



In my past newsletters I have not passed on too much of my personal information to all of you, but I have gone through a change recently and I am hoping this change will lead to only a positive outcome for all of us. In June of 2000 I graduated from Ohio State with a degree in Agriculture Systems Management and upon graduation I started working for the Darke County SWCD as the Manure Nutrient Management Specialist. Along with working at the SWCD, I also engaged in dairy farming which was and still is my ultimate passion. In the fall of 2006, I started the seed dealership with Byrons while continuing to work at the SWCD and on the dairy. Well after taking on the extra commitment the dairy herd, seed sales, SWCD workload, and the family were all growing. I was trying my best to balance out all of the responsibilities, but I knew in back of my mind that if I could back off from the SWCD I could manage the dairy and seed business the way I wanted to and ultimately spend more time with my family. However, the big question was always there, "When do I take the leap and will we be able to manage it financially?" With the way the national economy has been over the last year and a half I kept telling myself I had to hold on to everything I was doing to help get through the low milk prices of 2009 and the unknown of 2010. This past August 2009, the recession started catching up at the local government level. Local contributions and state matching funds were going to be cut, and changes at the SWCD needed to take place. The temporary fix at that time was to cut working hours by 20%. This ended up working of very well for the dairy and somewhat for the seed business. Everything seemed like it was going to stabilize for awhile, but like I said the hour reduction was a temporary fix. The temporary fix lasted for 3 months, and then it was decided that a layoff was needed to sustain the longevity of the SWCD. When I was told I was picked for this layoff, I felt it was a big misfortune for me, but it only took me a couple of hours to realize how fortunate I was. This gave me the boost I needed to do what I have been wanting do for a while now. Everyone wishes they could have a crystal ball to gaze into to make sure everything is going to turn out for the best. All I can do at this point, is continue to strive forward and to tend to the small details that have been missed on the dairy and also step up my customer service with better follow ups after the sale has been completed.

Working at the SWCD was a great experience because I solely worked with livestock farmers and this allowed me to watch and learn different management perspectives. While working at the SWCD I was able to assist in planning, engineering and construction of waste storage structures for new and existing dairies, swine facilities, and poultry facilities. Along with the above responsibilities, I became certified in writing Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans and Pasture Grazing Plans. The experience that I received working with the farmers through the SWCD has proven to be very beneficial, and I feel these experiences have given a positive impact on my future ventures.

The Importance Of Digestible Fiber

When Byron Seeds is mentioned the first thing that comes to peoples mind is grass. Grass is where they got their start, but the business has since escalated into a lot of other product lines and services. Even though Byron Seeds has a large product line, I want to focus on the importance of digestible fiber coming from grass and other high energy forages.



I think we can all agree that 2009 was a very trying year with the low milk prices. With the lack of cash flow most people were asking what can we do to cut the cost of production? The easiest way to cut the cost of production is to start eliminating certain feed inputs to our cows. In the short term this can help, but what are the long term effects of this going to be? Now let's look at the other side of these cost cutting measures, and look at what we can add to the ration to lower the cost of production. The first thing I would suggest adding to the ration would be highly digestible fiber, and this can be in the form of a grass or other high energy forages. Digestible fiber added to the dairy ration will definitely result in healthier cows by eliminating metabolic problems and lameness. In order to eliminate these problems your dairy ration should be balanced for the rumen needs and for the cows needs. You are probably thinking our nutritionist has always balance for the protein, energy, and minerals in the diet, but what is this talk about balancing for rumen health. Until I started working with Byrons that was the same way I thought, but when you start talking volatile fatty acids, driving milk production and fiber digestibility creating a healthier rumen environment, you start looking at nutrition in a different way.

The first step to this is learning about rumen microbiology. Simply put, what keeps the rumen functioning properly? Inside a cow's rumen there are bacteria, protozoa, and fungi that support proper rumen function. The bacteria make up half of the organisms in the rumen, but do over half of the digestive work. The bacteria are then subdivided into fiber digesters, starch and sugar digesters, lactate using bacteria, and hydrogen using bacteria.

We will start with the fiber digesting bacteria. Their name speaks for itself, they like digestible fiber. These bacteria digest the fiber and in turn create acetate which is a volatile fatty acid. This volatile fatty acid is important because it buffers the other important volatile fatty acid, propionic acid. Propionic acid is created by starch and drives milk production. A cow needs a good

balance of acetate to propionic to reduce the risk of acidosis. Cows with rumen acidosis typically have fresh cow metabolic problems (ketosis and displaced abomasums), low butterfat, and abscessed feet. The easiest way to ensure these bacteria will survive in the rumen is to make sure we feed high quality highly digestible fiber forages. These forages can be in the form of cool season grasses (fescue and orchard grass) mixed with alfalfa when it is planted or BMR-6 sorghum sudan. Corn silages with high NDFd can also help this, but it never hurts the rumen to have some long stem forage inside of it. Even though there seems to be plenty of digestible fiber in the diet these bacteria in the rumen may not be functioning like they should. If this is the case the starch and fat levels need to be checked as they can inhibit the growth of the fiber digesting bacteria.

The next bacteria to discuss are the sugar and starch digesting bacteria. These bacteria are needed because of the fact that we all feed plenty of starch in the diet to drive milk production. The starch digesting bacteria also feed off of the by products of the fiber digesting bacteria. Now stop and think about that, if these starch bacteria feed off the by products of the fiber digesting bacteria and the fiber digesting bacteria are not properly taken care, how are the starch bacteria going to work at their full potential. At this point you should be seeing how everything is starting to tie together. Another thing you need to know about the starch bacteria is there is a species of these bacteria call *Streptococcus Bovis*. This bacteria is also considered the "Weed" of the rumen because of the lactic acid they produce in the rumen. These bacteria become a problem when large amounts of starch are fed and they are not counter balanced thus creating a low pH in the rumen. These are the bacteria that when present cause rumen acidosis in the cow, and they can double in population every 13 minutes. Fortunately, through the use of items like Rumensin these bacteria can be controlled and the cow's rumen performance increased. When lactic acid is present in the rumen, the cow will produce a lactate acid using bacteria called *Megasphaera Elsdenii*. These bacteria will attempt the raise the rumen pH when there is too much lactate acid available.

The big question now should be how can I improve my forage program to help the health of my cows' rumen? The best answer for this is feeding high quality and highly digestible forages, but this can be achieved in different ways for the way you operate your farm and I will try to detail some helpful practices for a variety of situations.

High Corn Silage Diet

The problem with a high corn silage diet is there is generally not enough long stem effective fiber and digestible fiber in the diet, and it can be very easy to over feed starch in the diet. Without the long effective fiber the rumen mat cannot be fully created to help hold back the nutrients in the rumen thus creates a fast rate of passage. If you want to stay on a system of this sort you need to get the chop length of your corn silage up to 1 inch in length. One of the concerns with this is the silage pack and fermentation, but with the breeding behind the Masters Choice corn you can fill your silo or bunk with confidence. Masters Choice has bred for high stalk density and high plant sugars thus eliminating the worry of poor pack and poor fermentation. Through the breeding the lignin has been reduced in the corn stalk and replaced with high density hemicellulose. High density hemicellulose will most importantly increase the weight per cubic foot of your silage, meaning you will get more pounds of Masters Choice silage in a given volume compared to the competitors' brand. More importantly, the hemicellulose is one of the growth requirements for the fiber digesters in the rumen. Moving on to the fermentation of the silage, Masters Choice has bred for the high sugar content in the plant and the higher sugars will speed up the fermentation process of the corn silage. When the silage is ensiled at the correct moisture and has a proper pack you will find that the Masters Choice corn will be cooled down and ready to feed within one week of ensiling. The reason for this is the bacteria in the fermentation process use sugar as a food source to complete the process. More sugar means more bacteria which leads to a quick cool fermentation.

Corn Silage and Alfalfa Diet

The corn silage and alfalfa diet is an improvement to a high corn silage diet because you increase the long stem effective fiber but you have not increased the digestible fiber in the ration by a large amount. We have already reviewed the corn silage so you know what to do there, but we still need to dress up the alfalfa. The alfalfa is a simple fix because we can simply add some grass when you are planting the alfalfa. As far as improving feed quality of the alfalfa, grasses are more digestible than alfalfa and this increased digestibility will feed the fiber digesters in the rumen. This could be seen in the results of the Forage Superbowl at the World Dairy Expo in Wisconsin. In the dry hay division the samples with grass in them showed a higher level of NDF fiber than the alfalfa samples, but more importantly the digestible NDF fiber levels were much higher than the alfalfa samples. The high levels of digestible NDF fiber will provide the food that the fiber digesting bacteria need.

Grazing or High Hay Diet

This diet is what mother nature intended for the dairy cow. The most important thing to remember when you are grazing is we cannot forget to upgrade our pastures. If you seed your pasture and do not do anything with it unless it is sacrificed during the winter months, you may be limiting the production of your pasture and your cows. DLF and Barenburg are two of the top grass breeders in the world and they are constantly looking at ways to increase yields, digestibilities, sugars, and disease resistance.

Other Options

If you are looking to do a bigger management change there may be some options available in this section for you.

Small Grain Forage followed by BMR-6 sorghum sudan – Trical 336, Trical 2700, and Forage Plus Oats will produce large quantities of high quality feed. These are improved small grain forages that offer higher levels of digestible fiber.

After these crops are harvested, they can be followed with a BMR-6 sorghum sudan. BMR-6 sorghum sudan offers the highest digestibility of any other sorghum sudan. Small grain forages and BMR-6 sorghum sudan offer protein levels 2 times higher than corn silage and comparable energy levels of corn silage. Moreover, the combined yield of the small grain forage and sorghum sudan will equal that of corn silage.

Masters Choice Master Graze – Master Graze is a brown midrib corn that is planted on 15 inch rows at a population of 40,000 plants per acre. Master Graze is meant to be kept vegetative and cut prior to tassel and ensiled. This last year was the first year for the Master Graze and it did not leave a positive impression with some people. With being a BMR corn the vigor was less than a conventional corn and with the cool weather this past summer it did have some struggles. However, Masters Choice realized there were some issues and has made improvements to this product.



In conclusion to what I have provided above, I hope you are able to see why high quality forages are vital to a cow's rumen. Simple changes made in our management practices can help reduce or eliminate cow health problems, thus increasing our bottom line no matter what the milk price may be.

Cover Crop Update

There is one thing that is a definite on the cover crops; they have a great ability to produce organic matter for the soil and dry matter as a forage. If you are wondering what I am considering a cover crop, it is any type of plant that is sown to scavenge excess nitrogen, produce nitrogen, produce organic matter and dry matter, suppress weeds, and reduce soil erosion. With all of these factors in mind, I saw some very good results from cover crops this last year.

Fall Triticale – Trical 336

This cover crop has provided very beneficial results in producing high quality and high tonnage feed. Trical 336 will give you a bigger window of harvest in the spring compared to conventional rye, which may give you less than 5 days for high quality feed. After the flag leaf is present on the Trical 336, the head will slowly extend out and grow at a steady pace. Where as conventional rye will literally jump out immediately after heading. Producers were happy with the amount and quality of feed produced. The other advantages of Trical 336 are that it is manure tolerant. Manure can be applied as a nitrogen source in the early spring without damaging the crop.

BMR-6 Sorghum Sudans

Planted after wheat or triticale the sorghum sudan will produce large quantities of feed and organic matter for the soil. Sorghum sudan is a scavenger and will grab any available nutrients that is in the soil. I have been told of individuals having good success no-tilling sorghum sudan in wheat stubble and immediately top dressing with liquid manure. These also provide good weed suppression and provide a clean field compared to the regrowth and weeds in a wheat stubble field.

Red Clovers

This last summer was a very good summer for the fields that had red clover frost seeding in them. The clover came on strong after wheat harvest and provided a high quality high protein feed. One option that will help the dry down of red clover for baling is Freedom Red Clover. Freedom does not have the hairs on its stem allowing it to dry down better and is cleaner when it comes time to bale. The other important factors of the red clover are the weed suppression and nitrogen fixation for next year's crop.

Tillage Radishes

I finally got to see some good results on the tillage radishes this summer. There was adequate moisture after planting in early August and they did great. I was able to pull radishes that were 4 inches in diameter and greater than 20 inches long. Once the radishes got to a certain size they started heaving the ground. The most interesting feature of the tillage radish is they would let you know if you have a compaction layer. I dug radishes that grew 6 inches deep and then grew 15 inches above the ground. Typically the radishes had a spear tip driving deep in the soil, but the compaction radishes were rounded on the end and would start another point to try and break the compaction layer. From my observations, I feel it will be better to seed the radishes at a lower rate compared to the recommended 8-10 pounds per acre rate. I over seeded some radishes in my garden and they did not get any size to them and they went into a reproductive state relatively quick instead of growing. In the whole field seeding, the thinner spots had a much girthier radish that appeared to be working on the compaction layer better. Also, to get the full benefit of the radishes fertilizer or manure needs to be applied at planting to enhance the growth of the radish. After the radish breaks down these nutrients will be available for next year's crop. My recommendation is to seed at 5 pounds per acres and apply 20 to 30 pounds of nitrogen per acre. (continued on page 4)



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FORAGE SEED SALES, LLC



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Contact Information

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Future Events

Fort Wayne Farm Show – January 12-14, 2010

I will be in the Byron's booth January 12 & 13

Byrons Winter Forage Meeting - January 20, 2010

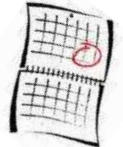
The seminar will address the role of high quality forages in today's difficult farm economy.

A team of leading experts will be brought in to address various aspects of forage profitability. John Thyssen, CEO of Barenbrug USA, will address the agronomics and benefits of improved cool season grasses in grazing as well as in conventional TMR diets. Tom Kilcer of Advanced Ag Systems will discuss his pioneering work in wide swath haylage and growing sorghum sudan and triticale as high quality annual forage crops. Chad Hale of Byron Seeds will address the benefits of using cover crops and how to make cover crops viable in today's world. Lyn Crabtree, President of Masters Choice Corn, will discuss the advantages of high energy corn for the farmer feeding livestock.

The meeting will take place at the following location from 9:30 AM - 2:30 PM. A lunch will be provided.

Wednesday, January 20th - Holiday Inn, Richmond, Indiana

If anyone is interested in going please contact Tim at 419-852-3477.



Mark your
calendars

Forage Plus Oats

Forage Plus Oats seeded in August, really impressed me this year. I was able to seed them after I harvested my Master Graze at the beginning of August. The oats were seeded at 55 pounds per acre and I did not apply any nitrogen to them. They had enough moisture to sustain, but not adequate moisture to get the height I desired. However, they were extremely dense and solid stems created a lot of dry matter. I cut the oats November 12 and they were 12 inches tall. At the time the weather was good but I was unable to get enough heat to wilt the oats. Due to the potential of unfavorable weather, they were baled extremely wet. After wrapping them, they sagged and I worried about them going butyric. Three weeks after baling I opened them and they did not do any fermentation, but they were exactly like green chop feed. If I would have baled these bales this wet and the weather was warmer I don't think the feed quality would have held like it did.

Timothy

Timothy planted in October continues to have results. The dry matter yield in June 2009 was down compared to our crop from 2008. This is attributed to the dry fall of 2008 and poor germination of the seed. This year the strategy was changed and the Timothy field will be sown to sorghum sudan instead of corn. I feel the sorghum sudan will be a little more forgiving than corn when it comes to lack of moisture. This year the Timothy was sown at the end of September and the stand was very visible and looking very good. There may be good potential for no tilling the Timothy after soybeans. I had an individual willing to try this, and he used an Esch Drill to seed the Timothy after his soybeans. He said there was abundant moisture, along with plenty of bean stubble in the field. Before the weather went cold, he was able to see a shade of green across the field. We will see how this turns out in the spring, but the one thing that is for sure is there is a market for Timothy hay.

As you can see, there are many options for cover crops on your farm. Continually adding organic matter to the soil will benefit you in many different ways. The two things that will benefit you the most from increasing the soils organic matter are the available water holding capacity and the residual nitrogen that is available in the soil each year. An increase of 1% soil organic matter increases your available water holding capacity by 1 inch per acre. With an extra inch of water holding capacity in the soil, imaging the benefits that you will see on your corn when you miss that important rain at tasseling. There are cover crop options available for every farm, but they may be limited based on your current farming practices. Simple management changes can allow you to implement them into your farming operation.

KingFisher 243 Alfalfa Head to Head Report

Competitor	Yield DM Tons/Acre Competitor	243 Yield KF 243	% Of Competitor	Total Harvest Years	Number Of Trials	Trial ID
Bullseye	4.86	5.85	120	6	3	4601,4602,4600
54H91	5.89	6.99	119	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
Pioneer 53Q60	6.23	6.99	112	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
PGI 437	6.01	6.63	110	19	7	2507,2527,4601,4602,2509,4600,2505
54H11	5.53	6.1	110	27	11	4595,2507,2527,4659,2509,4600,4611,4601,4602,2505,4596
Ameristand 403T	5.54	6.1	110	27	11	4595,2507,2527,4659,2509,4600,4611,4601,4602,2505,4596
HybriForce-400	5.56	6.1	110	27	11	4595,2507,2527,4659,2509,4600,4611,4601,4602,2505,4596
54Q25	6.41	6.99	109	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
KingFisher 444	5.38	5.85	109	6	3	4601,4602,4600
Dynamic	6.45	6.99	108	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
FSG 528 SF	6.47	6.99	108	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
54V46	6.49	6.99	108	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
Attention II	6.51	6.99	107	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
Radiant AM	6.51	6.99	107	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
Olympian	5.46	5.85	107	6	3	4601,4602,4600
KingFisher 30-30	6.53	6.99	107	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
WL 319 HQ	5.7	6.1	107	27	11	4595,2507,2527,4659,2509,4600,4611,4601,4602,2505,4596
SummerGold	6.54	6.99	107	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
DKA33-16	6.64	6.99	105	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
DKA42-15	6.72	6.99	104	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
Rebound 4.2	6.73	6.99	104	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
KingFisher Excelerator	5.64	5.85	104	6	3	4601,4602,4600
Ascend	6.76	6.99	103	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
Shepherd	6.77	6.99	103	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
Genoa	6.79	6.99	103	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
WL 357HQ	6.79	6.99	103	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
PGI 459	5.93	6.1	103	27	11	4595,2507,2527,4659,2509,4600,4611,4601,4602,2505,4596
WinterGold	4.74	4.83	102	8	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
WL 343 HQ	5.74	5.85	102	6	3	4601,4602,4600
DKA50-18	6.94	6.99	101	13	4	2509,2505,2527,2507
KingFisher 243	6.1	6.1	100	27	11	4595,2507,2527,4659,2509,4600,4611,4601,4602,2505,4596



Features:

- Multifoliolate—finer stemmed than other StandFast alfalfas, great leaf to stem ratio.
- Selected for tremendous yield potential: in trials, 243 is the leader in yield.
- An alfalfa for the aggressive manager, cutting every 26-28 days
- 30% faster growing-extra 6-7" growth in the first 21 days
- Bigger yield in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th crops.
- Showy variety with a dense canopy, canopy helps suppress weed growth.

Trial ID Locations: 2505 Medford, MN - 2507 Madison, WI - 2509 West Salem, WI - 2527 Davenport, IA - 4595 Wooster, OH - 4596 Rock Springs, PA - 4600 West Salem, WI - 4601 West Salem, WI - 4602 West Salem, WI - 4611 Stearns County, MN - 4659 Marshfield, WI

Pasture Mixes

Beef Builder

- Tall fescue based pasture mix designed to withstand heavy grazing pressure, Good on both light and heavy soils.
- High yielding
- Drought tolerant
- 50% fescue, 20% orchard grass, 10% perennial ryegrass, 10% red clover, 5% Kentucky Bluegrass, 5% white clover
- Seed 25-35#/Acre

Dairy Supreme Pasture Mix

- Top quality pasture for milk production
- Thick dense stand allows good dry matter intake
- Excels on heavy soils
- Requires high fertility
- 70% perennial ryegrass, 22% meadow fescue, 8% white clover

Orchard Grass

Intensiv

- Winter hardy
- Disease tolerant
- Drought tolerant
- Very persistent
- Very late heading and high yielding

Athos

- Late maturing
- #1 in yield in UK grazing trials
- Excellent fall growth

Tall Fescue

Kora

- High yields and improved digestibility
- Drought tolerant.
- Placed #8 in dry hay division in World Dairy Expo Forage Superbowl.

Timothy

Barpenta

- High dry matter production
- Very late maturity
- Excellent palatability

Above mixes and grasses are a small portion of Byron's Product line. Custom mixes available. Call for details.

Thank you for 2009

We would like to take this time and thank you for your business and wishing you a safe and Happy New Year.

Did You Know

Lower plant sugars reduce corn plants digestibility, plant health, ability to flex, and decreases root expansion capability.

GMO technology provides "yield protection" and does not directly affect the yield potential. The hybrid genetics determine the yield potential and GMO provides advanced agronomic management tactics

Marvin Homan Test Plot, New Bremen, OH - Planted May 23, 2009 - Harvested September 17, 2009

Company Name	Hybrid	Yield T/Acre @ 65%	% Dry Matter as Fed	DM Yield Tons/Ac	NDF % of DM	NDFD Digestibility % of DM	% Crude Protein % of DM	% Starch % of DM	Starch Digestibility % of Starch	Ash % of DM	NFC % of DM	TDN % of DM	NEL Mcals/lb	\$\$ Milk/Acre	Milk/Ton	Milk/Acre
BMR Corns																
Mycogen	F2F569	19.7	36.3	6.9	39.6	69.6	8.2	30.6	0.97	3.6	46.5	76.5	0.746	\$4,504	3636	25,022
Mycogen	F2F726	21.8	40.3	7.6	40.2	70.9	8.2	30.3	0.93	3.4	46.0	76.1	0.738	\$4,944	3593	27,469
Mycogen	F2F622	21.9	40.6	7.7	39.3	73.0	8.1	33.3	0.93	3.1	47.2	78.0	0.757	\$5,142	3729	28,564
Mycogen	F2F635	21.8	38.5	7.6	40.2	69.8	8.7	30.4	0.95	3.8	45.2	76.3	0.742	\$4,967	3615	27,595
Mycogen	F2F700	21.3	32.6	7.4	40.1	65.8	8.8	28.2	0.98	3.7	45.0	74.4	0.728	\$4,689	3501	26,050
Mycogen	F2F725	21.9	31.4	7.7	39.3	70.0	8.4	29.2	0.98	3.3	46.8	75.7	0.734	\$4,919	3566	27,330
Mycogen	F2F797	20.7	29.0	7.3	45.6	73.1	8.7	24.1	0.98	3.6	40.0	76.5	0.733	\$4,669	3575	25,937
Standard Corn Silage																
Masters Choice	615	21.8	33.7	7.6	40.0	56.7	8.1	31.3	0.98	3.3	46.4	72.8	0.728	\$4,740	3447	26,333
Masters Choice	590-VT3	23.6	33.9	8.3	41.4	58.8	8.1	28.8	0.98	4.0	44.4	71.9	0.712	\$4,991	3358	27,726
Masters Choice	590	25.1	37.2	8.8	40.8	62.2	7.6	33.1	0.96	3.3	46.0	74.3	0.735	\$5,583	3525	31,019
Campbell	7703	24.7	36.2	8.6	39.6	57.1	8.0	30.8	0.97	3.8	46.3	72.4	0.722	\$5,311	3412	29,506
Mycogen	2W587	23.4	45.6	8.2	35.4	62.8	8.9	37.1	0.88	3.5	49.8	73.4	0.723	\$5,092	3452	28,289
Mycogen	TMF2Q715	24.6	40.3	8.6	41.6	56.4	7.6	32.3	0.93	3.6	44.8	70.6	0.702	\$5,065	3275	28,138
Mycogen	TMF2Q716	26.1	38.5	9.1	41.7	56.9	8.0	32.2	0.95	3.3	44.6	71.5	0.712	\$5,506	3348	30,591
Mycogen	TMF2W726	26.3	34.6	9.2	42.5	58.9	8.3	29.7	0.98	3.6	43.4	72.7	0.722	\$5,665	3423	31,474
Mycogen	TMF2Q759	25	35.4	8.8	43.8	59.2	8.1	29.1	0.98	3.5	42.5	72.2	0.715	\$5,324	3380	29,577
Mycogen	TMF2N804	22.4	33.5	7.8	44.4	58.5	8.6	24.8	0.98	4.2	40.8	69.9	0.689	\$4,519	3205	25,105