Missouri Soybean Farmer

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Features

Missouri Soybean Farmer
Volume 15, Issue 6

6 2010 Yield Contest

2010 Yield Contest Winners share their crop management techniques.

12 Working With Your Bankers

In the last several years banking as well as farming have changed. As business changes it is important to understand what bankers look at when managing their farming portfolios. Knowing this understanding benefits the farmers as well as the bankers for maximum profitability each year.

18 A Growing Presence in Agriculture

Women's presence in U.S. agriculture is on the rise. In fact according to the 2007 Census of Agriculture, more than 30 percent of U.S. farm operators are now women. With the growing disconnect with the American consumer and the people who grow their food, women are finding it important to share and grow their voice about agriculture.

26 Soybeans; Feeding the World

Economic studies show the soy industry has the potential of adding $24 billion to the U.S. economy by 2015. Soy plays a vital role in innovating ways to meet future demands in terms of energy and cost-effective food, fuel and fiber.

About the cover: Pictured is Alesa Miller, winner of the 2010 Yield Contest in the conventional category and Glenda Hinkebein, winner of the no-till category.

Photos courtesy of Sharona Eiserer - So Big Photography and Ashley Aufdenberg

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Publisher's Note

Dale R. Ludwig
Executive Director/CEO
Missouri Soybean Association

New Knowledge – That's Why We Do It!

Sixteen years ago the Missouri Soybean Association started its soybean yield contest. The concept began with a few farmers and staff members gathering after a meeting focusing on how to increase soybean yields. The conversation quickly moved to (1) how to raise the management level of growing soybean and (2) how to identify new "things" or new knowledge in the field of growing soybeans that would lead to higher yields.

The goal of the contest is and always has been to encourage farmers to try new practices to produce higher yields. The idea is to identify high-yielding strategies and then share with growers to use on all soybean acres to increase overall production. It has become tradition to recognize the winning producers first to honor their accomplishment and second, to identify and share new knowledge. Please read "Missouri Soybean Yield Winners Rewriting the Production Playbook" on pages 6 and 7.

Big congratulations to Alesa Miller, conventional category winner; to Glenda Hinkebein, no-till category winner; and to Kip Cullers, world record holder!

I read with interest (University of Missouri agronomy major) Alesa Miller's thoughts on soil fertility and grid sampling. Alesa and her father, Frank Raasch, have been very helpful in sharing new knowledge.

Speaking of new knowledge and outstanding performance, the Hinkebein's (Glenda and Charles, a 100-Bushel Club member) are near the top every year.

If new knowledge was our goal 16 years ago, we certainly have made progress with in-season fungicide and insecticide treatments, early planting, and new and improved seed treatments. One of the most interesting tactics the winners used was lower planting populations. We have known for a long time that soybean would compensate for lower populations and gaps by growing more and larger branches—bushier, if you will. With new and better planters and seed cost growing to the point of being able to calculate cost per bean, farmers have shown us how to do more with less.

And Kip Cullers has done it again with a new world record 160.6 bushel-per-acre yield. As you read this Kip is likely thinking about preparing a new plan to address soil fertility, drainage, weed control, plant growth regulation and disease prevention. That will lead him to a new world record if not this year, maybe next; but it will happen in his search of achieving his goal of 200-bushel-per-acre soybeans.

Again this year, I was asked if Kip Cullers makes any money after he pays for all the inputs on his record-breaking yield. My response is that Kip Cullers would make money if beans were $5.00/bushel—that would still be $800/acre. Kip's practical approaches to things (like soil fertility using poultry manure) are practices that make common sense. Kip's focus on test plots and his quest for new knowledge looking at key genetic characteristics like seed size, standability, maturity, canopy type, disease package, soil type response and stress tolerance –all provide information he will use not only on his test plots but on all his soybean acres. One of the things I have learned about Kips Cullers is the more time I spend with him, the more I believe he is a really smart guy. Another great thing about Kip and his test plots is the New Knowledge he learns will be shared with the rest of us and That's Why We Do It!

Missouri Soybeans

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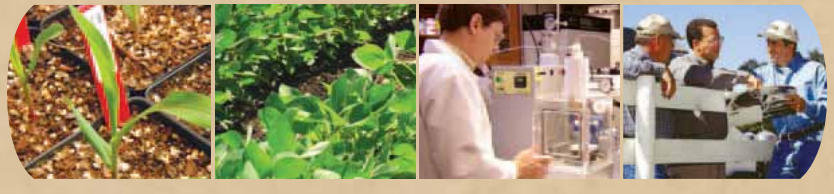

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Missouri Soybean Yield Winners Rewriting the Production Playbook

By Steve Cubbage

Albert Einstein defined insanity as "doing the same thing over and over and expecting different results."

Every year Missouri soybean farmers go to the field expecting "this year" to be different. In 2010, the average soybean yield in the state came in at 42 bushels per acre. It's a respectable number, but certainly nothing to write home about.

Dramatically changing the average for the better on your farm is most likely going to require you to "do something different." That's exactly what the winners of the Missouri Soybean Association's 2010 Yield Contest did and they not only doubled the state average – one of them quadrupled it!

One thing is certain – the producers in the winner's circle are rewriting the playbook when it comes to growing soybeans. Their tactics are an eclectic mix of conventional and unconventional production methods. What follows is a spotlight on these growers and the practices that are taking soybean yields into the triple digits.

THE CONVENTIONAL

The first chapter of any playbook needs to begin with the basics. If there was a common thread echoed by this year's winners, it was that the basic rules of agronomy still apply.

"You have to pay a lot more attention to your soil if you want to improve yields," says Alesa Miller of Norborne, winner of the conventional category. "That means using technology like grid soil maps to map your soil's fertility. Those maps are like a road map – it's telling you exactly where to go from a management standpoint."

Miller, a University of Missouri agronomy major, was knocking on the door of the 100-bushel club as her Pioneer 93Y92 variety tipped the scales at 98.9 bushels per acre. The Norborne, Mo., producer also took home the bronze with a third place yield of 88.0 bushels per acre from a Pioneer 94Y21 variety.

Fertility management clearly stood out as the cornerstone to achieving high yields. Just like a fast race car, it takes a lot of nutrients to push the 100-bushel envelope of soybean yields.

Frank Raasch of Norborne, second place finisher in the no-till category and father of Alesa Miller, has his own theories on why soybean yields have stagnated compared to rising corn yields.

"For years it was very common to fertilize for next year's bean crop with this year's corn fertilization. With today's corn yields pushing 200 bushels to the acre we end up leaving very little left over for the beans that follow. They're left with the table scraps," says Raasch. "That's why we've gone to fertilizing specifically for the soybean crop. "

Although nutrient management may be Agronomy 101 – the old school blanket approach to slinging fertilizer on the ground has gone high-tech. Knowing where in the field to fertilize is now as important as how many tons or pounds to apply. Variable-rate technologies have now become a common tool for these elite producers.

"By gridding our fields we've uncovered a tremendous amount of variability in pH," notes Reed Burleson of Dexter, Mo, who placed second in the irrigated category. "We've probably seen most of the benefits from variable-rate on the lime side. Fertilizer works best and soybeans perform their best when the pH is in balance across a field."

A precision fertility program has now become standard across all of Burleson's acres in the past two years. The biggest benefit of a variable rate is that you put back what you take off. Soybeans will only take you as far as the fuel that's in the tank.

Feeding a plant is one thing; protecting it is a whole other ball game. So many promising crop yields are sometimes lost because producers failed to prevent the preventable.

Raasch believes many farmers are guilty of falling into the trap of putting too much faith in the technology of modern genetics, not realizing that Mother Nature always has a curveball somewhere up her sleeve.

"Traits such as cyst resistance and tolerance to SDS are good traits to look for in a bean but those qualities take a back seat to overall yield potential," says Raasch. "I believe that a good disease and insect prevention program is more important than ever."

In other words, you cannot put even the best genetics on autopilot. You can't fertilize, plant and spray

once for weeds, pull in with the combine and expect to be above average. It requires taking care of the plant's yield potential before it even goes in the ground.

Seed treatments against fungal and other soil-borne seedling diseases are a pre requisite for any soybean seed that goes into the ground on Charles and Glenda Hinkebein's farm near Chaffee in southeast Missouri. Glenda was the winner of this year's no-till category with a yield of 94.3 bushels per acre using Asgrow 4730RR2 beans.

The Hinkebien's, along with nearly every other contest winner, used some sort of combination of in-season fungicide and insecticide treatment.

Earlier planting dates and lower planting populations are also two very conventional and common themes that run through this group. Not very long ago, shifting weather patterns and variety maturity shifts tended to push planting dates into June. Many of this year's winners favor early to mid-May and many would push it back into April if Mother Nature would give them that option.

"We've learned that if you can extend the growing season for the soybean plant you open a much wider blooming period," says Kip Cullers from Purdy, Mo, who shattered his previous world soybean yield record with a 160.60 irrigated average. "Soybeans planted late just don't have that window and the opportunity to yield like they're genetically capable of doing."

Seeding rates actually continue to fall from their highs of years past when it was common to see populations in the 200,000-plus range. Now as more precise planters have replaced the glorified wheat drills for planting beans, populations are falling down to 130,000 seeds per acre and below.

So just how do you get more bushels from fewer plants? Performing that agronomic magic is just what makes this group of growers unconventional.

THE NOT SO CONVENTIONAL

With technology playing such a lead role in advancing soybean yields, it is a bit of irony that many of this year's winners are reverting to using 1970s and '80s herbicide chemistries for weed control.

For Raasch, such a "Back to the Future" move simply fit in his production methods. Because of the strip-till for corn and no-till for soybeans regime, he wanted a residual herbicide program that took his beans through to canopy. He is using a Sonic and Valor combination along with 2 pints of Roundup for burndown.

"My in-season herbicide is actually Cobra because the soybeans for my contest plot and several other acres were non-Roundup-Ready varieties," notes Raasch. "This I believe will really help with herbicide-resistance issues that we were seeing crop up."

Older chemistries like Cobra have a "shock and awe" mode of getting the job done compared to the benign response seen when spraying Roundup on Roundup-Ready soybeans. The saying that the neighbor really "smoked" them beans used to be floated quite a bit around the coffee shops back in the day.

Raasch and Cullers - who (pardon the pun) has literally "smoked" all soybean yield records have found another reason to resurrect Cobra from the management graveyard.

"Cobra acts as a growth regulator literally killing the growing point of the plant," says Cullers. "It shortens the length between the nodes and causes the plant to branch off in three or four different directions. This not only increases the number of blooms but also reduce overall height which can lead to lodging."

Topping the list of unconditional tricks may be spraying the crop with a refreshing drink of Coca-Cola. Raasch says he also likes to use 1 to 1.5 quarts of Coca-Cola per acre along with a cut rate of Cobra to assist in the shortening of internode length. He believes the sugar and phosphates in the Coca-Cola formula reduces overall disease pressure as well.

Instead of a Coke and a smile, Burleson simply gives his soybeans a sugar high. During his insecticide applications he will add 2 pounds of sugar to the acre while reducing the rate of insecticide.

"Many of the pests that typically feed on the soybean plant cannot ingest pure refined sugar," says Burleson. "I believe it shortens the node length and acts as a natural insecticide at the same time."

Whether it's conventional or unconventional methods, in the end all these growers say it boils down to Mother Nature's mood for the year and the grace of the good Lord. Maybe that's why Burleson also has his local priest perform a blessing on his soybean crop during the season. I'll let you decide whether that's conventional or unconventional!

Top 25 Producers in 2010

Name	City	Category	Variety	Bu/Acre
Kip Cullers	Purdy	Irrigated	Pioneer 94Y71	160.6
Alesa Miller	Norborne	Conventional	Pioneer 93Y92	98.8
Glenda Hinkebein	Chaffee	No-Till	Asgrow 4730 RR 2	94.3
Charles Hinkebein	Chaffee	Conventional	Asgrow 4903	93.1
Frank Raasch	Norborne	No-Till	Pioneer 93M62	92.0
Charles & Glenda Hinkebein	Chaffee	No-Till	Merschman Miani LL	89.3
Alesa Miller	Norborne	Conventional	Pioneer 94Y21	88.0
Doug & Allen Allee	Sheridan	Conventional	Asgrow 3830 RRII	87.8
Reed Burleson	Dexter	Irrigated	NK 39-A3	79.6
Chris Blumhorst	Slater	No-Till	Pioneer 93Y70	75.8
Darren Hull	Concordia	No-Till	Pioneer 94Y01	74.1
Charles Hinkebein	Chaffee	Irrigated	Pioneer 94Y60	74.0
Anthony W. Brackman	Concordia	No-Till	Pioneer 93M61	73.8
Gary N. Porter	Mercer	No-Till	Pioneer 94Y01	72.7
Kevin Frieling	Bunceton	No-Till	Hoegemeyer 4191NRR	72.3
Lenny & Brian Steinhoff	Portage Des Sioux	Conventional	Pioneer 93Y92	71.9
Gage Porter	Mercer	No-Till	Pioneer 94Y01	71.4
Elton Guinn	Holden	No-Till	Pioneer 94Y20	71.1
Eric Norton	Plattsburg	Conventional	Pioneer 93Y70	70.8
Chris Smith	Fairfax	No-Till	Pioneer 93Y70	70.6
Adolf L. Heins	Blackburn	Irrigated	Pioneer 94Y01	69.9
Ross Boschert	St. Charles	Conventional	Pioneer 94Y01	69.4
Shelby Turner	Linn	Conventional	Pioneer 94Y70	69.1
Richard Boschert	St. Charles	Conventional	Pioneer 94Y01	68.9
David Brumback	Bunceton	Conventional	Pioneer 93Y70	66.5

A Special Thank You to Participants and Sponsors

This is the 16th year of the Missouri Soybean Association Yield Contest. Its purpose is to help producers gain information from other farmers on ways to improve their yields. First, second and third place winners in each category receive recognition and a plaque from the MSA. In addition, they receive cash and prizes from various sponsors. Sponsors for the 2010 contest included: AgVenture; Asgrow/DeKalb; Croplan Genetics; Lewis Hybrids,Inc.; LG Seeds; Merschman Seeds; MFA Inc.; Midwest Premium Genetics; Midwest Seed Genetics; Missouri Crop Improvement Association; NK Brands; Pioneer, a DuPont Company; Stine Seed Co:, Taylor Seed Farms; and Willcross.

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- Foliar feed again at the R1 stage or early bloom with three gallons per acre.
- Foliar feed one last time at the R3 to R5 stage or early pod development at the rate of four gallons per acre. You can combine a fungicide at this time also. Put water and plant food together first.

  For best results go immediately after a front comes through. Also, the most ideal time of day is from 6:00 p.m. on.

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Kip's Concepts: Preparing for the Season

By Steve Cubbage

Making the Most of the Off-season Can Yield Big Dividends

After winning the Superbowl the MVP is often asked "what are you going to do now?" The standard response is "I'm going to Disneyland."

I don't know if Kip Cullers has been through Sleeping Beauty's Castle, ridden the Spinning Tea Cups or ventured to Space Mountain, but rest assured he's plotting his journey back to the top when it comes to raising the highest yielding soybeans in the world.

By producing soybeans that yielded 160.60 bushels to the acre in 2010, Cullers raised the bar to the moon and beyond by eclipsing his own world record. But even with all the blood, sweat and tears worth of management that went into producing such yields, Cullers had laid the groundwork long before that.

During the off-season Cullers is busy plotting his plots-test plots, that is. He is not only outlining his strategy for next year but 2012 as well.

In 2010, Cullers planted 411 test plot varieties. Now, not everyone needs to plant hundreds of varieties but Cullers says it is absolutely essential that you have test plots on your own farm.

"You know your farm better than anyone. It is your soil, your fertility, your management," says Cullers. "Expecting some third-party trial to mimic that is just not realistic."

Cullers says it is important to mix it up a little when putting out your test plots. In other words, don't plant everything the same day in the same soil type in the same field.

"You have to do your homework. It's not like going to the racetrack and picking a horse with the coolest name," notes Cullers. "Sometimes the variety with the coolest genetics or blue-blood resume is not going to make it a winner on your farm."

There are many factors that go into choosing the right variety. You have to make that list of plus and minuses and assess your farm's productive strengths and weaknesses. Cullers says now is the time to be shoring up those weaknesses whether it be fertility, drainage or holes in your herbicide or disease prevention program. Failure to set things right in these management areas will seriously taint the results you get from your on-farm plots.

There is a right way and a wrong way to do test plots. That is why it is best to not rely on just the seat-of-your-pants intuition. Cullers says don't be afraid to surround yourself with professionals who know how to put out a quality test plot. Maybe that's your seed dealer, your agronomist or your Extension agent – you need to work through dotting the i's and crossing the t's if the data is going to mean something. One common mistake is not having a "control" variety in the mix and another easy mistake is trying to test too many variables like different seed treatments and multiple insecticides in the same test plot.

When looking for variety candidates for your test plots make a matrix that looks at key genetic characteristics like seed size, standability, maturity, canopy type, disease package, soil type response, stress tolerance, etc. Match that to the areas on your farm which best compare to those traits.

In the end, your farm is not Disneyland. There is no pixie dust that you can sprinkle over your crop to grow magic beans. It requires homework and building a personal knowledge of the varieties and the genetics that are most at home on your farm.

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Banking and Farming Team up for Profitability | *An inside look at a lender's mind*

Over the past few years both the banking and farming industries have changed. Additional outside forces have entered the financial market to increase competition, price and demand. There are many factors that differentiate the farming industry from other industries. In the current economic climate it is imperative that we continue to form bonds with our financial institutions.

Scott Gardner, Vice President of Marketing and Sales for FCS Financial, explains there are three main ingredients that create a good lending relationship: trust, communication and mutual respect. The combination of these three elements can create a lasting and beneficial relationship.

In an environment of tighter credit and more cautious lenders, knowing how lenders think will give you an edge when it comes to borrowing money and growing profit.

There are several warning signs that lenders watch for when determining if an account is in trouble or at risk.

"Missing payment, decreasing working capital, selling capital assets to cover operating needs, avoiding communication with the lender by not returning calls or responding to letters, and accepting more risk by dropping life or crop insurance- each of these will raise a red flag with any lender," Gardner says.

Like most businesses, there is a "checks and balances" relationship between the lender and the customer to ensure their account is maintained. The unique thing about agriculture and lending is lenders have a working and operating knowledge on how farming operations run.

Gardner said there are many ways loan officers typically manage their portfolios. One way is constant communication with the customer to avoid any "surprises" in the relationship. He said open communication ensures both the lender and the customer know the state of the farm's day-to-day operation as well as what it's future looks like. Loan officers also build a network of professional contacts to stay up to date on the market and its trends. Finally, a lender will conduct an analysis of the portfolio to make sure insurance levels are appropriate and there isn't too much saturation in one area. For example, a client list of all dairy, row crop or swine loans could cause stress to the entire loan portfolio.

While the current economic climate is often changing and the future is at times unpredictable, it is important to follow and stick to proper management of our portfolios ensuring the highest profitability.

Will History Repeat Itself?

Scott Gardner, Vice President of Marketing and Sales for FCS Financial, shares his thoughts of the farm crisis of the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Are there similarities? Sure. We have a very strong real estate market with new highs in some areas. We are enjoying some very favorable interest rates with low to non-existent inflation. And, we are looking at a majority of the commodity levels providing the opportunity for record profits. Those all sound familiar to what was occurring in the late '70s. Could a market correction happen? Some people believe every market has cycles and I am in that group. I just don't know when and to what effect. But we also have to look at some other factors.

Lenders learned a lot from that time period. Credit underwriting standards are very different from what they were in that time frame. Technology, too, is vastly different. We have seed varieties that can withstand drought and disease; the capability to plant 3 to 4 times the number of acres in a single day; pounds of beef sold per acre has increased dramatically; pigs sold per litter are at new levels; and milk production per cow continues to increase. Plus, we have expanding markets for our products.

The makeup of today's farmer is also very different from the '70s and '80s. The part-time farmer sector is one of the largest by number. This spreads the risk in agricultural lending. Before, an ag producer was totally dependent on production and prices for their income. With non-farm income, this reduces the reliance on these two factors for family needs. Different types of insurance products also greatly reduce the risk in an operation, limiting exposure on both price and production at levels never seen before.

7 Tips to "weather" the storm

1. ***Complete year-end financial information in detail***. This information is invaluable to the operation and your ability to secure the credit you need. It also allows for the analysis needed to determine if the operation is ready for expansion. It is the best way to determine what happened in the past year and set a trend for moving forward.

2. ***Budget.*** You have to know your breakeven costs to determine what to sell and at what price to maintain profitability.

3. ***Risk Mitigation.*** Agriculture is unique. We have to be concerned with a multitude of factors that can change within any given production year. This ranges from the cost of financing, weather forces, pricing, even our health and well being. Make sure you have the right coverage levels for crop, livestock, health and life insurance.

4. ***Planning.*** How will you know if you get there if you don't know where you are going? You should have a plan for not only the short term (this year) but for the next three to five years as well.

5. ***Estate or Succession Planning.*** Not always a fun topic but it is one that needs to be addressed and usually is in most successful farming operations. You have to plan when is the right time to bring your son or daughter into the operation. And what about those children who don't wish to return to the farm? How are they handled with an estate?

6. ***Network.*** Surround yourself with a group of advisors and professionals you trust.

7. ***Think long and hard about expansion opportunities.*** You may have waited 20 years for the farm next door to come up for sale. That doesn't mean it makes sense to buy now at the current market levels. It really points to determining the difference between a want and a need. Wants are always harder to justify and pay for.

Year End Planning Tips for Meeting with Your Accountant/Tax Preparer

Provided by Evers & Company, CPA's, L.L.C.

1. ***Check Prior Year 1040***. Review your prior year tax returns to be sure that you include the proper carry forward of deferred revenues resulting from drought or flooding.

2. ***Asset Acquisition.*** Review cash disbursed for purchases of equipment that must be capitalized and depreciated, generally over a five- year period.

3. ***Asset Disposal.*** Check records for sale of equipment including trade-ins on new purchases. Each equipment sale and sale of producing livestock from your herd is treated separately on the tax return. These sales are exempt from the 15.3 percent Social Security tax.

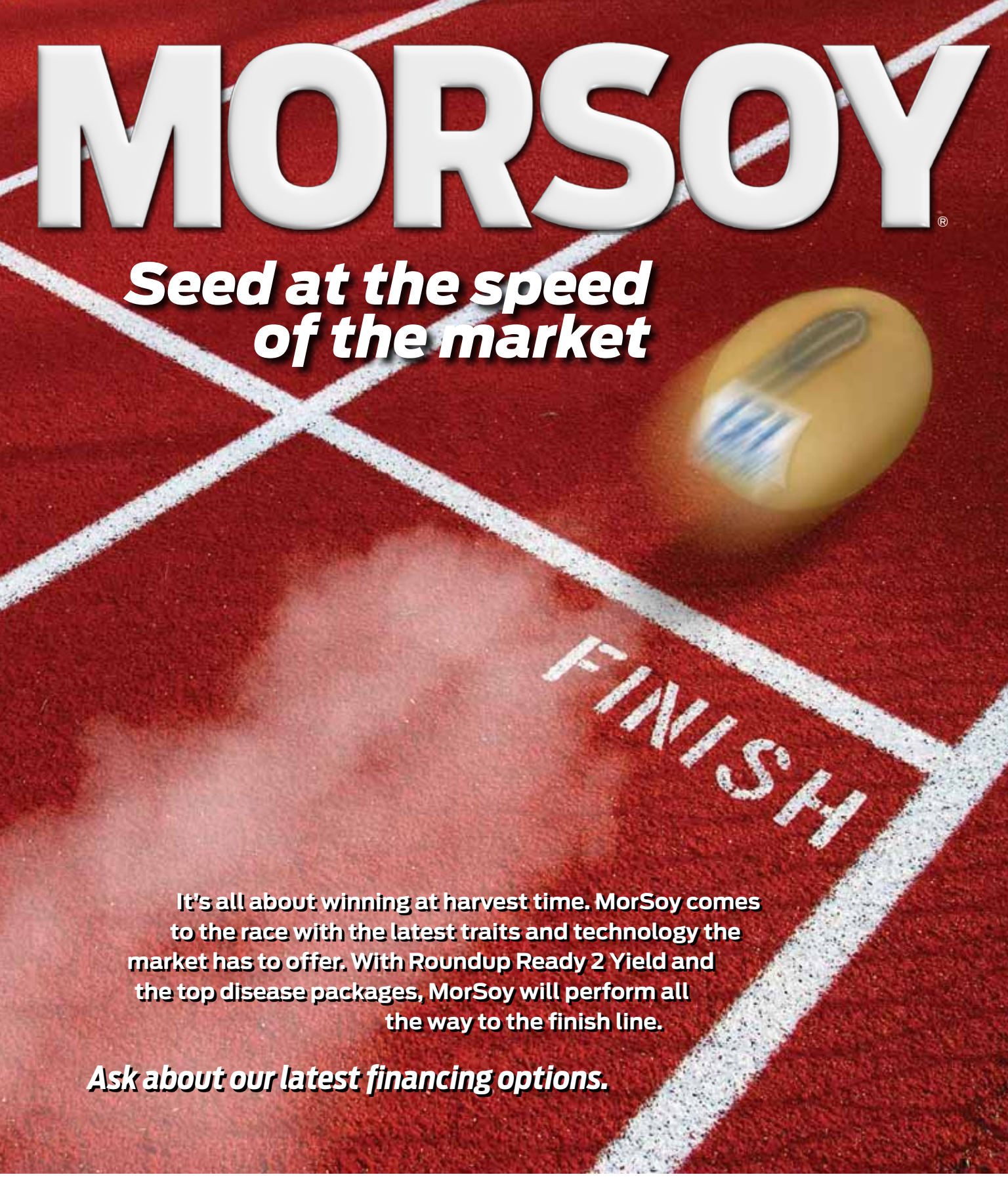
4. ***Accounting for Livestock***. Be sure you maintain separate records for livestock to be reported as a capital transaction vs. those sold on Schedule F.

5. ***Vehicle Log Book***. Did you maintain a log book for the business use of your personal auto or pickup? If you are a full-time farmer and do not maintain a log you are limited to a 75 percent deduction.

6. ***IRC 179***. Equipment purchases and livestock herd replacements, which are generally depreciated over five years, may be eligible for write-off in one year. For 2010 you may write off up to $500,000 under section 179 as long as your asset purchases do not exceed $2,000,000. However, you must use caution with section 179 write-offs if you borrowed money to purchase the items as it puts you upside down on your cash flow to pay the loan back.

7. ***New Hires***. Review your payroll records for employees hired from February 2, 2010 to December 31, 2010. If they qualified as "unemployed" for the 60 days prior to your hiring them and they worked no more than a total of 40 hours during those 60 days, you many not have to pay your 6.2% match on their social security tax. Additionally if the new hire stays for the full calendar year of 2011, you may qualify for an additional $1,000 credit.

8. ***Form 1099***. Don't forget to file required 1099s for payment for services.



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Roundup Ready Past-Patent Availability

The year1996 is marked as the year that changed agriculture with the commercial release of a new soybean biotech trait. Utilizing the science of biotechnology, researchers were able to isolate a trait in the genetic code of the soybean plant that presented resistance to the chemical herbicide glyphosate (roundup).

Weed control has come a long ways from the 1960s when the first chemical herbicides were introduced such as Chloramben (Amiben) and Alachlor (Lasso). Prior to that there was not an effective way to control weeds before the plants emerged or before they grew a shading canopy other than with mechanical cultivation.

In the 1980's there were several additions to the chemical herbicides including postemergence broadleaf and grass products that could to be sprayed over the top of growing soybeans. This allowed the increase of conservation tillage as well as narrow row spacing—which resulted in increased yields. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that by 1994 over half of soybean crops in the U.S. were utilizing postemergence broadleaf and grass herbicide weed control programs.

Even knowing this as a new way to increase crop yield there still posed a few problems. One, there was not a single postemergence herbicide which would control the grasses as well as broadleafs. Often, farmers who used these herbicides had to make two applications over crops which cause crop damage and weeds developing resistance.

In 1996, farmers were able to spray Roundup over the top of soybeans with no injury. This allowed farmers to control weeds with one pass. It also allowed farmers the option of rotations since it did not carry restrictions.

However wonderful this was for the soybean industry, it also carried responsibility like patents on genetics and technology agreements. Now, the expiration date for the patent for Roundup Ready1 (RR1) is in the near future which leads us to question on what will happen next.

In 2014, the Monsanto- held patent for the first ever biotech trait or Roundup Ready soybeans will go off patent. This is a huge milestone in our industry with many questions from farmers, seed companies and university breeding programs on how the transition will work for RR1 going off patent.

Jim Tobin, vice president of Industry Affairs for Monsanto, explained how university breeding programs would handle RR1 going off patent. "We have over 16 licensed University breeder programs that have licensed Roundup Ready 1 as well as chose to license Roundup Ready 2 Yield Trait. They are allowed to work on both; the Roundup Ready 1 license continues through patent expiration in 2014. At that point the only thing that will change is they will no longer owe us any kind of royalty on product they sell with the Roundup Ready 1 trait. Universities have had the Roundup Ready 2 Yield Trait for many years and have been working using a commercial license to breed or to commercialize depending on what they choose to enter into."

Tobin also explains how this will transition for seed companies that will be selling the two different RR tait beans. "We have over 150 licensees of the Roundup Ready 1 soybean trait. They all have access to do both and my expectation is that they are all selling both right now. The only thing that will change when the patent expires is they can continue work with whatever material they have; they just will not pay us a royalty on the RR1 trait," Tobin said.

Farmers and seed companies will have the ability to make their own choices for continued use of the RR1 technology.

Key Points:

1) All RR1 licenses for seed companies and universities will extend to the end of the term of all applicable patents for which Monsanto has granted licenses. As a result, the last crop year for which Monsanto will collect royalties on RR1 technology is 2014.

2) Licensees have no obligation to destroy or return seed due to expiration of the RR1 trait licenses.

3) Monsanto will not use variety patents against U.S. farmers who save RR1 patented varieties for planting on their own farms after RR1 patents expire. Farmers should check with seed suppliers regarding seed varieties developed and owned by other companies.

4) Monsanto will maintain full global regulatory support for this first-generation technology through 2021 and is working with stakeholders to develop an industry-wide solution that applies to all biotech traits once individual patents expire.

5) Seed company licensees who choose to work with Roundup Ready 2 Yield will be able to continue to sell varieties with RR1 after the patent expires.

Capitol Update

U.S. Rep. Blaine Luetkemeyer Continues to advocate for Missouri Rivers

Many families in our state live, work, and depend on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers for their livelihoods and many of them have real concerns with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) management of our rivers.

As a strong advocate for our rivers and their related resources, my staff and I have worked on numerous important river issues over the last two years including channel degradation, flooding, navigation and habitat preservation. And we must never forget that our rivers are essential to our economic vitality by providing jobs and serving as important highways for transporting the fruits of agriculture and manufacturing.

For several years, constituents along the Missouri River have asked many questions about the Corps' shallow water habitat construction in the Missouri River Recovery Program. I understand the incredible importance of having clean and navigable water and preserved habitat for native species, and I believe it is my duty as your elected representative to Congress to make sure that our rivers are being properly cared for by the federal government. For that reason, I have asked many questions of the Corps, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in an effort to ensure that the federal response is not only the right response for our local environment, but also one that does not create a double standard that penalizes private citizens for actions identical to those taken by the government. I will continue to engage these federal agencies to ensure that they put forth sound, scientific, and fair policies that allow for continued commercial use while protecting the natural habitat we respect and enjoy.

U.S. Rep. Sam Graves Elevated to Chairman of the Small Business Committee

Congressman Sam Graves, who has served as the ranking minority member of the House Small Business Committee, will assume the chairmanship when Republicans formally take control of the House in January.

Graves stated, "I am humbled and honored to be granted this opportunity to help lead the fight for small businesses in Congress. For too long, small businesses have fallen victim to unstable economic policies created by Washington bureaucrats. We have to make the promotion of American entrepreneurship our top priority immediately, and we can start by putting an end to the regulatory and tax burdens that have created an atmosphere of uncertainty for small businesses."

"As Chairman of this Committee, one of my primary goals will be to aggressively weed out waste, fraud and abuse within programs intended to encourage small business development. We will also be closely investigating federal policies that have the potential to adversely impact entrepreneurs and stifle job creation. Additionally, we will work with other Congressional leaders on both sides of the aisle to find better ways to address key issues like health care, taxes and energy without harming employers or creating more unsustainable debt," Graves said.

Biodiesel Tax Incentive Returns, Production Increase Expected

Recently signed H.R. 4853, the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010. The legislation, among its provisions, retroactively extends the biodiesel tax incentive through 2011.

"The biodiesel tax incentive is an effective tool to encourage the displacement of foreign petroleum with a superior, domestically produced Advanced Biofuel," said Joe Jobe, NBB CEO. "Reinstatement of this proven incentive helps provide the policy framework needed to meet the nation's renewable goals."

Biodiesel is a renewable, low carbon fuel for diesel applications made from plant and animal oils. It is the only domestically-produced, commercial-scale fuel that qualifies as an Advanced Biofuel under the Renewable Fuels Standard.

The U.S. biodiesel industry provides a healthy demand for soybean oil as well as animal fats, waste greases, and other agricultural commodities used as feedstocks to produce biodiesel. The soybean checkoff has been a driving force behind the biodiesel industry from its inception, culminating in 2008 when the industry produced nearly 700 million gallons.

The biodiesel tax incentive is structured in a manner that makes the fuel price competitive with conventional diesel fuel in the marketplace. The lapse of the tax incentive on December 31, 2009, has had a detrimental impact on the domestic biodiesel industry. However, the retroactive reinstatement and extension of the tax incentive through 2011 is widely expected to increase U.S. biodiesel production and in the process, displace foreign petroleum with a domestic Advanced Biofuel.

Missouri Lawmaker Wants to Address Puppy Mill Ban

A Missouri senator has filed legislation to repeal a voter-approved law creating new regulations for dog breeders.

Proposition B was touted as a way to stop puppy mills around the state. But, Sen. Bill Stouffer, a Republican from Napton, says voters were misled and that the law will not help prevent the abuse of dogs.

The ballot measure, called "The Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act," limits Missourians to 50 breeding dogs.

A Growing Presence and Voice for Agriculture

When asked to imagine a farmer, for most people a female farmer does not immediately come to mind. But maybe it should because women's presence in U.S. agriculture is on the rise. In fact, according to the 2007 Census of Agriculture, more than 30 percent of U.S. farm operators on family farms are now women. And that number continues to increase with the total number of women operators rising 19 percent from 2002 through 2007, significantly outpacing the 7 percent increase in the number of farmers overall.

In addition to the growing number of female farm operators, women continue to use their voices to educate others on the truth about modern agriculture and the value it provides to this country. With an increasing disconnect between American consumers and the people who grow their food, many women farmers find it important to their jobs to share information about agriculture, whether online or through face-to-face conversations.

After uncovering disappointing results from an internet search for videos promoting agriculture, Laura Nielson, a third-generation farmer from Crooks, South Dakota, took matters into her own hands and began telling her story through videos posted on YouTube. Through her YouTube Channel, www.youtube.com/therealfarmgirl, Nielson posts videos capturing life on her family farm where they raise 3,300 acres of corn, soybeans and hay, along with 430 dairy cows and replacement heifers. With more than 200,000 views, her videos featuring a variety of topics from calving to harvest have not gone unnoticed.

"In addition to all of my responsibilities on the farm, I feel it is my duty to share my experiences which hopefully resonate with consumers more than a simple fact or statistic," Nielson says. "If I can give people a glimpse into what my family and I do every day to provide a safe and healthy product, I hope I can help them understand and trust where their food comes from."

Today with more than 1 million female farm operators, Nielson represents just one of the many women sharing their personal stories about agriculture with consumers.

What should you say to your friends and neighbors if they have questions about today's farming?

Here are just a few facts you can use to demonstrate the importance of agriculture.

•Ninety-eight percent of all U.S. farms are owned by individuals, family partnerships or family corporations. (USDA – ERS; ARMS Survey, 2007)

•In 1950, one U.S. farmer fed 30 people. Today, one U.S. farmer feeds 155 people thanks to the use of safe, innovative technologies. (Center for Food Integrity)

•Americans spend only 10 percent of their income on food, whereas the French spend 18 percent, British spend 22 percent, Italians spend 23 percent, the Japanese spend 26 percent, and consumers in India spend up to 51 percent of their income on food. (USDA-ERS)

•U.S. agricultural exports generate more than $100 billion annually in business activity throughout the U.S. economy and provide jobs for nearly 1 million workers. (North Carolina State University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences)

•Farmers work hard to protect the health, safety and comfort of their animals. Housing protects animals from predators, disease, bad weather and extreme climate. Modern housing is well-ventilated, warm, well-let, clean and scientifically-designed to meet specific needs for temperature, light, water and food. (Animal Ag Alliance)

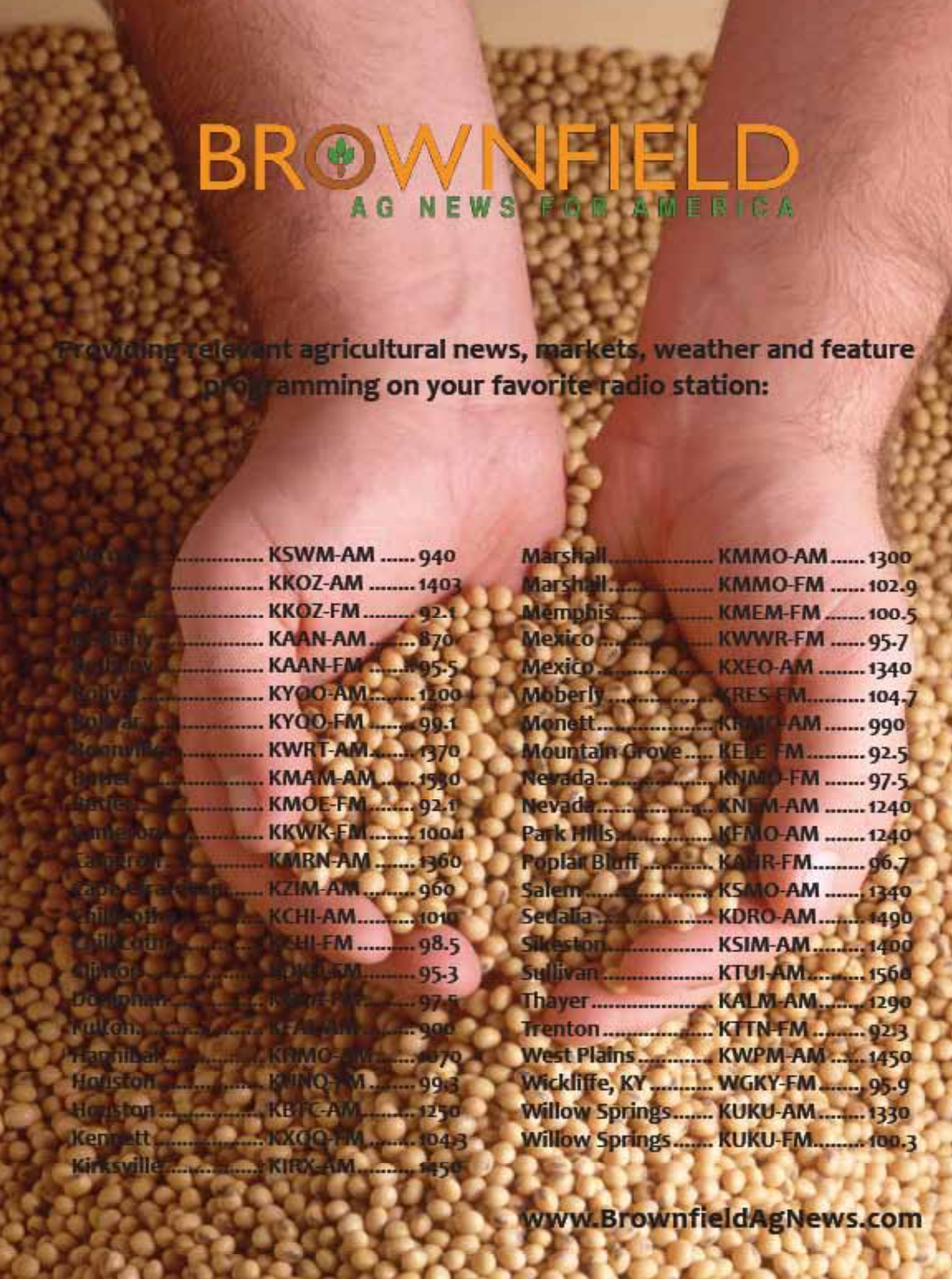
Will 2010 Problems with Corn Earworm in Soybean Lead to 2011 Problems?

By Wayne Bailey

Over the past 4-5 years numbers of corn earworm (soybeanpodworm) have gradually increased in many of Missouri'ssoybean fields. Larvae may feed on numerous crops includingthe pods, seeds and occasionally flowers of soybean. This insect is a major pest of soybean in many southern and eastern states and traditionally has been an occasional pest of soybean in Missouri's Boothill counties and other counties bordering Arkansas. In 2010, infestations of podworm larvae could be found in many late planted fields throughout southern and western Missouri. Most fields with economic podworm infestations were almost exclusively planted after June 1, 2010. These late fields are most attractive to migrating moths as females prefer to lay eggs in fields where soybean plant canopies remain open. Wind direction and the intensity of moth flights during migration both help determine the location and intensity of developing podworm larval infestations. Another factor which may allows podworm populations to increase to economic levels is the application of early season foliar insecticides and fungicides. Early spraying for webworms in 2010 may have contributed to the reduction in beneficial insects allowing podworms to flourish during late summer and fall. Additionally, use of fungicides early season often limit the development of beneficial fungal pathogens such as Nomuraea rileyi, a major pathogen responsible for control of late season podworm larvae in most years. In 2010 economic podworm infestations were most severe in soybean fields located in southwest Missouri and in the northern areas of St. Joseph and Chillicothe. Most fields received moderate damage although in the St. Joseph and Chillicothe areas some fields exhibited total yield loss due to all pods being consumed by larvae.

Many producers have asked if the high numbers of larvae found in their fields will overwinter and be a source of future podworm problems in 2011. Although podworms may overwinter in the soil as pupae in southern and central regions of Missouri, a majority of mid-season and late-season podworm larvae come from moths migrating into the state during late summer from more southern locations. In most years the level of the fungal pathogen Nomuraea rileyi will substantially reduce numbers of podworm before they are able to pupate in the soil. In surveys conducted during the past two weeks by Ben Puttler (Emeritus extension assistant professor) almost 100 percent of podworm larvae remaining in soybean fields have been infected by this pathogen and will die within a few days. This pathogen will overwinter in the soil and will again emerge as a strong biological control agent in 2011 if conditions are favorable. In addition, those producers who (1) plant early and use narrow row spacings resulting in quick plant canopy closure; (2) do not spray unnecessary insecticide and fungicide foliar applications resulting in reduced numbers of biological control agents, and (3) limit plant stressors such as nutrients, pH, and moisture will experience less problems with this soybean pest. These factors strongly suggest that the podworm larvae present during the past few weeks will have limited effect on the number of podworms found in 2011. The most effective methods of determining whether podworm populations are elevated is through monitoring of soybean podworm (corn earworm) moth flights during June–August and frequent scouting of soybean fields especially during flowering and pod fill growth stages.

Some identifying characteristics of podworm moths and larvae are as follow. Moths are variable in color but tend to be tan with a yellow to light green tint. Moths are relatively large with approximately 1-1.5 inch wing spans. They may lay eggs throughout fields at sites where crop canopy has not yet closed. Eggs are laid singularly on several field crops, although silks of late planted field corn and sweet corn are most attractive to ovipositing moths as are soybean fields prior to closure of plant canopies. Traditionally a pest during periods of hot, dry conditions when beneficial insect numbers are reduced, this pest also may flourish whenever field conditions and/or farming practices reduce beneficial insect numbers. There are typically 2-3 generations of this insect produced in Missouri annually with the second and third generations being most damaging to soybean. Each female may lay an average of 1,000 (500 to 3,000) white to cream colored, somewhat transparent, dome shaped ribbed eggs which are laid singularly. Eggs display brown bands just prior to hatch with larvae emerging in 2-10 days depending on field temperatures. Once corn earworm eggs hatch in soybean, larvae initially feed on foliage, but prefer to feed on pod walls and consume seeds as larvae approach maturity (1 to11/2-inch in length). Larvae grow through 5 worm stages and change in color with age. Newly hatched larvae are yellowish-white in color with second and third instar larvae changing to yellowishgreen. Later instars found feeding on soybean pods can range in color from green to yellow to tan or reddish brown. Regardless of color, they will generally display several dark longitudinal stripes running the length of their bodies and numerous black bumps with protruding hairs will be present on their top and sides.



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[illegible]	KAAN-AM 870	Mexico	KWWR-FM 95-7
[illegible]	KAAN-FM 95.5	Mexico	KXEO-AM 1340
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[illegible]	KHNQ-FM 99.3	Wickliffe, KY	WGKY-FM 95.9
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[illegible]	KXOQ-FM 104.3	Willow Springs	KUKU-FM 100.3
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Checkoff Helps Another 32 Soy-Based Products Reach the Marketplace

Annual List Shows Checkoff's Commitment to Driving U.S. Soy Demand Through New Uses

Thirty-two new soy-based products hit the market in 2010, thanks in part to the United Soybean Board (USB), which provides funding to industrial partners to research, develop and commercialize products containing soy.

PLASTICS

Soyol® - Soy polyol armrests from Lear for Hyundai/Kia Motors

Soyol® - Soy polyol used as elastomeric gaskets for heating, ventilation and air conditioning units (HVAC) from Diversified Chemical Technologies for Honda and Mercedes

Envirez® C 15580 Resin – soy and recycle containing products for casting applications to produce building products such as decorative panels and tiles from Ashland

Envirez - soy polyol used as a polyurethane elastomer potting compound for an end cap industrial filter from MCP Industries Inc.

Ecopath - an entryway matting from ECS Corp using a polyurethane backing containing Agrol® soy polyol from Biobased Technologies Inc.

ADHESIVES

Soyad - Soy flour containing CARB II compliant adhesives for particleboard and medium density fiberboard for interior applications from Ashland Inc.

Soythane™ - soy-based sealant from Bondaflex Technologies

Multibond MX 100, MX -200 – CARB compliant soy-based adhesives for hardwood plywood from Franklin Adhesives and Polymers

ProSoyBond - soy/phenol formaldehyde adhesive for oriented strand board from Prometheus

Hybrid Roofing System™ - a multi-layer "built-up-roof" replacement for flat commercial roofs that incorporates two soy -based adhesives plus a soy-based coating component from Green Products LLC and Niemann Labs

COATINGS /PRINTING INKS/SOLVENTS

Pro Classic - expansion of new soy coatings for smooth enamel finishes for trim and doors and interior waterborne alkyd semi-gloss systems from Sherwin-Williams

ProMar 200 - introduction of new soy hybrid paint as an interior water based soy acrylic alkyd-from Sherwin-Williams

Albecor-Bio– soy - based powder coating resin for standard and low temperature cure on metal from Hexion Europe

Varathane - soy water based stain for professional contractors from Rust-Oleum

Varathane - soy oil modified acrylic water based stains from Rust-Oleum

Ultimate Poly - soy/acrylic stain from Rust-Oleum

Bullseye - soy methyl ester furniture stripper from Zinsser/Rust-Oleum

HS Ecotech - soy-based process ink from INX

Soy Coat - soy-based top coat for inks from INX

ReplayTM - pavement restorer – and soy-based asphalt cement from BioSpan Technologies

ActivateTM - soy-based asphalt millings restorer from BioSpan Technologies

Bioclens- Soy - based roller and brush cleaner from Schwartz Chemical

Z-Works - soy penetrating lubricant from Zep Inc.

Whisk Power 290 - soy waterless hand cleaner fromWhisk Products

Soyl-Away - soy-based solvent degreaser from CPC Aeroscience

Natra-Lube - soy-based organic penetrating oil from CPC Aeroscience

Cleaner - Soy-based stainless steel cleaner and polisher from Earth Friendly Products

ECOSTM - liquid laundry detergent contains soy-based fabric softener from Earth Friendly Products

Animal Rights Movement Continues to Threaten the Agriculture Industry

By Luella Fischer

"The Humane Society of the United States should be worried about protecting animals from cruelty. It is not doing that. The place is all about power and money," said HSUS Consultant and former HSUS Chief Investigator, Robert Baker, in U.S News and World Report.

In 2009, millions of inividuals continued to open their hearts and pocketbooks in hopes to help save animals from distress. In reality, donations helped support a deceiving agenda and one heck of a lavish lifestyle.

With a staff and salary that mimic the White House, The Humane Society of the United States is a multi-million-dollar lobbying effort whose true mission is to eliminate animal agriculture, meat consumption, all domesticated breeding and hunting sports. Their efforts are extreme and contribute little to animal care.

According to forms filed with the IRS, HSUS had an annual operating budget of $160.5 million in 2009 and less than one-half of one percent of donations went to local animal shelters. Seven million dollars played the stock market, $35.8 million supported salaries, while $22.3 million was spent on fundraising.

Still, 71 percent of Americans believe HSUS is an umbrella group that donates the majority of its budget to local humane societies, according to a 2010 poll conducted by the Opinion Research Corporation.

"Clearly, improving the lives of animals is not the main goal of HSUS. Instead, the organization invests millions that unknowing supporters donate every year into campaigns that threaten the way of life of America's farmers and ranchers," said Kay Smith, Executive Vice President, Animal Agriculture Alliance. In 2008, HSUS used animal rights lawyers who donated over 10,000 pro bono hours alone, which focused on animal agriculture, she added.

HSUS is currently under investigation by the IRS for lobbying excessively in violation of its non-profit corporation status and received a "C-" grade from the American Institute of Philanthropy in its December 2009 Charity Rating Guide. The raiting was mainly due to the percentage of HSUS' $100 million budget being spent on fundraising.

HSUS takes credit for financing and passing 470 state laws in the last decade while destroying the pork industry in Florida and egg industry in California. HSUS spent ten times more in California to pass the initiative Proposition 2 to create new livestock regulations than it donated to animal shelters there.

Just as in California, Florida and Missouri, HSUS takes advantage of states with a ballot initiative process. "Any state with an initiative process is on our radar," said Jennifer Hillman, Humane Society of the United States. Various farm and pet cruelty prevention acts are developed to in reality, over regulate producers out of business.

The public often votes in favor of the initiative. With a society so far removed from the farm, the public acts on emotional tactics rather than scientific facts that support today's methods used by farmers and ranchers. We can efficiently provide Americans with a safe, affordable food supply. However, current radical groups are jeopardizing our food source and the way of life of those who produce it. "My goal is the abolition of all animal agriculture." quoted John Goodwin, HSUS grassroots coordinator.

HSUS is not alone. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), Earth First, Greenpeace, Animal Liberation Front (ALF) and many others are joining to financially support the shared animal rights agenda.

The radical animal rights movement continues to pose a dangerous threat to the agriculture industry, therefore the welfare of this nation. Educating the public about the animal rights agenda as well as helping individuals understand their food source is key to defending the agriculture industry against HSUS.

BASF
The Chemical Company

With a new record of 160.6 bushels per acre, soybean grower Kip Cullers has done it again. The three-time world record holder set a whole new standard with a combination of experience and cutting-edge technologies, including **Headline**® fungicide and **Kixor**® herbicide technology from industry leader BASF.

Join us as we lead the celebration of Kip's new record, and congratulate him yourself by going to Facebook.com/BASFCropProtectionUSA and clicking on the SuperSoy tab.

In 91 Missouri field trials, Headline improved soybean yield an average of 5.9 bushels per acre.
Always read and follow label directions.

Global Ag Symposium: Equipping Today's Producer for Tomorrow's Demands

As a chapter, Santa Fe Agri-Leaders want to equip producers and agri-business leaders alike with everything they'll need to face the challenges and renovations tomorrow brings. With an ever changing industry, it's easy to fall behind on the latest techniques, research, laws, etc. This symposium is geared towards anyone in the industry who wishes to stay on board with all the latest, global transformations.

Eight different classes will be offered, four of which will be CCA level. The main speaker will be Brazilian farmer, Phil Corzine. All are invited to attend the educational seminar!

Date: January 25, 2011
Location: Concordia Community Center- Concordia, Mo

Registration: Members- $35 and Non Members- $40

For more information please contact:
Santa Fe Agri-Leaders
108 N. Chiefs
Alma, MO 64001
www.globalagsymposium.com

Soybean Farmer Survey Focuses on Profitability Factors

The latest U.S. soybean farmer survey, conducted by the United Soybean Board (USB) and the soybean checkoff, found a majority of the farmer-respondents recognize protein and oil content as important components in the crop they grow.

Nearly 90 percent of soybean farmers agree that protein and oil are important when growing soybeans. But only a little more than half recognize that these quality measurements impact the price per bushel they receive for their soybeans.

"It is critical that all U.S. soybean farmers understand and address the needs of the real end-use customers for U.S. soy," says Russ Carpenter, soybean farmer from Trumansburg, N.Y., and chair of the USB Communications Program. "We sell most of our soybeans for use as feed by poultry, pork and other animal protein producers, and we need to be able to meet those customers' needs, providing them with quality U.S. soybeans."

The latest biannual survey also covered topics influencing soybean farmer profitability, such as the soybean marketplace and outside pressures.

Highlights from these findings were:

- Seventy-one percent of farmer-respondents were supportive of the soybean checkoff and its programs.
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents felt the soybean market constantly expands and are confident in their ability to sell all the soybeans they produce.
- Eighty-four percent recognized that outside influencers, including government regulations, environmental challenges, transportation and other key issues, threaten their profitability.

Congratulations Ebby Neuner for 20 Years of Service!

The Missouri Soybean Association and Missouri Soybean Merchandising Council would like to thank Ebby for 20 years of service. Ebby is the association's office manager who is the glue that holds us together. She is a great asset to our team. The boards commend Ebby for her hard work and dedication to the soybean industry over the years.

We look for another 20 years of working with her!

Checkoff Facilitates Huge Commitments to Buy More U.S. Soy

Purchase pledges valued at nearly $3 billion

Chinese buyers' commitment to purchase nearly $3 billion in U.S. soybeans demonstrates the Asian nation's long, robust relationship with U.S. soybean farmers, said United Soybean Board (USB) Chairman Phil Bradshaw, a soybean farmer from Griggsville, Ill.

"U.S. soybean farmers' relationship with their Chinese customers spans 30 years," Bradshaw said at a recent ceremony held at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. He announced twelve Chinese import companies signed contracts to purchase an additional $3 billion in U.S. soy.

"These contracts are only the latest example of a relationship we expect to grow even more in the future," Bradshaw said. The soybean checkoff helps drive demand in China and around the world for U.S. soy. Nearly a quarter of the entire 2009 U.S. soybean crop was exported to China. Total global U.S. soy exports soared tenfold over the last decade to $21 billion in 2010.

In addition to USB's Bradshaw, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack participated in the ceremony as did Jiang Zengwei, vice-minister of the China Ministry of Commerce.

"This visit fully indicates the Chinese government's sincere wish to expand imports from the United States and to further develop bilateral trade and investment," said Zengwei.

Vilsack noted the importance of China's commitment to buy more U.S. soy.

"China will continue to be a key trading partner as agriculture contributes to President Obama's goal of doubling total U.S. exports over the next five years," Vilsack said at the ceremony.

Philip Q. Du of JGG America, Inc., a subsidiary of Jilin Grain Group, a Chinese importer that signed a commitment to purchase the equivalent of more than 18 million bushels with U.S. exporters, sees the signing as his company's commitment to purchase U.S. soy due to its history as a reliable supplier of quality soybeans.

"Just as farmers sign contracts predicting their crop, we as buyers sign commitments predicting our purchases," said Du. "The signing confirms our confidence in the stable supply of soybeans by U.S. producers."

USB is made up of 68 farmer-directors who oversee the investments of the soybean checkoff on behalf of all U.S. soybean farmers. Checkoff funds are invested in the areas of animal utilization, human utilization, industrial utilization, industry relations, market access and supply. As stipulated in the Soybean Promotion, Research and Consumer Information Act, USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service has oversight responsibilities for USB and the soybean checkoff.

Super Soy...

The key to meeting global demands in terms of food, fuel and fiber.

By Luella Fischer

"There can be no doubt that the soybean is one of the most promising of all agricultural plants for an almost unlimited variety of industrial uses and that it is going to play an outstanding role in the future economic life of this country." -*Henry Ford*

Perhaps Ford had more than a hunch that soybeans would play a vital role in future industry use, as the early Model T once contained 60 pounds of soybeans in its paint and plastic parts.

Since then, soybean production has proven to be instrumental not only in industrial use but in providing food, fiber and fuel that meet today's demands. And it seems to be only the beginning.

Economic studies show the soy industry has the potential of adding $24 billion to the U.S economy by 2015, while decreasing dependence on foreign oil by keeping $13.6 billion in the U.S that would have otherwise been spent abroad.

Twenty-two new soy-based products were introduced in the last decade, including plastics, lubricants, printing adhesives and specialty products.

Prior to World War II, the majority of soybeans were used for fertilizer, animal feed and for soy oil. Traditionally, soybean meal is used as livestock feed for poultry, swine, beef, dairy and pet foods. Soy oil accounts for about 35 percent of the value of soybeans and over 80 percent of total fats and edible oils. Soy oil is used mainly in cooking oil, margarines and other edible products.

Today, soybeans help create products ranging from cleaning agents, antibiotics and adhesives to cosmetics and auto parts. All offer great environmental, health and cost benefits. It is projected that industrial oil uses will rapidly increase in the next 15 years with greater use of polymers, biodiesel and industrial chemicals.

Among the many uses, alternative fuels are at the top of the list. Soy biodiesel continues to fuel our way to the future while reducing emissions and dependency on foreign oil. The biodiesel industry's demand for soybean oil has added $2.5 billion in returns over the last four years, according to a study funded by the United Soybean Board and soybean checkoff. Biofuels accounted for 4 percent of total world consumption in 2007 and it is projected they will account for 20 percent by 2030.

According to the National Biodiesel Board and American Soybean Association, biodiesel production is stimulating the growth of the soybean industry creating opportunities for fuel and food in the future. The use of biodiesel will provide an economic surge in several factors of the U.S economy including manufacturing, agriculture and others that provide support services to these industries. It's estimated that the use of biodiesel could create up to 50,000 jobs in the U.S over the next ten years.

This renewable, clean-burning alternative fuel has many benefits and the nation is catching on. In 2007, Congress passed the Renewable Fuel Standard, recommending 36 billion gallons of biodiesel be produced annually by 2022. This would triple current U.S production.

The National Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT) strengthened U.S energy security by adding the use of alternative fuels. Emergency Medical Services (EMS), over-the-road fleets, school bus services as well as barge and ferry operations are utilizing soy biodiesel benefits which reduce exhaust emissions and increase engine life and lubrication.

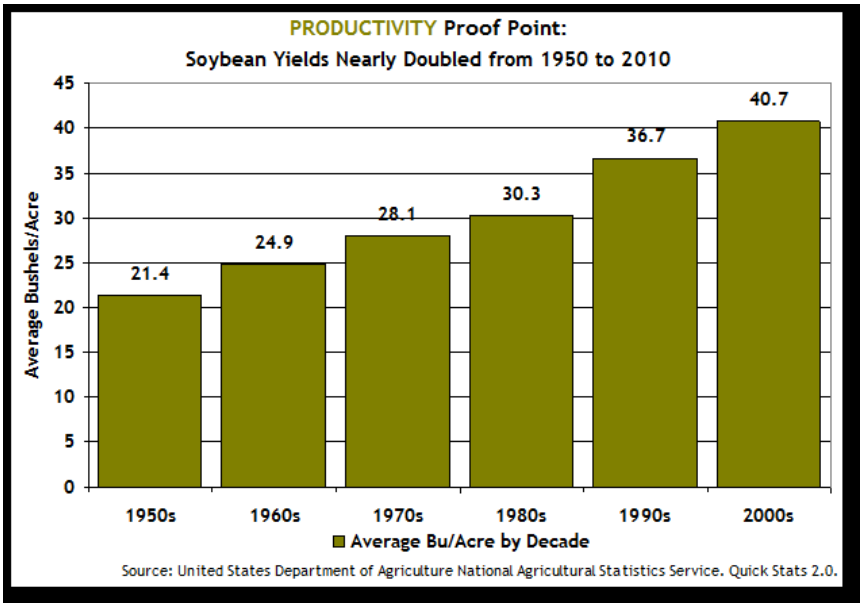
Higher demand for alternative fuels ultimately creates a higher demand for production. Higher yielding soybean varieties that perform under pest and climate pressures offer endless possibilities not only in meeting fuel demand, but also in a global food crisis. A record 2009 soybean crop produced 3.36 billion bushels, creating 37 billion pounds of soy oil and over 161 billion pounds of soybean meal.

The value of one acre of soybeans alone offers phenomenal soy protein to help those who are undernourished here in the United States and overseas. Biotechnology in the field of soybean production can offer solutions to problems of malnutrition and environmental concerns.

Known for providing a power-packed protein, soy is being recommended by doctors and dieticians for its other numerous health benefits. In the last five

years, there has been a great increase in demand for soy-based products. Four out of five five consumers tie soy to maintaining a healthy weight, lowering cholesterol, increasing bone density and helping with menopausal health. The rise in obesity and diabetes has caused great concern in the United States, leading some to switch to a focus on soy foods which are low in fat and high in protein.

Thirty million lactose intolerant Americans look to soy products in milk, cheese and desserts to maintain a healthy diet. Researchers say the soy supplement industry has not been fully utilized and the next 20 years will be crucial in providing consumers with an even wider range of healthy alternatives.



Healthier soybean oils are being developed with superior cooking stability and less saturated fat than olive oil. Soybeans with greater oleic and stearic acid lower trans fats. More and more fast-food restaurants are switching to the use of these oils. New York City in 2005 was the first city to ban trans fats and has turned to low-lin soy oil. This oil is being used in salad dressings, margarine, breads, mayonnaise and meat alternatives and is believed to be the future of healthy cooking.

Not only is soy being promoted for good health, it is being used to replace potential hazardous materials and cancer-causing agents.

Soy-based adhesives are helping to reduce formaldehyde emissions in pressed wood products. Urea formaldehyde, identified as a cancer-causing agent by the World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer, is currently used in many wood adhesives. Soy-based adhesives have been proven to be water resistant with equal or greater strength and durability.

Soy is safe and it is energy savvy. Soy insulation is being installed in new homes to seal out unwanted temperatures to save overall home energy. According to the U.S. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy office, soy foam can also lower the amount of lumber being used and ultimately building costs, while providing even better insulation than current products.

According to individuals working close in the agriculture industry, "The farm sector can play a vitally important role in helping the nation achieve energy independence. It is possible for agriculture to contribute 25 percent U.S. energy needs by 2025."

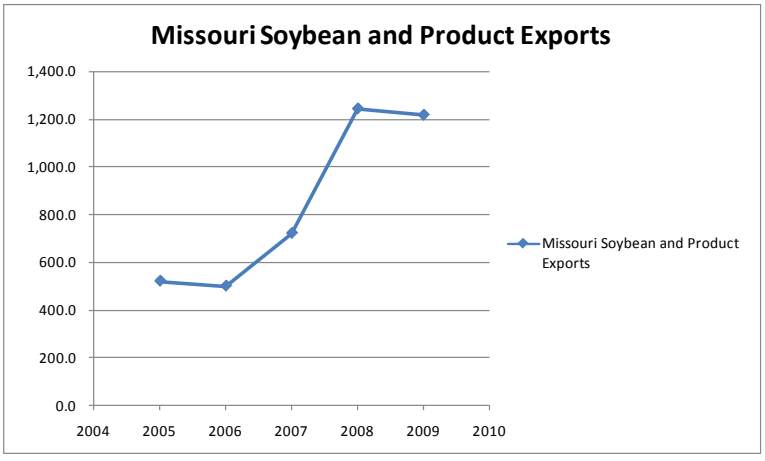
According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the population is expected to surpass nine billion by year 2050. The food, fuel and environmental concerns of a growing population will focus on innovating ways to utilize the possibilities that lie in a soybean.

There are many reasons why the soy industry holds a promising future. Soybeans have the ability to limit dependence on foreign oil, while offering a cleaner renewable energy source within the United States. We can utilize our soybean crop for both fuel and food without sacrificing one for the other. With new ways to use soy-based products in 40 different categories, it is promising that the agricultural industry will lead our nation in revolutionizing the way we live.

Missouri soybean producers should take great pride in knowing they will continue to play a vital role in innovating ways to meet future demands in terms of energy and cost-effective food, fuel and fiber. All thanks to a true miracle crop right in their very own backyard.

Soybean Exports:
Let's Look at the Numbers

Soybean farmers should be proud of the progress that has been made over the past years. Not only in Missouri but nationwide we have grown our exports to be the number one commodity that is exported from the U.S. In looking at Missouri we have more than doubled our soybean exports in the last four years. Nationally, the United States exported more than 1.45 billion bushels of whole soybeans in 2010, up from 2009 when we only exported 1.24 billion. Let's take a closer look at local numbers as well as national numbers.



825 million bushels

U.S. soybean farmers exported 825 million bushels to China.

1

Soybeans represent the United States top ag export and are expected to remain number one in 2011.

$21 billion

The value of U.S. soy exports hit $21 billion in 2010.

4x straight

U.S. soybean farmers have set a new export record every year for the last four years.

15%

Soybean exports account for 15 percent of the total U.S. ag exports.

Source: USDA

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Talking Law

When someone Takes your Land by Encroachment

The idea that you could lose ownership of your land by doing, well, nothing, is a curious legal concept called adverse possession. This column will provide the landowner with an overview of the law of adverse possession, an explanation of the policy underpinning the concept, and examples of how to avoid its application.

Although it's a scary proposition to lose title to your property through inaction, the burden on the landowner to avoid a third party adversely possessing his property is not a substantial one. Every state has some form of an adverse possession statute. The Missouri statute—found in Chapter 516.010 of the Missouri Revised Statutes—is phrased as a statute of limitation. "No action for the recovery of any lands…or for the recovery of the possession thereof, shall be commenced…unless it appear that the plaintiff…was seized or possessed of the premises in question within ten years before the commencement of such action." Kansas has a similar statute (found in Kansas Statute Annotated § 60-503), but the limitation period in Kansas is 15 years. In each state, the statutory language is more than a simple statute of limitation—the statute results in the transfer of the actual land title. If an adverse possessor can satisfy the statutory elements of the claim, he can use the statute as both a "shield" and a "sword." For example, if the record title holder asserts a trespass claim against the adverse possessor, the adverse possessor can use his satisfaction of the statutory elements as an affirmative defense to liability. Additionally, the adverse possessor can initiate an action under the adverse possession statute to establish himself as the new record title holder.

There are a number of explanations for the development of the doctrine of adverse possession. The most common of the explanations is that the institution of adverse possession punishes a landowner who "sleeps" on his rights to possession. The doctrine deters landowners from ignoring their property and promotes market transactions in property rights. That is not to say that the doctrine rejects the passive landowner; rather, a landowner need only periodically assert his rights to exclude others from his property to avoid an adverse possession claim.

Generally, to make a claim for adverse possession, the adverse possessor must show that his possession of the subject property was (1) actual, (2) exclusive, (3) open and notorious, (4) hostile, and (5) continuous throughout the statutory period. In short, the essential requirement of an adverse possession claim is that the adverse possessor (the term "adverse possessor" in some instances is merely a euphemism for "trespasser" or "squatter") occupy the property in direct opposition to the record title holder. The law is not applied abstractly, however, for an act that may be open and notorious between two neighbors in a high-density residential subdivision may not be so when the adjacent landowners each own hundreds of acres. That is to say, much of the application of the elements of adverse possession depends on the location, character, and use of the property in question.

If the stakes are high, the landowner may order a boundary survey to conclusively determine the boundary, but these can be expensive (depending on the size of the property, it could be thousands of dollars). Alternatively, cooperative neighbors may reach an agreement (hopefully a written one!) concerning the use of the disputed property, in which case the property use ceases to be hostile. If a landowner suspects a boundary encroachment by a neighbor, the landowner could also use the use the subject property in the same way as the trespasser, in which case the trespasser's use ceases to be exclusive. Ultimately, the concerned property owner needs only to eliminate one of the elements of adverse possession.

So as 2011 begins, walk your fences, check your water gaps and be mindful of—but not worried about—adverse possession.

Jay Felton is an attorney with Lathrop & Gage LLP in Kansas City, Mo., where he heads the firm's agribusiness practice group. He is also a fifth generation Missouri farmer originally from Maryville, where his family still raises Hereford cattle and row crops, including soybeans. If you have comments or suggested topics for future columns, please forward them directly to Jay at his office: Lathrop & Gage LLP, 2345 Grand Boulevard, Suite 2800, Kansas City, MO 64108; phone (816) 292-2000; fax (816) 292-2001; email jfelton@lathropgage.com.

From the Field

I hope that you all had a wonderful holiday season and are looking forward to a prosperous new year, as I am! In 2010, the soybean industry boasted world record-breaking yields and new legislative initiatives, and we are expecting 2011 to be another successful and impressive year.

As we move into 2011, we are excited about the passing of the biofuel tax incentives. The biodiesel tax incentive, which is structured as a federal excise tax credit, amounts to one penny per percentage point of biodiesel blended with petroleum diesel. The incentive enables biodiesel to be more competitive with petroleum diesel and lowers the cost of biodiesel to the end consumer. The Tax Bill also includes a $5 million personal estate tax exemption with the remainder of the balance taxed at 35 percent.

Regarding statewide issues, there has been much discussion about Proposition B, an initiative that narrowly passed in November of 2010. Many state lawmakers are filing legislation to repeal the law which places restrictions on commercial dog breeders. While the outcome is unknown, you can be assured we will continue to fight against outside organizations that attempt to regulate how Missouri agriculture conducts business.

The upcoming year is going to be one during which we continue to grow the Missouri soybean industry. There will be many hurdles to jump, but we jump them by working together. I am very proud of our accomplishments in 2010 and look forward to what 2011 will bring!

Kelly Forck, Missouri Soybean Association President

Happy New Year! First, I wanted to thank all the soybean farmers for the hard work they put forth in 2010. Let's make 2011 even better. As the country experiences change, so does our industry.

The Missouri Soybean Merchandising Council works tirelessly to ensure your checkoff dollars are being utilized for the enhancement of the industry amidst all of these changes.

Recently the United States made an agreement to sell $3 billion in soybeans to China. This sale has made it obvious that we have a higher value bean than our competitors. The council met in December to discuss ways to invest your dollars into more research to continue to develop a higher quality bean, in turn ensuring our competitive advantage against other growers. I can confidently say that Missouri is blessed to have the talent and experience necessary to rank above the others.

I also want to speak to the working relationship that exists between the Merchandising Council and the Association. While we are two different boards, we operate with one overall goal in mind—to continue to grow our industry. Our strong relationship, both personal and professional, is something that I am very proud of. I truly believe it is our relationships that allow us to work collaboratively to accomplish the goals of each organization.

I look forward to the continued growth of our industry and believe 2011 is going to be a great year!

Gary Alpers
Missouri Soybean Merchandising Council Chairman

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When it comes to food, feed and fuel, we don't have to choose.

U.S. soybeans are a major resource that keeps our economy running smoothly:

- Food manufacturers use soybean oil as their leading frying and cooking oil. Soyfoods represent more than $4 billion in annual retail sales.
- Feed products made with soybean meal nourish animals that provide the world with poultry, pork, beef and fish.
- Fuel such as soy biodiesel offers a clean-burning, renewable energy source that's produced right here in the United States.

Analyses by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Energy (USDA/DOE) show that increases in consumer food prices are largely due to rising petroleum prices. So while most U.S. soybeans help feed the world by providing animal feed and human food, diesel fuel users increasingly turn to soy biodiesel as a renewable energy source that's good for the environment. And USDA/DOE studies show that biodiesel reduces greenhouse gases by three-quarters and helps fight global warming.

A national study in May 2008 shows 77 percent of consumers favor the use of biodiesel as a source of energy that can meet our needs in the next 5-10 years.

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