

SD Pulse Crop News

Official Newsletter of The South Dakota Pulse Growers, Inc.

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The South Dakota Pulse Growers Association has received \$25,000.00 from the SD Dept. of Agriculture as part of a Federal Government disaster aid package for non-program crops.

The association will use the money to;

- develop a web-site,
- bring speakers, experienced in the production and marketing of pulse crops (from distances which we could not normally afford) for the 2002 Horizons Conference, and finally
- set up a series of meetings in South Dakota, which would help new producers with production practices, introduce them to markets and the benefits of feeding peas to livestock.

We plan to get as much wallop as we can from every dollar of this grant money. We'll keep members informed as each of these projects develops! Hopefully the Web Site will be up and running during the summer. The production/feeding/marketing meetings are scheduled for the first week of November.

Feed Pea Guides

Enclosed with this newsletter is a publication produced by Dr. Vern Anderson from the NDSU Extension Service and The North Dakota Dry Pea and Lentil Association about feeding field peas to livestock. The guide is an extensive look at the nutrient content and feeding recommendations for beef, dairy, sheep, swine and poultry. A second more in depth guide is in the production process and will be available soon.

New phone number for the Pulse Growers Association!

Please note that there is a new phone number for the SD Pulse Growers, Inc. The number is (605) 224-8891.

Our home line could no longer handle the pressure of the SD Pulse Growers, the SD No Till Association, three growing girls and the Internet! Grandma couldn't get through! So we have added a line for business purposes. The Pulse Growers Assn. and the No Till Assn will share the line.

South Dakota Grown Field Peas Evaluated in Diets for Growing Pigs

By Hans H Stein, Ph.D.
South Dakota State University

South Dakota grown field peas were evaluated in two feeding experiments at South Dakota State University. In each experiment, 96 pigs were allotted to one of four treatment groups. There were four pigs per pen (two females and two castrated male pigs), and there six pen replicates per treatment group. Each treatment group was fed a separate diet. During the initial six weeks of the experiment, pigs were fed a grower diet, while a finisher diet was fed during the remaining period. In experiment 1, the grower diets contained 0, 6, 12, or 18% field peas (variety *Carnivale*), while the finishing diet contained 0, 12, 24, or 36% field peas. In experiment 2, both the grower and the finishing diet contained 0, 12, 24, or 36% field peas. The remaining part of the diet was comprised of corn, soybean meal, minerals, and vitamins and diets were formulated to meet current industry standards for nutrient concentrations. In both experiments, field peas were included in such a way that every 3% field peas replaced 1% soybean meal and 2% corn. The amounts of crystalline amino acids added to the diets were adjusted to keep a constant level of the indispensable amino acids between treatment diets. The results from the experiments are summarized in tables 1 and 2. No significant differences ($P > 0.05$) in animal weight gain, in daily feed intake, or in feed conversion ratios were observed in any of the experiments. However, in experiment 1, pigs on group 3 had more ($P < 0.05$) back fat, than had the control pigs. Likewise, loin depth was improved ($P < 0.05$) in pigs on group 2 as compared to the control pigs fed no peas. In experiment 2, all three groups fed diets containing field peas had improved ($P < 0.05$) loin depth as compared to control pigs. In conclusion, results of the two experiments showed that field peas can be included in diets for growing and finishing pigs at levels of at least 36% without any detrimental effect on animal performance. Carcass quality may be improved by the inclusion of field peas in diets for growing pigs.

Table 1. Means of performance data for experiment 1

Group	1	2	3	4
% peas in diet, grower/finisher	0/0	6/12	12/24	18/36
Start weight, kg	26.71	26.69	26.67	26.75
End weight, kg	113.3	114.2	111.7	114.0
Average daily gain, g	845	855	834	854
Average daily feed intake, kg	2.16	2.19	2.29	2.26
Feed conversion ratio, kg/kg	2.56	2.56	2.70	2.63
Carcass wt at slaughter, kg	80.9	84.8	83.4	85.2
Back Fat, mm	18.5 ^a	20.3 ^{ab}	21.3 ^b	20.6 ^{ab}
Loin depth, cm	6.17 ^a	6.45 ^b	6.33 ^{ab}	6.20 ^a
Carcass lean, %	53.83	53.96	53.42	53.46

Table 2. Means of performance data for experiment 2

Group	1	2	3	4
% peas in diet	0	12	24	36
Start weight, kg	22.3	22.2	22.1	22.2
End weight, kg	109.0	111.8	111.2	107.8
Average daily gain, g	729	753	748	719
Average daily feed intake, kg	2.13	2.22	2.23	2.13
Feed conversion ratio, kg/kg	2.92	2.95	2.99	2.97
Carcass wt at slaughter, kg	83.5	88.2	87.8	85.3
Back Fat, mm	18.4	18.0	20.3	19.7
Loin depth, cm	6.60 ^a	7.03 ^b	6.95 ^b	7.02 ^b
Carcass lean, %	54.7	55.5	54.8	55.1

Progress on the Farm Bill?

The following article was taken from the April 5, 2002 edition of The Sparks Company newsletter and gives a clear view of where we are at with the Pulse Crops.

Sen. Conrad, others push pulse crop marketing loan program to be part of final farm bill.

The Senate farm bill includes a new marketing loan program for dry peas (\$6.78/cwt), lentils (\$12.79/cwt) and chickpeas (\$17.44/cwt for large chickpeas and \$8.10/cwt for small chickpeas). The House farm bill does not have a similar provision. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) scored the Senate proposal at \$15 million per year, or \$150 million over 10 years. An aide to Sen. Conrad (D., N.D.) told us Thursday that, "A sound marketing loan program for pulses should help to hold down wheat program costs by giving farmers in the northern tier additional cropping options, but that's much different from asking wheat to 'pay for' the pulse marketing loan." Opponents fear the program would drive more producers to switch to these crops and create a burdensome supply situation. Proponents discount the threat and note the acreage drain of pulse crops to program crops during the past decade. Others note that bankers and farmers seek downside price protection via marketing loans.

Paul Thomas and Eric Bartsch, of the North Dakota Dry Pea and Lentil Association (NDDPLA), told us the following regarding several issues that have surfaced about this topic: **Background:** "Dry peas, lentils and chickpeas, also known as pulse crops, are among the best rotational crops for North Dakota and US agriculture producers. Pulse crops have proven to decrease cereal grain disease, increase soil organic matter and enhance the total productivity of a producers farming operation. Recently pulse crops have experienced historically low prices forcing producers to plant crops that have a loan rate or floor price."

Inequitable: “Many producers throughout the US were unable to receive operating loans for pulse crops through local bankers because our government has treated crops inequitably, granting some loan eligibility while denying others. Bankers lend to farmers choosing to produce a crop that has loan eligibility.”

Who are the growers of pulse crops? “Currently, the USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council (USDPLC), which includes Washington, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota, Montana and South Dakota growers, represents over 90 percent of the pea, lentil and chickpea growers in the United States.”

Overproduction of pulses: “The goal of the North Dakota Dry Pea and Lentil Association and the USDPLC is to place pulse crops on an equitable basis with other loan crops such as wheat, soybeans and minor oilseeds. The goal of a pulse loan program is not to encourage over production, rather it is to give growers the option to choose a rotation based on agronomics and market premiums.” **Cost:** “Estimated cost of implementing a loan rate on pulse crops is \$15 million/year. This amount will have very little impact on any existing commodities’ proposed support. In fact, we think the CBO cost of \$15 million should be even less in that pulse acres are in rotation with program crops already eligible for marketing loans. Thus, the same farmers would be getting the same LDPs for pulse crops as the already loan eligible crops.”

Recommendations for managing ascochyta in chickpeas, from Dr. Marty Draper, Extension Plant Pathologist from SDSU.

- 1) Rotate away from chickpeas 3 out of 4 years.
- 2) Buy the best seed lot possible with the lowest level of Ascochyta contamination.
- 3) Treat the seed with LSP seed treatment,
- 4) Plant to treat with Bravo at the first sign of disease
- 5) Treat with Quadris/Headline (assuming the labels are approved) 10-14 days later if cool wet conditions persist
- 6) If a third treatment is needed, use Bravo again. This is the worst case solution. Most growers will not consider three fungicide applications. If only one treatment is used, Quadris/Headline could be that treatment, but DO NOT follow that treatment with a second application of the same product.

South Dakota did not have a Section 18 for Quadris last year. We are hopeful for a full label for Headline and Quadris for 2002. Even with those two new products, Bravo will be very important in helping to manage the potential for fungicide resistance in Ascochyta fungal population. Quadris and Headline are both fungicides from a specific chemistry that is highly effective against a broad range of fungi, but also prone to resistance in pest population. Alternating applications with Bravo will help manage this resistance risk.

LSP seed treatment was cleared last year for use in SD (State label). This clearance is exactly the same as ND and ID, WA, OR. LSP has been shown to be the best seed treatment for this purpose in studies in Washington and Oregon.

From The S.D.S.U Weeds Project

Be sure to check out the 2002 What's New and Notes for Weed Control. There is a section devoted to weed control for edible beans, peas and lentils. This contains up-to-date information on herbicide registrations.

The SD Dept. of Agriculture has applied for a section 18 label for Spartan. At press time this registration had not been approved by the EPA. Hopefully it will be through before spray season hits!

SD Pulse Growers, Inc. Board of Directors-2002

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Thank you to BASF for being a corporate sponsor of The South Dakota Pulse Growers, Inc.

I have a video tape about chickpea production, which contains a lot of good information from the process of seeding right through to marketing. If anyone would like to borrow this tape just call at (605) 224-8891. I would be happy to put it in the mail for you.

