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the temperatures of grain and to install temperature thermocouple cables in large storage bins so that the temperature of the grain pile can be taken easily. If the temperature begins to increase, that grain must be aerated to cool, or it must be separated or what we call turned over, moved from bin to bin causing a separation of that area where temperature rise is noted.

Rapid methods for the analysis of moisture are necessary. Conventional moisture analysis by oven techniques may take up to two hours, and therefore electrical capacitance methods have been devised which give an almost instantaneous reading. Likewise, it is necessary to find very rapid methods for detecting foreign material; and nearly all of these to date require a separation of whole kernel from extraneous material. Efforts are being made now to use optical reflectance and other newer techniques to determine the percentage of non-grain or broken grain materials in a grain sample.

But even after the drying is carefully conducted, the grain may not be sufficiently protected unless it is also inspected periodically during storage. Poorly constructed structures may allow entry of rats, mice and birds, which will contaminate the grain and make it unfit for food use. Inadequate inspection and absence of a fumigation schedule may allow insects to become established. Kernels may be eaten, and eggs and larvae may be deposited inside kernels. Insect activity will produce heating and promote mold damage, and insect fragment contamination will cause food inspectors to seize and destroy manufactured food products so contaminated. You can well understand that the use of residue-leaving insecticides and pesticides is undergoing close scrutiny today.

There is no ignoring the concept that grain must be handled properly to prevent or minimize the many possible deteriorations and the extreme potential loss in value during transit from farm to ultimate user.

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