



Ohio
SOYBEAN
ASSOCIATION

LEADER

letter

OHIO SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION MEMBER NEWSLETTER

Established: August 17, 1966

Serving the legislative interests of Ohio soybean farmers for 47 years.

July/August 2013



LETTER FROM *the president*



I recently attended the Ohio State Fair on Ohio Soybean Day. I had the opportunity to bring my grandchildren and spent the day giving out grocery bags and talking with fairgoers. For those of you not familiar with the program, the Ohio Soybean Association (OSA) and Ohio Soybean Council (OSC) both had a presence at the Ohio State Fair. OSA focused on promoting the benefits of OSA membership and current legislative issues affecting Ohio soybean farmers including water quality in the state of Ohio. OSA continues to stay engaged in Ohio water issues on behalf of Ohio soybean farmers.

I would like to remind you of some events coming up that may be of interest to you. The annual Ohio Farm Science Review is September 17-19. OSA along with OSC will be located at #441 Friday Ave. I like to remind my fellow farmers that OSA is different from OSC because OSC (soybean checkoff) dollars cannot be used for legislative activities. Therefore, membership to OSA is important in promoting effective policies and legislation to ensure a growing

and profitable soybean industry. So, I thank you as an OSA member and hope you attend Farm Science Review.

Another agenda item I want to cover is Ohio Grain Farmers Symposium which will be held in Columbus and sponsored by OSA and Ohio Corn & Wheat Growers Association. The date will be December 17, 2013 and you should look for more details and registration information to arrive in your mailbox in the coming weeks. Last year's successful event included speakers who discussed the farm bill, historical and future weather trends, the Renewable Fuels Standard, weed resistance, water quality and the Farm Service Agency. This year's agenda will be released in the next few months.

If you have any questions on Farm Science Review or Ohio Grain Farmers Symposium, contact the soybean office at 614-476-3100.

I hope you and your family enjoy the rest of your summer.

Jerry Bambauer
OSA President
Auglaize County soybean farmer

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LEGISLATIVE

update



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Corn, Soy, Canola Growers Stand Firm on Title 1 Programs Prior to Farm Bill Conference

In a letter to leaders of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees, the American Soybean Association (ASA), National Corn Growers Association (NCGA) and the U.S. Canola Association (USCA) made it clear that their position in favor of more market-oriented farm policies would not change. As both chambers prepare for conference in September, the organizations would oppose any bill containing a risk management program that would tie planted acres to fixed reference or target prices.

In the letter, ASA, NCGA and USCA made it clear they would oppose any program that "would distort planting decisions in years when prices fall below support levels, resulting in surplus production of certain commodities, reduced acreage for smaller crops, depressed domestic and international market prices, and potential WTO actions against the U.S."

"Soybean farmers simply cannot afford a farm bill containing a risk management program that, through its own design, could actually create more risk for growers by distorting market signals," said ASA President Danny Murphy, a soybean farmer from Canton, Miss. "There is no question that this is a job that needs to get done, and there are many programs in each bill with which we agree,

but we can't let the need to pass a farm bill be an excuse for policies that place farmers at greater risk."

"While we are pleased the process is moving forward, NCGA remains extremely concerned about a fixed-target-price program recoupled to planted acres that moves U.S. farm policy away from the market-oriented reforms that have made possible a robust rural economy," said NCGA President Pam Johnson, a corn farmer from Floyd, Iowa. "Our goals have always been to ensure that the federal crop insurance program remains the cornerstone of the farm safety net and that there are market-oriented risk management tools that best complement the federal crop insurance program."

"Canola is one of many crops that producers in the Northern Plains can choose from, and we want to preserve that diversity. Conversely, after years of investment in research and infrastructure, canola has emerged as one of very few alternatives to winter wheat in the Southern Great Plains," said Ryan Pederson, a canola farmer from Rolette, N.D., and USCA President. "But this effort would be at risk if prices fall and support prices are tied to current year plantings, because farmers will likely revert to the crop they know rather than the crop they are learning to grow."

Agronomic Update

Using Soybean Aphid Resistant Varieties

By Andy Michel, Raman Bansal, M. A. R Mian, and Ron Hammond

Since the invasion of the soybean aphid, state, regional and national soybean checkoff programs have provided generous support for the development of soybean varieties that are resistant to the soybean aphid. Currently, five soybean genes have been found that provide some level of soybean aphid resistance, and are known as *Rag* genes (stands for Resistance to *Aphis glycines*). Varieties with 2 genes (*Rag1*, *Rag2*) are commercially available either with 1 gene or a pyramid that contains both. Research has also shown that in most years and across most locations, these varieties can keep soybean aphids under economic threshold (250 aphids per plant) compared to varieties without *Rag* genes, and that the pyramid is most effective. However, seed availability remains low, and producers should discuss these new tools with their seed dealers to increase market demand and availability. Producers should also be aware that these varieties are not “aphid-proof” and soybean aphids may be found on resistant varieties. With support from the Ohio Soybean Council and soybean checkoff, we have planted soybean with varieties with *Rag1*, *Rag2*, and the pyramid in 7 locations across Ohio to understand how well these genes perform and to act as sentinel plots to determine the prevalence and type of resistant soybean aphids. As of July, aphids have been seen

in small numbers in Ohio, so we will provide an update on our findings in the next issue of the Ohio Leader Letter and throughout the summer in the C.O.R.N. newsletter. Thanks to the soybean checkoff, tremendous effort in soybean aphid resistance has been made, and producers now have an expanded tool set to control this pest.



The soybean aphid was first discovered in the U.S. during the 2000 growing season.

PRODUCER EDUCATION & communication

A+

OSC Addresses Consumer Food and Farming Questions

The Ohio Soybean Council (OSC) and soybean checkoff know that Americans' have a growing interest in how their food is produced. To address those interests, Ohioans were recently invited to participate in a public conversation about food and farming during the Food Dialogues®: Ohio event held this month at COSI in Columbus.

Sponsored by OSC, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation (OFBF) and the U.S. Farmers & Ranchers Alliance (USFRA), the live, online event incorporated farmers, researchers, environmentalists and food experts. The panel discussed social, economic, environmental and emotional aspects of biotechnology and sustainability as it related to food and farming. Online participants had the opportunity to ask questions and offer comments. In-person guests included media and industry affiliates.

Panelists for 'Biotechnology (GMOs) and Your Food' included Allen Armstrong, Ohio Soybean Association (OSA) farmer leader; Dr. Andrew Michel, assistant professor of entomology, The Ohio State University (OSU); Dr. Casey

Hoy, Kellogg Endowed Chair in Agricultural Ecosystem Management, OSU; Doug Billman, Ohio organic dairy and grain farmer; Jane Boback, local registered dietician; Mike Sopko, Ohio Restaurant Association board member and restaurateur; and Dr. Ruth MacDonald, registered dietician and professor of food science and human nutrition, Iowa State University.

Panelists for 'Sustainability and Your Food' included Pat Hord, Ohio livestock farmer; Ben Sippel, Ohio farmer; Joe Logan, director of agricultural programs, Ohio Environmental Council; Marty Matlock, professor, biological and agricultural engineering, University of Arkansas; and Lisa Hamler-Fuggitt, executive director, Ohio Association of Foodbanks.

The Ohio event was part of a series of Food Dialogues® events organized by USFRA. Past sessions were held in Los Angeles, New York and Chicago.

Viewers watched the event live at <http://ofb.ag/fooddialogues> and Twitter users could follow #FoodD. To watch the recorded event, check www.ohiosoybeanfarmers.org early next month.

ASA Joins Rural Broadband Working Group Meeting

An informal coalition of groups studying rural broadband issues recently met again, with ASA staff participating. The meeting, hosted by the Association of Equipment Manufacturers, focused on strategies for meeting the future needs of Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications from key stakeholders. Staff from AT&T participated as well, following other meetings where representatives of telecommunications trade associations and companies shared their perspectives with the working group.

The working group has begun work on a white paper setting out the future needs of agricultural, construction, mining and other stakeholders with growing demand for M2M communications.

By 2020, there are projected to be 12.5 billion M2M devices globally, up from 1.3 billion devices today. Recent studies see agriculture as one of the most promising applications.

Use of M2M technology has the potential to remotely monitor soil conditions and weather forecasting, in addition to the savings generated by reduced fertilizer and fuel costs.

The economic reality of providing broadband services to sparsely populated areas is an ongoing struggle for providers and users, and ASA will continue to educate growers and actively engage on these issues.

SAVE THE DATE!

2013

Farm Science Review

When: September 17th-19th

Where: The Ohio State University's 2,100-acre Molly Caren Agricultural Center, located two miles north of London on U.S. Route 40.

Visit the Ohio Soybean Association and Ohio Soybean Council booth at #441 Friday Avenue.

For more information visit www.fsr.osu.edu

You're Invited!

2013 Soybean Disease and Pest Twilight Meeting

What? An Ohio Soybean Association membership engagement that will include field tours of insecticide and fungicide trials. Dr. Anne Dorrance, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC), will speak about frog eye and brown spot. In addition, Dr. Andy Michel, OARDC, will speak about stink bugs and aphids.

Where? Buck Farm, 7632 Wildcat Pike, New Bloomington, OH 44341.

When? September 5, 2013. The program will begin at 5:30 p.m. Dinner will be provided.

There is no registration fee, but limited space is available. RSVP by calling the Ohio Soybean office at 614-476-3100 or email David Blankenship at dblankenship@soyohio.org.

Brought to you by the Ohio Soybean Association and AGCO



Late August Soybean Disease Update

The best prevention for soybean diseases is to buy the best genetics suited for your farm. Every farm in Ohio has its own sets of challenges and this year has brought many. Now is the time to take a look at your fields to see how the variety genetics stood up to the elements this year. As we approach maturity, this is a good time to scout for those late season diseases. Standing dead plants in the field could be due to Phytophthora stem rot or Sclerotinia stem rot. To distinguish between these, look at the stems. Phytophthora will cause a chocolate brown canker from the roots up to the mid stem, for Sclerotinia, the stem will be bleached and hollow, possibly with white fluff or mycelium. By late season, fields that have lost plants from Phytophthora through the season look choppy and have lots of areas with no plants in them.

Discolored leaves with yellow and brown between the veins may be due to Sudden death syndrome or brown stem rot. To distinguish between these, split the stems – if the pith is brown it is brown stem rot, if it is white, it maybe is sudden death. Also – we have recovered both pathogens from the same plant. Next if it is sudden death – look at the roots, you may be able to see the females from soybean cyst nematode. If SCN is present – plant to sample this field in the fall after harvest to get a better idea of SCN levels to make planting decisions for 2014.

Now that you are walking in the field, look at the leaves. Do they have any spots? Brown spot started early in Ohio this year and it

should be limited to the lower canopy. If you see frog-eye, gray centers surrounded by purple primarily in the upper canopy, then this variety should be dropped. Also, if you sprayed a fungicide and still found the lesions, then this is a year to have that tested for fungicide resistance. Submit samples to the Dorrance Lab at OARDC, 1680 Madison Ave., Wooster, OH. She is cooperating in a regional survey to have these tested.



The yellowing is due to early maturity from SCN.

Biodiesel on Pace for Record Year

*RFS, Tax Incentive Help Push Production
to All-Time High Through June*

Boosted by strong federal policy aimed at diversifying the transportation fuels market, the U.S. biodiesel industry reached a new production record for the first half of the year and is on pace for its best year ever, according to new EPA figures.

Biodiesel refiners across the country have produced more than 636 million gallons through the end of June, the EPA reported last month. That puts the industry on pace to break the previous annual biodiesel production record of just under 1.1 billion gallons and to significantly exceed this year's volume requirement under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS).

"This is further proof that policies like the RFS are delivering," said Anne Steckel, vice president of federal affairs at the National Biodiesel Board, the U.S. biodiesel trade association. "This growth means good-paying jobs, fewer harmful emissions and a diversified fuel market that is helping consumers."

"Just this week, gas prices were the third highest on record, even as we're drilling more and more oil here at home," Steckel added. "It just shows that we need alternatives if we're going to escape this cycle of price spikes in the oil markets. The American people understand that we need to diversify and adopt an all-of-the-above energy approach, and we need strong domestic energy policy to do that."

Biodiesel, made from a diverse mix of resources including soybean oil, recycled cooking oil and animal fats, is the only EPA-designated Advanced Biofuel with commercial-scale production nationwide, and the first to reach 1 billion gallons of annual production. In 2011, production reached nearly 1.1 billion gallons. It remained flat at that level in 2012 after Congress allowed the \$1-per-gallon biodiesel tax incentive to expire.

But this year, after Congress restored the tax incentive and the EPA finalized a volume increase under the RFS, the industry is poised to shatter previous records.



The Tradition Continues.
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to Dale Minyo and
the Ohio Soybean
Review Radio
Program

CRUMBLING INFRASTRUCTURE THREATENS OHIO ECONOMY



If investments in transportation infrastructure are not made, the cost of repair isn't the only thing that will rise as well. As the cost of transportation rises, the economic impacts will rise as well. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, for every \$1 billion invested in infrastructure, an estimated 30,000 jobs are created. The cost of infrastructure repair is estimated to be \$1 billion by 2040. High agricultural and other goods, the shipper transportation-t possible cost. With transportation as more buyers a By inv system become the U.S. t Agricultur and corn. With the world's growing population, demand for food is going to explode over the next 20 to 30 years; a demand Ohio's farmers want to help meet.

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We're helping you write a better end to this story.

We're investing your soybean checkoff dollars to build awareness among businesses and organizations about deteriorating transportation infrastructure like Ohio's lock and dam system. These systems are vital to your ability to transport your soybean crop and affect profitability and international demand.

This message brought to you by Ohio soybean farmers and their checkoff.



OSA Asks USDA to Approve New Soybean Traits

In a recent letter to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Ohio Soybean Association (OSA) urged USDA to not conduct an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for dicamba tolerant soybeans and cotton. USDA already performed the Environmental Assessment to ensure the soybean trait does not pose any plant pest risk, and that there is no adverse impact on soil, air, water quality and any non-target organisms. Additional time to the regulatory process is slowing down farmers' ability to address weed resistance issues.

"Soybean farmers need new technologies such as dicamba-tolerant soybeans to increase yields, manage weed resistance and keep their farming operations profitable," said Jerry Bambauer, OSA president and soybean farmer from Auglaize County.

"In light of the recent ruling by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on the Roundup Ready alfalfa case, it has been confirmed that issues relating to the use of herbicides are the responsibility of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), not USDA," said Bambauer.

OSA believes growers should have the choice to use safe and valuable new agricultural technologies to increase yields and keep their farms profitable.

"Farmers today need multiple mode-of-action weed management tools. Dicamba tolerance would be a valuable addition to the existing soybean weed control options to maximize yield potential."

Dicamba has been used in crops for many decades in the U.S. and continues to be effective on major broad leaf weeds.

"Farmers have proven they are able to use different application techniques and equipment for different types of pesticides to ensure proper performance of the product as well as on-target application. OSA understands that newer dicamba formulations have been developed to substantially reduce volatility compared to first-generation dicamba products," added Bambauer.

The U.S. soybean processing and feed industries, along with the growing U.S. soybean export markets, are very healthy segments of our economy. The availability of these new effective soybean production tools is vital to maintaining that health. Weed resistance pressures

underscore the need for timely regulatory approval of multiple mode-of-action technologies that can help manage resistant weeds and keep U.S. agriculture productive, sustainable and globally competitive.

OSA believes it's important that USDA follow through on its commitment to U.S. farmers by expediting the science-based regulatory review process and put a stop analyses that are duplicative and outside the scope of its authority.

American Soybean Association's Positions on Biotechnology:

- ASA supports timely deregulation of new biotech traits by APHIS based solely on sound science.
- ASA supports legislation requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to allow the production and marketing of crops with traits that have been deregulated by APHIS pending resolution of court decisions that otherwise would impede commercialization.
- ASA supports legislation to clarify that, in deregulating new biotech traits, APHIS need take into account only the criteria established under the Plant Protection Act.
- ASA is working to address concerns with the implementation of the European Union's Renewable Energy Directive (RED).
- ASA supports negotiation of a bilateral agreement between the EU and U.S. that would establish an aggregate approach for certifying U.S. compliance with the sustainable land use requirements of the Renewable Energy Directive (RED).

Fungicide Application: When, Where and Why

Now that planting is over, it is time to start considering fungicide application on your soybean fields. This decision may have growers weighing the costs and benefits of fungicide application. Anne Dorrance, Professor of Plant Pathology, recommends only applying treatment when foliar disease is present.

“Not only will this save you input costs, it will also help prevent you from promoting fungicide resistant diseases,” commented Anne.

However, Dorrance reminds growers that no-till and fields that are planted continuously to soybeans have the highest levels of residue on the soil



surface and are more likely to have foliar disease appear early in the season. Continuing to monitor your fields for disease and keeping in mind your field's history will ultimately benefit you in deciding whether or not to apply fungicide to your field.

Dorrance also points to the fact that there has been no study to prove a significant return on investments when growers apply fungicide without the presence of foliar disease.

It is important for growers to manage input costs and status of their growing soybeans to make sure they only apply fungicide when necessary.

Soybean Rewards
Earning a premium just got easier.

soybeans have the highest levels of residue on the soil



Managed by the Ohio Soybean Council and soybean checkoff, the Soybean Rewards Program helps Ohio soybean farmers increase productivity, yield and profitability by providing information and research related to premium opportunities, new varieties, disease and pest management and conservation practices.

July/August 2013

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Ohio Soybean Association
918 Proprietors Rd., Suite A
Worthington, Ohio 43085
www.soyohio.org

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