Beverages, Brazil, And Farm Bill Featured At Grain Conference

(Continued from Page E1)

Players gave positive feedback on the drink and reported lowered soreness and increased energy. They also did not experience the drastic weight drops that may characterize preseason workouts, reported Bordi.

Health benefits, said Bordi, go beyond soreness and body recovery. Oxidant stress during exercise may contribute to fatigue and muscle injury, and "we strongly believe soy really reduces this," he said.

As for the future of the drink, "we're looking to have it bottled and hope that next year we can make it available to all the sports teams at Penn State," he said.

Ray Leiby, quality assurance, Wenger Feed Mill, Inc., discussed grain quality during his presentation.

Quality grains will not have a musty, sour, foreign odor, damaged kernels, or have foreign materials, said Leiby. This ensures the proper formulation of diets.

Grain accounts for 60 percent of the formulation, "so it can have a significant impact on the final ration," he said.

The business accepts 15.5 percent maximum moisture for corn and 14 percent for soybeans. A sieve is used to test for foreign material.

Random samples are taken to the laboratory for nutritional analysis. "We also test for molds and mycotoxins, and forward to another lab for amino acid profiles," said Leiby.

Grain spoilage is the result of microorganisms using a grains nutrients for grown and

the reproductive process. However "molds don't tend to attack good, sound grain," he said.

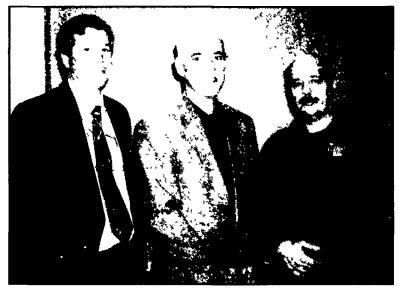
According to Leiby, if sound grains are harvested and kept a low moisture and low temperature, they may retain their original processing quality and even original viability for many years.

Leiby also spoke about the advantage of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). He expects to see an increase in consumer confidence in GMOs.

Larry Hepner, department chair, development of agrona n d o m y environmental science, Delaware Valley College, told the college's experience of growing corn for an unusual market: Hollywood.

The college rented ground to Disney for the movie "Signs," a movie about visitors from outer space that left crop circles in a cornfield.

Since the corn was valued for its aesthetic, rather than productive



Speakers during the conference included, from left, Larry Hepner, Delaware Valley College; Dr. Peter Bordi, Penn State, Ray Leiby, quality assurance, Wenger Feed Mill, Inc.

value, this year's crop posed unusual challenges, according to Hepner.

The first challenge was that the film crew wanted to shoot the move from September 15 to October 15 — a time when Pennsylvania's corn is traditionally already harvested.

Consequently, DelVal pulled up the young, alreadygrowing corn and replanted in the first week of June so that it would be maturing and green for the movie.

"We were also trying to grow corn through the driest part of the summer," he said. Consequently, the DelVal team designed an irrigation system for the 80-acre farm.

"We worked for a month to get everything set up," said Hepner.

The system included a center pivot and drip tape. Effluent was taken from a wastewater treatment plant. Newly-installed pipe mains fed the 100 miles of drip tape that traveled down every other row of corn.

"The wastewater did a very efficient job for us in growing out the corn," said Hepner.

Employees from a firm in California took two-by-four boards to create the crop circle pattern in the field.

"Our other fear was killing frost," said Hepner.

In fact, in the final week or shooting the area had three days of frost. However with the addition of green paint for the first three rows of corn, the last scenes were completed.

"It was a fun summer," said Hepner, "but there are practical applications we hope we can take from it." DelVal purchased the irrigation system

from Disney to look at wastewater use for irrigation.

Marcia Zarley-Taylor, editor, "Top Producer," presented "Brazil: The Competitor You Can't Ignore."

From her first trip to Brazil in 1998, Zarley-Taylor was impressed with the rapidly changing country.

She has since spent several years researching "how Brazil's production affects our competitiveness on the world market. Their production capacity will change the way we look at the world.

"It's not soil, it's water that is making crops," said Zaley-

In addition, "over the last 25-30 years, their scientists have definitely proven that it's not soil quality that counts. They're making soil in South America."

In the 1970s producers and scientists discovered that using phosphorus and other elements could correct the soil that has an organic content of one percent.

The southern part of the country, long considered the agrarian area, is now joined by the "Cerrado" savannah area in the middle — an area that was previously considered wasteland.

Recently the USDA released a scientific study that revealed that with improved transport, capital investment, and technology, Brazil could bring 420 million acres into production.

"What this means is that we have overlooked a continent — and this isn't marginally productive land," she

"The U.S. has been asleep at the switch, really not expecting that wed have to compete in the world market."

Because grain prices are so low, Brazil is also looking into poultry and swine production, she said.

U.S. producers need to "keep costs low beyond the farm gate all the way through - everything possible to help agriculture stay competitive."

First-class transport systems are also important, according to Zarley-Taylor.

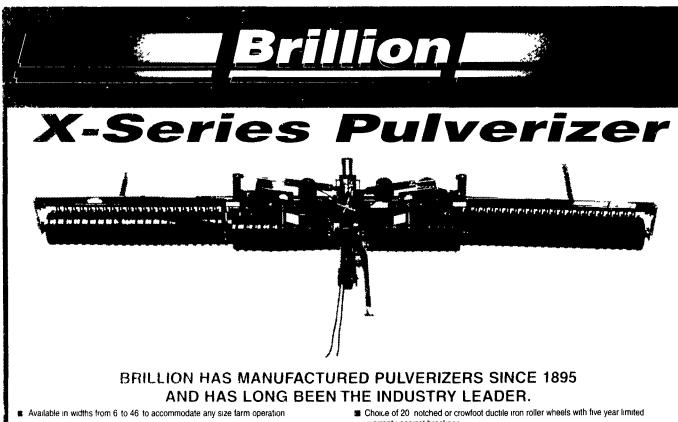
"I can't believe that we've spent ten years debating about the locks and dams on the Mississippi River. If we want to stay competitive, it's an automatic."

She also urged American producers to capitalize on value-added options, since Brazil is dealing mostly in

"The challenge for us to realize is that the world has changed drastically. As we look into the future, we really need to develop strategies on how to cope with this," she said.

The afternoon program included speakers Sam Willet, director, public policy, National Grown Growers Association, and John Berry, ag marketing educator, Penn State Cooperative Extension, Lehigh County. The men discussed how to make the most of the Farm Bill.

A panel including Cliff Parker, RMA, director, Raleigh regional office; Gene Gantz, Ag Risk Strategies, Inc.; Rita McMullen, Stine, Davis, and Peck Insurance; and Kris Weaver, Morrissey Insurance Inc., discussed crop insurance.



- Create an ideal seedbed with fewer trips across the field
- Choose the roller wheel that is best suited to your soil conditions
- warranty against breakage
- Telescoping drawbar reduces drawbar length as desired from 19.5 to 12.11 on the XI and XXI

HFC Field Commander

BRILLION HIGH CLEARANCE FIELD COMMANDERS CAN HELP CONSERVATION PROGRAM AND MAXIMIZE YOUR ■ Rugged shanks feature 142 pounds of

■ 26" of underframe clearance to handle heavy residue conditions

point pressure

■ 130 front to rear depth in 5-bar frame to let trash flow freely thru the cultivator ■ Replaceable bushings and grease zerks on every shank reduce maintenance

Brillion Soil Builder

- Preserve valuable topsoil from wind and water erosion
- More even residue distribution to enhance water intake and air exchange for decomposition
- Brillion chisels penetrate to
- 12 inches to improve root growth
- Hydraulically controlled coulters cut up stalks and residue
- Expanded super frame with 3 ranks of shanks insures smooth trash

Contact your local dealer for details.

Pennsylvania

ADAMSTOWN Adamstown Equip Inc 717 484 4391

ALLENTOWN Lehigh Ag Equip 610-398-2553

BECHTELSVILLE Miller Equip. Co 610-845-2911

CRESSON & BELLWOOD Hines Equip Co 814-886-4183 814-742-8171

LEBANON Umberger s of Fontana 717-867-5161

OAKLAND MILLS Peoples Sales & Ser 717-436-2735

Pikeville Equip Inc. 610-987 6277

QUARRYVILLE Grumelli Farm Service 717-786-7318

TAMAQUA Charles Snyder Inc 570-386 5945

Maryland

RISING SUN Ag Industrial Equip 410-658-5568

New Jersey

ELMER

Pole Tavern Equip Sales Com 856 359-2880