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No missing or damaged pages, no creases or tears, no underlining or highlighting of text, and no writing in the margins. Some identifying marks on the inside cover, but this is minimal. Very little wear and tear. See the seller's listing for full details and description of any imperfections. Advertisement Holley writes that at that the time, it was feared mechanical pickers would send millions to the unemployment lines.And in 1943 on Hopson Plantation near Clarksdale, MS, he proved it.The economics of the original pickers and today's onboard, modulebuilding pickers are poles apart. The labor that was plentiful when the first pickers hit the field is now critically short, and the new pickers were born as a matter of necessity.The Deere 7760 SelfPropelled Cotton Picker made its public debut this fall.As the 6row picker moves into the field and begins harvesting, picked cotton is moved to an accumulator, in much the same way cotton would move to the basket of a traditional picker. Once the accumulator is full, picked cotton is automatically moved into the round module chamber. There, belts begin to form the round module. Once the module reaches a predetermined diameter, the bale is wrapped in three layers of protective covering, then ejected onto a retractable handling gate at the rear of the machine. The wrapped round module can then be dropped in place or carried to the next turn row. The Deere 7760 does not have to stop to ejected a formed module. "Once we take the traditional module from the cotton harvesting scheme, we can also remove equipment like the module builder, the boll buggy, the tractors required for both," said Jamie Flood, Product Marketing Manager, John Deere Des Moines Works.An onboard, modulebuilding picker will replace a lot of that."The Stack Hand hydraulically lowers its roof onto cut hay, compressing the hay into round or rectangular modules.http://www.kosmetykalekarska.pl/_kosmetykalekarska/cadillac-bls-user-manual.xml

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A decade later, ironically, the Case IH picker would build rectangular modules, and the Deere picker would create round ones.We put them all together and here we are today."I have four new modulebuilding pickers running with 4 people and a pickup truck.The basket picker will become obsolete."By midNovember, he had his hands on one. "It's excellent. I love it," he added. "It's the thing of the future. It is going to help us keep costs down. Absolutely, it sure will."When he moved to another building, he ripped up his drawing and took it with him.Gantz brings handson experience, having worked as Sales Manager for an agricultural supply distributor in the Mississippi Delta. See all author stories here. Download View publication Copy reference Copy caption Embed figure Side drawing of the JD7760 cotton picker after Deere and Company, 2012. Recent innovation of onboard module building technology for cotton harvesters follows this trend, which has caused concern for the poten. Cite Download fulltext Citations. Manual picking absolutely preserves the fiber quality and have less trash but is a labourintensive and costly process Prasad et al., 2007. Mechanical pickers automate cotton picking from a large area within short period McL et al., 2015 but they induce physical damages on seed coat by delivering moist cotton to ginning process.. Harvesting and postharvest management approaches for preserving cottonseed quality Article Aug 2020 Irfan Afzal Muhammad Kamran Shahzad Maqsood Ahmed Basra Daniel K Y Tan Uniform and vigorous stand establishment is one of the basic determinants for profitable cotton Gossypium hirsutum L. production to fulfill the requirement of cotton and oil industries. However, low quality seed has been a major contribution to crop stand failure. Considering the whole cotton production line, quality seed is the virtue of good harvesting and postharvest handling

practices.http://www.orzo.cz/uploaded/cadillac-allante-service-manual.xml

In cotton growing zones of developing countries, picking early in the morning during humid weather carries excessive moisture and is prone to physical quality loss during the ginning process. Furthermore, conventional drying and storage modules inept to drying cot tonseed effectively and is insufficient to preserve seed from ambient relative humidity RH fluctuations and therefore, cottonseed lose vigour and viability during storage. Alternatively, cottonseed picked during hot and dry weather is dry enough to endure physical abrasion during ginning and also sustain physical quality dete rioration during processing. Advancements in postharvest seed handling by introducing dry chain through hermetic storage can preserve cottonseed quality. Consequently, after harvesting seed quality can be procured for subsequent planting following improved drying and storage modules that ascertain a milestone towards seed security. This review elucidates to identify risks to cottonseed quality at harvesting and postharvesting stages and helps to adopt management strategies to cope these challenges. View. According to Severiano et al. 2010, the adoption of preventive measures to avoid additional soil compaction by mechanical sugarcane harvesting is recommended, including the control of pressure level per axle of the machine Bennett et al., 2015, as well as, control of the inflating pressure of tires and increasing the number of axles of trailers, reducing thus the load applied on soil by the machine. Traffic over crop residues has also been suggested as a preven tive measure, in addition to monitoring soil moisture to perform agricultural driving at moisture contents below the limit Silva et al., 2016..

Soil compaction on traffic lane due to soil tillage and sugarcane mechanical harvesting operations Article Fulltext available May 2019 Wellingthon da Silva Guimaraes Junnyor Isabella Clerici De Maria Cezar Francisco AraujoJunior Camila Cassante de Lima Sonia Carmela Falci Dechen Mechanical sugarcane harvesting increases soil compaction due to the intense traffic of agricultural machinery, reducing longevity of sugarcane crops. In order to mitigate the harmful effects caused by agricultural traffic on the soil structure in sugarcane fields, this study evaluated impacts of mechanical sugarcane harvesting on traffic lane under two soil tillage systems based on load bearing capacity models. The experiment was carried out in the region of Piracicaba, state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, on a Rhodic Nitisol, under conventional tillage CT and deep striptillage DST. For CT soil tillage was applied to the entire area with a heavy disk harrow, at operating depths from 0.20 to 0.30 m followed by a leveling harrow at a depth of 0.15 m. For DST, soil tillage was performed in part of the area at a depth of 0.80 m, forming strip beds for sugarcane planting, while the traffic lanes were not disturbed. Undisturbed soil samples from traffic lanes were used in the uniaxial compression test to quantify preconsolidation pressure and to model the soil load bearing capacity. The surface layer 0.000.10 m was most susceptible to compaction, regardless of the tillage system CT or DST used. In the DST, the traffic lane maintained the previous soil stress history and presented higher load bearing capacity LBC than the traffic lane in the CT. As in CT the soil was tilled, the stress history was discontinued. This larger LBC in DTS minimized the impacts of the sugarcane harvest. Under CT, additional soil compaction due to mechanical sugarcane harvesting in the traffic lane was observed after the second sugarcane harvest.

http://www.drupalitalia.org/node/76410

There was a reduction in load bearing capacity from 165 kPa to 68 kPa under CT and from 230 kPa to 108 kPa under DST, from the first to the second harvest at surface layer. Water content at mechanical harvesting was the most relevant factor to maximize impacts on the soil structure in traffic lanes, for both tillage systems. View. There has been a recent and clear trend toward the use and development of larger and more powerful agricultural machinery to increase the effective capacity, or in field efficiency. This trend will likely continue Kutzbach, 2000; Bennett et al., 2015; Antille et al., 2016 at the risk of significant soil compaction, particularly in the subsoil. It is therefore important to understand the soil structural cost of such machinery, which was the objective of this

work. Using the John Deere 7760 JD7760 cotton picker soil surface stress at the rear wheel 0.5 MPa, as a case study, seven randomly allocated experimental sites within the Australian cotton industry were investigated for changes in soil bulk density after traffic with the JD7760. The modified Proctor test optimum moisture content OMC for compaction was measured, based upon the JD7760 imposed surface stress, and compared to the field results for compaction. Soil water deficits, calculated for the modified Proctor test OMC, were determined and used to discuss the soil structural implications of heavy machinery, as well as threshold soil water content for safe traffic. All sites underwent significant soil compaction within the 0.3 m depth. More than 50% of sites exhibited compaction to the limit of investigation 0.8 m depth, with the remaining sites having significant reduction in spatial heterogeneity of Vertisol cracks and macropores for the same depth. General equations for OMC and plastic limit, based on clay content and OMC, respectively, were developed. These were used to facilitate extrapolation of experimental data to an opendatabase of 116 Vertisol sites.

For these data, it was determined that safe traffic thresholds did not exist above to the lower limit soil matric potential 1.5 MPa. Implications for soil structural relations and soilwater movement are discussed. View. Soil compaction can reduce cotton yields by 35% Daniells 1989, and thus may be a key reason for low NFUE values. Soil compaction is not permanent and can be mitigated Bennett et al. 2015 over time through controlled traffic regimes, rotational cropping, reduced tillage, and by reducing water pooling and flooding. The Australian cotton industry has recently adopted the roundbale module cotton picker, which can weigh in excess of 32 t when fully loaded.. The current status of nitrogen fertiliser use efficiency and future research directions for the Australian cotton industry Article Fulltext available Dec 2018 Ben C. T. MACDONALD James O. LATIMER Graeme D. SCHWENKE Gunasekhar NACHIMUTHU Jonathan C. BAIRD Fifty years of sustained investment in research and development has left the Australian cotton industry well placed to manage nitrogen N fertiliser. The average production in the Australian cotton industry today is greater than two tonnes of lint per hectare due to improved plant genetics and crop management. However, this average yield is well below the yield that would be expected from the amount of N fertiliser used. There is a need to investigate the impact of subsoil constraints on yield and NFUE. Gains in NFUE will be made through improved N fertiliser application timing, better targeting the amount of fertiliser applied for the expected yield, and improved soil N management. There is also a need to improve the ability and confidence of growers to estimate the contribution of soil N mineralisation to the crop N budget.

Many Australian studies including data that could theoretically be collated in a metaanalysis suggest relative NFUE values as a function of irrigation technique; however, with the extensive list of uncontrolled variables and few studies using nonfurrow irrigation, this would be a poor substitute for a single fieldbased study directly measuring their efficacies. In irrigated cotton, a reexamination of optimal NFUE is due because of the availability of new varieties and the potential management and longterm soil resilience implications of the continued removal of mineralised soil N suggested by high NFUE values. NFUE critical limits still need to be derived for dryland systems. View. Os beneficios diretos sobre a produtividade tambem exercem efeitos latentes no sistema, como aqueles relacionados a diminuicao da disponibilidade da forca de trabalho, questoes relacionadas a saude, seguranca e possiveis impactos no capital social em escala regional. BENNETT, 2015; SALASSI, 2015.. DESEMPENHO OPERACIONAL DE COLHEDORA DE ALGODAO COM SISTEMA DE CONSTRUCAO DE MODULO EMBARCADO Article Nov 2018 Willian Lima Crisostomo Renildo Luiz Mion Myllena Teixeira Martins Carlos Alberto Viliotti Luiza Rodrigues Cabral da Silva A cadeia produtiva do algodao e uma importante cultura dentro do estado do Mato Grosso e a constante evolucao tecnologica dentro da agricultura trouxe aos agricultores novas opcoes de maquinas

agricolas, com capacidade de executar multiplas funcoes simultaneamente, trazendo maior eficiencia ao processo produtivo da fibra. Com o conhecimento do rendimento de tais maquinas a campo, o produtor tem uma importante informacao para o adequado dimensionamento do parque de maquinas, dado o momento da colheita, a fim de realizar a atividade dentro de periodo de tempo habil.

O presente trabalho teve como objetivo mensurar com maior fidelidade os indices operacionais que tais maquinas atingem em lavoura comercial de algodao no estado do Mato Grosso, levantando valores referentes a capacidade de campo operacional, capacidade de campo efetiva, eficiencia de campo, eficiencia operacional e consumo de combustivel, resultando em valores de 60%, 67% e 20,3 L ha.The JD7760 cotton picker incorporates an onboard module builder, causing significant increases in field efficiency, although this occurs at the expense of increased machine weight from %18 Mg to %36 Mg and front axle dual tyres at a 2.0 m internal track are not compatible with 3.0 m systems Bennett et al., 2015. This work assesses the effects of the 1.5 m row spacing on cotton yield, fibre quality and WUE in comparison to the traditional 1.0 m row spacing system within the context of uncontrolled and controlled traffic regimes.. A comparative study of conventional and controlled traffic in irrigated cotton II. Economic and physiological analysis Article May 2017 SOIL TILL RES Timothy Bartimote Richard Quigley John Mcl Bennett Jake Hall Daniel K Y Tan View. Agricultural machinery has become significantly larger and heavier in order to increase infield efficiency effective capacity. However, these machines considerably increase subsoil compaction risk with wheel loads in excess of 5 Mg Bennett et al., 2015. Developments in grain harvesting technology have resulted in increased machinery size to enable greater harvesting frontage increased effective capacity.. A comparative study of conventional and controlled traffic in irrigated cotton I. Heavy machinery impact on the soil resource Article Fulltext available May 2017 SOIL TILL RES John Mcl Bennett Stirling D Roberton Troy A Jensen Diogenes L Antille Jake Hall View. The progression of modern agriculture in the 21st Century has resulted in the development of larger machines that increase field efficiency by reducing operational time.

This project involved a novel approach to reducing the risk of soil compaction, whereby cotton defoliation was delayed at times of high field moisture so that the evapotranspiration demands of the crop could be used to dry down the soil profile and consequently reduce the compaction risk at harvest. A field trial at Aubigny, Queensland, was used to evaluate the merit of the proposed management strategy in the 201415 growing season, in conjunction with a modelling approach to assess the longterm effectiveness of the strategy in several Australian cottongrowing regions. Although the proposed strategy did reduce the compaction risk, the risk reduction was insufficient for the strategy to be deemed effective. Nonetheless, a strong correlation was found between small changes in soil moisture and changes in observable compaction. An observed 10% increase in soil bulk density after traffic suggested damage to soil pore networks. Universally negative effects of trafficinduced soil compaction on the wholefarm system and the wider environment include i increased gap between attainable and potential yields, ii increased costs of energy and labour, iii reduced fertiliseruse efficiency, iv reduced water use efficiency irrigation and rainfall, v increased tillage intensity. Knowledge gaps that merit research priority, and research strategies, are suggested. Such modelling should assess the potential of CTF and allied technologies to reduce sediment and nutrient losses, and improve water quality in intensively managed arable catchments. Resources must be efficiently managed within increasingly sophisticated farming systems to enable longterm economic viability of cotton production. Agronomic and environmental performance of cotton farming systems could be improved with a few changes, and possibly, at a reasonable cost. Key to managing soil compaction appears to be encouraging increased adoption of CTF.

This process may benefit from financial support to growers, such as agrienvironmental stewardships, and it would be assisted by product customisation from machinery manufacturers.

Traffic compaction is one of the main factors affecting crop productivity within Argentinean agriculture, and has significant although less quantified impacts on the wholeoffarm system. This suggests that the benefits of notillage NT, which represents the dominant form of cropping in Argentina, are not fully realised. Conservative estimates indicate that crop yields could be improved by at least 15% if NT is used in conjunction with CTF. Costbenefit analyses of available options for compaction management are required. Despite this, and based on reported evidence internationally, a shift toward increased uptake of CTF within Argentinean agriculture is likely to 1 improve productivity and farm profitability, 2 enhance environmental performance, and 3 maintain competitiveness of the agricultural sector. Appropriate technical advice and support is a key requirement to drive adoption of CTF. Therefore, the adoption process will benefit from collaboration developed with wellestablished research and extension organisations in Australia and the United Kingdom, and active engagement of machinery manufacturers. Keep me logged in Log in or Continue with LinkedIn Continue with Google Welcome back. Keep me logged in Log in or Continue with LinkedIn Continue with Google No account. All rights reserved. Terms Privacy Copyright Imprint. Most producers do a thorough cleaning from top to bottom before greasing, adding fluids, and inspecting and repairing. Here are some picker cleaning and servicing tips from Cotton Incorporated. Have someone hand you what you need on top of the picker. Do this chore any time during the day when waste buildup becomes a fire hazard or if a sensor indicates a false condition.

One advantage of hand cleaning is that wiring components are less likely to be harmed by mechanical damage, water from highpressure washing or compressedair removal techniques. This method is effective, but it requires an extreme amount of time on larger multiplerow pickers. It also wets the ground around the picker, increasing the chance of slip and fall injuries. Some producers use a water trailer with a portable pump to clean the picker, add spindlecleaning solution and extinguish fires. These units spray a lot of water at low pressure, so plan to clean more with volume than pressure. Unfortunately, the water stream can damage seals, wet the ground around the picker, break or unplug wiring harnesses, and force dirt and water into some bearings and grease in gear cases. Never direct a flow from a pressure washer toward humans or animals. Highpressure washing is particularly effective at removing grease and trash accumulations inside the rowunit cabinets. It is best to wash the tops of the row units last and then move the picker to a dry area before further servicing. Lowervolume compressors can be effective with their airflow magnified and pressure kept at a safe level not more than 30 psi at the discharge with a venturitype nozzle. Volume is directly proportional to cleaning power. This equipment can be heavy for anyone using it on top of the picker. A deadman valve should be attached to the nozzle to prevent the air hose from whipping around if you drop it. Air is less likely than water to break wiring and otherwise damage the picker, but it is still a danger. An air blast can force grit into bearings and grease seals and can break glass, damage seals and puncture or bend thin components. You can better clean out grease and trash inside rowunit cabinets by operating the unit in a slow, idle tethered mode and flushing the moistening system periodically. The ground stays relatively dry, reducing mud and slipping injuries.

Never use highpressure air systems to blow dust and dirt from personnel. Inspect all lights for proper function and repair or replace as needed. Follow the picker manufacturer’s recommended procedures closely for cleaning your particular make and model.Roundmodule picker owners usually replenish the supply of plastic wrap when servicing is complete. ProductCart, its source code, high pressure as well hay balers manuals Fendt propane tank that does. Hydraulics Hydraulic Pumps External Gear Pumps Industrial Open could, often times our Open Circuit Piston Pumps what was available when site learn more. Hydraulics 499 Pumps External data that may be invisible otherwise, providing opportunity Open Circuit Piston Pumps risk on the job Pumps Mobile Closed Circuit. Sameday shipping and easy returns. John Deere 499 and 699 Cotton Pickers Parts Manual download. Sign in; Search settings; Web History. John Deere 499 and 699 Cotton Pickers Parts Manual. John

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