Preparing Your Seedbed for Soybeans
“My Asgrow® AG2431 brand soybeans performed very well on my farm this year. They yielded 65 bushels per acre and 63 bushels per acre, depending on the type of ground they were planted in. I farm roughly 450 acres of soybeans, and my Asgrow beans yielded the way we were hoping and then some. My family just started planting Asgrow five years ago so we are new to soybeans, but we have had a lot of success with our Asgrow beans and will continue to plant them each year.”

– Tim Bartak, Merna, Nebraska

“I planted Asgrow® Rock Star products AG2431 brand and AG2433 brand on my farm, and I’m very pleased with my yield numbers this year. I achieved 78.3 bushels per acre with AG2431 brand and 78.1 bushels per acre with AG2433 brand. Harvest ability is so much easier with these soybeans. They managed to out yield the competitor brand on my farm by about seven bushels. I’ll definitely keep planting Asgrow on my farm. If you’re making good money with a seed, why would you quit?”

– John Obermiller, Loup City, Nebraska

Turn up your yield volume with Asgrow® Rock Star Products. Combining Asgrow genetics with the industry-leading Genuity® Roundup Ready 2 Yield® trait, only one bean offers the unparalleled potential to help you change the game on your farm.

WORK WITH YOUR ASGROW DEALER TO MAXIMIZE THE YIELD POTENTIAL ON YOUR FARM

Source: Data as of October 30, 2013. Includes all U.S. breeding and commercial strip trial data. All head-to-head comparisons are within +/- 0.4 day maturity. Data represents the top 5 performing Asgrow® Genuity® Roundup Ready 2 Yield® products (with a minimum of 50 comparisons per product) versus Ponew® and MO® by state. Individual results may vary from location to location and from year to year. This result may not be an indicator of results you obtain on local growing, soil, and weather conditions may vary. Growers should evaluate data from multiple locations and years before making economic decisions. For more information regarding the intellectual property protection for the seed products identified in this publication, please see www.asgrow.com/trademarks. All other trademarks are property of their respective owners. ©2013 Monsanto Company.
Farming is full of surprises!

Spring moisture delayed planting for many folks this year. However, most folks I talked to across the state were pleasantly surprised.

One of the largest yielding crops in U.S. history—Why?

It is imperative that we as farmers look at data and research.

Seeking Candidates for Directors on the Nebraska Soybean Board

Soybean farmers in Districts 5 and 7 are invited to run for election along with the At-Large position.

Research Now Will Help Soybean Growers Increase Yields and Revenue in the Future

A chance to look into the future of soybean production and pest management in Nebraska.

A Beginner’s Guide to Cover Crops: Harvesting Value

The sky is the limit in terms of the benefits of incorporating cover crops in your farming operation.

Wellman Continues to Lead for NSA, ASA on Biotech Issues

Discussing the new and innovating technologies farmers need to stay productive and competitive.

A-FAN’s Plan Helps Counties to Create Stakeholder Interdependence to Build Sustainable Livestock Farming Growth

To take full advantage of the rapidly expanding global food demand, the state’s agricultural players need a workable plan for growth.

Bioheat Tour

This year’s tour will not only showcase how New York continues to embrace biodiesel and Bioheat but also how it is beginning to use other soy-based products.

Total U.S. Pork and Beef Exports

Charts and graphs explaining what’s going where.

King’s Named 2014 NSA Young Leaders

Matthew and Brandy King of Central City, NE have been selected as the Nebraska Soybean Association’s (NSA) 2014 Young Leaders.

Interested in Learning More about Soybean Exports?

Come See for Yourself!

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?

Come See for Yourself!

The Nebraska Soybean Board (NSB), as a part of its See for Yourself program, invites you to apply for this year’s See for Yourself International Marketing Tour. In March, the NSB will take a group of Nebraska soybean farmers to the Pacific Northwest to visit the Port of Grays Harbor and the Port of Tacoma to see how soybeans are processed, loaded and shipped to their customers overseas.

Here are some highlights from the tentative schedule:
- Tour of AGP and Grays Harbor
- Tour of Imperium Renewables biodiesel facility
- Tour of Tacoma Export Marketing Company (TEMCO)
- Aquaculture Fish Hatchery Tour
- Dinner on the final night near the famous Pike Place Seattle Fish Market

The See for Yourself program is designed to also 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, 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. Thank you for your support of the Nebraska Soybean Board and this exciting program, and we hope to see you at our next event!

Apply online at nebraskasoybeans.org/producer-resources/see-for-yourself/
As we all know, farming is full of surprises. This year was no exception. Spring moisture delayed planting for many folks this year. A late plant coupled with cool, dry, and wet spells in areas of the state left many farmers preparing for lower yields. However, most folks I talked to across the state were pleasantly surprised.

I was recently elected as chairman of the Nebraska Soybean Board, and I look forward to the opportunity to serve all of you in the coming year. In my 10 years serving on the Nebraska Soybean Board, I have had the opportunity to see many advancements in the industry. Whether it has been breakthroughs in soybean research, opening new markets for soybeans and soybean meal overseas, or supporting value-added livestock production here in Nebraska, the soybean checkoff has returned real value to farmers, and I am excited to get to work as chairman.

Your soybean checkoff is working hard on your behalf to help protect and increase yield through soybean research and enhanced management practices. It is also working to protect and expand new markets, both at home and abroad.

There are things you can be doing to enhance profitability, too.

1) **Seed Selection:** When selecting seed for next year, make sure to ask about varieties that test highly for protein and oil. Traditionally we shoot for varieties that have 35% protein and 19% oil content. Although these numbers don’t necessarily impact yield, they mean a lot on the back end to our end customers.

2) **Test your soil:** Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN) is becoming a bigger problem, both at the regional and state level. Unfortunately, some farmers don’t even know this yield-robbing pest is affecting their bottom line until it’s too late. Make sure to get your soil tested for SCN. Staying ahead of the problem can make all the difference come harvest.

3) **Attend local and regional farm meetings:** There are plenty of learning opportunities on the local, state and regional level that can help you in a variety of areas. Whether it’s programs sponsored by the Soybean Board, such as our Weed Resistance Field Days, Soybean Management Field Days, the “Winning the Game” marketing workshops, or other meetings such the No-Till on the Plains Conference, opportunities for you to learn best management practices are out there, and I strongly encourage you to take advantage of them.

As your chairman, just as on my farm at home, I can’t predict what the future holds. But, given the information and tools we have at hand, I can say that I’ve never been more excited to get to work.

Happy Holidays to you and your family,

Greg Peters
Another season has come and gone. The 2013 season will go down in the record books as one of the largest yielding crops in U.S. history, and I hope some of those high yielding bushels came from your farms. These better than expected yields lead us to ask they question of “why?” What strategies and practices did we implement, what fertilizer rates did we use, how much water did we apply, did we obey our soil moisture probes, did we plant hybrids better suited for our weather, and did we incorporate no-till practices that better conserve all resources? All of these things are great things to think about as we head into a 2014 growing season that may be completely different from 2013.

Throughout the course of the winter and early spring it is imperative that we as farmers look at data and research, as well as attend seminars and meetings hosted and sponsored by University researchers, industry representatives, and fellow farmers to determine what worked in 2013 and what will work moving forward. As soybean growers you have already made the investment in this research through the Soybean Checkoff which invests a great deal of time and money into these research projects that ultimately affect our yields and our bottom lines.

At the Nebraska Soybean Association we benefit greatly from the research done by our Checkoff dollars, as well as other industry organizations and privately held companies within the agriculture sector. While we may not review the same yield increasing date that the farmer may be interested in, the materials and findings from all their research studies make our jobs easier when heading to Lincoln or Washington D.C. to discuss issues. Trying to influence the decisions of our governmental representatives becomes much easier when you are able to present facts that are based on science and long standing research.

As we as farmers spend our winter months looking over research and data, please know that the Nebraska Soybean Association will be doing the same, with the end result being, greater knowledge of the policies and decisions which affect agriculture as well as new information to take to the Unicameral in Lincoln or the Capital in Washington D.C. Just like the farmer who is looking for better results in 2014, we at the Nebraska Soybean Association hope for the same in 2014.

I Believe, I Belong...

In production Agriculture we are less than 2% of the U.S. population, by being a member of the Soybean Association it gives Agriculture a stronger voice on State and National issues.

If the American Soybean Association had not started International Marketing over 60 years ago what would the price of soybeans be today? Thirty years ago when ASA opened an office in China they were not purchasing soybeans from the U.S. In 2012 China purchased over 30% of the U.S. soybean crop. Through the work the Association does in more than 80 countries worldwide, the U.S. exported over 56% of the soybean crop in 2012. Our voice is key to keeping trade policy working for soybean producers, that’s why I believe and I belong to the NSA and ASA.

– Jim Miller, American Soybean Association Director
Belden, NE
The Nebraska Soybean Board held its quarterly board meeting on November 25-26, 2013 in Lincoln, Nebraska. Restructuring of the board took place for the new fiscal year of 2014. The following officers were elected by the board to serve a one year term: Greg Peters of DeWitt, NE – Chairman; Ed Lammers of Hartington, NE – Vice Chairman; Terry Horky of Sargent, NE – Secretary; and Scott Houck of Strang, NE – Treasurer.

Committee members and committee chairman were also appointed as follows:

**Research Committee** – Chairman Scott Houck; and committee members Tony Johanson of Oakland, NE; Greg Peters; and Richard Bartek of Ithaca, NE.

**Domestic Marketing Committee** – Chairman Terry Horky; and committee members Ed Lammers; Ron Pavelka of Glenvil, NE; Eugene Goering of Platte Center, NE; and Mark Caspers of Auburn, NE.

All board members serve on the Communications/Producer Education committee and the International Marketing committee of which Greg Peters is the Chairman for both.

“We are excited to have the elected officers and committee members working hard on behalf of their soybean farmers by helping to effectively invest and leverage soybean checkoff resources to maximize profit opportunities for all of Nebraska’s soybean farmers,” said Victor Bohuslavsky, NSB executive director.
INVESTING CHECKOFF DOLLARS

Seeking Candidates for Directors on the Nebraska Soybean Board

There are two district seats on the Nebraska Soybean Board (NSB) eligible for election this year. Soybean farmers in Districts 5 and 7 are invited to run for election to the Nebraska Soybean Board by filing a candidacy petition by the April 15, 2014 deadline. The election of directors will be conducted via direct-mail ballots and candidate information will be provided to all producers residing within the district in which an election is to be held.

The At-Large position on the Nebraska Soybean Board is open to all soybean farmers in Nebraska and will be elected by the Directors of the Nebraska Soybean Board at the July NSB meeting. A candidacy petition must also be filed by the April 15, 2014 deadline for the At-Large position.

This is an opportunity to see for yourself how the soybean checkoff money is invested, and become a part of the decision making. You will become a VOICE representing your District on the Board.

NSB Directors and the At-Large Position receive no salary but are reimbursed for expenses incurred while carrying out Board business and will serve a three-year term which would begin October 1, 2014.

Director seats open are – District 5: Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson and District 7: Counties of Adams, Buffalo, Clay, Franklin, Hall, Kearney, Nuckolls and Webster.

Candidates for the NSB seats and the At-Large position must be:

- A resident of Nebraska
- 21 years of age or older
- Soybean farmer in Nebraska for at least 5 previous years

Prospective candidates must collect the signatures of 50 soybean farmers in their district using an official Nebraska Soybean Board Candidacy Petition and return such petition to the Nebraska Soybean Board office on or before April 15, 2014, to be eligible for placement on the ballot. To obtain a candidacy petition, contact Victor Bohuslavsky at the Nebraska Soybean Board by calling 402-432-5720.

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.
Results of the AGP Soybean Sampling Crop Tour – by Peter Mishek

This year, from September 28th through October 12th, a team of agricultural buyers from the Far East traveled through our western U.S. soybean growing region to collect new-crop 2013 soybean samples, observe fall harvest conditions, get better acquainted with U.S. producers, and our marketing and grain handling system – from the farm gate to the export elevator. Participants got an early opportunity to assess the quality of the 2013 soybean crop, which will likely be for shipment off of the West Coast as either whole soybeans or in the form of soybean meal. It also gave them an opportunity to evaluate the impact that summer growing conditions had on the crop and get a better handle on how final soybean yields would turn out. This aspect of the tour was particularly beneficial to the participants this year because the federal government shutdown in early October led to USDA dropping the October Crop Production Report as well as key weekly crop progress data. Sampling tour participants this year joined us from China, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam.

During the 14-day period, each team logged over 3,300 miles in the countryside, visiting with producers, elevators, and processors in six Midwestern states – North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. The 2013 sampling tour was conducted later than last year’s tour because the crop was well behind that of 2012 in development from its initial outset at planting time into harvest. National soybean planting progress was seriously delayed because of heavy May rains, and ultimately, final plantings came up short of spring planting intentions.

This year’s crop had a wide range of development issues from its initial vegetative phases during spring planting all the way to harvest. In many areas it was dry during the critical pod filling stage of August into early September with rains arriving in late September and early October. This weather combined with a wide spectrum of maturation complicated harvest across the Midwest. For most of the area, the warm, dry fall weather accelerated plant maturity into September and provided good momentum to finish the 2013 soybean crop. Our impression was that initial harvest yields surprised many farmers, elevators and agronomists. Those people walking fields in August highlighted that soybean pod counts were not very good in some key growing areas west of the Mississippi River where planting delays had been quite serious. USDA’s objective yield survey data from NASS supported that view with the figures they released in September. We simply did not have very good pod counts at key locations and that led to a justified pessimism about soybean yield potential for 2013. USDA’s September pod count data showed a cutback from a year ago in North Dakota (-4%), Minnesota (-11%), and Iowa (-13%).

USDA reduced soybean yield estimates on their September Crop Production Report from August in North Dakota (-3 bu/acre), South Dakota (-1 bu/acre), Minnesota (-2 bu/acre) and Iowa (-3 bu/acre). Yields for the other 2 states that we visited on the Sampling Tour, Nebraska and Kansas, were left unchanged. Consequently, producers and merchandisers were braced for a more disappointing harvest result than what they saw when the combines started to roll in late September. Both soybean yields and quality turned out to be better than they had anticipated and the tour participants had an opportunity to see this firsthand rather than waiting for USDA to catch up more than a month later.
What you learn deep in the heart of Texas will go straight to the heart of your farm

They say everything is bigger in Texas. Just wait until you see the size of the ideas at the 2014 Commodity Classic in San Antonio.


Saddle up for the 2014 Commodity Classic. You’ll get inspiration, insight and innovation that will add some serious giddyup to your farm.

America’s Largest Farmer-Led, Farmer-Focused Convention & Trade Show

Commodity Classic™ is the premier convention and trade show of the American Soybean Association, National Corn Growers Association, National Association of Wheat Growers and National Sorghum Producers.

www.CommodityClassic.com
Among the greatest strengths of land-grant universities, such as the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, are our partnerships. Partnerships with producers. Partnerships with communities. Partnerships with industry. Partnerships with local, state and federal government.

We at the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources take these partnerships very seriously, for we can accomplish nothing without them.

I’d like to take this space to thank you – all of you – for the valuable support you provide the Institute. Ours is a great partnership, and your commodity board funding is tremendously important to us. It allows us to connect to and address soybean farmers’ research and educational needs as you define those needs.

In fiscal year 2013, the Nebraska Soybean Board provided IANR $1,958,741 for work that ranged from soybean breeding and genetics studies to enhancing soybean germplasm through biotechnology, the influence of irrigation and crop rotation sequence on soybean cyst nematode populations, and much, much more.

In addition, funding you provided the North Central Soybean Research Program returned to Nebraska as $113,920 in funding for work occurring in IANR. An additional $150,000 from funding you provided the United Soybean Board also came to IANR scientists for work to benefit Nebraska soybean growers.

And this year, the Nebraska Soybean Board invested $3 million to create the first Presidential Chair in Soybean Breeding at UNL, to be held by our renowned George Graef and resulting from a new partnership – there’s that word again – between our NUTech Ventures and Bayer CropScience. That partnership will give Bayer nonexclusive access to UNL’s soybean germplasm, the genetic material used to develop new varieties.

The importance of such public/private partnerships as we share with the Nebraska Soybean Board, other commodity groups and industry will only grow in coming years as state and federal funds become more challenging. As I write this, in mid-November, a new farm bill still is in limbo; I hope it will have been resolved by the time you read these words! We can safely assume, however, that reductions in federal agricultural research and extension education funding will continue.

Of course, you’re aware of the challenge ahead in feeding a growing world population. We expect to play a significant role in meeting that challenge, and we know Nebraska’s soybean farmers will be there with us.

Thank you again for your continued support.

Ronnie D. Green, NU Vice President and Harlan Vice Chancellor, IANR
With its first corporate partner on board, more partnerships in the works and the first buildings scheduled to open in spring 2014, Nebraska Innovation Campus (NIC) is generating abundant buzz.

“Innovation Campus has a lot of traction,” said University of Nebraska-Lincoln Chancellor Harvey Perlman. “We’re extremely pleased with the interest and enthusiasm for our plans to create a research campus that enhances opportunities for private business to access faculty research to develop marketable innovations.”

Officials announced in November 2012 that ConAgra Foods, a leading food company, is NIC’s first corporate partner. The partnership is part of an expanded collaboration between ConAgra and UNL designed to foster a culture of innovation related to food science.

The announcement kicked off Phase I construction at the 232-acre private-public research campus adjacent to UNL. NIC is being developed as a world-class conduit for innovation – connecting companies, entrepreneurs and university researchers and students in a collaborative environment to help fuel Nebraska’s economy.

Four buildings being constructed or renovated in Phase I will provide 350,000 square feet of lab, greenhouse, office and conference space, said Dan Duncan, NIC’s executive director. The renovated former 4-H Building and new companion wing will open in spring 2014. The repurposed Industrial Arts Building and a laboratory building with labs for the university, private industry and startup companies are slated to open in winter 2015.

On Sept. 27, 2013, the city and university announced a joint project to use reclaimed, non-drinkable water from the city’s Theresa Street Wastewater treatment plant to heat and cool facilities at NIC.

In addition to ConAgra, early NIC tenants will include the university’s Robert B. Daugherty Water for Food Institute; UNL’s Department of Food Science and Technology; NUtech Ventures, the nonprofit corporation responsible for commercializing university research; NIC headquarters; UNL Industry Relations; and a business accelerator.

NIC is finalizing several more private-sector partnerships, Duncan said, with announcements expected in late 2013.

When fully developed over the next 25 years, NIC will offer 2 million square feet of space and accommodate 7,000 people working and living on the campus.
A trip to the Michigan State University Decatur Research Farm last summer gave Scott Houck, Strang, NE., a chance to look into the future of soybean production and pest management in Nebraska.

“The soybean research they’re conducting there focuses on controlling soybean cyst nematode, sudden death syndrome and soybean aphids, using various combinations of genetic resistance developed through plant breeding and pesticides and seed treatments,” says Houck, who was in Michigan representing Nebraska’s soybean growers as a director of the North Central Soybean Research Program (NCSRP).

The NCSRP, which represents soybean growers from Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana Michigan, and Ohio, uses a portion of the soybean checkoff to fund research to improve soybean yields and profitability. Through the NCSRP, these 12 states are investing more than $250,000 in soybean research at the MSU Decatur Research Farm.

The Decatur farm is only about 10 acres in size, but has a history of consistent pressure from both SCN and SDS. Coarse soils and irrigation give it some similarities to much of Nebraska’s soybean producing area.

“Because the farm has consistent serious pressure from SCN, SDS, and aphids, it’s uniquely located to test possible solutions to these problems,” Houck says.

The farm is divided into several hundred small plots where a number of researchers conduct trials each year. George Bird, a Michigan State University nematologist, says research at the farm has helped in the discovery of SCN resistant germplasm that has been bred into commercial varieties that can increase yields by as much as 30 bu. per acre, depending on the level of nematode pressure in a particular field. They’ve also tested nematicides that when used as seed treatments can limit nematode damage, adding 5 to 10 bu. per acre. And they’re looking at germplasm developed in China, where soybean aphids are a major problem, to find varieties that can withstand aphid pressures and still yield well.

While the NCSRP-funded research can help identify possible solutions for preventing or managing problems like SCN, SDS and soybean aphids, Bird says farmers themselves need to be researchers, too. He suggests studying the results from concentrated research plots, like those being conducted at the Decatur Research Farm in Michigan, and then planting test rows in your own fields where you know you have problems to find out what works on your farm.

Trial results from many NCSRP-funded studies, as well as information on trials done by Extension soybean specialists and others, are available at the NCSRP Plant Health Initiative website (www.planthealth.info).

“While these specific problems are more prevalent in states east and north of Nebraska, we’re seeing them in pockets here, and as long as we continue to grow soybeans here, we can only expect them to spread. It makes sense to find solutions to them now, so they don’t become major problems for us,” Houck says.

Matt Wilde, Senior Writer, Iowa Soybean Association, contributed to this article.
While Nebraska soybean farmers won’t be able to get their hands on high oleic soybean varieties until 2015, farmers in other parts of the country are already seeing success with this new innovation. Take George Tebbe, for example.

The Tipton, Ind., farmer harvested high oleic soybean varieties for the second time on his farm this year. And he found that they have been bred to perform.

“I’m looking for yield, and our high oleic soybeans were as good as our farm saw last year,” says Tebbe. “They produced, so we decided to plant them again.”

High oleic soybeans have been developed with the same proven genetics and disease and trait packages farmers see in their other varieties. Like Tebbe, farmers growing high oleic soybeans continue to report yields at or above average.

In addition to yield, high oleic soybeans also present an opportunity for farmers to regain lost soybean-oil market share and reach new soybean-oil customers, reasons that Tebbe says convinced him to plant high oleic soybeans on his farm.

“‘We need to protect our soybean demand, and expanding to new markets helps to secure long-term demand for soybean oil,’ says Tebbe.

In order to ultimately raise the value of all U.S. soybeans and increase individual farmer profitability, high oleic soybean varieties have been developed to meet soybean-oil customers’ needs and allow for expansion into new markets. High oleic soybeans provide better functionality in baking and frying than commodity soybean oil while avoiding trans fats. That makes high oleic soybeans an attractive option for food companies. High oleic soybean oil is also a promising option for industrial uses, such as automotive lubricants and synthetic motor oils, for example.

“It is our job as farmers to grow a product our end-use customers need,” says Tebbe. “They will then be able to use the high oleic soybean oil to create better products for their customers.”

Farmers in Ohio have been growing high oleic soybeans for the past three years, and varieties have steadily expanded to Indiana, Michigan and a select few other regions. Nebraska farmers will have the opportunity to grow these innovative new soybean varieties and join the high oleic movement in 2015.
As the adage goes, you have to walk before you can run. This thought process seems to hold true for farmers who choose to adopt cover crops for the first time as well. Jody Saathoff, farm representative for Aurora Co-op, has been involved in cover crops for nearly a decade, turning that passion into an important part of his job.

Saathoff planted his first cover crop test plot in 2005, planting back into irrigated wheat. In 2006, he traveled to North Dakota on the No-till On The Plains bus tour to see Gabe Brown’s work in cover crop cocktails. “What I saw up there blew my mind,” Saathoff said. “It was the first time many of us had seen seven to ten species being grown in the same square yard and working in harmony.”

Since then, Saathoff’s passion for cover crops has grown considerably. Over the past nine years, Saathoff has worked with or picked the brains of cover crop specialists such as Duane Beck, Ray Ward, Gabe Brown and Paul Jasa to continually refine his approach to cover crop management.

Saathoff says he has seen interest in cover crops grow substantially over the years. “I’ve seen a growth in cover crop acres I manage, which is due mostly to the return value farmers are seeing and the rapport I’ve been able to build with my customers.” Saathoff manages roughly 10,000 acres of cover crops from northern Kansas to south-central Nebraska, but he sees that territory expanding in the near future. “Seven years ago, cover crops weren’t buzz words. Now, everyone thinks they have got to be doing it.”

Although he sees value in the application of cover crops, he understands why some producers are reluctant to throw their hat in the ring. Cover crops in neighboring states like Colorado, Kansas, and North and South Dakota are an easy sell; that's not always the case here in Nebraska.

“It can be hard to sell farmers on the idea of cover crops in Nebraska because the irrigated guys are not keen on spending an inch of water to grow biomass. Dryland guys, on the other hand, see the value because the biomass they grow helps them retain water in the future, and they don’t have an inch of rain to lose, especially these past few years.”

“The sky is the limit in terms of the benefits of incorporating cover crops in your farming operation. It’s hard to pick out benefits because every farm is different in terms of what the soil needs. Plus, we have just scratched the surface in terms of understanding of cover crops. Those of us in the industry are learning things every day that we are excited to incorporate into test plots the following year. That’s the beauty of working with Mother Nature, she always keeps things interesting.”
Saathoff’s Main Benefits of Cover Crops

• Conservation of moisture
• Recycling nutrients
• Armoring the soil
• Growing carbon
• Grazing for livestock

Benefits for Soybean Farmers

Saathoff says he sees a lot of value in planting cover crops in a field that will go to soybeans the following year. By creating a solid cover crop game plan, farmers can work proactively on increasing their soybean yields. Certain cover crops act as natural barriers against soybean cyst nematode, a problem that has reared its ugly head in Nebraska among other states.

Cover crops also work to boost yield by using up some of the excess nitrogen before a soybean crop goes in. “Soybeans are lazy,” Saathoff says. “They will cannibalize the nitrogen in the soil before they’ll fix their own nitrogen. If I can recycle residual nitrate into organic nitrogen before beans, it allows the rhizobia to fix atmospheric nitrogen to be used by the beans, especially during crucial growth stages like pod fill.”

Where can I go to learn more?

Saathoff said that there is a new tool being developed by Ward Laboratories and USDA-ARS at Temple University, to tell you the health of your soils. This tool, which was initiated in the fall of 2013, will use an algorithm to tell you which cover crops should be planted to increase nutrient levels based on your soil test.

The following resources are also good places to learn more about cover crops:

• Managing Cover Crops Profitability Third Edition from the Sustainable Agriculture Network
• The Midwest Cover Crops Field Guide
• The No-till On The Plains Conference (www.notill.org)
• University of Nebraska/University of Nebraska Extension

Saathoff said that Gabe Brown’s work indicated that to mimic Mother Nature, we would have to grow dozens of different species per acre each year.

But, Saathoff says the benefits of cover crops are clear come harvest. When farmers contact Saathoff about whether or not he thinks cover crops would work for them, the answer is always the same — Yes. Then comes his follow up question about how aggressive they want to be. “Well, do you want to walk or run?”

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Wellman Continues to Lead for NSA, ASA on Biotech Issues

— by Patrick Delaney, ASA

As biotechnology continues to be a critical issue for soybean farmers in Nebraska and nationwide, American Soybean Association Chairman Steve Wellman of Syracuse has been an ever-present leadership voice for farmers on the issue.

In August, Wellman traveled to Champaign, Ill., to speak before the Illinois Soybean Association’s International Biotech Symposium, a forum that brought together leading industry, farmer and academic minds to share ideas and address regulatory barriers to the new and innovating technologies farmers need to stay productive and competitive.

Then in September, Wellman chaired the latest meeting of the Biotech Working Group in St. Louis, a forum led by ASA in which tech providers and state soybean affiliates, along with ASA, USB and USSEC, discuss the challenges facing the industry, and how each group can help the other to enhance the industry as a whole.

Most recently, Wellman was named to the board of directors of the Supporters of Agricultural Research (SoAR) at the board’s annual meeting in Washington. ASA is a founding member of SoAR, and Wellman will serve a three-year term as director. So many biotechnological innovations have come to the industry as a direct result of the top-notch research that occurs at land-grant research universities, including the University of Nebraska, and the main focus of SoAR is to grow and secure government appropriations for competitive grants for agricultural research.

Additionally, as Wellman finishes his term on the ASA leadership team this December, the association continues to make strides toward a more streamlined approvals system for biotech traits both here and abroad. The association recently contacted the office of the U.S. Trade Representative, as well as the Secretaries of Commerce and of Agriculture to reiterate the critical importance of a reliable and science-based approvals framework in China, our industry’s largest trading partner.

Winter 2013
CASE Support Brings Soybean Lessons to Ag Education Classrooms

— by Sarah Mullen, Nebraska FFA Foundation

Fourteen Nebraska agricultural education teachers came to the University of Nebraska–Lincoln (UNL) last summer to attend the Curriculum in Agricultural Science Education (CASE) Institute. The Institute is a professional development workshop and provides teachers training for instruction related to a specific course. Principles of Agricultural Science – Plant Science was the course at this year’s conference.

The goal of this weeklong institute is to enhance the rigor and relevance of agriculture, food and natural resources subject matter in the classroom. It implements a national curriculum for agricultural education at the high school level and helps teachers learn methods in preparing students for success in college and careers in science, technology, engineering and math. It provides them with the curriculum, professional development opportunities, assessments and certification to utilize the curriculum in their classroom.

These teachers have the opportunity to walk through curriculum that will allow their students to understand the field of agricultural science with a foundation in plant science.

“Education in plant science is an area that I personally feel is under-emphasized in high school agriculture education programs. So often programs focus on the animal industry and ignore the plant industry,” David Gibbons, West Holt teacher wrote in his reflection. “By participation in the CASE Plant Science training I can find new ways to put plant science in front of students. It is my belief that an education in plant science can benefit students with a wide range of career and personal interests.”

As part of this year’s program, the 14 Nebraska agricultural education instructors were selected to receive scholarships from the Nebraska Soybean Board and Nebraska FFA Foundation. These teachers utilized the CASE curriculum and designed three supplemental lesson plans on soybeans to use in their classrooms and share with their community and other agriculture education teachers. Instructors’ lessons ranged from Needs of Seeds, Seed Viability, and Seed Structure to Enzymes and Wilting Point. The scholarships received are utilized to offset the cost of attending the Institute or to purchase equipment used to implement the curriculum in classrooms.

This is the second year UNL has hosted the CASE Institute. In 2012, teachers became certified to teach Introduction to Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. Plans are already underway to host the CASE Institute during the summer of 2014, where teachers will learn Principles of Agricultural Science – Animal Science.
Sharing Soy's Success Story with Farm Broadcasters – by Drew Guiney

There’s a lot to talk about these days in the soybean industry.

Several industry organizations were on-hand at the National Association of Farm Broadcasters (NAFB) Convention in November in Kansas City to share those successes. I sat down with representatives of several organizations to learn more about what they are doing to help U.S. soybean farmers.

National Biodiesel Board (NBB)

Greg Anderson, a soybean farmer and cattle rancher from Newman Grove, Nebraska, represented NBB at the conference. Anderson serves as the marketing chairman for NBB and he sees the success of the biodiesel industry as the checkoffs biggest success story.

“Biodiesel production is projected 1.7 billion gallons this year, which is a production record and far exceeds the production requirements set forth by the Renewable Fuels Standard. As a soybean farmer, biodiesel has flipped the market for soybean oil on its head. Biodiesel has allowed us to transition from a supply-driven market, where, because of trans-fat issues, soybean oil was a drag on soybean prices, to a demand-driven market where soybean oil is helping to drive price,” Anderson says.

Biodiesel has also been good news for livestock producers as well. Because soybean oil has carried more of the market value of the bean, soybean meal is cheaper for livestock producers. Also, since biodiesel can be made from diverse feedstock including animal fats, livestock producers have seen value added to each animal sold to market.

“I think biodiesel has been a tremendous success story, but I think we may have only seen the tip of the iceberg as far as the potential we have. The last 20 years have been tremendous. We’ve gone from an infant market to mainstream production. Biodiesel is out of minor league ball and into the majors, and we’re not looking back,” says Anderson.

UCSSEC is the international marketing arm for U.S. soybean farmers, and the work we do in soybean exports is very important to the farmers we represent,” Metz says. “We export almost two-thirds of the soybeans we raise in the United States, with a quarter of all exports going to China. The goal of the USSEC is to help farmers get a premium for the beans grown in the U.S. and to make sure that international customers are choosing U.S. soy first.”

According to Metz, USSEC works to increase soybean demand by educating international buyers on how to better utilize soybean meal, to make sure soybean meal is the number one source of protein in their feed rations, and to help them with their business. “At the end of the day if our outreach helps them be more successful, that means they’re going to be buying more U.S. soybean meal, and that’s good for us.”

Another important advancement coming down the checkoff pipeline in the near future will be the promotion of high oleic soybean varieties. USB is working with seed industry partners to expedite the process of getting high oleic varieties to the market quicker in order to meet consumer demand. High oleic soybean oil will effectively squash the current soybean oil trans-fat issues while also creating a more stable oil, which will benefit all aspects of the soybean oil market.

After a day of sharing their success stories with the farm broadcasters in attendance, it was clear that the soybean checkoff and their industry partners are leading the way to an even brighter future for soybean farmers.
To date, Nebraska remains among the states with no reported cases of the Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV). However, neighboring states have reported cases of PEDV making it necessary for Nebraska’s hog farmers to be ever vigilant. The Nebraska Pork Producers Board of Directors is choosing a proactive approach, and with the support of the Nebraska Soybean Board, is sponsoring a PEDV Seminar in December.

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus was confirmed in the United States during the week of May 13, 2013. It is a RNA coronavirus, which is related to transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEv). However, there is no cross protection afforded by immunity developed to one against the other. PED Virus was first diagnosed in 1971 in Great Britain. Since that time, there have been sporadic outbreaks in Europe and has become an endemic pig disease in Asia since 1982.

Dr. Paul Sundberg, Senior Vice President of Science and Technology for the National Pork Board will discuss where the disease came from, symptoms, current conditions and outbreaks, and the possibility of reappearance with cooler temperatures. Biosecurity is of enormous importance and Lisa Becton, Director of Swine Health Information and Research for the National Pork Board will address this issue covering everything from the barns to the boots and clothing employees wear.

Manure is a primary way the virus spreads from pig to pig and from farm to farm. To help reduce the risk posed by PEDV-infected manure it is vital that pork producers, land owners and commercial manure haulers follow manure pumping and application protocols. Dr. Matt Swantek, Swine Field Specialist with the Iowa State University Extension & Outreach will cover what producers need to know and how to communicate with the manure hauling crew.

Emergency response and economics are topics for the final speakers. Dr. Dennis Hughes, Nebraska State Veterinarian, Animal and Plant Health Protection with the Nebraska Department of Agriculture will explain Nebraska’s emergency response to an animal disease outbreak and Dr. Lee Schulz, Assistant Professor and Extension Livestock Economist in the Department of Economics at Iowa State University will give his perspective on the impact the PED Virus has on current and future hog markets.

The seminar will be held on December 16, 2013, at the Holiday Inn Express in Columbus, Nebraska. Registration check-in will begin at 9:30 a.m. and the program will conclude at 3:30 p.m. Extensive handout materials are being provided through the National Pork Board and funded by America’s Pork Producers and the Pork Checkoff as a part of a cooperative project with the American Association of Swine Veterinarians and the National Pork Producers Council. There are no registration fees. Registration is required for meal counts. Register at www.nepork.org or call 1-888-627-7675.

**PROGRAM**

**Seminar includes: Morning Rolls & Coffee, Lunch, and Resource Materials.**

9:30 AM  Registration Check-In  
Rolls & Coffee

10:00 AM  Welcome - Shane Meyer, President  
Nebraska Pork Producers Association

10:10 AM  What We Know Now  
a. Where the Disease Came From  
b. Symptoms, Testing, and Reporting  
c. Mortality Rate  
d. Current Conditions and Outbreaks  
e. Winter and Spring Reappearance  
**Presenter:** Dr. Paul Sundberg, Senior Vice President, Science and Technology, National Pork Board

11:00 AM  Bio Security Issues  
a. Barns  
b. Transportation  
c. On farm deliveries  
d. Equipment & Clothing  
**Presenter:** Lisa Becton, Director, Swine Health Information and Research, National Pork Board

11:50 AM  Lunch  
**Sponsored by the Nebraska Soybean Board**

1:00 PM  Preventing the Spread of PED Virus During Manure Applications  
**Presenter:** Matt Swantek, Ph.D., Swine Field Specialist  
Iowa State University Extension & Outreach

1:50 PM  Nebraska Emergency Response to an Outbreak  
**Presenter:** Dr. Dennis Hughes, Nebraska State Veterinarian, Animal and Plant Health Protection  
Nebraska Department of Agriculture

2:40 PM  How is PED Virus Impacting Hog Markets?  
**Presenter:** Dr. Lee Schulz, Assistant Professor and Extension Livestock Economist in the Department of Economics, Iowa State University

3:30 PM  Q & A For the Speakers  
**Moderator:** Shane Meyer, President

The Nebraska Soybean Board’s Animal Agriculture initiative is working to encourage growth of responsible livestock enterprises to benefit all of agriculture and all of Nebraska. Thank you to the NSB for their support of this educational seminar.
Nebraska’s $7.2 billion livestock farming industry is the biggest economic force in this agriculture-driven state. But to take full advantage of the rapidly expanding global food demand, the state’s agricultural players need a workable plan for growth. Toward this goal, livestock farmers need the support of area businesses.

That’s where the Alliance for the Future of Agriculture in Nebraska (A-FAN) comes in — and why the Nebraska Soybean Board is a committed A-FAN supporter.

“A-FAN’s goal is to help communities take advantage of their strengths and potential to create sustainable economic growth,” says Willow Holoubek, A-FAN’s executive director. “We need to actively involve all stakeholders in both the public and private sectors to implement sustainable livestock development in rural Nebraska.”

Among those stakeholders are the state’s soybean farmers, according to Victor Bohuslavsky, executive director of the Nebraska Soybean Board (NSB).

“As soybean farmers, it is in our best interest to have sustainable livestock development as our number one customer for soybean meal feed,” Bohuslavsky says.

A-FAN provides information and guidance to community leaders who ask for assistance in making informed decisions about which opportunities are best in the long run for their economic vitality.

The Nebraska Department of Agriculture also encourages counties with its Livestock Friendly County designation, which recognizes counties actively supporting the livestock industry in their communities.

Dodge County is making good use of A-FAN resources. Its planning efforts lured a California dairy operation to visit in July about relocation potential. Because Dodge County had done its groundwork with A-FAN and its developmental plan, the California dairyman traveled to Fremont in mid July to entertain a presentation from the county’s coalition.

The Dodge County presentation emphasized Nebraska’s “golden triangle” of abundant resources. This includes corn, soybeans, biofuels and feed byproducts which create interdependence of livestock farmers and row crop farmers.

The NSB’s Bohuslavsky agrees that the relationship between the state’s livestock farmers and row crop farmers is vitally important to soybean farmers. “Nebraska’s ‘Golden Triangle’ is a great guide as to where the most cost-effective and feasible places are for livestock to become value-added economic development,” he says.

Learning from Dodge County efforts, it’s clear that community stakeholder interdependency along with A-FAN support can lead to sustainable economic growth into the future.
Soy Bioproducts: Getting the Job Done for Omaha Cleaning Supply Store – by Drew Guiney

Bioproducts have become big business in the United States. Whether its companies coming online to fill new government purchasing requirements or a new business popping up to try to take advantage of the “green revolution,” the production of bioproducts has increased steadily in the recent past.

This expansion of the bio-based products industry can be attributed to many factors. For years, many folks purchased these eco-friendly products to help reduce their environmental footprint, as these products are made from renewable resources. However, an Omaha-based cleaning supply company is noticing a shift in the reasoning behind consumer demand for bioproducts, one it thinks will have a lasting impact.

Environmental concerns have been the chief driving force behind American consumers’ growing acceptance of soy-based and other bio-based household products. While the discussion about bio-based products has traditionally centered around the earth’s health and reducing our dependency on foreign oil, these products also provide substantial health benefits to humans and pets as well.

The Cleaning Mart, an Omaha-based janitorial supplies company, sees real benefits in the shift in focus towards health. The company utilizes this “healthier” approach in its marketing efforts to its two main customer groups – commercial cleaning services and residential cleaners.

Jim O’Connor and his wife Betty founded the Cleaning Mart in 1996. O’Connor says he thinks his commercial clients such as local schools, universities, hospitals, building contractors, residential cleaners and manufacturing companies are starting to recognize the many health benefits of bioproducts and are asking for them.

Today, more than 30 percent of all the products The Cleaning Mart carries are bio-based. “We provide cleaning products that are healthy for people and pets as well as for the environment and that can get the job done as well or better than their traditional competition.”

Salesperson Roberta Harwin, who has been with the company for five years, agrees. “Interest in bio-based, environmentally friendly products has definitely grown over the years I’ve been here,” she says. “Our floor cleaners and bathroom cleaners are the most popular bio-based products we carry. When people have questions, we answer them honestly, we direct our customers to the safest products available.”
Bioheat Tour

Another year has passed and numerous successes have followed when it comes to Nebraska soybean farmers marketing soybean oil in the Northeast United States.

Put on by the National Biodiesel Board, this year’s Bioheat tour will begin on December 15th and will go to December 18th. This year’s tour will not only showcase how New York continues to embrace biodiesel and Bioheat but also how it is beginning to use other soy-based products, such as soy based lubricants and hydraulic oil to meet their sustainability goals. The tour will include:

New York City Hall – Soybean farmers will talk to officials about the recently passed state of New York 2% Bioheat mandate that mirrors New York City’s B2 Bioheat mandate. Together these mandates open up a 40,000,000 million gallon market for B100.

New York’s Department of Sanitation fleet facility in Queens – This stop will showcase New York City mandating the use of B20 in their 8,000 vehicle diesel fleet and how they are exploring ways to increase the biodiesel blend.

New York and New Jersey Port Authority – The success New York has had with Bioheat and biodiesel has opened up the doors for other soy based industrial products. The United Soybean Board is partnering with the Port Authority to conduct pilot programs on how well soy-based lubricants and hydraulic fluids work in the Port Authority Fleet.

Battery Park – Realizing sustainability standards, soy-based artificial turf was installed at Battery Park after Hurricane Sandy destroyed the park’s natural turf.

Brookhaven National Lab - The Department of Energy’s Brookhaven National Lab has over 3,000 scientists and is one of the premier research institutions in the world. Brookhaven is doing research on how to incorporate high blends of Bioheat in the high efficiency home heating oil systems. This research will allow home owners to more easily use B20 for home heating oil.

Soy-based turf that was recently installed at Battery Park after Hurricane Sandy.

Blending Biodiesel in Northeast Nebraska

– by Andy Chvatal

This past summer, the Nebraska Soybean Board (NSB) partnered with Jerry’s Service in Hartington, Nebraska, to install biodiesel blending infrastructure as part of NSB’s Biodiesel Blender Pump Program. Dollars in this program are allocated to individual businesses that apply for funds through the checkoff board. Funding is reimbursed back to accepted applicants on a per-gallon basis up to a capped dollar amount. That capped dollar amount is approved by the checkoff board after they assess the needs and goals of the organization seeking the funds.

Ed Lammers, District 1 director for the NSB, has been at the forefront of helping get biodiesel blends more widely available in the state. “The Nebraska Soybean Board has put an emphasis on promoting biodiesel usage in our state. We are very pleased to have a partnership Jerry’s Service by making biodiesel more widely available in northeast Nebraska.”

A large majority of the biodiesel blends that Jerry’s Service have been selling in 2013 have been going to the irrigation users in northeast Nebraska. Kurt Dendinger, Fuel Manager with Jerry’s Service, was eager to jump at the opportunity to partner with Nebraska’s soybean farmers on a project of this magnitude. “We are pleased to take part in the promotion of this innovative product. With all the benefits biodiesel has to offer, we cannot AFFORD not to use it!”

Kurt Dendinger with Jerry’s Service and Ed Lammers, Nebraska Soybean Board.
Exports Remain Strong for Soybean Industry
– by Andy Chvatal

Much has been written and said about the way that U.S. grains and livestock production go hand in hand. Harvest one, feed the other and then appreciate the chain of events that take place in order to export those products to another growing nation. Whether it is north, south, east or west, the United States exports a very safe, healthy and affordable variety of products to many nations throughout the world.

One of the main reasons that soybean prices have remained fairly stable through the 2013 harvest season thus far, is the fact that we have record production numbers being offset by a very high demand for soybean products in the global marketplace. It’s easy to get caught up and lost in the numbers that you hear on a daily or weekly basis. The USDA announces sales quite frequently, take for example, November 12th. According to Farm Futures™, "Export inspections were strong again this week as the report showed 79.697 million bushels shipped and allowed the soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to meet close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace. USDA announced another 4.26 million soybean inspections to get close to last year’s pace.

What do those numbers and statistics mean to you? What should they mean to you?

According to SoyStats.com, the United States has been exporting at least 43% of its soybean production since 2007. The majority remainder of that production in the U.S. goes to feed our local livestock and poultry sectors. But what does, and what should, 43% mean to you?

You know that 30 foot grain platform on your combine? Yeah, 13 feet of sickle are cutting stubble for your foreign customers. That 1,000 bushel grain cart is nearly half full of beans that’ll be shipped off to somewhere in Southeast Asia.

If you’ve ever wondered how long the chain of transportation is to make all this happen, see image at top. The chain is made up of many links - trains, trucks, barges, and ships. The equivalent to the United States exporting 1.345 billion bushels of soybeans in 2012, is to visualize 672 Panamax ships floating at sea with each holding 2 million bushels of soybeans. For those who noticed the other chart above, on the right, 672 Panamax ships is the equivalent of nearly 1.5 million semi loads of soybeans.

Those are just soybeans that are being exported. Have you thought about that other portion of production that feeds livestock here in the United States? That other 55-57% that stays in the U.S.? Yes, Americans like to consume their red and white meat, but a lot of that “value-added” product is also exported to foreign customers. We like the term value-added. Why, you ask? It puts more jobs in local communities, more money in our pockets, and provides added revenue and tax dollars to our local businesses. The next two pages expand on U.S. pork and beef export markets. These export markets are value-added dollars, with them representing $6.3 billion and $5.5 billion markets, respectively.

Soybean farmers aren’t a link in the chain, they are the hook at the beginning. How your soybeans make it to your foreign customers at the other end of the chain, is quite a process, but each link adds value to the agricultural industry. Livestock and grain operations move hand in hand, home and abroad.
TOTAL U.S. PORK EXPORTS
2003-2012
(Including Variety Meat)

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Leading Export Markets for U.S. Pork (including variety meat)

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**Hong Kong/China**

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<td>138,564</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>130,581</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>112,360</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>97,883</td>
<td>211</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**South Korea**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Metric Tons</th>
<th>Value ($Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>150,449</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>188,307</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>86,991</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>103,553</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>133,532</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>99,852</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>109,198</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>71,856</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>27,876</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>28,852</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Russia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Metric Tons</th>
<th>Value ($Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>98,830</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>74,247</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>89,679</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>139,387</td>
<td>289</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>217,767</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>99,876</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>82,677</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>40,315</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>27,152</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>7,329</td>
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</table>

Statistics provided by U.S. government and compiled by USMEF.
More information and statistics are on the USMEF Web site, www.usmef.org
TOTAL U.S. BEEF EXPORTS
2003-2012
(Including Variety Meat)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume (Metric Tons)</th>
<th>Value ($Billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,133,940</td>
<td>5.511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,287,259</td>
<td>5.420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,067,279</td>
<td>4.078</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>897,376</td>
<td>3.082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>984,712</td>
<td>3.619</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>771,196</td>
<td>2.617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>655,920</td>
<td>2.041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>472,668</td>
<td>1.365</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>321,967</td>
<td>.809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1,274,098</td>
<td>3.856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leading Export Markets for U.S. Beef
(including variety meat)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Volume (Metric Tons)</th>
<th>Value ($Billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>192,989</td>
<td>822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>180,015</td>
<td>1,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>152,763</td>
<td>1,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>152,333</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>125,614</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>80,408</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistics provided by U.S. government and compiled by USMEF.
More information and statistics are on the USMEF Web site, www.USMEF.org
King’s Named 
2014 NSA Young Leaders

Matthew and Brandy King of Central City, NE have been selected as the Nebraska Soybean Association’s (NSA) 2014 Young Leaders.

The Young Leader Program is sponsored by the American Soybean Association and DuPont Pioneer. It is designed to recognize and strengthen leadership in the agricultural community as well as cultivate producer leaders who are shaping the U.S. soybean industry.

The King’s are involved in the family farming operation in Merrick county where they raise irrigated soybeans, seed corn, commercial corn and have a cow calf operation. Matthew holds a degree in the John Deer Ag Technology program from Southeast Community College at Milford. Brandy is a Special Education teacher at Fullerton Public Schools and is a graduate of Concordia University. They are involved with the Merrick County Ag Society and Matthew is an officer with the local American Legion post. Matthew says the “the top issues facing agriculture is maintaining and increasing our export sales abroad and moving forward with continued research and approvals of new soybean varieties as well as research with weed resistance.”

The King’s joined the 2014 class of Young Leaders, which is made up of selected leaders from each soybean producing state, to participate in a challenging and educational leadership experience in late November at Pioneer headquarters in Johnston, IA. They will complete the second part of training February 25 – March 1, 2014 in San Antonio, TX in conjunction with the annual Commodity Classic.
Featured Soyfoods Recipe:

Homestyle Mac ‘n Cheese with Edamame & Ground Sirloin

Add a healthy twist to your favorite comfort foods this winter by adding soy.

INGREDIENTS:
- 8 ounces Macaroni, uncooked
- 10 ounces edamame (shelled soybeans)
- 1/2 pound ground sirloin
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 tablespoon flour

(Serves 6)

- ¼ teaspoon dry mustard
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon black pepper
- 2 cups skim milk, warmed (Can use plain soymilk)
- 2 cups grated cheddar

DIRECTIONS:
Prepare pasta according to package directions; drain in colander. Preheat oven to 375°F.
If edamame is frozen, thaw under running water and set aside. Brown sirloin in a skillet and set aside.

In a 2-quart saucepan over medium heat, melt the butter. Add the flour, dry mustard salt and pepper, then cook together for 2 to 3 minutes. Add the milk little by little and continue stirring until mixture thickens.
Add cheese and stir until melted. In a large bowl, mix macaroni, cheese sauce, edamame and sirloin together and pour in a baking dish. Bake for 20 minutes. Serve immediately.

NUTRITION FACTS:
Per Serving (excluding unknown items): 516 Calories; 26g Fat (46.4% calories from fat); 30g Protein; 39g Carbohydrate; 3g Dietary Fiber; 78mg Cholesterol; 527mg Sodium. Exchanges: 2 Grain (Starch); 2½ Lean Meat; ½ Non-Fat Milk; 3 Fat.

Find this and more great recipes on our YouTube channel:
www.youtube.com/NebraskaSoyfoods
On the Road Again

Biodiesel is America’s Advanced Biofuel. Soy biodiesel extends engine life, can be used in most diesel engines and contrary to popular belief, it works hard in cold weather when it matters most — in places like Yellowstone National Park and JFK Airport.

Biodiesel
Fuel made better.

Made in the USA