Soybean producers throughout the midwest know how challenging it can be to deliver soybeans to market at the ideal moisture content and they are aware that a lot of money is “left on the table” when any commodity is over-dry.

Our specialists have worked with Chuck Myers for the last two years. Last fall we sat down with him to discuss how BinManager has helped him condition his soybeans.

**What made you decide to try BinManager to monitor your soybeans?**

After owning the BinManager system for a year in my corn bins, I liked the system so much that I wanted to put it in my major soybean storage bins to rehydrate them.

**What sold you on using BinManager for your soybeans?**

The reason I wanted to rehydrate the soybeans was because 2012 was a drought year in our area. The soybeans that we harvested came in at 7-8%, extremely dry. I thought that if this rehydrating system would work, then we could pay for the system very fast. We put it in just before harvest. We set the parameters for the target moisture of 13%. We’ve added several percentage points back already.

**Would you say that, in your experience, BinManager pays for itself?**

Looking at the system, the fans only run when the moisture and temperature is right. It is the most efficient system that I have ever dreamed of that could put moisture back into soybeans. I think it is going to pay for itself extremely fast.

**How would you describe the customer service at IntelliAir?**

I’m extremely satisfied with the response from the company and how conscientious they’ve been in making sure that my system works. In fact, I’ve had phone calls from service techs at the company asking me how everything was.
We are currently in the middle of the ninth year of the Nebraska Soybean Board’s “See for Yourself” program. Plenty of opportunities still exist for you to check out what the checkoff is doing.

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 the opportunity 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, United 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.

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!
As we look at our soybean crop this summer, we need to realize that the end of the line for our crop isn’t the local elevator or co-op. On the contrary, it’s only the start of a sometimes long journey to the end users of our beans.

Demand from our foreign customers remains high for U.S. soy. Importers consistently say they appreciate the high quality and consistency of supply that U.S. farmers provide. We still export half of all the beans raised here to our overseas customers, but this has been an unusual year with the U.S. importing a large number of beans from South America to satisfy the crushers’ needs for beans to produce meal and oil.

While overall yield is still king, producers can make a difference for their end users by selecting varieties that yield at least 35% protein content and 19% oil. This gives the processors a good base to start selling the meal and oil to customers.

During my time on the board, I’ve heard many farmers say they would be interested in getting some marketing advice. A good educational event that you might consider attending is called “Marketing in a New Era,” which is a program developed by the Nebraska Soybean Board. The Marketing in a New Era program is a simulation that covers marketing the crop over the whole year, marketing the crop over multiple years, and using futures and options in your marketing plan.

Resistant weeds have been another focus in the soybean world. During this harvest season, check to see what weed escapes you may have, especially around the edges and boundary of the fields. You should note these weeds for next year’s herbicide selection for whatever crop you are going to plant in the next season to prevent resistant weeds getting a start in your fields. You may also consider a fall application of herbicide to get a head start on the annuals you may have.

If you get a sample bag for your soybean crop, please send it in to see what composition of protein and oil they are making up. It can be interesting to compare to the seed catalog listing.

I know everyone is in a hurry to get to harvest, but safety is of the utmost importance no matter what job you are doing. Have a safe summer!

Greg Peters

Looking at the End of the Line
Membership Dues at Work
– by Ken Boswell, Shickley, NSA President

It seems like just a short time ago the Legislative session began. Over the past several months during the session your membership dues have been working on important State and Federal issues.

As a policy organization we are always recruiting new members to join and support our policy efforts. A potential new member may ask, “so how are the membership dues invested?” Voluntary dues cover the cost of representing you, the members in Lincoln and Washington DC. The board of directors and staff at the state and national organizations monitor bills and proposed regulations that are introduced that affect agriculture. It is our job to then present testimony during the hearings and follow up after the hearings to have our concerns addressed and heard.

At the state level this year we have worked on tax, water and education issues. We were successful in getting some property tax relief (although not as much as we wanted), the use of general funds for funding the water compact compliance, sales tax relief on repair parts, and CDL exemption for farm vehicles. To highlight the bill on the CDL exemption, if you can answer yes to the following questions you are exempt from needing a CDL:

1. I’m a farmer/rancher, family member or employee of a farmer/rancher.
2. I drive a farm plated vehicle to transport ag commodities, livestock, machinery and supplies to and from my farm or ranch. I am not for hire.
3. I stay within the state of Nebraska or if you cross state lines you stay within 150 air miles of your farm or ranch.

At the national level NSA and ASA continue to work on issues including the Farm Bill implementation and the water transportation bill which includes some change to the SPCC rule. We continue work on renewable fuels legislation, and waters of the U.S. EPA rules and plan to submit comments on the proposed carbon rule covering power plants.

As you can see being a member gives you a voice on many issues that impact your profitability. If you believe this work is important, make sure you belong to ASA and the Nebraska Soybean Association. We need a strong voice moving forward on these and the issues to come. Join on line at www.soygrowers.com or contact our office at 402-441-3239 to learn more.

I Believe, I Belong...

I believe you need to have a voice in where your industry is going. I believe that a group can usually get more accomplished than any one person. I believe you need to have a voice at the table when the farm bill is being written. I believe you should belong to the trade organizations for the crops you grow.

That’s why I belong and I am involved with the Nebraska Soybean Association.

– Scott Richert, Gresham, NE
NSA At Large Director
Election ballots for the Nebraska Soybean Board District 7 will be mailed on Friday, July 11, 2014, to soybean producers in that district. Producers eligible to vote in the election must produce soybeans, be a resident of the district and pay the soybean checkoff. Qualified producers who do not receive a ballot by July 18, 2014, can call 402-466-1969 to request a ballot. The voting producer must sign and print their full name and home town on the return ballot envelope for their vote to be valid. **Ballots must be postmarked by July 31, 2014.**

The elected directors will serve a three-year term beginning October 1, 2014 and ending September 30, 2017. NSB Directors are reimbursed for expenses incurred while carrying out board business.

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.

**Meet the Candidates:**

**Daryl Obermeyer**  
Brownville, NE  
Nemaha County

Daryl Obermeyer of Brownville ran unopposed; therefore he becomes the District 5 Director. Daryl’s farming operation is a diversified dryland grain and livestock farm in Nemaha County. His crops include soybeans, wheat, corn and alfalfa. The alfalfa and a portion of the corn are used for feed for his cattle operation. Daryl and his wife, Jackie, have three children and five grandchildren.

**Comments by Daryl:** The soybean is a dynamic plant that seems to have an endless number of uses. It would be an exciting opportunity to be a part of an organization that is instrumental in the promotion of the soybean. I have raised soybeans since 1972, and have been impressed by their resilience as a dryland crop.

**Keith Keller**  
Harvard, NE  
Clay County

Keith is a 4th generation farmer who owns and farms some of his family’s original homestead. He started farming with his father early in life and has continued to this day. The Keller farming operation consists mainly of corn and soybeans with a few acres of pasture that he cuts for hay. For the most part, he farms alone except for two quarters that he and his son-in-law farm together. His rotation usually consists of one half corn and one half soybeans.

**Comments by Keith:** I would like to be a part of the soybean board to participate and contribute in the distribution of the checkoff dollars. I am interested in the promotion of soybeans usage. We need to continue expanding our foreign sales, along with promoting soy diesel, soy oil, and numerous other uses of soybeans. We need to do more research toward higher bean yields. Soybean yields have lagged behind advances that have been made in corn. This is important for future generations.

**Bill Miller**  
Upland, NE  
Franklin County

Bill and his wife Lisa have enjoyed raising their four daughters on their farm near Upland. With the addition of two sons-in-law and three grandchildren, their family continues to grow. Bill, along with his brother, farms a combination of irrigated and dryland corn, soybeans and wheat. They operate a seed business for Syngenta and raise a cow/calf herd.

Bill has served eight years on the Nebraska Soybean Association, holding various board positions. Also, he had the opportunity to serve one term on the executive committee of the Nebraska Soybean Board. In those eleven years, Bill worked diligently to promote, educate, and inform both farmers and the general public about the importance of the soybean industry.

**Comments by Bill:** I am pursuing a position on the Nebraska Soybean Board to provide a voice and present my ideas. Since I only served one term on the board, I feel that some business was left unfinished. With all the experience that I gained in those years, I continue to have ideas of great significance to bring before the board. First, animal agriculture is of the most importance to every producer – it is the backbone of our industry. The future of the soybean industry will affect the profitability of our farmers. Next, research, international marketing, and soy biodiesel are also very valuable to Nebraska, as they are big factors for making a profit. In addition, I plan to ensure that our checkoff dollars are appropriately spent in the right direction.
Ron Pavelka  
Glenvil, NE  
Adams County  

Ron and his wife Kay have been married for 24 years and have been farming since he graduated from UNL. Ron and Kay farm near Glenvil in cooperation with his youngest brother as well as his parents, who “claim to be retired.” They raise irrigated and non-irrigated soybeans and yellow corn, non-irrigated wheat, and have a cow/calf operation. Besides raising crops and livestock, they keep busy raising their three children.

Comments by Ron: I am seeking another three-year term on the Nebraska Soybean Board to continue to build on the success of my first term. In the last three years, we have provided for perpetual support for UNL’s Soybean Breeding Program, increased research and education in areas such as soybean water use/efficiency, as well as herbicide resistant weeds, funded projects that will increase the availability of biodiesel in the state, supported and promoted strong livestock and poultry industries in Nebraska, and have increased the cooperation among other state commodity boards. I feel that there will be many challenges and opportunities ahead, and I would like to continue to be a part of guiding our checkoff to meet them.

Nebraska Soybean Board: AT-LARGE Position

This position was open to all producers in Nebraska and will be elected by the Directors of the Nebraska Soybean Board at the July NSB meeting. The newly elected person will be reimbursed for expenses incurred while carrying out board business and will serve a three-year term beginning October 1, 2014.

The following are the candidates for the At-Large position.

Greg Anderson  
Newman Grove, NE  
Madison County  

Greg’s farming operation consists of non-irrigated and no-till soybeans. He also raises alfalfa and grass hay for his own use, as well as commercial sales to cattle and horse markets. He has an Angus cow-calf operation with half the herd calving in the spring and the other half calving in the fall.

Comments by Greg: I seek to enhance Nebraska soybean farmers’ profitability through efficient and wise investment of checkoff dollars in projects that will effectively maximize the greatest return to keep soybean farming sustainable and allow for the growth of the soybean industry in both meal and oil.

Daren Englund  
Holdrege, NE  
Phelps County  

Daren lives north of Holdrege on the family farm where they raise irrigated soybeans, corn, and recently added a small cow herd. His wife works at the local hospital and both of their children are in elementary school. He began helping on the farm when he was old enough to start carrying irrigation siphon tubes. Daren’s father is still farming with him, but luckily they no longer carry tubes to irrigate. His grandfather also farmed north of Holdrege and at 89 years old is amazed to come out and ride tractors that drive themselves. They practice mostly no-till farming under pivots and on their dry land acres, and they also have some acres of gravity irrigation that are ridge-till. For irrigation they are fortunate to have both surface water from the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District and plentiful ground water to pump.

Comments by Daren: In 2012, Nebraska farmers produced more than 207 million bushels of soybeans, which makes it easy to see how important they are to our state. We must continue to work on finding new markets, advancing technology, and promoting our product. While I was in the Nebraska LEAD program, I had a chance to meet and interact with members of the checkoff boards and realized how important they are. Agriculture is currently going through a price, production and technological explosion partially because of the work of the checkoff boards. The Nebraska Soybean Board has done a great job in the past of promoting our product and I would like a chance to help with the process going forward.

Scott Houck  
Strang, NE  
Fillmore County  

The Houck farming operation consists of a pivot irrigated, soybean/corn rotation. They practice a variety of tillage, depending on the farms and soils. The level farms that may have some drainage problems at certain times of the year are ridge-tilled. While the farms that are more rolling and well drained, are mostly no-till. The past 2 years they have been using more strip-till, for better fertilizer placement and residue management.

Comments by Scott: I am seeking re-election to the Nebraska Soybean Board because I want to help maximize the profits of soybean producers through the use of their checkoff dollars. We need to continue to grow the demand for soybeans, both domestically and internationally. Domestically, our number one customer is animal agriculture. We need to do everything we can to support that industry. The international market is very competitive; roughly half of our beans are exported every year. We need to strive to make the U.S. bean a superior product by working to increase the protein and oil content of our beans.

The production side of soybeans is also very important; we need to do everything we can to help our producers be more productive and profitable. We need to supply information to our soybean producers on things such as herbicide-resistant weeds, and better water management for soybeans.
Immerse yourself in the Nebraska Agriculture Experience at this year’s Nebraska State Fair. Visit the new Nebraska Building located near the west entrance on State Fair Blvd. Aug. 22 - Sep. 1, 2014.

SEPTMBER 9 – 11, 2014 • GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA

Visit the “Ag Commodity Building" on Lot 8 located on the main street, near the east entrance.
Defense wins in the field, too.
Top farmer insights for protecting your soybean investment.

Matt Rezac | Weston, Nebraska
104.8 Bu/A average | AG2931 brand

Protecting your Asgrow® soybeans with a sound management program is key to helping you realize their true yield potential. Take it from one of the nation’s top Asgrow farmers.

Q: How is your operation benefiting from Asgrow soybeans?
A: Asgrow soybeans are the only soybeans I plant on my farm. In my experience, the Asgrow products outperform everything else on the market. They are always great products that I feel confident planting in my fields.

Q: What practices do you use to protect your soybeans in the field?
A: We have some herbicide-resistant weeds in my area, and it’s absolutely imperative to get a pretreatment down before the start of planting to take care of any weeds before they have a chance to grow. It’s my goal to eliminate any competition in the fields to take away from my yield. We also use fungicide, insecticide, a robust fertilizer program and different till packages.

Q: By using Asgrow products and your specific practices, how do you manage issues in the field?
A: My Asgrow products are solid in my fields and have the genetic packages I need for my farm. My seed rep is a vital part of my operation and helping me make seed decisions. He knows exactly what product should go in which plot. On top of that, it is important to start clean before planting and plan far in advance for the most successful season.

Q: Do you have any tips for other farmers in your area to help achieve high yield potential and protect their fields?
A: Take advantage of the resources at the local co-op as well as your local seed reps and agronomists. It’s important to trust them and get their help in running your operation. Don’t be afraid to make drastic changes and try new things to make the year go more smoothly and achieve a higher yield.
2014

SOYBEAN MANAGEMENT FIELD DAYS

1 Day Events * 4 Locations * 4 Rotating Field Stops

- 1-Hour presentations rotate from 9:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. (Register at 9 a.m.)
- Unbiased, research-based information
- Field tours and presentations in tents
- University presenters and industry consultants
- Complimentary admission and lunch
- CCA Credits available

Herbicide Applications, Water Quality and Resistance Management
- Amit Jhaola, UNL Extension Weed Scientist
- Greg Kruger, UNL Extension Cropping System Specialist
- Lowell Sandell, UNL Weed Science Extension Educator
- Cody Creecy, UNL Graduate Student

Growth, Development and Growth Enhancement Products
- Roger Elmore, UNL Extension Agronomist
- Michael Rethwisch, UNL Extension Educator

Factorial Plot – Row Spacing, Fungicides- Foliar and Seed Applied, Insecticides, and Nutrient Management
- Keith Glenen, UNL Extension Educator
- Loren Giesler, UNL Extension Plant Pathologist
- Thomas Hunt, UNL Extension Entomologist
- Brian Krienke, UNL Soils Extension Educator
- Ron Seymour, UNL Extension Educator - Entomologist
- Charles Shapiro, UNL Soil Scientist - Crop Nutrition
- Robert Wright, UNL Extension Entomologist

Irrigation Management
- Chuck Burr, UNL Extension Educator
- Troy Ingram, UNL Irrigated Cropping Systems Extension Educator
- Gary Zoubek, UNL Extension Educator

Grain Marketing/Ag Policy/Risk Management
- Brad Lubben, UNL Extension Public Policy Specialist
- Jeff Peterson, Heartland Farm Partners President

Aug. 12
Louis Stukenholtz farm north of Auburn
Go 8.5 mi. W. of Peru BR. 7.5 mi. N. of Auburn BR. 13.5 mi. S. of Nebraska City. Field day site is 1/2 mi. W. of intersection of Hwy. 75 and City Rd. 736.

Aug. 13
Corey and Chris Stengel farm northwest of Shickley
From Shickley, go W. on Hwy. 74 for 4 mi., go N. on City Rd. 2 for 2 mi. Field day site is located just west of the intersection of City Rd. 2 and R.

Aug. 14
Craig Frenzen farm south of Belgrade
From Fillmore, go N. on Hwy. 14 approx. 5 mi. to Hwy. 52. Go W. on Hwy. 52 for 3 mi. to City Rd. 227/Cemetery Rd. Go S. on City Rd. 227/Cemetery Rd. 3 mi. OR from Belgrade, go N. 1 mi. E. on Hwy. 52 to City Rd. 227/Cemetery Rd. and approx. 3 mi. S. Field day site is on W. side of the road.

Aug. 15
Dennis Mueller farm south of Snyder
Go 1 mi. S. of Snyder on Hwy. 75. Field day site is on the W. side of the road.

Maps and more at: arde.unl.edu/soydays
1-800-852-BEAN * 1-800-529-8030

Sponsored by: Nebraska Soybean Board
Our Soybean Extension
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Connect with us and get the latest updates on Soybean Management Field Days and research updates. Links available on our website.
Aphids remain an unpredictable, significant soybean pest

by Carrie Laughlin, Iowa Soybean Association communications specialist

Soybean aphids, while not a new pest, continue to be one of the most threatening if left alone to ravage fields. Since being identified in North America in 2000, these sap-sucking insects have the ability to significantly impact plant growth, causing stunting and leaf yellowing. They can also cause reduced pot set, seed size and seed quality. In addition, aphids are known to transmit virus diseases. Early detection and proper management are key to reducing yield loss when dealing with soybean aphids. Integrated pest management – including scouting, biological control, insecticides and crop management practices – is the most effective control strategy.

Dr. Thomas Hunt, research and Extension entomologist with University of Nebraska-Lincoln, said aphids have become part of the various agro-ecozones across the north central region, including Nebraska.

“I believe Nebraska’s soybean aphid colonizing events occur when summer migrants are active, so we generally start seeing them a bit later than states to the east,” he said.

Though infestations last year were spotty, some fields required treatment, he added.

“As usual, they were only an issue in the northeast region of the state,” Hunt explained. “They are typically less of a problem as you move west and south, and indeed western and southern Nebraska soybeans rarely have a problem with them.”

Hunt notes aphids can be quite unpredictable from year to year.

“This winter was rather open and cold, so any overwintering would have been difficult here,” he said.

“However, I expect to see at least some colonization this year, dependent on summer migrations. We usually start to see them in very low numbers in early July.”

Natural enemies and the use of various management techniques, such as resistant varieties, are helping to check the huge populations identified in the first “aphid years,” Hunt says.

“They’re still a significant pest, and most significant soybean insect pest in the north central U.S., but we are getting better at managing them.”

For more information on identifying and managing soybean aphids and other pests and diseases visit the North Central Soybean Research Program’s (NCSRP) Soybean Research & Information Initiative (SRII) website, www.soybeanresearchinfo.com. Replacing the Plant Health Initiative website, SRII allows soybean farmers to quickly find the latest research and information about ongoing projects in the 12 NCSRP states.

The website also provides the latest soybean news and topics, videos and a complete library with brochures and field guides from land grant universities and extension services covering the issues soybean growers deal with in the Midwest.
Most of your local NRDs offer some sort of technical or financial assistance when it comes to purchasing soil moisture sensors. Although you may not be able to get the full benefit out of the sensors for this growing season, it is never too early to acquire the equipment and have it on hand for next year’s full growing season. Also, incentives may only be around for so long, so be sure to take advantage of the opportunity while it exists. To get the full benefit of the sensors, be sure to sign up for UNL’s SoyWater program. Instructions for sign-up are listed on the following page. Below is a list of NRD districts and their assistance programs that had been collected by the Upper Big Blue NRD and posted on cropwatch.unl.edu.

**Central Platte**
**Cost-share:** Cost-share program for the high-intensity (web-based) system only; provides $2,000 the first year. Recipient is required to use the system for three years and report to the NRD annually after the growing season for three years. The NRD allows reports sent directly from the computer program used with the probes.
**Technical Assistance:** Yes

**Little Blue**
**Cost-share:** Sell Watermark® sensors and ETgages at reduced price (approximately 50% of NRD cost). Cost-share on capacitance probe systems (50%), purchase only. No leases.
**Technical Assistance:** NRD and UNL Extension assist with installation for first-time user and data interpretation.

**Lower Big Blue**
**Cost-share:** 50% up to $300 on Watermark® sensors and ETgages
**Technical Assistance:** Will assist with installation first year

**Lower Elkhorn**
**Cost-share:** Sell Watermark® sensors and ETgages at reduced price (approximately 50% of NRD cost). Cost-share on capacitance probe systems (50%), purchase only. No leases.
**Technical Assistance:** UNL Extension assists with installation for first-time user and data interpretation

**Lower Loup**
**Cost-share:** Sell Watermark® sensors and ETgages
**Technical Assistance:** Yes, upon request

**Lower Niobrara**
Last year producers used soil moisture sensors to add points to their LB 483 acre applications (new irrigated acres in the previously fully appropriated area). This option may be made available this year if applications are taken for new irrigated acres.

**Lower Platte North**
**Cost-share:** Sell Watermark® sensors at reduced price (approximately 50% of NRD cost).
**Technical Assistance:** UNL Extension assists with installation for first-time user and data interpretation

**Lower Platte South**
**Cost-share:** 50% on soil moisture sensing equipment; 75% in “priority areas.” No maximum
**Technical Assistance:** Yes, upon request

**Lower Republican**
**Cost-share:** 100% on soil moisture sensing equipment
**Technical Assistance:** Will install on request; $50 fee

**Middle Republican**
**Cost-share:** 50% on soil moisture sensing equipment
**Technical Assistance:** NRD and UNL Extension assist with installation for first-time users and data interpretation

**Nemaha**
**Cost-share:** 50% up to $300 on Watermark® sensors and ETgages
**Technical Assistance:** Will install on request; $50 fee
**North Platte**
Cost-share: 50% up to $3,000 on soil moisture sensing equipment. There are plans to revamp the program for 2015 to emphasize irrigation water management.
Technical Assistance: NRD and UNL Extension assist with installation for first-time user and data interpretation.

**South Platte**
Cost-share: 50% up to $1,000 on Watermark® sensors and ETgages
Technical Assistance: Yes

**Tri-Basin**
Cost-share: 50% up to $300 on Watermark® sensors and ETgages

**Upper Niobrara White**
Cost-share: Sell sensors. 50% cost-share up to $500 on Watermark® sensors and ETgages.
Technical Assistance: Yes

**Upper Republican**
Cost-share: 66% cost-share up to $1,500 on Watermark® sensors and ETgages

**Upper Big Blue**
Cost-share: Sell Watermark® sensors and ETgages at reduced price (approximately 50% of NRD cost)
Technical Assistance: NRD and UNL Extension assist with installation for first-time users and data interpretation

**Twin Platte**
Cost-share: 50% cost-share up to $300 on Watermark® sensors and ETgages
Technical Assistance: Assist with installation for first-time user and data interpretation

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**How much water do your soybeans need and when?**

*SoyWater can help you determine how much water your field needs and when it needs it. Both rainfed and irrigated producers can use SoyWater to track and predict the dates when a field will reach a specific soybean stage.*

*SoyWater* is an easy to use, irrigation management tool. It provides timely crop water use information specific to your field and this year’s growing conditions. *It is available FREE at www.soywater.unl.edu.*

This decision support tool was developed by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln with support from soybean checkoff funds provided by the Nebraska Soybean Board.

*SoyWater* doesn’t require you to install anything on your home computer or spend time learning a new software program. It guides you through just a few simple steps to input information so you can get field-specific information

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University of Nebraska–Lincoln Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Extension is a Division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln cooperating with the Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension educational programs abide with the nondiscrimination policies of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.
On June 6, the United States Soybean Export Council (USSEC) led a group of 22 Chinese trade team members through Nebraska after spending a day at the World Pork Expo in Des Moines. The group spent the majority of the day’s business hours at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln East Campus. At UNL, Dr. Don Levis spoke and presented to the group on many different topics, including trouble-shooting reproductive performance problems, gilt management and boar stud design and management.

The group then boarded their bus and drove north to Chvatal Farms, which is located just northeast of Malmo. They spent about three hours at the farm and enjoyed the laid back country setting while walking around and taking pictures of the house, barns, pets, grain trailers, tractors and planters, and ended their evening with a nice warm meal. As Dave Chvatal spoke to the group, many on the tour were amazed at how many acres a crop farmer can take care of on their own, especially since it isn’t uncommon in China for half of a dozen people to take care of a single acre of crop production. Cultural differences are quite evident just about anywhere you travel. Technological advancements have been adopted by the American farmer and that farmer can cover much more ground because of the mechanized systems that are commonplace across the entire United States. Technology not only allows American farmers to grow more bushels, it also allows them to sustainably provide food for many countries around the world – China included. As you can see in the graph below, China’s pork production and consumption has continually climbed over the last 20 years, and in order to keep climbing, pigs need to eat. Hopefully U.S. soybeans, and Nebraska specifically, can continue to fill that need.

Dave was glad to host the team and had nothing but praise for how engaging everyone was. “We enjoyed having the group out to our farm. It was quite an experience for myself and my family, as we haven’t had a foreign trade team out to our place before. My wife and daughters loved interacting with them and it was fun for me to be able to explain how our operation worked. We were glad they enjoyed learning about our crops and our cattle and are very appreciative that they want to maintain a strong relationship in regards to purchasing our beans.”

The group was on the educational tour through June 14. Other stops included farm tours in South Dakota and Minnesota, South Dakota State University, Ralco Animal Nutrition in Marshal, MN and visits with the South Dakota and Minnesota Soybean Research and Promotion Councils.
Could Weather Affect your Soybean Quality?

Three weather events that could increase or decrease oil and protein content in your soybeans this year

– by United Soybean Board

Many factors help determine soybean protein and oil content – even the weather. Selecting soybean varieties with increased oil and protein content is important to meeting the demands of today’s customers. Soybeans with higher levels of those quality components create more demand, which can improve the farmer’s bottom line.

To a large extent, oil and protein content depends upon factors outside of a farmer’s control, such as weather and geography. University of Minnesota Extension soybean agronomist Seth Naeve has studied how the timing of specific weather events affects the component quality of a crop.

“The timing of any stressor has a huge effect on the quality of the soybeans at the end of the season,” he says.

Naeve offers three examples of how the weather could affect your soybeans’ quality this year:

1. Temperature. Some predictions say this summer could be hotter and rainier than normal. The hottest periods are expected to occur in July and mid to late August. September and October are predicted to be slightly rainier than normal with near-normal temperatures. Naeve says the connection between temperature and soybean quality isn’t well understood, but he hopes to conduct more research. “High temperatures reduce overall yield,” he says. “Warmer temperatures at the end of season tend to increase oil more than protein, but it’s quite complicated. It all depends on the timing of the stress.”

2. Drought. Early-season drought tends to reduce protein, while late-season drought increases it. “Late-season drought increases protein because it reduces oil level. Anything that affects oil will inversely affect protein,” Naeve says.

3. Severe weather. Anything that removes a soybean plant’s leaves, such as severe weather, can affect oil and protein content. “If the soybean plant’s leaves are removed in any way, either from hail or leaf-chewing insects, the protein level in the seed will be reduced,” Naeve says.

U.S. soy’s No. 1 customer, animal agriculture, depends on high levels of protein to feed poultry, swine, fish and other animals. The easiest way to improve protein content is through variety selection. Ask your seed dealer for high-quality varieties, or use the soy checkoff’s Soybean Quality Toolbox to find varieties that will produce higher levels of protein and oil without sacrificing yield.

Despite some indications of how the weather could affect U.S. soybean quality, Naeve says that he has a hard time telling farmers to base their management decisions around it.

“We don’t know enough about how the weather affects soybean quality to give recommendations other than careful variety selection. Additionally, more yield will always provide more protein and oil per acre.”
Summer Science Soybean Institute

A program aims to show elementary teachers how to better incorporate relevant science into their classrooms by using the soybean as a model. The Nebraska Soybean Board funds the Summer Science Soybean Institute, coordinated by the University of Nebraska.

Groups of teachers from Lincoln and Kansas met this summer for three weeks from June 16 through July 3 to discuss ways to learn about agriculture and food. They also learned how to apply that knowledge and skills to incorporate the soybean system as a model for teaching science and to meet their district, state and national standards.

The project, geared toward elementary teachers, started in 2010. It has expanded from Maxey Elementary school to other surrounding schools, as well as to schools in northeast Nebraska and Kansas.

“Really what we wanted to do was provide an opportunity for teachers to experience science,” said Tiffany Heng-Moss, professor of entomology and associate dean in the College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources. “The teachers also work with the science educators involved in the project to adopt the soybean system a part of their curriculum and use the soybean system as a model system in their classroom.”

Jon Pedersen, the associate dean for research in UNL’s College of Education and Human Sciences, helps coordinate the project. “It is really about the nature of science and about how we help build teachers understanding of the nature of science and systems thinking and implementing that in the classroom,” Pedersen said.

Greg Tebo, a K-5 computer teacher at Maxey Elementary School in Lincoln, has been involved in the program since its inception. “A lot of people think that because we live in Nebraska students already know about soybeans,” Tebo said. “The fact is they don’t.” Tebo said that it is fun to watch the students learn more about agriculture.

Soybeans can be used to demonstrate many aspects of science, such as weather and soil conditions, Pedersen said. “It’s really about relevancy to the child’s life and to their community as well as learning about the science,” Pedersen said. “This has applications across all grade levels.”

INVESTING CHECKOFF DOLLARS – by Heather Haskins, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Teachers working with soybeans during the RET (Research Experience for Teachers)
I WILL
USE MULTIPLE HERBICIDE SITES OF ACTION.

I will take action against herbicide-resistant weeds.
I will defend my crops with careful herbicide management.
And I will use multiple herbicide sites of action because every action counts.
I will take action before weeds outgrow control. I will apply the right herbicide at the right rate at the right time.
I will take action. This time, for all time.

Now is the time to take action against herbicide-resistant weeds. Visit www.TakeActionOnWeeds.com to learn how you can preserve herbicide technology.

Applicants Sought for 2014-15 Young Leader Program

The American Soybean Association (ASA), Nebraska Soybean Association (NSA) and DuPont are seeking applicants for the 2015 ASA DuPont Young Leader Program. For more than 30 years, the ASA DuPont Young Leader program has identified and developed grower leaders that truly shape the future of agriculture.

“The ASA DuPont Young Leader program has shaped not only the soybean industry but all of agriculture,” said Ray Gaesser (IA), ASA President. “The program provides industry leading training in an environment that fosters collaboration between farmers throughout the U.S. Participants not only gain ‘real-world’ experience but build lifetime friendships.”

The ASA DuPont Young Leader program is a challenging and educational two-part training program. Phase I of the training will take place at the DuPont Pioneer headquarters in Johnston, Iowa, Nov. 18-21, 2014. The program continues Feb. 24-28, 2015 in Phoenix, AZ with training held in conjunction with the 20th annual Commodity Classic Convention and Trade Show.

The ASA DuPont Young Leader program offers the opportunity for participants to strengthen their natural leadership skills, expand their agricultural knowledge and develop strong peer relationships with other soybean growers from across the country.

Applications are being accepted online through September 15, 2014. One couple or individual will be selected to represent Nebraska in the program. Matthew and Brandy King of Central City represented Nebraska in the 2014 program.

Apply online at soygrowers.com/learn/young-leader-program or contact the Nebraska Soybean Association at 402-441-3239 for more information.

2015 Conservation Legacy Awards

Recognizing U.S. Soybean farmers for outstanding environmental and conservation practices.

Apply online by August 4, 2014
Soygrowers.com/award-programs
Farmland profiles 6 farmers and ranchers in their twenties, all of whom have assumed the responsibility of running the family business. The film began screening publicly on May 1. Since then, the documentary has been screened in more than 115 theatres across the country and been seen by an estimated 50,000 people. The film is scheduled to be released in October via digital download, including video-on-demand, pay-per-view, and online such as Hulu and Netflix. A plan is being built to have the film shown on college campuses.
The livestock industry in Nebraska is a vibrant and significant part of Nebraska's agricultural sector and of the overall state economy. The livestock farming industry contributes over $7.2 billion a year to the state's economy, while one in every four jobs in Nebraska is related somehow to agriculture. This vibrant livestock sector succeeds in Nebraska, in part, due to natural competitive advantages and linkages to the state's crop production and bioenergy productions sectors. Agriculture is truly an interdependent economy and represents a tremendous economic opportunity if it can respond to economic signals for growth.

For every dollar of crop production value in Nebraska, for example, 59 cents is created in additional receipts for the state's businesses outside agriculture. Additionally, every dollar of livestock production creates another 62 cents in additional final sales for businesses outside the agriculture industry.

Livestock production in the heart of grain and feedstuffs production represents both feed cost efficiencies for livestock producers as well as value-added markets for crop producers. Biofuel co-products are a valuable feed supplement that can be utilized efficiently in livestock. A recently published research study from the University of Nebraska's Institute of Agriculture calls the state's unique agricultural production complex encompassing soybeans, corn, bio-fuels and livestock as comprising our "Golden Triangle" – a combination of resources that can be used by communities to their advantage as they seek to ensure the future viability of their local communities. It can also be used by livestock farmers/ranchers to plan for the future to maximize regional resources.

The study published in January 2014, was funded by the Nebraska Soybean Board and the Nebraska Corn Board. "A-FAN appreciates the vision of the Nebraska Soybean Board in funding the Golden Triangle research project. The research data from this project is instrumental in developing and growing Nebraska's animal agriculture industry," stated Willow Holoubek, executive director of A-FAN.

Local community leaders are encouraged to contact A-FAN for assistance as they work to strengthen agricultural and business interdependence to build stronger, self-sustaining economic growth in rural communities. A-FAN also works with individual farmers/ranchers who would like to develop or expand livestock production on their farms. Helping individuals connect with NDEQ, local zoning officials and other resources is another priority for A-FAN.
"Our mission is to provide community leaders and farmers/ranchers with the information and guidance they need to build strong economies in their region by making proactive decisions," says Holoubek. "We provide this assistance to any community leaders or individuals who ask for our help."

For example: Dodge County community and business leaders sought A-FAN assistance during 2013 to develop a program to attract the attention of out-of-state agricultural production businesses. Last summer, a large California dairy farmer visited the area, learned about Nebraska’s strength through its “Golden Triangle” and is considering moving to the county. The county’s efforts have also resulted in being designated by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture as a “Livestock Friendly County.” To date, 24 of the state’s 93 counties have earned that designation. A-FAN has also worked with individuals and private agribusiness on 5 different expansion projects across the state that are currently in the building phase. Several more projects are in different stages of progress.

Despite the apparent economic advantages for livestock production in Nebraska, the industry faces several challenges. With current land values it is difficult for young farmers/ranchers to either return home or start their own production. “Layering livestock or poultry into existing operations is key to Nebraska’s rural development and opening the door for future generations to return home to the farm,” explains Greg Ibach, Nebraska Director of Agriculture. As true of any model, the Golden Triangle production system relies on the strength of all the component industries to thrive and bring economic vitality to all regions of Nebraska.

A-FAN encourages communities and individuals to explore opportunities to strengthen their economic vitality by using Nebraska’s Golden Triangle research. To get started, call Willow Holoubek, Executive Director, at 402.421.4455 or e-mail her at willowh@a-fan.org.

The study published in January 2014, was funded by the Nebraska Soybean Board and the Nebraska Corn Board. "A-FAN appreciates the vision of the Nebraska Soybean Board in funding the Golden Triangle research project. The research data from this project is instrumental in developing and growing Nebraska’s animal agriculture industry," stated Willow Holoubek, executive director of A-FAN.
Why the connection is stronger than you might think

by United Soybean Board

S
ummer and backyard barbeques go hand-in-hand. But unless you’re planning to throw some tofu over the coals, you probably don’t think of soybeans when you fire up your grill. You should, though.

As you chow down on a juicy burger or cool down with ice cream for dessert this summer, remember that you are supporting a soybean farmer’s number one customer: animal agriculture.

Animal agriculture and soybeans are great partners, just like summer and barbeques. Animal agriculture consumes a whopping 97 percent of all U.S. soybean meal. In 2012, Nebraska animal ag production used the meal from more than 26.3 million bushels of soybeans. Swine consumed the most, using the meal from 16.6 million bushels. Beef cattle used 7.2 million bushels worth and laying hens used the meal from 2.5 million bushels.

The high demand for soybeans from the animal ag sector is no accident. U.S. soybean meal is an excellent source of protein, essential amino acids and other valuable nutrients, which is why the animal ag sector continues to use so much of it.

But soybean meal is popular for more than just protein, and here are a few other reasons why:

• **Nutrition.** Soybean meal’s amino-acid profile meshes well with that of corn. And many of the amino acids found in soybean meal are easily digestible. Soybean meal also contributes energy, vitamins and minerals.

• **Reliability.** The U.S. soybean value chain features a large network of processing plants and transportation options to meet customer needs. And the end product is consistent and available at a competitive cost.

• **Physical characteristics.** U.S. soybean meal has many characteristics that enable a consistent flow, limiting hang-ups and easing feed manufacturing. And processors can customize a variety of soybean meal’s attributes, such as moisture and grind, to improve the meal’s value even more.

• **Sustainability.** U.S. soybean farmers have steadily improved their sustainability performance in recent years. So with soybean meal, feed formulators know they’re getting a high-quality ingredient with a reduced impact on the environment.

• **Industry support.** The checkoff supports animal ag in several ways to help the No. 1 customer for U.S. soybean meal enhance its profitability. Examples include funding research to improve soybean quality, studying animal ag’s positive benefits to the economy, marketing U.S. meat and poultry internationally and communicating with consumers about where their food comes from.

The demand for high-quality U.S. soy and resulting meat products is not limited to the United States. Economic growth continues to create a surge in meat and poultry consumption around the world. As the consumption grows, so too does the demand for U.S. soy and meat exports, which means great things for Nebraska’s soybean and livestock farmers.

According to a report from the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF), exports of U.S. pork surpassed $6 billion in value for the third consecutive year in 2013. The value of beef exports also rose last year, eclipsing the $6 billion mark, a record.
Looking to the Bottom Line
Soybean growers and animal ag counterparts benefit from biodiesel — by Alan Weber, National Biodiesel Board

The future of animal agriculture in the United States is of great interest to soybean growers, primarily due to the fact that the single largest demand for soybean meal — more than 95% of disappearance — comes from the domestic animal agriculture industry. Livestock producers and soybean growers alike look to the bottom line. At the most basic level the profitability of raising livestock is similar to row crop farming; increase revenues when possible, keep your costs under control, and look for methods to mitigate risk through diversification. It may interest livestock producers that increased biodiesel production can aid their bottom line in all three aspects.

**Biodiesel helps to lower feed costs.** Soybean oil is the predominant feedstock utilized in the United States. Oilseed meal such as soybean meal is used in livestock and poultry rations as a protein source. The way the oil and meal markets react to demand changes is often not easily understood. Soybean oil and meal are co-products from oilseed crushing that are produced in fixed proportion to one another. If oilseed crush increases to meet additional demand for one co-product, it will simultaneously result in a greater supply of the other co-product. If soybean oil demand increases due to biodiesel use, increased supplies of meal will put downward pressure on price. In a December, 2012 analysis, Informa Economics estimated livestock producers paid $25 per ton less for soybean meal due to increased biodiesel production and use. There have been multiple studies that examined the same question and reached a similar conclusion that biodiesel use has resulted in lower relative meal values.

**Biodiesel helps to increase returns to the sector.** Animal fats and tallow have been a consistent biodiesel feedstock source. Although soybean remains the most used feedstock with more than 50% market share, the use of domestic supplies of animal fats have also increased. As reported by ABF Economics, the U.S. has historically exported about a third of animal fats and waste grease and oils production. However since the growth in the biodiesel industry over the past five years the share of exports has declined to about 22 percent of production. This trend is expected to continue leaving more pounds in the U.S. that will be used to produce value added products such as biodiesel. More than 1.1 billion pounds of animal fats were utilized in biodiesel production in 2013 by U.S. companies; representing a significant portion of U.S. animal fat supplies. Biodiesel demand, for example, was almost 40% of choice white grease production in 2013.

While these by-products are not primary drivers in determining the prices paid for poultry, fed cattle and market hogs, they do affect the profit margins in these industries by increasing what is referred to as the by-product “drop value.” As a result, the increased prices received for the animal fats and tallow have helped support the prices paid for the animals. For example, analysis performed by Centrec Consulting Group in 2012 estimated biodiesel demand for tallow could have contributed approximately $10 to $12 per head of the increased drop value of the tallow. This analysis concluded similar positive impacts for the pork and poultry sectors.

**Biodiesel co-products create an additional feedstuff.** Another value to the livestock sector of a growing biodiesel market that has not been discussed as much is the additional supplies of crude glycerine, a feed ingredient that can be utilized by livestock producers for energy in livestock rations. Crude glycerine is a by-product of the biodiesel production process. It has a tentative definition for use as an animal feed ingredient by AAFCO (Association of Animal Feed Control Officials). It has been evaluated by multiple universities in beef, pork, and poultry rations and represents another potential energy source for livestock feed rations.

It’s about the bottom line. And while biodiesel’s benefits to the soybean sector are widely understood in farm communities the benefits that carry over to animal producers are just beginning to become part of the dialogue. So the next time you fill up with biodiesel or talk to your neighbor about his livestock keep in mind that biodiesel benefits are trickling down to your largest customer as well.
Over the past year, the Nebraska Soybean Board (NSB) has made a point to create opportunities for biodiesel to become more readily available within state lines. This availability has been geared toward both rural and urban diesel consumers. Since there are no current biodiesel production facilities in Nebraska, most of the sourced biodiesel comes from states to our south and east.

In May of 2013, a partnership was struck with Jerry’s Service to install a splash blending system at their tank farm in Hartington, NE. Besides hauling to the convenience store in town, they made it a priority to appeal to their farmers in the area during the planting, irrigation and harvest seasons. Over the span of the last 12 months, Jerry’s Service has distributed more than 60,000 gallons of B100 biodiesel. Most of that fuel was blended at the 5% level, so that would equate to nearly 1.2 million gallons of B5 biodiesel.

On March 11th, NSB was able to partner with Jerry’s Service again and provide lunch and a presentation during their Spring Open House. On hand to present were Ed Lammers, soybean director from rural Hartington, and also Hoon Ge, biodiesel consultant with MEG Corp. The two spoke about the importance of using a fuel that farmers help to grow on a yearly basis and the many other benefits of biodiesel, including increased lubricity and lessening America’s dependence on foreign oil.

In the spring of 2014, NSB struck up a partnership with Shoemaker’s Truck Station in Lincoln. Besides having biodiesel more accessible to the pumps at the fuel station, a drive-through blending rack was also installed to help accommodate hauling blended biodiesel fuel to their location in south Lincoln. Similar to the partnership with Jerry’s Service, Shoemaker’s Truck Stop hopes to purchase and blend over 60,000 gallons of B100 during the life of the contract and they are well on their way to meeting that goal at this point in time.

Uncertainty with the Renewable Fuel Standard and the Blending Tax Credit have been weighing heavily on the industry for all of 2014, but NSB’s partnership has helped relieve some of that uncertainty until the EPA and White House formulate a final ruling in regards to the biodiesel and advanced biofuel gallon requirement for 2014 and beyond.
A motor oil with a high-oleic-soybean-oil base just took the next step toward commercialization. The oil, tested on more than one million miles in 100 Las Vegas taxicabs, delivered impressive results in tests by demonstrating the ability to extend the life of engines.

Biosynthetic Technologies, the company that developed this technology for the past 5 years, recently achieved certification from the American Petroleum Institute (API) on a motor oil containing 35 percent of a synthetic ester, called an estolide, made from high oleic soybean oil. This certification is expected to facilitate commercialization of the technology. Farmers and other consumers may see this high-oleic-soybean-oil derived product in stores in as little as two years.

“This is an exciting example of the level of innovation high oleic soybeans provide industry partners,” says Gregg Fujan, farmer from Weston, Nebraska, and a member of the United Soybean Board’s (USB’s) Executive Committee. “High oleic soy provides greater functionality and stability to our end users. As farmers, we have to be patient for these new products to come to the market, but this is certainly an encouraging step in the right direction.”

High oleic soybeans, currently grown in select areas of the United States, produce oil that delivers higher stability in high-heat situations. This characteristic makes this soybean oil more attractive to premium industrial users, such as motor-oil manufacturers. That could result in big demand for U.S. soybeans and added profitability for U.S. soybean farmers.

The API certification verifies the motor oil formulated with the biosynthetic ester passed the rigorous standards required for motor oil use, clearing the way for use by motor oil manufacturers. The soy checkoff funded a project with Biosynthetic Technologies to achieve API certification.

“The motor oil market in the United States is approximately 1 billion gallons per year,” says Greg Blake, of the Irvine, California-based biosynthetic-oil manufacturer. “High oleic soybean based synthetic oils offer superior performance and benefits to the existing synthetic market and we expect that market to continue to grow.”

Motor oils made with the new, high-oleic-soybean-based estolide do not thin out at high temperatures to provide superior engine protection. The estolide also does not evaporate at high temperatures like some petroleum oils, adding yet another benefit to the motor oils. These characteristics offer the potential for longer oil change intervals, as demonstrated in the field tests conducted on taxicabs in Las Vegas.

Industry leaders have touted high oleic soybean oil as an important driver for regaining lost market share in the cooking oil industry. However, the same benefits that make high oleic soybean oil more attractive for baking and frying also make it attractive for developing new uses. “High oleic soybean oil offers many benefits we simply have not seen before,” Fujan says. “Improvements in stability and functionality make it a much more attractive product with broader applications, which is great news for soybean farmers.”

...improvements in stability and functionality make it a much more attractive product with broader applications, which is great news for soybean farmers.” – by Gregg Fujan
AND HERE’S A LOOK AT YOUR

MEAL

NEARLY 98% OF U.S. SOY MEAL FEEDS SOYBEAN FARMERS’ NO. 1 CUSTOMER – POULTRY, SWINE, CATTLE AND AQUACULTURE.

The soy checkoff funds projects to:

• Improve the nutritional value of U.S. soy meal for animal consumption
• Increase exports of U.S. meat and poultry
• Work with decision makers to incorporate soy meal into feed rations

OIL

THE FOOD INDUSTRY USES ABOUT 70% OF U.S. SOY OIL.

The soy checkoff supports efforts to develop:

• High-oleic soybean varieties, which produce oil that helps farmers reclaim market share among food manufacturers
• Industrial soy oil markets, such as the biodiesel industry and heating-oil industry in its use of Bioheat, which helps diversify U.S. soy oil demand
INVESTING CHECKOFF DOLLARS

ATIONAL CHECKOFF INVESTMENTS.

FREEDOM TO OPERATE

U.S. SOYBEAN FARMERS’ PROFITABILITY DEPENDS ON OBSTACLES THAT AFFECT THEIR FREEDOM TO OPERATE.

The soy checkoff studies:
- Biotechnology acceptance
- Sustainability demands
- Consumer opinion of today’s farming practices

The soy checkoff also addresses these issues on behalf of farmers and their customers.

CUSTOMER FOCUS

U.S. SOY CUSTOMERS DON’T BUY SOYBEANS, THEY BUY SOY MEAL OR OIL.

Whether it’s a protein-rich meal to feed a chicken or high-oleic oil for cooking a healthier potato chip, customers need soy’s components. Farmers should keep this in mind to build their markets.

The checkoff also researches ways to increase and protect U.S. soybean yields and makes sure farmers see the results.
Featured Soyfoods Recipe:

Super Energy Smoothie

Beat the heat and stay healthy this summer with this delicious blueberry smoothie.

INGREDIENTS:

- 1 cup vanilla soy milk
- 1 cup tofu (firm light, about 6 oz.)
- ¾ cup fresh blueberries (or ½ cup frozen, unsweetened)
- 2 scoops soy protein powder (1 scoop is about 3 tablespoons)
- 1 teaspoon almond extract

DIRECTIONS:

1. Combine all of the ingredients in a blender. Blend until smooth.

NUTRITION FACTS:

Per Serving (excluding unknown items):

- Calories 179.3, Fat 3.2g (Saturated Fat .4g, Polysaturated Fat 1.4g, Monosaturated Fat .6g);
- Cholesterol 0mg;
- Sodium 272.2mg, Potassium 272.3mg;
- Total Carbohydrate 13.6g (dietary Fiber 2g, Sugars 9.5g), Protein 23.1g

Find this and more great recipes on our Vimeo channel: www.vimeo.com/soyrecipes
2014 Legislative Summary

The Nebraska Legislature completed its 60th Legislative day in mid-April. The end of the 2014 session sees the departure of 17 senators who have fulfilled their eight-year terms and are no longer eligible to serve. For agriculture and the Nebraska Soybean Association, the session was successful. Areas of interest included the passage of legislation to dedicate $32 million towards funding water projects, appropriation of an additional $25 million to the Property Tax Credit program to provide property tax relief, repeal the sales tax on agricultural machinery and repair parts, study means to increase the number of dairies in the state, and provide regulatory relief by removing the CDL requirement for drivers of farm-covered vehicles. One area of disappointment was the failure to pass a reduction in agricultural land values from 75% to 65%.

Several NSA directors presented testimony on these issues during the hearing process this session and will continue to monitor interim hearings over the summer months. Only membership dues support policy efforts at the Statehouse and in Washington D.C.

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I will walk my rows, and I will stand my ground.
I will take action against herbicide-resistant weeds.
I will scout my fields and field borders, ditches and waterways. I will scout them early and often.
I’ll be here when weeds emerge. And I’ll be back after I spray.
I will track down escapees and late emergers.
I will take action before weeds take over.

Now is the time to take action against herbicide-resistant weeds. Visit www.TakeActionOnWeeds.com to learn how you can prevent herbicide-resistant weeds from spreading.
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MORE DEMAND. BETTER PRICE.
PIGS, CHICKENS, TURKEYS AND FISH. Animal ag is your
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Better quality means more demand. More demand means
better prices. NOW THAT’S BRINGING HOME THE BACON.

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