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# PULSE

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF  
THE NORTHERN PULSE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

April 2023 | E-News Edition

## MSU Ag Alert: Watch For Anthracnose in Lentils This Coming Season

Anthracnose, a lentil disease caused by the pathogen *Colletotrichum truncatum*, has been detected in 16% of lentil seed lots tested in the Regional Pulse Crop Diagnostic Lab this winter. While levels of this seed-transmitted pathogen are low, the widespread presence of the pathogen in seed lots indicates that growers should be vigilant in monitoring their lentils this growing season, particularly if environmental conditions are favorable for the development of Anthracnose. Favorable conditions include abundant rainfall during bloom and pod development and a dense canopy. Symptoms include light-brown lesions with a dark border and initiate low, at the base of the plant, and spread upward. Serious infections could result in patches of dead plants.



Please consult the [Regional Pulse Crop Diagnostic Lab website](#) for more information on Anthracnose and other seed-borne diseases of pulse crops.

This AgAlert was written by Carmen Murphy, Post-doctoral Researcher at Montana State University ([carmenmurphy@montana.edu](mailto:carmenmurphy@montana.edu)).

Photo: Anthracnose on lentils causes tan lesions on stems, often with black borders, that can indent the stem. Defoliation and girdling can cause plants to wilt and lodge. Photo credit: Michael Wunsch, North Dakota State University.



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# Executive Director Message

By: Shannon Berndt

Spring has finally Sprung (maybe)

While producers are hard at work with the start of Spring, NPGA staff & Board have been representing the industry at various meetings/events and preparing for the upcoming fiscal year. Farm Bill discussions are well under way and the pulse industry has been an active participant in the discussions. Montana Pulse Crop Committee, Executive Director, Liz Edmundson represented the industry at an ag roundtable discussion hosted by Representative Zinke.

"Montana's farm & ranch commodity groups were well represented on April 13<sup>th</sup> at the Farm Bill listening session hosted by Congressman Zinke. Most groups agreed that there needs to be an increase in reference prices to reflect a dramatic rise in input costs facing Montana producers, we support a recalibration of base acres to reflect actual planting acres and FMD Foreign Market development. Overall, this was a great event to collaborate with our fellow commodity groups and better understand the challenges facing Montana farmers and ranchers. I hope we continue to work together and create action in large priority farm policies." -Liz Edmundson.

In addition, the NPGA had an opportunity to be part of a collaborative effort with ND commodities to host a series of Farm Bill listening sessions across the State. There were great discussions at each of the meetings between Congressional offices, agency representatives and producers. NPGA staff facilitated the meeting at the Menoken Farm on April 11. Discussion based on the Farm Bill included crop insurance & calculations, and Market Access Program/Foreign Market Development funding. In addition, there was a great discussion on changes to H2A worker regulations and the challenges of finding workforce in rural North Dakota. For more information, please check out the Farm Bill primer included in this edition. We will be updating the Government Education portion of our website over the next couple of months as well.

The month of June will be extremely busy for both the NPGA Board and staff as final funding decisions are made for FY2023.24. The Board and staff will finalize a budget and formal plan of action for the upcoming year. Be sure to follow us on social media to stay up to date on the latest projects & activities of the NPGA as we continue to work on behalf of the pulse industry.

*I hope you all have a safe & prosperous Spring!*

## What We've Been Up To!

Below is a brief highlight of some of the NPGA programs, activities and representation around the region this month:

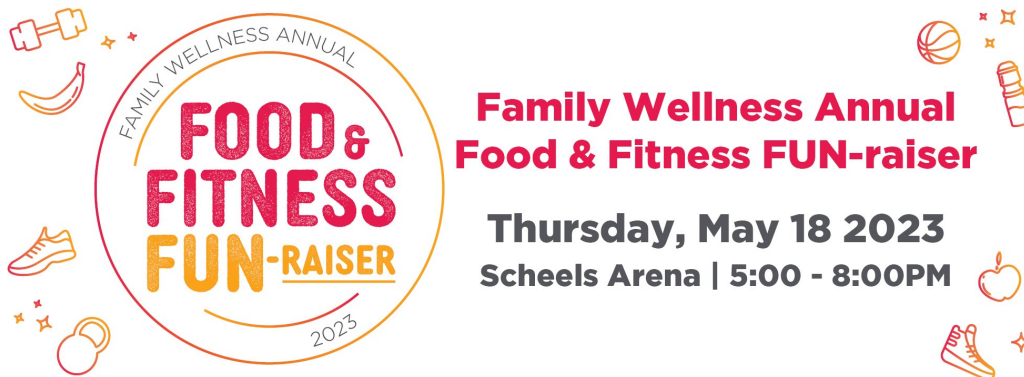
- Sponsored and participated in the ND Farm Bill listening sessions hosted around the state.
- Sponsor of the Family Wellness Junior Chef Cooking Competition held on April 15<sup>th</sup>.
- Brainstorming for 23/24 Budget Proposal.
- Participated in all USADPLC Board and Committee Meetings.
- Participated in US Pea & Lentil Trade Association Board Meeting.

# Tickets Available: Food & Fitness FUN-Raiser!

The Northern Pulse Growers Association (NPGA) is an executive chef sponsor for the upcoming "Family Wellness Annual Food & Fitness Fun-Raiser". This event supports local kid chefs and youth wellness programming so together we can inspire and build healthy habits today that create healthy futures for tomorrow.

The whole family is encouraged to attend this event filled with food, live music, inflatables, and fun; all while celebrating and supporting healthy cooking and wellness programs. During the event, they will recognize the Junior Chef participants and announce the winner from the Kids Healthy Cooking Competition. Local area chefs, restaurants, and food trucks offering healthy samples will also be in attendance.

The NPGA has 10 complimentary tickets available for members to use for this event. If you or your family are interested in attending—please contact Erin Becker ([Becker@northernpulse.com](mailto:Becker@northernpulse.com)) no later than **May 8, 2023**. Tickets are first come first serve, so contact Erin today!



## Montana Pulse Crop Committee Seeking Applications

The Montana Department of Agriculture (MDA) is currently seeking a public representative who is or was actively engaged in agriculture to apply for an open position on the Montana Pulse Crop Committee.

The [Montana Pulse Crop Committee](#) aims to stimulate and expand Montana's pulse crop industry through research, promotion, and market development of pulse crops grown in Montana.

Those interested in serving on the Montana Pulse Crop Committee are encouraged to submit an application by **May 31, 2023**. To view the current opening, please click [HERE](#). To apply directly, please visit [https://governor.mt.gov/boards\\_appointments/applynow](https://governor.mt.gov/boards_appointments/applynow).

The Montana Pulse Crop Committee's mission is to invest in and deliver support for marketing, research, education, and policy development programming that improves return on investment for the pulse producers of Montana. Learn more at [agr.mt.gov](http://agr.mt.gov).

The Montana Department of Agriculture is serving Montana Agriculture and growing prosperity under the Big Sky. For more information on department programs and services, visit [agr.mt.gov](http://agr.mt.gov).



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Updated February 22, 2023

## Farm Bill Primer: What Is the Farm Bill?

The farm bill is an omnibus, multiyear law that governs an array of agricultural and food programs. It provides an opportunity for policymakers to comprehensively and periodically address agricultural and food issues. In addition to developing and enacting farm legislation, Congress is involved in overseeing its implementation. The farm bill typically is renewed about every five years. Since the 1930s, Congress has enacted 18 farm bills.

Farm bills traditionally have focused on farm commodity program support for a handful of staple commodities—corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, dairy, and sugar. Farm bills have become increasingly expansive in nature since 1973, when a nutrition title was first included. Other prominent additions since then include horticulture and bioenergy titles and expansion of conservation, research, and rural development titles.

Without reauthorization, some farm bill programs would expire, such as the nutrition assistance and farm commodity support programs. Other programs have permanent authority and do not need reauthorization (e.g., crop insurance) and are included in a farm bill to make policy changes or achieve budgetary goals. The farm bill extends authorizations of discretionary programs. The farm bill also suspends long-abandoned permanent laws for certain farm commodity programs from the 1940s that used supply controls and price regimes that would be costly if restored.

The omnibus nature of the farm bill can create broad coalitions of support among sometimes conflicting interests for policies that individually might have greater difficulty achieving majority support in the legislative process. In recent years, more stakeholders have become involved in the debate on farm bills, including national farm groups; commodity associations; state organizations; nutrition and public health officials; and advocacy groups representing conservation, recreation, rural development, faith-based interests, local food systems, and organic production. These factors can contribute to increased interest in the allocation of funds provided in a farm bill.

### What Is in the 2018 Farm Bill?

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 farm bill; P.L. 115-334, H.Rept. 115-1072)—enacted in December 2018 and generally expiring in 2023—is the most recent omnibus farm bill. It contains 12 titles (see **text box**). Provisions in the 2018 farm bill modified some of the farm commodity programs, expanded crop insurance, amended conservation programs, reauthorized and revised nutrition assistance, and extended authority to appropriate funds for many U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) discretionary programs through FY2023.

### The 2018 Farm Bill (P.L. 115-334), by Title

**Title I, Commodities:** Provides support for major commodity crops, including wheat, corn, soybeans, peanuts, rice, dairy, and sugar, as well as disaster assistance.

**Title II, Conservation:** Encourages environmental stewardship of farmlands and improved management through land retirement programs, working lands programs, or both.

**Title III, Trade:** Supports U.S. agricultural export programs and international food assistance programs.

**Title IV, Nutrition:** Provides nutrition assistance for low-income households through programs, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

**Title V, Credit:** Offers direct government loans and guarantees to producers to buy land and operate farms and ranches.

**Title VI, Rural Development:** Supports rural housing, community facilities, business, and utility programs through grants, loans, and guarantees.

**Title VII, Research, Extension, and Related Matters:** Supports agricultural research and extension programs to expand academic knowledge and help producers be more productive.

**Title VIII, Forestry:** Supports forestry management programs run by USDA's Forest Service.

**Title IX, Energy:** Encourages the development of farm and community renewable energy systems through various programs, including grants and loan guarantees.

**Title X, Horticulture:** Supports the production of specialty crops, USDA-certified organic foods, and locally produced foods and authorizes a regulatory framework for industrial hemp.

**Title XI, Crop Insurance:** Enhances risk management through the permanently authorized Federal Crop Insurance Program.

**Title XII, Miscellaneous:** Includes programs and assistance for livestock and poultry production, support for beginning farmers and ranchers, and other miscellaneous and general provisions.

### What Was the Estimated Cost in 2018?

Farm bills authorize programs in two spending categories: mandatory and discretionary. While both types of programs are important, mandatory programs usually dominate the farm bill debate. Programs with mandatory spending generally operate as entitlements, and the farm bill provides mandatory funding for programs based on multiyear budget estimates (*baseline*). Programs with authorized discretionary funding are not funded in the farm bill; any discretionary appropriations for these programs would be provided through separate congressional action.

Farm bills have both 5-year and 10-year budget projections. The 10-year score for the 2018 farm bill was budget neutral, and program outlays were projected to remain at \$867 billion over FY2019-FY2028 (**Table 1**). Four titles accounted for 99% of the 2018 farm bill's mandatory

<https://crsreports.congress.gov>

spending: Nutrition (primarily SNAP), Commodities, Crop Insurance, and Conservation. Programs in all other farm bill titles accounted for about 1% of mandatory outlays; these programs were authorized to receive mostly discretionary (appropriated) funds.

**Table 1. Budget for the 2018 Farm Bill and the Baseline in 2023 for Farm Bill Programs**  
(million dollars, 10-year mandatory outlays)

Titles	2018 Farm Bill at Enactment	Baseline as of February 2023
	FY2019-FY2028 (\$ millions)	FY2024-FY2033 (\$ millions)
Commodities	61,414	56,996
Conservation	59,748	57,479
Trade	4,094	4,810
Nutrition	663,828	1,205,440
Credit	-4,558	a/
Rural Development	-2,362	a/
Research	1,219	1,300
Forestry	10	a/
Energy	737	500
Horticulture	2,047	2,100
Crop Insurance	77,933	96,974
Miscellaneous	3,091	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>867,200</b>	<b>1,426,399</b>

**Sources:** CRS using CRS Report R45425, *Budget Issues That Shaped the 2018 Farm Bill*; and CRS analysis of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Baseline, February 2023, at <https://www.cbo.gov/about/products/baseline-projections-selected-programs>, for the five largest titles and amounts in law for programs in other titles.

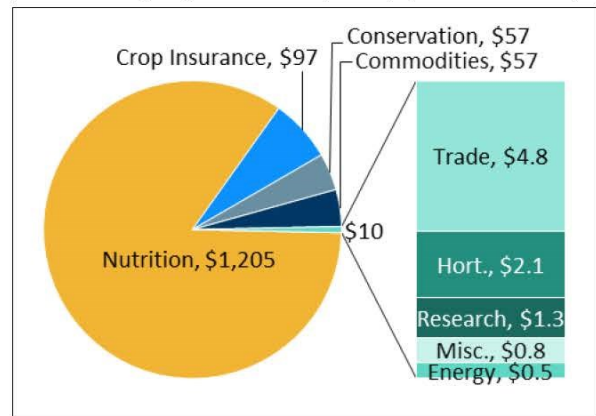
**Notes:** a/ = Baseline for the credit title is likely negative indicating payments into the Farm Credit System Insurance fund. The rural development title has no current programs with baseline. Baseline for the forestry title is \$10 million or less.

### What Is the Farm Bill Budget for 2023?

The CBO baseline represents budget authority and is a projection at a particular point in time of what future federal spending on mandatory programs would be assuming current law continues. It is the benchmark against which proposed changes in law are measured. Having a baseline provides projected future funding if policymakers decide that programs are to continue.

An updated CBO scoring baseline for the 2023 legislative session is expected in spring 2023. Presently, the February 2023 CBO baseline is the best indicator of future funding availability. Using this projection for the major farm bill programs, and funding indicated in law for other farm bill programs that are not included in the annual projection, the current baseline for farm bill programs is estimated at \$709 billion over 5 years (FY2024-FY2028) and \$1,426 billion over 10 years (FY2024-FY2033) (**Figure 1**).

**Figure 1. Baseline for Farm Bill Programs, by Title**  
(billion dollars, 10-year mandatory outlays, FY2024-FY2033)



**Source:** CRS using the CBO Baseline (February 2023) for the five largest titles, and amounts in law for programs in other titles.

**Note:** Total estimated at \$1,426 billion.

The relative proportions of farm bill spending have shifted over time. In the 2023 projection, the Nutrition title is 85% of the farm bill baseline, compared with about 76% when the 2018 farm bill was enacted and 67% in the 2008 farm bill. Sharp increases in the Nutrition title reflect pandemic assistance and administrative adjustments made to SNAP benefit calculations. For non-nutrition farm bill programs, baseline amounts in 2023 are greater than when the 2018 farm bill was enacted (\$221 billion over 10 years as of 2023 compared with \$210 billion over 10 years in 2018).

Supplemental spending is not part of the baseline but may be important because of its size in recent years. In FY2019 and FY2020, the Trump Administration increased outlays by a total of over \$25 billion to farmers and ranchers affected by retaliatory tariffs. Since FY2020, Congress and the White House have provided over \$30 billion of supplemental pandemic assistance to farms and over \$60 billion for nutrition. In addition, P.L. 117-169 (often referred to as the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, or IRA) added over \$17 billion in outlays for four programs in the farm bill's Conservation title and one program in the Energy title. Since 2018, Congress has authorized more than \$15 billion of ad hoc disaster assistance for agricultural losses. Congress may address the effectiveness of farm bill programs in light of this additional funding.

### Information in Selected CRS Reports

CRS In Focus IFI2233, *Farm Bill Primer: Budget Dynamics*

CRS In Focus IFI2115, *Farm Bill Primer: Programs Without Baseline Beyond FY2023*

CRS Report R47313, *Next Farm Bill Primer Series: A Guide to Agriculture and Food Programs in the 2018 Farm Bill*

CRS Report R45210, *Farm Bills: Major Legislative Actions, 1965-2018*

**Renée Johnson**, Specialist in Agricultural Policy  
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IFI2047

<https://crsreports.congress.gov>



# Effect of Seed Treatments on Plant Population, Root Rot and Yield in Chickpea

By: Audrey Kalil, Ph.D., Plant Pathologist

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## Seed treatment options in the management of seed rot and seedling blight

Chickpea is very susceptible to seed rotting and seedling blight pathogens. These diseases result in reduced plant population and yield when disease is severe. The organisms responsible for disease include the oomycetes in the *Pythium* genus and fungal pathogens *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Fusarium* species. *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* prefer cool, wet soils, and so symptoms will be more severe in earlier planted chickpea. Later planted chickpea may have more challenges with *Fusarium*, which prefers warm soils. Fortunately, seed applied fungicides can be highly effective in the control of seed rot and seedling blight caused by these pathogens.

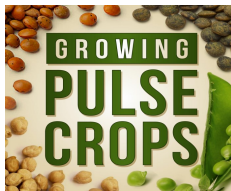
There are many seed treatment options for chickpea growers. Seed treatments that include the active ingredients metalaxyl, mefenoxam (FRAC 4) or ethaboxam (FRAC 22) are effective for management of *Pythium*. Seed treatments frequently contain other active ingredients for the control of *Rhizoctonia* (a fungal pathogen), typically in the FRAC 7 or SDHI fungicide class. This includes the active ingredients sedaxane, fluxapyroxad, penflufen and carboxin. Active ingredients in the FRAC3 or DMI class have been observed to be very effective against *Fusarium*, which would include prothioconazole and ipconazole. Fludioxonil (FRAC 12) has activity against fungi, and has shown good control of *Fusarium* species. Strobilurin fungicides (FRAC 11) also have activity against fungi, including *Fusarium* and *Rhizoctonia*.

Thiabendazole (FRAC 1), sold commercially as Mertect 340-F and in the pre-mixes Vibrance Maxx Pulses and Cruiser Maxx Vibrance Pulses is used to control seed-borne *Ascochyta rabeii*, the causal agent of Ascochyta Blight. This disease affects the foliage, stems and pods later in the growing season, and can be quite devastating in chickpea if not controlled with foliar fungicides. Use of a seed treatment may reduce the spread of the pathogen from the seed to the seedling.

While it may seem redundant to include so many active ingredients effective against fungi in a seed treatment, there is an argument to do so. Fungi and oomycetes can develop resistance to fungicides over time, making them less effective. For example, *Pythium* with resistance to metalaxyl/mefenoxam has been documented in US, although not yet in North Dakota. *Ascochyta rabeii* is resistant to the FRAC 11 fungicide class in North Dakota. FRAC 7 fungicides are at medium to high risk of pathogen resistance developing, as it only takes a single site mutation for the organism to overcome the mode of action. The same is true for FRAC11 fungicides which are considered high risk. FRAC 12 is classified as low to medium risk and FRAC 3 is medium risk. Stacking effective fungicide active ingredients, much like herbicides, can be a tool to slow the occurrence of pesticide resistance. Growers will have to balance cost, efficacy and resistance management to make fungicide seed treatment decisions. The North Dakota Field Crop Plant Disease Management Guide is available online, and is an excellent reference for growers wishing to know more about these products.

(article continues on page 7)

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# Effect of Seed Treatments on Plant Population, Root Rot and Yield in Chickpea Cont...

## Research to evaluate seed treatments at the Williston Research Extension Center

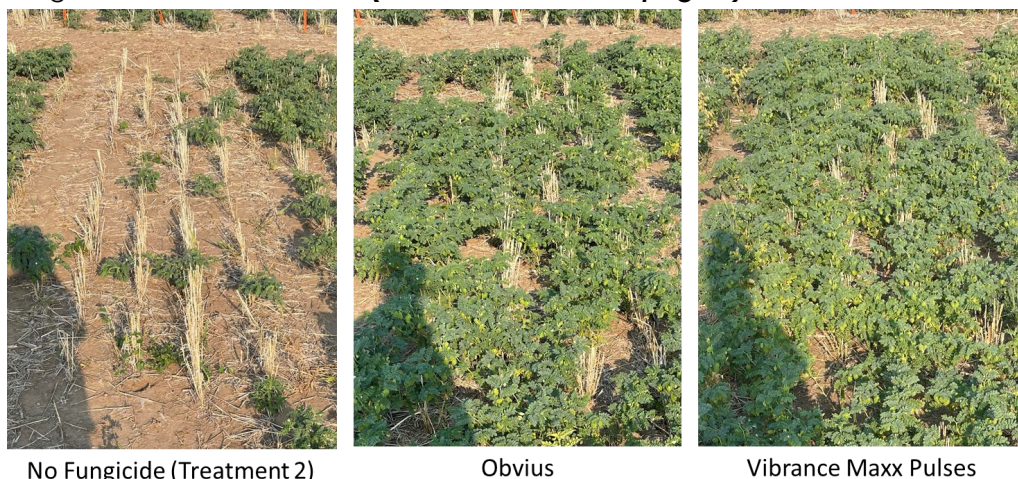
We conducted two studies at the Williston Research Extension Center in Williston, ND to determine the effect of various seed treatment products on chickpea plant population, root rot and yield. These studies were funded by the USDA-NIFA Pulse Crop Health Initiative. The field sites selected had no previous history of chickpea production and had been in no-till for a minimum of 5 years. The chickpea variety grown was CDC Frontier. Seed was treated with the fungicides (Table 1) and allowed to dry. All treatments except the non-inoculated, non-fungicide treated plots received rhizobial inoculum. In 2021, a liquid inoculum was used (Primo, Verdesian), which was applied directly to the seed immediately prior to planting. In 2022, granular inoculum (Primo GX2, Verdesian) was applied at planting with the seed in-furrow. In 2021, the trial was planted April 22<sup>nd</sup> when the soil temperature was 48°F. In 2022, the trial was planted on May 5<sup>th</sup> when the soil temperature was 57°F. Plant population was assessed at the V1-V5 growth stage by counting all plants along a 10-ft length in two rows per plot. This number was then averaged and reported in plants per square foot. Root rot was assessed on 15 plants per plot at the late vegetative to early flowering growth stage. Root rot was rated on a 0 to 5 severity scale where 0 = no disease/white root and 5 = completely black root/dead plant. The trials were desiccated pre-harvest and harvested on August 17<sup>th</sup> in 2021 and August 19<sup>th</sup> in 2022.

**Table 1. Fungicides used in seed treatment study. Active ingredient and application rates are from the 2021 North Dakota Field Crop Plant Disease Management Guide (PP622-21)**

Fungicide name	Application Rate/cwt	Active ingredient(s)
Mertect 340F	2.04 fl. oz.	Thiabendazole (42.3%)
Intego Solo	0.6 fl. oz.	Ethaboxam (34.2%)
Obvius	4.6 fl. oz.	Metalaxyl (1.26%), Pyraclostrobin (1.58%), Fluxapyroxad (1.58%)
Rancona CTS	1.53 fl. oz.	Metalaxyl (1.94%), Ipconazole (2.42%)
Apron Maxx RTA	5 fl. oz.	Mefenoxam (1.1%), Fludioxonil (0.73%)
Cruiser Maxx Vibrance Pulses	5.0 fl. oz.	Mefenoxam (1.06%), Sedaxane (1.41%), Fludioxonil (0.71%), Thia-
Allegiance	0.75 fl. oz.	Metalaxyl (28.35%)
Vibrance Maxx	1.54 fl. oz.	Mefenoxam (3.52%), Sedaxane (4.69%), Fludioxonil (2.35%)
Vibrance Maxx Pulses	5 fl. oz.	Mefenoxam (1.07%), Sedaxane (1.43%), Fludioxonil (0.71%), Thia-

## Plant population and yield respond to seed treatment

Seed treatment had a significant impact on plant population (Figure 1). In both study years, plant population was lowest in the no fungicide and Mertect 340F treatments (Table 2). Mertect does not include an active ingredient for control of *Pythium* or *Rhizoctonia* so this suggests that these pathogens were causing disease in these trials. Plant population was also lower in the Intego Solo treatment, compared to the other products tested (Table 2). It is possible some phytotoxicity occurred at the high rate, so perhaps a lower rate (0.3 fl oz) of Intego Solo should be used. **(article continues on page 8)**



**Figure 1. Plot images taken July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

# Effect of Seed Treatments on Plant Population, Root Rot and Yield in Chickpea Cont...

There was no effect of seed treatment on root rot in either study year (Table 2). Onset of root rot can occur after the seed treatment product no longer offers protection, and thus this is not an unexpected result.

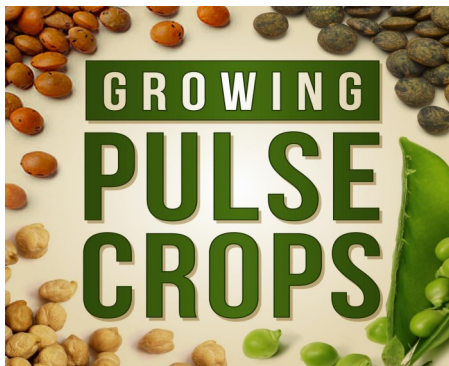
In 2021, yield was greatly reduced where no seed treatment was used, but not statistically different among the various seed treatment products (Table 2). This was surprising as 2021 was a very dry year, and thus we did not expect high levels of seed rot. This demonstrates the importance of using a seed treatment in chickpea. Yield data in 2022 showed a similar numerical trend, but in this case there was no statistical difference among any of the treatments. Stand count was significantly correlated with yield in both study years ( $p < 0.002$ ) and overall plant population was higher in 2022. *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* are generally less problematic in warmer soils, thus the difference in soil temperatures at seeding may explain the lack of statistical separation for yield among the treatments in 2022.

**Table 2. Results of 2021 and 2022 chickpea seed treatment trial. Statistical significance determined by ANOVA ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ). Means followed by a common letter within columns are not significantly different as determined by Tukey's HSD ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ).**

Treatment	Plant Population (Plants/ft <sup>2</sup> )				Root Rot (0-5)		Nodule #		Yield (lb/ac)	
	2021		2022		2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
No fungicides, non-inoculated	0.2	e	3.0	d	2.36	2.0	0.96	50.3	157	b
No fungicides, inoculated	0.3	e	3.4	d	2.48	1.8	0.10	64.7	270	b
Mertect 340F	1.0	de	3.6	cd	1.90	1.5	0.68	67.2	849	a
Intego Solo	1.9	cd	3.8	bcd	1.72	1.6	2.02	70.2	867	a
Rancona CTS	3.0	abc	4.8	a	1.78	1.6	2.64	65.8	944	a
Obvius	1.8	cd	4.8	ab	1.86	1.7	2.10	74.0	964	a
Allegiance	2.3	bcd	4.6	abc	2.32	1.7	0.14	69.9	989	a
Cruiser Maxx Vibrance Pulses	3.3	ab	4.5	abc	2.28	1.8	0.74	63.1	1079	a
Vibrance Maxx	3.6	ab	5.1	a	1.96	1.7	0.74	73.8	1099	a
Vibrance Maxx Pulses	3.7	a	4.8	ab	2.06	1.5	1.08	75.2	1113	a
Apron Maxx RTA	2.6	abc	5.0	a	1.94	1.8	1.06	67.5	1152	a
ANOVA ( $\alpha < 0.05$ )	< 0.0001		< 0.0001		NS		NS		< 0.0001	

## Growing Pulse Crops Podcast Feature Episode: Crop Diversification & Fertility with Perry Miller, PH.D.

Season 4 | Episode 2 (Published Feb. 28, 2023)



Partial show notes by: Tim Hammerich

[Dr. Perry Miller](#) is a cropping systems scientist in the Land Resources and Environmental Sciences Dept at Montana State University. He specializes in crop diversification strategies and says a big chunk of that work includes working with pulse crops and how they can make other crops, namely wheat, grow better. In this episode, Miller discusses some of these crop diversification strategies, the benefits to including pulse crop rotations, some of the work they're doing on crop fertility and how much nitrogen benefit he's seeing from peas and lentils.

[Click Here to Listen!](#)



# Field Days Scheduled in Montana & North Dakota

Mark your calendars for the following Field Days events organized by MSU & NDSU Extension offices.

## Montana

**Southern Agricultural Research Center** (*Huntley*)

June 14 at 11:30 a.m.

**Central Agricultural Research Center** (*Moccasin*)

June 28 at 8:15 a.m.

**Northern Agricultural Research Center** (*Havre*)

June 29 at 3:00 p.m.

**Western Triangle Ag. Research Center** (*Conrad*)

July 6 at 10:00 a.m.

**Eastern Agricultural Research Center** (*Sidney*)

July 11 at 8:00 a.m.

**Northwestern Agricultural Research Center** (*Creston*)

July 13 at 11:00 a.m.

**Post Farm** (*Bozeman*)

July 19 at 8:00 a.m.

**Western Agricultural Research Center** (*Corvallis*)

July 27 at 4:30 p.m.

## North Dakota

**Central Grasslands Research Center**

July 10 (10 a.m. - 3 p.m.)

**Hettinger Research Extension Center**

July 11 (5-7 p.m. followed by supper)

**Dickinson Research Extension Center**

July 13 (1:30 p.m. - 5 p.m.)

**Williston Research Extension Center**

July 12 - Dryland Tour (4-8 p.m.)

July 13 - Irrigated Tour (8:30 a.m. - Noon)

**Agronomy Seed Farm** (*Casselton*)

July 17 (5-7 p.m. followed by supper)

**Carrington Research Center**

July 18 (9:15 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.)

**North Central Research Extension Center** (*Minot*)

July 19 (8:30 a.m. - Noon)

**Langdon Research Extension Center**

July 20 (8:45am - Noon)

## Membership Matters - YOU Matter.

As the NPGA is finalizing their final membership drive for 2023, we wanted to thank you for your continued support! The core of the Northern Pulse Growers Association is our membership—producers and agribusiness partners working together with a common goal of improving the profitability of North Dakota & Montana pulse growers. Membership with the NPGA gives YOU a voice on issues that affect your operations.

The NPGA works on your behalf by **advocating** the regions pulse and industry representatives through our Congressional reps, agency officials, and other government entities; **investing in research** to help combat obstacles encountered during the growing season; providing **producer education** resources on managing agronomic issues, technology tools, and updates on markets; **promoting** the health benefits to industry stakeholders and consumers; and **collaborating** with our neighbors in the agriculture industry to promote positive messaging. It is more important than ever that as an agriculture industry we work together to ensure success for future generations.

As you can see, YOUR membership matters and helps drive our initiatives. If you have a questions on your membership status, please contact Erin at [Becker@northernpulse.com](mailto:Becker@northernpulse.com) or call (701) 222-0128.

# NPGA Invests in Pulse Research

The joint annual NPGA & USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council research review was held in Fargo, ND February 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup>. The meeting was hosted at the Northern Crops Institute and the C'mon Inn.

Each year, a request for proposals is made to research communities across the U.S. for projects focused on several areas of the pulse industry including health/nutrition, breeding/genetics, agronomics and value-added. Proposals are then submitted to the USADPLC or the NPGA for consideration of funding.

During the two-day meeting, committee members hear presentations, ask questions of the researchers and priority rank each of the proposals. The meeting provides a fantastic opportunity for producers and industry representatives from across the U.S. to discuss the proposed research projects and challenges producers may face. Each organization maintains their own research funding, ranking and final awards.

NPGA awards are announced following the meetings prior to the start of the crop year. Research awards can be found [here](#).

Matt McCabe of Ekalaka, MT is the Chairman of the research committee for the NPGA and serves as Vice President of the NPGA. Additional members representing the NPGA on the research committee included: Kevin Haas, NPGA Director, Jamestown ND; Kim Saueressig, ND Dry Pea & Lentil Council Chairman, McClusky ND; Kevin Wolsky, ND Dry Pea & Lentil Council V. Chair and Bob Finken, ND Dry Pea & Lentil Council member, Douglas, ND.

On the USADPLC Research Committee, Kim Saueressig, McClusky ND currently serves as the Chairman. Additional members representing North Dakota on the USADPLC Research Committee include Bob Finken, ND Dry Pea & Lentil Council. Representing Montana Pulse Crop Committee on the USADPLC Research Committee is Brian Aklestad, Galata, Montana.

Proposal awards are posted each year on the NPGA website at [www.northernpulse.com](http://www.northernpulse.com). (We are currently in the process of updating our research section so please check back in Summer of 23'!)

## Follow NPGA on Social Media

Did you know the NPGA is on Facebook, Pinterest, Instagram and Twitter? We would love to expand our audience, so please give us a follow and invite fellow producers and friends to follow as well. We strive to share a variety of information on each platform that is pertinent to our producers, and who knows, maybe there will be a few giveaways! Don't miss out on the latest updates from the NPGA, follow today!



["Northern Pulse Growers Association"](#)



[@NPGA1](#)



["northernpulsegrowers"](#) & ["power of pulses"](#)



[@NPGA1](#)

## Penny For Your Thoughts...?

Your voice and opinions matter to us! Please take 2-3 minutes to take part in our [annual member survey](#). This will give us insight into what YOU would like to see from the NPGA, and will also help tremendously when planning future events. Scan the QR code above, OR type this address into your web browser to take part:



<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/F3KG9NR>