PRESERVE YOUR PROFITS!

Grain Temperature Monitoring - An Effective Management Tool

CONTROL ENERGY COSTS: 1 HP = 1 KW KW x (KW per hour) x KW per hour cost

Example: 10 HP motor run for 14 days (14 days x 24 hours) @ 10¢/KW = $336.00

Your Operation: _____ x _____ x _____ = _____
HP KW/hour KW/hour cost

The following table can be used as a rule of thumb for warning signals:

WARNING SIGNALS

When grain is reading		a rise of		
➤	**40º**	➤	**3º**	is a warning
➤	**50º**	➤	**5º**	
➤	**60º**	➤	**7º**	
➤	**70º**	➤	**9º**	
➤	**80º**	➤	**10º**	
➤	**90º**	➤	**11º**	
➤	**100º**	➤	**13º**	

WARNING SIGNALS

IMPORTANT: ***Any*** **rapid rise of temperature in a given location in the grain mass - no matter how small - is an indication that trouble is developing. The greater the rise within a given time, the greater the immediate danger.**

AERATION

- Aeration is essential for dry grain storage.
- An aeration system moves air through grain to control grain temperature and reduce biological activity.
- An aeration cycle is the time it takes to change the temperature of all the grain.
- Fall Aeration - cool grain to recommended temperature for your geographic location.
- Record Grain Temperature - grain temperature should be within 10 – 15° of the average outside air temperature, if not, start aeration cycle ***immediately.*** Operate aeration fans long enough to cool **all** grain or spoilage may occur.

- **To Be Sure of Complete Cooling or Warming Cycle, *You Must Monitor the Change in Grain Temperature, noting trends up or down.***
- **Check Stored Grain Weekly**
- ***Check with your local extension office for your area's recommendations.***

TEMPERATURE CABLES WILL TAKE THE GUESSWORK OUT OF THE AERATION PROCESS AND HELP YOU CONTROL YOUR ENERGY COSTS.