looks to continue.

Depending on where you look at biodiesel on a 15-year timeline, you are going to see a host of challenges the industry has had to overcome to get to where it is today. Whether trying to develop a niche market or battling regulatory uncertainty, biodiesel stakeholders from all sectors of the value chain have worked together to move the industry forward.

According to the EPA, U.S. biodiesel consumption fell slightly in 2014 to 1.75 billion gallons, down slightly from 1.8 billion gallons in 2013. Many in the industry attribute the downturn to the Obama administration’s failure to finalize biodiesel volumes required under the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) and Congress’s allowance of the lapse of the $1-per-gallon tax incentive.

While these numbers came as a disappointment to many, it did have significant policy impacts moving forward. This spring, the EPA announced RFS volume requirements for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. While many in the biofuels industry weren’t exactly thrilled with the announcement, biodiesel fared better than most.

<table>
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<th>EPA Proposed Volumes for Biodiesel under RFS</th>
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All numbers in billions of gallons

Greg Anderson, a NSB board member and member of the National Biodiesel Board’s Governing Board, said while he’d like to see higher numbers, he’s confident the biodiesel industry will meet and exceed EPA requirements. “Although the numbers were encouraging for biodiesel, they still weren’t as robust as I would have liked to see them. With an abundance of soybean oil and a big crop on the way, we definitely have the ability to increase supply for this exciting growth market right now.”

Industry stability is good for farmers and ranchers as well. Soybean oil is still the dominant feedstock for biodiesel, with more than half of all biodiesel gallons made from soy. However, livestock producers are also reaping the rewards of biodiesel. More than a quarter of all animal fats produced in the U.S. now goes to biodiesel production. More demand from biodiesel producers for these fats has led to increased value for livestock producers. But that’s not all. Livestock producers should also be seeing cheaper soybean meal thanks to biodiesel. Since the value of soybean oil is increasing – due to its energy production potential – soybean meal is required to carry a lower portion of the overall price for soybeans.

Finally, biodiesel has brought real value back to soybean farmers. By now, I’m sure many farmers have heard the statistic that biodiesel has added 74 cents per bushel back to soybean farmers’ bottom line. However, Mark IV Consulting wanted to see if these numbers were still accurate given the recent swings in soybean prices.

The study found that between 2006 and 2014 has increased soybean prices by 62.5 cents per bushel and reduced meal costs by $21 per ton. While there has been an obvious reduction of 11.5 cents per bushel, given current soybean prices, biodiesel is carrying a greater portion of the overall value.

Anderson believes farmers’ investments in biodiesel are paying off now more than ever. “Soybean checkoff dollars were instrumental in creating the biodiesel industry. Biodiesel has consistently proven to be a great investment for soybean farmers with consistent returns, Anderson said. “Without biodiesel, we’d be pressed into finding new markets for soybean oil in mature, highly competitive markets, which would put soybean farmers and livestock producers in a tough position.”
The Nebraska Soybean Board has allocated dollars over the years for fueling stations and retailers in the state of Nebraska to apply for a biodiesel blender pump grant. This soybean farmer checkoff grant allows for biodiesel blending infrastructure to be installed and reimbursed in the form of blending credits at the rate of $1 per gallon of B100, up to the cost of the infrastructure or a cap of $60,000 - whichever is less. Today, nearly 2.5 million gallons of biodiesel are blended and utilized in the state of Nebraska.

**Why Support Biodiesel Infrastructure?**

Biodiesel is America’s first Advanced Biofuel. It is a renewable, clean-burning diesel replacement that is reducing U.S. dependence on imported diesel, creating green jobs and improving our environment.

It is made from an increasingly diverse mix of resources including agricultural oils, recycled cooking oil and animal fats and it meets the strict specifications of ASTM D6751. This alternative fuel designation meets the highest standards set forth by the United States Department of Energy.

The biodiesel industry also contributes to the strength of U.S. soybean markets, an important value for soybean farmers and their communities. Not only do biodiesel plants purchase soybean oil and diversify soy demand, they strengthen rural communities and economies by supporting job and revenue growth – and locally it is benefiting Nebraska soybean farmers.

Hoon Ge, CEO and president of MEG Corp., a leading fuel consulting company, confirmed, “A 2012 Informa Economics study has shown that biodiesel has added $0.74 of value to a bushel of soybeans. Based on an average of 50 bushels/acre, that $0.73 equals approximately $36,500 of profit per 1,000 acre farm. That is significant money being lost if the biodiesel industry goes away.”

**Biodiesel Enhances Livestock Profitability**

Biodiesel production has a positive impact on feed prices. Thanks to biodiesel, soybean oil and meal economics benefit the livestock industry. When demand for soybean oil increases, the price of soybean meal decreases from what it otherwise would cost. The increased demand for soybean oil has led to lower soybean meal prices of $21 dollars per ton. Without biodiesel, livestock producers would have had to significantly pay more in feed costs from market years 2006 -2015.

**Where Do I Get Biodiesel?**

Biodiesel is available nationwide. It can be purchased directly from biodiesel producers and marketers, petroleum distributors, or at public retailers in Nebraska. Retailers wanting to apply for the blender pump program please call: (402) 441-3240.
Soy-Based Bioproducts Liven Up County Fairs – by R.J. Campbell

This year, the Nebraska Soybean Board awarded four county fairs (Dodge, Fillmore, Hall and Lancaster) each $2,000 dollars to utilize soy based bioproducts to upgrade infrastructure or offset the growing costs of hosting their county fair.

Empowering Consumers to Make Better Choices

This initiative was created by the Nebraska Soybean Board to make known the extensive range of soy-based bioproducts that are available to consumers today.

The Nebraska Soybean Board has long supported the research and development of exciting new products and materials made from soybeans. Soybeans alone account for an increasing number of bioproducts. Today you’ll find soy-based bioproducts in everything from ink toner, paint and cleaning products to carpet, insulation, seat foam and skin care products.

Lisa Schole, Dodge County Fair president said, “By receiving the soy bioproducts fair award, we were able to purchase high-quality cleaning products. The money we saved was added back to our general fair budget, allowing additional events to happen. Fair patrons were able to see that a variety of household products come from soy with signage on the fair grounds.”

Today’s Consumers Want To Make A Difference

Research shows a vast majority of Nebraskans now embrace the concept of soy bioproducts as an environmentally-friendly, renewable resource offering a viable solution to reduce our reliance on petroleum. In fact, a 2010 survey of Nebraska citizens shows that 90% would prefer to purchase bioproducts in place of traditional chemical or petroleum based products for use in their daily lives.

Stephanie Henion, sponsor coordinator for the Lancaster Event Center shared, “this additional money allowed us to update our pavilions with soy based paint which not only looks inviting for the community but it’s also a good environmental choice. We brought in approximately 200,000 attendees over the 10-day Super Fair and we received positive feedback from many people regarding the improvements that were implemented on the fairgrounds. The Lancaster Event Center would not have been able to make these improvements without the soy bioproducts award that we received.”

Working In Partnership with the United Soybean Board (USB)

Both the Nebraska Soybean Board and the United Soybean Board invest in soy-based product development in an effort to increase demand for Nebraska and U.S. Soybeans. The research and development of new products and materials made from soybeans is a priority for the Nebraska Soybean Board. By diversifying the ways we can utilize soybeans ensures our Nebraska soybean farmers have a more stable marketplace for the future.

The Nebraska Soybean Board encourages consumers to seek out Bioproducts in the purchase decisions they make every day. To help consumers make smart purchasing decisions, the United Soybean Board (USB) produces a catalog of soybean-derived bioproducts. The catalog is available at www.soynewuses.org.
Asgrow® brand Roundup Ready 2 Xtend™ soybeans are expected to be available for the 2016 growing season. This game-changing technology will utilize the first biotech trait in soybeans to combine glyphosate and dicamba herbicide tolerance. It is designed to give farmers a powerful tool to help control tough-to-manage and glyphosate-resistant broadleaf weeds.

The Asgrow brand is expected to offer the largest number of Roundup Ready 2 Xtend products next season. Included will be a total of 25 products spanning eight maturity groups – the largest trait introduction in the brand’s history. “These Asgrow products will also provide improved defensive characteristics against nematodes and Phytophthora root rot to help deliver maximum performance, enabling farmers to plant assured,” said Dipal Chaudhari, Asgrow Brand Manager.

Dicamba* is proven to be effective in controlling 274 weeds, including many of the problem species that are resistant to glyphosate such as Palmer amaranth, waterhemp and marestail, along with other tough-to-control broadleaf weeds such as lambsquarters and velvetleaf.

Benefits of the Roundup Ready® Xtend Crop System include expanded application flexibility before, at and after planting, and can provide up to 14 days residual weed control on small seeded broadleaf weeds when dicamba is used in conjunction with a primary residual herbicide, improved soybean production through better weed control and enhanced agronomic packages, and the higher yield potential of the Genuity® Roundup Ready 2 Yield® technology.

“The Roundup Ready Xtend Crop System will offer farmers flexibility in their early-season broadleaf burndown programs,” says Asgrow® and DEKALB® Technical Agronomist Kevin Keller. “It will provide a level of residual control that will compliment any soybean pre-emergent herbicides the farmer may be using, offering exceptional early-season weed control.”

**POWERFUL WEED CONTROL FOR YIELD PROTECTION**

Information provided by Kevin Keller, Asgrow® and DEKALB® Technical Agronomist

**TO LEARN MORE ABOUT ROUNDUP READY 2 XTEND SOYBEANS VISIT ASGROW.COM/XTEND**
American pork is predominantly displayed in Japanese supermarkets. Supermarket employees oftentimes have tasting samples for Japanese shoppers to try American pork.

GOCHIPO is branded American-raised pork meaning “sumptuous pork” in Japanese. This GOCHIPO ad is displayed at the Shinbashi train station in Tokyo. More than 300,000 people use this station each day.

The Nebraska Soybean Board sponsored a blogger luncheon with Japanese celebrity chef, Ms. Rika Yukimasa. Seventy bloggers/consumers attended the event to watch her make four seasonal dishes using American pork and beef.

The Nebraska Soybean Board sponsored a team of soybean and pork farmers to promote American pork products in Japan. The team is holding American pork in a Japanese cold storage unit. The pork came from IBP in Madison, Nebraska.

Anne Meis, Nebraska soybean farmer, and Tim Chancellor, Nebraska pork farmer, taught more than 20 families how to barbecue American pork. Nebraska soybean and pork farmers had the opportunity to interact with the families and promote Nebraska agriculture.
The soybean fields in Nebraska are yielding more than a crop of the power-packed legume. They are playing a role in the professional development of teachers. The idea sprouted five years ago in a meeting among Jon Pedersen, associate dean of research at the College of Education and Human Sciences, Tiffany Heng-Moss, associate dean in the College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, the Nebraska Soybean Board, and other stakeholders.

From these meetings, the two colleges realized they had mutual interests. Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources had interest in developing future scientists – and that meant improving the instruction of science in today’s classrooms. Education and Human Sciences had interest in responding to the higher expectations for science instruction, particularly at the elementary level, and that meant bringing the real world of science to elementary school teachers and, perhaps, to their own work at the college level.

The ubiquitous soybean seemed like an ideal center of attention, a “model organism” in Pedersen’s words. For two weeks this summer, 16 teachers were brought together at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln for the Summer Science Soybean Institute, which is funded by the Nebraska Soybean Board.

Teachers studied alongside soybean breeders, entomologists, molecular biologists, plant pathologists, agronomists, and other experts. They examined crop “stressors,” studied end-product uses of the bean and nutritional issues, and engaged in authentic research. They also had access to soybean fields, greenhouses and laboratories. Time was split between engagements with scientists and working on how science can be translated into classroom learning activities.

“It’s the holistic viewpoint,” says Heng-Moss. “It’s systems thinking and problem solving – exactly what we want teachers to teach in schools.” “Systems thinking is actually the way the world works,” adds Pedersen. So instead of teaching weather, soil and life cycles separately, he says, a teacher can cover all three in the context of this one organism, the soybean, and find ways to draw in math and social studies and other disciplines along the way.

The Summer Science Soybean Institute for teachers aligns with the Next Generation of Science Standards, which call for connecting classrooms with real-world science work. Pedersen says the institute makes a major point of saying that they are not trying to change any individual teachers’ preferred curriculum, just to encourage that they “think differently” about how they approach the subject matter.
Featured Soyfoods Recipe:
Perfect Day Pork Nachos

Football is back and it’s time to tailgate!

INGREDIENTS:

- 12 ounces ground pork
- 1 teaspoon chili powder
- Salt, to taste
- 8 cups unsalted tortilla chips
- 8 ounces Mexican blend four cheese, shredded
- 1 15-ounce can black beans, drained
- 4 scallions, sliced
- 1/2 cup sour cream
- 1 canned chipotle chile in adobo sauce (or more to taste), minced
- 1/2 cup salsa, plus more for serving

DIRECTIONS:

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F.
2. Meanwhile, in a medium skillet over medium heat, cook pork, stirring and breaking it up into bite-sized pieces, until no longer pink, 5 to 6 minutes. Remove from heat, add chili powder and salt to taste, then set aside.
3. Arrange 1/4 of chips on a large ovenproof platter or a 2-3 quart baking dish, then use a slotted spoon to arrange 1/4 of the pork on top. Top with 1/4 of cheese, 1/4 of beans, and 1/4 of scallions. Repeat 3 times, making 4 layers. Bake until cheese is melted and nachos are heated through, about 30 minutes (if the top gets too brown, loosely cover with foil).
4. While nachos are baking, in a small bowl, combine sour cream and chipotle. Add more chipotles to taste and set aside.
5. Top nachos with the sour cream mixture and salsa. Serve hot, with additional salsa on the side.

Let’s fire up the grill and get this party started. TasteoftheTailgate.com has everything you’ll need to be the master of your next tailgate. Visit www.TasteoftheTailgate.com today.
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