



DODGE CITY COOPERATIVE
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EXCHANGE NEWSLETTER
THIRD QUARTER 2009

MANAGER'S DESK



Your Cooperative just finished a better than expected wheat harvest with receipts of little over 7 million bushels. On behalf of the coop, I would like to thank you for your patronage for the 2009 wheat harvest. This year's harvest exceeded our 10 year average and goes down as the 7th largest in history. We are estimating a loss of 2 million bushels of wheat due to hail damage in our trade territory. Had it not been for the loss of those bushels, it would have been in the top three of historical receipts. I also want to thank the employees for the long hours during some extreme heat, and appreciate their dedication during harvest.

It has been a busy summer for our member's families involved with the county 4-H fairs. DC Cooperative was active and financially supportive of your county fairs. We would like to congratulate your children on their accomplishment this year. Your Cooperative was a supporter of Ford, Hodgeman, Ness, Lane,

Finney, Gray, and Clark County Fairs. Not only did we send money to all of the counties that we operate in, but several of our employees are very active in local and county 4-H. DC Cooperative was also the first cooperative to donate \$2500 towards the Coop Cabin located at the Rocksprings Ranch 4-H Campground located outside of Junction City, KS. The cabin was built in the 1950's and was in badly needed of some repairs plus remodeling.

As we seem to just finish one harvest, we start preparation for the next one. The employees of your cooperative have already started to move wheat out, relocate grain, and are making some major repairs for preparing for fall harvest. By the start of harvest we should have all the grain we have purchased at this point, shipped out. The decision to add additional storage at three of our locations seems to be a good one with the amount of moisture we have received this summer. We hope the additional storage

helps in efficiencies at harvest time.

Even though SWC Liquids at Ensign has been in use for storage, we have just completed the total project. The 15,000 ton liquid fertilizer facility LLC called Southwest Crop Liquids is a joint venture between Offerle Cooperative, Sublette Coop, and Dodge City Coop. The plant will allow us to source liquid fertilizer at a competitive price and it will only improve over time with new electronic capabilities that will better service our customer base.

Besides the company newsletter, we try to keep you informed of your cooperative on a weekly and monthly basis by the use of our web site. Please continue to check it out at www.dodgecitycooperative.com. Thanks again for your wheat harvest bushels and I hope you have a good rest of the summer.

Jerald Kemmerer
CEO/GM

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Safety Division



Make Safety a Way of Life!

As you all know, we have been blessed with cool weather. However, summer is still here and it is going to get hot again. I want to remind everyone to take precautions and protect themselves against the heat. When the body is unable to cool itself by sweating, several heat-induced illnesses such as heat exhaustion and the more severe heat stroke can occur, and can result in death.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion occurs when the body's internal air-conditioning system is overworked, but hasn't completely shut down. In heat exhaustion, the surface blood vessels and capillaries which originally enlarged to cool the blood collapse from loss of body fluids and necessary minerals. This happens when you don't drink enough fluids to replace what you're sweating away.

Factors Leading to Heat Exhaustion

High temperature and humidity, direct sun or heat, limited air movement, physical exertion, poor physical condition, some medicines, and inadequate tolerance for hot workplaces can all lead to heat exhaustion.

The symptoms of heat exhaustion include: headache, heavy sweating, intense thirst, dizziness, fatigue, loss of

coordination, nausea, impaired judgment, loss of appetite, hyperventilation, tingling in hands or feet, anxiety, cool moist skin, weak and rapid pulse (120-200), and low to normal blood pressure.

Preventing Heat Exhaustion

- Know signs/symptoms of heat-related illnesses; monitor yourself and coworkers.
- Block out direct sun or other heat sources.
- Use cooling fans/air-conditioning; rest regularly.
- Drink lots of water; about 1 cup every 15 minutes.
- Wear lightweight, light colored, loose-fitting clothes.
- Avoid alcohol, caffeinated drinks, or heavy meals.

Heat Stroke

Heat stroke is a life threatening illness with a high death rate. It occurs when the body has depleted its supply of water and salt, and the victim's body temperature rises to deadly levels. A heat stroke victim may first suffer heat cramps and/or the heat exhaustion before progressing into the heat stroke stage, but this is not always the case. It should be noted that, on the job, heat stroke is sometimes mistaken for heart attack. It is therefore very important to be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of heat stroke and to check for them anytime an employee collapses while working in a hot environment.

The early symptoms of heat stroke include a high body temperature (103 degrees F); a distinct absence of sweating (usually); hot red or flushed dry skin; rapid pulse; difficulty breathing; constricted pupils; any/all the signs or symptoms of heat exhaustion such as dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, or confusion, but more severe; bizarre behavior; and high blood pressure. Advance symptoms may be seizure or convulsions, collapse, loss of consciousness, and a body temperature of over 108° F.

It is vital to lower a heat stroke victim's body temperature. Seconds count. Pour water on them, fan them, or apply cold packs. Call 911 and get an ambulance on the way as soon as possible.

Anyone can suffer from heat illness or heat stroke, but by taking a few simple precautions, they can be prevented:

- Condition yourself for working in hot environments - start slowly then build up to more physical work. Allow your body to adjust over a few days.
- Drink lots of liquids. Don't wait until you're thirsty, by then, there's a good chance you're already on your way to being dehydrated. Electrolyte drinks are good for replacing both water and minerals lost through sweating. **Never drink alcohol, and avoid caffeinated beverages like coffee and pop.**
- Take a break if you notice you're getting a headache or you start feeling overheated. Cool off for a few minutes before going back to work.
- Wear light weight, light colored clothing when working out in the sun.
- Take advantage of fans and air-conditioners.
- Get enough sleep at night.

**Steve Sawyer
Safety Director**

ACE HARDWARE



The dog days of summer are winding down. Fall season will be here before we realize it

Fall is the best time for planting, over seeding or just doing general fertilization of your lawn. Ace carries several lines of quality lawn fertilizers including Ace brand, Scott's and Ultimate. Fall is a good time to get control of weeds and crabgrass by applying a weed and feed fertilizer.

Ace also carries a full line of underground sprinklers, timers along with repairs for most brands and types.

Stop by Ace for all you fall lawn and garden needs.

**Jack Lane,
Ace Manager**

Date	Wheat	Corn	Milo	Soybean
5/5/09	5.39	3.83	3.13	10.22
6/3/09	6.12	4.07	3.41	11.03
7/6/09	4.86	3.08	2.43	11.04
7/30/09	4.85	3.00	2.60	10.21
Last Year ~Jul 2008				
AVG.	7.72	6.09	5.55	13.92

GRAIN DIVISION



Let me start by saying thank you to all producers and landlords involved with this year's wheat harvest. We always appreciate your business.

Since harvest the producer has seen a few opportunities to sell \$5 wheat. As of writing this article we are trying to get back to that level with the small rallies this week. Fundamentally do we deserve to be there? I will let you make that decision. Right now we are seeing the lowest level of wheat exported from the United States in the past 20 years! That means we have to consume all of this wheat here in the USA. The US Dollar plays a major role in that that equation. The US dollar has been in a slide since the first part of July. This should help but it needs to fall much lower if we are to become a big world supplier. High prices have cured high prices as the saying goes. With the prices we have seen the past couple years it has encouraged people all over the world to find wheat acres. The result is a much larger world wheat carryout. Right now we anticipate our ending stocks to increase from 667 mil bu to 706 mil bu. As we move forward I would expect

wheat to be a follower of corn and beans as well as outside markets as stated earlier. We will also keep watching the Southern Hemisphere wheat crop. Right now Argentina seems to keep reducing the size of their crop. We didn't expect them to export much wheat this year and that idea keeps proving itself true. Producers should take a hard look at the 2010 wheat marketing decisions. It might seem early but before you know it we will be planting wheat again. If you have locked in your inputs then maybe we should look at locking in some prices. We can contract wheat for 2010 in any bushels amount we ask that contracts stay at a 500 bu minimum. If contracting doesn't feel like the right move right now maybe look at buying a Put to have a floor in this market. If you have any questions on that please feel free to call me!

With a monster wheat crop in the bin our attention turns to the fall crops. Your locations are working extremely hard to get things into place for fall harvest. This is an extremely busy time for your local elevators trying to make room for fall harvest. Please don't forget to show you appreciation to these guys as they are still putting in long hours moving this wheat crop.

Our corn futures have been on a small rebound as of late. Now our cash prices are flirting with break even prices for most producers. Being in a corn deficit part of the country it is strange to say but our corn is finding hard time getting to an end user. With feed yards showing low numbers the demand for corn has defiantly taken the toll. You might have noticed a lower basis than we have become accustomed too over the past couple years. Unfortunately I don't see that turning around in the next couple months. It takes time to build back up those feed yards. As for the corn futures they seem to be trying to work their way in the upward direction. Some weather concerns have helped that along over the past couple weeks. The Corn Belt was lacking temperature to keep the already late crop on

track. I don't want to say that the crop is in bad shape. The crop looks beautiful for this time of year 70% of the crop Nationwide is in Good to Excellent condition. As always with weather premiums "easy come-easy go". Waiting on the weather to give us a spike in the grain markets can sometimes feel like waiting on a truck to get back to the field during harvest!! To go along with a lack of demand for SW Kansas corn, the USDA told us there was 87 million acres of corn planted across the United States in their last report. Many people didn't believe that number due to the time of the survey and producers back east still planting. USDA is set to re-evaluate that number and try again on August 12th. If you look at fundamentals with a large acre crop and a lack of feed usage you can see a large carryout on the corn crop as well. Corn and Soybeans markets will continue to follow outside markets which will continue to see volatility!

Remember we can do Open Orders for producers on selling old crop grain or contracting New Crop grain. Open orders work for 30 days and can be cancelled at any time by the customer. If you do have an open order for your grain, then call and just decide to sell your grain it is your responsibility to let us know you have an Open Order working. We can contract or buy grain in any bushels amount during market hours (9:30 am to 1:10 pm). If you have any questions on contracting grain or selling grains please feel free to call.

Troy Presley
Grain Originator
Risk Management Advisor

FEED DIVISION

What Size Fits "Best"

Looking at nutrient needs in relation to feed costs

With high input costs, cattle producers continually refine and evaluate how resources are being allocated. Because feed cost make up the largest portion of annual cow costs, they look to attack feed cost to make their livestock enterprise competitive. As producers re-evaluate feed inputs, revisiting items that drive nutrient needs of beef cows is a good first step. Beef cattle geneticists make the statement that cow type needs to fit the feed resource of your operation and that different biological types fit "better" in high stress and low stress environments. Feed resources differ from ranch to ranch and not all cow types will excel in a particular production system.

The 1996 National Research Council (NRC) Nutrient Requirements for Beef Cattle is considered the bible for nutrient needs. Nutrient requirements for beef cows are impacted by cow age (1st-calf-cows versus mature cows), weight/size, lactation ability (breed type), stage of production (gestating versus lactating), environmental conditions, and body condition of the female. The 1996 NRC for Beef Cattle allows for adjustments for cows that are in different body condition. The body condition scoring system used in the 1 to 9 scoring system (1 to 9 scale; 1 = thin and emaciated, 9 = fat and obese). The 1996 NRC will adjust nutrient needs for different environmental temperatures. For beef cows, its how do you manage a cow herd when a sustained number of days are well below their lower critical temperature. In some situations, not enough feed can be fed or intake is not high enough to really meet their nutrient needs. In these situations is why

managing body condition is so critical and is used as a risk management tool. Finally, the increase in nutrient needs of young cows versus mature cows is primarily due to the growth requirement of young cows.

Maintenance feed intake is proportional to metabolic body weight which is described as body weight to the 3/4 power (body wt.^{3/4}). Metabolic body weight isn't just weight of the animal but also describes the surface area of the animal. Cows that weigh 1,300 pounds have a greater nutrient (pounds of protein, pounds of energy (TDN), ounces of mineral, etc) requirement compared to cows that weigh 1,000 pounds. If a 1,000 pound cow and a 1,300 pound cow are grazing the same forage resource, the 1,300 pound cow will need to consume more of that forage to meet her requirements. Heavier cows eat more feed to meet their requirements. The question is: how much more do heavier cows eat? Data suggests that for each 10% increase in body weight, there is not a 10% increase in maintenance feed intake. The data suggests about a 7% increase in feed intake for each 10% increase in live weight. A 1,300 pound cow will consume 22% more feed than the 1,000 pound female although there is a 30% difference in body weight. To present this concept a little differently, energy needed for cows that weigh 1400, 1200, and 1,000 pounds as they progress from calving to their next calving. The energy needs would be of cows of similar milk potential. Peak lactation would occur about 60 to 80 days post-calving. The difference between the 1,400 lb cow and the 1,000 lb cow is about 5.1 Mcal a day. Native hay is about 0.78 Mcal/lb so that's about 6.5 pounds difference in hay intake between the 1000 lb and 1,400 lb cow on a dry matter basis. If the hay is 88% dry matter and costs \$65/ton that's calculates to \$0.24 per day difference. Illustrated another way, if a 1,000 lb cow with a calf at her side is 1 AUM (consumes 26 lb/da dry matter of forage), then the 1,400 cow is 1.4

AUMs, then the difference is 0.4 AUMs and you can calculate the number of 1,000 cow/calf pairs you can graze on the same pasture resource.

**Galen Frick,
Livestock Advisor**

AGRONOMY DIVISION

Control Weeds in Wheat Stubble Soon

Because of recent rains, many wheat fields in our area have large weeds actively growing at this time. These weeds are utilizing moisture and nutrients that would be available for the following crop. These weeds should be controlled before they set seed. Kochia and Russian Thistle usually begin flowering in late July and early August and set seed shortly after that. Controlling Kochia and Russian Thistle now is very important to prevent seed production.

Weeds growing now in wheat stubble fields, without crop competition, set ample seed which will cause a problem in following crops. It is especially important to prevent this from happening on fields that will be planted to crops with limited options for weed control, such as grain sorghum, sunflower, or forages. Controlling broadleaf and grassy weeds that emerge throughout the season in grain sorghum or sunflower may be difficult.

If the field will be planted to a Glyphosate Tolerant crop, weed and grass seed that forms now and emerge next season may be controlled with glyphosate. However, if the weeds are controlled now in the wheat stubble before they set seed, tank mixtures

with glyphosate can be used for control.

Growers need to control weeds in wheat stubble fields by applying the full labeled rate of glyphosate with the proper rates of additives. It is also a good idea to tank mix with 24D or dicamba unless there are susceptible crops in the area. Tank mixes of glyphosate and either 24D and/or dicamba will help control weeds that are difficult to control with glyphosate alone. This will also help to reduce chances of a glyphosate tolerant weed population developing.

When spraying in times of higher than normal humidity and calm winds, always be careful of a temperature inversion. Glyphosate, 24D, and Dicamba (common name is Banvel) are products that can do a lot of damage to susceptible crops if an inversion takes place. A temperature inversion is when temperatures increase at night or early morning and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Often times their presence can be indicated by ground fog, but this is not always the case. If the air is still and the humidity is higher than normal for this area, there is a good chance for an inversion. Because of this, spraying at night or in the early morning is not advisable under these conditions.

**Mike Fraser
Agronomy Division Manager**

AV Energy

Propane; For those of you who live in the country it may be the source of your heat in the winter time and may even power some of your equipment but do you really know what it is?

Propane was first identified as a volatile component in gasoline. By

Dr. Walter O. Snelling of the U.S. Bureau of Mines in 1910.

Propane is a three carbon alkane, normally a gas but compressible to a transportable liquid that is derived from other petroleum products during oil or natural gas processing.

After it is produced, much of North American propane is stored in huge salt caverns. One of these is located in Conway, Kansas.

The odorant ethanethiol is added so that people can easily smell the gas in case of a leak

Unlike natural gas, propane is heavier the air. In its raw state, propane sinks and pools at the floor level. The typical scenario is a leaking cylinder stored in a basement; the propane leak drifts across the floor to the pilot light on the furnace or water heater, and results in an explosion or fire. Never store cylinders inside the home!!

Some examples for the use of Propane would include; cooking stoves, water heaters, furnaces, dryers, buses, forklifts, taxis' even some locomotives use it.

It's hard for me to believe but it's time for us to start thinking about propane and contracts for the upcoming WINTER!! Can it really be that time again?

We will be coming out in the near future with our new contract prices and thankfully things look a lot better than last year.

You can call us any time to check prices or get your order in for this fall. Our office number is 800-752-1580. Or call me at 620-255-9250 for any questions you may have.

Thank you for your past business and we look forward to serving your needs in the future.

**Cal Lamberth
AV Energy**

SEED DIVISION

Where has the summer gone? It doesn't seem possible it's time to start gearing up to plant wheat. This past year we raised T-151; TAM 112; T-136; Postrock; Fuller and Endurance for certified wheat seed. The T-151 and TAM 112 were the best yielders in our production. The T-136 did a good job again this year along with the Endurance and Fuller. Postrock looks like it will be a good wheat for us as well. Following is a brief description of each these varieties.

T-151 was released last year by Trio Research and is licensed to DC Seed. Its pedigree is T-81 crossed with KS93U206, a K-State experimental. It will be 1 day earlier heading than T-81. In 2 years of testing in the Federal Hard Winter Wheat Performance Nursery it exceeded the mean yield of TAM 107 by 10.8 %. It is resistant to soil-borne mosaic, tolerant to wheat streak mosaic and has good tolerance to barley yellow dwarf virus. It is moderately susceptible to leaf and stripe rust but is generally resistant to stem rust. It has been above average in both yield and test weight.

TAM 112 was released by Texas A & M and licensed to Watley Seed Co. in 2005. Its pedigree is TAM 110 sib, TAM 200 and WGRC experimental. This variety has performed extremely well the past 4 yrs both dry land and irrigated. It has very good drought and wheat streak mosaic tolerance. It has a medium long coleoptile length. Its biggest weakness is its susceptibility to soil-borne mosaic. You should plan to spray with a fungicide if needed to protect its yield potential.

T-136 was released by Trio Research in 2005. Its pedigree is Jagger and T-811. It is a good choice when planting into marginal subsoil conditions. It has excellent drought tolerance and will finish well in dry years. It has a medium

short coleoptile and is resistant to stem rust and soil-borne mosaic. It has proven to be a consistent performer since its release.

Postrock was released by Agri-Pro in 2006. Its pedigree is Jagger, Ogallala and Kansas experimental. In the past 3 years of testing it has consistently performed very well. It also is going to be a variety that will be very consistent while not being a racehorse. Its biggest weakness is its susceptibility to barley yellow dwarf. This variety will benefit from an application of insecticide such as Nitro-Shield or late planting. It has a medium length coleoptile.

Fuller was released by K-State in 2006. Its pedigree is Jagger and experimentals. It is expected to replace the Overly and Jagger acres. It is resistant to stripe rust and leaf rust with a very good shattering reputation. It is intermediate on wheat streak mosaic while being resistant to soil borne mosaic. It has a medium coleoptile length with good fall grazing.

Endurance was released by O-State in 2004. Its pedigree is 2180, Siouxland, TAM 105 and experimentals. This variety had one of the best yield records across Oklahoma and Kansas in 2007. It will be a few days later than Jagger. It is an excellent graze-plus-grain variety. It is late to the first hollow stem stage allowing for extended spring grazing. It is moderately resistant to soil-borne mosaic while being moderately susceptible to wheat streak mosaic. It is moderately resistant to leaf rust and intermediate on stripe rust. It has a medium long coleoptile length. If you are looking for a wheat to take some pounds of beef off along with a good yield you need to look at Endurance.


We will have these varieties bulk at our facilities in Howell where we can treat your seed wheat as well. We can apply Cruiser/Incentive, Incentive or Nitro-Shield to give your seed the best shot at stand establishment.

As many of you are aware we are the exclusive dealer for the Crustbuster/Speedking line of bulk seed facilities. We have three of these bins installed on the Aaron Gerdes farm and would appreciate the opportunity to show you the advantages this line has to offer.

As always, to all of you who have given us the opportunity to be your seed partner THANK YOU! If you haven't given us that opportunity maybe now's the time to give us that chance to prove ourselves.


Mike Konda
Seed Division Manager

GET THE
MOST
OUT OF YOUR
CROPS



YOU NEED A QUALITY LABORATORY, WITH ACCURATE RESULTS AND EXCELLENT TURNAROUND TIME.
YOU NEED SERVI-TECH LABORATORIES.

DODGE CITY COOPERATIVE SUPPORTS THEIR COOPERATIVE OWNED LABORATORY, SERVI-TECH. WITH OVER 30 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE, A PROFESSIONAL STAFF, AND THREE LABORATORIES, SERVI-TECH IS ONE OF THE BEST AGRICULTURAL LABORATORIES IN THE NATION. SUPPORT YOUR COOPERATIVE. USE SERVI-TECH LABORATORIES.

 Servi-Tech Laboratories
Results You Can Trust

Online Account Access Now Available

Dodge City Cooperative has the capability to offer our patrons access to accounts receivable activity, grain balances and prepaid contract activity via the internet. A proof of yield can be generated and printed at your home office. Copies of invoices can be printed or an entire year's activity can be printed at once. We've gotten good reviews on the capabilities

offered and we will share your input with our developer for incorporation into future updates. Sign up can be completed by going to <http://patrona.dodgecitycoop.com> or clicking on 'Patron Access' in the left hand column from our homepage www.dodgecitycoop.com.

After we receive your request, we will verify your information. You will be contacted by e-mail or phone when your account is ready for you to access. Tammy Rich, our Web Access Administrator or Monte Broeckelman, our Chief Financial Officer, can help answer any questions you have. You can still find 10 minute delay quotes, weather, and other Ag related news at our homepage.

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