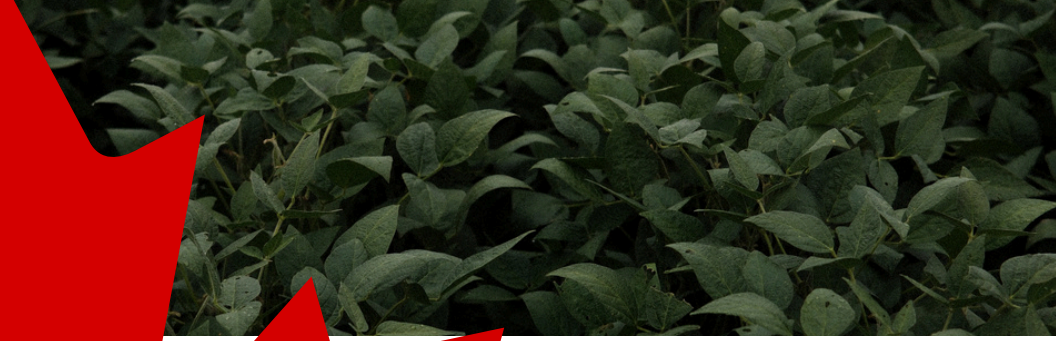

IP SOYBEAN GROWER GUIDE

SNOBELEN FARMS
QUALITY WITHOUT COMPROMISE

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IP SOYBEAN RECEIVING LOCATIONS

Lucknow
323 Havelock St,
Lucknow, ON

Palmerston
5220 Highway 23,
Palmerston, ON

Blyth
39972 Moncreiff Rd,
Blyth, ON

Ripley
2516 Conc 4,
Ripley, ON

Listowel
Berlett Farms
5711 Line 87,
Listowel, ON

Brantford
1739 Colborne St E,
Brantford, ON

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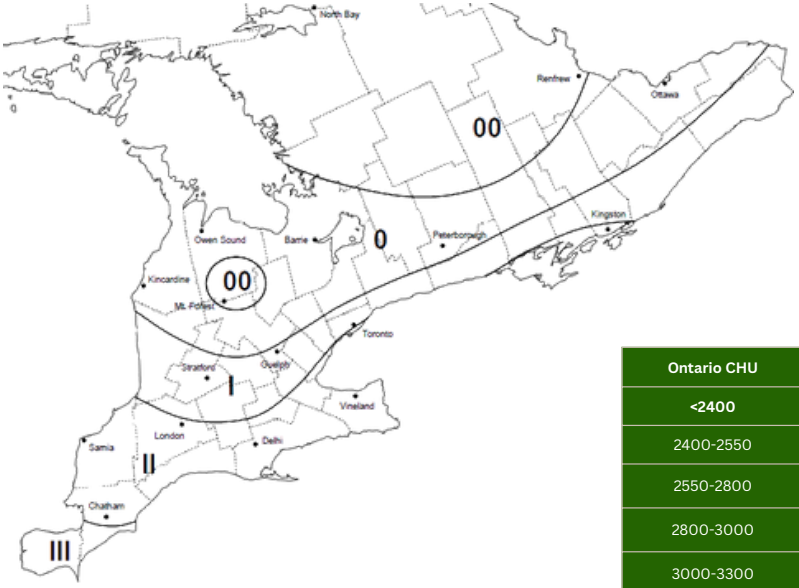
SELECTING THE RIGHT VARIETY

Choosing the right IP soybean variety is one of the most important steps in setting up your crop for success. The best fit will depend on your farm's specific conditions and management goals. Key factors to keep in mind include:

- Location and CHU (Crop Heat Units): Match maturity to your area to optimize yield potential and harvest timing.
- Soil type: Certain varieties perform better on lighter soils, while others are suited to heavier ground.
- SCN (Soybean Cyst Nematode) populations: Consider resistance traits if SCN is present in your fields.
- Rotation plans: If you intend to plant winter wheat after soybeans, an earlier-maturing variety may be the best option.

Working with your local seed dealer or our seed team at Snobelen Farms can help ensure you choose a variety that balances yield, quality, and management needs.

ONTARIO SOYBEAN MATURITY MAP



Source: Ontario Soybean and Canola Committee, 2019

Ontario CHU	Maturity Group
<2400	000
2400-2550	00
2550-2800	0
2800-3000	I
3000-3300	II
>3300	III

SOYBEAN SEED TREATMENTS

Protect your seed investment against insect and disease threats.

	Fusarium	Rhizoctonia	Pythium	Phomopsis	Phytophthora megasperma var. sojae	Sudden Death Syndrome	Bean Leaf Beetle	Black Cutworm	European Chafer	June Beetle	Seed Corn Maggot	Soybean Cyst Nematode	Wireworm
1 PACKAGE													
Vayantis® IV RFC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
2 PACKAGES													
Fortenza®							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
ADD-ON OPTION													
Saltro®						✓						★	

★ = suppression

Vayantis® IV RFC

- Vayantis® IV RFC seed treatment is the next generation of soybean seed treatments from Syngenta.
- It delivers comprehensive, next-level performance against a wide range of early-season seed and seedling diseases – including the broadest Pythium and Phytophthora protection available – for a stronger standing, higher-performing crop.

Fortenza®

- Fortenza® is a non-neonicotinoid soybean seed treatment.
- It delivers control of the following pests: European chafer, June beetle, bean leaf beetle, black cutworm, wireworm and seed corn maggot.
- Helps build a strong soybean stand, even under heavy insect pressure, producing faster, more uniform growth.
- Fortenza can be used with most Rhizobium-based inoculants.

Saltro®

Saltro® is a soybean fungicide seed treatment for sudden death syndrome (SDS) management and suppression of soybean cyst nematode.

Product benefits

- Provides a proven mode of action that sets the standard for sudden death syndrome (SDS) protection
- Consistent performance regardless of SDS pressure without any stress on the plant
- Low use rate provides improved handling and application characteristics

PRE-PLANTING PREPARATION

Chemical Considerations

- When planning your herbicide program, try to use multiple modes of action to target weeds effectively while also providing residual control.
- We advise using a pre-plant, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emerge herbicide program.
- Always refer to the “Snobelen Farms Approved Pesticide List” in your acreage package to ensure you are applying only approved products at the correct rate.

Field History Considerations

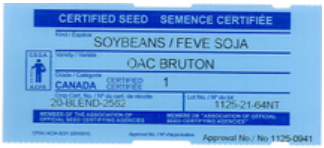
- The application of bio-fertilizer, sewage sludge or bio-solids (solid or liquid) is prohibited 2-years prior to harvest.
- Avoid planting IP soybeans in fields that had GMO soybeans grown in the previous year.

Planter/Drill Set-Up

- When planting a food grade soybean the planter/drill must be clean and free from contaminants from transgenic crops example; RoundUp Ready Corn or RoundUp Ready, Xtend or Enlist soybeans.
- Vacuum out any old seed from previous crop, use compressed air to blow out seed tubes, seed cups, and seed boxes.
- Plant Identity Preserved soybeans before transgenic crops to avoid contamination.

Certified Seed

- We require proof of purchase of certified seed. This can include keeping seed tags from each variety and seed lot of that variety.
- Other means of proof of purchase would include a seed invoice that shows the seed dealer, variety, quantity ordered, and date of purchase.



SOYBEAN SEEDING RATES

Number of Seeds/Lb	7.5" Row 194,000 seeds/acre (2.8 seeds/ft. row)	15" Row 177,000 seeds/acre (5.1 seeds/ft. row)	22" Row 172,000 seeds/acre (7.2 seeds/ft. row)	30" Row 162,000 seeds/acre (9.3 seeds/ft. row)
	Pounds/Acre Seed			
1800	108	98	96	90
2000	97	89	86	81
2200	88	80	79	74
2400	81	74	72	68
2600	75	68	66	63
2800	69	63	62	58
3000	65	59	58	54
	157,000 plants/acre (2.3 plants/ft. row)	143,000 plants/acre (4.1 plants/ft. row)	139,000 plants/acre (5.9 plants/ft. row)	131,000 plants/acre (7.5 plants/ft. row)

Seed Rate in pounds/acre for each common row spacing and recommended seeds/acre (seeds/ft. of row)
Seeding rates are based on having a germination of 90% and an emergence of 85-90% (plant stand of 76-81% of seeding rate)
Derived from: PUB 811, Table 2-11

SEEDS PER FOOT ROW

Row Spacing (inches)	Linear Feet of Row per Acre	Desired Plant Population per Acre						
		105,000	110,000	130,000	150,000	175,000	200,000	225,000
30	17,424	6.0	6.3	7.5	8.6	10	11.5	12.9
22	23,760	4.4	4.6	5.5	6.3	7.4	8.4	9.5
15	34,848	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.3	5.0	5.7	6.5
10	52,272	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.3
7.5	69,696	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2

Derived from: Mississippi State University Extension Service

SEEDING DEPTH

Soybean seed is very sensitive to planting depth. Under most conditions, soybeans should be planted around 1.5 inches deep. However, since soybean seed has a high water demand for germination, it is important to plant ½ inch into moisture. It is also important to achieve good seed-to-soil contact and to close the seed slot.

As a general rule you can plant shallower when:

- Planting early
- Fine textured soils
- Moist soils

You may have to plant deeper when:

- Planting late
- High residue conditions
- Coarse textured soils
- Dry soils

The range of planting depth, depending on the conditions, is 1" – 2.5".

OPTIMUM PLANTING DATE

Planting Date	Yield	Percent of Full Yield (%)
April 15 - May 5	63.8 bu/acre	100%
May 6 - May 20	63.3 bu/acre	99%
May 21 - June 5	58.3 bu/acre	92%

POPULATION REDUCTION/ YIELD POTENTIAL

Plants Per Acre	Optimum Stand	Optimum Yield
157,000	100%	100%
118,000	75%	98%
78,000	50%	90%
39,000	25%	75%

SOYBEAN REPLANTING DESICIONS

Deciding to replant soybeans can be difficult, especially with uniform stand loss. Each field is different, and several factors must be considered.

Yields may drop when soybean stands fall below 100,000 plants per acre due to poor canopy closure and increased weed pressure. Count only viable plants and assess any unemerged seedlings for potential survival. Identify causes of stand loss, such as herbicide damage, pests, soil issues, seed quality, or planter problems. Consider replanting costs, insurance coverage, and reduced yield potential from delayed planting.

Accurate stand counts are key. Compare the current population with expected replant outcomes using one of two common counting methods.

1/1000th Acre Method

To use this method, you first need to know your row width. Refer to the chart to find the appropriate row length corresponding to your row spacing. Measure that length in the field and count the number of plants within it. Repeat this process in several areas across the field for accuracy. Once you have your plant counts, multiply the number of plants by 1,000 to estimate the number of plants per acre.

Row Width	Row Length for 1/1,000 acre[1,2]
18 cm (7 in.)	22.8 m (74 ft 8 in.)
38 cm (15 in.)	10.62 m (34 ft 10 in.)
51 cm (20 in.)	7.97 m (26 ft 2 in.)
56 cm (22 in.)	7.24 m (23 ft 9 in.)
71 cm (28 in.)	5.69 m (18 ft 8 in.)
76 cm (30 in.)	5.31 m (17 ft 5 in.)
91 cm (36 in.)	4.43 m (14 ft 6 in.)

[1] To obtain the number of plants per one-thousandth hectare, multiply the number of plants in the length of row for the specific row width by a factor of 2.47.

[2] Multiply the number of plants counted in the length of row above by 1,000 to determine the number of plants/acre.

Derived From: PUB 811, Page 419

Hula Hoop Method

Begin by measuring the diameter of your hula hoop. Then, randomly toss the hoop into different areas throughout the field. At each location, count the number of plants within the hoop. After collecting plant counts from multiple locations, calculate the average number of plants per hoop. Finally, multiply this average by the appropriate conversion factor (shown below) to estimate the average plant population per acre.

Appendix K. Hula Hoop Method for Determining Plant and Pest Populations

Count the number of plants found within the hoop or square and multiply that number by the pre-determined factor listed to determine plant population per hectare or acre.

Inside Dimensions	Area	Factor by Which to Multiply the Number of Plants Within the Hoop to Equal:	
		Plants per Hectare	Plants per Acre
Inside diameter of hoop			
91 cm (36 in.)	0.66 m^2 (7.1 ft^2)	15,228	6,162
84 cm (33 in.)	0.55 m^2 (5.9 ft^2)	18,122	7,334
76 cm (30 in.)	0.46 m^2 (4.9 ft^2)	21,928	8,874
71.8 cm (28.25 in.)	0.37 m^2 (4.36 ft^2)	24,711	10,000
61 cm (24 in.)	0.29 m^2 (3.1 ft^2)	34,263	13,866

Derived From: PUB 811, Page 419

POST - PLANT CONSIDERATIONS

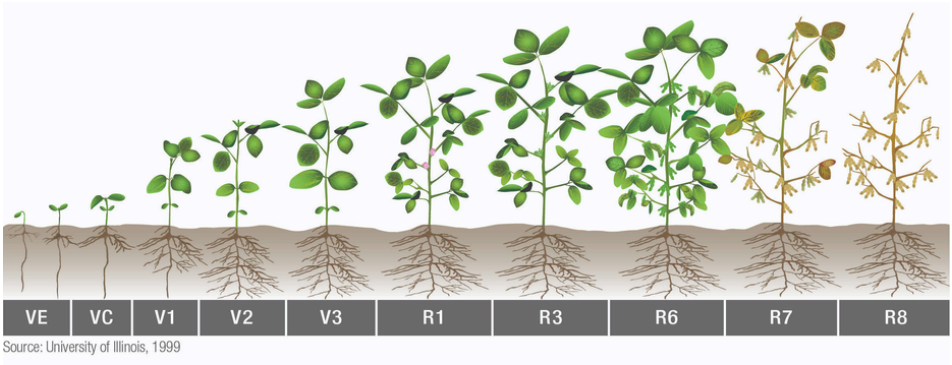
Emergence (Re-plant Timing)

- Are all the seedlings coming up together and within 1 week of planting? (If not, re-check every few days and check your planting depth)
- What maturity stage is the crop?
- Is there any insect feeding (above or below ground) on the seed that will reduce stands?
- Is the soil crusting, making it difficult for the seedling to emerge?
- Do you need to replant?
- Determine your population —> refer to 'Seeds per Foot Row' chart, page 7.

Herbicide Resprays

- Are there any weed escapes?
- How heavy is the weed population? Will they affect your yield?
- How big are the weeds? (1 inch or smaller is the optimal time for Post-emergence herbicides)
- Could the weeds have a herbicide resistance?
- Will the weeds stain or contaminate the soybean at harvest?

PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT TIMING



Source: University of Illinois, 1999

PLANTING

HARVEST

Critical Weed Free Period

Post Emerge-Herbicide Timing

Seed Pests

Re-plant Timing

White Mold

Fungicide Timing

Bean Leaf Beetle

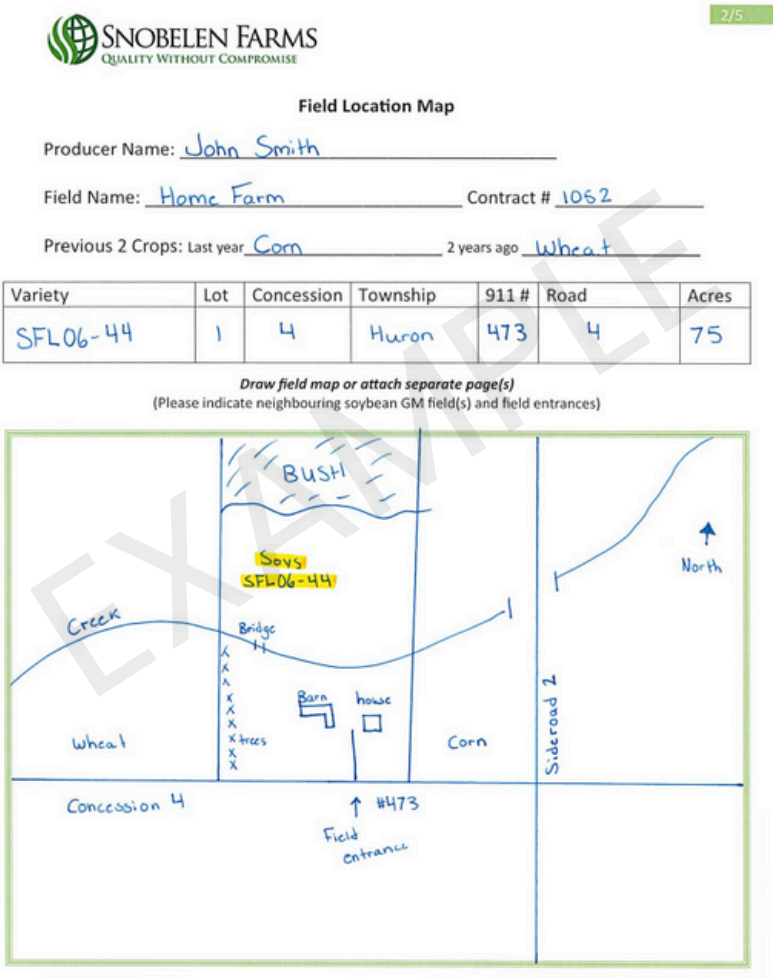
Root Rot

Defoliating Pests

Desiccation Timing

FIELD MAPS

- Once you have planted your field, as a part of the traceability protocol, Snobelen Farms require a field location map for each field.
- This could include; google map screenshot, from a GPS system, or hand sketch as seen below.
- This allows the SFL staff to scout your field(s) to ensure adequate weed control and quality.
- This needs to be submitted with your signed acreage contract, and seed tag, shortly after planting.



SNOBELEN FARMS
QUALITY WITHOUT COMPROMISE

2/5

Field Location Map

Producer Name: John Smith

Field Name: Home Farm Contract # 1052

Previous 2 Crops: Last year Corn 2 years ago Wheat

Variety	Lot	Concession	Township	911 #	Road	Acres
SFL06-44	1	4	Huron	473	4	75

Draw field map or attach separate page(s)
(Please indicate neighbouring soybean GM field(s) and field entrances)

PESTICIDE APPLICATION LIST

- As part of our traceability program, we require a list of pesticide products applied to your IP soybean field. This will include rate, date, and product.
- This will include any herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and any burndown products if used.
- This sheet must be submitted to Snobelen Farms head office before harvest.
- Please see example below.

3/5

SNOBELEN FARMS
QUALITY WITHOUT COMPROMISE

Producer Name: John Smith

Acreage Contract #: 1052

Field name or number Home Farm Variety SFL06-44

Field name (must match name used in maps / Name of Product	Date of application	Rate of application	Type of app (pre or post emerge, burndown, etc.)	Weather conditions (sunny, cloudy, windy, breezy, etc.)
RoundUp	May 10	0.67 L/ac	pre-emerge	Sunny
Boundary	May 10	1 L/ac	pre-emerge	Sunny
Authority	May 10	0.1168 L/ac	pre-emerge	Sunny
ReFlex	June 25	0.4 L/ac	Post-emerge	Overcast
Eragon Lq	Sept 15	59mL/ac	Burndown	Sunny
Merge	Sept 15	0.4 L/ac	Burndown	Sunny

Field name or number _____ Variety: _____

Field name (must match name used in maps / Name of Product	Date of application	Rate of application	Type of app (pre or post emerge, burndown, etc.)	Weather conditions (sunny, cloudy, windy, breezy, etc.)

The application of bio-fertilizers, sewage sludge or bio-solids (solid or liquid) is prohibited 2-years prior to harvest

FUNGICIDE TIMING: R1-R2.5

- Think of a fungicide as a preventative measure. Disease can not be reversed once present in the plant.
- Flowering is fungicide timing. Ideal timing is R2.5 (pods are starting to form, on the bottom of the plant but still flowering).
- Considering a fungicide application? Ask these questions! Talk to your agronomist about your risk.
    - Is manure in the crop rotation?
    - Is there good air flow underneath the canopy?
    - Is there a history of disease in this field?
    - What is the season like? Has it been wet and cool?

CRITICAL WEED FREE PERIOD: VE-V1

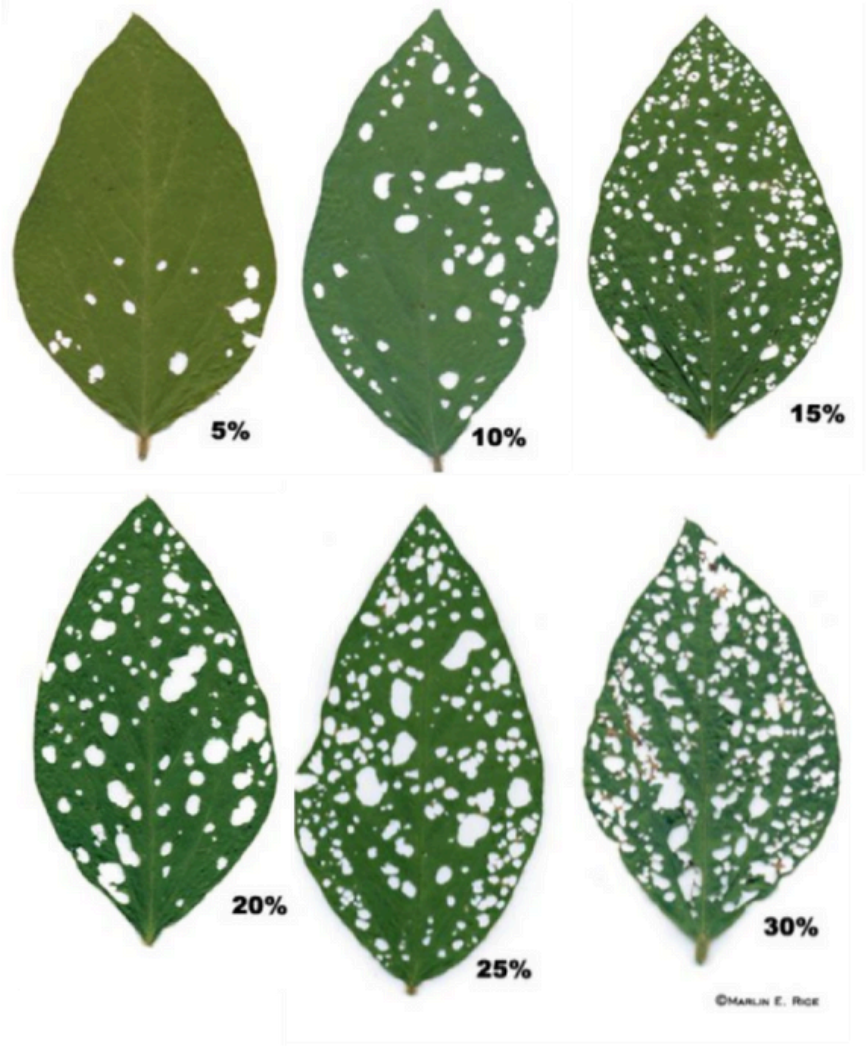
It is critical to stay weed-free from emergence (VE) to 1st trifoliate (V1) if a grower wants to maximize yield potential. On average, soybeans can have a yield loss of up to approximately 50-60% during this time if weeds are not controlled. This percentage can increase depending on the weed.

SOYBEAN NODULATION

Soybean nodulation plays a vital role in nitrogen fixation, forming a key part of the plant's root system. Through a symbiotic relationship with Rhizobium bacteria, soybeans can generate approximately 70% of the nitrogen they require. Applying a soybean inoculant to seeds before planting ensures an adequate population of Rhizobium for effective nodule development. To evaluate nodulation and nodule health, carefully dig up a plant and inspect the number of nodules. Slice open several nodules—those with a reddish interior indicate active nitrogen fixation.

ECONOMIC THRESHOLD

The chart is a visual of when yield is impacted by a pest and a pesticide is warranted. Determining the Economic Threshold is important to avoid Economic injury level. Economic injury level varies based on the stage of soybeans and severity of pest damage. Consult your agronomist for thresholds.



DESICCATION

Application timing is very important when it comes to desiccation. If the field is sprayed too early yield loss can occur and the chemical can be taken into the seed. If there are still some large green patches in your field it is important to wait for those spots to mature.

Please be sure to always read and follow all label directions. For more information contact your local Ag Retailer or Company Representative.

Crop Staging:

Apply when 90% of the pods have changed colour, with lower pods essentially being all brown and the upper pods a yellowish-brown or grey in some varieties. At this point 80% of leaves should have dropped with the remaining leaves being yellow.

To desiccate soybeans, you may follow one of these recommendations:

- Glyphosate (0.67L/ac of 540 g/l concentration) + Aim (48mL/acre) PHI= minimum 7 days
- Glyphosate (0.67L/ac of 540g/l concentration) + Eragon LQ (30ml/ac) + Merge (0.4L/ac) PHI= minimum 7 days
- Eragon LQ (59ml/ac) + Merge (0.4L/ac) PHI= minimum 3 days

ON-FARM STORAGE

Bins must be thoroughly cleaned out and inspected prior to storing Identity Preserved soybeans. There should be NO visible residue such as corn, wheat or any other transgenic crops other then the intended soybean crop.

- Thoroughly sweep or brush down walls, ceilings, ledges, rafters, braces and handling equipment, and remove all debris from bins.
- Equipment used to unload storage bin must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected prior to usage. Example, augers, conveyers, gravity wagons and trucks and trailers.
- Growers must periodically check the condition of stored grain to prevent spoilage. Snobelen Farms must be able to inspect the grain as needed.
- Monitor grain for moisture, temperature, visual quality and insects in the bin multiple times throughout the year.
- Growers should keep written records of which crops were in their storage bin prior to filling with Identity Preserved soybeans.

When delivering your soybeans there is ZERO tolerance for contamination from anything other then the intended crop such as corn, wheat or other crops.

If there are any quality concerns, contact Snobelen Farms immediately.

SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE

What is Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN)?

Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN) is one of the most damaging pests to soybean production in North America. This microscopic roundworm infects soybean roots, forming cysts that disrupt the plant's ability to take up water and nutrients. SCN often goes unnoticed until yield losses occur, making regular monitoring and proactive management essential. Once SCN is established in a field, it cannot be eradicated, only managed, so early detection and informed decisions are key to protecting long-term yield potential.

SCN Damage Symptoms

- Stunted growth and yellowing (similar to nutrient deficiencies)
- Lemon-shaped white to brown cysts on roots
- Damage appears in circular or oval patches
- Reducing plant stress helps minimize yield loss
-

Favourable Conditions for SCN

- Prefers sandy, well-drained soils
- Less common in no-till clay fields
- Higher populations often found in high pH soils

Limiting SCN Spread

Prevent field-to-field spread by:

- Planting and working SCN-infested fields last
- Cleaning equipment, boots, and vehicles before moving to new fields

Snobelen Farms has implemented biosecurity protocols to prevent SCN transfer during scouting and fieldwork.

SCN & Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS)
SCN weakens soybean roots, increasing vulnerability to SDS. If SDS symptoms appear, check for SCN as a contributing factor.

Why Test for SCN?
Annual SCN testing provides insight into the effectiveness of your management practices. Rising SCN levels year over year indicate that adjustments are needed. Fall is the ideal time to sample, coordinate it with your regular soil testing by collecting extra cores, mixing them, and sending half for SCN analysis and half for fertility recommendations.
Sampling Tips:
Target areas with poor growth and sample the edges of visible patches, where SCN activity is highest.

Management Matters
Once SCN is present, it cannot be eradicated so keeping populations low is critical.

- Crop Rotation: Rotate with non-host crops to reduce food sources for SCN. Avoid host plants such as edible beans, clovers, cowpeas, vetch, peas, and various weeds like chickweed and purslane.
- Resistant Varieties: Use SCN-resistant soybean varieties and rotate sources of resistance to prevent nematode adaptation.
- Seed Treatments: Products like Saltro® can help suppress SCN populations. These are not cures but valuable tools for integrated management. Ask your dealer.

WEEDS EFFECTING QUALITY

Weeds not only threaten yield loss but also jeopardize the quality of soybeans. They can impact soybean quality in several ways, with seed staining and contamination being two of the most significant concerns. Identity Preserved (IP) soybeans must maintain a clean, uniform appearance, free from stains and foreign materials to meet quality standards.

The main weeds that should be on your radar:

Eastern Black Nightshade

Pokeweed

Eastern Black Nightshade and **Pokeweed** are particularly problematic weeds that can significantly impact bean quality. The plants produces berries, and when these mature and burst, they will stain the beans, making them less attractive to end users. The presence of green or purple berries in a soybean sample will result in an automatic downgrade to crush.

Volunteer Corn

Volunteer Corn poses a contamination risks as it is similar size to a soybean and can be difficult to separate out. Corn can also add a GMO contamination risk.

QUALITY

Good Quality

Bright colour
No staining
No contamination

Downgrade

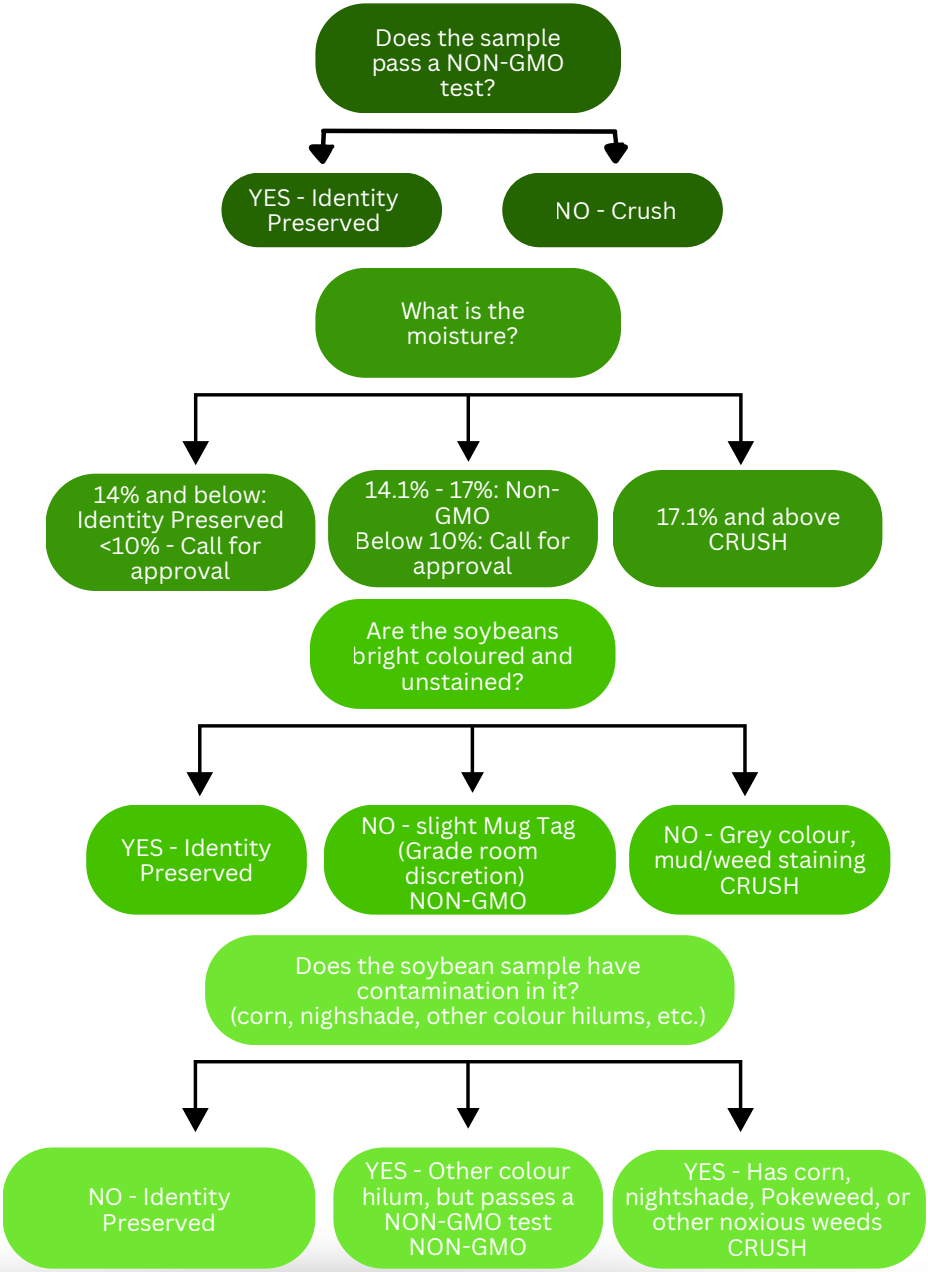
Stained

Downgrade

Mouldy

SOYBEAN RECEIVING PROCEDURES

Yellow Hilum



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