

THE SEED CONSULTANT

A QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE FIELD

PLANNING FOR HIGH-YIELDING SOYBEANS STARTS AT PLANTING TIME

Attention to detail will pay dividends

PLANT DEEPER AND MAKE MORE TRIPS

Deeper planting depth could result in more trips to the elevator

ASSESSING WEED CONTROL

Late spring and early summer are good times to scout for weed control

2023 REPLANT AND RETURN GUIDELINES

Important dates to mark in your farm calendar

PLANNING FOR HIGH-YIELDING SOYBEANS STARTS AT PLANTING TIME

By Matt Hutcheson, CCA

Product Manager 937-414-6784 matt@seedconsultants.com

Soybeans, just like corn, will benefit from careful planning and attention to detail. Today's soybean varieties have the potential to achieve yields of more than 70 bushels/acre when managed intensively. As growers head to the fields this spring, they should start planning management programs to harvest top-end yields this fall.

PLANTING DATE AND FIELD CONDITIONS

Planting date is an important factor determining soybean yields. University research has demonstrated that optimum planting dates for soybeans are from late April to mid-May. Just like corn, delayed soybean planting can result in significant yield losses. Earlier planting will benefit soybean fields in several ways, including earlier canopy closure which improves weed control. Soybeans should be planted at a depth of 1-1.5 inches when soils are at least 50 degrees Fahrenheit and dry enough to perform field

work. Planting when soil is too wet, or "muddingin" seed will cause more yield loss than delaying planting a few days to let soils dry out.

ROW SPACING AND SEEDING RATE

Higher soybean yields result from narrower row spacing (20 in. or less). According to the article "Go narrow rows to win," published in Corn and Soybean Digest: "Just switching from 30-inch rows to spacing of 20 inches or less boosted soybean yields an average of 2.9 bushels per acre. That is greater than the 2.3-bushel yield bump that resulted from implementing a full program of fertilizer (both dry and foliar), inoculants, seed treatments and foliar fungicides on beans planted in 30-inch rows." Appropriate seeding rates will vary based on planting date and row spacing. For narrow rows, (7.5 in. spacing) seeding rates around 200,000 are recommended. When planting in wider spacing

(15 in.) seeding rates around 165,000 are recommended. Seeding rates will need to be adjusted higher for later planted or double-crop soybeans.

WEED CONTROL

Starting with and maintaining a weed-free field is essential to achieving high yields. With increases in herbicide-resistant weed populations, competition with soybean plants for nutrients is becoming a larger concern. Because planting sets the stage for the entire growing season, it is a critical factor that determines yield potential.

Taking the time to get soybean plants off to the best possible start will pay off in the end. Paying attention to details while intensively managing soybeans will allow growers to maximize productivity and reap the rewards of higher yields in the fall of 2023.

WE REMEMBER...



PLANT DEEPER AND MAKE MORE TRIPS

By Bill McDonald, CCA

Director of Agronomic Services 740-837-0364 bill.mcdonald@seedconsultants.com

Planting depth recommendations in our footprint is 1.5 to 3 inches deep. At the start of the planting season, 1.5 inches may be deep enough but as it gets later, warmer, and drier we may want the seed placement deeper.

The average farmer may only get 40 to 50 chances in his lifetime to correctly plant a crop. An old farmer once told me: "Don't mess it up just because you know how." There is a lot of wisdom in that comment. Sometimes we'll go through the motions and not pay attention to the details. For example: we might spend a lot of time before we start planting to make sure that we are planting deep enough and getting the correct spacing and once we get started, never check it again. Conditions

change from field to field, day to day and even from early morning to late in the afternoon.

When corn is planted too shallow, it is placed into an environment where the moisture and temperature fluctuations can be great. If it doesn't

rain, the seed will just lie there in dry dirt, and as soon as it rains it will be laying in water. If there is enough moisture, shallow planted corn will germinate quickly because it is exposed to more GDD's close to the soil surface. However, in areas of the field where the soil is lighter colored, or it has less moisture holding ability, the corn will not germinate at the same time. Deeper planted corn is much more likely to be in a more consistent environment and tends to all spike at, or at



At this early growth stage, you may not see much difference in the development but as time goes on and especially in times of stress shallow planted corn will lag further behind.

least close to the same time.

Studies have shown that shallow planting (approximately 1 inch) shortens the time to the start of emergence but lengthens the duration of emergence resulting in less uniform stands.

Ohio State published an article in the C.O.R.N. NEWSLETTER entitled "Getting Corn Off to a Good Start - Planting Depth Can Make a Difference":

Roots will not grow in dry soil and the drier that it gets the further behind it will fall because there is not enough root mass to take up water and other needed nutrients. This will result in smaller stalks, smaller ears and less yield.

greater for the 1.5-inch and 3-inch planting depths than the 0.5-inch planting depth in 2011 and 40% greater in 2012. The lower yields of the shallow planting were associated with reduced final stands and 6 to 7 times as many runt plants as the other 2 planting depths."

This same article goes on to say that in a study done in 2018, using 1-, 2- and 3-inch planting depths, that the shallow planting took

5-6 days to reach > 95% emergence compared to the deeper planting depths which reached > 95% emergence in 3-4 days.

According to this same article, a three-day emergence period did not impact yield but after 3 days the late emerging plants exhibited 8-15% lower yields and greater variability in yield.

The moral of this story is that a deeper planting depth, up to 3 inches, could result in more trips to the elevator.

The article states, "In a 2011-2012 Ohio evaluation of planting depth, grain yields were about 14%

Forty Y Modum V Lote Dresponse Y Modum U Lote Dresponse V Modum	Percent of Hoximum Yield Potential	Relative Contribution to Total Yield
********	100%	
*****	95%	
*****	88%	
李华松李华松李华	94%	forly 85% Medium 35%
HHHHHH	91%	Sort/ 61% Hedure 20%
*** *** ***.	90%	Gorly 965 Later 45
****	79%	604y 82% Late: 18%

Source: Corteva Agriscience

EARLY CASH DISCOUNTS



Seed Consultants offers opportunities to maximize seed cost savings through an early cash discount schedule for the 2023 planting season.

CASH DISCOUNTS

4%......March 2%......April

If you have any questions, please call the office at 800-708-2676.



Late spring and early summer brings a perfect opportunity to walk your fields and assess how successful your weed control program has been so far this year. By now, most of the serious work is done. Everything has been planted and between second and third cuttings of hay. It's time to start thinking about applying a second pass of herbicides where needed. This time provides you great opportunity to get out there and scout your fields for weed control failure. Weed control is one of the many inputs that can help your crop succeed or fail.

First, let's define a weed. A weed is anything growing in your field(s) other than the intended crop. A corn plant is a weed in a field of soybeans, and vice versa. Controlling the weed seed bank this year potentially determines crop success in future years.

The most crucial time for effective weed control is when your crops are small, below V4 growth stage for corn and V1 growth stage for soybeans.

This is widely known as the "critical period", or when emerged weeds begin to impact yields. Iowa State University states that weeds as small as two inches in spring can reduce yields by 0.5% per day. Weeds that are six to eight inches tall can create yield losses up to 1.5% per day. That can equate to some major losses in yield if weeds are not effectively controlled at planting. Competition for nutrients also begins to occur immediately after crop germination. Nitrogen is used by every plant to some degree or another, and if unwanted weeds in your fields are using some of that nutrient, then yield is being lost. Studies show that weeds can use thirty to forty pounds of nitrogen if left unchecked. If weeds are using that nutrient, it is most definitely not being used by intended crop.

Competition for water also begins to occur early in the growing season. During dry growing seasons, unwanted weeds compete for valuable moisture with your main crop. According to a study performed by Texas A&M University, weeds can use up to an extra 10 inches of rain per year and can account for up to a 100 bushel per acre yield loss!

Lastly, weeds can make harvest difficult and inefficient. In most cases, harvest is delayed because weeds need to die off from cold temperatures before combining the crop. A study performed by Cambridge University found that crop loss for corn is 2% and 16% for soybeans.

So, after scouting your fields you realize that maybe you should change your herbicide program

for next year. Thankfully, you have options. It could be as simple as changing or adding a mode(s) of action. For example, use Metolachlor instead of Acetochlor for residual, using Paraquat in your burndown in place of Glyphosate, or adding Sharpen® to the same burndown recipe for better control of marestail. Simple changes like these can lead to much greater weed control and ultimately more bushels in your bin. If your weed bank has gone unchecked for several years, the solution may be much more difficult. I hope everyone has a safe and timely planting season!

Sources:

https://www.corteva.us/Resources/Corn-Field-Weed-Control-Resources/Early-weed-pressure-can-drastically-impact-corn-yield.html#:~:text=Weeds%20as%20small%20as%202,loss%20can%20occur%20per%20day.

https://agrilifetoday.tamu.edu/2017/08/09/weed-control-economical-yield-critical-corn/

https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/weed-science/article/abs/effect-of-weeds-on-harvesting-efficiency-incorn-sorghum-and-soybeans/B9D11238E0CF456C72C184D9FF4F74E3



FINANCING SEED CONSULTANTS, INC.





TWO GREAT FINANCING CHOICES FOR 2023

0% THROUGH JOHN DEERE FINANCIAL • 0% THROUGH RABO AGRIFINANCE

These financing programs are only available to John Deere Financial Preferred Customers and/or RABO AgriFinance approved customers. To apply for a John Deere Financial Preferred Account or RABO account or to increase your John Deere Financial or RABO line of credit, contact John Deere Financial (800-433-8964) or RABO (888-395-8505), so the necessary paperwork may be completed with John Deere Financial &/or RABO.

	DISCOUNT SCHEDULE	
Finance Plan	John Deere Financial	RABO
Purchase & Approval Date	Fixed 0%	Fixed 0%
March 2023	0%	0%
April 2023	0%	0%
May 2023	0%	0%
In Season	0%	0%

IOHN DEERE FINANCIAL & RABO GUIDELINES

- Must be a John Deere Financial Preferred Customer or approved by RABO AgriFinance.
- Approval and credit limits established by John Deere Financial &/or RABO...not by SCI.
- Terms and conditions apply. See respective credit applications for full terms and disclosures.
- To increase or establish your credit line call John Deere Financial (800-433-8964) or RABO (888-395-8505).
- Must be enrolled and approved to qualify for discounts.
- Discounts applied on approval date from John Deere Financial &/or RABO.
- Signed terms of disclosure on file.
- Minimum purchase of \$1,000.
- Due date of December 2023.



PRODUCT USE GUIDE

Part of growing healthy crops is making sure they are protected with the right products. Visit the product page on our website to view our product use guide for information about insect control and herbicide tolerance to support technologies in our seed.



SEED CONSULTANTS 2023 REPLANT AND RETURN GUIDELINES

All replant paperwork must be received into the office by July 1, 2023.

Growers must contact and allow the seedsmen to assess the stand and approve all replant.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- -No replant credit, if seed is planted prior to insurance guidelines.
- -Must replant in 2023; no credit for 2024.
- -Delivered replant seed is subject to a delivery charge.
- -Subject to product availability.
- -Subject to change without prior notice.

SOYBEANS

- Grower must allow enough time for planted beans to emerge
- No replant if seed is still viable
- Lumigen FST/IST (Inoculated)...
 100% replant
- Lumigen Base...75% replant
- Untreated...0% replant

CORN

- All traited hybrids...100% replant
- All treated hybrids...100% replant
- Untreated hybrids...0% replant
- Organic...0% replant
- Replant of replant 1/2 of list price

2023 SEED CONSULTANTS RETURN GUIDELINES

No return on treated soybeans.

Growers may return untreated soybeans to your seedsmen, area warehouse, or dealer.

No corn returns will be accepted after June 23, 2023.

No soybean returns will be accepted after July 14, 2023.

If you have seed returns, contact your seedsmen or your local dealers before the return/replant deadlines.

Seed Consultants soybeans are covered under multiple patents that are still enforced. Please adhere to SCI guidelines and avoid pirated bin run issues.

PROVEN GENETICS. PROVEN HERE.



Seed Consultants soybeans offer advanced trait technologies for weed control and yield.

Every variety is proven to perform in the soils you grow and the climate we share.

Seed Consultants. | Simply better.

LEADER UPDATE

By Daniel Call, CCA

General Manager danielcall@seedconsultants.com

There is something exciting about starting a new growing season and all the challenges and rewards which lie ahead. The anticipation of planting season is always a highlight of the year for many growers. Navigating the weather and soil conditions, with the overall rush of spring is difficult yet extremely satisfying once we are finished. Watching the green rows emerge in the spring is always a fulfilling time for me, as the first hurdle of the growing season is complete.

Although we have no idea what obstacles we may experience this growing season, Seed Consultants has worked diligently to identify and advance products which exhibit outstanding stress tolerance and key agronomic characteristics suited to handle our customers unique growing environments. Combining these outstanding agronomics with excellent seed treatments gives our customers protection

regardless of what the new growing season brings. Our new advancement class this spring only reinforces these advantages. We are excited to get these new products in the field.

Another item you need for a successful spring is support. Seed Consultants will be there for you this spring should you have additional seed needs. We have a good supply across most traits and maturities to fulfill your in-season needs. Contact your Seed Consultants sales representative and allow us to deliver your additional seed needs, giving you one less thing to worry about this spring.

Lastly, we ask that each of you have a safe spring. Be careful and take time during the spring rush to ensure you and those around you are safe. Wishing you all a bountiful 2023 growing season!



Editorial Board

Alissa Armstrong

Marketing Communications Manager 937-605-0737 - Mobile alissa.armstrong@seedconsultants.com

Daniel Call, CCA

General Manager danielcall@seedconsultants.com

Matt Hutcheson, CCA

Product Manager 937-414-6784 - Mobile matt@seedconsultants.com

Bill McDonald, CCA

Director of Agronomic Services 740-837-0364 - Mobile bill.mcdonald@seedconsultants.com

Jordan Bassler

Field Agronomist 570-980-3906 jordan.bassler@seedconsultants.com

Don't miss a thing

The SCI free e-newsletter comes via e-mail every Monday. The newsletter is packed full of current agronomic topics. Subscribe by sending your e-mail address to matt@seedconsultants.com or by signing up on our website at www.seedconsultants.com.























The information provided within this newsletter is not a substitute for advice concerning your specific situation. The information contained herein is general and educational in nature. Because each situation is different and each recommendation is specifically tailored for each customer, the information contained herein should never be used to determine your course of action.

Liberty®, LibertyLink® and the Water Droplet Design are registered trademarks of BASF.

Agrisure® is a trademark of, and used under license from, a Syngenta Group Company. Agrisure® technology incorporated into these seeds is commercialized under a license from Syngenta Crop Protection AG.

Roundup Ready* is a registered trademark used under license from Monsanto Company. ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW PESTICIDE LABEL DIRECTIONS. Roundup Ready* crops contain genes that confer tolerance to glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup* brand agricultural herbicides. Roundup* brand agricultural herbicides will kill crops that are not tolerant to glyphosate.

RR2 - Contains the Roundup Ready® Corn 2 trait that provides crop safety for over-the-top applications of labeled glyphosate herbicides when applied according to label directions.

SmartStax* multi-event technology developed by Corteva Agriscience and Monsanto. *SmartStax and the SmartStax Logo are registered trademarks of Bayer Group.

Varieties with the Glyphosate Tolerant trait contain genes that confer tolerance to glyphosate herbicides. Glyphosate herbicides will kill crops that are not tolerant to glyphosate.

Corteva Agriscience is a member of Excellence Through Stewardship* (ETS). Corteva products are commercialized in accordance with ETS Product Launch Stewardship Guidance and in compliance with the Corteva policies regarding stewardship of those products. Crops and materials containing biotech traits may only be exported to or used, processed, or sold in jurisdictions where all necessary regulatory approvals have been granted for those crops and materials. It is a violation of national and international laws to move materials containing biotech traits across borders into jurisdictions where their import is not permitted. Growers should discuss these issues with their purchaser or grain handler to confirm the purchaser or handler's position on products being purchased. For further information on the approval status of biotech traits, please visit www. biotradestatus.com.

Excellence Through Stewardship® is a registered trademark of the Excellence Through Stewardship.

The transgenic soybean event in Enlist E3* soybeans is jointly developed and owned by Corteva Agriscience and M.S. Technologies L.L.C.

Enlist Duo* and Enlist One* herbicides are not registered for sale or use in all states or counties. Contact your state pesticide regulatory agency to determine if a product is registered for sale or use in your area. Enlist Duo and Enlist One are the only 2,4-D products authorized for use with Enlist crops. Consult Enlist herbicide labels for weed species controlled. Always read and follow label directions.

AM - Optimum* AcreMax* Insect Protection system with YGCB, HX1, LL, RR2. Contains a single-bag integrated refuge solution for above-ground insects. In EPA-designated cotton growing counties, a 20% separate corn borer refuge must be planted with Optimum AcreMax products.

AMXT (Optimum* AcreMax* XTreme) - Contains a single-bag integrated refuge solution for above- and below-ground insects. The major component contains the Agrisure* RW trait, a Bt trait, and the Herculex* XTRA genes. In EPA-designated cotton growing counties, a 20% separate corn borer refuge must be planted with Optimum AcreMax XTreme products.

Products are provided subject to the terms and conditions of purchase which are part of the labeling and purchase documents. All products are trademarks of their manufacturers.

Always follow grain marketing, stewardship practices and pesticide label directions. Varieties with the Glyphosate Tolerant trait (including those designated by the letter "R" in the product number) contain genes that confer tolerance to glyphosate herbicides. Glyphosate herbicides will kill crops that are not tolerant to glyphosate.