Grain Inventory Management

With this program, the user can manage and track grain inventories by landowner, production location, storage site and field.

Transactions can be recorded for:
- Production
- Forward Pricing
- Sales
- Purchases
- Grain Fed to Livestock
- Transfers
- Loan Deficiency Payments (LDPs)
- Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Loan Transactions

The user determines what level of detail to keep. Reports can be produced either by the owner of the grain or by the storage location. As a result, this program is useful for farm operators who track grain for a number of land owners and/or by numerous storage locations.

The information needed to run this program includes:
- Landowner Information
- Number of Acres Planted (per crop)
- Storage/Location Information
- Crop Planted
- Production or Field Locations (if desired)

Program Organization
The diagram shown below illustrates the various linkages among the different sections of the program.

When a user enters information, he or she automatically becomes a landowner. Additional landowners then can be entered. (In this chart, two are entered). For each landowner, at least one production location (Farm) must be entered. To further allocate production, enter optional field names. Storage locations can be elevators or storage bins located on a production location. Storage
locations are not allocated to a specific landowner. This allows a crop produced on Landowner 2’s location to be stored at any storage location. A storage location must be defined by crop type.

Navigating the Program
When the program is opened, the Main Menu appears. Use the “Main Menu” to “Maintain Lists,” “Enter Transactions,” and “View Reports.”

John Smith’s entries are used as an example in explaining each section.
**User Information** Offers data for the main user of the program who is automatically entered as a landowner. In the example below, Phil Farmer is using this program. His mailing address has been filled in.

**Landowners** Provides information related to landowners involved with the user’s farming operation. If a farm operator was entered in the user information section, the user’s information will automatically appear. Even if the farm operator owns no land, leave the operator’s information. It is necessary for generating reports and entering transactions. The number of acres each landowner owns is entered in the “Production Location” section.

In the example on the left, Phil Farmer has entered information for a landowner named, Jim Jones.

Phil’s information was automatically listed as a landowner when he completed the “user information” section.

To view a landowner’s information, click/highlight the landowner’s name. For example, “Jim Jones” is highlighted in the “Existing Landowners” box and his landowner information appears above it.

**To enter new information** Click on the empty option button. Enter the information in the blanks. Then click...
**To change information** Click on the option button of the landowner to display his or her information. Change the appropriate information in the blanks. After making changes, click on [Enter/Change Value].

**To delete information:** Click on the option button for the landowner you would like to delete. Click [Delete Land Owner].

**Storage Locations** Describes where grain is stored. For example, if grain is stored in a grain bin at the home farm, name the location “Home Farm.” Check the box if the location is an elevator. When this button is checked, no maximum capacity is associated with this location. Next, choose the type of commodity for this storage location. The location name is stored as a combination of its name and commodity. For example, “Home Farm: Corn.” A beginning inventory and capacity (when needed) can be entered for the location. Also, a shrink calculation, used to calculate dry bushels on the storage reports, may be chosen. The “Default Formula” may be chosen or a “Specific Factor” may be entered.
Phil stores his grain at two locations: Cornland Elevator and the Home Farm.

This program requires that a storage location entry include a description of the stored commodity.

Phil recorded four storage location entries because he stores both corn and soybeans at similar locations. Because he stores both corn and soybeans at the Home Farm, this represents two storage locations: Home Farm: Corn and Home Farm: Soybean.

**Production Locations** Identifies where grain is produced. At least one production location must be entered for each landowner. A production location or farm can have more than one commodity assigned to it. If a production location is not 100% owned by the user, it must be assigned to a landowner. For example, a 50/50 crop share arrangement would be entered as the farm operator getting 50% of the crop and the landowner getting 50% of the crop. Production locations can be divided into individual fields in the “Planted Acres” section. Since reports are available by production location, the number of production locations will determine the amount of detail.

John produces grain at two locations: Home Farm and Jones Farm.

For each farm, he specified the total number of acres rented/owned, his operator share, and the landowner’s name.

In the example to the left, the Jones Farm is highlighted. John farms 400 acres at this location and has an operator share of 50%. Jim Jones’ name is highlighted as the landowner.
Planted Acres Describes the commodity and acreage designations for each production location. Each “Production Location” can have more than one commodity associated with it. First, select the location. Then designate the commodity followed by number of acres. Click to add another commodity, repeat those steps. To allocate the production of grain in more detail, select the field checkbox. This allows sections of a field to be given specific names, such as South 40.

For each production location, Phil must enter the commodity grown and total tillable acres.

At the Jones Farm, for example, Phil plants 200 tillable acres of corn.

Commodities Identifies the characteristics about the commodities produced by the farming operation. For each commodity, enter name, density, and moisture level at harvest. Specify all the crops grown. For example, No. 2 yellow corn, high-oil corn, STS soybeans, and RoundUp® Ready soybeans are specific varieties of crops commonly grown that can be entered individually.

For each commodity, Phil must enter the density and harvest moisture content.

For example, Phil entered a corn density of 56 lbs/bushel and 15.5% moisture.
**Entering Transactions**  To enter transactions, click on “Main Menu”. Ten types of transactions are available. Each requires different information:

- Shrink/Overage
- Fed
- Transfer
- LDP
- Production
- Forward Priced
- Sales
- Other Price Contracts
- Purchase
- CCC (Under Loan)

The information included in transaction records consists of:

- Date
- Price Per Bushel
- Commodity
- Owner/Operator Share Information
- Storage Location
- Number of Bushels
- Production Location
- Ticket #/Description
- Transaction Type
- Moisture Content
- Field/Tract

The October 10, 2002, transaction on the left records corn production. The corn was produced at the Jones Farm and stored at Cornland Elevator. Phil Farmer and Jim Jones share the crop 50/50. This transaction records the production and storage of 30,000 bushels of corn.

When the “Inventory Transactions” box is exited, a table similar to the one below appears. It records all transactions entered. The table below shows the production transactions for Phil Farmer’s operation.
**Queries** Allows the user to query or search for various transactions. For example, a search can be done for all grain with LDP payments or for all grain with LDP payments stored at a certain storage location or produced at a certain location. To run a query, choose from the following criteria:

- Storage Location
- Bushels
- Commodity
- Price
- Production Location
- Transactions to Query
- Date
- Description
- Field Name
- Moisture

In the screen below, Phil Farmer uses the query option, so he can see how much corn was produced at the Jones Farm and stored at the Cornland Elevator. **Cornland Elevator** is selected as the storage location, **corn** as the commodity, **Jones Farm** as the production location, and **Production** as the transaction to query.
Phil Farmer’s query produced the following report, which shows that Jim Jones and he both have 15,000 bushels of corn stored at the Cornland Elevator.

**Reports** Generates three reports that can be sorted and printed by:
- Owner of Grain (and commodity)
- Storage Location (and commodity)
- Production Summary

To view a report, select the appropriate button on “Main Menu”.

**INVENTORY: SELECT OWNER** Displays the inventory of a crop for either a specific owner or for all owners. In the screen below, Phil Farmer’s corn inventory is displayed. In this example, only production data have been entered. The report shows that Phil Farmer has an inventory of 33,000 bushels of corn that he produced and owns.
**Inventory: Select Location** Displays a summary of the transactions for a specific storage location. In the screen below, Cornland Elevator’s corn transactions are shown. Only production data have been entered. The report shows that Phil Farmer and Jim Jones both have corn stored at the elevator.

![Inventory Screen Screenshot]

**Production Records** Displays a summary of the production records for the user’s farming operation. The report includes each production location, commodity grown, description of field (if entered), and the user’s share of the acres. The report also displays the production totals for each location as well as the yield per acre. The report lists both wet and dry bushels based on the moisture content entered and displayed in the upper right-hand corner.

In the report below are Phil Farmer’s production records. Note that only his share of the acreage appears. For example, he planted 200 acres of corn at the Jones Farm; however, he has a 50/50 contract with Jim Jones. Thus, this production report shows that John only has 100 acres of corn.

![Production Records Screen Screenshot]