FREMONT TRIBUNE

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SALUTE TO AG

NEBRASKA'S national rankings in agricultural production

Nebraska's prowess in agricultural production means we have to continually seek out markets for what we produce. Here's how Nebraska stacks up nationally in some key agricultural products:

Commercial red meat production 8.009 billion lbs.

Cattle on Feed 2.47 million head

All Cattle & Calves 6.450 million head

Ethanol Production 2+ billion gallons

Corn Production

All Dry Edible Beans Production 2.766 cwt

Soybean Production 314.1 million bushels

Source: USDA NASS

All Hogs & Pigs

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New biological treatment for seeds led to the need for company to build a climate-controlled warehouse facility.

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Local corn growers gather for Corn Expo, look at year ahead.

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Lincoln Premium Poultry in final stages of recruiting growers for processing plant.

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Corn growers groups are working with a non-profit to expand markets internationally.

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The corn industry is continuing to work toward higher blends of ethanol as well as developing new products.

Page 11

Duo has more than 60 years of experience in the swine business.

Nebraska Irrigated Seeds plans new warehouse

Colin Larson

Fremont Tribune

As the future Lincoln Premium Poultry chicken processing plant and hatchery changes the agribusiness landscape in Fremont, another agribusiness with a long history in Fremont is planning an expansion that could also bring in more jobs to the area.

Nebraska Irrigated Seeds,

LLC is proposing a project to build a new climate-



controlled warehouse on approximately 7.5 acres of land,

owned by the company, located at 4100 N. Broad

According to Nebraska Irrigated Seeds, LLC Director Adam Monke, the company is planning to build the warehouse, which will have 80,000-90,000 square feet of storage space, to extend the life of the company's products as well as products they would the introduction of a new



Nebraska Irrigated Seeds plans to build a warehouse at 4100 N. Broad St. (in red) that will have 80,000-90,000 square feet of storage space.

potentially store for their customers.

"The intent will be to put finished seed in the warehouse," he said. "The product needs to remain at 50 degrees and 50 percent humidity for the shelf life to carry over to the seed during those really warm summer months, and that extends the shelf life."

According to Monke,

biological treatment for seeds, which will be in fulldeployment in approximately three years, led to the need for Nebraska Irrigated Seeds to build a climate-controlled warehouse facility.

"That will really take on the market, and it will probably be in full deployment with all seeds being treated with that in about three years," Monke said. "It is minimal levels next year, then the second year will be about 50-75 percent, and then in that third year about 100 percent of all seeds produced in the U.S.

Please see **Seeds**, Page 3







Corn Expo focuses on future

Local corn growers gather for Corn Expo, look at year ahead

Colin Larson

Fremont Tribune

Earlier this month, the Christensen Field Main Arena was inundated with local corn growers, agribusinesses, and industry experts for the annual Fremont Corn Expo.

Since 2004, local corn growers have gathered every January at the Fremont Corn Expo to get the newest information on management issues before planting begins in the spring.

This year's expo included a variety of presentations that included information on corn stalk lodging, grain markets, grain storage, and effects of La Nina on the 2018 crop production season.

Following a breakfast provided by The Waffle Man compliments of the Fremont Chamber, Nebraska Extension Corn Plant Pathologist Tamra Jackson-Ziems gave a presentation on corn stalk lodging and was followed by DTN Senior Analyst Darin Newsom who gave a look



Colin Larson / Fremont Tribune

Attendees peruse more than 48 local agribusiness booths during the Fremont Corn Expo earlier this month at Christensen Field Main Arena.

ahead at grain markets for 2018.

The morning session also included a panel of local experts and growers on the topic of planting cover crops following seed corn.

The panel included NRCS Conservationist Jeremiah Schutz, UNL Extension Agronomist

Specialist Jason Strand, Greg practice from local growers who Beebe of Beebe Seed Farms, attended the expo. grower Scott Wagner, and applicator Seth Feala.

The panel discussed the pros and cons of using cover crops following seed corn harvests and

Nathan Mueller, Precision Ag answered questions about the follow to improve soil health

During the panel discussion, Schutz spoke about cover crops and their usefulness in improving overall soil health.

"Four basic principles to

those would be keep the ground covered, minimize the disturbance both physically and chemically, increase diversity and maintain a growing root as long as possible throughout the year,"

Please see Corn, Page 4

SEEDS

From Page 2

will have this particular treatment on it. That demands the 50 degrees and 50 percent humidity."

Near the end of 2017. Nebraska Irrigated Seeds, LLC entered a Voluntary Petition Annexation to the City of Fremont requesting annexation of approximately meeting, and will hold the final 7.5 acres, located at 4100 N. reading during its next sched-Broad St., into the corporate uled meeting.

limits.

On Dec. 18, the Fremont Planning Commission recommended approval of the Annexation Petition by a vote of 8-0.

The annexation petition then moved to the City Council, which voted to introduce and hold the first reading of the ordinance by a vote of 7-0. The council held its second reading of the ordinance at its Jan. 9

According to Director of Planning at the City of Fremont Troy Anderson, annexation of the services. subject property is consistent with the policies of the comprefor accommodating new development.

In the staff report concerning the annexation at the Fremont Planning Commission meeting on Dec. 18 the 7.5 acres is immediately abutting the corporate allowing efficient and ready 2018.

extension of streets, utilities, and police and fire protection

According to Monke, this along with expanding their hensive plan and the priorities business and providing a new facility to protect and lengthen shelf-life of their products, Nebraska Irrigated Seeds, LLC wants to continue to be good patrons of the community. He also stressed that the project is still in early preliminary stages, limits and is contiguous to the but the company hopes to open existing infrastructure thereby the warehouse near the end of

"As any company in Fremont continues to spend capital and grow their business, obviously there's going to be demand for new jobs," he said. "There's demand for different types of jobs, and different levels of jobs. We just want to continue to grow the agricultural business, it's an exciting thing for local growers and producers in the area to see that the agriculture-based businesses are doing well and thriving in the community."

CORN

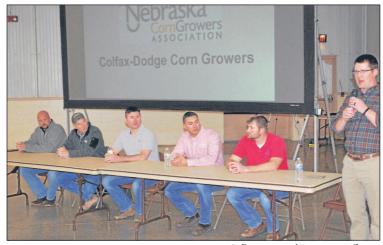
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he said. "That being said when you are choosing a cover crop species you want to have one goal in mind and that is plant per square foot."

Mueller spoke about the usefulness of cover crops when it comes to minimizing rainfall runoff, but also pointed out that like any business decision the cost of cover crop seed and other related expenses can be a challenge.

"One of the biggest advantages of cover crops after seed corn is iust to help us with infiltration rates so we can utilize that rainfall that we get throughout the year," Mueller said. "I think one of the biggest challenges just like anything right now is the cost associated. There are still some direct costs and sometimes it's hard to pencil out just where exactly you are making that money back."

discussion, representatives of help the industry flourish.



Colin Larson / Fremont Tribune

A panel made up of (from left) Scott Wagner, Greg Beebe, Seth Feala, Jason Strand, Jeremiah Schutz, and Nathan Mueller discussed planting cover crops following seed corn at the Fremont Corn Expo earlier this month.

the Nebraska Farm Bureau in Dodge County, Fremont Chamber. Nebraska Corn Growers Association, and the Nebraska Corn Board gave updates on the industry and covered what each Following the 45-minute panel organization has been doing to

"We truly understand at the chamber how important the Ag industry is to our community, every single business industry is effected one way or another by Ag," Tara Lea, executive director of the Fremont Chamber, said. there for any issue you might 80 percent of all corn imports primary sponsors of the event.

state, or national issue we want to help you and we want to make sure your voice is being heard."

of Research Boone McAfee spoke about the board's focus on maintaining and strengthening trade agreements like NAFTA and their effect on Nebraska corn exports.

"First of all, one of the biggest issues that we looked at was talk about pulling out of trade agreements or renegotiating trade agreements that is definitely something we look at very closely especially when it impacts some of our biggest export partners such as Mexico."

spring Nebraska Corn Board Association and a group of Mexi-

have, so whether it be a local, into Mexico to communicate the ioint value of trades to both of the countries.

McAfee also spoke about the Nebraska Corn Board Director board's focus on ethanol production and export strategies moving forward.

"With ethanol being a major market for our corn our board has also increased our focus on ethanol exports as well," he said. "This includes partnering with around trade," he said. "Exports the U.S. Grains Council to staff are a bright spot for Nebraska resources in Mexico and we also corn and create enormous values put together an aggressive export for our producers, so when we strategy focused on countries such as Japan which just recently opened up their borders to exports from the U.S."

The Fremont Corn Expo was organized and hosted by Nebraska Extension. The Fremont Chamber Ag Business and According to McAfee, in the Natural Council, Nebraska Farm Bureau in Dodge County, Colfaxworked with the U.S. Grains Dodge Corn Growers Associa-Council, National Corn Growers tion, Nebraska Corn Board, Frontier Co-op, Butler Ag Equipment, "We have an Ag council who are can grain buyers who represent and StrongField Resources were



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LPP in final stages of recruiting growers

By Sam Pimper

Fremont Tribune

Lincoln Premium Poultry, the company directly involved with providing chickens for the Costco/Lincoln Premium Poultry processing facility, is in the final stages of securing farming families to handle its growing opera-

Having the proper numbers of farmers to sustain the processing facility, scheduled to open in June 2019, is vital. It's the behind the scenes work that ultimately leads to thousands of Costco Wholesale shoppers leaving with one - or several - \$4.99 rotisserie chickens in their shopping carts.

To sustain the growing operation, consisting of roughly 120 four-barn setups, a sizable number of farming families – around operations. The investment for a family electing to go with a



Sam Pimper, Fremont Tribune

Jessica Kolterman of Lincoln Premium Poultry poses for a picture next to a map illustrating the radius of growers needed to sustain the chicken production for the Costco/Lincoln Premium Poultry processing facility scheduled to open in June 2019.

coln Premium Poultry.

four-barn setup is around \$2 mil- approximately 80 farming familion, said Jessica Kolterman, who lies are going through the pro-125 – are needed to manage the handles external affairs for Lin- cess of receiving conditional use permits enabling them to erect Currently, Kolterman said that barns on their property. To be

must score at least 75 out of 100 where day-old chickens are purpoints on the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's Livestock Siting Assessment Matrix, and meet several other specifications 22 weeks. through the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

In late September 2017, Hooper resident Colton Schafersman became the first Dodge County resident to receive approval from the Dodge County Board of Supervisors to erect four barns three rooster and one hen – on his property.

While some may find it a bit surprising that Dodge County only has one farming family fully through the process, Kolterman said that this is simply how the process works. Barns will continually be built by need leading up to the processing facility's grand opening.

Schafersman, she said, will be

eligible for a permit, applicants dealing largely with pullet houses, chased from Aviagen - the world's leading poultry breeding company - and put into the pullet barns for

> "Those are the babies that become the breeder for the breeder houses that will lay eggs for us," said Willow Holoubek, grower engagement manager for Lincoln Premium Poultry. "Then after 22 weeks we catch them and we take those female and male chickens to the breeder - or hen houses."

While in the hen houses, the chickens roam free due to the need for fertilized eggs, and these houses contain one flock per year.

"They are in that house for 45 to 47 weeks, and their job is to lay the fertilized eggs," Holoubek said. "So we gather fertilized eggs in

Please see LPP, Page 6

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Source: Soy Sustainability Performance Database, 2015



LPP

From Page 5

that house and bring them to our on-site hatchery at our complex, hatch those eggs, and we get the crossbreds that are meant to be good at being a broiler chicken."

Following hatching, baby chicks are transported to broiler houses where they will develop for approximately 42-44 days. These chickens, weighing approximately 6 ½ pounds, will then be transported to the processing facility where they will ultimately become rotisserie chickens.

Kolterman said approval for permits comes in waves, not one just directly after the other. Permit application is strategically planned so that certain barns needed.

Farmers building pullet barns, for instance, are going through the process of getting approved perhaps a little more quickly because they are the first link in the barn chain. The plan is to have barns years, Kolterman said.



Sam Pimper, Fremont Tribune

will be ready for operation when Aviagen, the world's leading poultry breeding company, is providing growers with chicks for the Costco/Lincoln Premium Poultry processing facility scheduled to open in June 2019.

"As we build up and ramp up do it in a way that you don't have

our production schedule into a bunch of barns sitting around 2019, the barns will come online empty. A farmer gets his everyas we need them, in the time thing checked off and then he gets

doesn't have anything in it vet."

The growing operation spans throughout 13 Nebraska counties encompassing an approximately 60-mile radius. In Dodge County, six to eight farming families are committed to having poultry barns on their land, Kolterman

"We are not ready to put them through the process yet because we are not to the point where we want to get their barns built yet," she said. "With Colton, we were to that point because he is a pullet, I believe, and therefore his barn is going to be one of the first barns built, which is why he went through the process so early."

The majority of barns built will be broiler barns, she added.

Following the 2018 Corn Expo held Jan. 4 inside of the Christensen Field Main Arena, a growers meeting was held at the L.A. Fireproof Door where several farmers learned more about what a growing operation consists of.

said. "We didn't have a huge nity is still alive, but it's coming to number of people but I was able a close, quite frankly, because we to garner three new growers from are on the tail end of it."

paying interest on a building that that meeting. So it was very successful."

> Farmers still interested in learning more about what a growing operation would mean for themselves and their families are still encouraged to contact Lincoln Premium Poultry. Kolterman can be reached at 402-641-8471, and Holoubek can be reached at 402-936-4959.

> "At the end of the day, we have growers from all over the country who have expressed interest in coming to grow in Nebraska because the contract is so great." Kolterman said of the 15-year contract term. "But we are committed to making sure that every single Nebraskan has that opportunity first, so that is why we are talking to anybody with any interest before we look at the list from outside the region."

> The window, however, is closing quickly.

"We truly are trying to set the goal of having all of our growers signed before spring planting," "It went really well," Holoubek Holoubek said. "So the opportu-



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Trade, property tax among top ag issues

By Tammy Real-McKeighan

News Editor

As they enter 2018, corn growers are addressing issues of trade agreements and property taxes.

"Exports have been a big market for corn, so right now with talk of possibly pulling out of NAFTA entirely," added Morgan Wrich, our top corn importer," McAfee (North American Free Trade Agreement) and some other trade agreements that we've passed up on — that's definitely a concern ing with the non-profit U.S. Grains of ours, how that might impact exports going forward," said Boone markets internationally. McAfee, director of research for the Nebraska Corn Board.

Approximately 20-25 percent of Nebraska corn is exported out of agreements and make sure others the state. Nationally, about a third of the corn produced in the United States is exported internationally.

Dan Wesely of Morse Bluff, president of the Growers Association, stressed the importance of the trade agreements.

"We're doing everything we can to keep that trade agreement in place," Wesely said. "We're not opposed to an update of the trade agreement or improvement. We understand there are certain areas that need to be improved in the NAFTA," Wesely said.

"We just don't want to lose it director of grower services for the said. Growers Association.

Corn growers groups are work-Council, which strives to expand

The organizations are working with politicians as well.

"We want to promote trade who are working on these agreements know the importance to us," McAfee said.

In February, the Nebraska Corn Growers Association will take a said. group to meet with elected officials in Washington, D.C.

"Trade is going to be one of the biggest topics we're going to talk to them about," Wrich said.

In the spring of 2017, Nebraska Corn, the National Corn Growers Association and the U.S. Grains Council brought a delegation of grain buyers from Mexico to the area.

"Mexico, at least at the time, was

The grain buyers met with farmers, members of each of the corn organizations and Gov. Pete Rick-

"The governor has been very good at promoting trade," Wesely said.

Property tax issues are another concern.

"The association is working with other ag groups to find a balance that is fair to all property taxpayers and reduce the shift that has been transferred to the ag sector," Wesely

Please see **Issues**, Page 8

THE TOP 5 CUSTOMERS FOR U.S. CORN



1. MEXICO

[13.321 million metric tons/\$2.52 billion in value]



2. JAPAN

[10.391 million metric tons/\$1.83 billion in value]



3. COLOMBIA

[4.547 million metric tons/\$776 million in value]



4. SOUTH KOREA

[2.964 million metric tons/\$540 million in value]



5. PERU

[2.383 million metric tons/\$403 million in value]

FYI: The next five are Taiwan. Saudi Arabia. Venezuela, Canada and Guatemala

Source: USDA Foreign Agriculture Service's Agriculture Trading System report for marketing year Sept. 1, 2015 to Aug. 31, 2016

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ISSUES

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Wesely cited an example of a farmer paying \$1,800 in property taxes on an 80 acres of land with no buildings in about 2004.

In four years, that sum doubled. And it doubled again four years after that on the same ground, he said.

At the same time, the grain grower's income did not double.

"If you (the farmer) are paying a higher cash rent and your incomes have come down and you ask for a reduction in your cash rent, they (the land owner) will say, 'No, my property tax has to pay my increase in property tax;" Wesely said.

Ag leaders have been said. working with lawmakers on different proposals to balance what's known as the three-legged stool: property,

income and sale taxes.

Ag land property taxes have increased with land valuations. When corn was selling for between \$5 and \$8 a bushel in 2012, people were willing to invest more in buying farmland.

"Now with \$3 corn, their investment has much less value so we're turning around, but you still have to pay the high property tax," he said.

A ballot initiative is being proposed that would propel legislators to take action.

Farmers are a minority because they are fewer in number than urban residents.

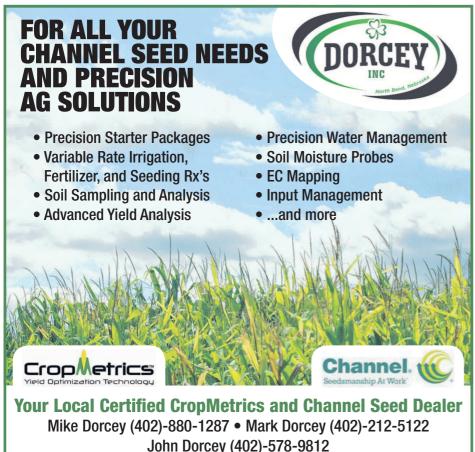
But if farmers have lower property taxes, they can gone up so much I need that purchase cars and homes and otherwise reinvest in their communities, Wesely

And they can do something city and rural dwellers alike want to do - catch up on paying bills.



Tammy Real-McKeighan, Fremont Tribune

Russ Meyer of Dodge, left, a member of the National Corn Growers Association, talks with Dan Wesely of Morse Bluff, president of the Growers Association; Boone McAfee, director of research for the Nebraska Corn Board; and Morgan Wrich, director of grower services for the Growers Association during the Corn Expo earlier this month at Christensen Field in Fremont.





Groups work to help find new uses for corn

By Tammy Real-McKeighan

News Editor

Dan Wesely can tell you that when it comes to growing grain, farmers do a good job.

"American farmers have been great at producing corn," said Wesely, president of the Growers Association. "We've had record or near-record production the last few years.

"So we need to find ways to reduce the piles of corn we have."

That means finding new uses.

"We're working on that locally, statewide and with the National Corn Growers Association," said Wesely of Morse Bluff.

Most of the corn grown in the state isn't sweet corn. It's field corn, which isn't

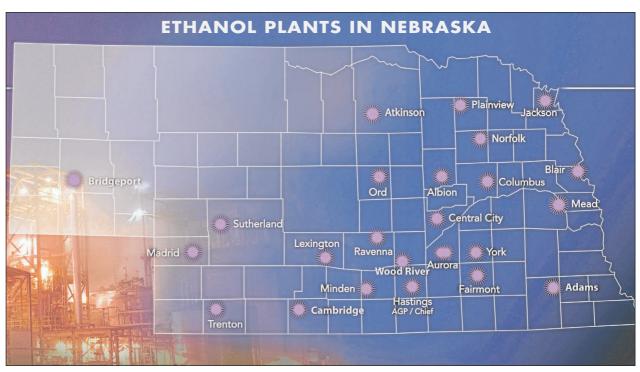
eaten directly by humans. It's either used for ethanol, animal feed or ground for another use, said Morgan Wrich, director of grower services for the Growers Association.

"Ethanol is a huge market for us now, but most gasoline only has 10 percent ethanol and we'd like to see higher blends available so consumers use more ethanol," said Boone McAfee, director of research for the Nebraska Corn Board.

Currently, E15 — a fuel blend of 15 percent ethanol and 85 percent gasoline — would be the next level beyond E10. Any vehicle newer than 2001 can fill up with E15, Wrich said.

"That's compared to E85 which is only used in flex

Please see **Uses**, Page 10



Nebraska Ethanol Board





USES

From Page 9

fuel vehicles," McAfee said.

Wesely pointed out something

"Some people don't understand that when it goes to an ethanol plant, they take what they need out of it and then what's left over is very good feed for the livestock," he said. "So you're not taking away one use for the other use."

Wesely said livestock producers have told him they prefer the byproduct - called distiller's grains — from an ethanol plant for feed.

ing to promote and work toward higher blends of ethanol.

There are other uses for corn as well.

For instance, there are new products, using corn, which can ronment or people." cure paint without it having to be baked.

manufacturers, for example. investment with larger compa-They can paint their car and not nies that want to use it, McAfee have to bake it - so it saves them said.

time and money," Wesely said.

Another product can be used for gun oil to help keep rust off military equipment.

"We're also talking to companies that could use a corn product that are currently using sugar cane," he said.

McAfee also said biochemical companies are using corn components to produce high-value, renewable bio-based chemicals.

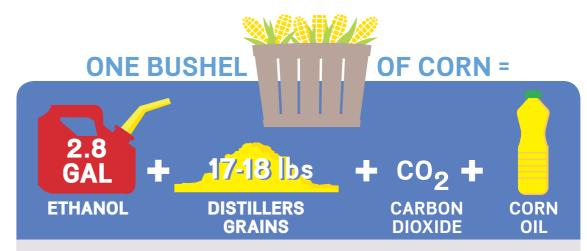
Wesely cites one of those uses - Malonic acid.

"Some of it's used in medication," he said.

Malonic acid is used in the syntheses of some B vitamins and other valuable compounds.

"It's very costly and to make it The corn industry is continu- is very toxic to the environment," Wesely said. "It's made in China. Chinese companies use cyanide to produce this product. If you make it from a corn product, it wouldn't be harmful to the envi-

Biochemical companies at pilot stages with products made "It will be cheaper for the car from corn need to scale up their



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The starch from a bushel of corn produces about three gallons of clean-burning, high octane ethanol. Some ethanol plants are also producing renewable diesel fuel for trucks and heavy equipment.

ANIMAL FEED Once the starch is removed to make ethanol, the remaining components of the corn kernel are used to make high-quality animal feed. This feed goes to beef cattle, dairy cows, pigs and poultry to create nutritious meat, milk and eggs.

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Swine Management Services benefiting industry for 15 years

By Sam Pimper Fremont Tribune

Making a business partnership work is often times a difficult task.

Sometimes there's disagreements and arguments and times of stress. But what defines a good partnership is resilience, and the ability to overcome certain obstacles for the betterment of a industry.

Mark Rix, owners of Swine Management Services, LLC, have been able to with their business for more than a decade. In August 2017, the duo celebrated 15 years Fremont.

"It's pretty interesting that we have been able to work together how we work together." for 15 years," Ketchem said.

will kill the other first," he joked.

Ketchem explained that Rix handles more software development and IT analysis, and that he handles more of the analytical analysis and field analysis of the operation, which has developed into a leading supplier of information solutions to the swine

"Our two expertise's have This is what Ron Ketchem and really blended together to make a company," Ketchem said. "... The two (areas of expertise) work well together. There's been things that I've felt we need to look at analytical-wise, and then Mark was million sow benchmark, Ketchem of running Swine Management in able to program it and develop reports that would get that information for us; and that's really

Swine Management Services Added Rix: "Pretty sure there's was officially started by Rix and

a pool going on about which of us a small group of other individuals in 1994, and on Aug. 1, 2002, Rix and Ketchem, who combined have more than 60 years of experience in the swine business, purchased the entire company from an existing feed company.

The company, located at 1044 W. 23rd Street, processes data for more than 50,000 sows weekly. Using its own software and tools, Swine Management also provides data analysis from it's database consisting of more than 800 farms with more than 1.5 million total sows.

Analysis is based off of the 1.5

"The benchmark is just a comparison of different operations

Please see **Swine**, **Page** 12



Courtesy Swine Management Services

and interpretations and ranking Ron Ketchem, left, and Mark Rix, co-owners of Fremont's Swine Management Services, pose for a photo in August with plagues recognizing the accomplishment of being in business for 15 years.





SWINE

From Page 11

them, Ketchem said. "... It management of those has started with finding tells how well they (producers) are doing in a certain area, it gives them an consulting." index, and then we know them fix."

Service provides analysis it became the new focal for the state of Nebraska, point. the Midwest, Canada and China and works directly with producers in terms of analyzing their farms, finding problem areas, allowed us to get out to more analytical tools that developing action plans to more producers and get can be used to dig deeper solve problems and then their data, interpret that into production data. And monitoring results.

or breaks their productivity, and for Rix and Ketchem, staying ahead of the curve has paid dividends. In fact, tweaks were made after the men in 2002.

model," Ketchem said. (a lot of) that day-to-day sow farms, we changed it people to manage the to doing data analysis and operation heading into the

While data analy-Swine Management Swine Management did,

"That was always part said. of the company, but all the other pieces got Ketchem said that he sees eliminated," Rix said. "It the company developing For many businesses, It helped us manage more said that the company's the ability to adapt makes farms across the US and mission statement of pro-Canada."

With an established clientele, the company continues moving forward in a positive manner.

"We changed the working," Rix said.

With Rix and Ketchem "We were no longer doing both reaching retirement age, the process future.

"We are bringing in new which area to try to help sis and consulting was people into the company already an aspect of what to be able to have that next group that will transition, the next generation of the company," Ketchem

> Moving forward, data and then help them. while this is the case, Rix viding 'information solutions' to the swine industry will remain constant.

"Our benchmarking is about 18 percent of the US "We are still growing, industry," Rix said. "So we bought out the business people keep throwing cash have a really great samat us and we just keep on pling of what is out there."

Why most farmers don't plow their fields

Nebraska Corn Board

and more farmers are leaving "trash" in their fields after harvest? Those corn stalks, corn cobs and leaves are called "residue" - and they are helping farmers improve soil quality and manage their crops and fields in the face of extreme weather events.

compared to a tornado ripping through a city. While that may be an extreme analogy, plowing does disrupt the living organisms in the soil and exposes more of the soil to the air, which accelerates evaporation and loss of essential soil moisture and nutrients.

As a result, many farm- additional fertilizer Ever wonder why more ers have adopted no-till or minimum tillage practices which leave residue in the field-and that leads to a wide range of benefits:

- Residue captures snow during the winter which improves the moisture profile in the field
- Residue provides soil stability to help reduce ero-Plowing the soil has been sion from wind and rain
 - During spring planting, the residue helps retain moisture to help the new seeds germinate and the young plants thrive
 - Decaying residue adds nutrients and organic of the soil, reducing eromatter to the soil, which sion and retaining as much improves overall soil health moisture in the soil as posand reduces the need for sible.

• Reduced tillage means fewer trips across the field which reduces soil compaction and energy consumption

Some farmers put cattle on their cornfields in the fall and winter to graze on the stalks and residue. The manure from those animals adds nutrients and organic matter to the soil as well.

No-till and minimum tillage practices are also helping farmers cope with the advent of extreme weather events such as torrential rains and extreme drought by preserving the integrity





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