

# ZFSelect® Seed NEWS

A publication of Zeeland Farm Services, Inc.®

FALL  
2016

ZFSelect

## Bean Team Update

By Dan Bailey, ZFS Seed Business Manager

Given the current grain prices, farmers are looking for any way to be more profitable. One way for farmers to do so is to plant IP soybeans for the ZFSelect IP program.

Here are three things to consider that may help make this the right decision.

### GROWER CONCERNS

With more emphasis on glyphosate-resistant weeds on the farm, switching to conventional soybeans breaks the glyphosate cycle. This allows growers to receive a premium return per acre, while managing weed resistance issues.

### GROWING MARKETS

ZFS continues to work with our overseas customers developing new market opportunities for growers working with the ZFSelect IP programs.

Also, as we look ahead at



ways to meet the growing domestic market demands for IP soybean products, ZFS is working to expand programs and opportunities for the higher protein IP soybeans here in the U.S.

### SALES AND SUPPORT

Need a question answered about raising or marketing

the IP soybeans? Look no further, as the staff at ZFS is just a phone call away.

If you have questions regarding seed choices, planting, harvesting or IP protocol, the Bean Team of Dan Bailey, Ben Glass and Phil Kantola can provide the answers you need. They can be reached at 800.748.0595.

If you have concerns about marketing strategies, flat pricing, forward contracting and other grain questions, contact the ZFS grain merchandising department at 866.888.1839.

Merchandisers Nate Nies, Mike Meeuwsen, Ben Warolin and Brian Meeuwsen can guide you through the process to help increase your profitability.

As harvest winds down, the Bean Team asks that everyone remain alert around equipment, be safe and take time through the holidays to be with family and friends.

### In This Issue:

Combine settings..... 2

Fall weed control..... 2

Post-harvest drying ..... 3

2016 trial yield data .....4



# Combine settings foster successful harvest

By Ben Glass, ZFS Seed Sales Manager

Imagine it is the fall of 2017, you are sitting in the combine on a sunny day. The combine is clean, the soybeans are just right, you have no weeds and it will be an easy year.

Well, that would be great. However, in reality, you are looking at a field that has foreign material potential and you need to think about what you can do to minimize your dockage. Here are a few tips on how to get the most from you combining efforts.

### Fan Speed is Key

Adjust it frequently, as stalk moisture varies and the amount of material other than soybeans changes. Too many stems or weed debris in the tank means the fan is too slow; too many beans in the tailings means the fan may be too high. Start with fan speed adjustments first, then consider other settings.

### Air Flow

Anything disrupting air through the



sieves impedes soybean cleaning. Watch for chaff plugging inlets or weeds slowing air velocity.

### Separation

Make sure your separator is in good condition. Start with the chaffer and cleaning sieve openings suggested in your manual.

As you get a feeling for what is in the field, you may need to adjust the upper sieve to remove more stalks and weeds. Later, if too many stalk portions are reaching the grain tank, you may want to reduce the chaffer (upper) sieve opening

first. The lower sieve openings should be slightly smaller than the upper sieve.

Do not make more than one adjustment at a time so you know what the fine-tuning did to the final product. It takes experience and can be challenging in any given year, depending upon harvest conditions.

This must be balanced with getting harvest done in a timely fashion, with optimum quality and minimal harvest loss.

As with most things, reducing foreign material is an all-year task that begins with good weed management and sometimes making the call of avoiding really bad spots all together.

While every year is different, and harvest is essentially done for 2016, it is always good to reflect on what went well and what did not.

The critical part is to remember what to do differently for 2017, because we all get to try again with new conditions and new opportunities.



# Fall is time to consider weed control options

By Phil Kantola, ZFS Seed Sales Rep.

*Ed's note: The following information, along with herbicide rates and rotational restrictions, can be found in the Michigan State University Extension Weed Control Guide for Field Crops written by Christy Sprague.*

This year was tough for residual herbicides due to dry weather conditions, which led to many fields being infested with more weeds than usual. One option to help control weeds prior to planting and following harvest of soybeans would be to include a post-harvest herbicide program. This will provide much better control of weeds that grow above the recommended maximum height for specific herbicide applications.

Marestail and dandelions can be sup-

pressed well with a fall application of herbicides, as compared to a single spring application. Products such as 2-4-D ester and glyphosate can provide good control on marestail and fair control on dandelions. It is important to recognize any signs of resistance to glyphosate in marestail and to get those samples tested for resistance. Liberty, Sharpen® products (ex. OpTill, OpTill Pro and Verdict), Gramoxone and Metribuzin would be good alternatives to using glyphosate.

Using different site of action herbicides is a good strategy if you have been using one product exclusively for many years, as it will help prevent any resistance from emerging. For good control on dandelions, an application of Canopy® in the fall

can provide good control of the weed in the spring.

Another weed that is tough to control and is a problem with non-GMO soybeans is horsenettle. Unfortunately, there is no chemical able to control horsenettle in non-GMO soybeans. The best option would be to use glyphosate in the fall as the plant is translocating the sugars from its above-ground tissues to its roots. If corn is to be following a field of soybeans, Callisto also provides fair control as a residual herbicide to further interrupt horsenettle's lifecycle.

We at Zeeland Farm Services advise growers to continuously scout fields and keep records of problematic areas to implement future control measures.



# Handling beans after harvest a critical step

By Mike Staton, MSUE Soybean Educator and University of Minnesota

So, the soybeans are finally in the bin, but the work is not done yet. The worst thing to do is forget about them and all the efforts this fall turn to mush.

This sounds fairly simple, and it can be if grain is clean, dry and contains minimal foreign material going into a good structure. However, in a more challenging year like the one we had this fall, what other options or considerations are there? First, consider what the end use is for the soybeans.

If they are going to be crushed at Zealand Farm Services, then drying is an option; otherwise, you may be limited to drying with no addition of heat. Drying temperature should be kept below 130° F.

Make sure you check often for cracked seed coats and split beans and adjust the drying temperature to achieve a tolerable level of cracking and splitting. Remember, once the seed coat is damaged, the seed is easier to split when handled. After drying, make sure you have run the fans to equalize the temperature.

If you plan to deliver the beans shortly after drying or store them until spring, 13 percent moisture will suffice. If you plan to store the beans on-farm through the summer, dry the beans to 11 or 12

percent moisture. To successfully store the beans through the winter, cool the grain mass to 32° to 35° F using the aeration fans. As you work to cool down the grain, a good guideline to follow is to let the fan run continuously night and day when the exhaust temperature from the bin is at or above the maximum daily temperature. As it gets colder, to prevent ice or frost from occurring on bin vents, leave the fill hole or access door open when operating fans.

Monitoring the bin every two to three weeks is essential, and check several locations in the bin, particularly as the weather starts to warm up. Running the fan periodically during nice days is also recommended if the air and grain temperature are close to the same.

Now, by the time you read this, the soybeans are already in the bin and all you have is the fan on the bin. This means it is now selecting days with appropriate humidity and moving as much air as you can through the grain.

Remember, you may want to move air up or down through the grain mass, depending upon what you want to achieve or what issues you encounter. If you do not have a spreader in the bin, you may want to core the bin to remove fines and weed seed to allow better air movement

and get rid of material more prone to spoilage. This would also help remove the peak from the grain, as air does not move through peaked grain evenly.

If storing the grain into the summer, warming the grain to 50° to 60° F is best done in several stages by starting early and running the fans in fair weather when the average 24-hour temperature is 10° F warmer than the grain. Be sure to bring the entire bin up during each stage so condensation does not develop.

Be sure all the grain is warmed to 50° to 60° F by the middle of June. The south side offers the most potential for problems as it will warm up first as the days get longer.

Grain temperatures above 50° F increase the potential for insect and mold development. Anytime you are not running the fan for a length of time, make sure to cover it so that a “hot” spot does not occur in the grain closest to the duct.

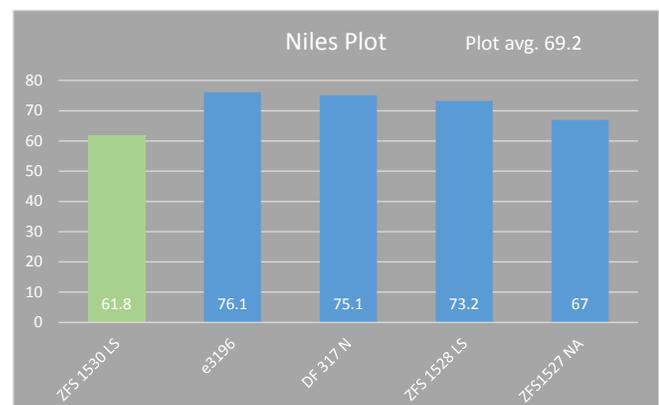
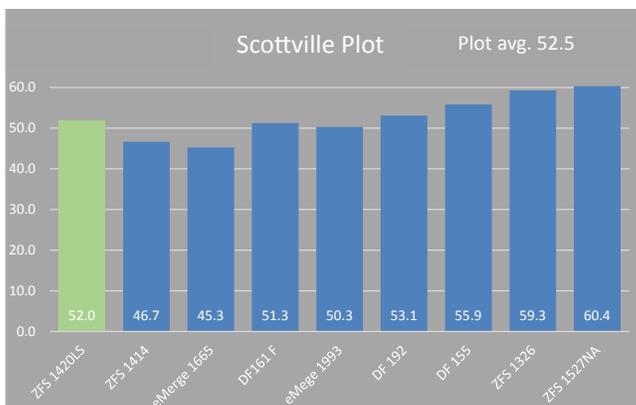
As a final note, perhaps most importantly, keep in mind grain can be dangerous. Crusting on the surface resulting from moisture condensation due to grain temperature differences can be very dangerous to break up.

If entering a bin, make sure you are tied off and have a buddy. That way you are around for the next harvest.



## Scottville and Niles test plot results

For more test plot results, please turn to Page 4



Green indicates the check for the plots

# ZFSelect Seed NEWS

A publication of Zeeland Farm Services, Inc.®

P.O. Box 290 • 2525 84th Avenue  
Zeeland, MI 49464  
800.748.0595 • F: 616.748.1878  
www.zfsinc.com

PRSRT STD  
US POSTAGE  
PAID  
ZEELAND MI  
PERMIT NO 57



## ZFSelect 2016 test plot yield results

MSU Saginaw test plot

Variety	Mat.	Bu/Acre
1326	2.6	75.2
1528 LS	2.8	70.5
1420 LS	2.2	74.8
1414	1.4	59.6
Plot average		70.7

MSU Lenawee test plot

Variety	Mat.	Bu/Acre
1326	2.6	68.9
1528 LS	2.8	74.0
1420 LS	2.2	67.3
Plot average		68.7

MSU Hillsdale test plot

Variety	Mat.	Bu/Acre
1326	2.6	81.1
1528 LS	2.8	80.4
1420 LS	2.2	73.3
Plot average		75.7

MSU Allegan plot averages

Variety	Mat.	Bu/Acre
1326	2.6	58.2
1528 LS	2.8	58.6
1420 LS	2.2	48.5
1414	1.4	43.0
Plot Avg.		54.5

MSU Ingham (Central) plot averages

Variety	Mat.	Bu/Acre
1326	2.6	76.3
1528 LS	2.8	74.2
1420 LS	2.2	74.2
1414	1.4	62.8
Plot Avg.		72.2

MSU Ingham (South) plot averages

Variety	Mat.	Bu/Acre
1326	2.6	78.0
1528 LS	2.8	71.8
1420 LS	2.2	79.5
Plot Avg.		73.9

MSU St. Joseph plot averages

Variety	Mat.	Bu/Acre
1326	2.6	85.1
1528 LS	2.8	84.5
1420 LS	2.2	78.2
Plot Avg.		81.7

MSU Sanilac plot averages

Variety	Mat.	Bu/Acre
1326	2.6	70.1
1528 LS	2.8	75.8
1420 LS	2.2	70.2
1414	1.4	55.9
Plot Avg.		73.2

MSU T.A.R.E plot averages

Variety	Mat.	Bu/Acre
1326	2.6	64.0
1420 LS	2.2	65.9
1414	1.4	62.9
Plot Avg.		64.5

MSU South plot averages

Variety	Mat.	Bu/Acre
1326	2.6	78.3
1528 LS	2.8	77.7
1420 LS	2.2	74.6
Plot Avg.		75.0

MSU Central plot averages

Variety	Mat.	Bu/Acre
1326	2.6	69.3
1528 LS	2.8	70.4
1420 LS	2.2	65.3
1414	1.4	54.5
Plot average		67.8