ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON PESTICIDE LABELING. IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL AND STATE LAW to use any pesticide product other than in accordance with its labeling. NOT ALL FORMULATIONS OF DICAMBA OR Glyphosate ARE APPROVED FOR IN-CROP USE WITH ROUNDUP READY 2 XTEND® SOYBEANS. ONLY USE FORMULATIONS THAT ARE SPECIFICALLY LABELED FOR SUCH USE AND APPROVED FOR USE IN THE STATE OF APPLICATION. Contact the U.S. EPA and YOUR STATE PEDESTRICe REGULATORY AGENCY WITH ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE APPROVAL STATUS OF DICAMBA HERBICIDE PRODUCTS FOR IN-CROP USE WITH ROUNDUP READY 2 XTEND® SOYBEANS.

Roundup Ready 2 Xtend® soybeans contains genes that confer tolerance to glyphosate and dicamba. Glyphosate will kill crops that are not tolerant to glyphosate. Dicamba will kill crops that are not tolerant to dicamba.

Contact your Monsanto dealer or refer to Monsanto’s Technology Use Guide for recommended weed control programs. Individual results may vary, and performance may vary from location to location and from year to year. This result may not be an indicator of results you may obtain as local growing, soil and weather conditions may vary. Growers should evaluate data from multiple locations and years whenever possible.

Always read and follow grain marketing and all other stewardship practices and pesticide label directions. AGROw and the A Design®, Asgrow® and Roundup Ready 2 Xtend® are registered trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. ©2016 Monsanto Company.
Tony's Take on Soybean's Future
A new planting season and some reminders
I hope you find the Soybean and Corn field pocket guides to be a useful tool in making decisions about your operations.

Property Tax Reform
A Top Priority
In the 2017 legislative session, several bills will be aimed at helping ease the burden of property taxes.

Nebraska Soybean Board Seeks Leaders to Represent Nebraska Soybean Farmers
NSB is seeking soybean farmers from Districts 5 and 7 as well as the At-Large position which is open to all soybean farmers.

Top 5 Things You Need to Know about High Oleic Soybeans
High oleic soybeans have been an important soybean checkoff investment for the last five years.

SCN Coalition: Take two
“Every 24 days a new generation of SCN is born,” said Tylka.

Keys to Managing Herbicide Resistance in Soybeans
Here are 6 key management practices and 5 key timings to consider for improving control of herbicide resistant weeds.

Nebraska Ag Leaders Outline the Need for Property Tax Reform
The Nebraska Soybean Association joined with other ag groups to provide parameters and principals for the critical discussions that need to take place this legislative session on property tax reform.

Soybean Meal
The USDA estimates that domestic soybean meal consumption by animal agriculture hit 33.1 million tons consumption in FY15/16.

Diesel Tank Management
Remember to fill your fuel tanks after planting and harvest to eliminate headspace.

Production Growth, Overseas Competition Demands Transportation Investment
Lower transportation costs have historically served as one of the key sources of competitive advantage for the U.S. soybean industry.

Have you ever wanted to see how your checkoff dollars are invested to increase global demand for soybeans?

$$ $$

If so, Come See for Yourself this year.

— by Drew Guiney

The time to register for the Nebraska Soybean Board’s two See for Yourself programs have come and gone, but that doesn’t mean there isn’t more to see. Opportunities still exist for farmers and agribusiness professionals to attend local, in-state, national and international meetings.

Local
If you are interested in joining the board in attending meetings with the National Biodiesel Board, United States Meat Export Federation, United States Soybean Export Council, United States of America Poultry and Egg Export Council, Soy Transportation Coalition, North Central Soybean Research Program, or other affiliates, please contact the Nebraska Soybean Board office.

International
There is an opportunity to travel to Latin America with representatives from AGP to talk with buyers and see promotions aimed at building demand for U.S. soy. Finally, the Nebraska Soybean Checkoff funded a U.S. pork promotion in Japan again this year. That trade mission normally takes place in the late summer or early fall.

Applications for these opportunities are ongoing. If you’re interested in applying, or finding more information, please visit our website at: www.nebraskasoybeans.org or contact the office at (402) 441-3240.

All flight, hotel, bus and group meal costs will be paid for by checkoff dollars through the Nebraska Soybean Board. Participants are only responsible for their own travel to and from Omaha’s Eppley Airport, and airport parking.
Spring is right around the corner and it’s an exciting time of year to prepare for the 2017 crop year. With planting season one to two months away, it’s a good time to review or tweak your 2017 crop plans. In 2016, Nebraska soybean producers grew a record 61 bu/A state average, so what can we do to break this record again this year? Here are a few tips to consider going into this crop year:

1. Know your fertility levels with soil tests and fertilize according to your yield goals.
2. Test for SCN. Free testing bags are available at UNL Extension offices through your soybean checkoff.
3. Visit with your seed dealer about proper placement for every variety in each of your fields.
4. Use a pre-emergence residual soybean herbicide and spray according to labeled rates.
5. Manage early season diseases with seed treatments.
6. Control what you can control. Plant when conditions are fit and make sure your planter settings are correct.

The Nebraska Soybean Board wrapped up our March board meeting where all of the 2018 research proposals were discussed and funding was set aside for projects approved by the board. The annual “See for Yourself” program was another success. This year, Nebraska soybean producers got the opportunity to tour AGP’s facility at Grays Harbor and the REG biodiesel plant. Each year, the Nebraska Soybean Board reaches out to producers so they can experience where and how their checkoff dollars are being invested. If any of you ever have the desire to be a part of this learning experience, go to the NSB website or call the office to get an application.

As you all have seen, the Soybean and Corn field pocket guides are now in your possession! I hope each and every one of you find this guide to be a useful tool in making decisions for your operations. The guide book was a major undertaking in a short amount of time. I would like to personally thank Dr. Jim Specht for leading this project and making the field guide a possibility for every Nebraska soybean producer.

Best of luck to everyone this spring. Remember to control what you can and above all, SAFETY FIRST!

Tony Johanson
Chairman, Nebraska Soybean Board
Property Tax Reform
A Top Priority

– by Dennis Fujan, Prague, NSA President

Looking back, 2016 was a busy year and it appears that 2017 will follow suit. The 90-day 105th legislative session is in full swing.

In the 2016 session, we struggled to get property tax relief, although we did get some help in the form of a tax credit, my tax bill was still higher than the prior year. I’m guessing many of you are in the same situation. This is an issue for the 2017 legislative.

In the 2017 legislative session, several bills will be aimed at helping ease the burden of property taxes. Front and center is the Governor’s bill (LB338) which changes the way agricultural land is valued – from sales to production ability. While we do support this bill’s concept, it is still tied to sales and the adjustment will reflect minimal changes in property taxes if there is room in local levies. The Nebraska Soybean Association (NSA) along with many other ag groups agree that more needs to be done with LB338 to bring effective and meaningful reform.

Several other bills could help land owners but they will face some uphill battles since they are tied to increasing sales tax. LB44, LB312/313 and LB601 would help to direct sales tax revenue to the property tax credit fund. I encourage you to visit the Nebraska legislature website at nebraskanlegisltature.gov to research these bills. Take time to contact your state senator and let him/her know what you think about these issues as property owners. The best testimony is to hear how it affects you directly. The NSA has joined with other ag groups to form The Ag Leaders Working Group in an effort to have a united voice on legislation affecting agriculture. Our hope is that a larger coalition will give a stronger message and be more effective. It can be frustrating at times but we can’t give up, the consequences are too great.

Policy work is an important part of what we do for our soybean farmers and the agriculture industry, so thank you for belonging to the Nebraska Soybean Association. If you know someone who doesn’t belong, ask them to join or contact our office at 402-441-3239. Your membership helps us get the message across to our elected representatives. Our goal for the session is to get something accomplished with meaningful tax reform. Have a safe spring season as we prepare the fields for planting.

I Believe, I Belong...

In order to assure a prosperous future for agriculture, farm groups are going to have to work together and build coalitions. By being a member of the Nebraska and American soybean associations you have a voice representing you and your interests. They work for you when you can’t be there. Our voice needs to be heard on the changing policies we are facing in our industry to protect farmers against overregulation in Washington and to set forth the framework for the next Farm Bill. That’s why I believe and belong.

– Shane Greving, Chapman
At Large Director
Nebraska Soybean Board

Seeks Leaders to Represent Nebraska Soybean Farmers

— by Diane Muehlhausen

This year, the Nebraska Soybean Board (NSB) will be seeking soybean farmers to serve on the Board of Directors and to represent fellow soybean farmers and the industry.

**How does the Election Work?**
The election is conducted by mail-in ballot in July for Districts 5 and 7. Soybean farmers who reside in counties that are up for election in 2017 will receive ballots and candidate information regarding NSB’s election process via direct mail. The At-Large position on the Nebraska Soybean Board is open to all soybean farmers in Nebraska and will be elected by the NSB Directors at the July Board meeting.

**What are the 2017 Election Districts and Counties?**
The election districts and counties are:

- **District 5:** Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson.
- **District 7:** Counties of Adams, Buffalo, Clay, Franklin, Hall, Kearney, Nuckolls and Webster.
- **At-Large:** All counties in Nebraska.

**Who Can Be a Candidate for the NSB seats or the At-Large Position on the Board?**
- Be a resident of Nebraska
- Be a resident of the district in which the election is being held
- Be a soybean farmer in Nebraska for at least the previous 5 years
- Be 21 years of age or older
- Have submitted a NSB candidacy petition

**To apply for Candidacy in District 5 and 7 or the At-Large Position you must:**
- Obtain a NSB Candidacy Petition by contacting NSB’s executive director, Victor Bohuslavsky at 402-432-5720.
- Complete the petition and collect the signatures of 50 soybean farmers in their district.
- Return petition to the NSB office on or before April 15, 2017.

**Roles and Responsibilities of Soybean Board Member Representative:**
- Attend every NSB meeting – 8 day fiscal year commitment.
- Attend/participate in other educational events sponsored by the Nebraska Soybean Checkoff in your district.
- Receive no salary but reimbursed for expenses incurred while carrying out board business.
- Serve a three-year term that would begin October 1, 2017.

**Areas of Focus for the Soybean Industry:**
As an elected representative to NSB, you will help guide the Nebraska soybean industry in the areas of research, education, domestic and foreign markets, including new uses for soybeans and soybean products.

If you have questions regarding the election process, please contact NSB’s executive director, Victor Bohuslavsky at 402-432-5720. For more information about the Nebraska soybean checkoff, visit [www.nebraskasoybeans.org](http://www.nebraskasoybeans.org)
For the years the soybean industry has progressed in Nebraska, soybean farmers continue to stay on the cutting edge of research, marketing and education through the soybean checkoff. With continuous improvements that increases farmer profitability using checkoff-funding in key areas such as biodiesel, aquaculture and high oleic soybeans.

The Funding and Expenditure Report to the right shows how checkoff dollars are invested in International Marketing, Research, Producer Education/Communication and Domestic Marketing. These areas helped to expand, develop, and increase markets for Nebraska soybeans. But whether it’s a state project or a national initiative, rest assured that our soybean checkoff’s number one priority is the continued investment in programs benefitting Nebraska soybean farmers.

**TOTAL FUNDING**
- Checkoff Assessments ............................................... $6,828,906
- Interest ................................................................................ 4,685
- Miscellaneous ................................................................... 92,368
- **Total Revenues** ............................................................ $6,925,959

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**
- International Marketing ............................................. $1,510,886
- Research ...................................................................... 1,741,816
- Producer Education/Communications ......................... 1,587,523
- Domestic Marketing..................................................... 2,869,534
- Administrative ................................................................. 414,620
- **Total Expenses** ........................................................... $8,124,379

Change in Net Assets .................................................. $(1,198,420)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year ....................................... $8,292,913
Net Assets, End of Year .................................................. $7,094,493
Food Dialogues:
Reintroducing GMOs: Creating Social Acceptance

SAVE the DATE

Wednesday, September 6, 2017
Nebraska Innovation Campus
Conference Center
2021 Transformation Dr. Lincoln, NE 68508
1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Top 5 Things You Need to Know about High Oleic Soybeans

High oleic soybeans have been an important soybean checkoff investment for the last five years.

1. Since 2006, the soybean industry has lost more than 4 billion pounds of edible oil demand. High oleic soybeans are our answer to regaining that lost market volume.

2. High oleic oil expands the market for soybean oil in frying and baking, as well as high-heat industrial uses such as synthetic motor oils and automotive lubricants.

3. More than 500 food companies have tested high oleic soybean oil, and many are interested in switching to it once supply is readily available.

4. In 2016, high oleic soybeans were planted on 450,000 acres in 11 states, including Nebraska, but growth is currently limited by delayed global regulatory approvals that are expected in 2017.

5. When we achieve our goals, high oleic soybeans will be available in maturity groups 1-5 and planted on 18 million acres with 9 billion pounds of annual oil demand making high oleic soybeans the 4th largest grain and oilseed crop in the United States.
Optimizing Your 2017 Irrigated Soybean Yield

**Two Key Tips**

by Drs. Jim Specht, Patricio Grassini, and Haishun Yang; University of Nebraska – Lincoln (UNL)

**KEY TIP 1: Plant Early**
Nebraska Soybean Board (NSB) funded Nebraska research has shown that advancing your soybean planting date from late May to early May will increase your irrigated yield potential by 1/4 to 5/8 bushels per acre per day of advance. Just advancing your planting date from May 20 to May 1 allows your soybean crop to get 20 extra days to capture seasonal sunlight, and that crop can then potentially deliver to you an extra 5 to 12.5 bushels per acre!

**KEY TIP 2: Irrigate Wisely**
NSB funded soybean producer survey research has shown that a soybean yield of 80 bushels per acre is possible if the soybean crop has access to about 25 inches of total seasonal soil water (which includes pre-plant soil water and post-plant rainfall and irrigation). Obtaining a yield that high obviously requires superb agronomic management (notably early planting), a naturally fertile soil, and proper irrigation scheduling to ensure that soybean crop water use is supplied water in a “just in time and just the right amount” fashion when seasonal rainfall is not sufficient. Ideally, you want to get 3.7 bushels per acre for each acre-inch of irrigation water you apply. Because you do not want to apply more irrigation than the crop needs during the growing season, you will want to use the NSB funded UNL website SoyWater to help you optimally schedule irrigation in each of your soybean fields. A new UNL website called CornSoyWater was also recently developed at UNL for irrigation scheduling in soybean and corn fields. You can simply Google™ either name to get to each website’s home page.
Millions of dollars have been spent to combat the most damaging soybean pathogen in North America. The defense discovered decades ago is beginning to falter and researchers are concerned about the challenges ahead. As a consequence, nearly 40 universities, checkoff and private scientists and growers gathered in mid-December to share management information and discuss the development of the second Soybean Cyst Nematode Coalition.

“There’s a long history with the SCN Coalition because in the 90’s when it originally started, SCN was causing a lot of yield loss and growers didn’t have the information to manage it,” said Sam Markell, Ph.D., associate professor and extension plant pathologist for North Dakota State University. “We’re in almost the exact same situation again because resistance is starting to fail. We need to look at it a different way.”

The original SCN Coalition lasted only a couple years, but in that time thousands of growers across the North Central United States began testing for SCN and actively managing it. However, those same management tools are not working as well as they used to, and many growers don’t realize that the pathogen is changing.

“Growers a generation ago quickly learned about SCN and started managing it with the best tools they had,” said Markell. “Once something is under control and being managed, you don’t tend to actively think about it as much. The problem with SCN is that it’s been changing so the old tools aren’t as good, meaning the growers aren’t managing it as well as they thought.”

**Math exercise**

To explain how severe the SCN problem can get if not caught early, Greg Tylka, Ph.D., Iowa State University, offered a math exercise. If half a cup of soil starts with 100 eggs, around half of those eggs will be female and produce 250 additional...
The Nebraska Soybean Board sponsors a program that covers the cost of the SCN analysis (normally $20/sample). Bags to submit samples through this program are available at your local Nebraska Extension office. This is an opportunity for farmers to get a direct benefit on their farm from their checkoff dollars.

SCN: The only way to know is to take a soil sample. The answer is in the bag.

Funding provided by the Nebraska Soybean Board

eggs each. Even with a 95 percent egg mortality rate, after three generations there would be 24,414 eggs in that same half-cup of soil. Depending on the environment most north central states will experience 3-6 SCN generations in one growing season, so that number could be exponentially higher for some farmers.

“Every 24 days a new generation of SCN is born,” said Tylka. “That means they can go from below the threshold to problematic very quickly.”

**Definition of resistance**

Many farmers who know they have an SCN issue are planting a ‘resistant’ variety, but what does resistant mean? In science the definition is less than 10 percent reproduction across a single generation, measured in a greenhouse test. Legally there is no definition for SCN resistance so a bag of seed with 75 percent (or higher) susceptibility could be labeled resistant.

Research presented at the coalition showed that in a greenhouse study examining the level of reproduction on 61 different soybean varieties, 58 of which were labeled resistant, all but one of them allowed reproduction above the 10 percent scientific threshold. With the same varieties in a field setting, 40 of the 61 varieties allow high rates of reproduction. In other words, the majority of those varieties tested were technically not resistant.

**Genetics**

Adding to the resistance problem is the fact that the nematode is overcoming the two most common soybean breeding lines, PI 548402 (commonly known as Peking) and PI 88788. Or stated another way, SCN populations are becoming resistant to the resistance. Reproduction rates of SCN on both sources of resistance has risen above the scientific threshold in most areas. In the early 90’s there was almost no reproduction on the varieties with Peking and PI 88788 resistance, but overuse is leading to resistance problems for many farmers.

“There is a lack of resistance diversity in a commercially available varieties leaving farmers with little to no choice in what type of genetic resistance they will use,” said Tylka. “The usefulness of traditional resistant varieties will continue to decline and unfortunately new varieties with novel sources of traditional resistance aren’t likely.”

Larry Tonniges, a Nebraska farmer and director on the Nebraska Soybean Board attended the SCN Coalition meeting, he said, “As a soybean producer I learned how important it is that we all test for SCN in our fields. There are choices we have for hybrid resistance sources and what effectiveness seed treatments have on SCN and how long the treatments are effective. If you are dealing with sudden death syndrome, it can be a sign that you have a SCN problem. We all should find out as much as we can about SCN and use that information in our farming practices. I will definitely be checking my fields for SCN.”

All 12 of the North Central Soybean Research Program states are involved in this project along with Kentucky, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia, as well as a university in Ontario, Canada.
As you begin developing your weed management plan for 2017, here are 6 key management practices and 5 key timings to consider for improving control of herbicide resistant weeds.

### 6 KEYS to resistance management

**Timing is everything...**

**Weed emergence:** weeds emerge year round with different species having different emergence patterns. Knowing the species present in your fields is extremely important for proper management. For instance, marestail emerges primarily in the fall with some seedlings also emerging early in the spring. Kochia and giant ragweed are the first summer annual weeds to emerge in the spring and have a short emergence window (most seedlings emerge within 3 to 4 weeks). Common waterhemp and Palmer amaranth on the other hand start emerging at the time soybeans are planted and continue to emerge until August.

**Weed size:** effective herbicide options for control of glyphosate-resistant weeds work best either before weeds emerge (soil residual products) or shortly after they emerge (4 INCHES OR LESS).

**Take advantage of rotations...**

**Crops:** the greatest crop rotation benefit comes from using crops with distinct agronomic practices such as planting/harvest dates. Rotating corn and soybeans that are planted and harvested at similar times and use glyphosate as the primary option for weed management for both crops does little good in terms of herbicide resistance management. Adding a crop with a different phenology (e.g., winter wheat) or one that would “force” you to select herbicides other than glyphosate (e.g., grain sorghum) would be an effective strategy. If you are using a soybean-corn rotation, rotating traits (e.g., Liberty Link) can also be effective.

**Herbicides:** to reduce the selection of herbicide resistant weeds, it is best practice to rotate herbicide sites of action and use mixtures of multiple effective herbicide sites of action at each application whenever possible. When moving from corn to soybean in rotation try to use herbicides with different sites of action.

**Scout (Know your fields)...**

**Problem areas:** scout your fields multiple times throughout the season, particularly fields or areas with past-history of heavy weed pressure.

**Application efficacy:** shortly after a herbicide application, evaluate the quality of the application. By constantly scouting, unpleasant surprises can be avoided in July/August after soybeans close canopy!

**Tackle problems early...**

Don’t wait until your field is overrun with resistant weeds before taking action.

**Hand Pull Weeds**

- If you are passing by your field and notice 1 or 2 pigweeds poking through the canopy, this is a great time to hand pull and remove these weeds before they go to seed. Two plants this year could be 2,000 plants next year if left unattended.

**Treat field borders and edges** before weeds have the opportunity to gain a foot hold within the field. This also provides opportunity to use effective herbicides that might not be available for use in soybeans.

**Spot treat with herbicides**

- In areas where you know a weed problem is developing, a targeted herbicide application may be effective in managing the development of resistance. You may not need to cover all your acres with a second or third application, but it could pay dividends on a smaller number of problem acres.

**Local tillage**

- While tillage on all your acres probably doesn’t make sense, tillage is an effective weed management tool. Utilizing tillage on a reduced number of acres where weeds are becoming difficult to control could help manage herbicide resistance.
Use herbicide tools effectively...

To slow the development of herbicide resistance it is important to tank-mix herbicides with multiple effective sites of action. If a field has resistance to glyphosate, for example, including glyphosate in tank-mix would not count as an effective site of action.

Another important practice to slow the development of herbicide resistance is to use the highest label recommended rate. You might save money using a lower rate, but will likely also decrease the time for resistance to occur, which may cost more money in the end.

Proper sprayer setup is important to maximize herbicide application efficacy and reduce off-target movement of herbicides. Nozzle selection, appropriate delivery rates, boom height, sprayer speed, and appropriate adjuvants all influence herbicide efficacy.

Willingness to use extreme measures...

You can’t change your whole operation overnight, but the fight against herbicide resistance may require some drastic measures. A few things you might consider:

- Inter-row cultivation – may be the extra push needed for very hard to manage weed populations.
- Narrower-row-spacing – earlier canopy closure could shade out weeds earlier in the season.
- Cover crops – may provide good suppression of fall emerging winter annual weeds and early-season summer annual weeds.
- Multi-crop rotations – exposes weeds to a wider range of environments and expands the potential herbicide toolbox.

If a management practice doesn’t work, try something else. Don’t apply the same herbicide after a failure hoping for different results. If a management practice does work, also try something else! Remember that diversity is a key strategy for management of herbicide resistance.

5 Key Management Times for Managing Herbicide Resistance in Soybean

Fall
- Great time to manage winter annual weeds with herbicides
- The addition of a residual herbicide product could help with early emerging spring weeds
- Fall planted cover crops also have potential to suppress winter annual weeds

Early Spring
- Early scouting is important to know if any weed problems are developing
- An early herbicide burn-down can help you start with a clean field for planting
- Low temperatures in early spring can effect herbicide efficacy

Planting
- Use of residual herbicide product(s) is critical at planting
- Your goal should be to Start Clean and Stay Clean
- Narrow row spacing could help suppress weeds with earlier canopy closure

Early Vegetative (V3-V4)
- Scout to detect any weed escapes
- Don’t wait until weeds are 3 inches to plan application. If weed seedlings are present (especially Palmer amaranth), that is the time to make your postemergence herbicide application
- Tank-mix with a residual herbicide to stay clean until canopy closure
- Overlap residuals, that will help you stay clean

Late Vegetative and Reproductive
- Scout before canopy closure
- Seedbank management is critical. One plant going to seed this year could be hundreds to thousands of plant next season (adopt a “Zero-Tolerance” program)
- Take extreme action to prevent weed seed
  - Hand weed
  - Inter-row cultivate
  - Second postemergence herbicide application

Emergence sequence of 23 summer annual weed species common to corn and soybean production fields in the Midwestern USA. Data collected at 4 site/years in Iowa. Adapted from Werle, Sandell, et al. (2014: Weed Science 62:267-279)

Fall planted cover crops provide potential for weed suppression. Cereal rye in background, bare soil in foreground. Photo Credit Rodrigo Werle
Nebraska Soybean Board Sponsors Aquaculture Educational Opportunity in Panama

— by Colby Sutter, U.S. Soybean Export Council (USSEC)

Nebraska farm leaders Eugene Goering, Tony Johanson, Anne Meis and Daryl Obermeyer traveled to Panama from January 16 to 20 to attend the 2017 U.S. Soybean Export Council (USSEC) and Soy Aquaculture Alliance (SAA) Aquaculture Educational Opportunity for Qualified State Soybean Board (QSSB) and U.S. Soy Industry members. Through this mission, co-hosted by USSEC and the Soy Aquaculture Alliance (SAA), participants were given the opportunity to build relationships with researchers and the USSEC team focused on aquaculture and also see the recently expanded Panama Canal.

The first day’s agenda focused on an overview of the trends and opportunities for the global aquaculture industry. USSEC Marketing Director – Aquaculture Colby Sutter welcomed attendees and gave a summary of the Aquaculture Industry Advisory Council. USSEC aquaculture staff consultants from around the world provided updates to participants. USSEC Aquaculture Program Manager Jim Zhang spoke about China’s aquaculture industry and USSEC China Freshwater Aquaculture Technical Manager Zhou Enhua discussed China’s Freshwater Aquaculture and provided Intensive Pond Aquaculture (IPA) updates. USSEC Southeast Asia (SEA) Technical Director – Aquaculture Lukas Manomaitis provided an overview of Southeast Asia’s aquaculture sector, and Asia Marine Specialist, Aquaculture – SEA Hsiang Lan gave an overview of Asia’s marine aquaculture sector, followed by USSEC Project Manager of Aquaculture Utilization – Americas Jairo Amezquita’s overview of Latin America’s aquaculture sector.

USSEC, with help from the national and state checkoffs, particularly Nebraska, have focused on growing the global aquaculture markets and driving the demand for U.S. soy in aquafeeds. Global aquaculture output has grown at almost a 10% annual rate for the last 10 years (based on FAO data) putting aquaculture as the fastest growing animal protein. As more and more
fish and shrimp are farmed, there will be more and more fish feed produced – of which soy is a staple ingredient today.

Tony Johanson said, “He was impressed with the results of soybean checkoff funded research on the nutrition side of the aquaculture industry.”

After lunch, Auburn professor Jesse Chappell spoke about IPA and how it’s been implemented in USSEC’s various regions around the world. USSEC aquaculture consultant – India Umakanth Rand discussed India’s aquaculture and USSEC consultant – EU/MENA Sirri Kayhan covered Turkey’s sector. Tim O’Keefe of Aqua-Food Technologies provided an overview of the aquafeed sector before Ms. Sutter wrapped up the day with a discussion of standards and certifications.

Eugene Goering said, “The Soy Aquaculture event was very informative and exciting to learn about soybean promotions around the world feeding fish. We made personal connections with researchers and promoters especially with the gentlemen from Turkey”.

The Panama Canal which is critical to the movement of soy, was the focus of day 2. Approximately 600 million bushels of U.S. soybeans annually transit the Panama Canal, making soy the number one U.S. agricultural commodity using the canal. A whopping 44 percent of total U.S. Soy exports move through the canal.

The canal’s long-awaited expansion opened on June 26, 2016. The new, larger lane allows more freight to be loaded on each vessel, decreases transit time, and lowers transportation costs. A vessel carrying up to 13,000 containers may now benefit from the waterway.

Open year-round, a vessel will travel 8 to 10 hours to pass through the Canal’s three sets of locks. If the ship were to travel around South America, the route’s duration would be 2 to 3 weeks. However, shippers do pay a toll of anywhere between $300,000 to $800,000 based on capacity, to navigate the route.

Representatives from Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Nebraska, and South Dakota joined USSEC and SAA staff as well as American Soybean Association (ASA) and the United Soybean Board (USB) directors in Panama City.

USSEC, with help from the national and state checkoffs, particularly Nebraska, have focused on growing the global aquaculture markets and driving the demand for U.S. soy in aquafeeds.
The Nebraska Soybean Association joined with other ag groups to provide parameters and principals for the critical discussions that need to take place this legislative session on property tax reform.

The Agriculture Leaders Working Group which developed the principals, includes elected leaders of the Nebraska Cattlemen, Nebraska Corn Growers Association, Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, Nebraska Pork Producers Association, Nebraska Soybean Association and the Nebraska State Dairy Association.

Collectively the group has outlined a series of guiding principles that identify what their groups believe should be the focal point for evaluating proposals as it relates to property tax.

The principals for tax reform include:

1. Tax reform, whether through legislation or ballot initiative, should seek a more balanced tax system to fund government services and education and benefit all property owners, including agriculture, residential, and commercial property. Collections from property, sales and income taxes shall share the burden with none of the three individually exceeding 35% of the tax liability.

2. Agricultural property owners currently pay a disproportional amount of the total property tax liability. All future property tax relief produced at the state level must seek to reduce this proportional share.

3. Tax reform should encourage fiscal responsibility and be revenue neutral. Actions to achieve such measures may include new tax sources or modifying existing revenue sources to provide dollar for dollar reductions in property taxes.

4. Reform must ensure adequate funding for high quality education for Nebraska students, but reduce the reliance on property taxes for educational funding.

5. Tax reform must provide fiscal restraint in government spending, including budget growth limitations.

"With property taxes comprising 48% of the combined collections of property taxes, state sales tax, and income tax, it is critical that the legislature work to re-balance the tax burden in a way that benefits all Nebraskans. Our groups continue to relay this message to our elected officials as we work through the legislative and hearing process," said Dennis Fujan, NSA president.

NSA Vice President Robert Johnston (left) talks property tax reform measures with State Senator Tom Briese of Albion.
MAKE YOUR FERTILIZER DOLLAR GO FURTHER.

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There’s growing evidence that although plant protein is good, animal protein is superior in terms of infant and child nutrition.


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Top 5 Things You Need to Know: Meat Exports

1. Increased demand for meat exports equals more demand for U.S. soybean meal here at home. Keeping the soybean markets close strengthens U.S. soybean farmer profitability.

2. The meal from 174 million bushels of soybeans is exported each year after being consumed by the meat (animals) being exported.

3. The checkoff focuses its poultry export investment developing regions including the Middle East, Latin America and Asia. Our pork investments are focused on the large growth markets of Mexico, Japan and South Korea.

4. Over the past 10 years, U.S. meat and poultry exports have grown by over 35 percent despite major hurdles including porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv) and avian influenza.

5. For FY17 the checkoff is focused on growing export markets for poultry and pork overseas at leading importers, prominent food manufacturers and top food service companies.

United Soybean Board experts estimate that a pound of pork represents about 1.3 pounds of soybean meal and a pound of broiler meat represents about 1.2 pounds of soybean meal. According to USDA, domestic meat and poultry production is up 5.3 billion pounds the past two years and animal agriculture’s domestic soybean meal consumption is up 8 billion pounds (4 million tons) over the same period. That translates to 1.5 pounds of soybean meal per additional pound of meat and poultry production raised. So, we are not just increasing tonnage, we’re taking back market share of the diet.

Willow Holoubek, formerly with AFAN, reports that through the Costco project, Lincoln Premium Poultry will be hatching 2,078,350 chicks from 2,416,686 eggs set per week. They will process 2,016,000 broilers weekly for consumers. The production complex will include 32 pullet houses, 56 hen breeder houses and 352 broiler houses. A feed mill with 15,000 tons of feed per week. Every week farmers will need to provide 350,000 bushels of corn and 3,000 tons of soybean meal.

Of course, results are what we all care about most. The USDA estimates that domestic soybean meal consumption by animal agriculture hit 33.1 million tons consumption in FY15/16. The soybean checkoff continues to embrace these value added opportunities for farmers.
The biodiesel and renewable diesel industry continues to break records, with nearly **2.9 billion gallons of domestic demand in 2016 supporting 64,000 jobs**. Nebraska has recently expanded its production capabilities and can now contribute 50 million gallons toward that total, using soybean oil as the primary feedstock. For Nebraska soybean farmers, that means an additional 63 cents per bushel in value.

The National Biodiesel Board (NBB) hosted its annual National Biodiesel Conference and Expo in San Diego, CA, bringing industry leaders together, recognizing biodiesel champions and discussing the future of America’s advanced biofuel. The Nebraska Soybean Board has a strong history of active biodiesel champions, with current director Greg Anderson serving on the NBB Governing Board, and ex-officio board member, Mark Caspers, serving on the NBB Foundation board. Members of NSB attended the conference to see firsthand the impacts biodiesel is having for farmers.

“The biodiesel industry continues to expand its presence in fleets and municipalities across the nation, as well as in the military, home heating oil, over the road trucking and agriculture,” said board member Greg Anderson. “Each new biodiesel user ultimately provides a boost to Nebraska soybean farmers because of increased demand for soybean oil.”

General Motors (GM) will soon make it even easier for users to switch to biodiesel. The company announced at the conference that it will add eight new diesel options to its 2017-2018 vehicle offerings, all biodiesel-ready. These options include not only trucks, but crossovers, hatchbacks and sedans. GM joined other manufacturers in introducing more biodiesel vehicles this year than ever before.

“Biodiesel means support for the local economy, especially the farming industry,” says John Schwegman, GM’s director of commercial product and medium duty product. “It helps promote energy security.”

Optimus Technologies is another company helping bring biodiesel to the mainstream. Colin Huwyler, CEO of the company, is a big believer in biodiesel. So much so, in fact, that he’s developed a product that can keep long-haul truckers on the road using 100 percent biodiesel, even through the winter months.

“The way the technology works is that it’s dual-fuel,” says Huwyler. “On the front side of the vehicle we have a traditional diesel tank and on the back side is a heated biodiesel tank.”

Former NSB member Greg Greving speaks with a GM representative about its biodiesel fleet expansion.
The system uses traditional diesel on vehicle startup and shutdown but switches to biodiesel for the actual driving.

“It enables fleets to run on 100 percent biodiesel, reducing their greenhouse emissions by 80 percent,” he says. “It also enables them to see substantial cost reduction in large volume operations.”

With the industry moving forward with announcements and innovations like these, some wonder if the new white house administration will be supportive of increasing biodiesel supply. Every new executive branch administration brings both opportunities and challenges. A panel of experts, including former Senator Byron Dorgan and former Rep. Kenny Hulshof, discussed the implications of this administration for the industry. While most see uncertainty as the overarching theme, each of the panel members, along with NBB’s CEO, Donnell Rehagen, are optimistic about future legislative efforts.

“There’s no question this is an interesting time for biodiesel and our industry,” says Rehagen. “Biodiesel is one of the few truly bi-partisan issues, and we are confident our new Congress and new leadership will continue to support a smart solution that is working for America on so many levels.”

With biodiesel already available at retailers across Nebraska, announcements and innovations like these forecast an even more promising future for Nebraska soybean farmers. Visit the National Biodiesel Conference blog to read about more exciting updates from the biodiesel industry.
How is your diesel storage tank? Have you had it for several years and never gave a thought to what may be going on inside? You are not alone, but just like any other piece of equipment you own, it requires routine maintenance. Many install the tank, fill it up when they need fuel and forget about it. However, fuel related issues associated with tank maintenance are more common since the introduction of Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD).

The greatest enemy to your diesel fuel and storage tank is water. Water can enter the tank when the fill cap is missing or loose. It also occurs when there is excess head space and temperatures fluctuate. On warm, muggy days, water in the air condenses out at night as the temperature falls and accumulates as this process is repeated day after day. Keeping tanks as full as possible will help prevent this problem.

Water is heavier than diesel, so it falls to the bottom of the tank. In cold weather, water can lead to icing of filters and the tank bottom. Free water in your tank can lead to corrosion and bacteria growth. Sulfur is a natural anti-microbial, so before ULSD, microbial problems were rare. Filter plugging results when bacteria or fungus catches on the filter and it grows, restricting the flow. Microbial contamination can also cause corrosion of tanks.

Sediment from dust, dirt and rust can also accumulate at the bottom of your fuel tank. These contaminants can also result in shorter fuel filter life. If you are experiencing more frequent filter changes, cut open the filter and examine the filter pleats for debris. If debris is found, it is recommended to have your tank cleaned. Routine maintenance is the key to avoiding fuel related problems. Take a few moments to run through the following checklist.

One last thing… Remember to fill your fuel tanks after planting and harvest to eliminate headspace. By doing this, you will reduce the amount of air in the tank which in turn will reduce the chance of getting moisture related fuel trouble. If you do suspect an issue, please call the Diesel Helpline at 1-800-929-3437 and a fuel quality technician will walk you through the steps to troubleshoot the issue.
Midwest Soybean Farmers Help New Yorkers Meet Sustainability Goals

— by Drew Guiney

On a recent tour of New York City, Midwest soybean farmers learned how their crops are helping New Yorkers meet a wide variety of sustainability goals. This opportunity opened a lot of eyes to New Yorkers’ passion for the environment and the potential size of this attractive market.

In 2007, Mayor Michael Bloomberg implemented his PlaNYC initiative, which aimed to cut the city’s carbon emissions by 30 percent from its 2005 levels by 2030. Recently, current mayor Bill de Blasio increased that goal by aiming to cut carbon emissions 80 percent by 2050. So, what does this mean for soybean farmers? A lot actually.

Soy has played a key role in helping New Yorkers meet this carbon reduction challenge for a number of years. Due to infrastructure challenges, many homes and buildings in the Northeast are still powered by oil heat. It has been estimated that buildings contribute up to 75 percent of the city’s greenhouse gas emissions. To help combat this problem, representatives from the National Biodiesel Board (NBB) and Nebraska Soybean Board (NSB) met with key industry stakeholders to investigate whether or not biodiesel blends could be used to help improve the city’s air quality. After initial testing proved positive, demand for the product started pouring in.

BioHeat, as it came to be known, wasn’t the only success story in helping New York City meet its sustainability goals. In fact, the city also owns and operates the largest city fleet in the world. It’s been estimated that NYC fleets consume more than 150 million gallons of biodiesel fuel this year. They are currently using a B2 blend but hope to move to B20 in the near future. Shelby Neal, director of state and governmental affairs at NBB, said checkoff-funded research laid the groundwork for the ability to increase the biodiesel blend so rapidly.

Finally, New York City has also started to adopt bio-based products such as soy-backed carpets, paints, stains, and even soy turf. The soybean checkoff has been instrumental in developing new uses and actively engage industries and other stakeholders to encourage them to adopt these technologies. While in New York, attendees got to learn how folks are using a product called SYNLawn – a soy-backed turf product - in residential, commercial and recreational applications. Innovative partners like SYNLawn are helping the city find ways to reduce its environmental footprint by requiring less water and reducing the carbon emissions from lawn mowers.

Since 2007, the city has lowered its emissions by 14 percent, meaning it has a long way to go to hit its 80 percent reduction goal by 2050. “Soybean farmers have played a critical role in helping them meet their goals up to this point,” said Greg Anderson, a soybean farmer from Newman Grove, NE and NBB governing board member. “We’ll do everything we can to make sure that trend continues into the future.”
Nebraska Soybean is Committed to Producer Success with International Customers  — by Peter Mishek

Again, this year, Nebraska Soybean Board, its staff and soybean producers, rolled out the Big Red carpet for soybean and soybean meal customers from Southeast Asia, China, Thailand, Mexico and Latin America. The Nebraska Soybean Board (NSB) teamed with AGP staff to host foreign buyers on farms throughout central and eastern Nebraska. The main objective of these missions is to educate export customers about Nebraska farm operations, our soybean handling system, and the quality of this year’s soybean crop. NSB has a long history of leadership in International Marketing initiatives and is a founding member of the Grays Harbor Marketing Project and a newer Latin American Initiative. AGP views its partnership with Nebraska Soybean Board as fundamental for soy market development and for the development of Nebraska agriculture as over 50% of all U.S. soybeans must reach export markets. Nebraska has also become a key supplier of U.S. export soybean meal particularly to SE Asia but also Mexico. Each year, before and during harvest, NSB’s staff and board members work to educate and promote International buyers about our soybean quality, supply dependability, and superior logistical advantages.

China and Southeast Asia
We began 2015-16 hosting our Chinese soybean customers who came to get an early assessment on the soybean quality for much of the western producing areas. From September 26th through October 6th, a team of agricultural buyers from China traveled through six major producing states to collect new-crop 2016 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. This sampling tour 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. One aspect of the tour that was particularly beneficial to the participants was to see the effects that an ideal growing season had on crop conditions, quality and yields. Sampling tour participants this year joined us from China and Indonesia. The buying team representing 75% of China’s whole soybean imports spent four days visiting farms and facilities from Norfolk to Hastings to Beatrice to Omaha. The team was able to collect 109 samples of soybeans from Nebraska farmers and facilities to measure crude protein, oil, and amino acid levels in Nebraska soybeans. Being on the western most edge of the soybean production belt, Nebraska is ideally suited to provide both whole soybeans and soybean meal to customers in Southeast Asia and China. Nebraska’s south central position in the soybean production belt makes it an ideal origin for whole soybeans and soybean meal by rail to California and Mexico.

Latin America
A buyer group from Latin America also came to visit some Nebraska farms in the southeast corner of the state and visited AGP headquarters in Omaha. There were 8 people representing Columbia. Like the Southeast Asian team, they could visit some very professional farming operations, a processing plant, and get an idea of the quality of the soybeans that were to be harvested in a month or so.

Mexico
Mexico is currently the largest importer of U.S. soybean meal and the second largest buyer of whole soybeans from our region. The country produces nearly 30 million metric tons of commercial feed for a growing livestock sector. A team of Mexican facility managers and purchasing managers came to Nebraska to get a firsthand look at the crop and meet with AGP and some of its members to promote the rail shipment of whole soybeans and soybean meal to their facilities and companies in Mexico. The group was impressed with the high-quality crops and modern shipping facilities which the Nebraska cooperatives have built over the last decade and continue to invest in today.

Thailand
Nebraska Soybean Board was one of two organizations chosen to host a high-level delegation from Thailand that was also here to look at crop progress and cement trade relationships with AGP and its Nebraska cooperative members. The team visited a major railroad, met AGP’s top management and Nebraska’s top agricultural officers. There was interest in the expansion of the AGP plant at Hastings, Nebraska, irrigation systems, and Nebraska’s rail access to the West Coast. In February, Nebraska led a team to Thailand to witness a memorandum of understanding between AGP, its partner soybean organizations and Charoen Pokphand to develop a sustainable delivery system from the Midwest off the West Coast to Thailand.

In August, the Nebraska Soybean Board and its producers showed CP Thailand officers Nebraska’s efforts at promoting the general sustainability of our production agriculture including modern, efficient irrigation systems and soil conservation. The team was even able to participate in the seminars during Soybean Management Field Days, a farmer extension program in Schuyler, visit a farm near Chapman as well as the AGP’s new crushing plant at Hastings, Nebraska.

Philippines
In September, our important customers from the Philippines visited Omaha, AGP headquarters, the Nebraska Soybean Board, farmers in central Nebraska and producers near the AGP plant at Hastings, NE. The team finished up with a trip to Washington State and a Grays Harbor tour.

Nebraska Soybean Board is committed to serving its members by promoting their products in all markets, domestic and international, and building relationships that ensure their farmers’ investments yield income today and far into the future. Each year, NSB will strive to build a legacy of export success by investing in International marketing projects that keep Nebraska and its producer’s foremost in the minds of our overseas customers.
INVESTING CHECKOFF DOLLARS

INVESTING CHECKOFF DOLLARS

Production Growth, Overseas Competition Demands Transportation Investment
— by the Soybean Transportation Coalition

In the aftermath of another historic soybean harvest, U.S. farmers continue to demonstrate their ability to respond to the growing demand from domestic and international customers. However, this increased production requires a corresponding increase in transportation capacity to ensure the industry and the individual farmer to remain profitable. A recent study funded by the soybean checkoff offers warning that future production increases, along with infrastructure improvements by South American competitors, could suppress the profitability of the U.S. soybean industry.

“Transportation infrastructure gives U.S. farmers a significant competitive advantage over our international competitors, but without investment we won’t enjoy that advantage for long,” said Mark Seib, a soybean farmer from Poseyville, Indiana and director on the United Soybean Board. “We need to focus on investing in our infrastructure now to position ourselves for a competitive and profitable future.”

The study, “Farm to Market — A Soybean’s Journey,” is an expansion of the original 2012 report that highlights how soybeans are transported to domestic and international customers. In addition to documenting the volume of total U.S. soybeans transported across the various modes, the report provides transportation profiles of 26 individual states — an expansion from the 17 states featured in the 2012 study. The 26 states profiled account for 97 percent of soybeans transported in the country. The research was funded by the soybean checkoff and performed by Informa Economics.

Some of the key findings of the study include:

• Rail car loadings of soybeans will increase 20 percent to approximately 240,000 rail cars by the year 2023. Barge loadings will increase 32 percent to over 21,000.
• China, the leading international customer for U.S. soybeans, will continue to import larger volumes. China’s annual soybean net imports increased by 24 million metric tons (882 million bushels) from 2006 through 2010. From 2010 through 2023, Chinese soybean net imports are expected to increase an additional 74 million metric tons (2.6 billion bushels).

The study highlights the importance of focusing on transportation infrastructure to maintain a competitive advantage in the global marketplace.
million metric tons (2.7 billion bushels) to 126 million metric tons (4.6 billion bushels).

- Soybean production in Brazil, the second leading producer worldwide, is expected to exceed 129 million metric tons (4.7 billion bushels) by 2023, up from 87 million metric tons (3.2 billion bushels) in 2013.
- Exports of soybeans from Brazil will expand to exceed 74 million metric tons (2.7 billion bushels) in 2023 from 45 million metric tons (1.7 billion bushels) in 2013.
- Infrastructure improvements in Brazil are estimated to reduce freight costs between 20 and 30 percent or $40 per metric ton. Such an improvement would result in Brazil’s inland transportation costs to be nearly equivalent to those in the U.S.

Lower transportation costs have historically served as one of the key sources of competitive advantages for the U.S. soybean industry. While many previously planned infrastructure investments in Brazil have not come to fruition, if even a percentage of such investments are realized, the competitiveness of the U.S. soybean industry will be diminished.

“While it is very difficult to establish a precise forecast for our industry in a very uncertain and turbulent marketplace, it is important to scan the horizon to better understand the potential future demands on our transportation system as well as the efforts by our competitors to improve their efficiency,” explains Mike Steenhoek, executive director of the Soy Transportation Coalition. “The time to plan for infrastructure improvements is before you experience the bottleneck, not after it. Keeping our finger on the pulse of how soybeans get from the farm to our ultimate customers is essential as we promote a transportation system that helps farmers remain profitable.”

In addition to providing a forecast for future production and transportation demand, the report provides data in the following areas:

- Status and outlook for the livestock industry – both nationally and in the 26 featured states
- Rail transportation: Number of car loadings; Average distance moved; Leading origination and destination areas; Capacity
- Barge transportation: Percentages moved by various rivers; Commodities transported; Average distances moved per commodity; Capacity per barge
- Overview of current and future state of infrastructure development in Brazil
- Storage capacity – both nationally and in the 26 featured states

“Great nations, as well as great industries, continue to invest in themselves,” explains Steenhoek. “Investing in infrastructure should not be an isolated incident. It needs to be perpetual. By issuing this report, it is our hope that we will increase attention and focus on the importance of investing in our economy and industry to enable us to remain competitive in the 21st century.”

The full results of the study can be accessed at www.soytransportation.org or www.unitedsoybean.org.
Featured Soyfoods Recipe:

Rueben with Soy Thousand Island Dressing

Spring into a healthier you with this delicious soy recipe.

THOUSAND ISLAND INGREDIENTS:
- 1 pkg (10.5 oz.) Silken tofu
- 1/4 cup water
- 2 Tbs white vinegar
- 2 Tbs lemon juice
- 2 tsp sugar
- 6 Tbs chili sauce
- 2 Tbs chopped pickles
- 1/4 cup chopped green pepper
- 2 Tbs chopped green onion

DIRECTIONS:
1. Put the tofu, water, vinegar, lemon juice, sugar and chili sauce in the blender and mix until smooth. Pour the mixture into a small bowl.
2. Stir the pickles, green pepper and green onions into the dressing. Store in the refrigerator.

NUTRITION FACTS:
Makes 8 servings
Per Serving (excluding unknown items):
Calories: 41; Total fat: 1 g; Protein: 3 g; Total Carbohydrates: 6 g; Fiber: 0.2 g; Sodium: 195 mg; Cholesterol: 0 mg

Find this and more great recipes on our Vimeo channel:
www.vimeo.com/soyrecipes
In 2013 and 2014 research trials, Pioneer® brand soybeans treated with the Pioneer Premium Seed Treatment program had a positive yield advantage over untreated Pioneer brand soybeans 59% of the time. The positive yield advantage across these locations was an average of 4.5 bushels/acre. Product performance is variable and subject to any number of environmental, disease and pest pressures. Individual results may vary.

Components under the Pioneer Premium Seed Treatment offering for soybeans are applied at a DuPont Pioneer production facility or by an independent sales professional of Pioneer. Not all sales professionals offer treatment services, and costs and other charges may vary. See your Pioneer sales professional for details. Seed treatment offering is exclusive to DuPont Pioneer and its affiliates.