

CORN TALK

October / November 2014 A Publication for North Dakota Corn Growers Association Members



NORTH DAKOTA
SELECTED AS
THE SITE FOR THE
**NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL
GENOTYPING CENTER**

GENOTYPING OPERATIONS TO START OCTOBER 2014

North Dakota has been selected by the National Corn Growers Association to be the future site of the new National Agricultural Genotyping Center. The official site location will be in Fargo at the USDA-ARS Biosciences Research Laboratory, on the North Dakota State University Campus. Operations of the National Agricultural Genotyping Center will commence October 2014.

"We are very pleased with the National Corn Growers Association's decision to locate the National Agricultural Genotyping Center in North Dakota. The Genotyping Center will be a tremendous asset to growers and the agricultural community as well as our state and local communities," said Paul Belzer, chairman, North Dakota Corn Council.

The National Agricultural Genotyping Center became possible through a partnership between the National Corn Growers Association and Los Alamos National Laboratories in New Mexico. Los Alamos had developed a multi-plexed assay test that could identify numerous pathogens for citrus in one simple test. With the successful mapping of the corn genome around Thanksgiving in 2009, the next step was for the NCGA to make useful application of the knowledge gained from this \$32 million investment. The National Corn Growers Association partnered with Los Alamos to develop assay for corn pathogens.

The concept is to apply this testing procedure to numerous crops and eventually develop field test kits that can help growers, researchers and scientists identify diseases before they become visible to the naked eye. The benefits

to production agriculture and food safety are profound. Strengths in the North Dakota application are crop diversity, collaboration with proven agricultural research and political support.

"This is a first-time-ever, huge step for a farmer-led association that gives growers more influence on research agendas," said Dr. Richard Vierling, director of research at NCGA. "This can help growers increase production and lower costs. We're really excited about Fargo and the commitment from the many forward-thinking people involved in this project. The commitment from North Dakota State University, North Dakota Corn Growers, Gov. Jack Dalrymple, the state's congressional delegation and many others really helped sell the plan to our team."

Belzer believes North Dakota was chosen because of the extraordinary support received during the site selection process. "Everyone came together to locate the National Agricultural Genotyping Center to North Dakota. The support received was immeasurable. We had immense support from commodity groups and the rest of the agricultural community as well as state and local politicians along with our colleges and universities. This was a fantastic team effort that will continue to keep North Dakota on the forefront of technology," said Belzer.

For more information:

www.ndcorn.org/genomicscenter

www.ncga.com

www.genotypingcenter.com

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS

VOTE "NO" ON MEASURE #5 - TOM LILJA



The Clean Water, Wildlife and Parks Amendment has been certified as Measure #5 on November's general election ballot. Measure #5 is yet another wolf in sheep's clothing scenario. Proponents claim that "it's only five percent of the state's oil tax revenue going into conservation projects." Don't let out of state interests deceive you. Here is why North Dakotans

should vote NO on Measure #5.

It is terrible public policy. There will be no legislative oversight. A committee of 13 will be in charge of \$150 million per year, or about \$3 million per week. The people who you elect to make budget decisions will be helpless to do so, rendering your votes for your local representatives less effective. More concerning is that Measure #5 would place spending language in the state's constitution. Removing it at a later date would be next to impossible.

It is a land grab. \$150 million is enough to purchase two townships per year. Over the 25-year life of the amendment, about \$4.8 billion will be competing with young farmers and ranchers. The chairman of the committee sponsoring the amendment has gone on record saying they need the amendment to acquire land to create parks and place longer-term easements on land than is currently allowed by North Dakota's existing Outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF). Between land acquisitions and long-term easements, the conservation groups behind the proposed amendment

would take massive amounts of land out of production. This will drive up land prices for producers looking to expand and it will make it more difficult for new farmers and ranchers to start up and survive.

We have enough money currently for reasonable conservation projects.

For the first time ever, conservation title spending (\$57.6 billion/10 years) exceeds the commodity title (\$44.5 billion/10 years). Yes, you are reading that correctly. The Agricultural Act of 2014 (Farm Bill) now has more spending for conservation programs than for government price support payments to the farming community. During the 2013 North Dakota Legislative session your elected officials approved \$30 million for OHF. That fund has a prohibition on land acquisition and caps easements at a 20 year period. Most importantly, the OHF has legislative oversight. The OHF has awarded \$14.1 million in grants for conservation projects as of August 2014. It was recently announced that the 2015 Legislative Session will introduce legislation adding \$50 million in additional funding for parks and other recreational opportunities. Again, this bill will prohibit purchasing land and taking it out of agricultural production. Whether you support this concept or not, the legislature is the right place to debate the issue. It should not be left in the hands of an unelected, unaccountable group of hand-picked special interest representatives.

Almost 70 member organizations are opposed to Measure #5.

The reality is that this amendment threatens our way of life. It is terrible public policy, it is a land grab and we currently have enough money for reasonable conservation projects. Vote NO on Measure #5.

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We're United AGAINST

The Clean Water Wildlife & Parks Amendment



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Why Vote NO?

1. The Measure Allows Land Acquisitions – This measure will allow groups that have challenged the Corporate Farming Law, or have skirted it in the past, to own ag land. They have deep pockets to compete against farmers for land that comes available for sale.

2. It's Too Much Money – The measure calls for 5% of the state's oil extraction tax for the next 25 years—that's \$4.8 billion. In a time of great growth in our state's history, those are dollars that could be used for schools, hospitals and roads.

3. It changes the constitution – Imperfect language in the state's constitution? No way! If there is one thing that both sides agree on, it's that this measure isn't perfect. Our state's constitution should not house ideas that are flawed or not well thought out.

Vote **NO**
on
Measure
#5!

For more information, go to:
www.ndcommonsenseconservation.com

2014 FARM BILL DECISION TOOL AVAILABLE

ANDREW SWENSON, EXTENSION FARM AND FAMILY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST
NDSU DEPARTMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS AND APPLIED ECONOMICS



Coverage (PLC).

The main decisions North Dakota land owners and producers must make under the 2014 Farm Bill are whether or not to reallocate base acres of a farm and update payment yields, and whether to enroll in a revenue protection program, Agricultural Risk Coverage (ARC) at the county or individual farm level, or a price protection program, Price Loss

The first decisions, whether to reallocate base acres and update payment yields, is intertwined with the later decision of program election. Interestingly, the landowner makes the base reallocation and yield update decisions and the operator makes the program election (ARC or PLC). Therefore, on cash rented farms the owners and operators should coordinate their efforts to improve their chances of getting the best base reallocation and program election combination.

NDSU has an Excel spreadsheet available which will provide the user the optimal decisions, regarding base reallocation, updating yields and program selection (ARC-county versus PLC) to maximize payments under the Farm Bill given the projected 2014-2018 county yields and MYA prices. The ARC-individual farm option will be analyzed with a different program.

Land owners may choose to keep their existing base acres or reallocate base acres using their 2009 through 2012 crop history. This can result in a big shift between base acre crops, as many farmers have increased soybeans and corn acreage at the expense of crops such as wheat, barley and sunflowers. Corn base acres look attractive. At current 2014 price projections, assuming average county yields, ARC-county payments will be at the maximum for most counties.

Of course, no one will be able to accurately project future yields and prices for five years. Users can enter different price and yield scenarios to help determine the safety net that may be best for them.

Land owners can also update payment yields, crop by crop, taking the higher of the existing payment yield, associated with the now defunct Counter-Cyclical payment program, and a new one calculated from actual crop yields on the farm during the 2008-2012 time period

The spreadsheet is simple. The user only needs to identify the county, enter existing base acres and 2009-2012 planted (and prevented planting) acres, enter existing CCP payment yields and 2008-2012 yields per planted acre, and enter projected county yields and MYA prices.

The safety net decision, ARC or PLC, will be made by producers and by landowner's who rent on a crop-share. PLC payments are triggered when the national marketing year average (MYA) price of a base acre crop is less than its reference price.

The spreadsheet and demo video, and a list of 10 public Farm Bill meetings to be held across North Dakota in mid-October by the Farm Service Agency and the NDSU Extension Service is available at the following website: www.ag.ndsu.edu/farmmanagement/farm-bill.

There are two ARC programs available. ARC County uses county yields of base acre crops and ARC Individual uses farm yields of planted crop acres. An operator can choose between ARC County and the PLC program, crop by crop, within an FSA farm. If the ARC Individual farm program is chosen it applies to all crops on the FSA farm. An ARC payment is made when the calculated actual revenue is less than the calculated revenue guarantee.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

FARM BILL MEETINGS

Date	Time	City	Location
10/7	8-10 a.m.	Grand Forks	Alerus Center, Ballroom 3
10/7	1-3 p.m.	Langdon	Langdon Research Extension Center - 9280 107 th Ave. NE
10/8	8-10 a.m.	Devils Lake	Memorial Building - 4 th Ave. NE
10/8	1-3 p.m.	Minot	North Central Research Extension Center - 5400 Hwy 83 S
10/9	8-10 a.m.	Williston	Williston Research Extension Center - 14120 Hwy 2
10/9	1-3 p.m.	Dickinson	Dickinson State University - Ag Building Auditorium 104
10/15	8-10 a.m.	Bismarck	Ramada Inn - 1400 E Interchange Ave.
10/15	1-3 p.m.	Jamestown	Farmers Union Conference Room - 1415 12 th Ave. SE
10/16	8-10 a.m.	Lisbon	Ransom County Fairgrounds - Expo Building, West Wing
10/17	8-10 a.m.	Fargo	Ramada Plaza Suites and Conference Center - 1635 42 nd St. S

RAIL MEETING SCHEDULED — DR. KOO, CENTER FOR AG POLICY AND TRADE STUDIES

A workshop will be held December 8-9, 2014, on the current rail situation, the history of it and how improvements can be made for the future.

RMA GRANT

Risk Management workshops will be held statewide in January 2015. These workshops will be in two phases. Phase 1 will be statewide meetings where producers can learn the value of using their crop insurance to market their grain. Phase 2 will be held at the NDSU commodity training room in Fargo, N.D. with dates likely to be in March 2015.

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Red River Farm Network



Stop the Tax. Vote YES on Measure 2.

What is MEASURE 2?

Measure 2 is a constitutional measure that would prohibit the state or any of its political subdivisions from imposing Transfer Taxes on the mortgage or transfer of real property.

What is a Transfer Tax?

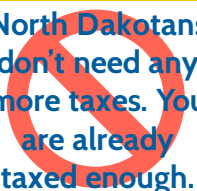
A Transfer Tax is a tax imposed by political subdivisions when a person transfers real property. They can add THOUSANDS or tens of thousands of dollars to the cost of selling, buying or transferring property.

States with Transfer Taxes often charge at both the state and local levels. In most of the states, political subdivisions have come back time after time and increased the original percentage of the Transfer Tax.

36 other states – including MINNESOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA – currently impose Transfer Taxes.

 - A 1% tax on an average \$200,000 home adds \$2,000 to closing costs.
- A 1% tax on \$1 million in farmland costs \$10,000 just to transfer family land to the next generation. 

Why do we need MEASURE 2?

 North Dakotans don't need any more taxes. You are already taxed enough.

Transfer Taxes are nothing more than DOUBLE TAXATION that unfairly targets people who are selling, buying or transferring property.

Measure 2 protects all North Dakotans from ever being unduly burdened by another tax on their property.

Stop the Tax. Vote YES on Measure 2.

*Paid for by Vote Yes on Measure 2 Committee,
Nancy R. Willis, Campaign Coordinator*



■ ETHANOL LINKED TO 10 PERCENT OF AG RETAIL SALES

DEANA WIESE, ND ETHANOL COUNCIL



Ethanol production in North Dakota is linked to 10 percent of all agricultural retail sales, according to a study recently released by the Center for Agricultural Policy and Trade Studies at North Dakota State University.

The study, commissioned by the North Dakota Farmers Union (NDFU), shows ethanol production in the state generates roughly \$700 million a year in income for retail agricultural service and supply dealers.

"Ethanol has played a significant role in rural economic development, as this study indicates. For every dollar of ag-related retail sales, thirteen cents is directly linked to ethanol production," says Jeff Zueger, chairman of the North Dakota Ethanol Council. "The plants purchase the majority of their corn from local farmers and sell distillers grains to the state's livestock producers, who then purchase ag-related services and supplies in their community."

The four North Dakota ethanol plants produce nearly 400 million gallons of ethanol per year, which is more than a ten-fold increase since 2005. These plants use approximately 140 million bushels of corn annually with more than 80 percent of the corn purchased from North Dakota farmers. Forty to 60 percent of the state's total annual corn production is purchased by the four ethanol plants.

The study outlined four immediate impacts of ethanol production: increased commodity prices, increased net farm income, increased agricultural inputs, and increased land prices. According to the study, ethanol production in the U.S. was about 1.6 billion gallons in 2000. A decade later, America produced 12.7 billion gallons of ethanol, consuming nearly 37 percent of the U.S. corn crop. That increased demand raised corn prices \$2 per bushel on average in 2005 to almost \$7 in 2012. All other commodities followed corn. High commodity prices caused

net farm incomes to increase rapidly, followed by increased production costs.

The complete study can be viewed at www.ndfu.org.



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Tharaldson Ethanol — Casselton, N.D.

BANQUET IN A FIELD



CommonGround North Dakota held the inaugural Banquet in a Field on August 12, 2014, at Peterson Farms Seed, near Prosper, N.D. More than 100 people enjoyed a five-course meal prepared by Tony and Sarah Nasello of Sarello's Restaurant. The Banquet in a Field event was designed to give consumers the opportunity to connect with North Dakota agriculture. Consumers toured plots of 11 different crops, tasted appetizers featuring each crop, engaged in conversation with growers and asked questions about food production. The crop plots, planted by Peterson Farms Seed, included potatoes, flax, canola, sugar beets, pinto beans, soybeans, corn, sunflowers, durum, spring wheat and barley.

"We were thrilled to participate in this unique project by planting the 11 crop plots and then for those plots to provide the gorgeous backdrop to a fantastic meal," said Julie Peterson, owner and vice president of Peterson Farms Seed. "Eating a delicious appetizer and then being able to associate it with the plant from which it was grown is a unique way to learn about the food we eat every day."

CommonGround North Dakota volunteers coordinated the event. The group is comprised of farm women from across the state. They work to build connections with consumers to North Dakota farms and ranches by having conversations about farming practices and production. Sponsorship support from Peterson Farms Seed, the North Dakota Soybean Council, North Dakota Soybean Growers Association and North Dakota Corn Growers Association helped to launch the inaugural event. The North Dakota Lamb and Wool Producers provided lamb for attendees and the North Dakota Beef Commission and Napoleon Livestock donated to the cost of the beef tenderloin that was prepared by NDSU's BBQ Bootcamp.

"Connecting foodies, bloggers, media and influencers from the Fargo community to where food is grown and to also give them opportunities to build relationships with North Dakota's farmers and ranchers was our goal and that was definitely achieved," said Katie Pinke, CommonGround North Dakota's volunteer coordinator.

The five-course meal and appetizers included signature recipes from Sarello's as well as new recipes such as Flax Crackers, Corn Fritters, Edamame Salad and North Dakota

Sun Brittle. The meal was served by FFA state officers and members of the Northern Cass and Kindred FFA chapters.

To stay connected with CommonGround North Dakota and see more photos of Banquet in a Field, visit our Facebook page: www.facebook.com/CommonGroundNorthDakota

For recipes of the food prepared for Banquet in a Field visit Nasello's blog at: <http://thelostitalian.areavoices.com/>

To review the video that was taped during the event visit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bx8Q4FcvY4k>



Chef Tony Nasello rings the dinner bell at the Banquet in a Field event.



Vice President Julie and President Carl Peterson of Peterson Farms Seed hosted the inaugural Banquet in a Field.

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STAND TALL

2ND ANNUAL SOIL HEALTH FIELD DAY

ABBEY WICK,
NDSU EXTENSION SERVICES



The 2nd Annual Soil Health Field Day in Mooreton, N.D. was a huge success! The focus this year was “hands on” approaches and tools available to manage salinity and use cover crops effectively to build soil health. The SHARE Farm was again the primary location for discussion on salinity management and having just finished the installation of tile drainage

on the north 80 acres at the SHARE Farm, it was a perfect setup to talk about flushing salts and how much water it will take to get salts out of the rooting zone. Hands on demos were used to show salt dilution and flushing followed by a discussion at one of the control structures in the field. Also, at the SHARE Farm, we talked about “getting your number”, whether it be through Veris or EM38 mapping or soil testing. We had all the equipment that NDSU uses to map and measure salinity and had a great discussion on how to get started with salinity management plans. The other location we were going to visit for the tour was a whole field, cover crop demonstration at Toussaint Farms. Unfortunately, this location received an inch of rain the evening before, so we couldn’t get out there. But we still brought cover crops from the field back to the Bagg Farm and had a discussion there about how to start using cover crops and what each type of cover crop will accomplish in a mix. We did take a small group of people, willing to get muddy, out to the cover crop field after the field day to check out the massive soil pit we had there and look at salt movement, deep ripper tracks and rooting.

Back at the Bagg Farm, we had the NRCS rainfall and wind erosion simulators which we ran on soils collected locally from the SHARE Farm, Toussaint cover crop plots, a saline area, and a no-till field. All were on the same soil type (Fargo clay), so it really gave us an idea of how management impacts water movement through soils and across soils. We had several informal discussion sessions on topics like the NDSU Pest Management App, Iron Deficiency Chlorosis,

managing pest pressures, sensor development and disease management. This really highlighted the diverse work being done at NDSU, most of it supported by commodity check off dollars. We had a great lineup of speakers who used “hands on” demos to talk about management. As a colleague, I am extremely impressed with the quality of work being done at NDSU, the relevance of that work to farmers and the ability to communicate the information to the public. I am also excited about the discussions we had and the information we all learned from each other – the discussions are often the most important part of each of these field days.

It is never too soon to start planning next year’s field day – you can bet that I and others will be picking your brains this winter to get topics and come up with a plan to make next year’s field day even more exciting. The Annual Soil Health field day is for the farmers and should be driven by the information you want to get your hands on. As a final note, I want to thank all the farmers that helped us prep for the field day, whether it was digging soil pits, putting out pallets, knocking down the rough soil over the tile lines or getting things setup at the Bagg Farm. I am blown away by the generosity and willingness to help put on a successful day.



The 2nd Annual Soil Health Field Day was held on Wednesday, August 20 at the SHARE and Bagg Bonanza Farms near Mooreton, N.D.

ZERO IN ON N EFFICIENCY



When a new hybrid comes, Growers can improve their profit margins by managing risks to boost returns. One of the biggest risks is nitrogen (N) application: Too much, and growers waste money and expose their fields to environmental concerns; too little, and they can limit yields.

DuPont Pioneer is offering the new Encirca Yield Nitrogen Management Service to help growers make real-time decisions based on more-accurate soil data. The service offers the potential to increase profitability by providing in-depth field-by-field N-management recommendations from fall application through pollination. The Encirca Yield Nitrogen Management Service features innovative Environmental Response Units (ERUs), which help growers use variable-rate technologies to deliver more-precise N supplies to each area of their field. The service employs a new, proprietary model that replicates crop production throughout the season, using wireless data transfer to access accurate information instantly. The model offers real-time visibility of N availability field by field as the crop grows and weather conditions change.

N variability

Nitrogen is second only to water as a limiting factor in crop growth. It's a complex input because N is highly susceptible to losses and because its availability is affected by soil type, moisture, temperature and other factors. This variability often leads to over or under application of N. DuPont Pioneer agronomic analysis shows Corn Belt growers are losing \$50 to \$60 per acre due to inefficient N management. Losses are even greater in years with extreme conditions.

More-precise weather, soil info

The Encirca Yield Nitrogen Management Service takes advantage of high-density weather data, updated daily, to reforecast N status. Collaboration with DTN/The Progressive Farmer brings access to an exclusive network of weather stations located near farms where the Nitrogen Management Service is offered. Customers can monitor changes in soil N status and assess the impacts of potential management decisions. In addition, the Nitrogen Management Service is accessing a new generation of soil maps, developed in collaboration with scientists at the University of Missouri and the USDA's Agricultural Research Service. These new maps provide dramatically improved resolution for decision makers, and better reflect field-scale hydrological attributes that impact N availability and crop growth.

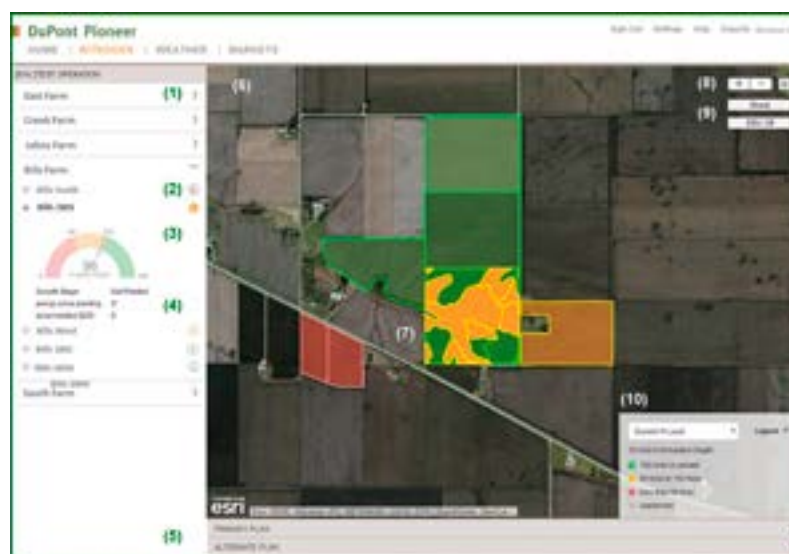
Real-time data access

Growers are realizing the value of having data at their fingertips when they're in the field. Growers enabled with wireless technology and the Nitrogen Management Service are able to upload yield data from their combine, and have a fertilizer prescription sent back within hours.

Field support and Nitrogen Guidance

DuPont Pioneer is delivering the Nitrogen Management Service and other Encirca services via Certified Services Agents. They will work alongside you to analyze data and provide plans, prescriptions and management advice tailored to your individual operation and fields. If you are interested in learning more, contact your local Pioneer sales professional.

The S.T.A.R. program is our answer to finding local data. Through a network of growers we have added close to 100 different plots and strip trials throughout the region. As we harvest this fall you will find all this data easily searchable on a regional map giving growers the most accurate and up to date yield performance from their regions. Add in company, university, and county testing on top of this and you will find the most comprehensive hybrid testing in the region. On top of that we also have an ever expanding precommercial testing program striving to find the right hybrids for our northern growing climate. As we see corn acres moving north and west, we are expanding our testing that way as well, fitting the right hybrid to the right acre.



ALTERNATIVE GRAIN STORAGE

KENNETH HELLEVANG, Ph.D., PE, NDSU EXTENSION SERVICE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER & PROFESSOR — DEPARTMENT OF AG AND BIOSYSTEMS ENGINEERING



Upcoming grain storage and rail issues may have you thinking of alternative grain storage for this harvest season.

Grain can be stored in many types of facilities, but all storage options should keep the grain dry and provide adequate aeration to control grain temperature. Grain must be dry and cool when placed

into alternative storage facilities. Aeration to control grain temperature is a critical part of alternative storage, but it is not feasible to provide adequate airflow quantity and uniformity to dry grain in alternative storage. Also, grain should be near average outdoor temperature, because it is generally not feasible to provide enough uniform airflow for adequately cooling grain coming from a dryer.

Is the building adequate for grain storage?

If it is stored in a building that was not built for grain storage, the wall of that building was not built to have grain pushing against it. Typically a grain wall including additional poles or structural support must be added for the building to be used with grain against the wall.

The amount of the force exerted on the wall by grain can be estimated by multiplying the grain depth by the equivalent fluid density, EFD, of the grain. The force pushing against the base of a five foot wall containing corn would be about 115 pounds per linear foot of the wall, $5 \text{ ft.} \times 23 \text{ lb./cft.} = 115 \text{ lb./Lft.}$ Since this force will try to move the base of the wall out, the wall must be anchored securely. Wall structural members must be strong enough to transfer the force to the building poles or support structure without breaking or excessive bending. The total force per linear foot on the wall is the force at the base multiplied by the grain depth divided by two. For this example, the total force is 288 pounds per linear foot, $115 \times 5 / 2$. If it is a pole building with the poles spaced 8 feet, it is a force of 2,304 pounds against each pole, 288×8 .

Check for potential building problems

Before placing grain in a building that has been previously used for grain storage, examine the building for problems by looking for anything that is out of alignment. Look for any bowing near the floor, the middle and the top of each wall. Also check the roof-line. Bowing or bending indicates that the load imposed on the building is exceeding the load for which it was designed and built. Examine connections looking for any separation or movement. A connector failure can lead to a building failure. The connection may need to be reinforced possibly by adding a gusset or splice. Any movement of the wall to floor connection is serious. The connection between the wall and base will need to be reinforced after repositioning the wall. A separate supported wall may need to be installed to remove the load from the existing wall.

Storage - poly bags

Storage in poly bags is a good storage option, but it does not prevent mold growth in damp grain or insect infestations. Grain should be placed in the bag at recommended storage moisture contents based on grain and outdoor temperatures. Heating will occur if the grain exceeds a safe storage moisture content. Because the grain cannot be aerated to control heating of damp grain, bagging damp grain is discouraged. The average temperature of dry grain will follow the average outdoor temperature.

Select an elevated, well-drained location for the storage bags, and run the bags north and south so solar heating is similar on both sides of the bag. Sunshine on just one side of the bag heats that side which can lead to moisture accumulation in the grain on the cool side of the bag. Wildlife can puncture the bags, creating an entrance for moisture and releasing the grain smell, which attracts more wildlife. Monitor the grain temperature at several locations in the bags.

Storage - outdoor piles

Short-term storage is frequently in outdoor piles. Precipitation is a severe problem for uncovered grain. Grain has a void percentage of about 43 percent, so the grain is very porous. A one-inch rain will increase the moisture content of a one-foot layer of corn by nine percentage points. This typically leads to the loss of at least a couple feet of grain on the pile surface. Aeration and wind blowing

on the pile generally will not adequately dry the wet grain to prevent spoilage. A couple feet of spoiled grain near the surface amounts to a huge loss. A cone shaped pile 25 feet high is approximately 59,000 bushels of grain. Losing just one foot of grain on the surface is about 13 percent of the grain and a loss of \$39,000 if the grain value is \$4.00 per bushel. A pile 60 feet high will have a diameter of about 250 feet and hold about 800,000 bushels. Losing one foot of the surface grain is a loss of only about 6% of the grain, but it has a value of about \$176,600 at \$4.00 per bushel. A cover to prevent water infiltration is strongly recommended.

Drainage is of critical importance to the success of any grain storage. There will be about 25,000 gallons of water running off an area that is about 100ft x 400ft during a one-inch rain. This water must quickly run away from the grain and the area next to the grain. Examine the entire area to assure that flooding of the site will not occur during major rain events.

The ground piling surface of an outdoor pile needs to be prepared to prevent moisture from reaching the grain. The storage floor should be higher than the surrounding ground to minimize moisture transfer through the soil into the grain. The ground surface should be crowned so any moisture that does get into the pile drains to the exterior rather than creating a wet pocket that leads to grain deterioration. The ground surface needs to be a prepared surface including a low permeability surface. This may include using lime, fly ash, cement, or asphalt to make the surface. The bottom surface is a critical part of successful short-term grain storage.

Check existing bunker or bulkhead walls for issues

Maintenance of an existing bunker or bulkhead wall includes looking for anything out of alignment, which may indicate failure of a structural member. Any twisting, flexing or bending of a structural member will weaken the member and may lead to a failure. Examine connections looking for any separation or movement. The connection may need to be reinforced possibly by adding a gusset or splice. Look for any deterioration of materials. Rotted, rusted, or corroded members will be weakened and should be repaired.

Storage - grain covers

Grain covers are held in place by a combination of restraining straps and suction from the aeration system. For a vacuum to be formed within the pile, access to air by the aeration system must be restricted. However, adequate

airflow through the grain must be provided to control grain temperature. Perforated ducts are placed on the grain under the cover to provide a controlled air intake for the aeration system and to provide airflow near the cover to minimize condensation problems under the cover. A perforated wall should permit airflow through the grain, but the amount of open area needs to be minimal so the air does not "short-circuit" to the fan. Wind velocity will determine the amount of suction needed to hold the cover in place. Some control systems measure wind velocity and start fans based on the wind speed. Back-up power may be used to assure that the cover is held down during power outages. Check the back-up power to assure that it starts when needed.

Storage - aeration

Grain should be cooled with aeration to reduce the potential for insect infestations. Insect reproduction is reduced at temperatures below about 60°F, insects are dormant below about 50°F, and insects can be killed by extended exposure to temperatures below about 30°F. Cooling grain as outdoor temperatures cool also will reduce moisture migration and the potential for condensation near the top of the grain pile. The rate of mold growth and grain deterioration is affected by both the grain moisture content and temperature. The allowable storage time is approximately doubled with each ten-degree reduction in grain temperature. For example, the allowable storage time for 17% moisture corn is about 130 days at 50°F and is about 280 days at 40°F. The grain should be cooled whenever the average outdoor temperature is 10 to 15 degrees cooler than the grain temperature and cooled to near or below 30 degrees for winter storage depending on available air temperature. Wind does not aerate a grain pile because the airflow takes the path of least resistance, which is over the grain pile rather than through the grain.

Aeration ducts need to have perforations sized and spaced correctly, to obtain air uniformly entering or exiting the duct, and to obtain the desired airflow through the grain. Assure that the ducts are appropriately connected and secured so the duct placement is correct after filling. Space aeration ducts equal to the grain depth to achieve acceptable airflow uniformity. Fans need to be sized to both aerate the grain and hold down the pile cover.

Learn more

Additional information about grain drying and storage is available at the NDSU Extension Service website: <http://www.ag.ndsu.edu/extension-aben>.

SELECTING APPROPRIATE CORN MATURITIES FOR YOUR FARM



John Vaadeland
Dyna-Gro Agronomist

North Dakota
NW Minnesota
NE Montana Division



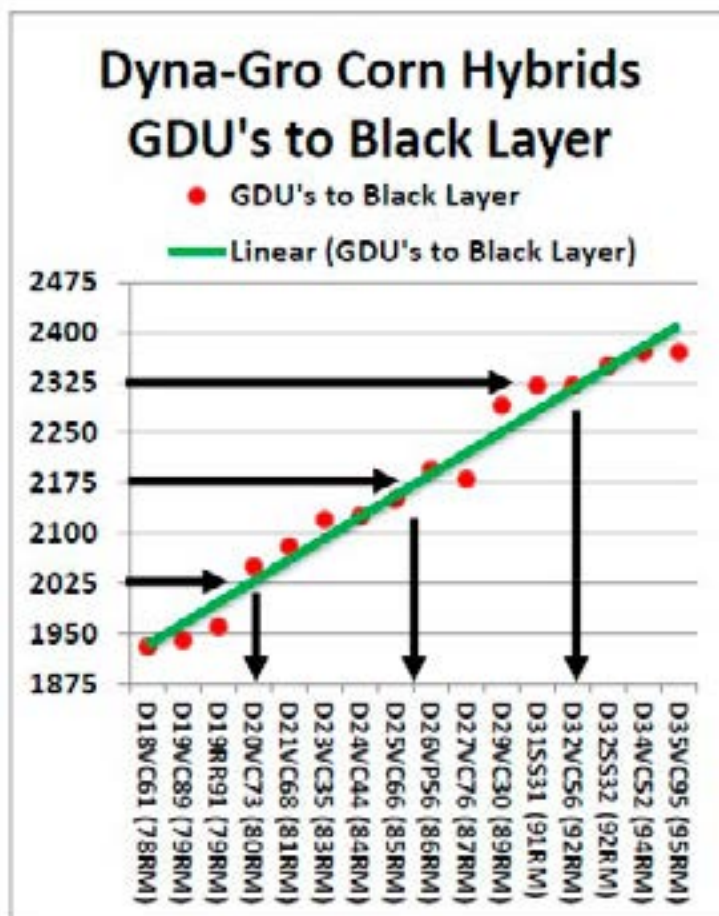
Deciding what corn maturities to plant each year can be more than a little challenging. Although each hybrid comes with a relative maturity rating (RM), this number really doesn't determine the number of days for a hybrid to reach physiological maturity, but rather compares the relative difference in maturity between hybrids according to an arbitrary definition.

The method used by most companies today which more accurately determines the amount of time a corn hybrid needs to mature is "growing degree units" (GDU's) growing degree days (GDD's), or heat units (HU's). These values represent the amount of heat accumulated from planting to black layer development or physiological maturity. The calculation method most used throughout the United States is the "Modified Growing Degree Day" formula which was developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 1971. This formula calculates the daily accumulation of GDU's by adding the daily high temperature and daily low temperature, dividing by 2, and subtracting 50. The "modified" part of this formula comes from using a limit of 86°F as the daily maximum and 50°F as the daily minimum temperature.

Corn hybrid information will generally indicate how many GDU's will be needed to achieve black layer. Using any number of sources, one can determine the average GDU accumulation for any growing area from date of planting to average first freeze date and should select hybrids that will mature 1 – 2 weeks prior to that. Late plantings such as we have had the last two years can make hybrid selection more

difficult due to fewer growing days, however, using GDU's to determine proper maturities can help alleviate some of that decision making stress.

Under normal conditions, GDU's generally accumulate at about the same rate during the beginning of the growing season as they do at the end. A two week delay in planting, (going from May 5th to May 19th), or a killing frost two weeks early in the fall (going from September 24th to September 10th) could both reduce seasonal GDU's by about 75-150 depending on where you live. It goes without saying, if you plant two weeks later than normal and then receive a killing frost two weeks earlier than normal, seasonal GDU's could be reduced by as much as 150-300. A conservative person would ideally plant hybrids from 6-12 RM units earlier than normal, however, since no one knows when the first killing frost will arrive in the fall, this is impossible to do. (see Dyna-Gro Hybrid GDU's to Black Layer chart below)



With that said, University of Minnesota research shows corn hybrids planted two weeks late will not only emerge faster, but actually grow through each vegetative stage prior to silking at a faster rate than if planted at a normal time. The time period required from silking to maturity will actually be a little longer than normal, but the overall time period from planting to maturity will be decreased by approximately one week as compared to that of a normal planting date. This information might be enough to convince some growers to still plant normal maturities, or only slightly reduce hybrid RM ratings in a late spring.



We know at the time of planting if we are having an early or late spring, however, we don't know what the fall weather will have in store. In order to better mitigate risk, it is best to plant several hybrids of varying maturities. Ideally, one should plant 25 percent of their acres to early maturing hybrids, 50 percent to medium maturing hybrids, and 25 percent to late maturing hybrids with no more than 10 RM days difference between the earliest and latest hybrids. This is optimum for avoiding costly weather risks as well as providing for timely harvest management.

Once you have decided upon which maturities will be best suited for your location, other factors such as yielding ability, yield consistency, early season vigor, herbicide, insect, and disease resistance traits need to be decided upon depending on an assessment of each individual field. For help in this area, contact your local Dyna-Gro seed salesperson. They will be more than happy to help you select the best products for your farm.

THE RIGHT SEED. THE RIGHT SOURCE.



■ VOTE YES ON MEASURE #4

- Passed by the Legislature (House Concurrent Resolution No. 3011) this Constitutional Amendment requires approval by the citizens of North Dakota.
- Requires that any future initiated measures that are estimated to have a significant fiscal impact must be voted on at a general election.
- Prohibits the approval for circulation of any petition to initiate a Constitutional Amendment that makes a direct appropriation of public funds for a specific purpose, or requires the legislative assembly to appropriate funds for a specific purpose.
- PREVENTS FUTURE INITIATIVES LIKE MEASURE #5! If Measure #5 is defeated but the vote is very close, the proponents will be back. By passage of Measure #4 we can prevent them from coming after our land and livelihood once again.



ON MEASURE
#4

MARK YOUR CALENDARS

2014 PHOTO CONTEST

We are excited to announce that we will have another Photo Contest in 2014! The submitted entries in prior years have been outstanding and we are looking forward to seeing the photos that are submitted this year!

Contest Rules:

- Photographs must be taken in North Dakota.
- Photographs must depict the corn industry.
- Photographs must not be from a professional.
- Photographs must be emailed to betsy@ndcorn.org by **Friday, January 9, 2015**. Please include your full name and phone numbers, so we may contact you in the event that your entry is a winner.

Contest Prizes:

- 1st Place will receive \$100
- 2nd Place will receive \$50
- 3rd Place will receive \$25

Submitted photographs will be used in ND Corn marketing/promotional pieces or forwarded to others requesting photos of our industry.

ND CORN SCHOLARSHIPS

The ND Corn Growers Association will offer ten (10) \$1,000 scholarships to senior high school graduates and college students of ND Corn Growers members. Winners will be recognized at the noon luncheon at CornVention (Wednesday, February 18, 2015). There will be one winner from each of the seven grower districts as well as three overall winners from all scholarship applications.

Winners will be selected based on three main criteria:

- School transcript
- Activity participation
- Being a child of a ND Corn Grower member.

Applications will be available on our website by mid-November at www.ndcorn.org.

CORNVENTION 2015

CornVention will be held on **Wednesday, February 18, 2015**, at the Holiday Inn located in Fargo, N.D.

More detailed information will be posted in the November/December issue of CornTalk and will also be posted on our website in the beginning of November at www.ndcorn.org.

KALWAR ATTENDS 6TH WORLD CONGRESS ON CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE

NAEEM KALWAR, NDSU EXTENSION AREA
SPECIALIST/SOIL HEALTH



ND Corn sponsored Naeem Kalwar through a mini grant to attend the "6th World Congress on Conservation Agriculture."

The Congress was held at the Winnipeg Convention Center in Winnipeg, Manitoba from June 22 to June 26. The scientific sessions were held from June 23 to 25. Conference concluded with a one day Canadian post-conference

tour on June 26 or a U.S. tour starting on the same day.

Since conservation agriculture was the main theme, sessions included perspectives from North America, South America, Europe, Australia, Africa, Asia and Central Asia.

Research studies conducted were on building sustainable agriculture soil health and biology, innovative adoptions by the producers, components of sustainable agriculture, impacts of conservation agriculture on climate change, producers as innovators to produce more, innovative use of 4Rs in conservation agriculture, impacts of changing climate on conservation agriculture, adoption of conservation agriculture by small holding farmers, key to intensify crop production, interfacing conservation agriculture with livestock production and adoption of the innovative technologies by the producers.

Presentations focused on the importance of "Healthy Soils" being the foundation of the past, present and future civilizations. Scientists, producers and administrators from all over the world talked about reviving the soil biology in order for the soils to act as a "Happy Growing Medium" and the related adoption of the conservation practices without compromising on crop yields. In fact many of the studies showed a remarkable increase in crop yields with lower inputs versus the conventional agriculture by improving the conditions for soil biota.

Being an extension soil health specialist, it was very educating and encouraging to hear the results of several research studies conducted successfully on improving the soil health along with exchanging ideas and making international connections. I plan to pass on the acquired knowledge to the North Dakota agricultural stakeholders in the near future.

I am very thankful to North Dakota Corn Council for providing me the funding which enabled me to attend this congress.

corn

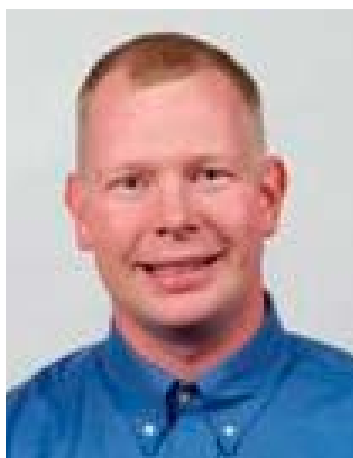
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GOSS'S WILT IN NORTH DAKOTA



Jerad Liedberg
Technical Agronomist



If you're a corn producer, you probably have heard about the disease called Goss's wilt. In North Dakota, there have certainly been hot spots or areas where Goss's has gotten a foothold over the past several years, especially in those areas where corn-on-corn has been a common practice. In my travels this summer I have noticed several fields with Goss's wilt in the Northern part of the state, where corn is a relatively new part of the crop rotation. While this is concerning, plant breeders have had Goss's wilt resistance on their radar for several years now, so there are commercial hybrids available (even in sub 85 day maturities) that have excellent Goss's tolerance.

Symptoms

For those of you that are new to this devastating disease, Goss's Wilt is caused by bacteria which were first discovered in Nebraska. Infection commonly occurs following severe weather that creates wounds to leaves where the bacteria can enter the plant. Goss's wilt occurs as either a vascular wilt or leaf blight. Systemic infection may occur early in the season at very early vegetative growth stages (prior to V6) causing severe wilting and plant death on less resistant products.

Leaf blight symptoms (most common form of disease) usually appear mid-season as long, gray-green to black, water soaked streaks extending along leaf veins. Small, dark, water soaked flecks, referred to as "freckles", often occur inside larger lesions and at edges of lesions where symptoms are advancing. Leaf freckles are luminous when lighted from behind, such as when the sun is used as back lighting. Often, the leaf will have a wet appearance from the bacterial cells creating an ooze from the infected cells. As

lesions mature, large areas of tan to brown dead leaf tissues are apparent.



Goss's wilt infected leaf. Notice "dark flecks" and water soaked shiny areas on the leaf.

One of the first things that growers notice about a potential Goss's wilt infection are small circle like areas where the tops of the plants appear brown and dead. At harvest these spots are also very noticeable, usually distinguished by the leaves being a bit darker and dirty looking. Over time, and over years, these spots can start as small as the area of a pick-up truck, to eventually affecting the whole field.



Goss's wilt infection on the edge of a field. Residue blew in from infected corn field across the road and caused this infection.

As you harvest your corn crop this fall, be on the lookout for suspicious areas that could be Goss's wilt. While small areas in the field may not cause much for yield loss right now, it is best to be proactive to prevent disease spread and occurrence as much as possible. The good news is that there are excellent yielding genetics with Goss's tolerance and other ways to proactively manage this disease.

Have a safe harvest!

SUCCESS NEVER RESTS

FUELED BY ROOTS AND AMBITIONS AS DEEP AS YOUR OWN, DEKALB[®]
IS ALWAYS INNOVATING TO DELIVER MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE,
NO MATTER THE CONDITIONS.



WORK WITH YOUR EXPERT DEKALB DEALER TO MAXIMIZE YOUR SUCCESS IN
THE FIELD, OR VISIT DEKALB.COM TO LEARN MORE



INSURANCE HARVEST PRICE DOWN FROM THE PROJECTED PRICE



Lisa Lacey
Insurance Specialist



Each fall we watch the markets play out to see if the Harvest Prices are lower or higher than the Projected Prices (spring price). When established Harvest Prices are lower than Projected Prices the claim trigger yield increases proportionally to compensate for the drop in crop value. The price drop only affects your bushel guarantee not your dollars of coverage. The crops that have Revenue Protection in our area include corn, wheat, soybeans, barley, canola, sunflowers and dry beans. As of this writing, the largest price drop will be in corn, so let's use corn as an example.

Corn Example: At the time of this writing, December corn futures were trading at \$3.41/bu. The corn Projected Price set last spring was \$4.62/bu. So let's assume a Harvest Price of \$3.41/bushel. $\$4.62 \div \$3.41 = 1.355$ trigger factor. Corn APH of 160 bu/acre x 75% coverage level = 120 bu/a guarantee x $\$4.62/\text{bu} = \$554.40/\text{acre}$ revenue guarantee. You can divide \$554.40 by the Harvest Price of \$3.41 to establish the new bushel guarantee of 162.6 bu/a or

use the trigger factor to establish the new bushel guarantee, $120\text{bu/a} \times 1.355 = 162.6 \text{ bu/a}$. The revenue guarantee remains unchanged; it takes the new bushel guarantee (162.6) at the harvest price (\$3.41) to get you back to the original revenue guarantee of \$554.40/a. Claims will now be triggered at anything less than 162.6 bushels per acre, instead of the initial 120 bushel guarantee. **An average yield, right around your APH, could result in a claim and a payable loss this year because of the revenue guarantee and the drop in corn prices.**

If you are on the 80% level, in this example, you would have a payable loss at 173 bushels - 13 bushels higher than your APH. On the 85% level, you would have a payable loss at 184 bushels per acre production - 24 bushels higher than your APH! This really demonstrates the power and value of the Revenue Protection in a year like this when the price has dropped almost 30 percent from last spring.

Wheat Example: Projected Price set last spring was \$6.51 and the Harvest Price has been established at \$6.17 = 1.055 trigger factor. APH 50 x 75% coverage level = 37.5 bushel guarantee x 1.055 = 39.6 bushel trigger yield.

Soybean Example: Projected Price \$11.36 and at this writing November Soybeans were trading at \$ 9.81 = 1.158 trigger factor. APH 36 x 75% coverage level = 27.0 bushel guarantee x 1.158 = 31.3 trigger yield.

This scenario played out on several crops last year, including corn. In 2013, we saw average corn yields and a downswing in price from spring to fall resulting in unexpected claims. Many producers did not know they had a claim until they visited with their insurance specialist. Remember the power of the revenue protection! Keeping that in mind, be sure to contact your local insurance specialist with any specific revenue protection or other insurance questions.

Crop	Projected Price	Established Harvest Price or the Futures Price on Sept. 12, 2014	Harvest Price Determination
Corn	\$4.62	\$3.70	Oct. avg of Dec. Futures
Soybeans	\$11.36	\$9.81	Oct. avg of Nov. Futures
Wheat	\$6.51	\$6.17*	Aug. avg of Sept. Futures
Sunflowers - Oil	\$0.209/lb	\$0.168/lb	Oct. avg of Dec. Soy oil (divide by 2, plus 1)
Sunflowers - Conf	\$0.274/lb	\$0.233/lb	Oct avg of Dec. Soy oil (divide by 2, plus 1+.065)
Canola	\$0.184/lb	TBD	Sept. avg of Winnipeg Nov. Futures converted to lbs and U.S.
Barley	\$4.03	\$3.16*	Aug. avg of Sept. Corn Futures (multiplied by factor determined by RMA)

*Actual RP Harvest Price established on August 31.

12TH ANNUAL ND CORN CLASSIC RECAP

The 12th Annual ND Corn Classic Golf Scramble was held at the Maple River Golf Course in Mapleton, N.D. on Wednesday, July 23. Thirty-six teams competed in the scramble event, making this the third straight year that the tournament was full.

Along with the scramble, a contest for the longest drive, closest to the pin and a putting contest were held. Following the golf event, a steak dinner was provided at the clubhouse.

ND Corn would like to thank the Maple River Golf Course for their assistance in coordinating the event and steak dinner. We would also like to thank our hole sponsors and those that donated silent auction items to the ND PAC fund.



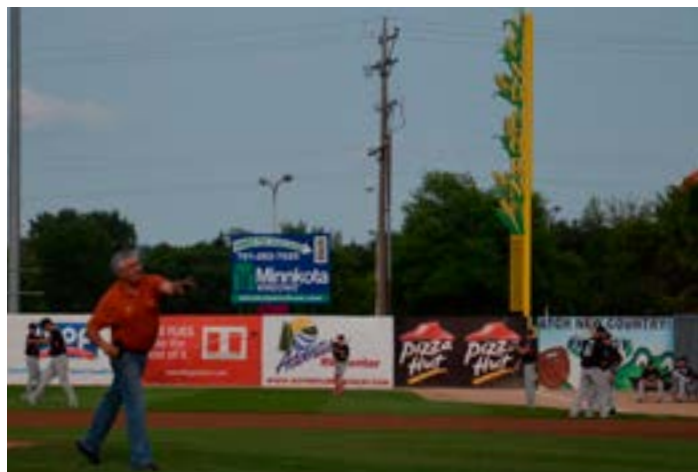
Golf carts lined up ready for the ND Corn Classic to start at Maple River Golf Course in Mapleton, N.D.

F-M REDHAWKS NIGHT WITH ND CORN RECAP

ND Corn Growers Association Members and military families were treated to nine innings of fun at Newman Outdoor Field on Tuesday, August 5.

Free tickets were given to members and their families. We had extra tickets this year, so we shared with our servicemen, servicewomen and their families.

The first 1,000 fans received a free bag of popcorn at the game for our "Pop it Up" promotion.



North Dakota Corn Growers Association President Kim Swenson throws out the first pitch at the F-M RedHawks game at Newman Outdoor Field.

BIG IRON RECAP

ND Corn staff and board members attended Big Iron on September 9-11 at the Red River Valley Fairgrounds in West Fargo, N.D.

ND Corn staff and board members interacted with fellow members and also solicited new members. Great conversations were held about the benefits of ethanol, how the crop is looking and also the latest in farm news.

ND Corn staff popped and handed out 150 lbs of free popcorn to visitors at the booth. An ethanol racing simulator, which is part of our sponsorship with Ag Cab Lab, was also displayed at the ND Corn booth. More than 300 people played the ethanol racing simulator and learned the benefits of clean, renewable and homegrown ethanol.



ND Corn Board Member James Aarsvold tries out the ethanol racing simulator during Big Iron at the Red River Valley Fair Grounds in West Fargo, N.D.



THE RIGHT CHOICE PROGRAM

**PLANT TWO OR THREE PROSEED VARIETIES
ON YOUR FARM AND
PROSEED WILL REWARD YOU!**



PRO LEVEL

45 qt. plus 20 qt. YETI COOLER

3 VARIETIES OF THE SAME CROP

400 TOTAL SOYBEAN • 150 TOTAL CORN

45 TOTAL SUNFLOWER • 40 TOTAL CANOLA (2 VARIETIES)

GOLD LEVEL

35 qt. YETI COOLER

3 VARIETIES OF THE SAME CROP

240 TOTAL SOYBEAN • 80 TOTAL CORN

25 TOTAL SUNFLOWER • 20 TOTAL CANOLA (2 VARIETIES)

GREEN LEVEL

20 qt. YETI COOLER

2 VARIETIES OF THE SAME CROP (Must be a new customer)

200 TOTAL SOYBEAN • 60 TOTAL CORN

20 TOTAL SUNFLOWER • 16 TOTAL CANOLA

HARVEST 2014 AROUND THE CORNER



John Flaa

District Sales Manager

Southesat North Dakota/
West Central Minnesota

PROSEED

Keep your fingers crossed for another few frost free weeks. Most of the corn I look at needs all of September and some of it could use a week or two in October to completely make maturity.

When you're picking corn this fall, take note of thin areas,

ditches and drown-out areas. Unless you've treated the areas already, you will probably notice the weed pressure is high. What weeds are present? More than likely there is Common Ragweed, Waterhemp, Foxtail species, Proso Millet, Cocklebur, Kochia, and the list goes on.

Three of the weeds above, Common Ragweed, Waterhemp and Kochia have shown resistance to the herbicide Glyphosate. These weeds reproduce and spread quickly. We can't see them now in the corn like we can in the soybeans. Try and do everything you can to keep their populations low.....Pre's, residual herbicides - never glyphosate only.

If you are following this year's corn with soybeans, then plant LL soybeans. Stay ahead of the growing weed resistance problems. Liberty herbicide kills roundup resistant weeds easily and helps keep populations low.

Proseed offers LL soybean varieties from late 00's to mid group 1's. Our supply this year will be three times that of last year and probably won't be enough.

Do your future corn fields a favor and start using LL soybeans to keep your problem weed populations low. Your corn fields will appreciate it.

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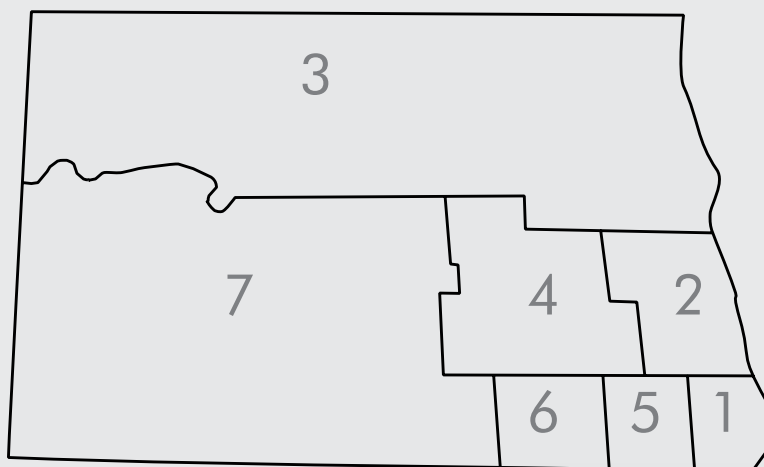
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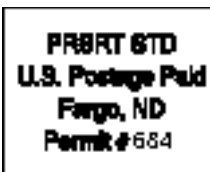
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