



Corn & Animal Ag Statistics



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History of the Corn and Animal Agriculture Relationship

Corn is the most widely grown crop in the United States, with 13.7 billion bushels grown in 2019.¹ Because of its strong value and many uses, demand continues to grow. Thanks to American ingenuity, farmers are equipped to meet the demand. Advanced technology has assisted in doubling corn yields in the last 25 years and they are expected to continue increasing. In fact, the U.S. Department of Agriculture projects that by 2027, nearly 15.3 billion bushels of corn will be produced on 80.2 million harvested acres.²

Corn growers and the animal agriculture industry have long had a beneficial relationship and continue to need each other to be profitable and successful. Animal agriculture producers need corn and corn coproducts as feed, and corn growers need the market provided by animal agriculture producers. Both industries have invested heavily in research and promotional efforts to support and grow their interests. State affiliates of NCGA and individually approved state checkoff programs continue to invest significant research and promotion dollars annually.

The corn and animal agriculture industries are brought together on multiple fronts and generally share the same goals. Not only is corn used as an abundant animal feed source, the two industries have worked together on several regulatory issues. Furthermore, corn and animal agriculture groups work together to promote domestic as well as international consumption of US corn fed meat, dairy, and poultry products.

Corn growers and animal agriculture producers also share common interests on other agriculture issues including mycotoxin contamination, land conservation, climate change, and a focus on profitable, sustainable agricultural production.

Farmers and ranchers know the evolving political landscape on the national, state and local levels affect both corn and animal agriculture industries. Working together on animal welfare, concentrated animal feeding operations and other common interests has proven very beneficial.

There are multiple factors when discussing, researching and prioritizing annual crop and animal production. Unique regional, state and local factors have resulted in a variety of agricultural practices. NCGA state affiliates provide direction in addressing crop and animal production concerns at the grassroots level.



Grain Quality Research

Corn is the most widely grown crop at risk of aflatoxin contamination. In high enough concentrations, aflatoxin can negatively impact animal performance and general well-being. The Aflatoxin Mitigation Center of Excellence (AMCOE) seeks to prevent health hazards and economic losses from aflatoxin. Due to growing conditions that often experience heat, drought, high humidity and insect infestation, aflatoxin contamination is found most often in the southern United States. However, under certain circumstances, it can spread throughout the entire Corn Belt.

AMCOE is helping solve the problem of aflatoxin contamination through a multi-disciplinary research program. Research partners at multiple land grant universities are developing and refining biological control methods, developing resistance through breeding and genetics, identifying best management practices, and improving remediation procedures for contaminated grain.

Communication and Outreach

When it comes to supporting the livestock industry, NCGA and its state affiliates have taken a major step forward with two of its major image programs, which reach far beyond field corn: CommonGround and the U.S. Farmers and Ranchers Alliance.

With CommonGround, NCGA, along with state affiliates, have created a unique program that creates opportunities to bring together women from farms and their urban and suburban

counterparts for conversations about food and farming. Now spanning 20 states, this program benefits livestock because, first of all, no question is left unanswered by the farm women, many of whom grow livestock. Questions about animal welfare or antibiotic use are often answered with honesty and science.



Likewise, USFRA represents a platform for approximately 100 farmer- and rancher-led organizations and their allies to help restore the trust consumers have in the ability of modern agriculture’s ability to provide consistently healthy food choices. USFRA is the first time representatives from all of agriculture – row crop, livestock and specialty crops – have committed to work together in an effort of this size. Like CommonGround, it freely addresses the most controversial subjects in an effort to personally illustrate the commitment U.S. farmers and ranchers have to continuous improvement.

Distillers Grains and Animal Agriculture

DDGS are a product that were first recorded in 1790 as a co-product of the Scottish whisky distilling industry, the composition of the product has not materially changed in the interim. The relationship between corn growers and animal agriculture producers has grown with the increase in distillers grains for animal feed. According to the Renewable Fuels Association, the Ethanol Industry in 2019 had a co-product animal feed output of 39.60 million metric tons.³

As the ethanol market has expanded, so has the market for corn. This expansion is also good for the animal agriculture industry. Each bushel of processed corn produces 2.92 gallons of ethanol and 15.86 pounds of distillers grains (10% moisture).³ DDGS is a co-product that “happened”, it was not designed. This contrasts the modern-day products that are functional proteins designed for specific purposes.

Breakdown of different animal agriculture industries:

Distillers grains have advantages in feed rations for a variety of livestock including beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine and poultry.

BEEF CATTLE – Utilizing distillers grains reduces cost and improves feed efficiency. According to the U.S. Grains Council, most distillers grains research focuses on its use as an energy source in diets for finishing cattle. The energy values of distillers grains are equal to corn or higher, and are highly palatable and readily consumed. A study from the Nebraska Corn Board and the University of Nebraska shows that feeding distillers grains to cattle does not change the quality or yield of beef carcasses and has no effect on the sensory or eating characteristics of beef. University of Nebraska research concluded distillers grains may be useful in reducing rumen acidosis since fiber digests at a slower rate than other forms of energy.^{4,5}

The phosphorus in distillers grains is valuable when supplementing forages. Additional uses include creep feed for calves, supplements for grazing cattle and supplements for low quality forages such as crop residues that might be fed to growing calves, wintering beef cows or developing beef heifers.⁵

Andy Jenson, of Jenson Farms, Inc., has a feeder operation of about 400 cows in Aurora, Nebraska. Over the years, he has seen many changes in his business, including improved efficiency through technology, as well as the introduction of distillers grains in feed rations. He currently uses a ration of 60 percent modified wet distillers grains (WDG) and 40 percent dry corn. His cattle have improved weight gains on distillers grains and it is an effective appetite enhancer. Since the cattle like the taste, they eat on a steady basis and gain weight more uniformly. Prior to feeding his cattle distillers grains, changes in weather would affect their appetite, but that is not a concern now.

Consistent availability not only improves performance, it also impacts the bottom line. “Adding distillers grains to the rations has been a good business move as it’s saved us money,” said Jenson. Bo Kizziar of Hansford County Feeders, L.P. in North Texas, has been feeding his cattle WDG for about four years. “I went into it with great trepidation,” he said. Kizziar feels that including WDG in his rations was a good decision. “We have saved money and not given up any performance. Since distillers grains are higher in protein it cuts down our need to get protein from other supplements. With Hansford County Feeders, L.P. feed handling system wet distillers grains were a natural.”



Jon Holzfaster of Holzfaster Farms in Southwest Nebraska did not expect the additional benefit of a new feed product when he helped develop a nearby ethanol plant. “Distillers grains have become an integral part of our feed ration,” said Holzfaster. “Conversion rates have improved significantly. Prior to the inclusion of WDG, it would take 7-8 pounds of feed for each cow. Now it only takes 6 pounds, which directly helps our bottom line.”

DAIRY CATTLE - High protein corn coproducts are also an excellent source of energy attributed to the high concentration of digestible neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and fat. This fiber is digested at a slower rate and produces less lactic acid, thus distillers grains are capable of replacing other dietary starch and reducing the risk of ruminal acidosis.⁶

According to information from the University of Minnesota, the benefits of distillers grains in dairy rations are attributed to increased levels of protein and energy. Rations can include up to 20 percent of dry matter. They are highly digestible and palatable with few digestive upsets, and can be a partial forage replacement. Rations with adequate forage have demonstrated no effect on milk fat. Research also indicates an additional source of lysine is beneficial.⁷ The nutrient content is the same in WDG and dried distillers grains (DDG). However, soy hulls, beet pulp and corn silage can be added to WDG for additional fiber. It is thought this latter diet is a good alternative for older dairy heifers and dry cows.

Gary Boyke, a dairyman from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin is the third generation in his family to run Vir-Clar Farms. Boyke has seen many changes in the industry in the last 15 years. His operation went from 60 to 1400 head of cattle and changed from stall barns to the larger free stall barns. On a two week schedule, a nutritionist samples rations for quality and consistency. Like many dairymen, Boyke feels that the modified WDG is a more economical source of protein and

energy. Modified WDG is not too wet and saves him money on drying. Approximately 2.5 loads are delivered every week from the plant located 35 miles away.

“Modified WDG has given me the ability to get more production for a lower cost,” said Boyke. “Using distillers grains has not changed the cows’ milk performance and has kept my costs in check. Using modified

WDG in my rations has been a good decision for my business.”



SWINE - Distillers grains are an economical source of energy, amino acids and phosphorus. For example, the mix of 200 lbs. distillers grains and 3 lbs. limestone per ton of a grower diet can replace approximately 177 lbs. corn, 20 lbs. soybean meal and 6 lbs. of dicalcium phosphate. It may reduce digestive health problems and excreted phosphorus levels in growing and finishing pigs. Adding distillers grains have been shown to increase litter size and piglet growth rate when fed to gestating and lactating sows at recommended levels.⁸



A study from the University of Minnesota says that swine producers cannot afford to overlook coproducts in their rations due to the availability of supply and dietary cost savings.⁹ In other studies they suggest that distillers grains fed in growing and finishing rations may improve resistance to ileitis outbreaks and have a positive effect on recovery time.¹⁰

Glen Stumpf is a pork producer from Columbia, Ill. He also uses as many coproducts as he can for feed in order to manage costs. The family operation of JS Partners feeds gestation and finishing stage animals a 20 percent distillers grains ration. “Using distillers grains have allowed us to cut down on protein feedstuffs. Distillers grains offer me less expensive input costs, and I can be more flexible in balancing the ratios of my rations,” stated Stumpf.

Locating a product with consistent quality was an important factor in his decision to utilize distillers grains. “For us, flowability is a very strong concern,” said Stumpf. “We have to have a product that slides into and from the feeders and large tanks easily.”

Roger Zylstra runs a hog finishing enterprise in Kellogg, Iowa. His business, Zylstra Hillside Pork, uses approximately 30 percent distillers grains in their rations. He discovered distillers grains kept animal performance the same and lowered costs. “I’m very optimistic about the future of agriculture since world-wide demand is growing,” commented Zylstra. “To be successful, farmers and producers have to be adaptable and remain engaged with what’s going on around them.”

POULTRY - Distillers grains are an economical way to add energy, protein and phosphorus to a poultry diet. It is also an excellent source of xanthophylls which contributes to pigmentation of egg yolk and chicken carcasses. Most distillers grains contains more oil than corn grain, so including distillers grains will likely alter the amount and composition of fat in the diet.¹¹

Dave Nelson, owner of Nelson Farms in Belmond, Iowa has animal husbandry experience with multiple livestock species including poultry. “The domestic feeding market has really embraced dried distillers grains,” said Nelson. “They are a better feed option for many reasons. Feeders have recognized the value they offer, how palatable it makes the feed and improves the working conditions for producers by reducing phosphorus odors.”

Nelson commented that within the poultry industry, layers need approximately 10 percent inclusion of fat in their diet, with broilers taking in a little bit more. Dried distillers grains currently have an oil content around 8 percent so poultry producers compensate by adding a bit of fat into the animals’ diet to obtain a yellow yolk. “Reducing the oil content was a great improvement for distillers grains,” he commented. “Distillers grains flow so much better and are easier to use. Most importantly, it is priced right. It used to be valued at about 80 percent of corn, currently it’s closer to 90 percent.”



NCGA Industry Engagement

National Corn Grower's Association (NCGA) has been increasingly engaged with our animal agriculture partners. In 2016, the Feed Food and Industrial Use Action Team (FFIAT) was formed to be responsible for a variety of demand issues including animal agriculture programs and partnerships. Since then, NCGA has engaged in several initiatives with key industry organizations and stakeholders.

NCGA remains engaged with both **National Cattlemen's Beef Association** (NCBA) and the **National Pork Board** on mutual issues and attends annual meetings and conferences. Partnering with NCBA, NCGA help develop and is the sponsor for the Cattlemen's Education Series (CES). This program provides funds for NCBA state affiliates to host educational events for cattlemen, recognizing that profitable and sustainable customers are crucial to corn growers. In 2017, NCGA sponsored the inaugural Pig Welfare Symposium.

On the export side, NCGA has partnered with the **US Meat Export Federation** to release and refresh a study on the value of red meat exports to the corn industry. In the 2016 study, World Perspectives, Inc. found that red meat exports increased the value of corn by 45 cents per bushel. NCGA sponsored the 2018 World Meat Congress, in which over 700 attendees including international buyers learned about the quality of US corn fed beef and pork. NCGA is also sponsoring an upcoming Red Meat Processing Seminar hosted by USMEF. Also on the export front, NCGA partnered with the **USA Poultry and Egg Export Council** (USAPEEC) to study the value of poultry exports to corn, in which they found an added value of 28 cents per bushel. In addition to attending strategic planning and international marketing meetings with USAPEEC, NCGA has also committed funds to update Buyer Guides that are used for international marketing.

Recognizing that corn is a large part of our customers' sustainability stories, NCGA is actively engaged with the **US Roundtable for Sustainable Beef** as well as the **Dairy Sustainability Alliance**. NCGA is a member of the **Animal Agriculture Alliance** and has sponsored the 2018 College Aggies Online Scholarship program as well as funded a study on the impact on the livestock industry of "no-antibiotics ever." NCGA is also a member and is engaged with the **American Feed Industry Association** and the **North American Meat Institute** and continues to work to find mutually beneficial opportunities with partners at USA Egg and Poultry, United Egg Producers, and the aquaculture industry.

NCGA State Affiliates

Alabama

Alabama has very strong broiler and catfish industries that depend on high quality corn.



Alabama Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	39,000	26
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	1,123,700	2
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	5	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	705	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	33	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	17	

Arkansas

Arkansas Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	116,745	17
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	1,092,000	3
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	31,500	3
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	5	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	935	10
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	130	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	18	

Colorado

As the state's most widely produced commodity, corn is a part of more farm operations in Colorado than any other crop. The livestock industry continues to be the primary consumer of corn in the United States and in Colorado. Colorado Corn is comprised of two organizations, the Colorado Corn Growers Association (established in 1979) and the Colorado Corn Administrative Committee (established in 1987 by the Corn Marketing Order). While the two organizations have distinct functions, their mission and purpose complement each other. Collectively they represent the interests of 4,000 corn growers and handlers within the state. Independent in structure and governance, these organization maximize efficiency by combining resources in many areas.

Corn growers in Colorado continue to increase their cooperation with the state's livestock industry in educational outreach, research and agriculture related legislative and policy issues. The CCGA collaborates with the Colorado Livestock Association on environmental concerns such as air quality. They have also joined efforts with a number of state livestock organizations to preserve irrigated agriculture through the wise use of water resources as a member of the Colorado Ag Water Alliance.

Colorado Corn supports the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) with funding on projects such as the Caribbean Cut workshop and promoting retail meat markets in Taiwan and Japan for U.S. beef, pork, lamb and veal. They contribute to "Steak for Troops", hosted by the All American Beef Battalion to provide over 1,500 soldiers and their families a free steak dinner at time of deployment or upon returning home.

Colorado Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	156,000	15
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	178	10
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	797	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	420	2
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	750	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	21	

Georgia

To support the multiple swine, beef, dairy and poultry industries, the Georgia Corn Growers Association and Georgia Agricultural Commodity Commission participate in the Aflatoxin Mitigation Center of Excellence (AMCOE) to prevent health hazards and economic losses caused by aflatoxin. Georgia farmers both contribute to and benefit from the research network that includes University of Georgia, Louisiana State University, Mississippi State University, North Carolina University and Texas A&M University.

Aflatoxin Mitigation Center of Excellence Projects

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Evaluation and Optimization of the Uses of Smectitic Clays from the Southern States as Aflatoxin Binders in Detoxification of Contaminated Corn and DDGS

Enhancing the Efficacy of Biocontrol for the Management of Aflatoxin Contamination in Corn

Identification of Gene-Based Markers for Resistance to Aflatoxin Accumulation in Corn by Examination of the Plant/Pathogen/Environment Interactions

Georgia Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	50,160	24
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	1,361,400	1
Layers (2017), 1000 head	9,355	8
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	81	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	499	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	72	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	25	8

Illinois

Together, the Illinois Corn Marketing Board (ICMB) and the Illinois Corn Growers Association make up IL Corn which represents the interest of corn farmers in the state. IL Corn and the livestock industry have long had a beneficial relationship. They have partnered on a number of issues related to the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, including dust particulate matter, odor issues, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL). They also work toward common goals regarding mycotoxin contamination, land conservation, climate change, animal welfare, concentrated animal feeding operations and profitable, sustainable agriculture.

IL Corn is a primary funder of the Illinois Livestock Development Group (ILDG), which seeks to grow livestock numbers in Illinois. One of ILDG's primary projects helps farmers seeking to site new facilities or expand current buildings. The ILDG business director assists farmers in working through legislative and environmental regulation processes and helping with media and consumer relations. In 2017, there were more than 124 Notices of Intent to Construct representing 94,000 animal units and a new construction value at over \$62 million across all species.



Annually, the Illinois Corn Marketing Board invests in our state associations, partnering with them on projects to promote cattle and hog farming. IL Corn sponsors expos, annual meetings, digital and print advertising, and direct sell events to encourage sales and use of pork and beef. Additionally, the associations work together on several educational opportunities within the state geared towards non-farmers like Illinois Farm Families and Ag in the Classroom.

The Illinois Corn Marketing Board is also very active and engaged with the U.S. Meat Export Federation, including sponsorships helping with travel and registration fees that allow the Illinois Beef Association and Illinois Pork Producers Association to be active and engaged as well. Since Illinois is an export friendly state, promoting overseas sales of pork and beef provide significant benefits to our local livestock farmers.

IL Corn is also proud to work with the Illinois Pork Producers on the Pork Power program that provides pounds of ground pork to food pantries all over Illinois every year.

Illinois Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics

	Rank	
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	2,278,500	2
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	85	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	415	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	53	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	5,300	4
Goats (2017), 1000 head	17	

Indiana

The Indiana Corn Marketing Council is a member of U.S. Meat Export Federation and USA Poultry and Egg Export Council. They also collaborate with state livestock groups on projects that promote the beef, dairy, pork, poultry and egg industries within Indiana.

The Council’s Livestock Initiative includes funding research projects at Purdue University that address issues directly affecting livestock producers. Current research with Purdue University includes studies looking at distillers grains in diets for layers, specifically higher inclusion rates focused on egg quality.

The Indiana Farm Bureau and state livestock groups, joined with the Council to created online tutorials that focused on helping Indiana farmers and associated businesses prepare for a new fertilizer and manure applicator rule in the state. These tutorials also provided livestock producers with information on new CAFO and Confined Feeding Operations (CFO) regulations in the state.

Indiana Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	982,800	5
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Layers (2017), 1000 head	31,227	2
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	20,000	4
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	181	9
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	209	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	60	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	4,200	5
Goats (2017), 100 head	18	



Iowa

Because livestock is an important corn customer, the Iowa Corn Promotion Board and the Iowa Corn Growers Association provide financial and in-kind support to many livestock initiatives such as the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF), the Animal Agriculture Alliance, and the Coalition to Support Iowa’s Farmers (CSIF), as well as livestock research projects through various universities and institutions. They meet regularly with beef, cattle, pork, poultry, dairy and soybean associations to partner on policy and industry issues of mutual concern.

Iowa Corn, along with Iowa Pork, Iowa Cattlemen’s Association, Iowa Soybean and the Iowa Farm Bureau is a founding member of the Coalition to Support Iowa’s Farmers (CSIF). This organization continues to grow with recently added Iowa Turkey Federation and Midwest Dairy Association in helping producers successfully raise livestock and responsibly manage changes to their operations. CSIF assists farmers in navigating state and federal regulations, providing building site analysis and consulting on safeguarding the environment and enhancing neighbor relations.

The Iowa Corn Promotion Board has also supported the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) since 2006 by supporting beef and pork-specific projects, participating in meetings and market trade missions, and sponsoring a breakfast at both spring and fall meetings.

Iowa Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	2,508,800	1
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Layers (2017), 1000 head	54,178	1
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	11,900	7
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	220	8
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	950	9
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	153	4
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	23,300	1
Goats (2017), 1000 head	53	2

Kansas

The Kansas Corn Commission invests in livestock in a variety of ways. They have been a member of the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) for over 30 years, having had the distinction of being the first state corn checkoff to join the organization. The Kansas Corn Commission is also a member of the USMEF’s elite Million Dollar Club, and partnered with USMEF to introduce a US/Kansas premium beef burger to Hilton restaurants in Europe, which marked the entrance of high quality U.S. beef into the European market. In addition the Commission has partnered with the Kansas Beef Council, the state’s beef checkoff, and supported targeted USMEF projects in Mexico and South Korea for a number of years to see a rise in US beef cuts in each of those key export markets.

The commission is an active participant in the state’s informal animal agriculture coalition. They support livestock events such as the Kansas Livestock Association Annual Convention and Beef Empire Days. Additionally the Commission funds projects with the state’s pork and beef checkoffs to focus on driving demand for each meat domestically. Pork’s project is focused on consumers directly, with beef focused on beef education in the classroom.

Livestock-related research projects primarily at Kansas State University are funded by the corn commission. These studies involve improving feeding efficiencies and the storage of ethanol distillers grains.

In the past, the Kansas Corn Commission has been a key funder of research on the recovery of phosphorus from confined animal feeding operation (CAFO) wastewater through the Kansas Livestock Association’s Kansas Environmental Management Associates (KEMA). This research led to the development KEMA’s patented Phosphorus Reduction system (PHRED), designed to serve the waste management needs of livestock farms and feeders.

Kansas Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	645,000	7
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	161	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	1,529	6
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	72	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	2,050	10
Goats (2017), 1000 head	25	8

Kentucky

Supporting Kentucky’s livestock industries and associations are among the Kentucky Corn Growers Association’s primary objectives. In 2010, the Kentucky Corn Growers Association became a founding member of the Kentucky Livestock Coalition, which aims to educate and promote Kentucky’s diverse livestock industry. They also support collaborative efforts throughout the state such as CommonGround and consumer education events, farm tours, school programs and agricultural industry outreach. Most recently, they supported the new “AgLand” education program at the Kentucky State Fair; more than half a million people attend the 11-day fair each year.

In 2012, Kentucky Corn Growers Association released a video series of eight virtual farm field trips to enable more agriculture and food education across the state. Several of the videos focus on livestock, meat, milk and egg production. Those videos are being reproduced this year.

Youth livestock programs are another priority for the Kentucky Corn Growers Association. They have been the title sponsor of the Kentucky 4-H Horse Program for the past 7 years, and a long-time contributor to the Kentucky State Fair Sale of Champions and Championship Drive. Winning bids are divided among the exhibitors and state 4-H and FFA programs. Nationally, Kentucky has supported both the U.S. Meat and Export Federation and the USA Poultry and Egg Export Council for many years.

Kentucky Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	215,250	13
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	303,000	7
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	53	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	1,017	7
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	64	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	285	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	26	7

Louisiana

Louisiana is home to species that are often overlooked when it comes to animal agriculture. In addition to dairy and swine, Louisiana produces the nation’s largest supplies of shrimp, alligators, menhaden and oysters. The Louisiana Soybean and Grain Research and Promotion Board participates in the Aflatoxin Mitigation Center of Excellence (AMCOE) to prevent health hazards and economic losses caused by aflatoxin. Louisiana farmers both contribute to and benefit from the research network that includes University of Georgia, Louisiana State University, Mississippi State University, North Carolina University and Texas A&M University.

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Louisiana Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	77,850	22
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	11	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	459	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	6	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	5	

Maryland

The grain and poultry industries in Maryland are dependent upon each other for their success. Therefore, supporting the regional poultry industry is one of the Maryland Grain Producers Utilization Board’s (MGPUB) priorities. MGPUB has funded research to determine ideal land application rates of poultry litter within environmental constraints to ensure the poultry litter is continued to be seen as a high value nutrient source. They also provide grants that help livestock producers learn more efficient uses of corn as feed.

MGPUB is the primary funder of Maryland Public Televisions series Maryland Farm and Harvest which is entering its 6th season. This documentary is designed to reach the general public and share information about production agriculture, the environmental ethic of Maryland farmers and improve the public image of agriculture, especially in the poultry and grain industries. They work with other state associations to support the CommonGround program, and provide donations to state chapters of organizations such as 4H and FFA.

Maryland Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	56,940	23
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	289,400	9
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	44	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	50	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	19	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	7	



Michigan

In representing the complementary organizations of the Michigan Corn Growers Association (MCGA) and the Corn Marketing Program of Michigan (CMPM), Michigan Corn contributes to a number of livestock group initiatives that benefit both industries.

Advancing and protecting the interests of the livestock industry, which consumes 24 percent of the state's corn, is vital to Michigan corn growers. In addition, the equivalent of six percent of the corn crop is fed to livestock as dried distillers' grains. CMPM continues to support research that explores and expands the use of dried distiller grains.

Michigan Corn sponsors livestock groups and their programs include the U.S. Meat Export Federation, Great Lakes Regional Dairy Conference, and the Great Lakes Cattle Feeding and Marketing Shortcourse.



CMPM provides funding for the statewide Breakfast on the Farm program, which hosts breakfasts, predominantly at dairy farms, throughout Michigan to give consumers a first-hand look at modern food production. The Michigan Corn Growers Association hosts a booth at the breakfast events with information about corn production. Since 2009, more than 85,000 children and adults have attended Breakfast on the Farm events.

In a partnership with the Michigan Pork Producers Association and the Michigan Wildlife Conservancy, Michigan Corn participated in a trapping project to reduce the state’s feral hog population to prevent the spread of disease in the states’ livestock industry.

In a partnership with the Michigan Cattlemen’s Association, Michigan Corn provided support for a member of both organizations to attend a Trade Mission Trip to Japan.

The Corn Marketing Program is the lead organization and co-hosts with the soybean and wheat checkoffs, to provide a two-day educational event for over 1,100 farmers and agribusiness personnel covering a wide variety of topics, including some related to livestock, to help producers be more sustainable and profitable.

Michigan Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	296,820	12
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Layers (2017), 1000 head	14,545	6
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	5,300	10
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	422	6
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	108	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	86	9
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	1,180	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	13	

Minnesota

The Minnesota Corn Growers Association (MCGA) and the Minnesota Corn Research & Promotion Council (MCR&PC) support a wide range of initiatives that directly affect local business and families in the livestock industry. The state's corn growers are proud to have invested more than \$3 million in research and programs that improve and support livestock production.

For example, the state's corn growers have made a considerable investment in testing the effectiveness of dried distillers' grains (DDGS) as a low-cost alternative feed for livestock. MCGA and MCR&PC jointly funded projects on the following:

- Impact of diets containing DDGS on metabolic oxidative stress in pigs
- Effect of increasing the inclusion rate of DDGS on the long-term reproductive and lactation performance of dairy heifers
- Validate that reduced oil content in DDGS does not affect metabolizable energy in swine
- Measure the effect of liquid feeding a high level of corn distillers whole stillage and corn condensed distillers solubles on growth performance
- Impact on cheese quality made from milk produced by cows fed reduced-fat DDGS
- Determine effects of partially replacing dry-rolled corn with DDGS on cattle growth performance and carcass characteristics
- Investigate relationships of chemical composition, viscosity and metabolizable energy of DDGS for poultry
- Increase the usage level of corn and DDGS in market turkey diets through the use of supplemental amino acids

MCGA and MCR&PC also funded a study in 2017 focused on improving the nutritional value of DDGS by increasing the level of several key amino acids via yeast engineering. The study will improve DDGS with more nutritionally balanced components that will benefit livestock producers and corn growers.

Other livestock-focused research includes a study on the impact of feedlot design on the fertilizer value of manure, and research on the utilization of corn and soy co-products in feedlot diets and the prevalence of E.coli when combined with environmental factors.

MCGA and MCR&PC has also expanded its research focused on aquaculture by working with Minnesota-based trū Shrimp to explore corn as a cost-efficient and nutritious feed for its growing shrimp. Initial stages in the study have indicated that corn could substitute for a portion of wheat middlings in a shrimp diet, but researchers will need to further assess the physical performance of feed using corn and how it impacts water quality, shrimp health and growth rate.

For additional details on research funded by the state's corn growers, read the [2017 Research Summary](#) for completed research projects and the [2018 Research Directory](#) for ongoing research at mncorn.org.



Minnesota Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	1,363,180	4
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	59,100	
Layers (2017), 1000 head	10,508	7
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	42,000	1
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	450	5
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	370	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	125	5
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	8,900	3
Goats (2017), 1000 head	20	

Mississippi

Mississippi enjoys a strong boiler industry and is experiencing growth in its swine industry. The Mississippi Corn Growers Association and Mississippi Corn Promotion Board participate in the Aflatoxin Mitigation Center of Excellence (AMCOE) to prevent health hazards and economic losses caused by aflatoxin. Mississippi farmers both contribute to and benefit from the research network that includes University of Georgia, Louisiana State University, Mississippi State University, North Carolina University and Texas A&M University.

Aflatoxin Mitigation Center of Excellence Projects

Understanding Biological Control of Aflatoxin Contamination of Corn
Transgenic Control of Aflatoxin Contamination in Corn through Host Induced Gene Silencing

A Transgenic Approach to Improve Aflatoxin Resistance in Corn
Breeding and Testing for Aflatoxin Resistance

Evaluation and Optimization of the Uses of Smectitic Clays from the Southern States as Aflatoxin Binders in Detoxification of Contaminated Corn and DDGS

Enhancing the Efficacy of Biocontrol for the Management of Aflatoxin Contamination in Corn

Identification of Gene-Based Markers for Resistance to Aflatoxin Accumulation in Corn by Examination of the Plant/Pathogen/Environment Interactions

Mississippi Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	86,025	21
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	747,800	5
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	8	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	477	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	575	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	9	

Missouri

The Missouri Corn Growers Association works with the state's livestock producers through a partnership with Missouri Farmers Care (MFC).

In 2009, the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) poured resources into Missouri to champion Proposition B, which placed costly regulations on Missouri pet breeders and threatened animal agriculture. In response, Missouri corn farmers joined other state agricultural groups and agribusiness associations to form MFC. Although the ballot initiative passed, MFC worked with state legislators, dog breeders and the Missouri Humane Society to pass Senate Bill 161 (the Missouri Solution) to protect law-abiding breeders and animal agriculture producers.

Missouri agriculture banded together again in 2014 to pass Amendment 1, the Missouri Farming Rights Amendment. Passed by voters, the constitutional amendment protects farmers and ranchers from new laws that would change or outlaw modern production practices.

At the county level, MFC is actively implementing the Agri-Ready County designation program to grow economic interests in agriculture. MFC works with county leadership to promote agricultural economic development in Agri-Ready counties. In 2018, over 50 counties have been awarded the designation.

In addition to supporting Missouri's livestock industry at the local and state levels, the Missouri Corn Merchandising Council continues to promote growth at the international level through its longstanding partnership with the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF). Missouri Corn investments are matched by USMEF Market Access Program and Foreign Market Development funds to implement trade access and promotional programs in key international markets.

Missouri Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	466,200	10
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	293,100	8
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	19,000	5
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	81	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	2,059	3
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	100	7
Goats (2017), 1000 head	46	3
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	3,550	6

Nebraska

The Nebraska Corn Board was an initial supporter and continually supports the Alliance for the Future of Agriculture in Nebraska (A-FAN), along with the Nebraska Corn Growers Association. Initially formed to advise producers on responsible building and expansion of their livestock operations, A-FAN has added consumer education on current animal welfare practices that producers undertake in their daily operations to raise a healthy protein product. The Nebraska Corn Board has been supportive of outreach efforts like CommonGround and U.S. Farmers and Ranchers Alliance which bring farmers and consumers together in dialog involving U.S. food production.

In partnership with the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF), the Nebraska Corn Board conducts red meat promotions in various international markets.



The Nebraska Corn Board has completed a three-year partnership with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln beef nutritionists to research distillers grains. The researchers looked at wet, modified and dry

distillers grains usage, inclusion levels in both feedlot and range cattle, updated sulfur inclusion levels in rations, the value of various components and differences in short-and long-term storage. Nebraska corn growers also partnered with the university's Department of Agriculture to produce the video "Feeding Cattle in Nebraska" to show the benefits the state brings to cattle producers and feeders.

Collaborations are key in agriculture, and the Nebraska Corn Board and Nebraska Corn Growers Association continues to work with the state's livestock associations such as Nebraska Beef Council, Nebraska Cattlemen, Nebraska Pork Producers Association, Nebraska Poultry Industries and the Nebraska State Dairy Association/Midwest Dairy Council on initiatives that benefit the state's agricultural economy.

The future of agriculture specific to livestock is critical, and the Nebraska Corn Board and Nebraska Corn Growers Association continues to actively support Nebraska's youth through programs like the Nebraska Youth Beef Symposium, Agricultural Issues Academy, 4-H and FFA.

Nebraska Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	1,787,520	3
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Layers (2017), 1000 head	7,298	9
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	59	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	1,941	4
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	8,075	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	3,500	7
Goats (2017), 1000 head	14	

New York

The New York Corn and Soybean Growers Association is a proud supporter and partner of the New York Animal Ag Coalition, an organization that seeks to lead the public discussion on all aspects of animal agriculture to build consumer trust and public support for modern farm practices.

Recently, when the dairy industry came under attack by an antianimal agriculture organization, the New York Animal Ag Coalition, the New York Farm Bureau and the American Dairy Council countered the attack with a billboard showcasing dairy's positive impact on our health.

New York Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	102,555	19
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Layers (2017), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	625	2
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	100	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	80	10
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	46	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	15	



North Carolina

The Corn Growers Association of North Carolina contributes and supports the North Carolina Animal Agriculture Coalition through meeting attendance. The primary purpose of the coalition is to supply information to North Carolinians regarding the value that the animal agriculture community provides to the state economy. Members of the coalition include Corn Growers Association of North Carolina, North Carolina Pork Council, the North Carolina Cattleman’s Association, the North Carolina Poultry Federation and the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation.

Through its participation in the Aflatoxin Mitigation Center of Excellence (AMCOE), the Corn Growers Association of North Carolina work towards the prevention of health hazards and economic losses caused by aflatoxin. North Carolina farmers both contribute to and benefit from the research network that includes University of Georgia, Louisiana State University, Mississippi State University, North Carolina University and Texas A&M University.

Aflatoxin Mitigation Center of Excellence Projects

Understanding Biological Control of Aflatoxin Contamination of Corn
Transgenic Control of Aflatoxin Contamination in Corn through Host Induced Gene Silencing

A Transgenic Approach to Improve Aflatoxin Resistance in Corn
Breeding and Testing for Aflatoxin Resistance

Enhancing the Efficacy of Biocontrol for the Management of
Aflatoxin Contamination in Corn

Identification of Gene-Based Markers for Resistance to Aflatoxin
Accumulation in Corn by Examination of the Plant/Pathogen/
Environment Interactions

North Carolina Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	93,790	20
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	873,600	4
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	32,500	2
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	43	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	367	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	29	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	9,100	2
Goats (2017), 1000 head	23	10

North Dakota

The North Dakota Corn Growers Association provides funding for a variety of livestock-related projects. They join with the US Grains Council, U.S. Meat Export Federation, Northern Crops Institute, North Dakota State University, North Dakota Livestock Alliance and North Dakota Stockmen’s Association on a number of projects and events. Many projects focus on distillers grains and animal feed.



Projects Benefiting Livestock Industry:

- Effects of corn stover and wet distillers grain as a soil amendment and odor mitigator
- Effects of added antimicrobial feed from ddgs
- Effects of feeding ddgs with other nontraditional forages to maintain beef herd

North Dakota Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	448,290	11
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Layers (2017), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	15	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	985	8
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	72	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	145	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	3	

Ohio

The Ohio Corn and Wheat Growers Association (OCWGA) regularly monitor and provide support on issues within the livestock industry. Animal care is extremely important to all farmers and OCWGA believes in the moral imperative of treating animals with the best possible respect. They partner with livestock commodity groups such as Ohio Poultry Association, Ohio Cattlemen's Association, Ohio Dairy Producers, Ohio Sheep and Wool Producers, Ohio Pork Producers and others as a member of the Ohio Livestock Coalition to ensure the utmost animal care in the Buckeye State.

As a participant of the Directors' Recommendations on Agricultural Nutrients and Water Quality Working Group, OCWGA joined members of the state's Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Agriculture, commodity and livestock groups, agribusinesses, environmental organizations and academic institutions to give input ideas and advice for decreasing the impact of agricultural nutrients from manure and commercial fertilizer entering into Ohio's streams and water resources.

Knowing the importance of connecting food, farmers and consumers, the Ohio Corn and Wheat Growers Association supports the CommonGround program and promotes the efforts of its Ohio representatives in the media and event programming. Recognizing the importance of exports for livestock, OCWGA has been involved with the U.S. Meat Export Federation and USA Poultry and Egg Export Council for many years through financial investment and participation in meetings to guide the organizations.

Ohio Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	617,100	8
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	107,900	
Layers (2017), 1000 head	30,607	3
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	6,700	9
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	253	7
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	307	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	121	6
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	2,550	8
Goats (2017), 1000 head	29	6

Oklahoma

In Oklahoma, the livestock and corn industries work together to conduct research on distillers grains as feed. Oklahoma State University has performed experiments that look at replacing traditional sources of protein and energy with dried distillers grains; the influence of feeding various levels of wet and dry distillers grains to yearling steers; and the effects of implant and type of supplement on growth performance of steers grazing summer pasture.

The Oklahoma Corn Growers Association also partners with livestock groups to hold education meetings on using corn coproducts in livestock feed.

Oklahoma Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	37,520	27
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	196,800	
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	40	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	2,150	2
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	50	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	2,200	9
Goats (2017), 1000 head	43	4



Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania is uniquely positioned close to population centers of the east coast and our farms work hard, each day, to meet the needs of the everchanging consumer. PA has robust livestock, poultry, and swine industries within the state, producing a diverse line of high quality products for consumers in our state and throughout the world.

The Pennsylvania Corn Growers Association (PCGA) works with Penn State, the PA Soybean Board, and other partners to provide educational opportunities throughout the state, including outreach on production, value-added markets, and environmental issues.

PCGA is committed to working with all stakeholders across the state to increase the productivity of our farms, increase quality of the products our farms produce, and to increase the overall sustainability of crop production and animal agriculture within the state.

Pennsylvania Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	133,000	16
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	200,100	
Layers (2017), 1000 head	26,192	4
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	7,000	8
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	505	4
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	225	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	95	8
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	1,310	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	24	9



South Carolina

The South Carolina Corn and Soybean Association actively participate in meetings and events held by state livestock groups to offer the corn farmer’s perspective on issues of mutual concern. They also support South Carolina’s representatives to CommonGround in their efforts to connect consumers to the farmers and ranchers that produce their food. CommonGround representatives have carried their messages to South Carolina grocery stores and held a recruiting event at Clemson University football game.

South Carolina Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	39,370	25
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	237,800	
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	14	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	186	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	210	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	16	



South Dakota

The South Dakota Corn Growers Association is a large sponsor of Ag United for South Dakota, which focuses on changing the image of livestock production and advancing farm and ranch families in rural South Dakota communities. Research with the dairy and cattle industry on feed trails, dried distiller grains and the net energy value of feed is supported by the South Dakota Corn Growers Association. They also purchase a seat for the South Dakota Pork Producers Council on the U.S. Meat Export Federation, and sponsor many of the federation’s programs, including Taste of Elegance and their annual meeting.

South Dakota Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	777,600	6
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	4,250	11
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	122	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	1,818	5
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	255	3
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	1,740	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	8	



Tennessee

Tennessee Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	115,920	18
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	17,300	
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	36	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	914	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	48	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	225	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	43	4



Texas

The Texas Corn Producers (TCP), through the checkoff (Texas Corn Producers Board (TCPB)) and association (Texas Corn Producers Association (TCPA)), has a gainful relationship with Texas' livestock industry.

TCPA actively works with livestock associations and other commodity groups on a number of agricultural industry issues at both the federal and state levels. These efforts include farm policy, aflatoxin, mycotoxins, water policy, distillers grains, landowner rights, state agricultural tax exemption and more.

TCPB, in coordination with Texas Cattle Feeders Association, recently funded research on feeding trials that include corn that had fumonisin present.

TCP promotes international growth through its membership in the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) and the USA Poultry and Egg Export Council (USAPEEC). In recent years, the organization further supported USMEF's promotional programs in South Korea.

Additionally, TCP's ongoing support of the CommonGround program is an effort to open conversations about corn and corn-fed products with policy makers, lifestyle bloggers, community leaders, nutritionists, and consumers as a whole.

As would be expected in a state where livestock is the largest sector of the agricultural industry, TCP proudly supports its chief customer in a variety of ways. Through education, promotion and research, TCP actively works to achieve a positive relationship.



Projects Benefiting Livestock Industry

- Impact of Increasing Levels of Fumonisin on Dry Matter Intake of Finishing Beef Steers, conducted in 2018.
- Using Buffered Enzymes to Improve the Digestibility of Distiller's Grains Strategies, conducted in 2010
- Strategies to Improve the Digestibility of Distiller's Grains, conducted in 2009
- TCP participates in the Aflatoxin Mitigation Center of Excellence (AMCOE) to prevent health hazards and economic losses caused by aflatoxin. Texas farmers both contribute to and benefit from the research network that stretches across the Southeast.
 - Aflatoxin Mitigation Center of Excellence Projects Understanding Biological Control of Aflatoxin Contamination of Corn Transgenic Control of Aflatoxin Contamination in Corn through Host Induced Gene Silencing
 - A Transgenic Approach to Improve Aflatoxin Resistance in Corn Breeding and Testing for Aflatoxin Resistance
 - Evaluation and Optimization of the Uses of Smectitic Clays from the Southern States as Aflatoxin Binders in Detoxification of Contaminated Corn and DDGS
 - Enhancing the Efficacy of Biocontrol for the Management of Aflatoxin Contamination in Corn
 - Identification of Gene-Based Markers for Resistance to Aflatoxin Accumulation in Corn by Examination of the Plant/Pathogen/Environment Interactions

Texas Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	189,000	14
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	653,500	6
Layers (2017), 1000 head	17,722	5
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	545	3
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	4,655	1
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	750	1
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	1,110	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	342	1

Virginia

The Virginia Grain Producers Association (VGPA) works in several areas that benefit the livestock industry. Creating and maintaining relationships with end-users and customers including Mennel Milling, Ardent Mills, Smithfield Foods, Perdue, poultry and livestock groups, container shipping and export operators is an ongoing goal of the association. VGPA is targeting additional outreach from producers to end-users of product, including poultry and swine integrators as board members.

VGPA advocates and promotes the Governor’s Agriculture and Forestry Industries Development Fund (AFID), which provides economic development assistance for all sectors of the agricultural industry. Through the AFID, large grants from the Governor’s Agribusiness Development Fund supports local efforts to attract new and expanding agriculture and processing facilities using Virginia-grown products.

The Association also participates in the discussion and development of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Improvement Plan to ensure fair and reasonable considerations for all areas of agriculture.

Internationally, the Virginia Grain Producers Association supports more free trade agreements to provide access to new markets for Virginia’s grain exports as well as the deepening and widening of the Port of Virginia to increase those grain exports via Post-Panamax ships.

Virginia Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics	Rank	
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	47,450	24
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	278,900	10
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	345	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	16,800	6
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	79	
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	631	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	79	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	23	10

Wisconsin

Wisconsin Corn Growers Association (WCGA) contributes to the livestock industry by sponsoring state livestock group events. The Wisconsin Corn Promotion Board has funded several research projects at the University of Wisconsin-Madison that focus on using distillers grains for dairy feed.

The Wisconsin Corn Growers Association hosts the Annual Corn/Soy Expo in conjunction with the Wisconsin Pork Association (WPA). 2018 marks the Wisconsin Corn Growers Association 15th year as host of the two-day educational session and trade show event. Since joining the Corn/Soy Expo, the Wisconsin Pork Association has seen their annual “Taste of Elegance” reception grow from 100 to more than 1,000 attendees. WCGA and WCPB also donate to the WPA scholarship fund through auctions held at Corn/Soy Expo over the last several years.

Wisconsin Corn and Animal Agriculture Statistics		Rank
Corn Production (2018), 1000 bu.	545,240	9
Broilers (2018), 1000 head	55,800	
Layers (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Turkeys (2018), 1000 head	NA	
Milk Cows (2018), 1000 head	1,270	1
Beef Cattle (2018), 1000 head	290	
Sheep and Lambs (2018), 1000 head	75	
Hogs and Pigs (2018), 1000 head	325	
Goats (2017), 1000 head	39	5



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<https://www.drovers.com/article/cattle-inventory-ranking-all-50-states>

Glossary of Terms

DRIED DISTILLERS GRAINS (DDG) - This is the coarse grain fraction that is retained after removing ethyl alcohol from the yeast fermentation and dried to a moisture content of 10-12 percent.

WET DISTILLERS GRAINS (WDG) - Wet distillers grains are a coproduct that contains primarily unfermented grain residues (protein, fiber, fat) and up to 70 percent moisture. WDG has a shelf life of four to five days due to high moisture content, especially in the summer months. WDG transportation is usually only economically viable within 100 miles of the ethanol production facility. It is an excellent wet feed source to beef and dairy operations within that radius, providing an efficient, concentrated source of protein, energy and nutrients. Improvements have been made in storage and it can sometimes be stored longer in silo bags. It may also be blended with corn silage, corn stalks, soy hulls or beet pulp.

MODIFIED WET DISTILLERS GRAINS - This coproduct is essentially the same feed as the WDG except the modified feed goes through only one dryer and then syrup is blended in to achieve a 50 percent moisture feed. **DRIED DISTILLERS GRAINS WITH SOLUBLES (DDGS)** - DDGS is DDG with condensed distillers solubles (CDS) syrup added. This gives DDGS an almost indefinite shelf life and the capability of being shipped to any market. DDGS is a high-protein, high-energy, highly digestible and economically beneficial coproduct used primarily in dairy, beef, swine, sheep, poultry and aquaculture. Because of its high-protein content and rising popularity, DDGS has replaced both soybean meal and corn in livestock rations.

National Office

632 Cepi Drive
Chesterfield, MO 63005
(636) 733-9004
Fax: (636) 733-9005
email: corninfo@ncga.com

Washington Office

20 F Street, NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 628-7001
Fax: (202) 628-1933



www.ncga.com