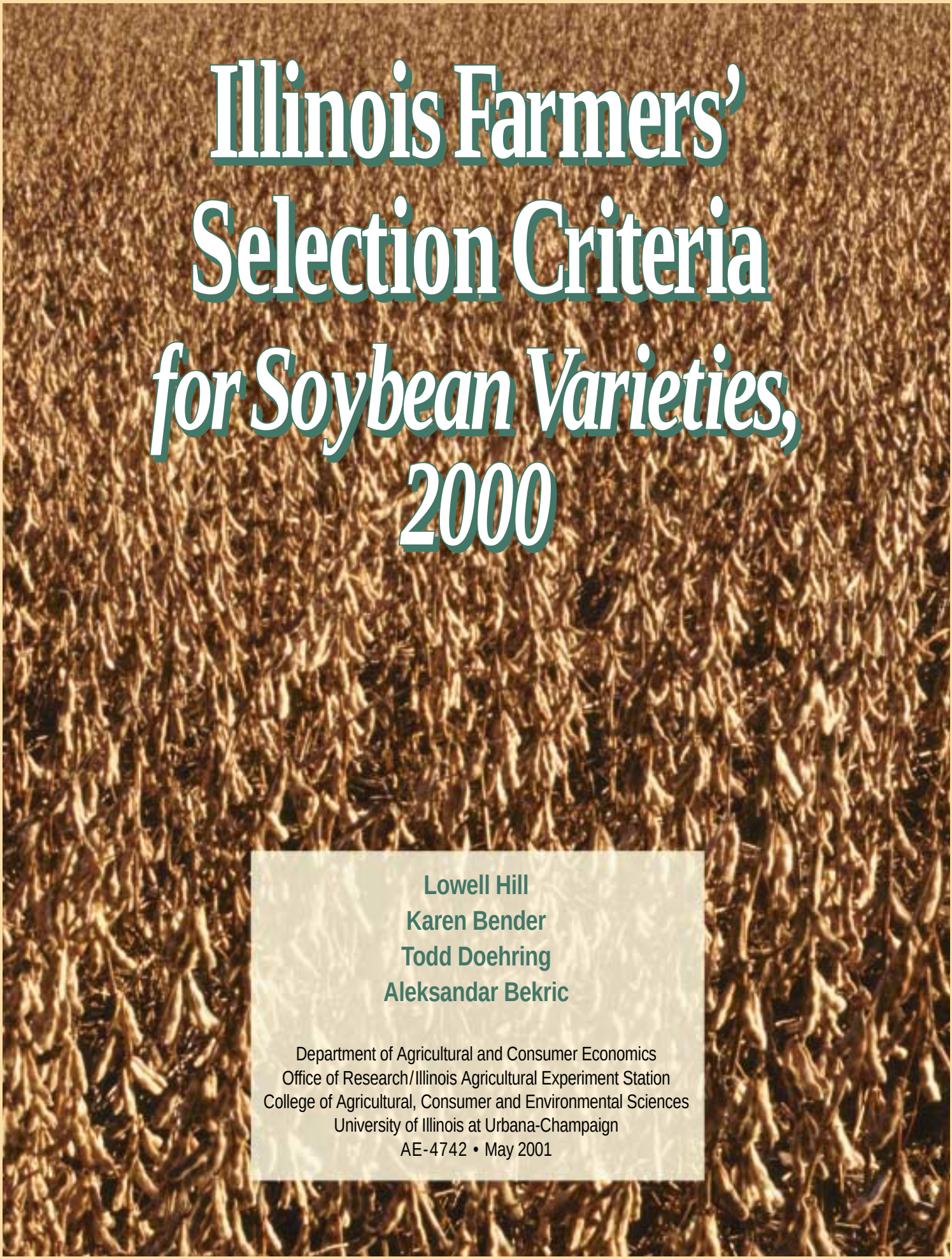

Illinois Farmers' Selection Criteria for Soybean Varieties, 2000

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The Importance of Information

Information about the characteristics of soybean varieties is an important ingredient in farmers' choice of varieties for planting. The increased use of quality specifications in processors' contracts increases the importance of end-use information when farmers select varieties. Although yield has been the primary criterion in farmers' choice of variety throughout this study (see AE-4724 and AE-4730) the importance of oil and protein contents and other end-use properties should increase as processors and foreign buyers increase their use of contracts that specify quality attributes. The amount of information available to farmers has increased in recent years, and those firms and agencies providing information to farmers have access to a wider range of information technology. It is important to know how the information is being used and which information will influence farmers' decisions.

Producer Surveys

In order to meet the dual objectives of 1) describing farmers' strategies with respect to soybean variety selection, and 2) identifying changes in strategies over time, surveys were sent to three groups of farmers in 1998, 1999, and 2000 (See Appendix A for a copy of the survey). The three groups surveyed were: (1) a panel of soybean producers maintained by the Farm Research Institute (FRI), Savoy, Illinois, (2) a random selection of soybean growers in Christian County, Illinois (CCSP), and (3) members of a group of producers involved in the Initiative for Quality in Soybeans (IQS), who are participating in variety experiments involving the Illinois Soybean Program Operating Board and a multi-national processor, working to develop an efficient vertical relationship between producers and end-users. The producers associated with the Illinois Soybean Program Operating Board were identified as ISPOB in the first survey report, but the more inclusive term (IQS) has been used in subsequent reports.

The FRI panel has been structured to provide a cross section of Illinois farmers. Surveys were mailed to 430 panelists identified as soybean producers — 365 usable surveys were returned in 2000.

The soybean producers in the CCSP data base are a random selection of 100 customers of an elevator located in Christian County, Illinois. Surveys were mailed to the same mailing list all 3 years. There was some attrition in this group over the 3 years but they were not replaced to avoid biasing the results with respondents who had not been involved in previous years.

Twenty-five surveys were mailed to the IQS group; 16 usable survey forms were returned. A fourth group which was a subset of IQS was included only in the 1999 survey (see AE-4730). They participated in some of the IQS activities and were present when the survey was distributed in 1999, but were not available for continuity over the three-year period. Their 1999 responses have not been included in the 3-year comparisons.

Each of the three groups surveyed in 2000 were exposed to different types of information about soybean composition during the period of this study. By comparing the results of the surveys in the three time-periods, it will be possible to evaluate whether the perceptions and decision criteria of the three groups of farmers have been altered by access to different information. The information strategy for the three groups is described briefly below:

FRI Panelists

No information was distributed to the FRI panelists, although there are many sources of information and research results available to the general public. These sources include results of yield trials, test plots and the Illinois Crop Improvement Association (ICIA) publication that provides information on composition for selected varieties. The same panel members are retained with minimal replacement. This provided a benchmark for observing changes over time, and a control group for comparison with the other two groups. The information to which they were exposed should be similar to that of all farmers in the state.

CCSP Group

The CCSP group received information about oil and protein contents as they delivered soybeans to their local elevator. Only a few loads were tested during 1998, but additional information was provided during 1999 and 2000. The manager worked closely with producers to find markets for varieties not approved for export to the European Union, provided advice and assistance on contract production, and required evidence of use of certified seed to assure segregation of genetically altered soybeans.

IQS Group

The IQS group has been, and will continue to be, involved in an educational program and an experiment where selected varieties are converted to value-enhanced soybean oil or meal in the local processing plant. Information about processing value was made available to producers.

The producers in the IQS group were exposed to several types of programs during the three years of this study, including:

1. Intensive interaction in seminars and discussion groups.
2. Hands-on experience in using a value calculator to estimate the value of alternative production and marketing strategies, including variety selection and contracting.
3. Partnering with a local processor to increase total crop value through coordination in the market channel.
4. A tour of a processing plant to help visualize the potential for value enhancement through variety selection.
5. Use of data bases to find information about differences among varieties.
6. Negotiating strategies and opportunities for contract production.
7. Experience with contract production where the processor specified variety and marketing practices, with a follow-up on the increased value in the plant.

Results From the Survey

The questions on the survey were designed to obtain three kinds of information:

1. Sources of information about varieties.
2. Availability of information about oil and protein contents from seed company dealers.
3. Factors influencing producers' selection of variety.

Sources of Information for Variety Selection in 2000

Respondents in all three groups were asked to identify the sources of information that they used when selecting varieties for planting in 2000 (Table 1).

Seed company dealers were identified as a source by the largest percentage of respondents in all groups. *Seed company field day test plots* were next in importance in all groups except IQS — respondents in that group ranked *other soybean growers* and *U of I performance trials* higher than *test plots*. The *other* category reported by 6, 8, and 19 percent of FRI, CCSP, and IQS respondents, respectively, contained several different sources not easily categorized, such as bankers, end-users and family members.

The three years of data show some interesting differences among the three groups in their sources of information. In 2000, IQS reported more reliance on the

Table 1.

Sources of Information Used in Selecting Soybean Seed, 2000, Illinois.

Source of Information	FRI Respondents	CCSP Respondents	IQS Respondents
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	*percent of those responding*	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Seed company dealers	88	97	94
Seed company field day test plots	63	76	44
Other soybean growers	59	74	63
U of I performance trials	31	29	50
Co-op Extension agent	13	8	13
ICIA composition tests	13	16	19
Web site*	5	5	25
Other	6	8	19

* Percents for the 3 groups were significantly different at the 90% level in 2000.

web site and *U of I performance trials*, and less reliance on *seed company test plots* than either FRI or CCSP respondents. Fifty percent of IQS respondents reported using *U of I performance trial* data compared to 31 and 29 percent of FRI and CCSP respondents, respectively. The greater reliance by the IQS group on *U of I performance trials* may be the result of the instruction they received, explaining the development and reliability of variety test plots. The CCSP group reported more reliance *on other soybean growers* (74 percent); than either FRI (59 percent) or IQS (63 percent).

The FRI and CCSP groups placed more reliance on *seed company test plots* than on *U of I performance trials*. The relative importance was reversed for the IQS group, again a possible result of the in-depth instruction given the IQS group on evaluations of test plot data.

Based on the 1998 survey, it was concluded that all three groups were very similar in their sources of information. The 1999 survey shows a few small differences; the 2000 survey shows larger differences, indicating a cumulative effect of the different exposure to information.

Changes in Sources of Information for Variety Selection, 1998, 1999, and 2000

Repeating the survey in each of the three years provided data to determine if there has been any change in the sources of information among the three groups since the 1998 survey (Table 2). The FRI group shows no significant trends over the three-year period in their sources of information for variety selection. The use of the *web site* did increase from 4 percent to 5 percent — not a significant increase. CCSP showed no change in the use of *web site*. The IQS group had a significant increase, from 11 percent in 1999 to 25 percent in 2000, consistent with their hands-on experience with computer technology during their programs. *Web site* was not included as a choice in 1998. Reliance on *seed company test plots* decreased from 80 percent to 78 percent to 76 percent among CCSP respondents. IQS had a large increase between 1998 and 1999 (from 13 percent to 58 percent) but dropped back to 44 percent in 2000. This decline was offset by an increase in reliance on *co-op extension agent* between 1999 and 2000. IQS retained its relatively high reliance on *U of I performance trials* that developed after the first year of the IQS program. There were no other trends in the data that can be attributed to differences in experiences in the three groups.

Access to Information About Chemical Composition

In response to the question, "Do any of your seed company dealers provide information about differences in oil and protein contents among varieties?", less than one-half of the respondents in all groups said, "yes" (Table 3). The IQS respondents reported

Table 2.

Sources of Information Used in Selecting Soybean Seed, 1998, 1999, and 2000, Illinois.

Source of Information	FRI Respondents			CCSP Respondents			IQS Respondents		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	percent of those responding								
Seed company dealers	88	87	88	89	93	97	88	100	94
Seed company field day test plots	57	63	63	80	78	76	13†	58†	44†
Other soybean growers	55	55	59	74	61	74	63	79	63
U of I performance trials	29	30	31	35	32	29	38	53	50
Co-op Extension agent	11	14	13	4	5	8	50†	0†	13†
ICIA composition tests	11	14	13	11	15	16	38	16	19
Web site*	–	4	5	–	5	5	–	11	25
Other	5	6	6	2†	15†	8†	13	11	19

* Percents for the 3 groups were significantly different at the 90% level in 2000.

† Percents for the 3 years were significantly different within this group at the 90% level of significance.

receiving information from their *seed company dealers* concerning composition more often than the CCSP and FRI groups. A comparison across the three years shows no consistent pattern (Table 4). More IQS and CCSP respondents reported seed company dealers provided information on oil and protein contents in 2000 than they did in 1999. IQS respondents, who dropped to only 26 percent in 1999, increased to 47 percent in 2000.

Factors Considered When Selecting Variety

Farmers consider a wide range of factors when selecting the varieties which they will plant each year. Given the present pricing system, there is little incentive to consider chemical composition. However, research has shown that improved composition can be achieved with no reduction in yield. As farmers receive more information about these alternatives, it was anticipated that the importance of oil and protein contents would increase when selecting a variety. Respondents in 2000 were asked to rate the importance of 12 factors in their choice of soybean varieties on a rating scale of one to five (with five being most important). In previous surveys, there were 11 factors. In 2000 the factor *market will accept* was added as a new criterion. Given the increasing restrictions on segregating varieties, rejection of certain genetically altered crops, and increased market segmentation, it was thought that this factor might influence choice of variety. This turned out to be important in all three groups, with average ratings at or near the top of all criteria.

In the 2000 survey, the FRI respondents gave the highest rating (4.77) to *yield*: the lowest ratings to *oil and protein contents* (2.77) and *contract specifies variety*

Table 3.

Information on Chemical Composition Provided by Seed Dealers in 2000, Illinois.

Source of Information	FRI Respondents	CCSP Respondents	IQS Respondents
	percent of those responding		
Seed company dealers provided information	44	41	47
Seed company dealers did not provide information	56	59	53
Total	100	100	100
Number responding	341	37	15

Table 4.

Information on Chemical Composition Provided by Seed Dealers in 1998, 1999, and 2000, Illinois.

Source of Information	FRI† Respondents			CCSP† Respondents			IQS† Respondents		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	percent of those responding								
Seed company dealers provided information	43	48	44	41	29	41	43	26	47
Seed company dealers did not provide information	57	52	56	59	71	59	57	74	53

† Percents for the 3 years were significantly different within this group at the 90% level of significance.

(2.12) (Table 5). A rating of "5" (most important) was assigned to *yield* by 80 percent of the FRI respondents, while *oil and protein contents* received a "5" rating from only 4 percent of FRI respondents.

CCSP and IQS groups reported high and low ratings similar to the FRI state averages (Tables 6 and 7). The percent of IQS respondents rating *oil and protein contents* as "5" (6 percent) was higher than the state average. Only 3 percent of the CCSP group rated this item as "5". The percent of CCSP respondents rating *yield* as "5" was 90 percent; 100 percent rated this factor as "4" or "5". *Yield* received a "5" rating by 87 percent of IQS respondents but only 80 percent by the FRI respondents.

Table 5.

FRI — Respondents' Rating of Criteria in Soybean Seed Selection in 2000, Illinois.

Criteria	Number of Respondents	Average Rating	Percent Selecting Each Score[a]				
			5	4	3	2	1
Maturity	360	4.13	37	42	18	2	1
Disease resistance	363	4.47	54	39	6	0	0
Oil/protein contents	356	2.77	4	18	42	24	13
Company reputation	360	3.75	23	39	30	6	2
Resistance to lodging	362	4.24	40	46	13	1	0
Resistance to shatter	363	4.29	44	44	11	1	0
Herbicide compatibility	359	3.75	31	33	22	7	7
Previous experience	362	4.00	29	46	20	2	3
Contract specifies variety	342	2.12	8	10	14	22	46
Yield	358	4.77	80	19	0	0	1
Seed price	355	3.91	30	37	28	4	1
Market will accept	355	4.30	50	34	14	1	1

[a] May not add to 100% due to rounding.

Table 6.

CCSP— Respondents' Rating of Criteria in Soybean Seed Selection in 2000, Illinois.

Criteria	Number of Respondents	Average Rating	Percent Selecting Each Score[a]				
			5	4	3	2	1
Maturity	37	4.22	38	46	16	0	0
Disease resistance	38	4.45	58	32	8	3	0
Oil/protein contents	38	2.68	3	21	37	21	18
Company reputation	38	3.92	26	47	18	8	0
Resistance to lodging	38	4.34	47	42	8	3	0
Resistance to shatter	38	4.42	55	34	8	3	0
Herbicide compatibility	38	4.11	37	40	21	3	0
Previous experience	36	4.17	33	53	11	3	0
Contract specifies variety	34	2.71	12	9	41	15	24
Yield	38	4.89	90	10	0	0	0
Seed price	38	3.97	34	37	24	3	3
Market will accept	38	4.50	66	24	8	0	3

[a] May not add to 100% due to rounding.

Table 7.

IQS— Respondents' Rating of Criteria in Soybean Seed Selection in 2000, Illinois.

Criteria	Number of Respondents	Average Rating	Percent Selecting Each Score[a]				
			5	4	3	2	1
Maturity	16	4.25	50	31	13	6	0
Disease resistance	16	4.63	69	25	6	0	0
Oil/protein contents	16	3.12	6	31	38	19	6
Company reputation	16	3.75	25	37	25	13	0
Resistance to lodging	16	4.13	37	44	13	6	0
Resistance to shatter	16	3.88	25	38	37	0	0
Herbicide compatibility	16	3.63	56	6	6	6	25
Previous experience	16	4.13	31	50	19	0	0
Contract specifies variety	16	4.19	50	31	6	13	0
Yield	16	4.88	87	13	0	0	0
Seed price	16	3.69	19	38	38	6	0
Market will accept	16	4.38	50	38	13	0	0

[a] May not add to 100% due to rounding.

Oil and protein contents received the lowest rating of any criteria among the CCSP and IQS groups (next to lowest in FRI group). The IQS group gave *oil and protein contents* and *contract specifies variety* higher ratings than either the FRI or CCSP groups (Tables 5, 6, and 7). These differences are consistent with the differences in emphasis on contract production among the three groups. The importance of *market will accept* ranked high among all three groups with an average value ranging from 4.3 to 4.5.

Changes in Factors Influencing Variety Selection, 1998, 1999, and 2000

When comparing responses across the three time-periods, there were very few significant differences in the FRI group (Table 8). There was a small change in average rating by FRI in *contract specifies variety*, from 1.9 to 2.2 to 2.1, and an increase in rating of *seed price* from 3.7 to 3.9. The rating for *oil and protein contents* increased from 2.6 in 1998 to 2.8 in 1999 and 2000. There were few changes in the ratings for any factors by the CCSP group. Several of the small changes between 1998 and 1999 were reversed in 2000. There were no consistent trends.

In the IQS group, there were three obvious trends over the three years. The rating for *oil and protein contents* increased from 1.8 in 1998, to 2.5 in 1999, to 3.1 in 2000. Ratings for *contract specifies variety* increased from 2.8 to 3.2 to 4.2 during these three years. *Seed price* also showed a consistent rating increase, from 2.9 to 3.1 to 3.7. The rating for *yield* dropped from 5.0 to 4.9 in 1999, and remained at 4.9 in 2000.

Demographics

In order to identify characteristics of respondents that might influence their use of different sources of information, the FRI data were sorted by size of farm (acres operated), education, income and age of operator in 1999. FRI was the only group for which demographic data were available. Since there were no significant changes in FRI average values between 1999 and 2000, this analysis was not repeated in 2000, but the results from 1999 are summarized below.

Sources of Information

The most important relationships in this demographic analysis were on the use of the *web site* and *U of I performance trials* as sources of information. Use of *web site* increased with larger farm size, higher levels of education, and higher levels of income. The middle

Table 8.

Respondents' Rating of Factor Importance in Soybean Seed Selection in 1998, 1999, and 2000, Illinois.

Criteria	FRI Respondents			CCSP Respondents			IQS Respondents		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Maturity	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.3
Disease resistance	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6
Oil/protein contents	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	1.8†	2.5†	3.1†
Company reputation	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.8
Resistance to lodging	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.1
Resistance to shatter*	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.9
Herbicide compatibility	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.6
Previous experience	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3†	3.8†	4.2†	3.9	4.1	4.1
Contract specifies variety*	1.9†	2.2†	2.1†	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.8†	3.2†	4.2†
Yield	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9
Seed price	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	2.9†	3.1†	3.7†
Market will accept[a]	a	a	4.3	a	a	4.5	a	a	4.4

[a] This criteria was not included in 1998 and 1999 surveys.

* Percents for the 3 groups were significantly different at the 90% level in 2000.

† Percents for the 3 years were significantly different within this group at the 90% level of significance.

age group (50-60 years) reported a higher reliance on *U of I performance trials* than the older and younger groups.

Factors Influencing Variety Selection

The important criteria in selecting varieties for planting differed among the different demographic groups. The four variables tested were farm size (acres operated), education, age and level of income.

The ratings (indicating importance) of *yield* in selecting varieties for planting, were higher among the larger farm size groups, those with higher income, and higher education up through "some college." The middle group in the age categories (50-60) gave *yield* a higher rating than younger and older farmers. The importance of *contract specifies variety* was higher in the larger farm size group, and those with higher gross incomes. The ratings decreased among the older age groups. The importance of *oil and protein contents* (ranked very low by all groups) decreased at higher educational levels, and increased as age and farm size increased. There was no consistent pattern for income levels, although the lowest income category gave this factor a higher rating than other income categories.

Producers' Response to Price Premiums

Although premiums for higher oil and protein contents are not common in the commercial, generic market for soybeans, there are several examples of buyers who specify minimums and/or offer price differentials. There are significant differences among varieties in the levels of oil and protein contents, with a negative relationship between the two. However, there are many varieties with higher oil and higher protein contents, several of which rank in the top 25 percent with respect to yield. Without price differentials, producers have no incentive to select these varieties. The results of the surveys in this report show that few producers consider oil and protein contents when selecting varieties. A price incentive will be required to induce producers to select a variety on the basis of chemical composition.

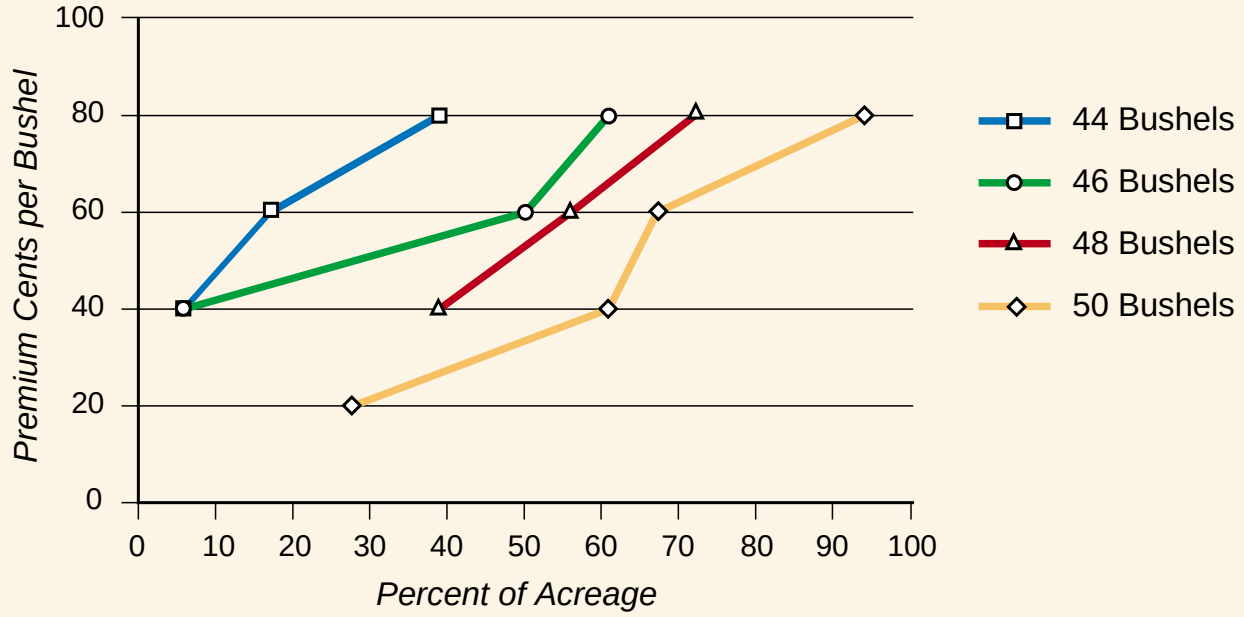
The 1999 survey of the IQS group asked respondents to evaluate the trade-off between premium and yield loss, recognizing that some of the varieties with

the highest levels of oil content have below average yield. The average yield used as the base for comparison was 50 bushels per acre. Respondents were asked to indicate the acres they would plant to a new variety at various combinations of price premium (starting at zero) and yield drag (base yield starting at 50 bushels per acre). The results are based on a small number of responses but show that significant economic incentives are required to induce producers to change to a variety with a higher oil content.

Without a premium, all respondents indicated that they would not change to a variety higher in oil content, even if there were no loss in yield. Given the many criteria other than composition that influence selection, this is not surprising. Even at a 20 cents per bushel premium, no one was willing to change variety if there was a two-bushel yield loss, and only 28 percent would plant a different variety at equal yields. With no yield loss and an 80 cents per bushel premium, six percent of the farmers still would not change varieties. There was a significant upward trend in the percent of farmers changing varieties as premium increased, and a significant downward trend as yield decreased from 50 bushels to 44 bushels per acre (Figure 1).

The percent of total acres each producer would devote to a new improved-composition variety also increased as premiums increased, and decreased as yield decreased. This is in part a reflection of risk, because producers know that average performance of a new variety may not hold for their farm. The mathematical break-even point for the yield-premium trade-off is easily calculated. It was evident that some respondents had done the calculation. However, on the average, it required significant premiums above the break-even level to induce a change. Using the figures supplied to the respondents (average yield of current varieties of 50 bushes per acre and a price of $5.00 per bushel) the simple trade-off calculation would suggest that a premium of 68 cents per bushel would compensate for a yield loss of six bushels per acre. However, only 39 percent of the producers would shift to another variety with a six bushels per acre yield loss even at a premium of 80 cents per bushel.

Figure 1.
Percentage of Total Acres Devoted to Higher Quality Soybeans Under Different Premiums, 1999



CONCLUSIONS

The current information sources for producers are a direct reflection of the marketing channel for generic products. The three groups selected for the study were originally quite similar on the attributes and selection criteria in the 1998 survey. In the 1999 and 2000 surveys, some differences among groups are identifiable, although the three groups still show that variety selection is based primarily on maximizing yield and minimizing crop losses regardless of the oil and protein contents.

The one group that showed a number of significant changes between 1998 responses and 2000 responses was the IQS group participating in the educational program in the Bloomington area. Perhaps as a result of the intensive educational programs with this group, they increased their reliance on *University of Illinois performance trials* as a source of information for selection of soybean varieties. They decreased their reliance on information from *seed dealers* and increased their reliance on *test plot results*, and *web sites*. They increased the importance assigned to *oil and protein contents*, *contract specifies variety* and the *seed price* in their selection of varieties. There were more statistically significant changes over the 3-year period among the IQS respondents, than among respondents from the other two groups. Although the IQS sample size was small, most of the respondents in the 1998 survey were also in the 1999 and 2000 surveys. This lends credence to the effectiveness of educational programs in influencing attitudes and perceptions.

There were some notable exceptions to the lack of change over the three-year period in the other two groups. For example, the FRI respondents increased their rating for the importance of *contract specifies variety*, but the increase was much smaller than for the IQS group. The ratings by the CCSP group for *seed price* increased from 3.8 in 1998 to 4.0 in 1999 and 2000. However the change was not statistically significant.

For all groups the importance of commercial firms as a source of information and the overriding importance of yield in selection of varieties was a consistent pattern, regardless of age of operator, size of farm, educational levels and income levels.

The addition of the criterion *market will accept* in the 2000 survey, identified the current importance of market restrictions on varieties receivers will accept and the refusal by some firms to accept any genetically altered variety. This emphasizes the importance of having an assured market outlet before selecting varieties for planting.

Results of these surveys suggest that educational activities can influence farmers' decision criteria to a limited extent. However, economic incentives still appear to be the driving force behind variety selection.

APPENDIX A

SOYBEAN SURVEY

Name:_____

1. Where do you obtain information about new soybean varieties? (√ *all that apply*)
   - ☐ Other soybean growers
   - ☐ Seed company dealers
   - ☐ Co-op extension agent
   - ☐ Seed company field day test plots
   - ☐ Other (please specify)_____
   - ☐ Illinois Crop Improvement Association Composition Tests
   - ☐ U of I Department of Crop Sciences Performance Trials
   - ☐ Web sites (e.g. Stratsoy, Optimum, Business sites)

2. Do any of your seed dealers provide information about differences in oil and protein contents among varieties?
   ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Please indicate your 1999 acres planted, average yield, percent used on farm, and estimated acreage for 2000 (include specialty corn and soybeans in all responses).

	1999			2000
	Acres Planted	**Average Yield**	**Percent of Production Used on Farm**	**Estimated Acres**
Corn				
Soybeans				
Total Cropland				

4. Please circle a number indicating how important you consider each of the following factors when you select soybean seed.

	Very Important		Somewhat Important		Not Very Important
Maturity date	5	4	3	2	1
Disease resistance	5	4	3	2	1
Oil and protein contents	5	4	3	2	1
Company reputation	5	4	3	2	1
Resistance to lodging	5	4	3	2	1
Resistance to shatter	5	4	3	2	1
Herbicide compatibility (example: Roundup ready)	5	4	3	2	1
Previous experience (your or your neighbors)	5	4	3	2	1
I have a contract with a buyer that specifies the varieties I can plant	5	4	3	2	1
Yield	5	4	3	2	1
Seed price	5	4	3	2	1
Market acceptability	5	4	3	2	1
Other: _____	5	4	3	2	1

Publications

I would like to receive a copy of the publication titled, "Illinois Farmers' Selection Criteria for Soybean Varieties, 1999".

☐ Yes ☐ No

I would like to be placed on the mailing list to receive future publications on varietal selection and other producer issues.

☐ Yes ☐ No