



Find ag tidbits on Facebook...page 7



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Ray-Carroll is pleased to introduce Corteva's new retail seed line, Brevant™ seeds. Brevant™ seeds is a bold new performance seed brand that will be offered exclusively through retailers such as Ray-Carroll. Brevant™ will replace Mycogen® as Corteva's primary retail brand.

Although the name will change, Brevant™ will still offer the same powerful genetics that were available in the Mycogen® brand bag. Please contact your local Ray-Carroll agronomy sales staff with questions.

USDA offers farm loans for farmers facing Covid-19 related challenges

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) reminds producers that FSA offers farm ownership and farm operating loans to agricultural producers who may not find success obtaining loans from their traditional financial institutions because of COVID-19. Farmers who cannot obtain commercial credit from a bank can apply for FSA direct or guaranteed loans.

"Farming and ranching is a capital-intensive business and FSA is committed to helping producers maintain their agricultural operations during this time of crisis," said Kim Viers, FSA Acting State Executive Director in Missouri. "FSA loans are designed to assist beginning and historically underserved farmers and ranchers, as well as those who have suffered financial setbacks from natural disasters or economic downturns. Producers may find that an FSA loan is the best option for them if they cannot qualify for a loan with their traditional financial institutions or other financial institutions because of COVID-19."

USDA offers a variety of loans to meet different production needs. Direct loans are made to applicants by FSA. Guaranteed loans are made by lending institutions who arrange for FSA to guarantee the loan. FSA can guarantee up to 95 percent of the loss of principal and interest on a loan. The FSA guarantee allows lenders to make agricultural credit available to producers who do not meet the lender's normal underwriting criteria.

The direct and guaranteed loan program offers two types of loans: farm ownership loans and farm operating loans.

See "Farm loans," cont. on pg. 7

Wet, cool weather challenging for growers, crops

Some Missouri corn producers are seeing damage from cold, wet soil conditions and hail. Corn growers participating in a recent University of Missouri Extension Plant Sciences weekly online town hall meeting reported seeing seedling leaves of corn twist and unfurl underground.

Wet soil and cool conditions can cause this abnormal growth, said MU Extension agronomist Bill Wiebold. Environmental conditions associated with underground leafing can cause plants to turn yellow and die.

One or more combinations of the following can cause this:

- Soil crusting after a hard rain.
- Cold soil conditions.
- Planter operations that lead to sidewall compaction or excessive down pressure from press wheels.
- Improperly closed furrows.
- Damage from herbicides such as those with cell growth inhibitors.

Producers also are assessing hail damage throughout the state, said MU Extension specialist Greg Luce. He said growers should be patient and allow three to five days or more to assess damage and allow time for regrowth to begin.

It is important to know the corn's growth stage when assessing hail damage. Plants in V6 stage or earlier can tolerate very high leaf loss without yield penalty. Occasionally, however, with intense hail, severely damaged and twisted corn plants may not regain growth.

To check for signs of live tissue, cut a corn stem down the center. A healthy, growing plant will have white or yellow tissue. Examine the plants for regrowth and check for reduced stands to consider replant options. Small soybean plants are much more vulnerable to stand loss from hail.

Luce adds that it is also important to contact your crop insurance agent when hail injury occurs.

Luce recommends the MU Extension guide "Corn and Soybean Replant Decisions" (extension2.missouri.edu/g4091) by Wiebold and MU Extension economist Ray Massey. The guide tells how to count and calculate stands, replant costs and yield potentials. It also offers worksheets to help growers.

See "Wet weather," cont. on pg. 7

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Teach children farm safety



Agriculture-related incidents injure 33 children every day, and every three days a child dies from one, says University of Missouri Extension safety and health specialist Karen Funkenbusch.

“Protecting our future generation needs to be a top priority!” she said.

Funkenbusch urges farm families to talk about child safety on the farm and to follow these three tips to protect the next generation of farmers:

1. Use personal protective equipment to help prevent health issues in adulthood.

- Severe sunburns and sun exposure during childhood are often linked to skin cancer. Provide children with sunscreen and wide-brim hats when they are in the sun.
- Encourage children to use hearing protection when they are around the farm. Provide a positive example by wearing hearing protection yourself.



2. Children visiting the farm need protection too. Children who are not used to the large equipment and animals on a farm need to be educated about farm safety at the beginning of a visit, Funkenbusch said.

- Nonfarm families may not understand safe practices regarding animals, chemicals and equipment.
- Establish and enforce rules for all visitors to ensure safety.
- Supervise children closely, especially those unfamiliar with farming.
- Make the play area more fun than the farmstead.

3. Putting safety first means safety always and for everyone, Funkenbusch says.

- Teach children what to do in the event of a fire, severe weather and other emergencies. Show them how to dial 911 and write down the physical address of the farm in key areas.
- Be a role model for safety. Do not allow extra riders on all-terrain vehicles and tractors.
- Do not allow children to play in grain bins.

National Farm Safety and Health Week 2020 will be observed September 20–26.

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Pandemic lingers, grain prices drop



John Graverson
grain merchandising

Another month of the U.S. dealing with COVID-19 pandemic and suffice to say that markets don't like to wait. Over the last 30 days as of this writing, both corn and beans are down another 10 cents. So, our ag markets continue to idle along at low, unexciting prices, and with planting to focus on, producers have not been active sellers. However, the most recent U.S. Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A.) Supply and Demand report does not portend better prices in the future, especially for corn.

In that S&D report from May 12, they are projecting continuing burdensome supplies in the U.S. on both corn and beans. Specifically, on corn, they estimated this year's ending stocks at the end of August to be 2.098 billion bushels and for next year, August 2021, they forecasted ending carryout on U.S. corn at a whopping 3.318 billion bushels. That level, of course, would be a modern-day record. This estimate derives mainly as a result of huge planted acres and a corresponding record-sized U.S. corn crop of almost 16 billion bushels. Even as they took demand up, which many view as way overly optimistic, the carryout just balloons to record levels.

For soybeans, the longer-range outlook is not quite as foreboding as with corn. They called this year's ending supplies 580 million bushels, up 100 million bushels as they were forced to reduce expected exports to China.

And for the new crop ending in August 2021, they did bring the ending carryout down to more respectable levels at 405 million bushels.

In conclusion, we continue to expect a very burdensome supply scenario situation for U.S. grains. Unless the main growing areas in the U.S. get into a drought,

which currently is not in the longer-range forecasts, we are totally dependent on China adhering to the Phase I trade agreement to help stabilize prices.

And frankly, without a significant increase in Chinese business, grains are quite likely to continue to suffer and wallow near the abyss. And when I reference significant increases from China, I mean 10 million tons of soybeans, at least 5 million tons of corn and 2 million tons of wheat, along with DDG's, milo, ethanol, and various U.S. meats. I would also define the abyss, from a price standpoint as corn being under \$3 by harvest time. If the grain markets continue to expect a 3 billion bushel carryout or higher, I just don't see how corn can muster any kind of sustained rally unless we see this growing season turn very unfavorable in our major growing belts. And on top of the outlook for low harvest-time prices, there

remain sizeable on-farm stocks still waiting for a price rally that is not likely to come.

I fear that by mid-July we could be looking at a new crop that is pretty much made and a producer that is now facing full on-farm bins, a new crop coming and we start to see heavy old-crop marketing to make room for the oncoming new crop. So, we feel that any kind of rally needs to be viewed as an opportunity to make some additional old crop and new sales.

And as corn is the engine that drives the grain train, if corn suffers, soybeans won't be able to muster much of any rally, so I could foresee bean prices staying well below \$8. I am sorry about such a bleak outlook, but the statistics just look awful, and with the mind-boggling cost to the economy of the pandemic lockdown, there just no reasons to be seen to be bullish on Ag prices today.

“...without a significant increase in Chinese business, grains are quite likely to continue to suffer and wallow near the abyss.”

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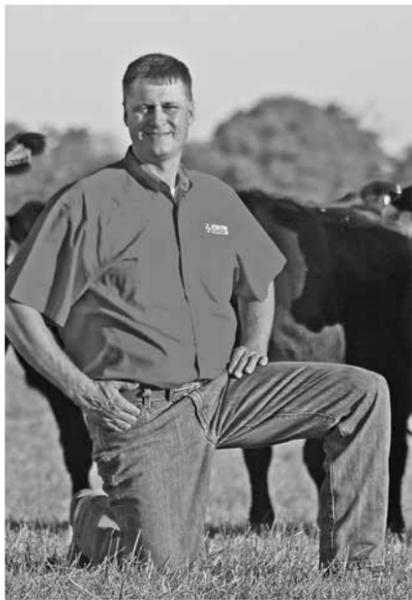
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Mineral feeding options to minimize anaplasmosis risk

Spring time can keep you quite busy with multiple tasks to manage...such as planting, crop scouting and spraying, hay baling, cow breeding, etc. One item I would remind you to consider in this process is the protection of your brood cow herd from anaplasmosis.

There really is no certain management method you can use to eliminate the risk of anaplasmosis. In most cases, it is like working with any other cattle disease in that you manage it as well as you can.

From a prevention standpoint, one of the most effective and convenient methods to defend your herd from anaplasmosis is to offer free choice cattle mineral to your herd that contains a high enough level of Aureomycin (chlortetracycline or CTC) to ward off the threat of anaplasmosis. The recommended level of CTC to provide to a cow on a daily basis is 0.5 mg/pound of body weight per day.

Ray-Carroll has two mineral products that can provide that protection in a palatable, convenient form! Purina's Wind and Rain Storm Formula Fescue 7 Complete AU5600 ALT and its companion product, Wind and Rain Storm Fescue 7 Complete AU5600 are complete minerals with salt included that cattle will readily eat. One thing you need to be certain to do in protecting your herd from anaplasmosis on this program is to keep mineral in front of your cows **AT ALL TIMES!** This mineral has a high enough level of CTC in it to protect cows adequately up to 1400# of body weight from anaplasmosis. In addition, the first product has Altosid for effective horn fly control.

One note I need to make you aware of is that any mineral that contains Aureomycin (or CTC/Chlortetracycline) for the prevention and control of Anaplasmosis now has to have a Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) from your veterinarian submitted to your local Ray-Carroll location before they

can sell you either of these two mineral products listed above.

If you do not want to provide Anaplasmosis protection to your cows this summer, we strongly recommend you consider utilizing Purina's Wind and Rain Storm All Season 7.5 Complete mineral product. The nutritional package in this product is very similar to the Fescue mineral family of products, but does not contain the additives that the Fescue minerals carried at Ray-Carroll offer. This would be my choice to use if you aren't concerned about using your mineral program for Anaplasmosis prevention or fly protection.

If you have further questions about this program, I recommend you contact your nearest Ray-Carroll location. I would also recommend that you discuss the risk of anaplasmosis with your herd veterinarian so that they can work with you to implement a comprehensive and effective herd plan.



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7. Smoke
8. Theft



Interconnected ag industry suffers, non-emotional response required



ali hostetter
grain originator

The year 2020 has not been kind so far.

As we head toward the summer months, the fight against the coronavirus pandemic rages on. Countless Americans are desperate to return to a sense of normalcy – to a time before COVID-19 wrecked the economy and shut down millions of jobs. Many are growing restless as they wait to return to work. Friends, family, and neighbors have all felt its impact.

The agriculture industry has dealt with its own setbacks during this time. The grain sector has seen an increase of Chinese buying in recent weeks, with some anticipating that this latest trend will continue as they try to adhere to the trade deal.

However, the recent uptick in Chinese purchases has offered a small bit of support to the soybean market. Corn, on the other hand, has been trading water since the beginning of the year. This coincides with the coronavirus timeline as people across the country were sent home from these crucial jobs. Several ethanol plants were shut down as a result, effectively cutting off the amount of corn that was being used to process ethanol and related byproducts.

To complicate matters further, the USDA has reported that the United States will have a carryout of 3.318 billion bushels of corn for the 2020-2021 crop year – which is a record amount, averaging yields of 178.5 bushel per acre.

The livestock industry has been rocked to its core, with plants all over the country closing indefinitely due to employees having contracted coronavirus – or for fears that they might. Employees often work in close proximity to one another at these facilities, making it easy for a highly contagious virus like COVID-19 to spread like wildfire.

For example, the Smithfield Foods pork-processing plant in South Dakota recently made international news after it became one of the biggest outbreak hot spots in April when the virus spread rapidly to hun-

dreds of employees. The facility was closed in order to be sanitized and have physical barriers installed and has since reopened. But because of this prominent pork plant's closure, and the shuttering of several others, the nation's meat supply has been hit hard and could face a long recovery.

Regionally, pork producers have been unable to maintain their regular schedule of shipping hogs to processing. Plants affected by coronavirus can no longer process meat, so many have brought in skeleton crews to euthanize livestock as needed.

Beef plants are suffering the same fate. Feed yards aren't able to maintain their normal schedules, and producers aren't able to market their weanlings to feed yards because they're not able to ship the cattle to processing.

Unions, government officials, and company leaders are trying to iron out how to resume processing without endangering the health of employees. Several plants are now integrating precautionary measures and promoting social distancing guidelines, but only time will tell if that's effective.

But the agriculture industry is interconnected. While ethanol plants aren't processing grain, there is also less grain needed right now for feed to keep the meat industry humming along. This is just adding to the robust amount of grain many of us currently have on hand, and now is the time to plan and discuss possibilities.

While it may seem a distant issue for the grain industry, it is likely to influence commodity prices in the near future. The issues surrounding the livestock industry are expected to drag on for months to come, which will have a lasting effect on the grain industry as well.

Moving through the upcoming summer season, it's important to keep in mind that this is when we would typically see a weather rally. As you juggle the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic, remember to keep yourself from allowing emotion to encroach on your marketing plans, be sure that you know your operating costs and overall cost of production, and be prepared to market grain this summer.

As we move closer to harvest, prices typically decline to new crop values. Marketing new crop bushels in the June-July timeline as opposed to August can result in more money going back to your operation.

As always, the Ray-Carroll Grain Department stands ready to answer any questions you might have. Call us any time at 816-615-6026.

MU Extension
University of Missouri

Town Hall Meetings

MU Extension specialists will hold weekly town hall question-and-answer session on Wednesdays.

- 11 a.m. to noon**
Home Horticulture
- noon to 1 p.m.**
Commercial Horticulture
- 1:30 to 2:30 p.m.**
Forages and Livestock
- 2:30 to 3:30 p.m.**
Field Crops

The sessions will be via the Zoom teleconferencing system. Registration is required to receive email with the Zoom link and instructions. Register and submit questions at ipm.missouri.edu/TownHalls.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

James Class 10 Carrollton	Michael Johnson..... 11 Norborne	Tim Langton 19 Carrollton	Junior Dillon..... 28 Corder
John Hughes 10 Ray-Carroll Fuels	Kenny Wright 13 Brunswick	Daniel McCurry 20 Norborne	Shawn Anderson 30 Hardin
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Remove cool-season grass seed heads before they emerge

Missouri livestock producers have some options to manage tall fescue seed head development and the toxic endophyte issues we have in Missouri

Seed heads emerge in tall fescue grass pastures by mid-May across most of Missouri.

Sarah Kenyon, MU Extension field specialist in agronomy, said it is important to know how forage grows to understand the effect seed heads have on quality.

When seed heads form, plants move resources away from making leafy forage and focus on reproduction. Leaf growth slows and eventually stops as plants use proteins and sugars to make seeds instead of leaves. This results in a more fibrous plant with lower forage quality. Plants can be encouraged to stay in a vegetative stage by mowing or grazing to prevent seed heads from developing.

There are several ways to re-

move seed heads: hay production, early grazing, clipping or chemical suppression of tall fescue.

Baling hay before seed heads form allows the plant to resume leaf growth, said Kenyon.

Another option is to clip or "reset" paddocks by removing the seed head. Once the seed is removed, the grass remains vegetative longer. This extends the growing season and results in higher-quality pastures and hayfields.

Grazing discourages forage tillers from making seed heads. For better grass quality and quantity, nip the seed head tiller.

MU Extension agronomist Jamie Gundel recommends that producers move livestock every day or two to small pasture paddocks as part of a management-intensive grazing system.

Seed heads of Kentucky 31 tall fescue present special risks when fed to cattle. As seed heads emerge, toxic alkaloids concentrate in the seed. K-31 is the most widely used



grass in Missouri pastures.

Fescue toxicosis costs Missouri's beef industry \$160 million each year in reduced weaning weights, conception rates and milk production. Cattle run high internal body temperatures and respiration rates and experience reduced blood flow, which can cause lameness and loss of hooves.

"There is no single management practice to reduce the impact of fescue toxicosis on livestock," said Gundel. "Therefore, producers should use incremental alleviation, the additive effect of multiple management strategies."

This involves interseeding legumes and other forages, clip-

ping seed heads, rotating livestock to warm-season paddocks, grazing height management, nitrogen management or applying herbicides with the active ingredient metsulfuron at least three weeks before emergence to suppress seed heads.

Another option is to renovate K-31 pastures to novel-endophyte fescue, said Kenyon. Novel endophytes offer the same benefits as the endophyte in K-31 tall fescue but without toxicity issues. They also provide better stand persistence than endophyte-free varieties.

To find out more about managing tall fescue, contact an MU field specialist in agronomy.

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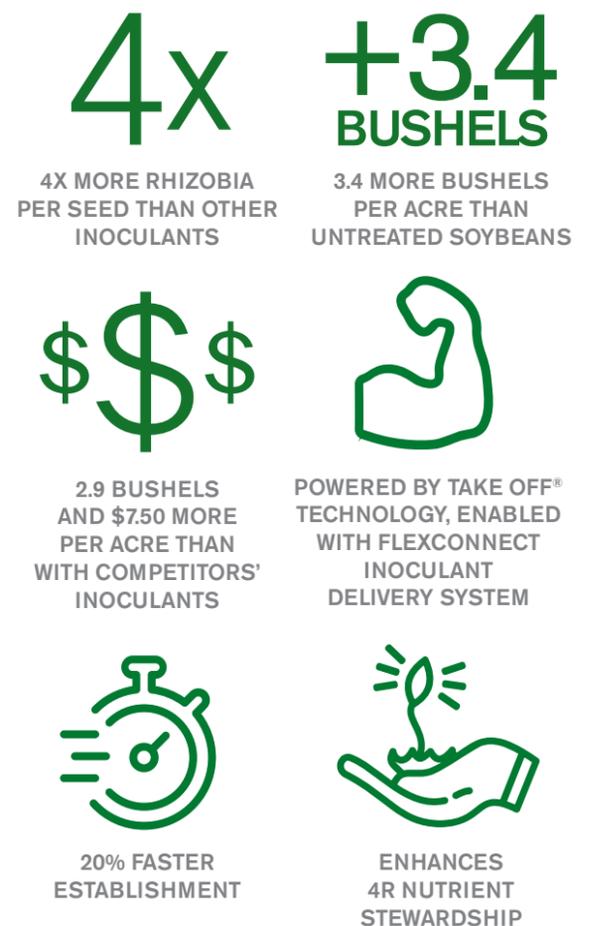
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LEFT: Base inoculant. RIGHT: Preside CL.



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East Central Ag Tidbits offers quick and timely tips

Ag Tidbits, produced by University of Missouri Extension faculty in east-central Missouri, provides relevant and timely online tips for farmers and ranchers statewide at facebook.com/MUecAgTIDBITS.

The brief informational videos and text posts cover topics as varied and practical as how to get a good soil sample with a shovel, what to feed pigs to hold them longer during meat processing plant slowdowns, best ways to plant potatoes, how to determine nutritional adequacy for beef cattle, and more.

“These tidbits are a short, simple, digital way to address typical questions extension specialists receive this time of year and to provide timely agricultural information to Missourians,” said Gatlin Bunton, field specialist in agronomy in Crawford County. He also serves Dent, Maries, Miller, Phelps and Pulaski counties. Information about MU Extension webinars, courses and programs will be readily available through the page.

This time of year, MU Extension specialists receive numerous questions in their county offices as well as through in-person consultations. COVID-19

restrictions have moved work away from face-to-face meetings, “but that doesn’t keep us from being able to share our agricultural knowledge with you when you need it,” Bunton said.



MU Extension agronomist Gatlin Bunton demonstrates how to take a soil sample in a video from the East Central Ag Tidbits page on Facebook.

Also lending their expertise to the Tidbits team are livestock specialists Anita Ellis and Kendra Graham; Rachel Hopkins, county engagement specialist in agriculture and environment in Washington County; horticulture specialist Kate Kammler; agricultural engineering specialist Charles Ellis; and agronomy specialist Rusty Lee — with guest appearances planned from other extension specialists as needed.

Other topics in the works include spray tip selection and calibration for different herbicides, making hay bales, and freeze branding on livestock.

“This is proving to be another way for people to find and connect with MU

Extension’s business, agronomy, horticulture and livestock specialists in their area and the knowledge and resources they have to share, if they haven’t done so before,” Bunton said.

“Farm loans,” cont. from cover

Farm ownership loan funds may be used to purchase or enlarge a farm or ranch; purchase easements or rights of way needed in the farm’s operation; build or improve buildings such as a dwelling or barn; promote soil and water conservation and development; and pay closing costs.

Farm operating loan funds may be used to purchase livestock, poultry, farm equipment, fertilizer, and other materials necessary to operate a farm. Operating loan funds can also be used for family living expenses; refinancing debts under certain conditions; paying salaries for hired farm laborers; installing or improving water systems for home, livestock or irrigation use; and other similar improvements.

Repayment terms for direct operating loans are scheduled from one to seven years. Financing for direct farm ownership loans cannot exceed 40 years. Interest rates for direct loans are set periodically according to the government’s cost of borrowing. Guaranteed loan terms and interest rates are set by the lender.

For more information on FSA’s farm loan programs, please contact your local FSA office or visit farmers.gov.

“Wet weather,” cont. from cover

In other weather-related crop news, emerging soybean plants are at risk of herbicide damage due to heavy rainfall, said Kevin Bradley, MU Extension weed scientist.

Damage occurs when there is a short time between herbicide application and planting. The specific herbicide ingredient will determine the likelihood of injury. Herbicides that contain flumioxazin (Valor) and sulfentrazone (Authority) can often cause soybean injury under prolonged periods of cool, wet soil.

When hypocotyl and cotyledon emergence coincides with heavy rainfall, “emerging plants can take a bath in the herbicide” that remains in the soil solution, says Bradley. Cool conditions slow the normal processes of herbicide metabolism in the plant.

Current weather also creates a higher risk of Fusarium head blight (FHB) or head scab in wheat, says MU Extension plant pathologist Kaitlyn Bissonnette. Fusarium affects yields and quality.

Wheat is most at risk to Fusarium infection during flowering. Susceptible varieties are most at risk during spells of warm, humid weather. Symptoms can take up to three weeks to appear. See the article “Fusarium head blight” (extension2.missouri.edu/news/fusarium-head-blight-4542) by MU Extension field agronomist Andy Luke.

Bissonnette recommends Penn State University’s Fusarium risk tool at www.wheatcab.psu.edu. The risk map gives a detailed FHS risk assessment for

each state and county. She also recommends www.cropprotectionnetwork.org for more crop protection resources and articles.

If at-risk conditions exist, consider applying a triazole or SDHI fungicide, Bissonnette says. Avoid fungicides in the strobilurin class, as they have the chance to increase mycotoxins in the grain.

Bean leaf beetles also are emerging in soybean, says MU Extension entomologist Kevin Rice. Scout fields as soon as seedlings emerge.

Identify them by a black diamond behind the head. Adults feed on leaves and pods and chew oval holes in soybean leaves throughout the growing season. There is higher damage during dry, cold springs.

There are lower thresholds than other defoliating beetles, says Rice. In the seedling stage, only five or more bean leaf beetles or one destroyed plant per foot of a row meet threshold. See the MU Extension guide “Soybean Pest Management: Bean Leaf Beetle” at extension2.missouri.edu/g7150 for more information.

MU Extension offers online town hall meetings led by agronomy, livestock and horticulture specialists. For more information, visit ipm.missouri.edu/TownHalls.

MU Extension releases Mental Health Toolkit

University of Missouri Extension and partners recently released a Together We Can toolkit to help rural Missourians access mental health resources.

“Making it comfortable to talk about mental health is the first step in a healthy society,” said Karen Funkenbusch, MU Extension health and safety specialist.

May is Mental Health Awareness Month, Funkenbusch notes.

Missouri farmers and ranchers and their families face tough challenges in 2020, she said.

“Economic uncertainties, changes in commodity prices and ongoing weather issues add to the daily stresses of farming and ranching. Stressors during COVID-19, including social isolation, financial insecurities and other health concerns,

can mount.”

Rural Missourians also sometimes encounter barriers to receiving help in a timely manner because mental health services may not be available in all rural counties, Funkenbusch says. Additionally, many farm families lack adequate insurance coverage for mental health services.

“In collaboration with our partners, our toolkit ‘Together We Can’ provides resources and tools to support the mental health and well-being of our farmers, ranchers and their families,” she said.

For more information, go to extension.missouri.edu, visit Show Me Strong Farm Families (opens in new window) on Facebook, or contact Funkenbusch at funkenbuschk@missouri.edu or 573-884-1268.

MU Extension & Missouri Partners Mental Health Awareness Month Promotional Toolkit

May 2020



Download the “Together We Can” toolkit at <https://extensiondata.missouri.edu/ExtensionWay/Docs/covid-19/MentalHealthMonthToolkit.pdf>.

2020 Crop Insurance Dates

- May 25..... Corn final plant date
- June 15, 20, or 25 . Soybean final plant date. Check with your agent. Different counties have different dates
- July 1 Premiums due for fall planted crops
- July 15...Acreage reports due for all spring planted crops
- Sept. 30 Last day to add, change, or cancel coverage on wheat
- Oct. 1 Interest added to unpaid premiums
- Oct. 31 Insurance ends on wheat
- Nov. 14 Production reports due for wheat
- Nov. 15 Last date to make changes & sign up for Pasture, Rangeland, Forage (PRF) coverage
- Nov. 30 Acreage reports due for wheat
- Dec. 10 Insurance ends on spring planted crops

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL THE RAY-CARROLL INSURANCE AGENT IN YOUR AREA:

Carrollton - David Maasdam (800) 722-4482

Brunswick - Brynna McCollum (800) 722-4482

Corder - Ryan Minnick or Brynna McCollum (660) 394-8888

Hardin - Kent Newham or Zach Tolson (800) 356-4388

Mayview - Ryan Minnick (800) 248-6010

Norborne - Lacey Warren (800) 248-6010

Richmond - Lacey Warren (800) 248-6010

Slater - Ryan Minnick (877) 289-2676

Sumner - David Maasdam (800) 722-4482

Wakenda - David Maasdam (800) 722-4482



Ray-Carroll Insurance

Auto, Home, Farm, Life, Health, Commercial, Crop, Bonds, SR-22

Veltyma™ Fungicide

Swift. Simple. Secure.

Swift Activity

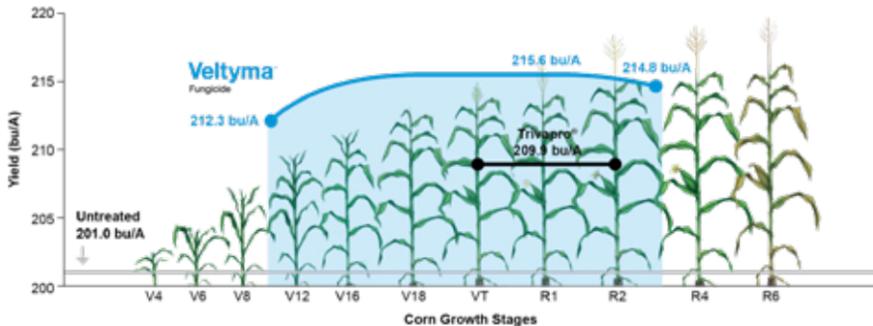
- Faster leaf uptake and curative action
- Fungicides: the fastest payback of any investment; on farm or off

Simple Application

- Expanded application window 5ft tall (V10) – R3
- Performance that exceeds the competition even at the ideal VT-R1 window

Secure Decision

- Longer performance that's easier to verify than ever before
- The certainty that only BASF Plant Health provides



Summary of 17 BASF or partially/fully sponsored University or Consultant small-plot replicated trials, 2017-2019. GA, MS, 2-KY, 2-IA, WI, 2-NE, AL, 2-IL, 2-MO, 2-NC, TN. Trivapro 13.7 fl oz/A applied at VT-R1. Veltyma fungicide 7 fl oz/A applied at V10-V12, VT-R1 or R2-R3.

Fast uptake and curative activity to stop disease in its tracks



BASF greenhouse corn trial, NC 2019. Trivapro 13.7 fl oz/A or Veltyma fungicide 7 fl oz/A applied to corn plants inoculated with northern corn leaf blight spores (105 spores ml⁻¹) two days prior to fungicide treatment. Samples taken from disease lesions margins three weeks after treatment. Images taken with scanning electron microscope at 500x magnification.

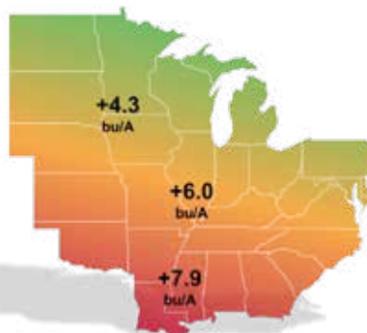
Revsol brands including Veltyma and Revytek are proudly made in Missouri!

Revytek™ Fungicide

No Trade Offs

- Fast-acting
- Preventive
- Broad-spectrum disease control
- AND/OR
- Long-lasting
- Curative
- Environmental stress reduction

Refuse to compromise; set new expectations with Revytek fungicide



Regardless of geography or disease pressure, Revytek™ fungicide provides consistent positive yield results so you get the most out of every acre.

Disease Pressure
Low
Medium
High

Data summarized from university, grower's cooperative, and internal small-scale replicated trials from 2017-2019. Revytek fungicide applied to soybean at R2-R4 growth stage. Average yield response over untreated check in high disease environments: 0.11 (Iowa AR2), 0.11 (KY, MO2), 0.12 (NC, GA, TN, major disease environments), 0.11 (Iowa AR2), 0.12 (KY, MO2), 0.12 (NC, GA, TN, major disease environments), 0.11 (Iowa AR2), 0.12 (KY, MO2), 0.12 (NC, GA, TN, major disease environments).



RevX Field/grower trial, Coles County, IL (2019). Revytek fungicide applied at 8 fl oz/A on July 25 at R3 growth stage. Photo taken 66 DAA.

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