# QUALITY OF THE UNITED STATES FOOD SOYBEAN CROP: 2019

CASE

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ROZ LEECK NORTH ASIA REGIONAL DIRECTOR

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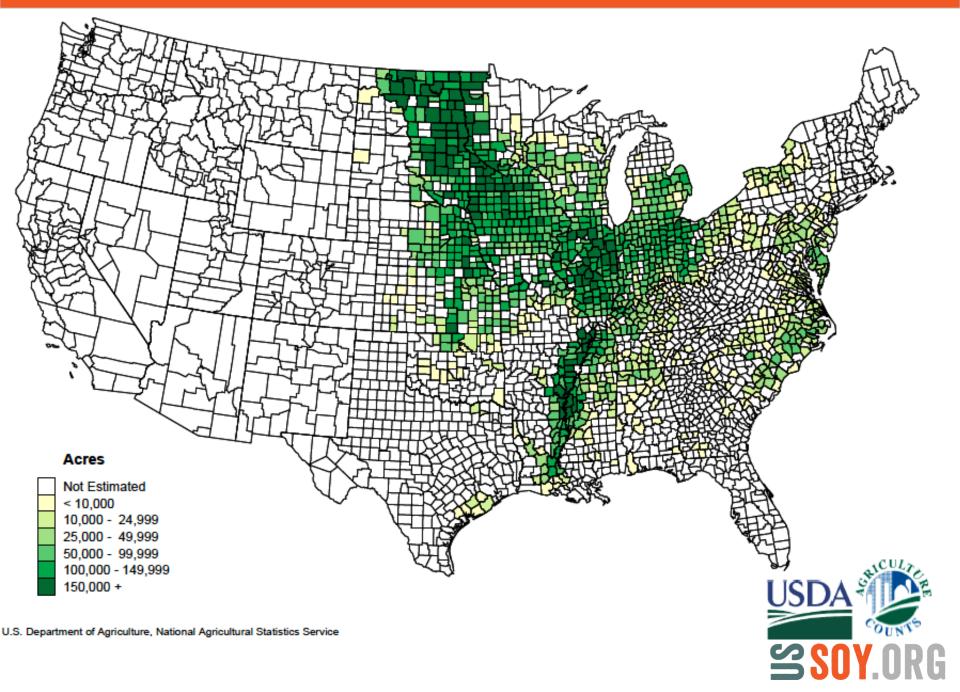
### OUTLINE



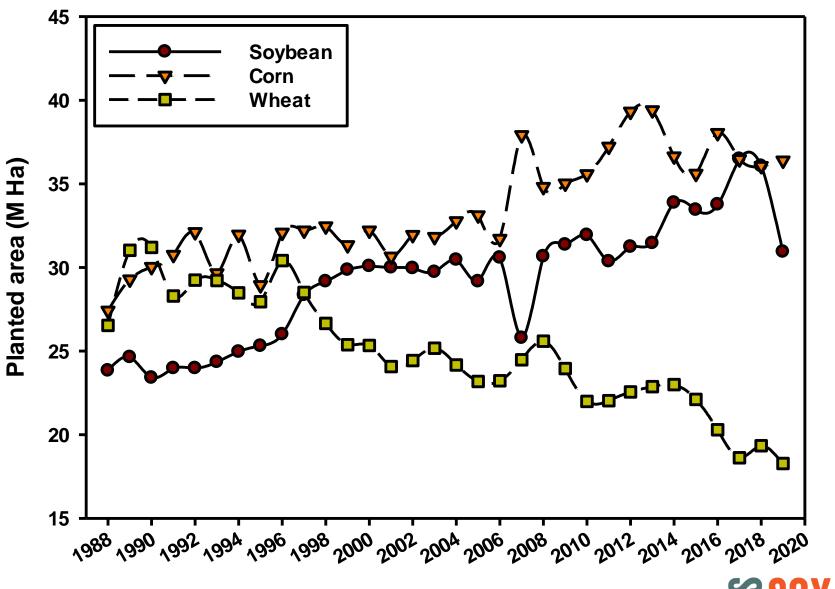
- 2019 Growing season
- Historical protein and oil variation
- 2019 survey results







#### Soybean, Corn, and Wheat in the US (planted ha)



### THE 2019 GROWING SEASON



- The big stories of 2019 included
  - Excess spring rains
    - <u>Quantities</u> of rainfall were at record or near record levels
    - <u>Duration</u> of this rainy period was long (4-6 weeks) and bracketed the planting period
    - Distribution of this anomaly was extremely broad
  - Mid-season drought was relatively confined
  - Excess rains returned to most of the Northern Corn Belt before and throughout harvest



- Spring conditions
  - The excess rain events in the spring delayed planting across much of the Midwest.
  - Large and broad rain events caused flooding of minor rivers affecting farms directly and impacted shipping along major waterways.



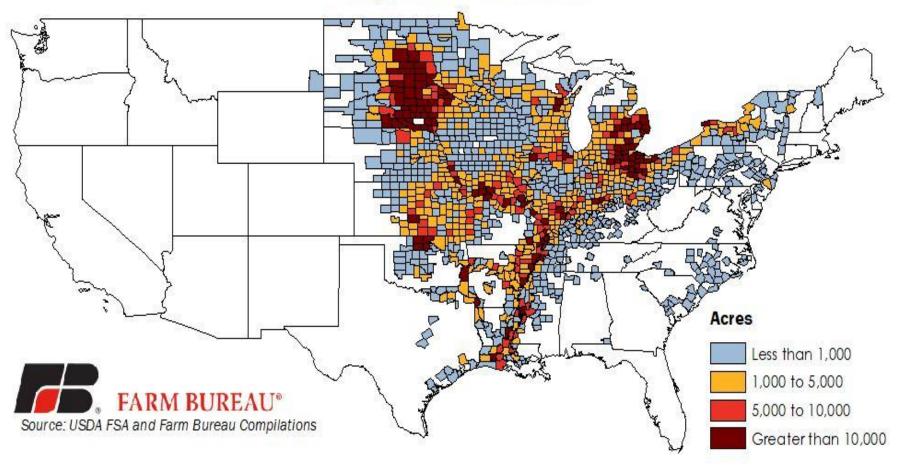


- Prevent Plant
  - Due to heavy rainfall, large numbers of acres across a very broad geography could not be planted to soybean or other crops.
    - 7.9 M Ha of US farmland was left unplanted
    - 1.8 M Ha of soybean





#### Figure 6. Soybean Acres Prevented From Being Planted, 2019 August 22 Release



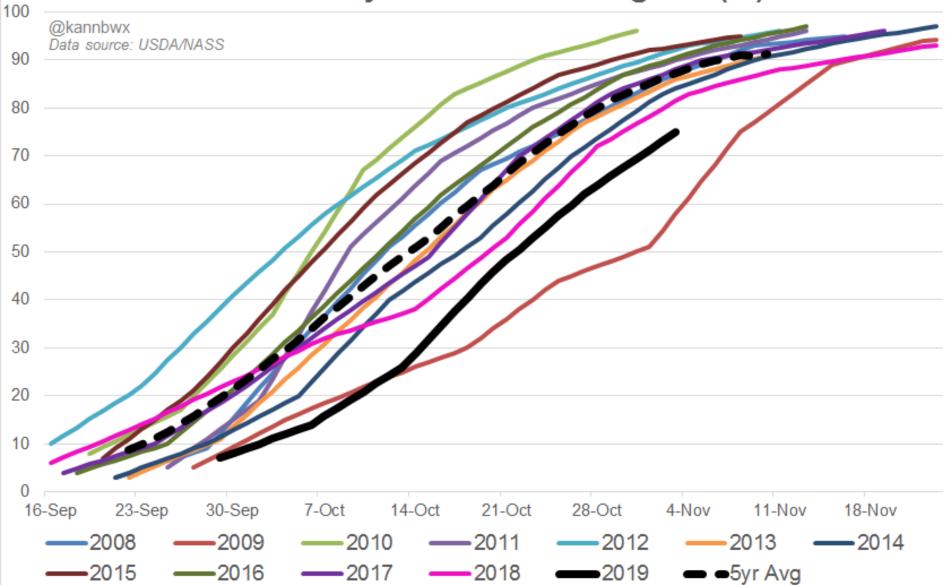


- Mid-season and fall conditions
  - Crop development was delayed throughout the summer in most states due to delayed plantings.
    - Crop development tended to 'catch up' across the "Istates" and Ohio where excess rainfall was limited and temperatures tended to be above average.
    - Crop development in the Dakotas continued to lag far behind normal due to excess rain and limited temperatures.
    - Heavy and broad rain events in the Northern states severely delayed harvest in these states.





#### U.S. Soybean Harvest Progress (%)



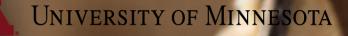
### SOYBEAN YIELDS OCTOBER USDA REPORT

- Total production of 96.7 M MT
  - Production will decrease by 20% from 2018
  - Harvested area decreased by 14%
    - •to 30.6 M Ha
  - Yields decrease by 7.3% from 2018
    - •to 3.5 MT/ha
  - Smallest crop since 2013

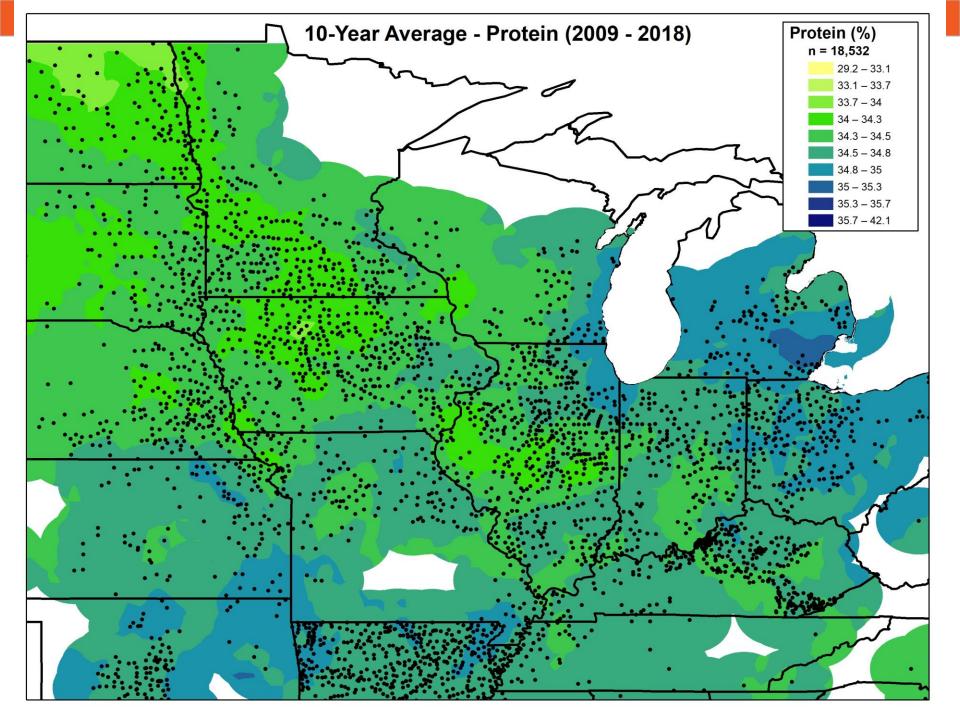
University of Minnesota

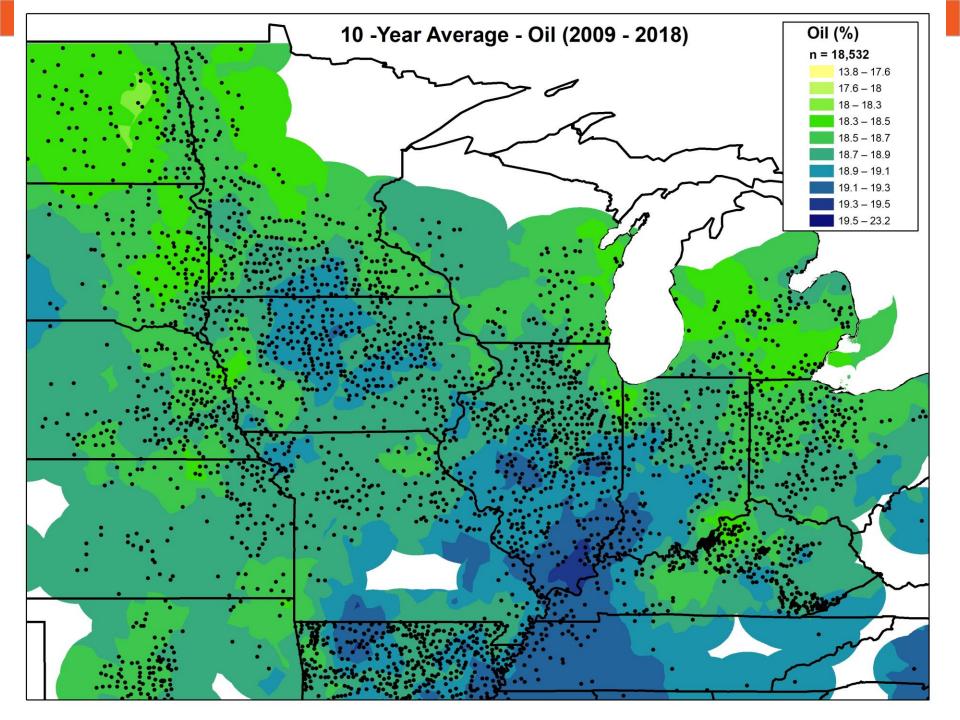


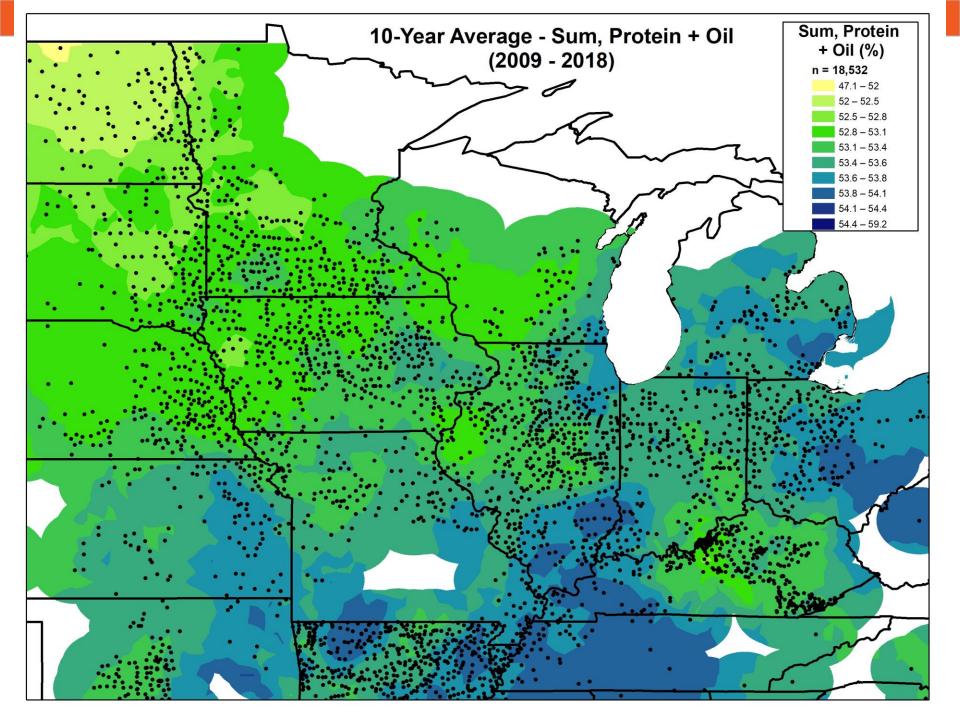
# HISTORICAL PROTEIN AND OIL VARIATION











#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ON SOYBEAN PROTEIN AND OIL

- Location-specific environmental impacts (latitude, climate, and soil type) affect long-term quality trends
- However, annual variation in weather patterns affects year-over-year variation in soybean quality
- Rainfall patterns appear to have the greatest impact on soybean quality
  - Excessive rainfall early in the season appears to reduce protein deposition in the seed
  - Drought conditions during the seed-filling stages exacerbate this condition

University of Minnesota



### **2019 SURVEY RESULTS**

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Quality Survey

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Additional characteristics

Producer name or specific field identifier

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### **PROTEIN AND OIL**



Region	Number of Samples	Protein (13%)	Change from 2018	Oil (13%)	Change from 2018	Seed Weight (g/100 seeds)
US Average	1,226	34.1		19.0		17.1
Average of 2019 Crop <sup>†</sup>		34.1	-0.2	19.0	+0.1	16.9
US 2009-2018 Average†		34.6		18.9		

<sup>†</sup>US average values weighted based on estimated production by state, as estimated by USDA, NASS Crop Production Report (October, 2019)

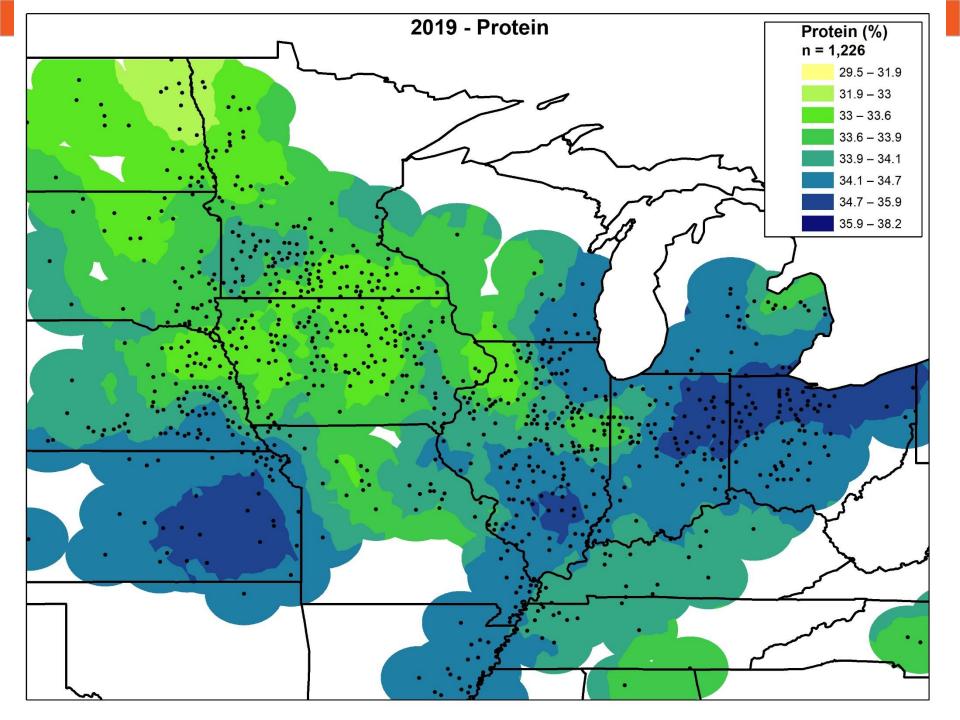


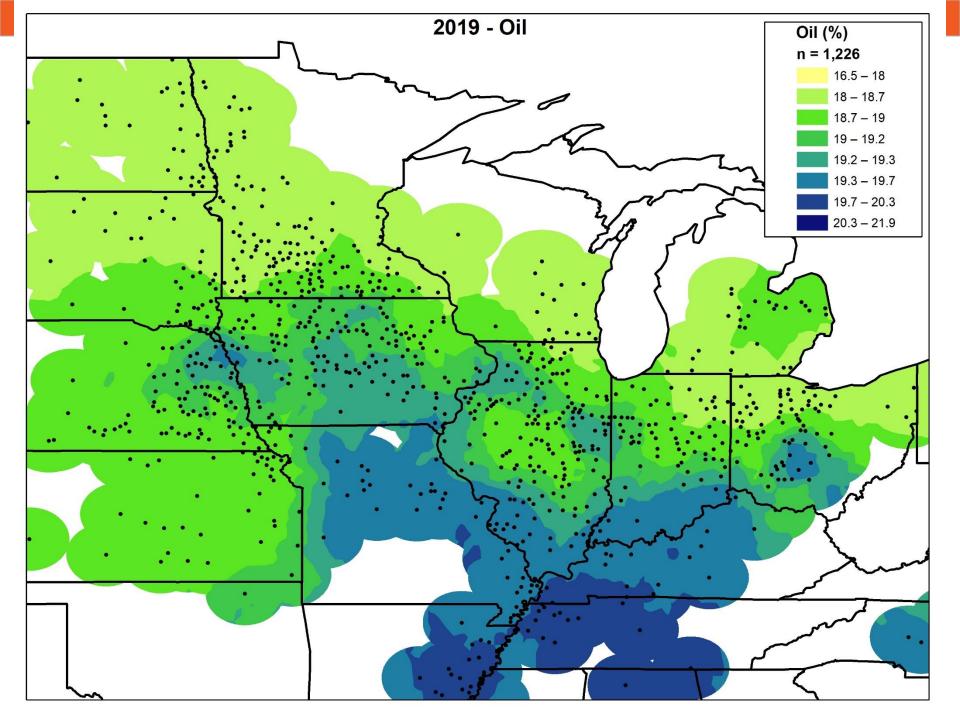
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Region <sup>†</sup>	Number of Samples	Protein (13%)	Change from 2018	Oil (13%)	Change from 2018	Seed Weight (g/100 seeds)
Western Corn Belt	648	33.8	-0.2	18.9	+0.2	16.9
Eastern Corn Belt	439	34.4	+0.1	18.9	-0.1	17.5
Midsouth	89	34.4	-0.5	19.8	+0.3	15.8
Southeast	16	33.8	-1.1	19.8	+0.5	14.8
East Coast	34	34.3	-0.7	18.8	-0.3	16.1

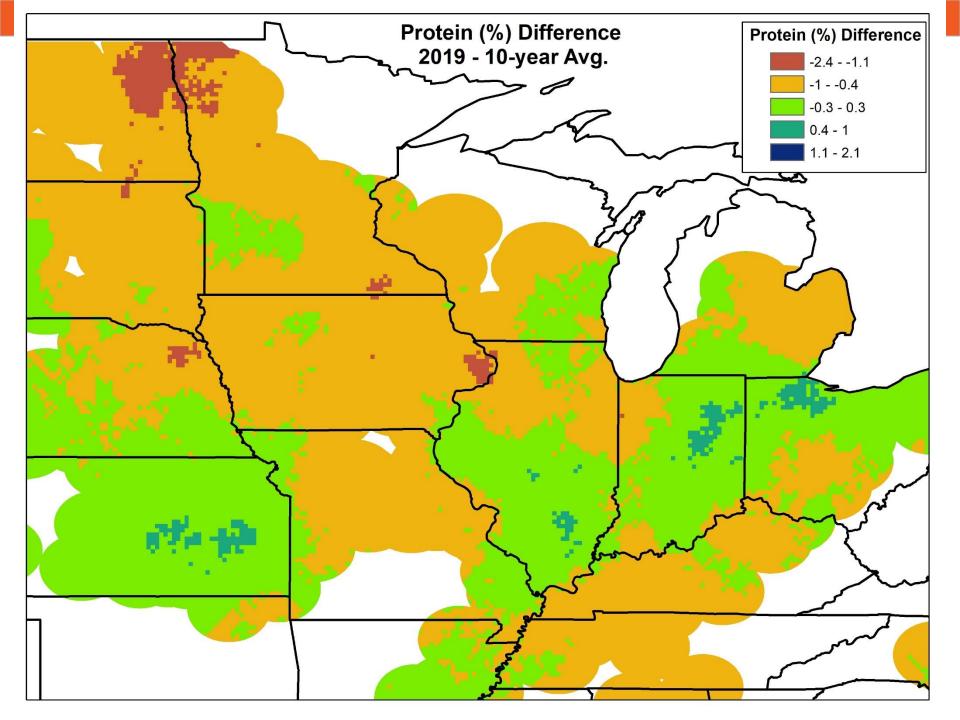
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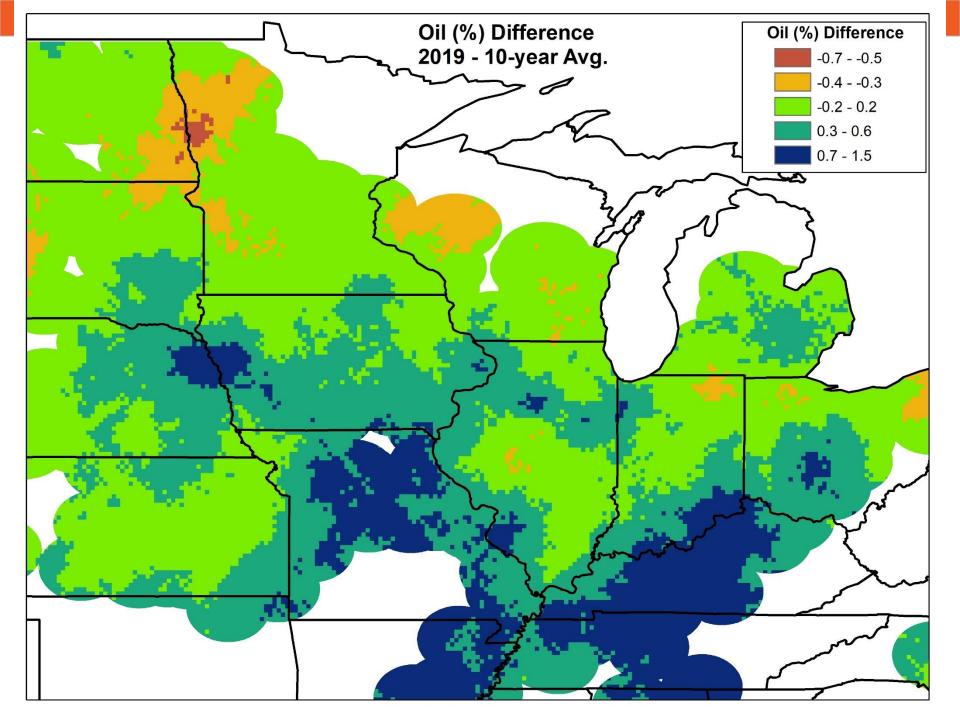






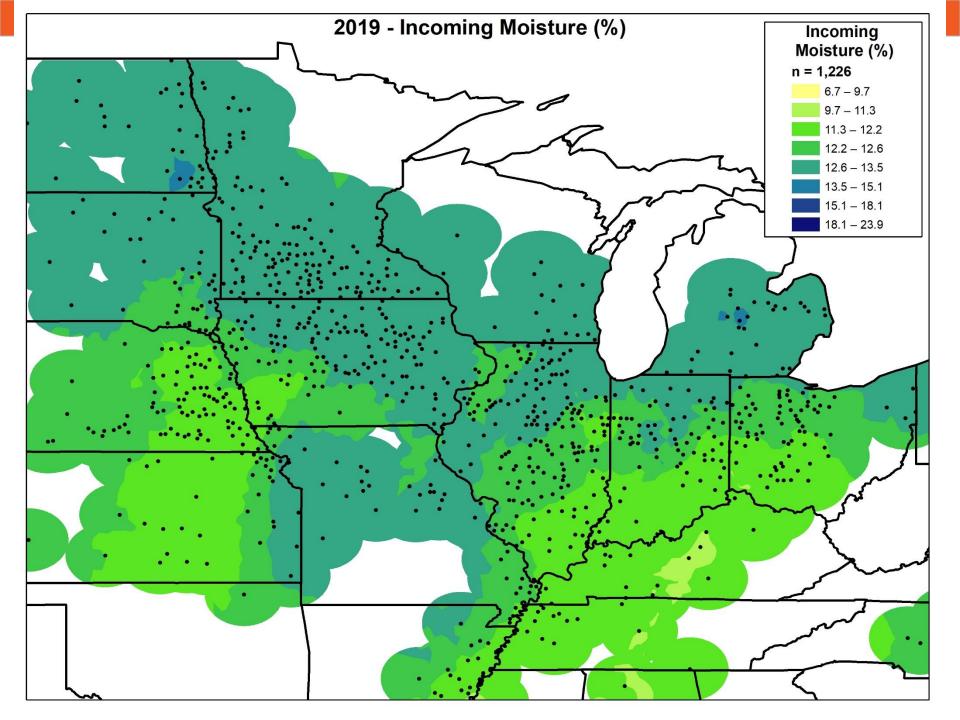


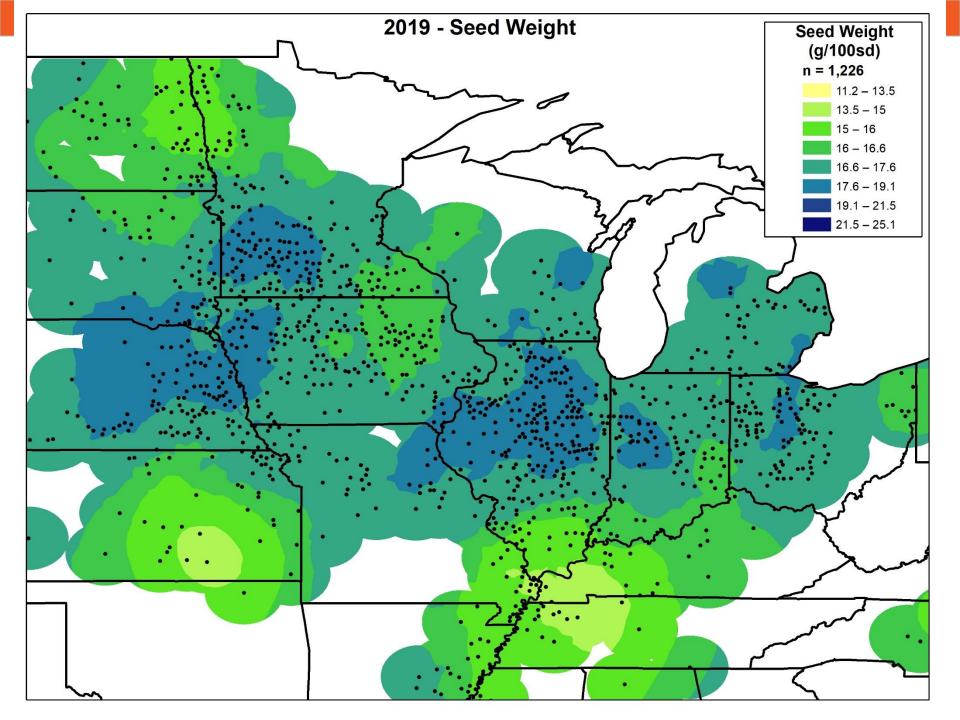


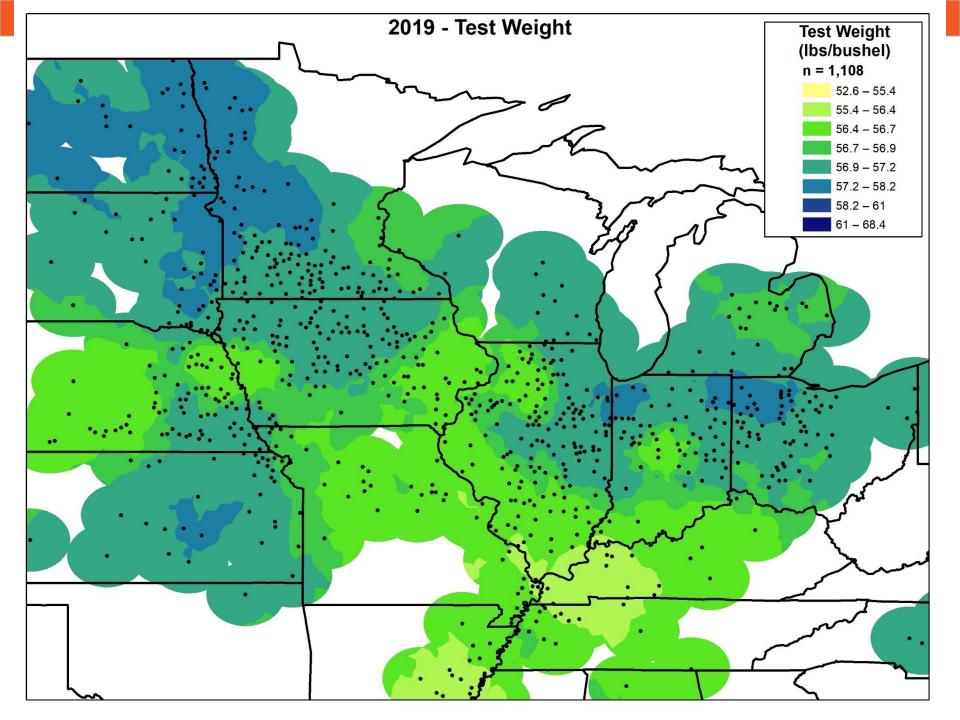


## **PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



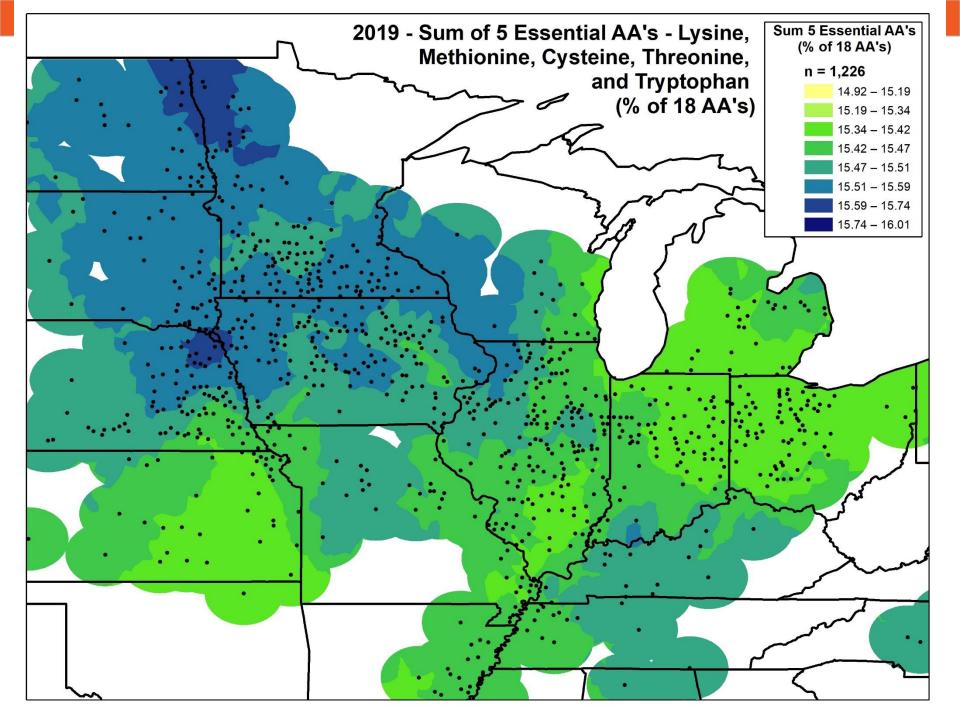


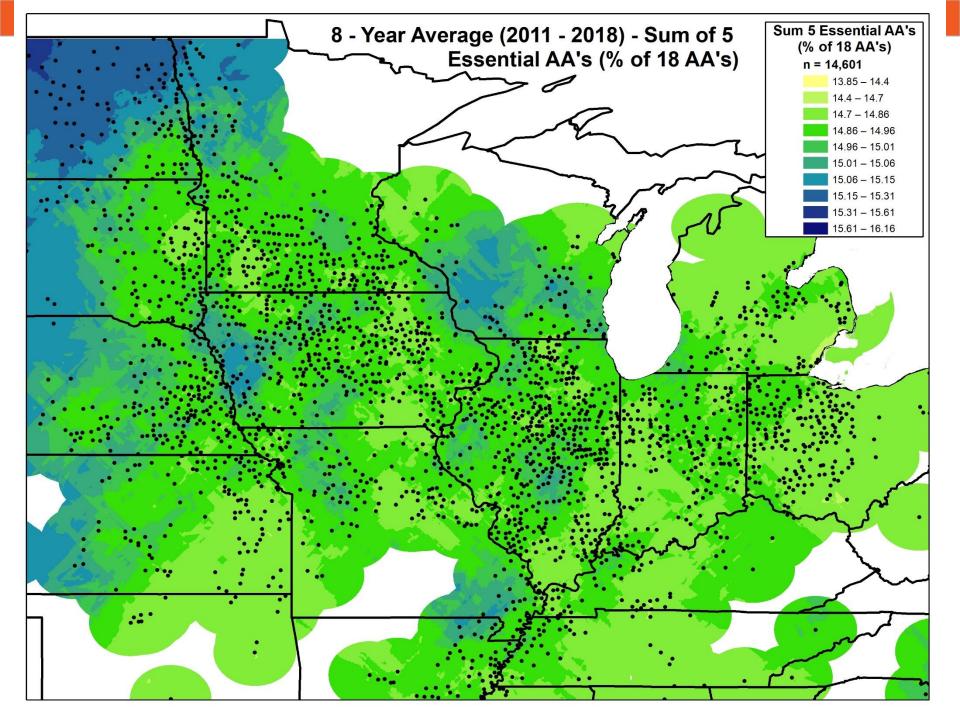




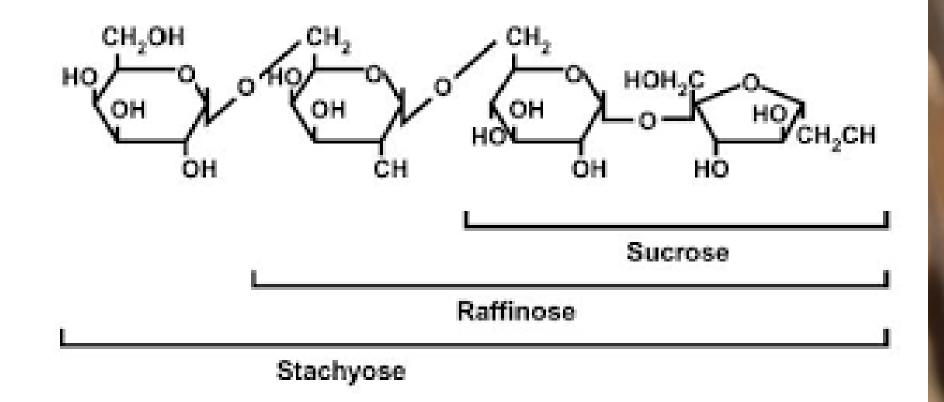
# **BETTER MEASURES OF QUALITY:** A.K.A. AMINO ACIDS





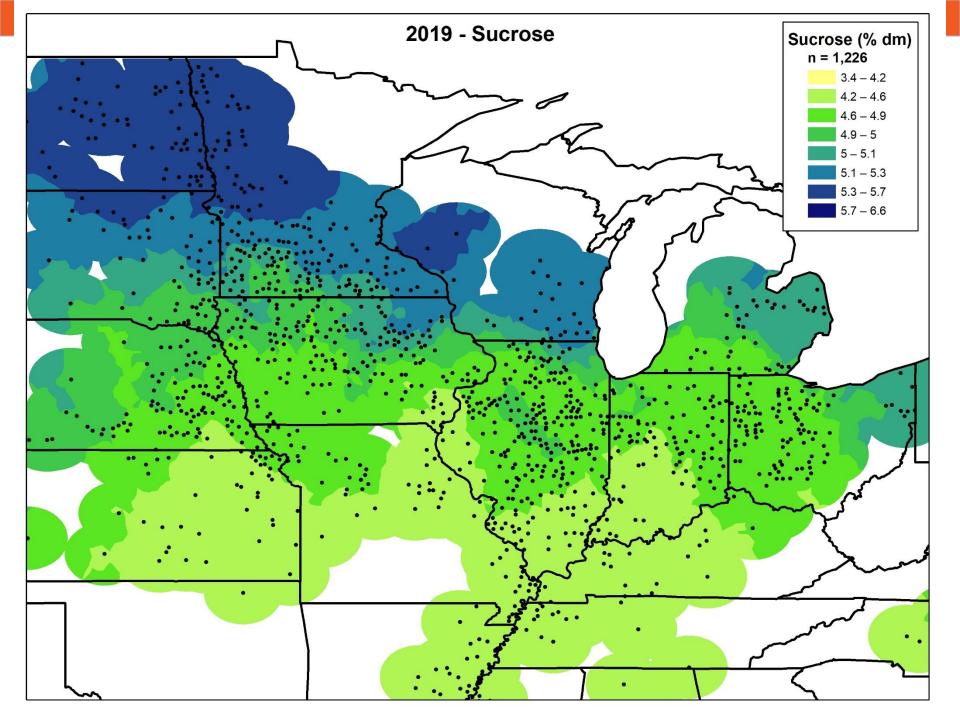


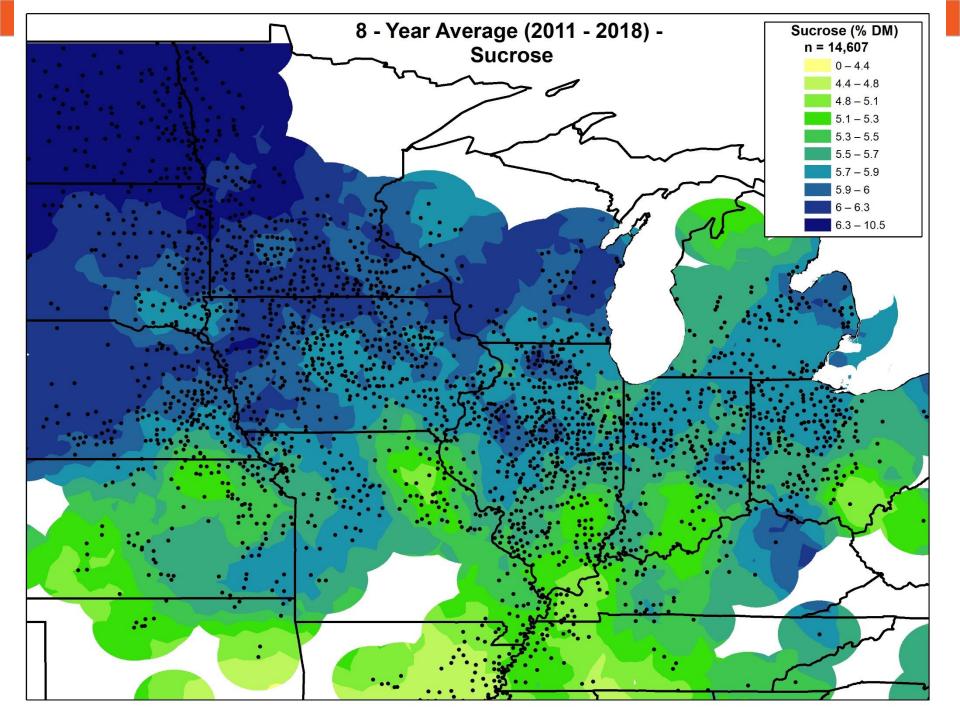
# BETTER MEASURES OF QUALITY: B) SOLUBLE SUGARS



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### **SOY.ORG**





### **2019 SUMMARY**

- 2019 was one of the most trying production years for most US farmers in recent memory
  - Every year, some farmers face very difficult environmental and business challenges. This year, these affected the majority of US farmers.
- Despite the severity and breadth of the challenges, US farmers will still produce
  - Nearly 100 MMT of -
  - High quality, low FM soybeans, capable of producing quality soybean meal with exceptional amino acid composition and high in energy.

## **2019 FOOD SOYBEAN SURVEY**



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State (# of samples)	Region	Protein <sup>*</sup> (%)	Regional Protein Average	Oil * (%)	Regional Oil Average
lowa (5)	WCB	36.2		17.4	
Minnesota (19)	WCB	35.3		17.8	
Nebraska (4)	WCB	36.2	35.6	17.4	17.6
Illinois (64)	ECB	35.6		18.1	
Indiana (1)	ECB	36.7		17.4	
Michigan (23)	ECB	35.1		17.9	
Ohio (14)	ECB	37.8		18.3	
Wisconsin (42)	ECB	35.3	35.7	18.0	18.1

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<sup>§</sup> WCB: Western Corn Belt; ECB: Eastern Corn Belt (see Table 1 for complete list of states included in these regions)
<sup>§</sup> 13% moisture basis

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Region	Seed Size	Number Samples	Seed Size (g/100 seeds)	Protein <sup>*</sup> (%)	Oil <sup>*</sup> (%)
	Average	17	18.4	35.5	17.7
WCB	Large	11	22.4	35.9	17.5
	Small	1	8.5	35.1	16.7
ECB	Average	92	18.2	35.6	18.1
	Large	51	22.4	35.8	18.1

<sup>‡</sup> Small seed: ≤13.0 g/100 seeds; Average: 13.1-21.0 g/100 seeds; Large: >21 g/100 seeds (unofficial categories)

<sup>§</sup> WCB: Western Corn Belt (Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska); ECB: Eastern Corn Belt (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin)

13% moisture basis



Region	Seed Size	Number Samples	Seed Size (g/100 seeds)	Sucrose (% DM)	Raffinose (% DM)	Stachyose (% DM)
WCB	Average	17	18.4	4.97	0.24	3.55
WCB	Large	11	22.4	5.08	0.29	3.56
	Small	1	8.5	5.77	0.27	3.66
ECB	Average	92	18.2	4.79	0.34	3.61
	Large	51	22.4	4.68	0.33	3.56

<sup>‡</sup> Small seed: ≤13.0 g/100 seeds; Average: 13.1-21.0 g/100 seeds; Large: >21 g/100 seeds (unofficial categories)

<sup>§</sup> WCB: Western Corn Belt (Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska); ECB: Eastern Corn Belt (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin)



Region	Seed Size	Number Samples	Seed Size (g/100 seeds)	Protein <sup>*</sup> (%)	Lysine (% of 18 AAs)	Five Limiting Essential <sup>¶</sup> Amino Acids (% of 18 AAs)
	Average	17	18.4	35.5	7.0	15.4
WCB La	Large	11	22.4	35.9	7.0	15.3
	Small	1	8.5	35.1	7.1	15.3
ECB	Average	92	18.2	35.6	7.0	15.3
	Large	51	22.4	35.8	7.0	15.3

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- <sup>\*</sup> 13% moisture basis

<sup>¶</sup> Five limiting essential amino acids: cysteine, lysine, methionine, threonine, and tryptophan

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### PROTEIN



WCB 35.6 ≈ ECB 35.7

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#### Examined by seed size & region:

Average:	ECB	35.6	~	WCB 35.5
Large:	WCB	35.9	~	ECB 35.8
Small:	ECB	35.1		

 Sample numbers within the groups differed: Average: WCB 17 < ECB 92</li>
Large: WCB 11 < ECB 51</li>
Small: ECB 1



ECB 18.1 > WCB 17.6

#### Examined by seed size & region:

Average:	ECB	18.1	>	WCB	17.7
Large:	ECB	18.1	>	WCB	17.5
Small:	ECB	16.7			



#### **SOLUBLE SUGARS**

Usually WCB sucrose is higher than ECB – this is true in 2019 when comparing the 2 regions by size categories:

AVERAGE	WCB (4.97)	>	ECB (4.79)
LARGE	WCB (5.08)	>	ECB (4.68)

- The ECB SMALL sample was slightly higher (3.66) than ECB AVERAGE (3.61) and LARGE (3.56) samples for stachyose, and lower sucrose & higher stachyose are desirable for making natto
- Sucrose concentrations were lower in 2019 than in 2018, because of warmer temperatures during the seed-filling period



#### **AMINO ACIDS**

 Lower protein samples tend to have higher concentrations of the five limiting essential amino acids (5 EAAs), regardless of seed size

> lower protein  $\rightarrow$  higher 5 EAAs (as % 18 AAs) higher protein  $\rightarrow$  lower 5 EAAs

In 2019, this is true; for example, the WCB average seed size samples are lower protein (35.5) but higher 5 EAAs (15.4)



### **THANK YOU**

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