

**2003a**  
**District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Parliamentary Procedure**

1. Ability: To suspend the rules  
Business: To donate \$2000 to the Iowa FFA Foundation Enrichment Center Fund.
  2. Ability: To refer to a committee  
Business: Organize and host a tractor pull in conjunction with the county fair to raise money for the Red Cross.
  3. Ability: To rise to a point of order  
Business: To host a petting zoo for the elementary students.
  4. Ability: To change the presiding officer  
Business: To go on a Chapter Officer ski trip to Colorado.
  5. Ability: To appeal the decision of the chair  
Business: To construct a float for summer parades.
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Questions:

1. As presiding officer, what would you do if a member offered an amendment to the motion to lay a motion on the table? (34)
2. What is the advantage of the qualified motion to adjourn over the unqualified motion to adjourn for most business meetings? (26)
3. What are some valid reasons for the presiding officer to turn the chair over to another person? (70)
4. Can a motion be withdrawn after it has been voted on by the assembly? (59)
5. Which class of parliamentary motion receives the highest rank? (13)

*All answers are in "Mastering Parliamentary Procedure," the 1994 edition. The page number to find the answer is specified after each question.*

**2003b**  
**District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Parliamentary Procedure**

1. Ability: To receive a motion reconsider  
Business: To take a chapter retreat to the YMCA Camp in Boone, Iowa.
  2. Ability: To lay a motion on the table  
Business: To purchase a tractor for the FFA Chapter farm.
  3. Ability: To receive and dispose of a main motion  
Business: To make cookies and gift baskets for the elderly in the community.
  4. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: To host an ice-fishing tournament and donate the proceeds to the United Way.
  5. Ability: To adjourn  
Business: To purchase three computers for the Ag Classroom.
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Questions:

1. What are four methods of voting on a main motion? (19 & 21)
2. As presiding officer, what would you do if a member appealed from your decision, and you are sure your decision was right? (53-54)
3. What are the common ways to amend a motion? (47)
4. What are some methods by which a countable vote can be taken? (21)
5. What are some valid reasons for the presiding officer to turn the chair over to another person? (70)

*All answers are in "Mastering Parliamentary Procedure," the 1994 edition. The page number to find the answer is specified after each question.*

**2003 e**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. How can precision agriculture technologies benefit crop production?
2. How can Iowa's economy benefit from value-added products?
3. How will United States agricultural exports change over the next decade?

**2003 d**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. How can biotechnology impact agriculture?
2. How important are niche markets to Iowa's agricultural economy?
3. How can outbreaks of livestock disease, in other countries, affect United States livestock production?

**2003 c**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. How important is biotechnology to the future of agriculture?
2. How do international markets affect local commodity prices?
3. How can agricultural production in South America affect Iowa markets?

**2003 b**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. In what ways can GPS (Global Positioning System) technology influence a crop producer's efficiency?
2. How can a producer use the internet to improve his or her profit margin?
3. Is it ethical for the United States to influence third world countries into using our highly technological form of agricultural production?

**2003 a**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. How can an agricultural producer effectively use the internet to market their products?
2. Is it a good idea for some farmers to pursue niche markets because of the struggling hog, corn, and soybean markets? Why or why not?
3. How do the weather and growing season conditions in Brazil and Argentina affect Iowa agriculture?

**2003 g**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. Why are precision agriculture technologies important?
2. How important are foreign markets to Iowa agriculture?
3. What do you think will be the future of United States agriculture exports?



**2003 h**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. How will cloning impact agriculture?
  
2. What marketing strategies can Iowa grain producers use to be more profitable?
  
3. How does agricultural production in Argentina and Brazil affect the Iowa markets?

**2003 i**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. How important is biotechnology to the future of agriculture?
  
2. In what ways can producers become profitable using forward contracting?
  
3. How does the weather/growing season conditions in Brazil and Argentina affect Iowa agriculture?

**2003 j**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. How do genetically modified crops change the management practices of the producer?
  
2. How do international markets affect local commodity prices?
  
3. Is it ethically right for the United States to influence third world countries to use our means of agricultural production?

**2003 k**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. Are genetically altered agricultural products safe for human consumption?
2. How important are niche markets to Iowa agriculture?
3. How should the United States pursue world trade reform in order to reverse the declining agriculture export trend?

**2003a**  
**District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. In what ways can Global Positioning Systems assist in the decision making process of a farming operation?
2. Packer ownership of livestock has been a hot topic in legislation. How will this effect the local farm economy in Iowa?
3. How may genetically engineered varieties of corn and soybeans affect food safety and handling procedures?

**2003b**  
**District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. How may cloning affect Iowa's livestock industry?
2. What opportunities exist in specialty food markets, and how can agriculturalists best take advantage of these niche markets?
3. What effects may Brazilian agriculture have on our farm economy?

**2003 d**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Freshman Creed Speaking**

1. What are some of the struggles of former years that you referred to in the first paragraph of the FFA Creed?
2. Who wrote the FFA Creed?
3. How can you exert and influence in your home and community?

**2003 c**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Freshman Creed Speaking**

1. What part of the FFA Creed do you feel holds the best advice for the future of agriculture?
2. Define a progressive agriculturist
3. When was the FFA Creed adopted?



**2003 b**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Freshman Creed Speaking**

1. What have you learned about the FFA and agriculture through your study and recitation of the Creed?
2. In the second paragraph you made the statement "...or to be engaged in other agricultural pursuits..." What do you mean by other agricultural pursuits?
3. When was the FFA Creed adopted and revised?

**2003 a**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Freshman Creed Speaking**

1. What can you do to provide leadership to others, as mentioned in the Creed?
2. You begin the creed with the phrase "I believe in the future of agriculture, with a faith born not of words, but of deeds." What is faith born not of words but of deeds?
3. Who wrote the FFA Creed and when was it adopted?

**2003 e**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Freshman Creed Speaking**

1. You begin the FFA Creed with the phrase "I believe in the future of agriculture..." What is the future of today's agriculture?
2. Do you think agriculturists serve the public's interest in producing and marketing the products of their toil?
3. Why do you believe in the FFA Creed?

**2003 g**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Freshman Creed Speaking**

1. What are some of the struggles of former years that you referred to in the first paragraph of the FFA Creed?
  
2. What part of the FFA Creed do you feel holds the best advice for the future of agriculture?
  
3. What have you learned about the FFA and agriculture through your study and recitation of the Creed?

**2003 h**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Freshman Creed Speaking**

1. Who wrote the FFA Creed?
  
2. In the second paragraph you made the statement "...or to be engaged in other agricultural pursuits..." What do you mean by other agricultural pursuits?
  
3. Define a progressive agriculturist.

**2003 i**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Freshman Creed Speaking**

1. When was the FFA Creed adopted?
2. You begin the FFA Creed with the phrase "I believe in the future of agriculture..." What is the future of today's agriculture?
3. How can you exert and influence in your home and community?

**2003 j**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Freshman Creed Speaking**

1. When was the FFA Creed adopted and revised?
  
2. What can you do to provide leadership to others, as mentioned in the Creed?
  
3. You begin the creed with the phrase "I believe in the future of agriculture, with a faith born not of words, but of deeds." What is faith born not of words but of deeds?

**2003 k**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Freshman Creed Speaking**

1. Who wrote the FFA Creed and when was it adopted?
2. Do you think agriculturists serve the public's interest in producing and marketing the products of their toil?
3. In the fifth paragraph, you said "...that American agriculture can and will hold true to the best traditions of our national life..." What are some of those traditions?



**2003a**  
**District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Creed Speaking**

1. How can you exert and influence in your home and community?
2. In the second paragraph you made the statement "...or to be engaged in other agricultural pursuits..." What do you mean by other agricultural pursuits?
3. Terms like biotechnology, genetic engineering, or global positioning system were not common when the creed was written. Does the underlying meaning of the creed still hold true or does the creed need to be revised to reflect today's hi-tech agriculture?

**2003b**  
**District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Creed Speaking**

1. Do you think agriculturists serve the public's interest in producing and marketing the products of their toil?
2. In the fourth paragraph, what is your interpretation of the words, "...in less need for charity and more of it when needed..."?
3. You began the creed with the phrase "I believe in the future of agriculture, with a faith born not of words, but of deeds..." What is a faith born not of words but of deeds?

**2003 c**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To receive and dispose of a main motion.  
Business: To host a faculty breakfast.
  
  2. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: To conduct a chapter SAE tour.
- 

**Questions:**

1. Which officer is stationed at the Bust of Washington? (21)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. When would the presiding officer use one tap of the gavel? (23)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. At each meeting the secretary is required to have on hand four items for reference, please name all four of these items. (15)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What is the FFA Motto? (8)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. What are the four duties required of the president? (15)

*Judges should confer prior to the start of the contest to determine acceptable answers to the above questions. All answers are in the 2000-01 Official Manual. The page number and a possible answer are specified under each specific question.*

**2003 c**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To receive and dispose of a main motion.  
Business: To host a faculty breakfast.
  
  2. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: To conduct a chapter SAE tour.
-

**2003 a**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To rise to a point of order.  
Business: Collect food for the local food pantry.
  2. Ability: To refer to a committee.  
Business: To sponsor a record book scholarship program.
- 

**Questions:**

1. When would the President use three taps of the gavel? (23)
2. Which officer is stationed by the Owl? (21)
3. The use of parliamentary procedure at chapter meetings ensures what four things?  
(25)
4. What are the duties of the Vice President? (15)
5. What are the five symbols on the National FFA Emblem? (8)

*Judges should confer prior to the start of the contest to determine acceptable answers to the above questions. All answers are in the 2000-01 Official Manual. The page number and a possible answer are specified under each specific question.*

**2003 a**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To rise to a point of order.  
Business: Collect food for the local food pantry.
  
  2. Ability: To refer to a committee.  
Business: To sponsor a record book scholarship program.
-

**2003 b**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To receive and dispose of a main motion.  
Business: Tour an agricultural research facility.
  2. Ability: Table a motion.  
Business: Sponsor a chapter snowmobile party.
- 

**Questions:**

1. What officer is stationed at the shield of friendship? (21)
2. What is the official salute of the FFA? (9)
3. What are the five purposes of a chapter Program of Activities? (17)
4. What are the duties of the Secretary? (15)
5. What are the two types of committee reports? (22)

*Judges should confer prior to the start of the contest to determine acceptable answers to the above questions. All answers are in the 2000-01 Official Manual. The page number and a possible answer are specified under each specific question.*

**2003 b**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To receive and dispose of a main motion.  
Business: Tour an agricultural research facility.
  
  2. Ability: Table a motion.  
Business: Sponsor a chapter snowmobile party.
-



**2003 d**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: Purchase a handheld GPS unit.
  
  2. Ability: To rise to a point of order  
Business: Send ten chapter members to the state leadership conference.
- 

**Questions:**

1. Which officer is stationed at the ear of corn? (21)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What is unfinished business? (22)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What are two types of committee reports that can be presented at chapter meetings? (22)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What are the duties of the Treasurer? (16)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. What are the official colors of the FFA? (8)

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**2003 d**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: Purchase a handheld GPS unit.
  
  2. Ability: To rise to a point of order  
Business: Send ten chapter members to the state leadership conference.
-

**2003 e**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To refer to a committee  
Business: Construct a community welcome sign.
  2. Ability: To table a motion  
Business: Host a chapter agriscience fair.
- 

**Questions:**

1. What officer is stationed by the plow? (21)
2. What are the three divisions of an FFA Chapter's Program of Activities? (18)
3. What are the duties required of the Sentinel? (16)
4. What part of the National FFA Emblem signifies progress and holds a promise that tomorrow will bring a new day glowing with opportunity? (8)
5. What are two sources a chapter can use for reading and learning parliamentary procedure? (24)

*Judges should confer prior to the start of the contest to determine acceptable answers to the above questions. All answers are in the 2000-01 Official Manual. The page number and a possible answer are specified under each specific question.*

**2003 e**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To refer to a committee  
Business: Construct a community welcome sign.
  
2. Ability: To table a motion  
Business: Host a chapter agriscience fair.



### **2002 Conduct of Meetings Items of Business:**

1. To host a faculty breakfast.
2. To conduct a chapter SAE tour.
3. Collect food for the local food pantry.
4. To sponsor a record book scholarship program.
5. Tour an agricultural research facility.
6. Sponsor a chapter snowmobile party.
7. Purchase a handheld GPS unit.
8. Send ten chapter members to the state leadership conference.
9. Construct a community welcome sign.
10. Host a chapter agriscience fair.
11. Sponsor a chapter trip to the World Food Prize symposium.
12. Sell pizzas to raise money for a local charity.

### **2002 Conduct of Meetings Questions**

1. Which officer is stationed at the Bust of Washington? (21)
2. When would the presiding officer use one tap of the gavel? (23)
3. At each meeting the secretary is required to have on hand four items for reference, please name all four of these items. (15)
4. What is the FFA Motto? (9)
5. What are the four duties required of the president? (15)
6. When would the President use three taps of the gavel? (23)
7. What officer is stationed by the Owl? (21)
8. The use of parliamentary procedure at chapter meetings ensures what four things? (25)
9. What are the duties of the Vice President? (15)
10. What are the five symbols on the National FFA Emblem? (8)
11. What officer is stationed at the shield of friendship? (21)
12. What is the official salute of the FFA? (9)
13. What are the five purposes of a chapter Program of Activities? (17)
14. What are the duties of the Secretary? (15)
15. What are two ways that new items of business are introduced at chapter meetings? (22)
16. Which officer is stationed at the ear of corn? (21)
17. What is unfinished business? (22)
18. What are two types of committee reports that can be presented at chapter meetings? (22)
19. What are the duties of the Treasurer? (16)
20. What are the official colors of the FFA? (9)
21. What officer is stationed by the plow? (21)
22. What are the three divisions of an FFA Chapter's Program of Activities? (18)
23. What are the duties required of the Sentinel? (16)
24. What part of the National FFA Emblem signifies progress and holds a promise that tomorrow will bring a new day glowing with opportunity? (8)

25. What are two sources a chapter can use for reading and learning parliamentary procedure? (24)
26. Which officer is stationed at the Rising Sun? (21)
27. What officer is responsible for coordinating all committee work? (15)
28. Besides the officers identified in the Official Opening Ceremonies, what other officers might a chapter elect? (17)
29. In the FFA Manual, there are eleven points outlined in the FFA Code of Ethics, please name 7 of them. (12)
30. Which officer is stationed by the flag? (21)
31. What are the duties of the Advisor? (16)
32. According to the FFA Manual, what are the ten essentials of a successful Chapter? (13-14)
33. What are the seven general duties expected of all officers? (14-15)
34. What is the mission statement of the FFA? (4)
35. What are the seven general duties expected of all officers? (14 & 15)
36. According to the FFA Manual, what are the ten essentials of a successful Chapter? (13-14)
37. In the FFA Manual, there are eleven points outlined in the FFA Code of Ethics, please name all eleven of these. (12)

**2002**  
**State FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

3. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: Sell pizzas to raise money for a local charity.
  
  4. Ability: Change the presiding officer  
Business: Sponsor a chapter trip to the World Food Prize symposium.
-



**2003 g**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: Table a motion  
Business: To host a faculty breakfast.
  
  2. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: Tour an agricultural research facility.
- 

**Questions:**

1. What officer is stationed by the plow? (21)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What are the three divisions of an FFA Chapter's Program of Activities? (18)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What are the duties required of the Sentinel? (16)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What part of the National FFA Emblem signifies progress and holds a promise that tomorrow will bring a new day glowing with opportunity? (8)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. What are two sources a chapter can use for reading and learning parliamentary procedure? (24)

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**2003 h**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: To conduct a chapter SAE tour.
  
  2. Ability: To refer to a committee  
Business: To sponsor a record book scholarship program.
- 

**Questions:**

- 1.** Which officer is stationed at the ear of corn? (21)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 2.** What is unfinished business? (22)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 3.** What are two types of committee reports that can be presented at chapter meetings? (22)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 4.** What are the duties of the Treasurer? (16)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 5.** What are the official colors of the FFA? (8)

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**2003 i**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To rise to a point of order  
Business: Collect food for the local food pantry.
  2. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: Sponsor a chapter snowmobile party.
- 

**Questions:**

1. What officer is stationed at the shield of friendship? (21)
2. What is the official salute of the FFA? (9)
3. What are the five purposes of a chapter Program of Activities? (17)
4. What are the duties of the Secretary? (15)
5. What are the two types of committee reports? (22)

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**2003 j**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To receive and dispose of a main motion  
Business: Purchase a handheld GPS unit.
  
  2. Ability: To refer to a committee  
Business: Host a chapter agriscience fair.
- 

**Questions:**

1. Which officer is stationed at the Bust of Washington? (21)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. When would the presiding officer use one tap of the gavel? (23)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. At each meeting the secretary is required to have on hand four items for reference, please name all four of these items. (15)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What is the FFA Motto? (8)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. What are the four duties required of the president? (15)

*Judges should confer prior to the start of the contest to determine acceptable answers to the above questions. All answers are in the 2000-01 Official Manual. The page number and a possible answer are specified under each specific question.*

**2003 k**  
**Sub-District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings**

1. Ability: To refer to a committee  
Business: Sponsor a chapter trip to the World Food Prize symposium.
  
  2. Ability: To rise to a point of order  
Business: Sell pizzas to raise money for a local charity.
- 

**Questions:**

1. Which officer is stationed at the Bust of Washington? (21)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. When would the presiding officer use one tap of the gavel? (23)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. At each meeting the secretary is required to have on hand four items for reference, please name all four of these items. (15)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What is the FFA Motto? (8)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. What are the four duties required of the president? (15)

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**2003a**  
**District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings Questions**

1. According to the FFA Manual, what are the ten essentials of a successful Chapter? (13-14)
2. Besides the officers identified in the Official Opening Ceremonies, what other officers might a chapter elect? (17)
3. At each meeting the secretary is required to have on hand four items for reference, please name all four of these items. (15)
4. What are the five purposes of a chapter Program of Activities? (17)
5. What part of the National FFA Emblem signifies progress and holds a promise that tomorrow will bring a new day glowing with opportunity? (8)

**2003b**  
**District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings Questions**

1. What are the seven general duties expected of all officers? (14-15)
2. In the FFA Manual, there are eleven points outlined in the FFA Code of Ethics, please name 7 of them. (12)
3. What part of the National FFA Emblem signifies progress and holds a promise that tomorrow will bring a new day glowing with opportunity? (8)
4. What are two sources a chapter can use for reading and learning parliamentary procedure? (24)
5. What are the four duties required of the president? (15)

**2003a**  
**District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings Abilities**

1. Ability: To refer to a committee  
Business: Send two members on an international exchange trip to Germany.
  2. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: Purchase an AgLeader GPS unit to start a grid-soil sampling business.
- 

1. According to the FFA Manual, what are the ten essentials of a successful Chapter? (13-14)
2. Besides the officers identified in the Official Opening Ceremonies, what other officers might a chapter elect? (17)
3. At each meeting the secretary is required to have on hand four items for reference, please name all four of these items. (15)
4. What are the five purposes of a chapter Program of Activities? (17)
5. What part of the National FFA Emblem signifies progress and holds a promise that tomorrow will bring a new day glowing with opportunity? (8)

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**2003b**  
**District FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings Abilities**

1. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: Purchase ten acres of land for a FFA Chapter Farm.
  2. Ability: To table a motion  
Business: Sponsor an FFA Officer trip to Canada.
- 

1. What are the seven general duties expected of all officers? (14-15)
2. In the FFA Manual, there are eleven points outlined in the FFA Code of Ethics, please name 7 of them. (12)
3. What part of the National FFA Emblem signifies progress and holds a promise that tomorrow will bring a new day glowing with opportunity? (8)
4. What are two sources a chapter can use for reading and learning parliamentary procedure? (24)
5. What are the four duties required of the president? (15)

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# Ag Broadcasting

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2003

Sources:

[www.ifbf.org](http://www.ifbf.org)

[www.agweb.com](http://www.agweb.com)

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

[www.profarmer.com](http://www.profarmer.com)

[www.iowafarmer.com](http://www.iowafarmer.com)

## Interior Iowa Daily Grain Prices.

Closing cash grain bids offered to producers as of 2:30 p.m.  
Dollars per bushel, delivered to Interior Iowa Country Elevators.

US 2 Yellow Corn generally 7 to 9 cents lower  
for a state average of 2.11

US 1 Yellow Soybeans generally 22 to 23 cents lower  
for a state average of 5.27

| Iowa Regions  | US 2 Yellow Corn | US 1 Yellow Soybeans |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Northwest     | 2.07 - 2.17      | 5.20 - 5.32          |
| North Central | 2.05 - 2.11      | 5.20 - 5.28          |
| Northeast     | 2.01 - 2.25      | 5.11 - 5.30          |
| Southwest     | 2.08 - 2.20      | 5.26 - 5.33          |
| South Central | 2.13 - 2.23      | 5.26 - 5.45          |
| Southeast     | 2.09 - 2.19      | 5.22 - 5.35          |

Corn Basis to STATE AVERAGE PRICE for the CBOT Mar.  
contract is -\$0.24

Soybean basis to STATE AVERAGE PRICE for the CBOT Jan.  
contract is -\$0.37

This report was prepared by the Marketing Bureau, Iowa Department of  
Agriculture and Land Stewardship. An audio version is available  
at 800-383-3755.

Source: USDA Market News Des Moines, Iowa  
515-284-4460  
[www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/NW\\_GR110](http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/NW_GR110)

Iowa Dept of Agriculture  
515-281-8604  
[www.agriculture.state.ia.us/dailygrain.html](http://www.agriculture.state.ia.us/dailygrain.html)

16:00c sk

# Live Cattle

| Date | Open | High | Low | Last | Chge | Previous<br>Volume | Previous<br>Open_Int |
|------|------|------|-----|------|------|--------------------|----------------------|
|------|------|------|-----|------|------|--------------------|----------------------|

|          |        |      |      |      |      |     |      |       |
|----------|--------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|
| 01/09/03 | *CASH* | 0    | 7799 | 7799 | 7799 | +79 | 0    | 0     |
| 01/10/03 | Feb 03 | 8162 | 8195 | 8130 | 8147 | -30 | 7912 | 49025 |
| 01/10/03 | Apr 03 | 7980 | 8005 | 7955 | 7985 | -2  | 6060 | 39035 |
| 01/10/03 | Jun 03 | 7185 | 7202 | 7162 | 7177 | -15 | 1715 | 17528 |
| 01/10/03 | Aug 03 | 6965 | 6972 | 6927 | 6932 | -45 | 197  | 5946  |
| 01/10/03 | Oct 03 | 7180 | 7192 | 7105 | 7105 | -57 | 244  | 1643  |

# Lean Hogs

| Date             |               | Open            | High | Low  | Last | Chge | Previous Volume | Previous Open_Int |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 01/09/03         | *CASH*        | 0               | 4519 | 4519 | 4519 | +7   | 0               | 0                 |
| 01/10/03         | Feb 03        | 5245            | 5295 | 5240 | 5275 | -47  | 6836            | 17383             |
| 01/10/03         | Apr 03        | 5935            | 5935 | 5862 | 5895 | -62  | 3977            | 10956             |
| 01/10/03         | May 03        | 6375            | 6375 | 6330 | 6365 | -30  | 322             | 2612              |
| 01/10/03         | Jun 03        | 6465            | 6480 | 6415 | 6460 | -32  | 790             | 6171              |
| 01/10/03         | Jul 03        | 6210            | 6220 | 6180 | 6215 | -35  | 71              | 1714              |
| 01/10/03         | Aug 03        | 5960            | 5980 | 5930 | 5950 | -32  | 91              | 1406              |
| 01/10/03         | Oct 03        | 5390            | 5400 | 5350 | 5362 | -55  | 51              | 571               |
| 01/10/03         | Dec 03        | 5315            | 5315 | 5250 | 5272 | -48  | 2               | 139               |
| 01/10/03         | Feb 04        | 5535            | 5550 | 5530 | 5550 | unch | 0               | 9                 |
| <b>Composite</b> | <b>Volume</b> | <b>Open_Int</b> |      |      |      |      |                 |                   |
| 01/09/03         | 12140         | 40961           |      |      |      |      |                 |                   |

## Iowa Rep. King named to House ag panel

Republicans tentatively named 27 members to their side of the House Agriculture Committee, aides said on Friday, including Iowa Rep. Steve King, a freshman congressman.

The appointments were subject to final approval. A committee staff worker said there was still some unresolved competition for seats.

Virginia Republican Bob Goodlatte will be chairman of the 51-member committee.

Democrats will have 24 seats, the same as last session. Iowa Democratic Rep. Leonard Boswell should retain his seat on the committee. A list of Democratic appointees was not immediately available.

Tentatively selected as Republican committee members were: Goodlatte, Larry Combest of Texas, John Boehner of Ohio, Richard Pombo of California, Nick Smith of Michigan, Terry Everett of Alabama, Frank Lucas of Oklahoma, Jerry Moran of Kansas, William Jenkins of Tennessee, Gil Gutknecht of Minnesota, Doug Ose of California, Robin Hayes of North Carolina, Charles Pickering of Mississippi, Timothy Johnson of Illinois, Tom Osborne of Nebraska, Mike Pence of Indiana, Dennis Rehberg of Montana, Sam Graves of Missouri, Adam Putnam of Florida, Janklow, Max Burns of Georgia, Jo Bonner of Alabama, Mike Rogers of Alabama, King, Chris Chocola of Indiana, Marilyn Musgrave of Colorado, Devin Nunes of California.

## State efforts to create air standards are premature, says Farm Bureau

Efforts to create air quality standards for Iowa are rushed and premature, the Iowa Farm Bureau said Jan. 6.

Standards for hydrogen sulfide and ammonia in areas around livestock confinement units are to be implemented under state law by December 2004 if field studies indicate a problem exists. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR), however, is proposing strict standards before studies are completed. The standards will impact not only agriculture, but also business and industry, and municipalities.

"Despite the claim of completing a field study, the DNR's study in the summer of 2001 was unable to find the levels commonly known to cause a material and verifiable adverse health effect," said Iowa Farm Bureau President Craig Lang in written comments to the DNR.

"Additionally, the data being compiled at the Clarion and Williams sites provide further proof that air quality standards are unnecessary."

Even when the DNR's data collection procedures do not follow state law, there are no violations of human health standards set by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Lang noted. The ATSDR is a federal agency, consisting of medical doctors, that's a division of the Centers for Disease Control.

The Farm Bureau leader asked the DNR to proceed cautiously, and to gather and weigh scientific data.

"Air quality rules should not be used as a way to discourage agricultural production in Iowa," Lang stated.

### Studies

Several studies in the United States support a cautionary approach, he said.

The studies and federal standards also suggest that Iowa's proposed standards are inappropriate. They include:

- ATSDR hazardous substances standards report that 30 parts per billion (ppb) and 300 ppb are the minimal risk levels for hydrogen sulfide and ammonia, respectively. The Iowa DNR is proposing levels of 15 ppb and 150 ppb.
- An ATSDR-funded health study around a 96,000-head swine finishing operation in Missouri that found no adverse health effects from ammonia.
- Another ATSDR study of people within two miles of the IBP, Inc. livestock processing plant in Dakota City that demonstrated no statistically significant health effects from hydrogen sulfide exposures.
- A December 2002 Academy of Science report advised that "available estimates of emission factors, rates and concentrations are sufficiently uncertain and provide a poor basis for regulating or managing air emissions from animal feeding operations."

"If this is not a politically driven issue, but one of medical concern, the available science should be utilized to make this rule justifiable and credible," said Lang.

## **Ag groups**

Also commenting last week were nine farm and commodity organizations. The groups questions procedures being used by the DNR to create air quality standards. The groups call themselves the Responsible Air Quality Coalition and include the Iowa Cattlemen's Association, Iowa Farm Bureau, Agribusiness Association of Iowa, Iowa Pork Producers Association, Iowa Turkey Federation, Iowa Institute for Cooperatives, Iowa Soybean Association, Iowa Corn Growers Association and the Iowa Poultry Association.

## **USDA: 2003 Could Be Biggest Yet for GM Corn**

by [Julianne Johnston](#)

**USDA's Agriculture Research Service (ARS)**, says if the EPA approves Monsanto's YieldGard Rootworm corn, 2003 could be the biggest year yet for genetically modified corn.

The new corn produces its own Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*), a natural bacterial insecticide, to kill corn rootworms. The corn rootworm triggers more insecticide use than any other single pest in U.S. agriculture.

The US Environmental Protection Agency is reviewing Monsanto's application for approval to sell the GM seed. Based on continuing research, the EPA, ARS and Monsanto would determine whether seed sold in a mixture may be a viable commercial alternative the company could eventually consider.

To address concerns about corn rootworms' developing resistance to the plant-produced insecticide, Wade French, an Agricultural Research Service entomologist at Brookings, S.D., and colleagues are working with Monsanto to develop the concept of mixing conventional and GM corn seeds.

**In a 5-year cooperative research** and development agreement that was renewed recently, the researchers have found the seed mix offered superior corn rootworm control to that of a conventional insecticide and may slow down the development of resistance to Bt.

Plants growing from the conventional seeds in the mix would serve as a refuge, to ensure there are some rootworm beetles not exposed to Bt available to mate with those that are.

This new GM corn has become more important since the corn rootworm has, in the past few years, become the first pest ever to evolve a way of foiling crop rotations. The rootworms either rotate the fields they lay eggs in or extend their egg-hatching time to match crop rotations.

## **ADM to Double Capacity at Brazilian Soybean Crushing Plant**

by [Julianne Johnston](#)

**Archer Daniels Midland Company announced today** it will double the soybean crushing capacity at its Rondonópolis mill in the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

“Incrementally adding to the existing infrastructure at Rondonópolis is the most cost effective way to increase our ability to process and add value to the continually expanding soybean crop in this area,” stated Paul B. Mulhollem, President and Chief Operating Officer of ADM.

ADM operates six crushing plants in Brazil and one in Bolivia. “South American soybean production is constantly increasing, and as a global processor and supplier, participation in this growth is a critical element of our strategy,” stated Mulhollem. ADM also has extensive grain origination, marketing, transportation and export operations in Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

## **USDA Announces Corn Sale**

by [Julianne Johnston](#)

**Private exporters reported to USDA export sales of 101,600 metric tons** of corn for delivery to Japan during the 2002/2003 marketing year. The marketing year for corn began Sept. 1.

USDA issues both daily and weekly export sales reports to the public. Exporters are required to report to USDA any export sales activity of 100,000 metric tons or more of one commodity, made in one day to one destination, by 3:00 p.m. Eastern time on the next business day following the sale. Export sales of less than these quantities must be reported to USDA on a weekly basis.

## **Economists: Grain Price Decline Aids Hogs**

by [Julianne Johnston](#)

**University of Missouri economists** Glenn Grimes and Ron Plain say USDA's January crop reports have added to the optimism in the pork complex. The grain reports revealed higher-than-expected grain stocks, pushing grain prices lower and helping pork producers' bottom line.

"The futures market continues to be optimistic about summer hog prices," say the two in their weekly column. "The May, June and July contracts ended the week at \$63.65, \$64.60 and \$62.15, respectively. Each is more than \$20/cwt higher than today's carcass price for hogs."

"Although the seasonal trend favors a significant increase in hog prices from January to June, the predicted run-up this year is one of the largest," they add. "Since 1989, hog prices have increased an average of 18% from January to June. The biggest increase was 43% in 2001. Last year, barrow and gilt prices declined by 6% from January to June."

**The economists say optimism** surrounding summer hog prices is created by more than expectations of a drop in slaughter. "The total supply of red meat and poultry will be down by 1.7% according to USDA's latest forecast. Fed cattle prices were over \$77/cwt this week. That's \$11 higher than at this time last year," they add.

## **USDA World Production Highlights**

by [Julianne Johnston](#)

**USDA has released the following world production highlights:**

### **South Africa: 2002/03 Corn Production Down Due to Poor Planting Conditions**

Total corn production for 2002/03 is forecast at 8.0 million tons, down 1.5 million from last month and down 1.1 million or 12 percent from last year's crop. Harvested area is estimated at 3.3 million hectares, down 0.3 million from last month and down 50,000 hectares from last year.

Last month's forecast production estimate was above the 5-year average; this month's estimate has adjusted below the 5-year average, to account for a reduction in planted area and yield potential caused by dryness during November and early December. In the east portion of the Maize Triangle, planting was 3 or more weeks later than optimum, due to dry conditions in November. Many young plants were either stressed or died from the lack of moisture and excessive heat.



Other regions experienced significant delays in planting, due to the late onset of rains. Late plantings in the eastern region of the Maize Triangle will reduce yields, due to a shorter growing season and increase the risk of frost damage at harvest time. Planting conditions were better in the western region of the Maize Triangle where the rains arrived on time in mid-December. The Maize Triangle grows about 75 percent of South Africa's corn crop.

### **Argentina: 2002/03 Soybean Production Increases Due to Higher Area**

Soybean production for 2002/03 is forecast at a record 33.5 million tons, up 1.0 million tons or 3 percent from last month and up 12 percent from last year's output of 30.0 million. Soybean area is forecast at a record 12.5 million hectares, up 0.2 million hectares or 2 percent from last month and up 1.1 million or 10 percent from last year. Yield is forecast at 2.68 tons per hectare, higher than the 5-year average of 2.60 tons. Argentina's soybean farmers have profited from a weaker peso and better international grain prices. They have responded by increasing soybean area by nearly 10 percent. Wheat and corn areas have declined to accommodate some of the soybean area increase. Additionally, new lands are being utilized in Argentina's northern provinces of Chaco and Santiago del Estero. Soybean planting was 95 percent complete as of January 3, 2003, slightly ahead of last year. The decrease in wheat area, especially in central Argentina, has led to a decrease in second-crop soybean area. Farmers opted to plant higher-yielding first-crop soybeans instead. Higher yields from first-crop soybeans more than compensate for increased soybean planting in marginal areas as yields in these areas are lower. The 2002/03 ratio of first-and second-crop soybeans is estimated at 82:18, the lowest proportion of second-crop soybeans in the last 8 years.

### **Argentina: 2002/03 Wheat Production Declines Due to Heavy Rains**

Wheat production for 2002/03 is forecast at 13.0 million tons, down 0.5 million tons or 4 percent from last month and 16 percent lower than last year's output of 15.5 million. Wheat area is estimated at 5.9 million hectares, unchanged from last month, but down 13 percent from last year's area of 6.8 million. Yields are forecast at 2.20 tons per hectare, below the 10-year average. Argentina's wheat crop is 86 percent harvested as

of January 3, 2003, faster than last year's pace. Early harvest results indicate poor yields in central Argentina, where the harvest is nearly complete. The harvest has begun in the key areas of southern Buenos Aires Province, and there, too, the yields are disappointing. Heavy rains in November flooded some fields and have led to increased disease that has not been managed with fungicides. Fewer inputs were used for this year's crop due to the peso devaluation. Wheat planting occurred in May and June during the height of the economic crisis.

### **Pakistan: 2002/03 Cotton Production Increases Due to Higher Cotton Arrivals at Gins**

Cotton production for 2002/03 is forecast at 8.0 million bales, up 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 4 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 2.7 million hectares, down 0.4 million or 14 percent from year. The increase from 7.8 million bales to 8.0 million is based on cotton arrivals at gins. The total arrivals as of January 3, 2003, are 8.736 million Pakistan bales, with an average bale weight of 166.25 kilograms. The arrivals to date as a percentage of the final arrivals have averaged 84.5 percent for the previous 5 years, excluding 2001/02. Last year, the crop moved to gins late, adding 2.5 million bales to the January arrival report. Based on the previous 5-year average, 1.4 million bales could be added to the January 2003 report. This implies 86 percent arrivals to date, resulting in final arrivals of 10.136 million Pakistan bales. The 166.25-kilogram bale weight and assuming unreported production of 3 percent, suggests production of 8.0 million 480-pound bales. Cotton is produced primarily in the provinces of Punjab (85 percent) and Sindh (15 percent). Temperatures during the summer season were near normal in both provinces, suggesting no heat stress to the cotton crop. Cumulative precipitation analysis indicates below-normal conditions in both provinces, especially in Sindh. However, irrigation supplies were reported to be plentiful during the growing season.

### **Australia: 2002/03 Wheat Production Estimate Revised Lower**

Wheat production for 2002/03 is forecast at 10.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 5 percent from last month and down 14.0 million or 58 percent from last year. Area is estimated at 10.3 million hectares, unchanged from last month, but down 2.2 million or

22 percent from last year. Production is revised further downward due to lower than expected wheat yields especially in Western Australia. Reported receivals from farmers are below expectations across much of the country. However, the U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Canberra reports that more farmers are with holding crops from market channels due to the dramatic rise in domestic feed prices. This practice increases the difficulty in estimating production from receivals data.

### **Brazil: 2002/03 Corn Production Forecast Higher Despite Loss of Area to Soybeans**

Brazil's 2002/03 corn production is estimated at 36.0 million tons, up 1.0 million or 3 percent from last month and up marginally from last year's drought-affected crop. Harvested area is estimated at 11.8 million hectares, unchanged from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. Summer corn yields were increased this month owing to plentiful rainfall in the primary producing states, and field reports indicating crop conditions are excellent. Summer corn production, therefore, increased 1.0 million tons from last month. A weak local currency combined with strong international soybean prices spurred Brazilian growers to expand soybean acreage again this year at the expense of corn. Brazilian farmers are responding to current foreign exchange and commodity market conditions by allocating greater land resources toward soybeans -- the crop with the strongest financial returns, greatest liquidity, and the least risk. Though domestic corn prices are currently at very high levels due to a drought- induced shortage, farmers are intent on reducing corn acreage during the main summer season in favor of expanding soybeans.

## **USDA World Weather Highlights**

by [Julianne Johnston](#)

**As part of this morning's reports,** USDA has issued the following weather highlights:

**EUROPE:** Across most of Europe, near- to above-normal December precipitation maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for overwintering winter grains and oilseeds. Heavy rainfall in late December and early January soaked crop areas and produced local flooding in Portugal, England, northern France, and southern Germany.

In eastern Europe, bitterly cold weather raised concerns about the potential for freeze damage to winter crops, especially in areas with a patchy snow cover. Unseasonably warm weather provided later-than-normal vegetative growth in northern France and northern Italy.

FSU-WESTERN: In December, bitter cold persisted over most of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltics, leading to the coldest weather in at least the past 24 years. In major winter wheat producing areas of Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia, lowest temperatures were observed from December 15-21, 2002. Snow cover in these areas was thin or patchy, leaving crops vulnerable to potential freeze damage.

### Additional FSU highlights

SOUTH AMERICA: In Argentina, wet weather persisted in major summer crop growing areas, keeping crops well watered but hampering fieldwork. The exception was southern Buenos Aires, where a drying trend favored winter wheat harvesting. In Brazil, chronic wetness persisted in southernmost growing areas (Rio Grande do Sul to southern Parana), while warm, showery weather elsewhere maintained generally favorable summer crop prospects, despite periodic outbreaks of summer heat.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: In December, above-normal rainfall in Thailand slowed sugarcane and late main-season rice harvests. Above-normal showers in Vietnam boosted moisture supplies for vegetative winter-spring rice. In Java, Indonesia, below-normal rainfall lowered moisture supplies for main-season rice. Above-normal rainfall increased moisture supplies for oil palm in peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: In Morocco, below-normal December rainfall improved conditions for winter grain planting, following wet weather in November. In eastern Algeria and Tunisia, near-to above-normal rainfall maintained adequate moisture supplies for germinating to vegetative winter grains. Dryness lowered soil moisture in western Algeria.

EASTERN ASIA: In December, snow cover provided some protection from bitter cold in winter wheat areas in and around the North China Plain. In southern China,

unseasonably heavy rain was accompanied by very cold weather, delaying sugarcane harvesting and increasing concerns about possible crop damage. Near- to above-normal precipitation boosted long-term moisture reserves in Japan and on the Korean Peninsula.

### **Additional China highlights**

UNITED STATES: In December, an El Niño-driven weather pattern featured heavy precipitation in the West Coast States and across the South, but mild, mostly dry weather prevailed from the northern half of the Plains to the upper Great Lakes region. Although precipitation aided winter grains and boosted high-elevation snow packs across northern California and the Northwest, mostly dry weather persisted in drought-affected areas from the Southwest to the central Rockies. Meanwhile, mild weather on the Plains benefited the dormant winter wheat crop. Rain and snow boosted soil moisture reserves on the southern Plains, but dry weather left wheat exposed to potential weather extremes on the northern and central High Plains. In the Corn Belt, mild, dry weather favored off-season fieldwork across the upper Midwest, while rain and snow replenished soil moisture in the Ohio Valley. Persistent rains across the South caused fieldwork delays and left some winter rains in standing water. Meanwhile, rain and snow eradicated lingering long-term drought in the Atlantic Coast States.

### **Canadian highlights**

SOUTH ASIA: In December and early January, weather conditions favored cotton harvesting. Conditions also favored planting and early development of dry-season crops, including rice. Light showers in northern India aided winter grain and oilseed germination.

MIDDLE EAST AND TURKEY: Near-to-above normal precipitation in December boosted moisture supplies. In northern Iran and central Turkey, snow cover protected dormant winter grains from bitterly cold weather.

AUSTRALIA: In December, showers in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland helped stabilize reservoir levels for irrigated cotton and sorghum. Mostly

dry weather in central and southern New South Wales maintained severe drought. Elsewhere in Australia, near-normal rainfall provided some drought relief, while only temporarily delaying late winter grain harvesting.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Much-needed rain fell across the corn belt in December, boosting topsoil moisture and improving summer crop conditions.

### **Current Weather:**

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| <b>Wind:</b>        | N, 0 MPH      |
| <b>Temperature:</b> | 19 F          |
| <b>Humidity:</b>    | 28 %          |
| <b>Dew Point:</b>   | -4 F          |
| <b>Barometer:</b>   | 30.29 in.     |
| <b>Conditions</b>   | Partly Cloudy |

## **ISU study targets sires with best meat quality**

**By Jennifer Bremer**

**Iowa Farmer Today**

The Iowa Beef Center is closer to identifying beef sires that will produce tender-eating progeny.

After three years of collecting data, the center's Iowa Beef Tenderness Project has ended.

"Complete carcass data was collected on all steers, which included the Warner Bratzler Shear force values which was used to evaluate the tenderness of various animals and then in turn the sire summary was produced," says Daryl Strohbahn, Extension beef specialist for the center and project coordinator.

Strohbahn says information collected the past three years on about 450 head will help identify sires that not only produce productive progeny, but also have acceptable eating characteristics.

Along with the carcass data, feedlot performance and profitability was maintained.

For sires to develop an expected progeny difference (EPD) for tenderness, Strohbehn says an easy test will need to come in the form of gene markers.

"The National Carcass Merit project is trying to address the issue of gene markers, but it takes time to address," he explains.

"Tenderness EPDs are a reality in the Simmental breed right now. We have developed EPDs and we have developed EPDs for the bulls that were tested in this project."

He says the best way to evaluate a sire is to feed out a minimum of 15 progeny and evaluate them for shear force.

The heritability of tenderness seems to be moderate.

Strohbehn says many traits have genetic relationships to beef tenderness, but none of them has the perfect correlation.

"That means other factors, such as feeding program, management, harvest conditions, post-harvest management, cooking methodology, etc. have a great deal to do with the degree of tenderness."

He says recent and past studies have suggested marbling is related to tenderness. Higher degrees of marbling is seen as being desirable.

Australian scientists suggest cattle disposition also relates to tenderness.

"Keep in mind, just because a factor is related to tenderness does not mean we can have a major impact on improvement of that trait," Strohbehn says.

"For instance, if the genetic correlation between tenderness and disposition is .4, that means only about 15 percent of the variation in tenderness is due to cattle disposition," he says.

The ultimate question is how consumers will feel about these findings.

In some studies, Strohbehn says consumers were willing to pay a premium for guaranteed tender beef.

Kansas State University research also shows people would pay a premium for a tender steak.

Researchers performed two experiments. In one, consumers were not told which steak was more tender. In the other test, they were told which one was tender.

In the blind test, 69 percent preferred the tender steak, and 36 percent were willing to pay a premium for the tender steaks. Those consumers said they would pay \$1.23 more per pound.

In the labeled test, 84 percent of the consumers preferred the tender meat. Of those, 51 percent said they would pay \$1.84 more per pound.

The Kansas State University research shows consumers might be willing to pay up to \$2.67 or more per pound to buy a tender steak.

Strohbehn hopes all breeds will develop EPDs for tenderness. This would enable producers to use them when making breeding decisions which will affect the consumer's palate.

## **Grassley returns to Senate ag committee**

**By Gene Lucht**

**Iowa Farmer Today**

Supporters of a ban on packers owning livestock or of stricter farm program payment limitations will have more support in the U.S. Senate Agriculture Committee, thanks to a move by the Republican Senate leadership to allow Sen. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, to rejoin that committee.



Grassley, a vocal supporter of those two items, lost his seat on the Agriculture Committee when he became chairman of the Senate Finance Committee two years ago.

Senate rules did not allow him to be a chairman while remaining a member of three 'A' level committees. However, a change in those rules allowed Grassley to get permission from the Senate majority leader to rejoin agriculture.

Grassley told reporters Tuesday he approached former Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott and new Majority Leader Bill Frist in the past month with his request and it was granted this week "by the good grace of the Senate majority leader."

While Grassley says his priority will remain with his work on the Finance Committee, he will use the ag post to push value-added agriculture, as well as his packer ban proposal and payment-limit legislation.

Farm programs should target medium and small farmers, he says. Grassley argues any program sending two-thirds of the payments to only 10 percent of the farmers, as the present one does, is in for trouble in the long run.

He says he doesn't know how his move will affect legislation regarding payment limitations or the packer ban, conceding the GOP committee chairman, Sen. Thad Cochran of Mississippi, and several Southern Democrats on that committee have opposed such legislation.

"It's very tough," he says of the effort.

He joined forces Tuesday with Sen. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, Sen. Tim Johnson, D-S.D., and Sen. Mike Enzi, R-Wyo., in re-introducing the bill to ban packer ownership of livestock.

He was also joined by Harkin and Sen. Russ Feingold, D-Wis., in re-introducing legislation to ban mandatory arbitration clauses in contracts.

Grassley said his biggest concern in the area of payment limitations is the use of generic certificates, items used much more in the South than in Iowa.

## **Childs keeps his crown**

**By Dan Zinkand**

**Iowa Farmer Today**

Just a few years ago, Francis Childs set his sights on 400 bushels an acre and wanted to keep a 50-bu./acre cushion between himself and his nearest competitor.

This year, the Delaware County farmer grew 442.1438 bu./acre in the National Corn Growers Association (NCGA) Contest. He not only won the non-irrigated category in the NCGA Yield Contest for Cornbelt states, but also topped all the entries ... irrigated and non-irrigated.

In November, Childs of Manchester told Iowa Farmer Today 11 of the 14 hybrids in his visitors' plot exceeded 500 bu./acre, and one hit 577.

These hybrids were planted in 24-row wide strips, on 20-inch spacing, 472 feet long. To be eligible for the NCGA yield contest, entries must be 10 acres or more.

Childs recorded the highest yield in the national contest for the fifth year in a row, the NCGA announced Dec. 20. Childs topped his winning yield of 2001 ... 408.2 bu. ... by almost 34 bu.

The corn-growing world has come to expect winning yields from Childs. However, it's easy to lose sight of how astounding his yields are.

In this year's contest, the second highest yield came from a New Mexico farmer who irrigates. Irrigators can turn on the rain and fertilizer precisely when the corn needs it.

The winning irrigated yield of Bruce McDaniel of Clayton, N.M., weighed in at 306.3938 bu./acre. That's 135.75 bu. less than Childs' yield.

In head-to-head competition in the Cornbelt, non-irrigated category, Childs' winning yield was 159.65 bu. more than that of Daniel Kamps, the Darlington, Wis., farmer who grew 282.48 bu.

Third place went to Catherine Miller of Sperry. The Southeast Iowa farmer's entry was measured at 269.20 bu.

This year's NCGA contest had 3,826 entries from 46 states.

"The corn yield contest is not only a chance to highlight competition among our growers to strive for excellence and to get the most they can per acre, it's also an opportunity for them to learn some cultural practices that some growers have seen success with and have an opportunity to use those practices in the future," NCGA president Fred Yoder said in a news release.

Childs won the NCGA contest with Pioneer 34N44, a 109-day relative maturity Bt. He planted the winner on May 3, using a population of 44,000 kernels/acre.

This yield broke his world record, set in 2001, by 12 percent. This year's winner moves the Northeast Iowa farmer closer to his goal of growing 500 bu./acre.

Childs has been pushing corn yields higher since 1967. That year, he won the Iowa Master's Corn Growing Contest with 196.7 bu.

He then suffered through a 23-year drought before winning again in the Iowa contest in 1990.

Just 12 years ago, his winning yield in the Iowa contest was 224.72 bu. He won the Master's again in 1992, and then won the contest every year from 1995 through 2001.

The state contest was discontinued after last year.

Childs broke the 300-bu. mark in 1996 with 310.63 bu./acre, a 47.38-bu. increase over his 1995 yield.

In 1999, he broke the world record held by legendary Illinois corn grower Herman Warsaw. Just three years ago, Childs' world champion yield was 393.74 bu.

He now has raised the mark by almost 50 bu. an acre since then.

Like 2001, Childs used a Case IH 1200 planter, but this year he deployed a custom-built model with 20-inch row spacing.

To read the November Iowa Farmer Today article on the 500-bu. acre/plus yields in Childs' visitors plot: visit [www.iowafarmertoday.com/02/021109/500bu.htm](http://www.iowafarmertoday.com/02/021109/500bu.htm).

**2003**  
**State FFA Career Development Event**  
**Parliamentary Procedure**

1. Ability: To recess  
Business: Present a bicycle safety seminar to elementary students.
  2. Ability: To postpone definitely  
Business: Organize a tractor pull as a chapter fund raiser.
  3. Ability: To object to the consideration of a question  
Business: Assist with community snow removal.
  4. Ability: To change the presiding officer  
Business: To sponsor a chapter officer ski trip to Colorado.
  5. Ability: To take from the table  
Business: To participate in the Adopt-A-Highway program.
- 

Questions:

1. The chair has stated that the meeting room is comfortable and does not want the temperature lowered. To voice your disagreement as a member, how would you put the matter to a vote? (30)
2. How soon after a motion has been postponed indefinitely can it be brought up again? (49)
3. As presiding officer, what would you do if someone raised an objection, after there had been a call for the orders of the day and you had directed that the original agenda be followed? (33)
4. As presiding officer, what would you do if a member moves to amend the motion to recess by striking out the word "recess" and inserting "adjourn"? (28)
5. As presiding officer, what would you do if a member appealed from your decision, and you are sure your decision was right? (53-54)

*All answers are in "Mastering Parliamentary Procedure," the 1994 edition. The page number to find the answer is specified after each question.*

**2003**  
**State FFA Career Development Event**  
**Extemporaneous Speaking**

1. How can global positioning systems be utilized to enhance the decision-making process?
2. What effects may cloning have on the future of agriculture?
3. What impact will the Middle East conflict have on agriculture?

**2003**  
**State FFA Career Development Event**  
**Creed Speaking**

1. E.M. Tiffany wrote the FFA creed over 70 years ago. Do the ideals and concepts represented in the creed still apply or do they need to be updated?
  
2. Explain a situation when you have had to utilize the agricultural knowledge and skill that you have secured.
  
3. In the last month, how have you applied the inherent principles of the creed to your everyday life?

**2003**  
**State FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings Questions**

1. According to the FFA Manual, what are the ten essentials of a successful Chapter? (13-14)
2. Besides the officers identified in the Official Opening Ceremonies, what other officers might a chapter elect? (17)
3. At each meeting the secretary is required to have on hand four items for reference, please name all four of these items. (15)
4. What are the five purposes of a chapter Program of Activities? (17)
5. What part of the National FFA Emblem signifies progress and holds a promise that tomorrow will bring a new day glowing with opportunity? (8)



**2003**  
**State FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings Abilities**

1. Ability: Change the presiding officer  
Business: Initiate a letter writing campaign to the U.S. troops in Iraq.
  
  2. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: Sponsor a chapter trip to visit a neighboring college's agriculture program.
- 

- 1.** According to the FFA Manual, what are the ten essentials of a successful Chapter? (13-14)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 2.** At each meeting the secretary is required to have on hand four items for reference, please name all four of these items. (15)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 3.** What are the three divisions of an FFA Chapter's Program of Activities? (18)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 4.** What are the five purposes of a chapter Program of Activities? (17)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 5.** In the FFA Manual, there are eleven points outlined in the FFA Code of Ethics, please name 7 of them. (12)

*Judges should confer prior to the start of the contest to determine acceptable answers to the above questions. All answers are in the 2000-01 Official Manual. The page number and a possible answer are specified under each specific question.*

**2003**  
**State FFA Career Development Event**  
**Conduct of Meetings Abilities**

1. Ability: Change the presiding officer  
Business: Initiate a letter writing campaign to the U.S. troops in Iraq.
  
2. Ability: To amend a motion  
Business: Sponsor a chapter trip to visit a neighboring college's agriculture program.

# Ag Broadcasting

AP Copy  
2003 f

Sources:

[www.ifbf.org](http://www.ifbf.org)

[www.agweb.com](http://www.agweb.com)

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

[www.profarmer.com](http://www.profarmer.com)

[www.iowafarmer.com](http://www.iowafarmer.com)

### **Headline News**

## **Iowa Department of Agriculture and Iowa Ag Radio Network Launch Good Neighbor Award Honoring Iowa Livestock Producers**

(Des Moines, IA.) Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Patty Judge announced today the beginning of a new program to honor Iowa livestock producers.

“ I am excited to announce a new initiative called the Good Neighbor Award. This award will honor Iowa livestock producers’ environmental stewardship,” Secretary Judge stated.

The Good Neighbor Award will be based in recognition of the nominated livestock producer family’ s commitment to caring for their farm (water and soil), their neighbors and their livestock.

Judge continued, “ We are asking neighbors of livestock producers to write in and tell us why their neighbor should be chosen to receive the Good Neighbor Award. We want this to be a grassroots “ neighbor to neighbor” nomination process honoring livestock producers who have exhibited all of the qualities of being a ‘ good neighbor.’

Iowans who wish to nominate a livestock producer neighbor should write a letter, or e-mail telling what makes their neighbor worthy of the award. Send the letter to: Iowa Department of Agriculture, Good Neighbor Award, Henry A. Wallace Building, Des Moines, IA. 50319, or e-mail a letter to: [Agri@idals.state.ia.us](mailto:Agri@idals.state.ia.us) <mailto:Agri@idals.state.ia.us> and be sure to put in the message line, or in the e-mail the subject: Good Neighbor Award nominations. Letters from organizations will not be accepted.

The Good Neighbor Award is a collaborative effort between the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Ag Radio Network. An award plaque will be given to the winner who will be interviewed on the Iowa Ag Radio Program broadcast

across the state. The winners will also be featured in the lobby of the Wallace Building and at the Iowa Department of Agriculture State Fair booth.

A six-member selection committee: Lyle Asell, Special Assistant on Ag and Environment, Iowa Department of Natural Resources; Mary Ann Drish, livestock producer and former chair of the State Soil Conservation Committee; Stan Johnson, Vice President -ISU Extension Services; Fred Kirschenmann, Director of the Leopold Center; Becky Struthers, livestock producer and member of Practical Farmers of Iowa; and Gary Wergin, of the WHO/Iowa Ag Radio Network has been named by Secretary Judge. The committee will screen the letters and make the determination as to which livestock producer family receives the award.

“ Iowa is the premier agricultural state in the nation and our livestock industry plays an important role. Producing livestock has created economic opportunity across this state. Some days all we hear about are the problems, but there are a lot of good things happening. Let’ s take a little time to celebrate them,” Secretary Judge concluded.

### **Pseudorabies Update from Dr. John Schultz, State Veterinarian**

Pennsylvania, as a result of a recent PRV case, appears to have lost status for 7 counties. The seven Stage III counties are Berks, Lebanon, Lancaster, York, Adams, Franklin, and Fulton. The remainder of the state is still Stage IV. I understand that an official notice has gone out. **Effective immediately, breeding swine originating from the 7 counties in PA will be required to have a 30 day negative test prior to importation into Iowa. Additionally, feeder swine will be required to originate from a herd which has a current (30 days) negative test and be vaccinated against pseudorabies with a modified live g1-deleted vaccine.**

Iowa continues to have no new infected herds. Current plans are to evaluate our progress at the end of the year and discuss options for moving the state forward in national program status.

Dr. John Schiltz, State Veterinarian

## **Finding the GMOs**

Testimony to the increasing use of GMO detection equipment, four laboratories across the world have licensed Genetic ID's proprietary technology to detect genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in agricultural and food products, the company reports this week.

The four laboratories based in Brazil, Asia and the US, join Genetic ID's Global Laboratory Alliance of GMO testing labs, which aims to provide consistent GMO testing to grain exporters and food manufacturers.

*"We are very pleased that these four highly credible laboratories have joined our Global Laboratory Alliance, a network of eighteen expert laboratories that has established uniform standards,"* said Genetic ID president Bill Thompson. *"The Global Laboratory Alliance has become a powerful force serving the food industry in the rapidly expanding global GMO testing market."*

All four laboratories use Genetic ID's - the first laboratory to receive accreditation for GMO quantitative and varietal screening from the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) - DNA-based, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology to detect GMOs. The technology, claims the company, detects all commercialised GMOs and quantifies GM content in a wide range of raw crops, processed foods, and animal feed.

The four laboratories concerned are the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Export Service Center (ESC) in the US, the Laboratorio ALAC in Brazil, PSB Corporation in Singapore and Nisshin Environmental Planning in Japan.

## **Farm Program Sign-up Slow**

Like a forlorn teenager left home alone on a Saturday night, USDA officials in Iowa and across the nation have but one wish - please call. To be more specific, they are asking farmers who have not signed up for the new farm program to make an appointment now with their county Farm Service Agency (FSA) office if they want to meet the April 1 sign-up deadline. As of late last week, nearly 57 percent of the almost 160,000 farms in Iowa had been signed up for the program. Although there are far fewer than 160,000 farmers, many have more than one farm.

## **Operation Iraqi Freedom: Shiites Uprising Against Saddam**

by [\*Roger Bernard\*](#)

*We will continue to update this item as more information becomes available on what's called "Operation Iraqi Freedom." Check back or hit reload to view the latest.*

**U.S. military commanders say they have taken out six GPS jamming devices** that Iraq reportedly procured from Russia. And, officials at the U.S. central command said the devices didn't seem to affect the U.S. GPS-guided missiles, and in fact one of the GPS jammers was taken out by a GPS-guided missile.

**The Shiite majority in Basra** has started a popular uprising against Saddam Hussein's forces. Iraqi forces are reportedly firing at the Shiite protesters, who have the support of British troops in the area.

In related news, civilians in southern Iraq could see some relief as Red Cross experts on Tuesday worked on restoring a water treatment plant in Basra and coalition forces said humanitarian shipments should start arriving in two days.

Basra could, however, see fighting before any peace as British forces said Tuesday they have decided to move against militia fighters who have prevented them from securing Iraq's second-largest city.

**President George W. Bush**, speaking at the Pentagon at 10:30 AM ET, said he does not know the duration of the war, but knows the outcome. "The Iraqi people will be free," he declared.

"We're fighting an enemy that knows no rules of law, that will wear civilian uniforms, that is willing to kill in order to continue the reign of fear of Saddam Hussein. But we're fighting with bravery and courage," Bush said.

**Bush, saying he is sending Congress a \$74.7 billion** request for war funding, said business can not go on as usual, warning lawmakers not to add additional spending requests to the bill.

"The wartime supplemental is directly related to winning this war, and to securing the peace that will follow this war. I ask Congress to act quickly and responsibly," Bush added.

**"One thing is for certain,"** Bush said, "Business as usual on Capitol Hill can't go on during this time of war. And by that I mean the supplemental should not be viewed as an opportunity to add spending that is unrelated, unwise, and unnecessary. Every dollar we spend must serve the interests of our nation, and the interests of our nation in this supplemental is to win this war and to be able to keep the peace"

**Earlier, elements of the seventh cavalry have moved across the Euphrates River,** a move which military analysts say is a clear threat to Saddam Hussein losing control of almost all of southern Iraq. The river is seen as a strategic point and potentially an important development relative to the coalition forces activities in Iraq.

**US forces are continuing to advance,** but they are encountering difficulties today via sandstorms that limited visibility. There is small arms fire coming as the troops move in armored personnel carriers, tanks and other vehicles. This is resulting in unfriendly forces getting to within 20 to 50 meters of the troops as they move, and are receiving periodic small arms fire. A convoy of military vehicles is continuing its march northward in central Iraq, presumably toward Baghdad.

The Army is now said to be within 50 miles of Baghdad, and the move north of the Euphrates River is seen as an important development.

**British forces** also now say that Umm Qasr, the port city, is "open" and under coalition control.

Monday, Iraq Prime Minister Tariq Aziz held a news conference to proclaim that Saddam Hussein is alive and is in control of the country. The news conference by Aziz is seen by some as another



point of confirmation relative to Saddam Hussein potentially being alive.

**The Iraqis are holding two Apache helicopter crewmen**, but the Apache helicopter they piloted was later destroyed by coalition forces to prevent the Iraqis the ability to use the helicopter or to scavenge items from the machine. Two rescue attempts were made but coalition forces were rebuffed. Iraq soldiers are using guerilla tactics where they have dressed in civilian clothes and are acting like they will surrender, only to open fire on U.S marines. **British Prime Minister Tony Blair** is going to come to the United States Wednesday for a two-day war council meeting with US President George W. Bush at Camp David.

US military officials are also saying that Iraqi forces may have been given permission to use chemical weapons if the coalition forces cross a certain line around Baghdad. US Secretary of State Colin Powell says that development is not too surprising and is of concern to the coalition forces.

## **Unrest in Nigeria Big Factor in Energies**

by [\*Julianne Johnston\*](#)

**The energy markets have been influenced greatly** by world events in recent weeks, with plenty of concern about how long the war in Iraq will last. But a market watcher this morning told AgWeb.com, "For those who assume it's Iraq and war making energies go back up, Iraq is a concern to the energy market," adding the situation in Nigeria is a building factor in the energy markets right now.

The source said fierce ethnic violence in Nigeria has caused 3 super majors to withdraw their workers from the region, impacting 717,000 barrels per day of crude from being moved. Some media outlets are reporting that oil companies in Nigeria have suspend at least 40 percent of the country's production.

## Fuel Hikes Boosts Production Costs

by [\*Julianne Johnston\*](#)

University of Illinois farm management specialist Gary Schnitkey says due to increases in fuel-related costs, tillage costs this spring for Illinois farmers may increase from 5.6 percent to 8 percent per acre, planting costs from 2.2 percent to 5.1 percent, and additional operations from 3.3 percent to 5.8 percent per acre.

"Fuel prices have increased substantially primarily due to concerns over supply disruptions that may occur in the Middle East," said Schnitkey. "These price increases have led to higher projected production costs for corn and soybeans in 2003."

**Schnitkey says diesel fuel use for tillage**, planting and harvesting operations vary from farm to farm with most farms using between five and six gallons per acre. "Fuel use of 5.5 gallons per acre and a \$1 fuel price causes diesel fuel costs to be \$5.50 per acre. An increase to a \$1.50 per gallon price means fuel costs are \$8.25 per acre, an increase of \$2.75 per acre," he notes.

"This \$2.75 increase only covers fuel for field operations. Other fuel is needed for general use and grain hauling, causing overall fuel costs to increase more than \$2.75. Average increases in fuel costs are likely to be around \$3.50 per acre, given that fuel prices do not decrease before the fall harvest period."

Schnitkey's study also examines nitrogen and liquefied petroleum (LP) gas prices which have increased dramatically since last spring.

"As many farmers applied anhydrous ammonia in the fall, prior to most of the increase in price, per acre nitrogen costs for these farmers will increase less than the 40 percent increase in prices," he said.

"Between February 2002 and February 2003, LP gas prices increased over 100 percent. This could indicate that drying costs will increase dramatically if LP gas prices do not decrease between now and summer."

**Schnitkey said that quick resolution** of the war with Iraq might lead to substantial decreases in petroleum prices.

"While LP and nitrogen prices are impacted to some extent by uncertainties surrounding the Middle East, analysts believe that price increases are due to long-term increases in demand. If this is the case, there is less chance that nitrogen and LP prices will decline dramatically with an Iraqi resolution," he said.

## **Reduce Risk of SDS by Planting Beans Later**

by [\*Julianne Johnston\*](#)

**Purdue University plant pathologist Greg Shaner** says farmers can reduce the risk of sudden death syndrome (SDS) in soybeans by planting fields later. He says planting soybeans a little early can awaken a sleeping giant.

"Early planting increases the risk of sudden death syndrome," Shaner said. "If you plant at what we consider the normal period of May 5-20 it doesn't eliminate the risk, but beans that are planted in late April into the first week of May have a somewhat greater risk."

"If a field has a history of sudden death syndrome, then a farmer may want to plant other fields earlier and plant that field a bit later to reduce the risk," he adds.

Farmers can further protect their crops by selecting soybean seed less susceptible to SDS, Shaner said. To add insult to injury, SDS-infected fields often are infested with soybean cyst nematode, another deadly soybean pathogen, he said.

**Shaner reminds that SDS thrives in wet conditions.** Except for the planting period, the 2002 crop season was unusually dry in much of Indiana. As a result, SDS was noticeably absent from most Hoosier soybean fields a year ago, he says.

"We know that the sudden death syndrome fungus, which is a soilborne organism, is widespread in the state," Shaner said. "To that extent we need to be concerned about it every year. There are some weather conditions that determine whether or not and how severe it will actually be in any given year."

**Corn growers could have their hands full** with plant diseases this year, as well. Shaner cautioned farmers to be on the lookout for a trio of fungal pathogens that attack corn leaves, stalks and ears.

"In contrast to the situation with soybeans, most of our troublesome corn diseases are caused by fungi that infect the above-ground parts of the plant. They cause leaf blights or ear rots," he said. "The diseases that are of most concern these days are gray leaf spot, diploidia ear rot and anthracnose, which can cause both a leaf blight and a stalk rot. Those diseases are of particular concern because we don't have as much resistance in hybrids as we do to some of the other leaf blights."

## **Greenness Index: First Update of 2003**

by [Julianne Johnston](#)

**According to "greenness" maps** produced by the Kansas Applied Remote Sensing Program, conditions are more green than year-ago in the southern Plains. While crops are just beginning to green up, the map suggests that winter wheat is off to a better start in the region compared to year-ago. Meanwhile, less "biomass" is more evident in the Midwest.

## **USDA: Midwest Remains Dry**

by [Julianne Johnston](#)

**USDA's Joint Ag Weather Facility** says isolated showers are crossing the Midwest, but soils remain very dry. However, dry conditions continue to promote pre-planting fieldwork, they add.

In the West, USDA says warm, dry weather favors fieldwork in California and the Four Corners region. "Meanwhile, an approaching storm system is producing scattered showers in the Pacific Northwest," they add.

**In the Plains**, USDA says scattered showers and thunderstorms linger across the southern half of the region. "Although cooler air is overspreading the southern Plains (Monday's high temperatures were mostly in the 70's and 80's degrees F), recent warmth and soil moisture improvements favor rapid winter wheat development," says USDA.

In the South, USDA says warm, mostly dry weather favors an acceleration of spring fieldwork, including initial corn, cotton, soybean, and rice planting. However, fieldwork delays continue in parts of the southern Atlantic States, where last week's rainfall totaled as much as 2 to 6 inches.

**In their outlook**, USDA says a cold front will bring showers and thunderstorms to the Delta, Ohio Valley, and Atlantic Coast States through mid-week, while cool, dry weather will accompany a broad area of high pressure on the central and southern Plains.

"Meanwhile, a developing storm system will bring unsettled weather to the Pacific Northwest, Great Basin, and central and northern Rockies," says USDA. "Precipitation will gradually spread into the northern and central Plains by midweek. Warm, dry conditions will prevail in the Southwest."

## **Are grain prices at war-time "value levels"**

by [Chip Flory](#)

**Chore time for me isn't what it used to be when I was growing up on our eastern Iowa farm,** but taking care of a few horses in the morning before I head in for work gives me a little time to think about the day ahead. Each morning, stop at this spot to get a feeling for the "tone of the day" - and some attitude about agriculture and the markets.

***I was thinking...* the market's probably removed enough "victory premium"** from values yesterday. Hardest hit was the Dow, but pressure on the grain markets was also stiff. Lean hog futures couldn't handle the pressure, either. Cattle weathered the storm of selling with surprising strength and stayed focused on market fundamentals. Friday's Cattle on Feed Report should have supported higher prices yesterday - and it did. Crude oil futures put a little "war uncertainty" back into values and moved higher.

Today's action is anybody's guess. Fundamentally, the grain markets are at levels that have attracted export demand in the past. Now we must find out if these prices are still attractive to importers in a wartime market.

## **The 'ugly' side of war and impact on markets**

by [Chip Flory](#)

**Chore time for me isn't what it used to be when I was growing up on our eastern Iowa farm,** but taking care of a few horses in the morning before I head in for work gives me a little time to think about the day ahead. Each morning, stop at this spot to get a feeling for the "tone of the day" - and some attitude about agriculture and the markets.

***I was thinking...* about how the markets will react** to the first "tough days" of Operation Iraqi Freedom. It won't be good. Dow futures are sharply lower and the negative attitude in equities may slip over to the ag commodity markets, too. Most vulnerable are cattle futures, but hogs wouldn't be "left out" if cattle futures come under hefty pressure.

You know the "difficulties" coalition troops experienced over the last 48 hours. While significant progress against the regime was made, the fact that the death toll is up and that Iraq is holding U.S. POWs will change the attitude of the markets from Friday. The fact of the matter is the fight is getting "ugly," just as we knew it would. However, last week there was a hope that it wouldn't turn ugly. Now that it has, the markets will remove some of the "victory premium" out of values.

## **Soybean Advice**

by *Bob Utterback*

Soybean prices were sharply lower today, as the market sold off on war jitters and a correction from last week's rally. The market is looking forward to next Monday's plantings report.

I am working under the assumption that acres will be down a little. If demand stays as strong as it's on track to do and any weather problems show up, November beans should have to bounce into the \$5.80 to \$6.20 level. At this time, selling November beans below \$5.20 offers no significant marketing opportunity.

*The recommendations and opinions contained herein are based upon information from sources believed to be reliable. However, that information may be incomplete and unverified. There are numerous factors that can affect the markets, which cannot be fully accounted for in the preparation of these recommendations. Those following these recommendations do so at their own risk. The firm and/or customers of the firm may take a position that may not be consistent with the recommendations contained herein. Any recommendation does not constitute an offer to buy or sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy or sell any commodity interest.*

## **USDA: Total Red Meat Production Drops From January**

by *AgWeb.com Editors*

**Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 3.50 billion pounds in February**, virtually unchanged from the 3.50 billion pounds produced in February 2002. February 2002 contained 20 weekdays (including one holiday) and 4 Saturdays. February 2003 contained 20 weekdays (including one holiday) and 4 Saturdays.

**Beef production, at 1.94 billion pounds**, was 2 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.57 million head, down 2 percent from February 2002. The average live weight was 1,261 pounds, up 6 pounds from February a year ago.

**Veal production totaled 15.8 million pounds**, 10 percent above February a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 83,100 head, up 14 percent from February 2002. The average live weight was 316 pounds, down 10 pounds from February a year ago.

**Pork production totaled 1.52 billion pounds**, up 3 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 7.68 million head, 2 percent above February 2002. The average live weight was 267 pounds, unchanged from February a year ago.

**Lamb and mutton production, at 15.0 million pounds**, was down 16 percent from February 2002. Sheep slaughter totaled 224,200 head, 14 percent below last year. The average live weight was 133 pounds, down 4 pounds from February a year ago.

**January - February red meat production was 7.57 billion pounds**, virtually unchanged from 2002. Accumulated beef production was down 2 percent from last year, veal was up 8 percent, pork was up 2 percent, and lamb and mutton production was down 13 percent.

## **Iowa officials prepared for potential bioterrorism attack on agriculture**

By Teresa Halvorsen

Iowa's government agencies have a plan in place to respond to a potential livestock disease outbreak from a bioterrorist attack, says Dr. Patrick Webb, foreign animal disease coordinator for the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS).

“As we look at the agroterrorism side, I feel fairly confident that we would be able to respond to a disease outbreak if it was used as a bioterrorist weapon,” Webb says.

Webb says the state has developed an infectious animal disease disaster plan as part of a broader terrorism response plan coordinated by Iowa's Emergency Management Division.

“ The infectious animal disease disaster plan was created over the past five months in draft form, and then Emergency Management has officially moved it into the state response plan,” Webb says.



## **Moana Pacific Takes its Kingfish Farms Out of New Zealand Because of Excessive Regulatory Opposition**

<P>SEAFOOD.COM NEWS [Copyright 2003 The New Zealand Herald. All Rights Reserved.

March 25, 2003 - Maori-owned fishing company Moana Pacific is taking its fish farming plans overseas because of the costs of seeking planning consents in New Zealand.

The company last month abandoned plans for a kingfish farm that would have employed 10 to 15 people at Peach Cove in Whangarei Harbour after residents and the Conservation Department lodged appeals against it.

Chief executive Bruce Young said yesterday that he now hoped to invest in a fish farm overseas.

'We are reasonably disillusioned with the resource management process and probably will focus on aquaculture opportunities offshore. That's what we are currently deliberating,' he said.

'If the consents are not going to be readily available you have to go offshore where Governments are more than willing to see development take place.'

He was speaking as the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (Niwa) dumped 7500 surplus young kingfish in the sea at its Bream Bay hatchery near Marsden Pt.

Niwa is selling between 25,000 and 30,000 young kingfish to what it describes as 'a new commercial venture' which will be New Zealand's first kingfish farm. The farm does not want to be named.

Two Maori groups in the Far North are also looking at a joint venture for a land-based kingfish farm.

The Government imposed a moratorium on new marine farms in November 2001 after a flood of more than 200 applications for farms that would have covered about 45,000ha of coastline - almost 10 times the area of existing shellfish and salmon farms.

A new law due to be introduced this year will require regional councils to designate 'aquaculture management areas' where marine farms will be permitted after the moratorium ends on March 26 next year.

Moana Pacific's application for Peach Cove was lodged before the moratorium started, and was granted a permit by the Northland Regional Council last December.

However, Whangarei District councillor Robin Lieffering said a large number of objectors lodged appeals against the permit because the company failed to seek a discharge consent for fish effluent.

'There is sufficient evidence from overseas where these discharges kill everything that lies on the seabed,' she said.

'There are a lot of potential diseases for caged fish that can spread to wild fish. In this particular place, fishing is a major recreational activity.'

Whangarei kayaker and conservationist Sandy Page said the proposed farm was just offshore from a conservation area of outstanding scenic quality.

'From the sea you look up and see these great cliffs covered in bush. If you look at the visual impact, it's just absolutely the wrong spot,' she said.

Mr Young said Moana Pacific wanted only a five-year consent for Peach Cove and was prepared to move elsewhere in the long term in a joint venture with the Ngati Wai iwi.

'The whole idea was that we did this first one with Ngati Wai. We would look to train some of their people, and they would take over eventually,' he said.

'Then we would pick other iwi groups around the country and do it again. We would put them close to areas of Maori settlement where these people could get a productive enterprise at their back door. We could easily have eight to 10 of them.

'But at the end of the day ... someone is still taking it to the Environment Court, and therein lies five years of delay and another \$2 million.'

## **Group shows baby 'clone' photo, says proof to come**

25 March 2003

**SAO PAULO: A company that claims to have produced five cloned humans but has not provided any evidence showed for the first time today a photograph of what it said was a cloned baby.**

Clonaid, a company linked to the Raelian movement that believes extraterrestrials created mankind, said the baby's parents would soon prove in Brazil that it had the same DNA as its dead, older sibling. Previously Clonaid has failed to live up to such pledges to give evidence of its cloning claims.

The photograph's presentation was the latest episode in what many scientists say is a hoax to publicize the Raelians. Clonaid said in December it cloned the first human, "Eve."

Rael, the movement's founder, and Clonaid President Brigitte Boisselier showed a computer with a picture of the 3-month-old Japanese baby they said was the third clone.

The picture, to be put on Clonaid's website, showed a normal-looking baby in diapers in a hospital incubator. Its eyes appeared to be bandaged.

Boisselier and Rael, whose real name is Claude Vorilhon, were in Brazil to present Rael's book on cloning.

## MARKETS

### USDA National Base Cost Lean Value Hog Carcass

by Julianne Johnston

NATIONAL DAILY BASE LEAN HOG CARCASS SLAUGHTER COST FOR Mon, Mar 24, 2003

This report includes: Volume, Weighted Average Carcass Weight, and Base Cost

| Programs)  | Avg     |         | Base Cost (Packer Buying |           |           |       |
|------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
|            | Head    | Carcass | Backfat (Inches):        | 1.00-1.09 | 0.80-0.99 | 0.65- |
| 0.79       |         |         |                          |           |           |       |
| Date       | Count   | Weight  | Percent Lean:            | 49-50%    | 51-52%    | 53-   |
| 54%        |         |         |                          |           |           |       |
| 03/24/2003 | 162,011 | 199.52  |                          | 47.99     | 49.86     | 52.00 |
| 03/21/2003 | 192,049 | 199.88  |                          | 47.85     | 49.76     | 51.82 |
| 03/20/2003 | 170,975 | 199.81  |                          | 47.55     | 49.44     | 51.57 |
| 03/19/2003 | 169,253 | 198.67  |                          | 47.13     | 49.03     | 51.19 |
| 03/18/2003 | 171,323 | 198.97  |                          | 47.31     | 49.20     | 51.37 |
| 03/17/2003 | 151,538 | 199.23  |                          | 47.43     | 49.30     | 51.49 |

WEEKLY NATIONAL DAILY BASE LEAN HOG CARCASS SLAUGHTER COST

For Week Ended:

|            |         |        |  |       |       |
|------------|---------|--------|--|-------|-------|
| 03/21/2003 | 855,138 | 199.33 |  | 47.46 | 49.36 |
| 51.50      |         |        |  |       |       |
| 02/28/2003 | 846,997 | 199.26 |  | 45.72 | 47.60 |
| 49.70      |         |        |  |       |       |

03/29/2002 898,546 199.53 45.98 47.95  
50.11

MONTHLY NATIONAL DAILY BASE LEAN HOG CARCASS SLAUGHTER COST  
For: February 2003

3,290,721 198.84 46.28 48.16  
50.29

The values in the base cost lean calculations are determined by individual packer's lean value buying programs, which are based on the backfat and 6 to 7 square inch loin eye area both measured at the 10th rib.

Calculations include Producer Sold negotiated and swine or pork market formula and Packer Sold negotiated and swine or pork market formula data from the National Prior Day Slaughtered Swine Report (LM\_HG201.txt).

Monthly total and weighted averages represent slaughtered hogs reported for the month.

Source: USDA Livestock and Grain Market News, Des Moines, IA

## Est'd Livestock Slaughter: 133,000 Cattle; 377,000 Hogs

by [Julianne Johnston](#)

### USDA's Estimated Daily Slaughter Report for Tuesday, March 25:

Estimated Daily Livestock Slaughter under Federal Inspection

|                             | CATTLE           | CALVES | HOGS         | SHEEP  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Tuesday 03/25/2003 (est)    | 133,000          | 4,000  | 377,000      | 12,000 |
| Week ago (est)              | 133,000          | 4,000  | 377,000      | 12,000 |
| Year ago (act)              | 130,000          | 4,000  | 372,000      | 14,000 |
| Week to date (est)          | 244,000          | 8,000  | 759,000      | 25,000 |
| Same Period Last Week (est) | 259,000          | 8,000  | 754,000      | 25,000 |
| Same Period Last Year (act) | 233,000          | 8,000  | 751,000      | 29,000 |
| Previous Day Estimated      | Steer and Heifer |        | Cow and Bull |        |
| Monday                      | 87,000           |        | 24,000       |        |

Source: USDA Market News, St Joseph, MO

## Market Information

| Futures Mo | Last  | Chg   |
|------------|-------|-------|
| Corn K     | 228'2 | -0'6  |
| Soybeans K | 573'4 | +3'6  |
| Wheat K    | 281'0 | 0'0   |
| Beef J     | 75.52 | +0.05 |
| Pork J     | 51.42 | -0.20 |
| Cotton K   | 57.45 | +0.14 |

## Weekly Market Watch

by [Alan Brugler](#)

Rice and soybean oil led the charge this past week, with cotton and wheat under the most selling pressure.

**Rice futures actually saw smaller weekly export sales reported by USDA.**

However, they benefited from indications that USDA would donate US rice as part of the post-Iraq war stabilization campaign. US rice stocks are also slowly being drawn down, the spec funds have built a net long position from fairly cheap levels, and there are questions about the size of intended 2003 plantings. Bean oil was firmer on higher palm oil prices, tighter domestic stocks due to the crush slowdown, and ideas that it, too, could be donation item.

**Cattle prices rallied on more or less steady product values,** and a cash cattle trade that was a dollar higher in some areas, up \$2 in others. There was some mild short covering ahead of Friday night's USDA Cattle on Feed report. That report was seen as neutral to friendly, with lighter monthly placements than expected, offset by a higher monthly marketing number than some had foreseen. Hog prices drifted slightly lower after an early week surge in ham prices evaporated, dragging cutouts down with it. April futures were supported by the steadily rising CME Index however. That index is now above \$50, and futures don't have to drop much from here into expiration (and could even rise a little) as long as the index is gaining ground.

**Wheat prices were a disaster**, and it mostly happened on Friday. Early weakness came on improved moisture in the drier corners of the HRW region. Now, the wheat is greening up and crop condition ratings are expected to improve. Export sales continue to be disappointing, and the large spec funds are beginning to build up a large short position. In That group is looking for wheat to follow the seasonal pattern, which is to drop into a May-June low, and they want to be short for the ride.

**The cotton market lost 2.07% for the week**, despite very strong weekly export sales, and the largest weekly shipping program of the year. Some of the bearishness appears to be due to the stronger stock market, with a little spec money heading back to that venue. Traders are also worried about an expansion of acreage, and the improving moisture conditions in some parts of cotton country.

**Soybeans were higher on the strength of the rally in bean oil.** Export sales also continue to hold up better than expected, with rumors of Chinese purchases being switched from South American to US origin. Corn futures have benefited from improved export interest around \$2.31-2.32 futures prices, but the last round was with a considerably weaker US dollar than is currently available. Per bushel prices might have to go a little lower in dollar terms to create another 40 million bushel export sales week. In addition, wetter weather is feeding ideas that we don't need any weather premiums in the market. In the long run, we know that there WILL be a weather rally of some kind, but right now the market can't see it coming.

**What's ahead this week?** It will be fairly quiet on the report front. USDA will issue a quarterly Hogs & Pigs report on Friday the 28th. We'll also see monthly Ag Prices that day, which is used in the CCP calculations. We should also have monthly Census crush numbers, and the usual USDA export info. Traders will keep one eye on the weather in the Plains and Corn Belt, but concerns about

being "too wet" won't pop up until April, and many areas that have received rains are still deficit for the year and the decade.

Alan is the author of the daily Ag Market Professional advisory service and also offers a Special Research Reports product to agricultural clients. For subscription information, contact him at 402-697-3623, see his website at [www.bruglermktg.com](http://www.bruglermktg.com), or send email to: <mailto:alanb@bruglermktg.com>.

## Weather

### 3-day Forecast



Tuesday  
High: 61 °F  
Low: 32 °F



Wednesday  
High: 64 °F  
Low: 45 °F



Thursday  
High: 70 °F  
Low: 38 °F

### Current Weather Conditions

Temperature: 61 °F  
Wind Dir: North West  
Wind Speed: 13 mph