

May 20, 2016

## LOCAL DELIVERY RESTRICTIONS ON CORN

Corn growers who deliver corn to Bunge at the Crete Mill have clearly noticed large, yellow caution signs posted at the front counter this spring. The purpose of the signs is to clearly remind area farmers on delivery restrictions on certain corn varieties.

The reason is certain corn hybrids have not received the necessary international approval for U.S. corn exports. Bunge's facilities are integrated into the export markets and the sign states Bunge will not accept grains and oilseeds containing transgenic events not approved for U.S. export markets. The Crete Mill does not process soybeans but it effects which corn hybrids they buy. Furthermore they reserve the right to test any load that is delivered to its facilities.

Everyone is well aware of the class action lawsuits with Syngenta's Viptera and Duracade corn that was channeled into the U.S. corn supply and then exported without the export approvals. In November of 2013, China stopped importing corn grown by U.S. farmers, and at the same time, the price of corn plummeted.

The delivery restriction sign at the Crete Mill lists the following 9 corn varieties that are not accepted at this time. Agrisure® Duracade™ Corn Event 5307 Syngenta; Dow Enlist™ Corn DAS-40278-9; DuPont/Pioneer Corn Event 4114-3; Bayer/Genective Corn Event VCO-01981-5; Stine Maize Event HCEM485; Monsanto Corn MON 87427; Monsanto Corn MON 87403-1; Syngenta Corn MZHGOJG; and Enogen™ Syngenta Maize Event 3272.

So we are in a complicated world with clearances from other countries that do not coincide with U.S. government clearance dates. For educational purposes, I picked out a few of the traits (no endorsement intended) what these events actually do for the agricultural industry.

The Agrisure® Duracade™ event is a new Bt protein, eCry3.1Ab, for corn rootworm control. The Dow Enlist corn is tolerant to a new form of 2,4D called 2,4D choline. Tolerance to 2,4D means fewer plant back restrictions for burndown treatments and another mode of action for glyphosate tolerant weeds. Research at North Platte by the University of Nebraska showed the Enlist herbicide in combination with improved, low-drift spray nozzles decreased physical drift by up to 90 percent versus a tank mix of glyphosate and traditional 2,4-D sprayed with a standard XR nozzle and John Deere sprayer.

The Pioneer, event 4114, is like Herculex® Xtra providing certain insect protection but the new gene platform can serve as a more efficient way or the production of larger stack combinations in the future. Larger stack combinations for insect, herbicide and agronomic traits with the seed are in our future.

Monsanto's MON 87427 is interesting technology, as with this genetic modification, the need for detasseling corn in the production phase is greatly reduced. MON 87403-1 has agronomics effects. The intended effect is to increase yield potential by increasing ear size at the R1 (silking) stage.

Enogen™ Syngenta Event 3272 is an amylase trait and is the first genetically modified output trait in corn for the ethanol industry. The Enogen™ trait improves dry grind ethanol production in a way that can be easily integrated into an ethanol production plant's existing infrastructure.



The marketplace is adding rules for you to follow. Make sure and talk to your grain buyer and seed supplier if you have questions on any of your fields or on-farm research plots this year and how to handle any new technology harvest. It is very important to get this right.

Randy Pryor, Extension Educator

University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension in Saline County • 306 West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Wilber, NE 68465

Phone (402) 821-2151 • Fax (402) 821-3398 • e-mail: [randy.pryor@unl.edu](mailto:randy.pryor@unl.edu)