Grain **Quality** Newsletter

NC-213 Annual Meeting/Technical Sessions/Poster Showing 2019 – Please Mark Your Calendar!

The NC-213 Annual Meeting/Technical Sessions/Poster Showing with Full-time Student Poster Competition will be held **February 26-27, 2019** in Ames, Iowa. The meeting will be held at Gateway Hotel & Conference Center at Iowa State University. Meetings and lodging will be at the Gateway Hotel. NC-213 Objective Co-Chair-Gretchen Mosher, Iowa State University, is orchestrating the 2019 Meeting and more details will follow. Here is the draft Program Agenda:

2/26/19: 8:00AM – 11:30AM Tour of ISU facilities (more information to be provided).
2/26/19: 12Noon – Optional Boxed Lunch for meeting participants.
2/26/19: 1:00PM – NC-213 Annual Meeting 2019 begins.
2/26/19: 4:00PM - Poster Showing/Full-time Student Poster Competition will begin. Two drink tickets will be given to all in attendance for beer or wine. Cash bar to be available along with appetizers.
2/26/19: 6:30PM Poster Showing to close. On Your Own dinner time.
2/27/19: 8:00AM Annual Meeting 2019 resumes.
2/27/19: 12Noon. Buffet lunch with awards and business meeting.
2/27/19: 3:00PM. Meeting Adjourns.

Different this year, NC-213 Chair Anton Bekkerman, Montana State University, is changing the layout of the Program to reflect how Technical Sessions were presented in the past. Presentations that fall under Objective 1 will be scheduled first. Next, presentations that fall under Objective 2 will be scheduled. Last, presentations that fall under Objective 3 will be scheduled. Also, Objective Co-Chairs who are in attendance will be asked to facilitate their Objective presentation sessions.

Please note **new this year**: We are still offering full-time student registration fee at $50.00. Two forms of payment will be accepted: Credit Card payment and Purchase Order. No personal checks and no registration on-site. If we do not receive your Purchase Order by the cut-off date for registration, we cannot guarantee your registration for meal count, etc. Please review the registration materials carefully—there is also a cancellation fee.

Pictured above: Andersons location – White Pigeon Grain Elevators – White Pigeon, Michigan. Photo courtesy of The Andersons, Inc. Corporate Communication

The Andersons Research Grant Program:
Team Competition

Request for Proposals

Submission Deadline:
Friday, September 14, 2018
(No later than 5:00PM Eastern Time)

NC-213, Marketing and Delivery of Quality Grains and BioProcess Coproducts

**The Andersons Research Grant Program – Team Competition 2018
Request for Proposals - Closed!**

In June 2018, the NC-213 Administrative Advisor's Office released the Request for Proposals (RFP) for The Andersons Research Grant Program – Team Competition 2018. The goal of The Andersons Research Grant Program - Team Competition is to develop new approaches and technologies to maintain or improve the quality of cereals and oilseeds from harvest to end use, while preserving the environment, and maintaining consumer safety. These approaches and technologies must be developed and implemented if the U.S. is to remain at the forefront of the world's major producers. This program is focused on facilitating multidisciplinary, multistate, and multiagency collaborative research to address critical cereals and oilseed research issues. Please look for an update on funded proposals. Thank you.

Modeling the distribution of phosphine in cylindrical grain silos with CFD methods for precision fumigation

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Abstract In the present study, the distribution of phosphine gas in a cylindrical silo was modeled and compared with available sensor data. The cylindrical silo was filled with wheat and a recirculation system was used to enhance the diffusion of phosphine throughout the grain volume. A Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) model was developed with OpenFoam software, which accounted for gas transport in porous media and sorption effects of phosphine into the grain. A time-dependent source was used to model the phosphine release from Aluminum Phosphide bags. Furthermore, simulation results were obtained for insect mortality as a function of their exposure to phosphine gas. The phosphine concentration measurements were available from calibrated wireless sensors provided by Centaur Analytics, placed near the silo walls at various heights. As the agreement of phosphine measured data with the simulation results was satisfying, it led to considering that the proposed CFD model (equations, boundary conditions, grain properties, recirculation system approach, etc.) was accurate. Utilizing the capabilities of fumigation modeling, the phosphine concentration could then be determined for every location inside the storage volume and at any given time, thus a prediction method for fumigation duration and success could be enabled. Additionally, as the CFD model correlates phosphine exposure with insect mortality, a methodology for planning precision fumigations can now be established.

Keywords: phosphine, modeling, fumigation, cylindrical silo.

1. Introduction

Phosphine (PH_3) is the single most relied-upon fumigant to control grain pests, due to its inexpensiveness, ease of application and universal acceptance as a residue-free treatment. Since the use of Methyl Bromide was phased out due to its significant contribution to the destruction of the earth's stratospheric ozone layer, phosphine has emerged as a viable replacement. However, there are several factors that occasionally prevent phosphine fumigations to be successful (e.g. phosphine sorption, leaky storage structures, poor monitoring procedures). Improper use leaves the treated commodity susceptible to insects, increasing the possibility of spoilage, but is also known to lead to tolerant strains among key stored product insects throughout the world [Athanassiou et al., 2016].

In view of the above, it is important to bolster the effectiveness of phosphine fumigation processes and ensure the ecosystem can continue to rely on this important fumigant. To achieve this, an in-depth knowledge and understanding of fumigant behavior are crucial. An efficient method for tackling this is through the combination of field experiments and computer simulation. To the authors' knowledge, there are a limited number of studies in the literature adopting this approach. Except for Lawrence et al. [2013], none of them combine field experiments with detailed numerical simulations. Lawrence et al. [2013] presented a 3D transient heat, mass, momentum, and species transfer model for the stored grain ecosystem which was developed using the finite element method. However, they validate their model against average phosphine concentration measurements which are not indicative of treatment effectiveness. Other relevant publications concerning phosphine simulations are the ones by Boac et al. [2014], Isa et al. [2016], but both are lacking validation with experimental data. Specifically, Boac et al. [2014] studied phosphine distributions in bulk storage structures (bunkers) including the effect of wind phenomena, whereas Isa et al. [2016] made predictions of phosphine flow during grain fumigation in leaky cylindrical silos. Mills et al. [2001] studied a positive pressure system for combating dilution during phosphine fumigations of bulk grain. Nonetheless, their CFD model is not extensively documented. Chayaprasert et al. [2006] used CFD to develop 3D computer models for structural fumigations upon datasets collected at a fumigation treatment in a commercial flour mill. The fumigation models were divided into two parts: internal and external flow models.

In this work, a detailed description of the fumigation treatment inside a cylindrical silo is presented, presenting – for the first time – correlations of numerical (CFD) analysis with wireless gas sensor readings based on a rich sample of phosphine distribution during the entire duration of treatment. Numerical results are employed to provide a map of insect mortality rates, thus binding the analysis with the end objective of pest treatment. Additionally, information about the PH_3 sensing devices as well as the simulation approach is given and a methodology for planning and implementing precision fumigations is outlined.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Silo description

The silo under consideration (Figure 1) was located in the area of Volos, Greece and the fumigation treatment took place during December. The steel silo diameter was D=15 [m] and its height was H=12 [m]. A recirculation system was installed and used during the process. Stored grain (whole wheat) temperature was 12 [°C].
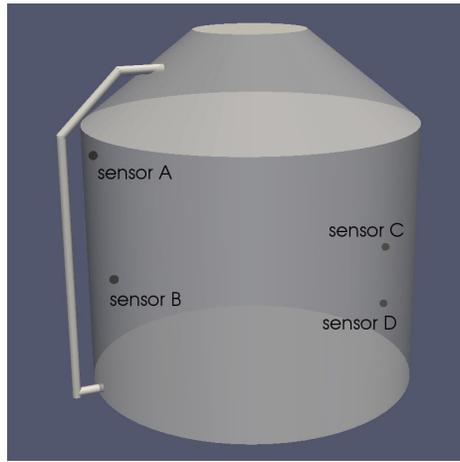
Figure 1: The three-dimensional model of the cylindrical silo considered in this work

2.2. Measurement of phosphine concentration

Data collection of phosphine concentration inside the silo was made with sensor devices provided by Centaur Analytics, Inc. The devices are based on electrochemical sensors thus providing high accuracy, and are equipped with wireless connectivity with the ability to transmit data frequently (e.g. every 2 hours) from inside stored grain. The data were transmitted in real time to Centaur's cloud platform, from which they were downloaded and further processed. Figure 1 shows the position of the 4 sensors inside the silo, whereas

Figure 2 shows how one of the sensors is installed inside the silo.

Figure 2: Installation of sensor B inside the silo

2.3. Fumigation parameters

Phosphine gas was generated using Aluminum Phosphide bags. Approximately 10 gr of AlP per tonne of stored product was used, which is equivalent to 2.53 gr of phosphine gas per m^3. The degassing evolution of phosphine is presented in Figure 3.
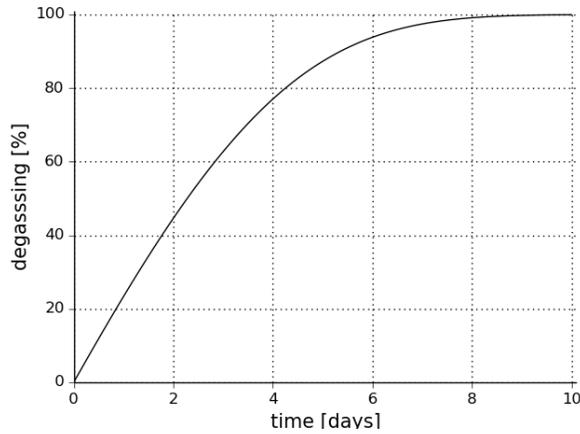
Figure 3: Degassing evolution of phosphine gas from AlP bags during fumigation (data provided by Detia Degesch)

2.4. Simulation technique

In phosphine fumigations, it is important to ensure that phosphine concentration exceeds the predefined ppm levels in the entire storage space, to eliminate all insects (for 99.9% mortality). In order to increase the spatial resolution of sensor data, Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) models are used. CFD is a branch of fluid mechanics that uses numerical analysis and data structures to solve and analyze problems that involve fluid flows. Computers (typically on the cloud) are used to perform the calculations required to simulate the interaction of liquids and gases with surfaces defined by boundary conditions.

2.4.1. Governing equations

The CFD solver is implemented using OpenFoam v.3.0.1 (OpenFOAM Foundation, Ltd.) in order to solve the following transport equations for incompressible fluid flow, heat, and mass transfer, accounting for porous media effects:

$$\nabla u = 0 \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\phi} u \nabla u = -\phi \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 u - \phi \frac{\nu}{K} u - \phi \frac{F_\phi}{\sqrt{K}} |u| u + \phi g \beta (T - T_{ref}) + \phi g \beta_c (C - C_{ref}) \quad (1b)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \phi \frac{(\rho C_p)_f}{(\rho C_p)_{eff}} u \nabla T = \frac{k_{eff}}{(\rho C_p)_{eff}} \nabla^2 T \quad (1c)$$

$$\phi \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \phi u \nabla C = \phi \nabla^2 (\frac{D_m}{\tau} C) - \phi B_1 C + B_2 q \quad (1d)$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = -B_3 q + \phi B_4 C \quad (1e)$$

In the above equations (1a-1e), u is the velocity vector, and p, T, and C are the pressure, temperature, and phosphine concentration in air, respectively. D_m is the binary diffusion coefficient [m² s⁻¹]. Buoyancy forces created by both temperature and concentration gradients are considered in the momentum equations using the Boussinesq approximation. Under the Boussinesq approximation, the variation of density ρ with temperature T is linear, according to $\rho = \rho_{ref} - \rho_{ref} \beta (T - T_{ref})$. The volumetric coefficient of thermal expansion β and the species expansion coefficient β_c for ideal gases are given by Eqs. 2a and 2b respectively:

$$\beta = -\frac{1}{\rho} (\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T})_p = \frac{1}{T} \quad (2a) \qquad and \qquad \beta_c = -\frac{1}{\rho} (\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial C})_p = \frac{1}{\rho_{air}} (\frac{MW_{air}}{MW_{gas}} - 1) \quad (2b)$$

where MW_{air} and MW_{gas} are the molecular weights of air and phosphine gas respectively. According to Shen et al., 2007 [12] in order to represent the role of porosity on ordinary molecular diffusion, the diffusion coefficient must be scaled with tortuosity. Specifically, an effective diffusivity coefficient could be set as: $D_{eff} = \frac{D_m}{\tau}$ (3)

Neethirajan et al. [2008] calculated τ = 2.4 for wheat.

2.4.2. Porous media approach

In order to account the effect of grains on the gas flow, the grains were assumed to be a porous medium. Flow in porous layers is described by the Darcy-Brinkman formulation. The geometric function Fe and the permeability K of the porous medium are related to the porosity φ based on Ergun's experimental investigations:

$$F_e = \frac{1.75}{\sqrt{150\,\phi^3}} \quad \text{(4a)} \qquad \text{and} \qquad K = \frac{d^2\,\phi^3}{150(1-\phi)^2} \quad \text{(4b)}$$

The effective properties $(\rho\,C_p)_{eff}$ and k_{eff} are calculated as a function of the fluid and porous material:

$$(\rho\,C_p)_{eff} = (1-\phi)(\rho\,C_p)_{solid} + \phi(\rho\,C_p)_f \quad \text{(5a)}$$

$$k_{eff} = (1-\phi)\,k_{solid} + \phi\,k_f \quad \text{(5b)}$$

2.4.3. Sorption effects

Phosphine is adsorbed by grain at differing rates depending on the grain type. Sorption can reduce the concentrations of fumigation doses to sublethal levels before grain has been disinfected. A model to predict fumigant losses due to sorption is considered necessary. Researchers [Darby, 2008] have suggested that the relationship between the fumigant concentration in the interstices between the grain, C, and the average concentration of fumigant within the grain kernel q, is modelled by Eqs 1d and 1e which assert that phosphine is absorbed into the grain and at the same time also degrades in air. The coefficients B_1, B_2, B_3, and B_4, are independent of C and q.

$$B_1 = \frac{S_{sorp}\,k_f}{B_{full}} \quad \text{(6a)}, \qquad B_2 = \frac{S_{sorp}\,k_f}{B_{full}\,F} \quad \text{(6b)}$$

$$B_3 = \frac{S_{sorp}\,k_f}{(1-\phi)F} + k_{bind} \quad \text{(6c)}, \qquad B_4 = \frac{S_{sorp}\,k_f}{(1-\phi)} \quad \text{(6d)}$$

$$B_{full} = \phi + \frac{1-B_{full}}{B_{full}} \quad \text{(6e)}$$

where: S_{sorp} is the specific adsorption surface area, k_f is a linear mass transfer coefficient, F is the partition relation coefficient, k_{bind} is the coefficient for irreversible reaction/binding of the adsorbed fumigant in the grain kernel. For wheat, the above parameters have the following values: $S_{sorp}\,k_f$ =0.0125, F=0.3, and k_{bind}=0.0569.

2.4.4. Boundary conditions

In order to evaluate accurately the storage (computational domain) interaction with its surroundings, the following convective boundary conditions were used for phosphine concentration and heat transfer [Barreto et al., 2013], respectively:

$$-D_m \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} = h_m(C - C_{amb}) \quad \text{(7a)}$$

$$-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} = h_c(T - T_{amb}) - \alpha_h Q + \varepsilon\sigma(T^4 - T_{sky}^4) \quad \text{(7b)}$$

Coefficients h_m, h are a function of silo geometry (cylinder, orthogonal), fluid medium (air, water) and fluid velocity (e.g. wind velocity). In Eq. 7b, the second term on the right-hand side is the heat gain due to solar radiation and the third term is the net radiation heat loss rate for a hot object which is radiating energy to its cooler surroundings [Adelard et al., 1998]:

$$T_{sky} = 0.0552\,T_{amb}\sqrt{T_{amb}} \quad \text{(8a)}$$

$$h_c = 13.45 - U_{wind} + 10\sqrt{U_{wind}} \quad \text{(8b)}$$

For the purposes of the present study, the time series of ambient temperature, wind velocity, and solar radiation that are used as inputs are presented in Figure 4.
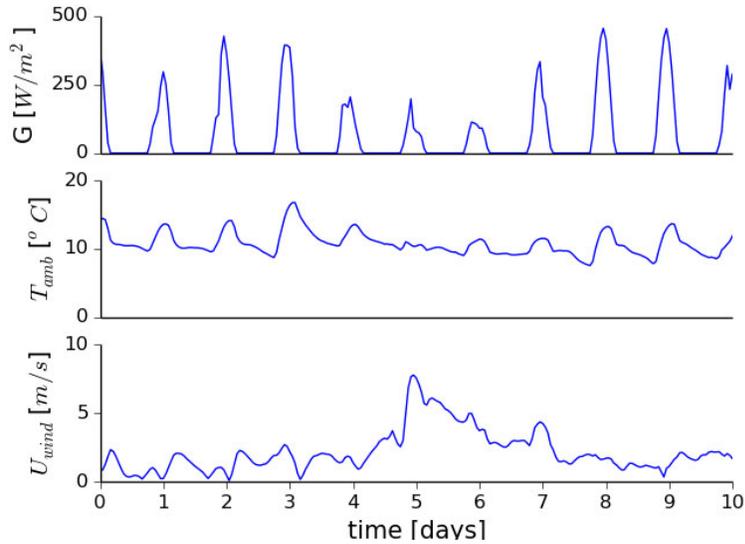

Figure 4: Time variation of ambient conditions: solar radiation, temperature and wind velocity

2.4.5. Domain discretization

Meshing is the discrete representation of the geometry that is involved in the problem. Essentially, it partitions space into cells over which the equations can be approximate. In the present study, the computational grid used (**Error! Reference source not found.**) was structured, thus ensuring greater accuracy, and all cells (approximately 85000) were hexahedra. Furthermore, grid-clustering was employed near the side to properly capture large gradients.

2.4.6. Insect mortality

It is known that the effect of phosphine on the mortality of grain insects is due to both the level of the phosphine concentration and the time of exposure [Collins et al., 2005], [Isa et al., 2016]. An insect mortality indicator function IM(x, t) could be defined as:

$$IM(x,t) = \frac{1}{K_1} \int_0^t C(x,t)^{K_2} \, dt \qquad (9)$$

The constants K_1 and K_2 are empirical and depend on the species and strain of insect. IM(x,t) account for the period of exposure to phosphine that an insect has encountered. For a given point in the grain, when IM(x,t)<1 there are some insects in the grain still alive. When IM(x,t)>1 at least 99.9% of the insect population have been killed. For the present simulations K_1=4.04 and K_2=0.6105 which accounts for the Rhyzopertha Dominica.
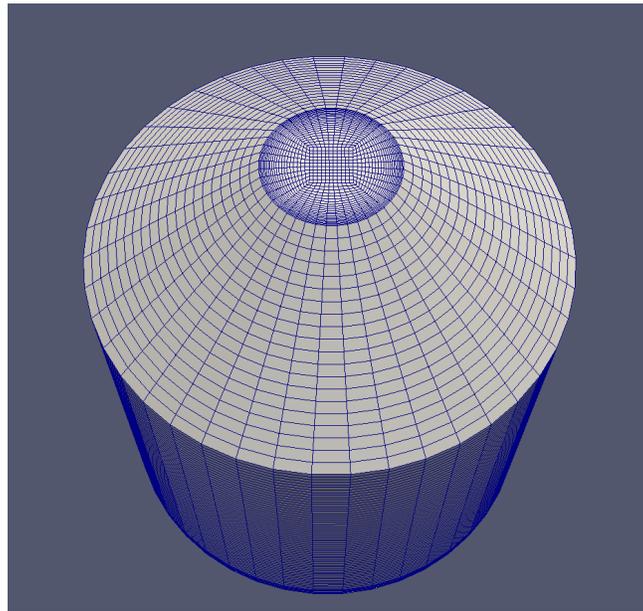
Figure 5: The computational mesh used for the silo simulation

3. Results

The simulation model yielded, among other results, the development of phosphine concentration for the entire duration of the fumigation treatment (9 days). In Figure 6, the time evolution of phosphine at the 4 locations is presented. Specifically, sensor data are compared against model predictions. The best correlation occurs for A and B positions which are located on the silo side where the recirculation system was installed. Their maximum concentration is reached at the end of the 4th day, followed by a decrease due to diffusion, losses, and sorption by the stored product. Concerning, locations C and D, sensor data reveal lower concentration values as the model also predicts. A small discrepancy is observed on the time that the maximum value is reached. According to sensor data, phosphine concentration has an upward trend until the end of the 7th day, whereas the CFD model underestimates to the end of the 5th day. Minor fluctuations, with hourly timescales, occur due to natural convection currents which are the result of temperature differences imposed by the unsteadiness of ambient conditions. The currents create upward and downward air movements that transport phosphine along.

The overall performance of the CFD model is considered satisfactory ensuring the validity of the phosphine concentration predictions for the entire silo space as the ones presented in Figure 7. Particularly, Figure 7 shows the spatial distribution of phosphine at four time instances. The advantages of using a recirculation system can be clearly seen since at the second day, phosphine has reached every position inside the silo. Until the 6th day, higher concentration values are observed on the top regions of the silo, near the aluminum phosphide bags but as their degassification completes a more uniform phosphine distribution is reached (Figure 7, 8th day). A video showing the model predictions for the entire fumigation process could be found here: *https://youtu.be/iISBS7eoWb8*
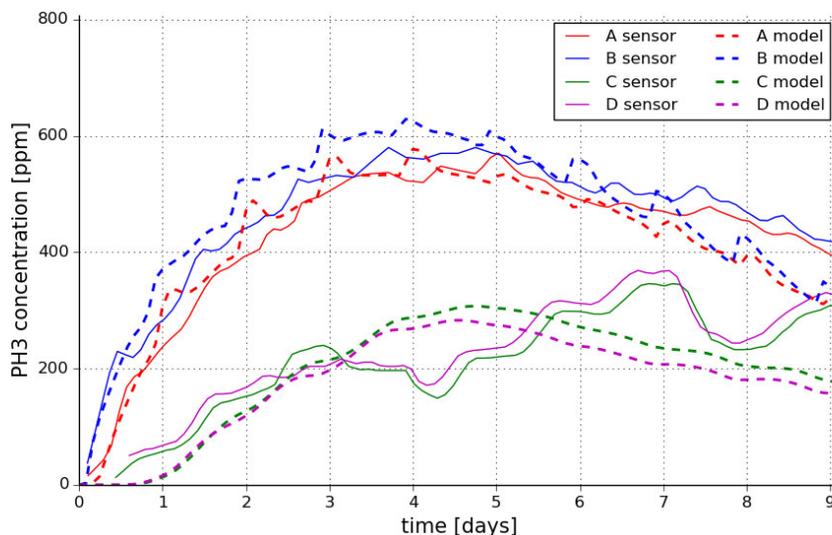
Figure 6: Phosphine concentration [ppm] comparison of sensor data (solid lines) vs. simulation predictions (dashed lines) at 4 locations inside the storage.

A useful augmentation of the phosphine concentration profiles is the prediction of the insect extinction. Figure 8 shows the areas (red color) in which the Rhyzopertha Dominica species could not survive the fumigation process. As expected, areas near the Aluminum Phosphide bags and at the piping outlet are the first ones that reach lethal levels. According to the simulation, at the end of the 7th day there are still some areas that insects could be still alive. A video showing the insect extinction predictions for the entire fumigation process could be found here: https://youtu.be/54uJ1ZJIkrk

4. Discussion

A 3D heat, momentum, and species transfer model for stored grain ecosystems was developed in this work, able to predict phosphine concentration changes. As the agreement of phosphine measured data with the simulation results was satisfying, it is safe to assume that the proposed CFD model (equations, boundary conditions, grain properties, recirculation system approach, etc.) is accurate for the purpose. Utilizing the capabilities of fumigation modeling, the phosphine concentration was determined for every location inside the storage at any given time, thus a prediction of fumigation duration and pest elimination success could be provided. The main benefit of the CFD approach is its wide applicability on any type of commodity, storage or phosphine formulation. As the CFD model correlates phosphine exposure with insect mortality, a methodology for planning precision fumigations can be established.

In general, the results presented here illustrate that gas distribution is uneven during the entire treatment period, suggesting that there are large areas within the treated area that are exposed to low concentrations. This may result in increased survival of the exposed insects in these areas, and, to some extent, lead to tolerance development. Circulation of phosphine (through J-system) may be a solution to this implication, but additional experimental work is needed to estimate the relative benefits. In light of the present findings, it is evident that distribution is uneven right after the start of the application, and is likely to exhibit "diurnal circles", as has been previously reported for other trials (Athanassiou et al., 2016). By the use of sensors, however, monitoring of these variations may provide the inferences necessary for designing a strategy to overcome this phenomenon, under the premise of a 'precision fumigation' approach. This was definitely not possible, at least not at an acceptable accuracy level, with the 'traditional' phosphine concentration measurement techniques.
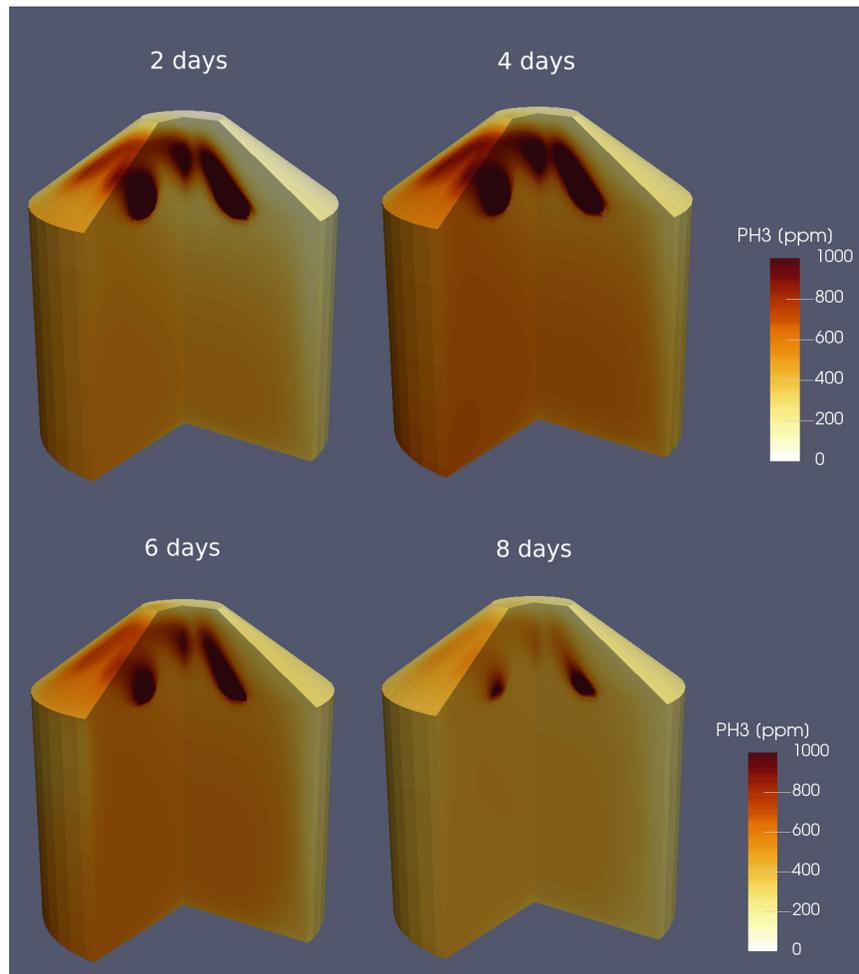
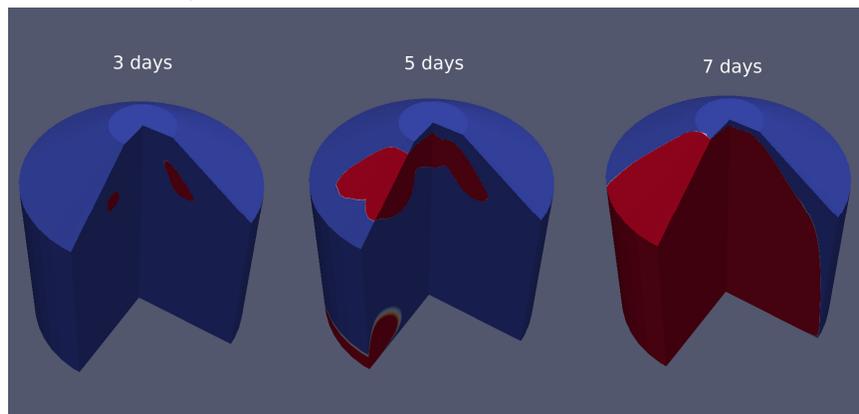Figure 7: Phosphine concentration profiles at 4 time instances

Figure 8: Extinction of insects at 3 time instances. Red color indicates zones with 99.9% insect mortality.

References

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International Calendar of Events

International Events Calendar:

NOVEMBER

November 4-6:
"2018 Whole Grains Council Conference: Global Traditions & Trends"
Seattle Renaissance Hotel. Seattle, WA, USA. Contact: Kelly Toups, Whole Grains Council. 266 Beacon Street, Suite 1, Boston, MA 02116 USA. Tel: +1 (617) 421 5500, Fax: +1 (617) 421 5511, E-mail: kelly@oldwayspt.org
Web: https://wholegrainscouncil.org/get-involved/attend-our-conference

November 5-8:
"2018 ICC International Conference – Grains for Wellbeing".
Taipei, Chinese Taipei. Contact: ICC - International Association for Cereal Science and Technology. General Secretariat. Marxergasse 2 A–1030 Vienna, Austria. Tel: +43 1 7077202 271, Fax: +43 1 7077202 300, E-mail: office@icc.or.at, Web: www.icc.or.at, http://www.grainsforwellbeing.org/en/

November 6-7:
"National Conference For Food And Agribusiness".
Purdue University West Lafayette, IN, USA. Contact: Masi Keshavarz, Research Project Manager. Purdue University Center For Food And Agricultural Business. Tel: +1 (765) 496 3385, Email: mkeshava@purdue.edu, Web: http://agribusiness.purdue.edu/seminars-and-events

November 7-8:
"60th JTIC International, The Milling & Cereal Industry Meeting.
Annual French Conference for the Cereal Industries (JTIC)".
Paris Event Center. Paris, France. Contact: Nelly Duprat, AEMIC. 51 rue de l'Echiquier 75010 Paris, France. Tel: +33 (0)1 47 07 20 69, Fax: +33 (0)1 44 24 56 25,
E-mail: aemic@wanadoo.fr, Web: www.jtic.eu

November 9-11:
"Biofach India- India Organic".
New Delhi, India. Contact: Email: info@biofach-world.com, Web: www.biofach-india.com

November 13-15:
"Global Grain Geneva 2018"
InterContinental Geneva. Geneva, Switzerland. Contact: Euromoney Institutional Investor PLC. Tel: + 44 (0) 20 7779 7222, E-mail: info@ggrain.com, registration@ggrain.com, Web: www.globalgrainevents.com

November 18-20:
"Middle East Organic & Natural Products Expo Dubai 2018".
Dubai Convention & Exhibition Centre. Dubai, UAE. Contact: E-mail: info@naturalproductme.com,
Web: www.naturalproductme.com, www.organic247.net

November 22-25:
"ibex, Iranian Trade Fair for Bakery and Confectionery Technology".
Tehran International Permanent Fairground. Iran. Contact: Caner Yıldırım, Messe Stuttgart. Tel: +49 711 18560-264, E-mail caner.yildirim@messe-stuttgart.de,
Web: www.messe-stuttgart.de/en/landingpages/ibex-iran/

November 28-29:
"International Conference on Food Chemistry & Technology".
Madrid, Spain. Contact: E-mail: foodchemistry@annualmeetings.net,
Web: www.meetingsint.com/conferences/foodchemistry

DECEMBER

December 4-5:
"Global AgInvesting Europe 2018 Conference".
Landmark London. London, UK. Contact: HighQuest Group. 300 Rosewood Drive, Suite 260, Danvers, MA 01923, USA. Tel: +1 (978) 887 8800, E-mail: info@globalaginvesting.com,
Web: www.globalaginvesting.com, https://gai.highquestevents.com/ehome/europe2018

December 6:
"9. FOI 2018, Fats & Oils Istanbul / FGI 2018, Feeds & Grains Istanbul".
InterContinental. Istanbul, Turkey. Contact: Agripro. Gürcü Kızı Sok. No.33/4 Ortaköy 34347 İstanbul, Turkey. Tel: +90 (212) 236 0345, Fax: +90 (212) 236 0385, E-mail: info@fatsandoilsistanbul.com.tr, info@agripro.com.tr, Web: www.fatsandoilsistanbul.com.tr, www.agripro.com.tr

December 6-7:
"Tortilla Industry Association, T.I.A. Tech 2018".
Hyatt Regency. Orlando, FL, USA. Contact: Tortilla Industry Association. 1400 North 14th Street, Arlington, VA 22209, USA. Tel: +1 (301) 367 8200, Fax: +1 (800) 944 6177, E-mail: info@Tortilla-Info.com, Web: www.tortilla-info.com

December 6-8:
"IBATECH IZMIR,
International Trade Fair for Bakery, Patisserie Machinery, Ice Cream, Chocolate and Technologies".
Fuar Izmir - Gaziemir International Fair Area. Izmir, Turkey. Contact: Messe Stuttgart Ares Fuarcılık Ltd. Şti. Tekstilkent A 11 Blok No: 51 Esenler 34235 İstanbul, Turkey. Tel: +90 (212) 284 1110, Fax: +90 (212) 284 1001, E-mail: info@messe-stuttgart.com.tr,
Web: www.messe-stuttgart.com.tr, www.ibatech.com.tr

December 7:
"AgTech Nexus Europe Conference".
Convention Centre Dublin. Dublin, Ireland. Contact: HighQuest Group. 300 Rosewood Drive, Suite 260, Danvers, MA 01923, USA. Tel: +1 (978) 887 8800, E-mail: info@globalaginvesting.com,
Web: www.globalaginvesting.com, https://atn.highquestevents.com/ehome/eu18/about/

December 7:
"IAOM Central District – 2018 Winter Social".
New Theatre Restaurant. Overland Park, KS, USA. Contact: IAOM, International Association of Operative Millers. 12351 W. 96th Terrace, Suite 100 Lenexa, Kansas 66215, USA. Tel: +1 (913) 338 3377, Fax: +1 (913) 338 3553, E-mail: info@iaom.info, Web: www.iaom.info

December 17:
"IAOM Wheat State District – 2018 Winter Social".

Wichita, KS, USA. Contact: IAOM, International Association of Operative Millers. 12351 W. 96th Terrace, Suite 100 Lenexa, Kansas 66215, USA. Tel: +1 (913) 338 3377, Fax: +1 (913) 338 3553, E-mail: info@iaom.info, Web: www.iaom.info

FEBRUARY 2019

February 7-10:
"14th International Agriculture and Livestock Exhibition, AGROEXPO 2019".
Fuar Izmir - Gaziemir International Fair Area. Izmir, Turkey. Contact: Orion Fair Services and Public Relations Inc. Co. Onur Mah. Zambak Sok. No: 21/A Balçova, Izmir, Turkey. Tel: +90 (232) 444 0 476, Fax: +90 (232) 277 3904, E-mail: international@orionfair.com, Web: http://agroexpo.com.tr/en/

February 12-14:
"2019 Internatonal Production & Processing Expo, IPPE".
Georgia World Congress Center. Atlanta, GA, USA. Contact: U.S. Poultry & Egg Association. Tel: +1 (770) 493 9401, Fax: +1 (770) 493 9257, E-mail: info@ippexpo.org, Web: www.ippexpo.org