

PRINCIPAL TYPES OF SOYBEAN DAMAGE

A soybean is considered damaged for inspection purposes only when the damage is distinctly apparent and of such character as to be recognized as damaged for commercial purposes.



SB-1.0 Badly Ground and/or Weather Damaged



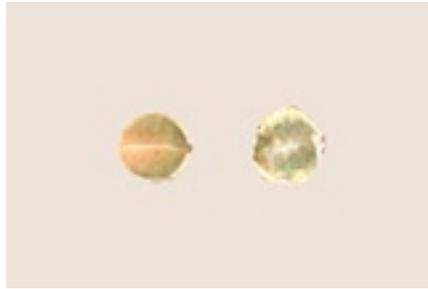
SB-1.1 Badly Ground and/or Weather Damaged (gray/black)



SB-2.0 Damaged by Heat



SB-3.0 Green Damage



SB-3.2 Frost Damage (Waxy)



SB-5.0 Heat Damage



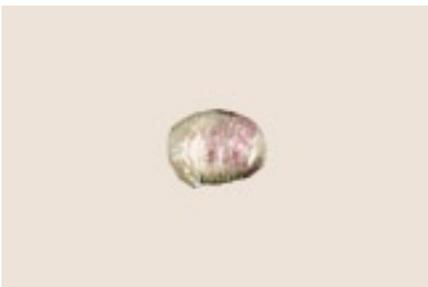
SB-6.0 Immature (wafer)



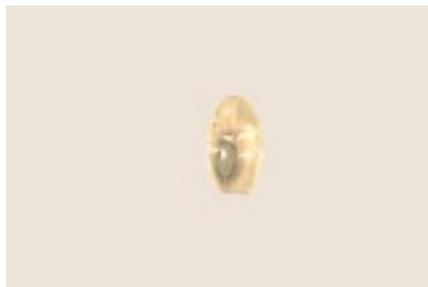
SB-7.0 Insect Bored Kernels



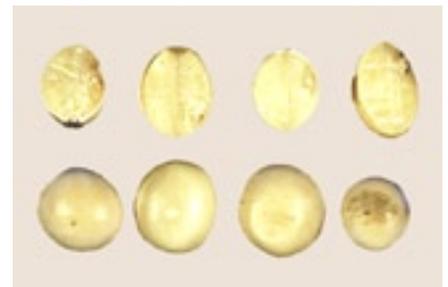
SB-8.0 Mold Damage



SB-8.1 Mold Damage (Pink)



SB-9.0 Sprout Damaged



SB-10.0 Insect Stung Kernels (stink-bug)

Soybean Damage Definitions

A soybean is considered damaged for inspection and grading purposes when the damage is distinctly apparent and of such character as to be recognized as damaged for commercial purposes.

Badly Ground- and/or Weather-Damaged. Soybeans and pieces of soybeans in which the seed coats are discolored by ground or weather damage. The discoloration may be on one side or both sides. (Reference: Interpretive Line Slide Nos. SB-1.0 and SB-1.1.)

Damaged by Heat. Soybeans and pieces of soybeans which have been damaged by heat but are not heat damaged. Often it is necessary to cross section the whole soybean to determine the extent of the damage. Do not cross section splits and pieces of soybeans. (Reference: Interpretive Line Slide No. SB-2.0.)

Frost-Damaged (Green). Soybeans and pieces of soybeans which are discolored green in cross section. (Reference: Interpretive Line Slide No. SB-3.0.)

Frost-Damaged (Waxy). Soybeans and pieces of soybeans which have a glassy or wax-like appearance. (Reference: Interpretive Line Slide No. SB-3.2.)

Heat-Damaged. Soybeans and pieces of soybeans which are materially discolored and damaged by heat. Often kernels need to be cross sectioned to determine the extent of damage. Do not cross section splits and pieces of soybeans. (Reference: Interpretive Line Slide No. SB-5.0.)

Immature Kernels (Wafers). Cross section soybeans and pieces of soybeans that are immature and have a thin, flat, wrinkled, or wafer-like appearance to determine if there is “meat” in the kernel. If there is “meat” in the kernel and the “meat” is not otherwise damaged, the wafers are sound. Wafered kernels with no “meat” are considered damaged. (Reference: Interpretive Line Slide No. SB-6.0.)

Insect-Bored Kernels. Soybeans and pieces of soybeans which bear evidence of boring or tunneling, indicating the presence within the kernels of insects and kernels in which noticeable weevil-bored holes have been eaten. Kernels which have been partially eaten by insects or rodents but which are entirely free from refuse, webbing, insects, or other forms of damage are considered as sound kernels. Do not cut open the kernel when making this determination. (Reference: Interpretive Line Slide No. SB-7.0.)

Mold-Damaged Kernels. Soybeans and pieces of soybeans which contain mold. (Reference: Interpretive Line Slide Nos. SB-8.0)

Mold-Damaged (Pink). Soybeans and pieces of soybeans with a pink discoloration caused by fungal activity. (Reference: Interpretive Line Slide No. SB-8.1.)

Sprout-Damaged Kernels. Soybeans and pieces of soybeans which are sprouted (with the sprout protruding). (Reference: Interpretive Line Slide No. SB-9.0.)

Stinkbug Stung Kernels. Soybeans and pieces of soybeans which show an indentation or discoloration on the seed coat are considered as being stung by stinkbugs. It is necessary, in most cases, to cross section kernels to determine the extent of damage. Stinkbug stung kernels should not be confused with kernels that are damaged by weevils, etc. (Reference: Interpretive Line Slide No. SB-10.0)

Stinkbug stung kernels are considered damaged at the rate of one-fourth of the actual percentage.