

2010 WORLD OF CORN

INNOVATION
IN ACTION



www.worldofcorn.com

MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF PRODUCTION

Corn is ancient; its cultivation goes back thousands of years. Yet corn today is as new as the rising sun, driven by innovation. New genetics, new technology, new ideas in nutrition, new uses and new markets have all shaped the crop we grow now.



Today, we face new challenges and new horizons. Our market is the world, and now our competition is global as well. We have the technology to produce more than ever before. However, acreage is shrinking, and regulation is increasing.

Nobody understands these facts better than U.S. corn growers. Innovation has us poised on the brink of exciting new opportunities. And we're ready for action.



Left: Darrin Ihnen
President



Right: Rick Tolman
CEO

Farmers today produce 70 percent more corn per pound of fertilizer than in the 1970s.



CORNFORMATION

One bushel of corn weighs about 56 pounds. That means U.S. farmers produce an average of more than 9,000 pounds of corn per acre.

Corn fuels the growth of nations around the world, as a food ingredient, a feedstock, a fuel, a fiber, an ingredient in building materials and pharmaceuticals, and much more.

Demand for corn is at an all-time high. We're fortunate to have enough corn for all demands—food, feed, fuel and fiber. U.S. growers have produced six of the largest crops of the past six years. The 2008/09 crop yielded an impressive 13.2 billion bushels, despite challenging harvest



conditions across the country.

Farmers don't need to keep increasing acreage to meet growing demands for corn. The advanced production power of U.S. agriculture ensures a growing supply of corn that will continue to satisfy demand for domestic use and exports. It's estimated we can grow more than 17 billion bushels on 83 million acres by 2020 – nearly 4 billion more bushels than in 2009—on acreage that is slightly higher than in 2009.

There are more than 4,200 different uses for corn products and more are being found each day. These range from aspirin to shaving cream, from latex paint to disposable diapers.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Acetic and amino acids | Gravy mixes |
| Alcoholic beverages and brewing | Hams |
| Antibiotics | Hot dogs, bologna |
| Aspirin | Hush puppies |
| Baby food | Ice cream and sherbets |
| Bacon | Industrial chemicals |
| Baked goods | Industrial filters and water |
| Bakery products | Industrial sweetener |
| Baking powder | Insecticides |
| Batteries | Instant breakfast foods |
| Blankets and bedding | Instant pudding mix |
| Bookbinding | Instant tea |
| Breadings, coatings and batters | Jams, jellies, preserves |
| Cake, cookie, dessert mixes | Laminated building materials |
| Candies | Leather tanning |
| Canned fruits, fruit fillings | Lubricants |
| Caramel color | Mannitol |
| Carbonated and fruit beverages | Marshmallows |
| Cardboard | Matches |
| Carpet tile | Meat products |
| Cereals | Metal plating |
| Chalk | Muffins |
| Charcoal briquettes | Organic solvents |
| Cheese spreads | Ore and oil refining |
| Chewing gum | Paints |
| Citric acid | Pancake mixes |
| Cleaners, detergents | Paper, recycled paper |
| Coatings on paper, wood and metal | Peanut butter |
| Coffee whitener | Pet food |
| Condiments | Pharmaceuticals |
| Confections, chocolate | Pickles and relishes |
| Corn bread | Plastics |
| Corn chips | Potato chips |
| Corn flakes | Powdered mixes |
| Color carrier for printing | Powdered sugar |
| Cornmeal mixes | Precooked frozen foods |
| Cosmetics | Rayon |
| Crayons | Rubber tires |
| Disposable cold drink cups, plates and cutlery | Salad dressings |
| Disposable diapers | Salt |
| Dried soups | Sausage |
| Doughnuts | Seasoning mixes |
| Dusting for pizzas | Shampoo |
| Dyes and inks | Shaving cream |
| Electroplating and galvanizing | Shoe polish |
| English muffins | Snack foods |
| Enzymes | Soaps and cleaners |
| Fireworks | Spoon bread |
| Fermentation processes | Spray cooking oil |
| Food acids | Sports and active wear |
| Food coloring | Spices |
| Food packaging | Soups |
| Fritters | Surgical dressings |
| Frosting and icing | Textiles |
| Frozen and dried eggs | Theatrical makeup |
| Frozen pudding | Tomato sauces |
| Glues and adhesives | Vinegar |
| | Wallboard and wallpaper |
| | Wine |
| | Worcestershire sauce |
| | Yeast |



AMERICA'S GRAIN, THE WORLD'S BOUNTY

Today, there are billions of hungry mouths in the world, and the numbers are increasing.

AMERICA LEADS THE WORLD

American farmers have continued to be the world's top exporter of corn—satisfying the demands of customers around the world. Corn exports have stayed steady or expanded and – through exports of distiller's grains – the ethanol industry is helping satisfy foreign demand for high-protein, high-energy livestock feed. The United States exported about 4.6 million metric tons of distiller's grains in the 2008-2009 marketing year.



Food consumption is rising in developing countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reports that it will continue to rise over the next 30 years.

New production technologies offer great promise for increasing productivity to meet the growing demands of world consumers.

For decades, corn growers have worked for continuous improvement and greater efficiency. Growers have invested in significant advances in corn production technology that have led to major increases in bushels produced, and – at the same time – reduced corn acres under cultivation.



There is more food per capita today on a global scale than ever before, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. And corn growers are investing in international marketing efforts. Too often, the problem is getting the food where it needs to be due to lack of infrastructure, access to capital, political unrest and other factors that result in global hunger.

In 2009, corn growers produced 461 percent more corn than in 1939 on 2 percent less acreage.

CORNFOrmATION

The U.S. produces about 40 percent of the world's corn – using only 20 percent of the total area harvested in the world.

According to USDA, just 19 cents of every consumer food dollar is attributed to the actual cost of food inputs. Americans still spend a smaller percentage of their income on food than almost any other developed nation.

For example, a standard box of corn flakes contains approximately 10 ounces of corn, or about 1/90th of a bushel. Even when corn is priced at \$5 per bushel, that's only about a nickel's worth of corn.

Corn is a more significant ingredient for meat, dairy and egg production. Still, corn represents



- *An ear of corn averages 800 kernels in 16 rows.*
- *A pound of corn consists of approximately 1,300 kernels.*
- *100 bushels of corn produces approximately 7,280,000 kernels.*

marketing costs (the difference between the farm value and consumer spending for food at grocery stores and restaurants) have risen from 67 percent in the 1980s to 80 percent today. By contrast, agricultural productivity has increased 200 percent from 1948 to 1994, with no increase in overall inputs.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that corn farmers produced an average of 165.2 bushels per acre last year. Just 20 years ago, the average was 84.6 bushels per acre; productivity has nearly doubled. Only a



CORN DELIVERS VALUE

a relatively small share of these products in terms of retail price. It takes about 3.6 pounds of corn to produce one pound of pork (live weight), about 32.1 cents worth of corn when corn is \$5 per bushel.

Labor costs account for about 38 cents of every dollar a consumer spends on food. Packaging, transportation, energy, advertising and profits account for 24 cents of the food dollar—with energy costs having an even greater impact as oil prices rise. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City,



small portion of that is sweet corn for human consumption. More than 99 percent is field corn which is ground dry and used for livestock feed, ethanol production and other products.

CORNFORMATION

*From one bushel of corn you can make . . .
32 pounds of starch, OR
33 pounds of sweetener, OR
2.8 gallons of ethanol fuel AND
11.4 pounds of gluten feed
AND 3 pounds of gluten meal
AND 1.6 pounds of corn oil.*

Now, as always, corn growers understand that meeting the demands of a growing world market cannot come at the expense of ecological health, human safety or economic viability. True sustainability encompasses environmental, economic and social factors.

Corn farmers have reduced total fertilizer use by 10 percent since 1980.



Corn growers are mindful of the need to balance environmental stewardship with the need for a long-term, dependable food and energy supply and the necessity for long-term profitability in farming. Every year, farmers are adopting new management practices to improve the environmental sustainability of their land.

Water quality is a critical issue across the country. Corn isn't as water-intensive as many other crops; only about 11 percent of corn acreage was irrigated in 2008. Soil management also has a direct impact on corn yield levels, food quality and safety, and the environment.



CORNFOrmATION

Through a process called evapotranspiration, farmland planted in corn gives off more water than is used in corn crop irrigation.

According to USDA, a producer saves at least 3.5 gallons of fuel per acre by reducing tillage. On a farm with 1,000 acres of cropland, these savings add up to 3,500 gallons of diesel fuel per year.



CREATING AN ENVIRONMENT FOR GROWTH

CONSERVATION MEETS INNOVATION

By leaving crop residue for field cover and eliminating tillage trips, farmers protect the soil from water and wind erosion, conserve moisture, reduce nutrient runoff, improve wildlife habitat and limit output of labor, fuel and machinery.



CORNFORMATION

According to the USDA, one acre of corn removes about 8 tons of carbon dioxide from the air in a growing season, and – at 180 bushels per acre – produces enough oxygen to supply a year’s needs for 131 people.



This is called conservation tillage. Better soil quality, increased soil organic matter and greater moisture holding capacity highlight the value of modern tillage practices. Conservation tillage also reduces pesticide and fertilizer runoff.

No-till planting is the most cost-effective practice to reduce tillage trips to protect and enhance the environment. Long-term or continuous no-till significantly reduces soil erosion by retaining a cover of crop residue on the soil surface.

- *No-till acres have increased 35 percent to 55 million acres since biotech crops were introduced*
- *Reduces soil erosion one billion tons per year*
- *Saves \$3.5 billion in water treatment and waterway maintenance*
- *Saves farmers 309 million gallons of fuel per year*
- *Improves wildlife habitat*

Source: Council for Biotechnology Information



As a practice, true farm sustainability in the United States is demonstrated by family farms dating back for generations, and promising to extend to future generations. Individuals or families own 95 percent of U.S. corn farms.



NEW IDEAS IN GENETICS AND NUTRITION

Biototechnology in corn will help to feed the world of the future. Today our planet is home to 6 billion people; the United Nations estimates world population will surpass 8 billion by the year 2030.



Biotechnology helps increase yields while decreasing the need for inputs such as water and fertilizer. It provides improved pest control methods that are environmentally friendly, including drastic reductions in the need for pesticides. In fact, biotechnology provides farmers a wider variety of crop production options that are safer for humans, animals and the environment than conventional methods.



In 1940, one American farmer produced enough to feed 19 people, according to the National Agricultural Statistics Service. Today, one farmer feeds over 155 people worldwide. New technology, and old-fashioned elbow grease promise to push that figure to 200 in the near future.

The introduction of herbicide tolerant corn hybrids in the late 1990s has resulted in better weed control, higher yields, and the introduction of minimum and no-till practices. Also, farmers use significantly fewer pesticides and make fewer trips across the field. It adds up to big savings in equipment, fuel and labor-related costs: \$8-\$13 per acre for a corn grower.

The genes that control a number of specific corn traits have been identified. A gene on chromosome #1 causes the ears of corn to be big and to grow on a few short branches. A gene on the second chromosome causes more rows of kernels to grow, yielding more food per corn plant. A gene on the fourth chromosome causes corn kernels to have small, soft casings.

CROP NUTRITION IS NEW, TOO

Advanced fertilizers are part of the biotech movement as well. A new generation of crop fertilizers provides more nutrition to each plant, with less waste and less runoff.



CORNFOrmATION

Corn is produced on every continent of the world, except Antarctica.

Corn is a member of the plant family of grasses. Each kernel of corn has a highly nutritious outer layer, called the pericarp. This is fused with the seed coat, typical of grasses. Although most corn has yellow kernels, they may also be black, bluish-gray, purple, green, red or white.



ing them by grinding and centrifuge. In addition, refiners produce starches, sweeteners and ethanol — all made from the starch portion of the corn.

Cornstarch, which is derived from the endosperm of the corn kernel, is a mainstay of the corn refining industry. It has a wide



THE KERNEL OF INNOVATION

A corn kernel is made up of four major components: starch, fiber, protein and oil. Corn can be processed in different ways to tap into these components and use them in all kinds of products. There are two basic methods employed in processing corn kernels. They are known as “dry milling” and “wet milling.”

In dry milling, corn is separated into flour, corn meal, grits and other products by soaking corn kernels in water, then removing the germ for processing into oil. The remaining parts of the kernel are ground and sieved into various fractions. When ground, corn yields more flour with much less bran than wheat does.

Wet milling is the process by which corn is separated into starch (syrup, ethanol, cornstarch), germ (oil), and fiber and gluten (animal feed) by soaking corn kernels in water before separat-

Corn is an ingredient in many food items like cereal, peanut butter, snack foods and soft drinks.

range of industrial and food applications. Over 90 percent of the starch Americans use is produced from corn. Corn sweeteners supply more than 56 percent of the U.S. nutritive sweetener market.

All in all, one little kernel of corn does an awful lot of work. No wonder corn leads all other crops in value and volume of production.







WHO CARES FOR THE LAND?

The people who live on the land...America's farmers. They grow more food now compared with a few decades ago, yet use barely half the energy and fewer resources for every bushel produced. Because for farmers, the land is more than their livelihood. It's their legacy.

AmericasFarmers.com

CORN PRODUCTION

**ONE BUSHEL
(56 lb.) OF CORN
PROVIDES:**

31.5 lbs. of starch

or

33 lbs. of sweetener

or

2.8 gal. of fuel ethanol

or

22.4 lbs. of PLA fiber/polymer

plus

17.5 lbs. of distillers dried grains with solubles*

13.5 lbs. of gluten feed**

2.6 lbs. of gluten meal**

and

1.5 lbs. of corn oil**

*In dry grind ethanol process.

**In wet mill ethanol process. Gluten feed is 20 percent protein and gluten meal is 60 percent protein.

**U.S. CORN AT A
GLANCE, 2009**

86.5 million acres planted

79.6 million acres harvested

13.1 billion bushels produced

165.2 bushels yield per acre

\$48.66 billion corn crop value

\$3.70

average price per bushel

**TOTAL DIGESTIBLE
NUTRIENTS**

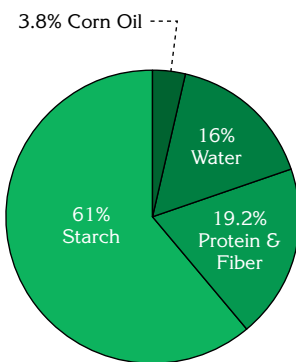
Cracked corn: **90%**

Shelled corn: **88%**

Ear corn: **90%**

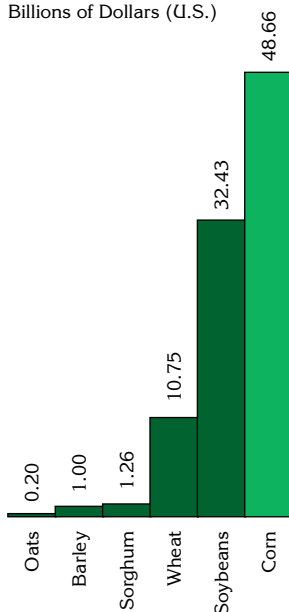
**COMPONENTS OF
YELLOW DENT CORN**

Wet Weight



**U.S. SELECT CROP
VALUE, 2009**

Billions of Dollars (U.S.)



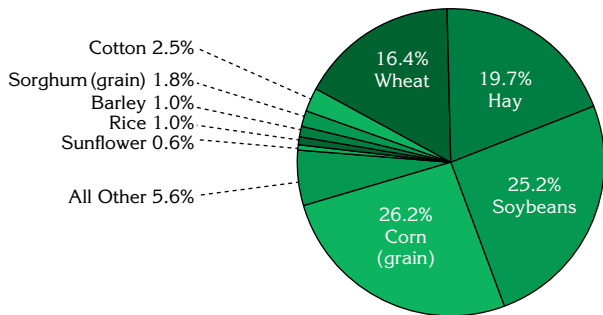
Source USDA, WASDE, 1/12/10

U.S. CORN PRODUCTION, 2009

	Acres Planted (1000s)	Acres Harvested for Grain (1000s)	Average Yield (bushels/acre)	Total Production (1000 bushels)
Alabama	280	250	108	27,000
Arizona	50	20	175	3,500
Arkansas	430	410	148	60,680
California	550	160	180	28,800
Colorado	1,100	990	153	151,470
Connecticut	26			
Delaware	170	163	145	23,635
Florida	70	37	100	3,700
Georgia	420	370	140	51,800
Idaho	300	80	180	14,400
Illinois	12,000	11,800	175	2,065,000
Indiana	5,600	5,460	171	933,660
Iowa	13,700	13,400	182	2,438,800
Kansas	4,100	3,860	155	598,300
Kentucky	1,220	1,150	165	189,750
Louisiana	630	610	132	80,520
Maine	28			
Maryland	470	425	145	61,625
Massachusetts	17			
Michigan	2,350	2,100	148	310,800
Minnesota	7,600	7,150	175	1,251,250
Mississippi	730	695	126	87,570
Missouri	3,000	2,920	153	446,760
Montana	72	26	152	3,952
Nebraska	9,150	8,850	178	1,575,300
Nevada	4			
New Hampshire	15			
New Jersey	80	70	143	10,010
New Mexico	130	50	185	9,250
New York	1,070	595	134	79,730
North Carolina	870	800	117	93,600
North Dakota	1,950	1,750	119	208,250
Ohio	3,350	3,140	174	546,360
Oklahoma	390	320	105	33,600
Oregon	60	32	215	6,880
Pennsylvania	1,350	920	143	131,560
Rhode Island	2			
South Carolina	335	320	111	35,520
South Dakota	5,000	4,700	153	719,100
Tennessee	670	590	148	87,320
Texas	2,350	1,960	130	254,800
Utah	65	17	155	2,635
Vermont	91			
Virginia	480	330	131	43,230
Washington	170	105	215	22,575
West Virginia	47	30	126	3,780
Wisconsin	3,850	2,930	153	448,290
Wyoming	90	45	140	6,300
U.S.	86,482	79,630	165.2	13,151,062

Source USDA, NASS, Crop Production 2009 Summary, 1/12/10

U.S. ALL CROP ACRES HARVESTED, 2009



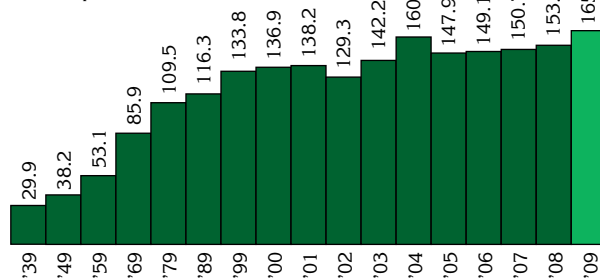
Thousand Acres

Corn (grain)	79,630	Sunflower	1,954	Tobacco	354
Corn (silage)	5,605	Oats	1,379	Flaxseed	314
Soybeans	76,407	Dry Edible Beans	1,463	Lentils	407
Hay	59,755	Sugar Beets	1,145	Rye	252
Wheat	49,868	Peanuts	1,081	Safflower	166
Cotton	7,691	Canola	814	Sweet Potatoes	98
Sorghum (grain)	5,520	Potatoes	1,045	Peppermint	70
Sorghum (silage)	254	Sugar Cane	878	Mustard Seed	50
Barley	3,113	Dry Edible Peas	838	Hops	40
Rice	3,103	Proso Millet	293	Other	42
Total					303,626

Source USDA, NASS Crop Production 2009 Summary, 1/12/10

U.S. AVERAGE CORN YIELDS, 1939-2009

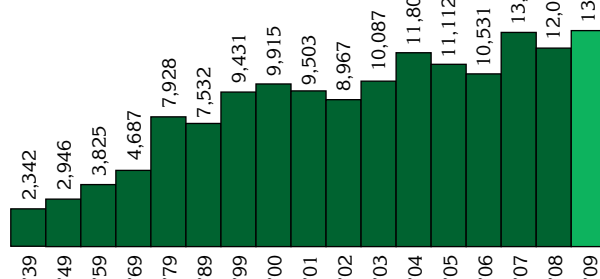
Bushels per Acre



Source USDA, NASS Crop Production 2009 Summary, 1/12/10

U.S. CORN PRODUCTION, 1939-2009

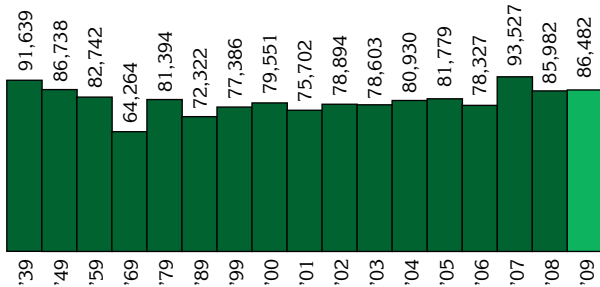
Million Bushels



Source USDA, NASS Crop Production 2009 Summary, 1/12/10

U.S. CORN ACRES PLANTED, 1939-2009

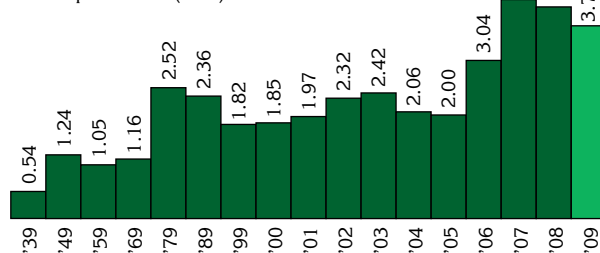
Thousand Acres



Source USDA, NASS Crop Production 2009 Summary, 1/12/10

U.S. CORN PRICES, 1939-2009

Dollars per Bushel (U.S.)



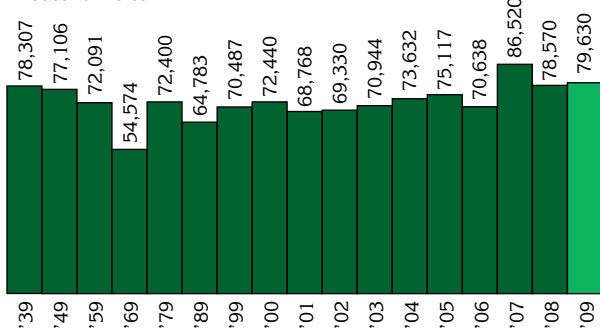
* Estimated

** Projected for crop year 9/09 - 8/10

Source USDA, WAOB, World Agriculture Supply & Demand Estimate 1/12/10

U.S. CORN ACRES HARVESTED, 1939-2009

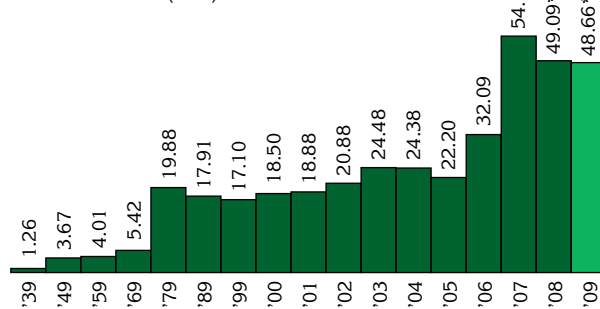
Thousand Acres



Source USDA, NASS Crop Production 2009 Summary, 1/12/10

U.S. CORN CROP VALUE, 1939-2009

Billions of Dollars (U.S.)



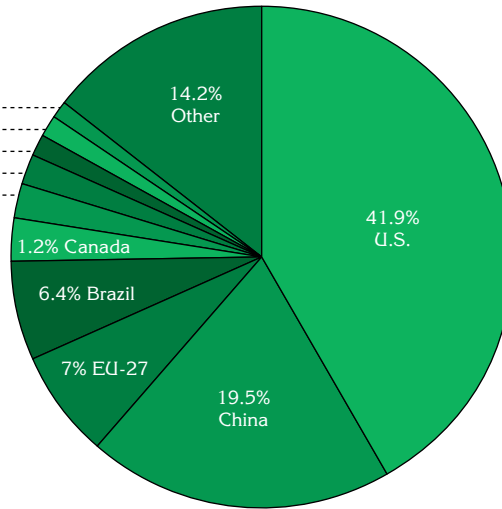
* Estimates for marketing year ending 8/31/09

** Projected for marketing year ending 8/31/10

Source USDA, WASDE, 1/12/10

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION, 2009-2010*

Mexico 2.8%
 India 2.3%
 Argentina 1.9%
 S. Africa 1.4%
 Ukraine 1.3%



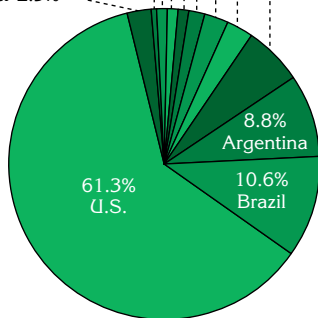
Million Bushels

U.S.	13,151
China	6,102
EU-27	2,210
Brazil	2,008
Mexico	866
India	728
Argentina	591
S. Africa	453
Ukraine	413
Canada	376
Other	4,457
Total	31,354

Source: USDA, FAS Grain: World Markets and Trade, Jan 14, 2010
 *Marketing Year October 1 2009 - September 30 2010

WORLD CORN EXPORTS, 2009-2010*

Ukraine 5.9%
 S. Africa 2.9%
 Serbia 2.4%
 EU-27 1.8%
 Paraguay 1.2%
 India 1.2%
 Thailand 0.9%
 China 0.6%
 Other 2.5%



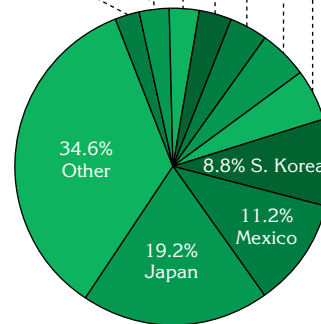
Million Bushels

U.S.	2,047
Brazil	354
Argentina	295
Ukraine	197
S. Africa	98
Serbia	79
EU-27	59
Paraguay	39
India	39
Thailand	30
China	20
Other	84
Total	3,342

Source: USDA, FAS Grain: World Markets and Trade, Jan 14, 2010
 *Marketing Year October 1 2009 - September 30 2010

WORLD CORN IMPORTS, 2009-2010*

Taiwan 5.4%
 Egypt 4.9%
 Colombia 3.9%
 Iran 3.4%
 Malaysia 3.1%
 EU-27 2.9%
 Algeria 2.5%



Million Bushels

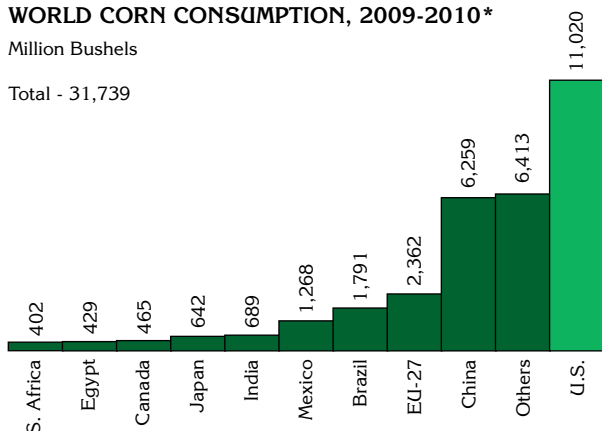
Japan	642
Mexico	374
S. Korea	295
Taiwan	181
Egypt	165
Colombia	130
Iran	114
Malaysia	102
EU-27	98
Algeria	83
Other	1,157
Total	3,342

Source: USDA, FAS Grain: World Markets and Trade, Jan 14, 2010
 *Marketing Year October 1 2009 - September 30 2010

WORLD CORN CONSUMPTION, 2009-2010*

Million Bushels

Total - 31,739



Source: USDA, FAS Grain: World Markets and Trade, Jan 14, 2010
 *Marketing Year October 1 2009 - September 30 2010

LEADING U.S. CORN EXPORT MARKETS

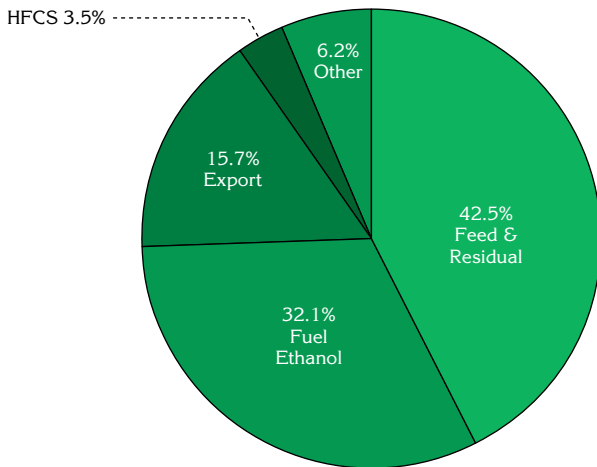
Million Bushels

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Japan	595	578	618
Mexico	345	387	309
S Korea	159	337	205
Taiwan	170	151	142
Egypt	133	123	92
Canada	81	124	72
Colombia	128	116	56
Venezuela	20	38	47
Dominican Rep	47	43	39
Cuba	21	32	28
Other	494	584	249
Total	2,125	2,437	1,858

Source USDA, ERS Feed Outlook, 1/14/10

CORN CONSUMPTION

U.S. CORN USAGE BY SEGMENT, 2009



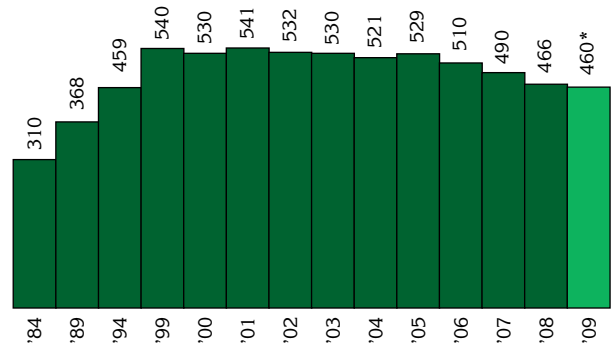
Million Bushels

Feed & Residual	5,550
Export	2,050
Fuel Ethanol	4,200
High-Fructose Corn Syrup	460
Starch	230
Sweeteners	230
Cereal/Other	193
Beverage Alcohol	134
Seed	23
Total FSI	5,470
Total Uses	13,070

Source USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/10
*Crop year ending 8/31/10

HIGH-FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP USAGE, 1984-2009

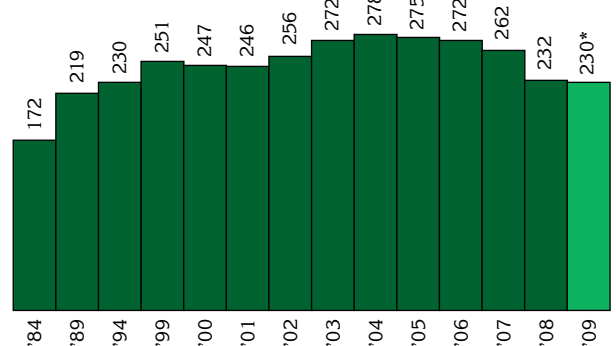
Million Bushels



Source USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/14/10
*Crop year ending 8/31/10

STARCH USAGE, 1984-2009

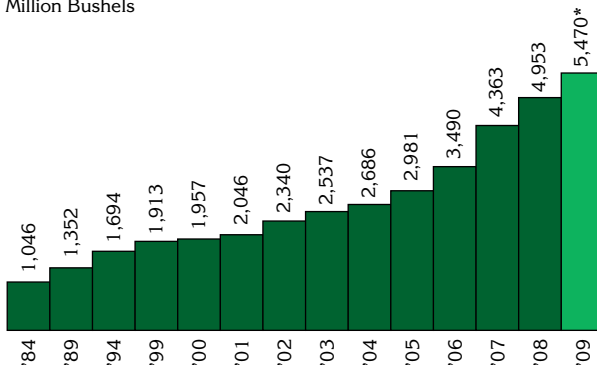
Million Bushels



Source USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/14/10
*Crop year ending 8/31/10

FOOD, SEED & INDUSTRIAL (FSI) USAGE, 1984-2009

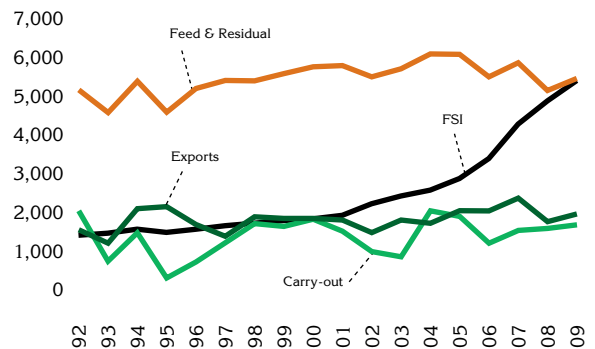
Million Bushels



Source USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/14/10
*Crop year ending 8/31/10

U.S. CORN USAGE BY SEGMENT, 1992-2009

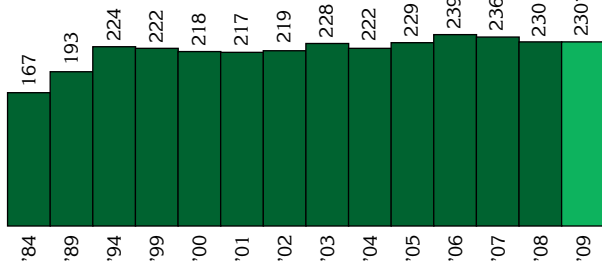
Million Bushels



Source USDA, ERS Feed Outlooks

SWEETENER USAGE, 1984-2009

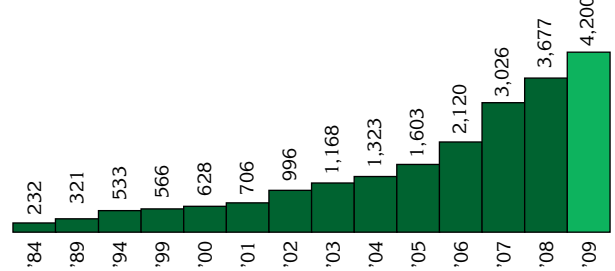
Million Bushels



Source USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/14/10
*Crop year ending 8/31/10

CORN USED FOR ETHANOL PRODUCTION, 1984-2009

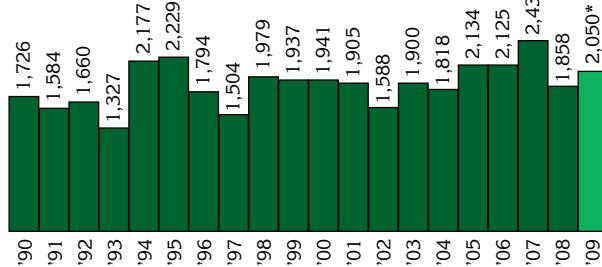
Million Bushels



Source USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/09
*Marketing year ending 8/31/10

U.S. CORN EXPORTS, 1990-2009

Million Bushels



Source USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/14/10
* Projections

U.S. ETHANOL PRODUCTION FACILITIES, 2009

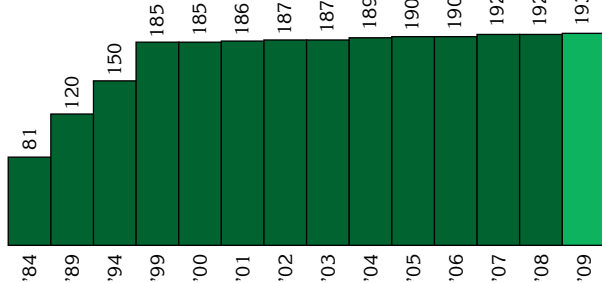
Million Gallons

State	# of Plants	Installed Capacity
Arizona	1	55
California	7	194.5
Colorado	4	125
Georgia	3	100.4
Iowa	40	3293
Idaho	2	54
Illinois	15	1350
Indiana	12	908
Kansas	13	491.5
Kentucky	2	35.4
Louisiana	1	1.5
Michigan	5	265
Minnesota	22	1136.6
Missouri	6	261
Mississippi	1	54
North Dakota	6	353
Nebraska	25	1523
New Mexico	1	30
New York	2	164
Ohio	7	538
Oregon	2	148
South Dakota	15	1016
Tennessee	2	177
Texas	4	250
Wisconsin	10	498
Wyoming	2	6.5
Total		13,028.4

Source Renewable Fuels Association

CEREAL & FOOD, 1984-2009

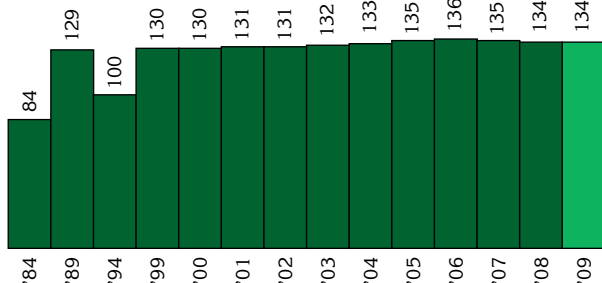
Million Bushels



Source USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/14/10
*Crop year ending 8/31/10

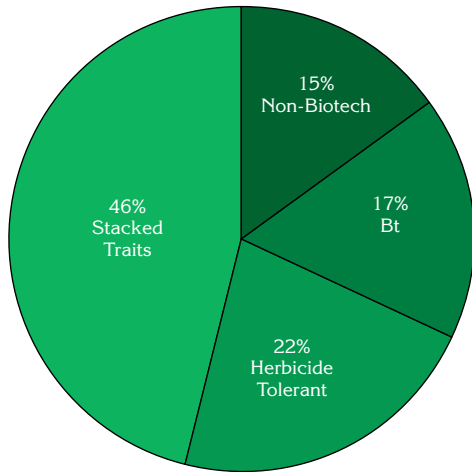
BEVERAGES & MANUFACTURING, 1984-2009

Million Bushels



Source USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/14/10
*Crop year ending 8/31/10

BIOTECH SHARE OF U.S. CORN ACRES PLANTED, 2009



Thousand Acres

Non-Biotech	12,972
Bt	14,702
Herbicide Tolerant	19,026
Stacked Traits	39,782
Total	86,482

Source USDA, NASS, Acreage Report, 6/09

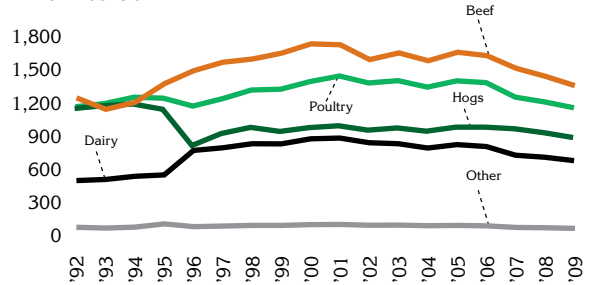
PERCENTAGE OF BIOTECH ACREAGE, 2007-2009

	Bt			Herbicide Tolerant			Stacked Traits			All Biotech Hybrids		
	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09
IL	19	13	10	15	15	15	40	52	59	74	80	84
IN	12	7	7	17	16	17	30	55	55	59	78	79
IA	22	16	14	19	15	15	37	53	57	78	84	86
KS	25	25	24	36	30	29	21	35	38	82	90	91
MI	19	15	13	22	24	20	19	33	42	60	72	75
MN	26	19	23	32	29	24	28	40	41	86	88	88
MO	30	27	23	19	21	17	13	22	37	62	70	77
NE	31	27	26	23	24	23	25	35	42	79	86	91
ND	29	24	22	37	34	30	22	31	41	88	89	93
OH	9	12	16	12	17	17	20	37	35	41	66	67
SD	16	7	6	34	30	25	43	58	65	93	95	96
TX	22	20	21	37	31	30	20	27	33	79	78	84
WI	19	14	13	23	26	27	22	35	37	64	75	77
Other	20	20	20	33	32	30	14	22	28	67	74	78
Total	21	17	17	24	23	22	28	40	46	73	80	85

Source USDA, NASS, Acreage Report, 6/09

CORN FED BY LIVESTOCK GROUP, 1992-2009

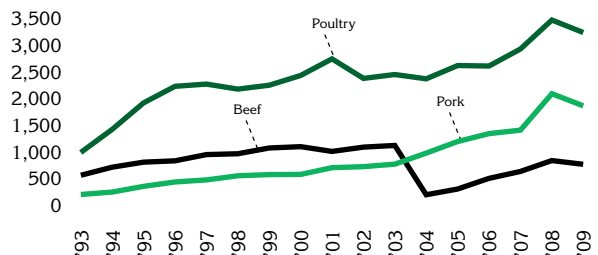
Million Bushels



* Crop year 9/01/09 to 8/31/10. Source PRX

U.S. MEAT EXPORTS BY ANIMAL GROUP, 1993-2009*

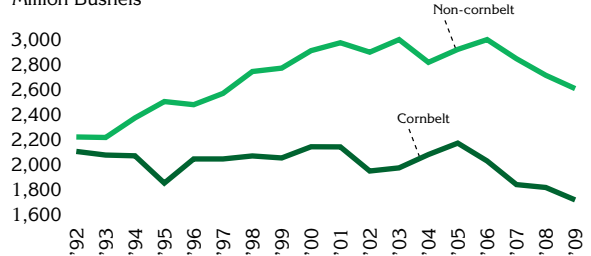
Thousand Metric Tons



* Estimates. Source PRX, USDA, FAS Livestock and Poultry; World Markets and Trade, 10/09

U.S. CORN FED BY REGION, 1992-2009

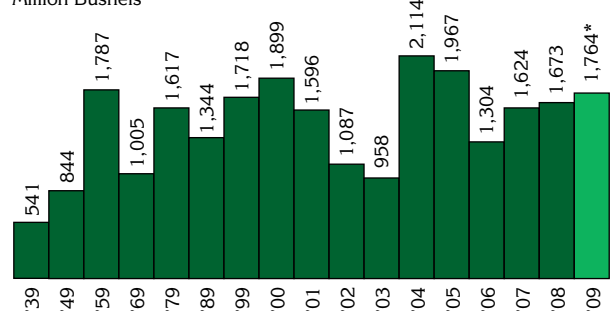
Million Bushels



* ProExporter Network estimates the equivalent of 189, 253, 329, 342, 569, 914, 934, and 1,068 million bushels of corn fed to livestock was displaced by DDG, in the 02-03, 03-04, 04-05, 05-06, 06-07, 07-08, 08-09, and 09-10 crop years, respectively. Source PRX

U.S. CORN ENDING STOCKS, 1939-2009

Million Bushels



* Crop year ending 8/31/10
Source USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/14/10

ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT THE CORN INDUSTRY

NCGA

National Corn Growers Association
632 Cepi Drive, Chesterfield, MO 63005
P: 636-733-9004 • F: 636-733-9005
Ken Colombini, Director of Communications
www.ncga.com

NCGA Washington, DC Office
122 C St. NW, #510
Washington, DC 20001-2109
P: 202-628-7001 • F: 202-628-1933
Janice Tolley, Communications Manager

Commodity Classic
P: 636-677-4157 • srsi@swbell.net
Peggy Findley,
Commodity Classic Show Director
www.commodityclassic.com

CORN PROCESSING

Corn Refiners Association
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Ste. 950
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info@corn.org
Audrae Erickson, President
Jim Callan, Sr. Director of Communications
jcallan@corn.org

North American Millers Association
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Washington, DC 20024
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generalinfo@namamillers.org
Terri Long, Director of Communications &
Meetings • tlong@namamillers.org

CORN INPUT

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The Fertilizer Institute
Union Center Plaza
820 First St. NE #430, Washington, DC 20002
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Estelle Grasset, Director of Communications
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CORN EXPORTS

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grains@grains.org
Mike Deering, Director of Communications
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FOOD AND SNACK CORN

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Snack Food Association
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Christopher Clark, VP of Operations
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CORN FUTURES

CME Group
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Allan.schoenberg@cmeigroup.com

RENEWABLE FUELS

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Kristin Brekke, Communications Director
kbrekke@ethanol.org • www.ethanol.org

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Christopher Thorne, Director of Public Affairs
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www.growthenergy.org

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Matt Hartwig, Dir. of Communications
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Arlington, VA 22201
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Anne Keller, Director of Communications
akeller@afia.org • www.afia.org

National Cattlemen's Beef Association
9110 E. Nichols Ave., Centennial, CO 80112
P: 303-694-0305 • F: 303-694-2851
www.beef.org

National Grain & Feed Association
1250 Eye St. NW, #1003
Washington, DC 20005
P: 202-289-0873 • F: 202-289-5388
Randy Gordon, VP of Communications &
Government Relations • www.ngfa.org

National Pork Board
1776 NW 114th St., Clive, Iowa 50325
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Mike Wegner, VP of Communications
mwegner@pork.org • www.pork.org

National Pork Producers Council
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Dave Warner, Dir. of Communications
warnerd@nppc.org • www.nppc.org

US Poultry & Egg Association
1530 Cooledge Road
Tucker, GA 30084-7303
P: 770-493-9401 • F: 770-493-9257
Larry Brown, Director of Communications
lbrown@poultryegg.org
www.poultryegg.org

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

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P.O. Box 1069 • Madison, AL 35758
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Mark Hall, Executive Director
mark@alabamasoycorn.org

Alabama Wheat and Feed Grain Producers
P.O. Box 11000
Montgomery, AL 36191-0001
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Buddy Adamson, Director
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Arkansas Corn and Grain Sorghum Board
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Matt King, Executive Director
matt.king@arfb.com

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Colorado Corn Administrative Committee
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Georgia Corn Growers Association
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Marcia Crowley, Agricultural Manager

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ilcorn@ilcorn.org
Rodney Weinzierl, Executive Director
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**Iowa Corn Growers Association
Iowa Corn Promotion Board**

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corninfo@iowacorn.org
Craig Floss, Chief Executive Officer
cfloss@iowacorn.org • www.iowacorn.org

**Kansas Corn Growers Association
Kansas Corn Commission**

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Jere White, Executive Director
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www.ksgrains.com/corn

**Kentucky Corn Growers Association
Kentucky Corn Promotion Council**

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F: 502-243-4149
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Laura Knoth, Executive Director
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**Louisiana Soybean and Grain Research and
Promotion Board**

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Baton Rouge, LA 70895-9004
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Kyle McCann, Corresponding Secretary
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**Maryland Grain Producers Association
Maryland Grain Producers Utilization Board**

53 Slama Road • Edgewater, MD 21037
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Lynne Hoot, Executive Director
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Corn Marketing Program of Michigan**

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Jody Pollok-Newsom, Executive Director
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Missouri Corn Merchandising Council**

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Nebraska Corn Growers Association

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Rick Zimmerman, Executive Director
rzimmerman@acds-llc.com
www.nycorn.org

Corn Growers Association of North Carolina

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Raleigh, NC 27615
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Joyce Woodhouse, Executive Secretary
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North Dakota Corn Growers Association

North Dakota Corn Utilization Council
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Raylon Earls

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Corn Producers Association of Texas

Texas Corn Producers Board
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David Gibson, Executive Director
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**Virginia Corn, Soybean and Small Grains
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Wisconsin Corn Promotion Board
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NCGA PUTS INNOVATION INTO ACTION

Founded in 1957, the National Corn Growers Association represents 35,000 dues-paying corn farmers nationwide and the interests of more than 300,000 growers who contribute through corn checkoff programs in their states. NCGA and its 48 affiliated state associations and checkoff organizations work together to create and increase opportunities for corn growers.

Visit www.ncga.com for more details and updates on the corn industry.

www.worldofcorn.com

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