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Drying soybeans. Soybeans can be dried – much like corn or other grains. Soybeans harvested at moisture content above 13% will represent some loss in grain value. Soybeans delivered at 14% moisture and assessed a 2% per point of dock – is equal to losing 0.4 bu/a on 50.0 bushel per acre soybeans. That loss goes to 0.9 bu/a – if 14.0% soybeans are delivered at assessed a 3% dock.

Therefore drying soybeans may be an option for some operations. Soybeans have about 25% more airflow than corn. Fans sized for corn will have greater airflow in soybeans – and will result in faster drying.

Limit drying temperature to 130 -140F for commercial soybeans and 100-110F for seed soybeans. Natural air drying should dry soybeans to about 13% moisture with 'normal' fall weather. Fans should be sized to deliver about 1.0 cfm per bushel of air flow. Aeration fans that deliver about 0.1 cfm/bushel will do very little drying of the soybeans.

Soybean aeration. Aerate soybeans that cannot be dried or delivered this fall. Soybeans – like other grains should be aerated to at least 35F for long term storage.

Fall manure check list. Angie Rieck-Hinz developed [this list of items](#) to consider for fall manure application. The list includes:

- Review your manure management plan.
- Review soil testing needs for your manure plan acres.
 - o Manure plan acres need soil tested every 4 years.
- Know and follow manure application separation distances.
- Have an emergency plan if a spill occurs.
- Calibrate the equipment.
- Consider the neighbors.
- And be safe.