NCGA

2011 WORLD OF CORN

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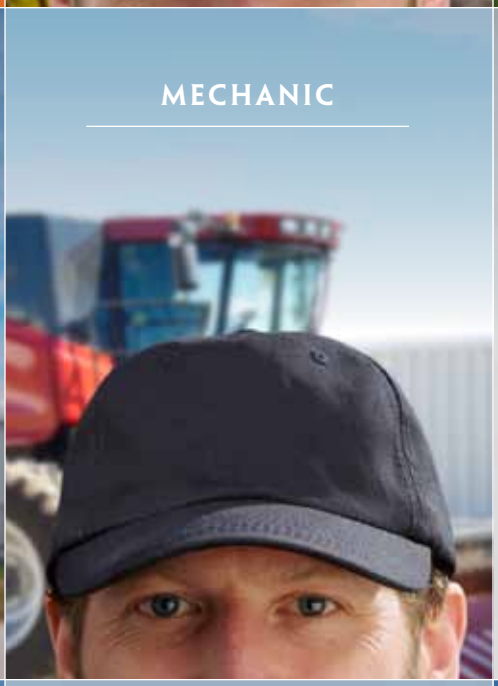
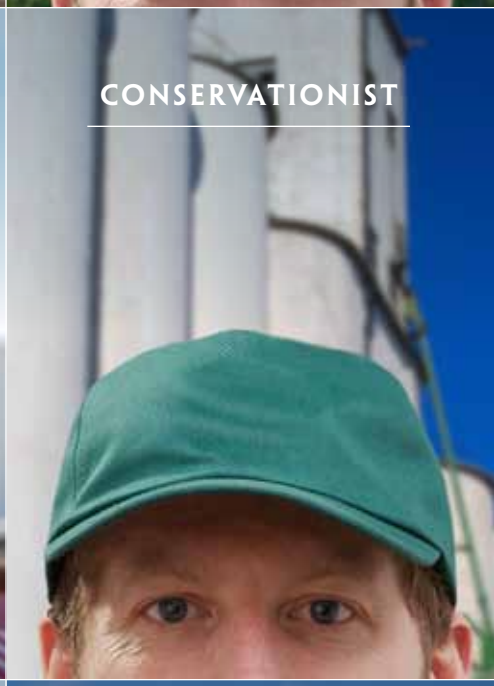




MANY HA
TO FEED A

AMERICA'S CORN GROWERS ARE TAKING ON NEW ROLES. AS TECHNOLOGY AND GLOBALIZATION EVOLVE, OUR FARMING OPERATIONS DO, TOO. MEETING DEMAND, IMPROVING PROCESSES, SHARING INFORMATION AND PROTECTING THE PLANET ARE ALL WHAT MAKES MODERN CORN GROWING SUCH AN EXCITING INDUSTRY TODAY.

Our market is the world, and our competition is global, too. We have the technology to produce more corn than ever before. But acreage is shrinking, and regulations are growing. Nobody understands this better than U.S. corn growers. Technological advances have us moving into a world of exciting new opportunities. And we're ready to act.

Corn fuels nations around the world; as a food ingredi-

Rick Tolman
CEO

Bart Schott
President

TS. ONE PURPOSE:
HUNGRY WORLD.

ent, a feedstock, a fuel, a fiber, an ingredient in building materials and pharmaceuticals, and beyond. It is possibly the most versatile crop in the world, and demand is at an all-time high. Most importantly, we are fortunate to have enough corn for all needs and all customers around the globe.

COMMUNICATOR

THE TIBBITS FAMILY — MINNEAPOLIS, KANSAS

Tom Tibbits farms with his father, John, and his grandfather, Riley, just outside of Minneapolis, Kan., and enjoys posting his activities on Twitter. (His tweets are @ksfarmboy.) He talks about everything that is on his mind, from the weather to harvesting progress. He also takes time to write a blog and adds photos to help tell his stories.

Tom encourages anyone interested to go online and talk to growers. "There are an increasing number of farmers out there who would appreciate being asked about what they do," he says. "They are on Twitter, Facebook and blogging — it's just a matter of looking."

These days, corn farmers don't need to increase acreage to meet growing demands. 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 — surpassing this year's harvest by more than 4.6 billion bushels.

AMERICA'S GRAIN IS FUELING THE PLANET.

Today, there are billions of hungry people in the world, and the numbers are only growing. Food consumption is on the rise in developing countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reports that this trend will continue 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.

U.S. CROPS LEAD AND FEED THE WORLD

American farmers have continued to be the world's top exporters of corn — satisfying the demands of customers around the world. Corn exports have expanded through exports of distillers grains, a coproduct of the ethanol production process. Thus, the ethanol industry is helping satisfy foreign demand for high-protein, high-energy livestock feed. The United States exported about 8.3 million metric tons of distillers grains in the 2009-2010 marketing year. 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 and ac-

MARKETER

JON HOLZFASTER — PAXTON, NEBRASKA

Some of Jon Holzfaster's corn ends up at a corn-based ethanol plant — and the cattle in his cattle feeding operation couldn't be happier for what they get in return.

"That return is distillers grains — a feed ingredient produced by corn ethanol plants," explains Jon. "Ethanol plants only use the starch in the kernel of the corn, so the rest of that kernel comes back as livestock feed. I'm producing fuel and feed."

NO-TILL — PROTECTING OUR SOIL

No-till acres have **INCREASED 35 PERCENT** to 55 million acres since biotech crops were introduced

No-till **REDUCES SOIL EROSION** 1 billion tons per year

No-till **SAVES $3.5 BILLION** in water treatment and waterway maintenance

No-till **CONSERVES 309 MILLION** gallons of fuel per year

No-till **IMPROVES WILDLIFE HABITAT**

Source: Council for Biotechnology Information

cess to capital, political unrest and other factors that result in global hunger.

GROWING A HEALTHY CROP FOR A HEALTHIER EARTH.

Corn growers have always understood that meeting the demands of a rising world market should not come at the expense of ecological health, human safety or economic viability. True sustainability encompasses environmental, economic and social factors.

Corn growers are mindful of the need to incorporate environmental stewardship into farming to ensure a long-term, dependable food and energy supply and long-term profitability. 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 2010. Soil management also has a direct impact on corn yield levels, food quality and safety, and the environment.

A PASSION FOR THE LAND

By leaving crop residue for field cover and reducing 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. 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 greatly reduces the amount of pesticide and fertilizer that can leave the field. 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.

WHEN IT COMES TO VALUE, CORN DELIVERS

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 in cereal.

Corn is a more significant ingredient for meat, dairy and egg production. Still, corn represents a relatively small share of these products in terms of the retail price of these products.

It takes about 3.6 pounds of corn to produce 1 pound of pork, equaling 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, the difference between the farm value and consumer spending for food at grocery stores and restaurants has 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

ENVIRONMENTALISTS

THE HAILE FAMILY — DUNNSVILLE, VIRGINIA

"Taking our operation to 100 percent no-till has eliminated at least two trips across the field, and in many places, even more. This saves us in fuel and equipment wear," says Calvin Haile of Dunnsville, Va.

Calvin says he uses a nutrient management plan to ensure that he spreads fertilizer efficiently and uses only what is necessary to meet the plants' needs. He also plants winter cover crops that help to fertilize the fields naturally.

increase in overall inputs. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that corn farmers produced an average of 152.8 bushels per acre last year. Just 20 years ago, the average was 118.5 bushels per acre; a productivity increase of 30 percent. More than 99 percent is field corn, which is ground dry and used for livestock feed, ethanol production and other products.

NEW IDEAS. NEW ADVANCES.

Imagine feeding an additional two billion people in the next two decades. That's the task that faces farmers around the world. And biotechnology will help corn growers meet that staggering-demand.

Biotechnology offers corn growers a unique solution: increasing yields while decreasing water and fertilizer rates. It provides improved pest control practices that are more environmentally friendly, including drastic reductions in the need for pesticides. In fact, biotechnology provides farmers with a wider variety of crop production options that are safer for humans, animals and the environment.

The introduction of herbicide-tolerant corn hybrids didn't just mean better weed control and higher yields. 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 to $13 per acre for a corn grower.

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.

ONE KERNEL. MANY USES.

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 yel-

low kernels, they may also be black, bluish-gray, purple, green, red or white.

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, cornmeal, grits and other products. 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, germ to produce oil and fiber, and gluten for animal feed. This is done by soaking corn kernels in water before separating them through grinding and use of a centrifuge.

In addition, refiners produce starches, sweeteners and ethanol — all made from the starch portion of the corn. Cornstarch is a mainstay of the corn refining industry. It has a wide range of industrial and food applications.

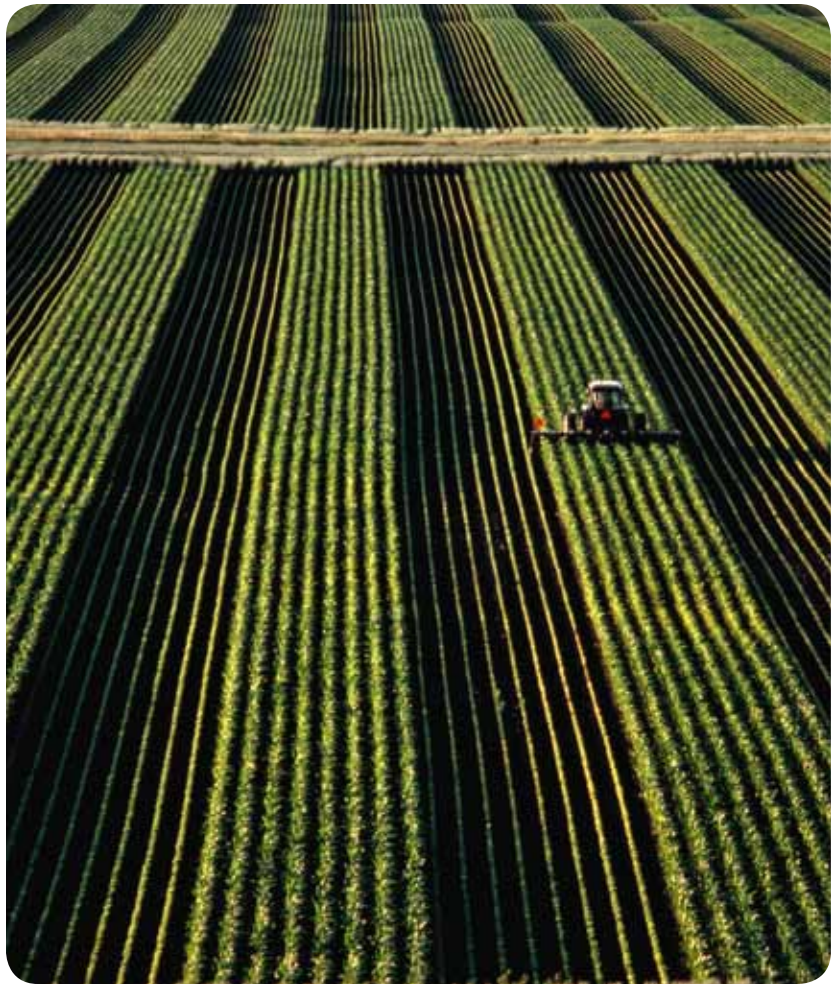
Over 90 percent of the starch Americans use is produced from corn. Corn sweeteners supply more than 56 percent of the U.S. nutritive sweetener market.

One kernel of corn does quite a bit of work. It's no surprise that corn leads all other crops in value and volume.

INNOVATOR

THE DAVIS FAMILY FARM — LEESBURG, OHIO

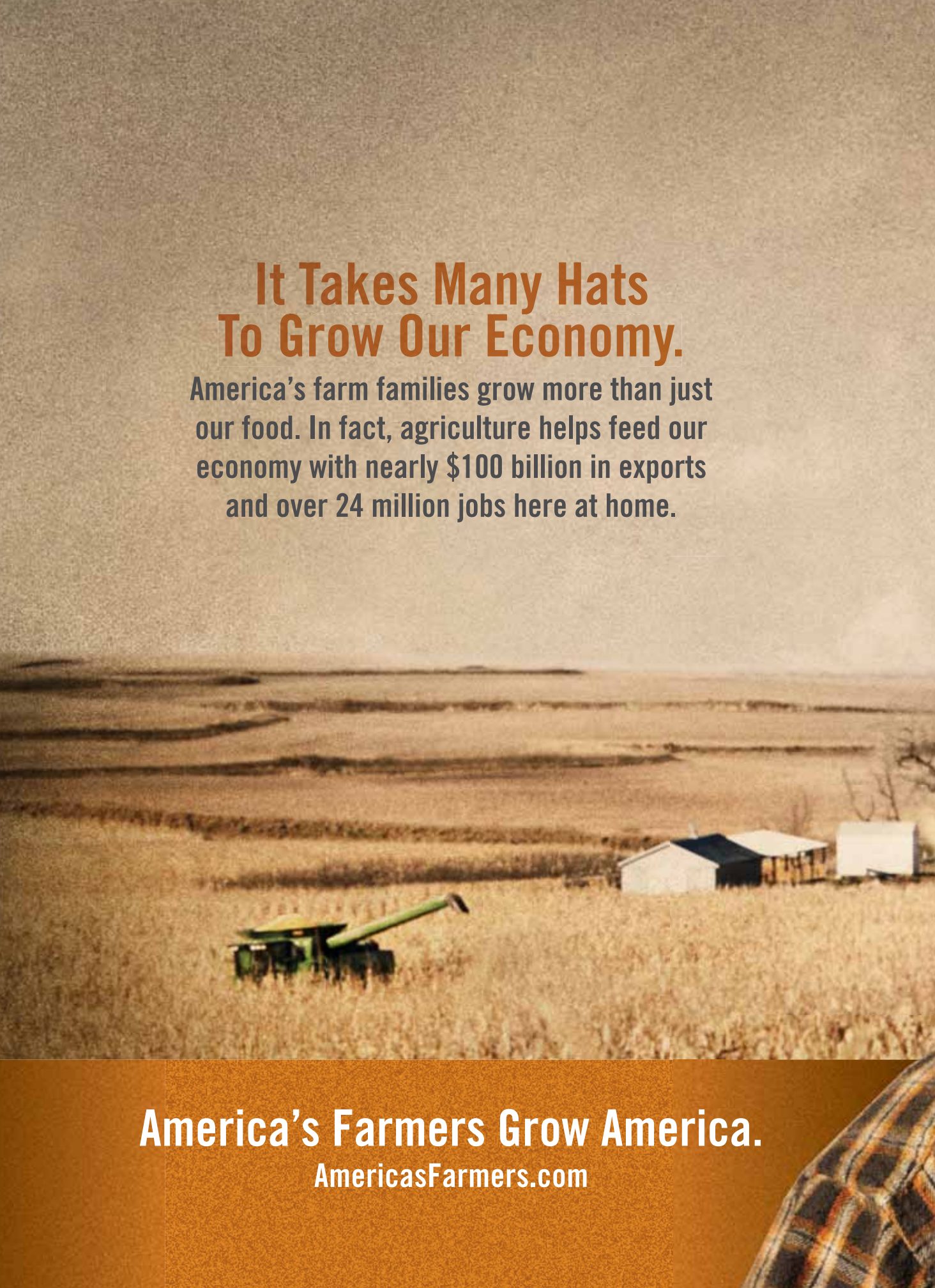
Ken Davis, who heads up his family's farm in Ohio, started using a global positioning system to assist in planting seeds and applying just the right amount of fertilizer on his fields. New technology means larger yields with less of an environmental impact. "Every year," Ken says, "corn farmers are proving to the world that we can, and are, producing an abundance of safe, healthy, nutritious food, feed and fuel, and we're doing it while improving the quality of our environment, our communities and our economy." Ken estimates the fields he's cultivating using GPS are saving him 10 percent in fuel, seeds and pesticides.

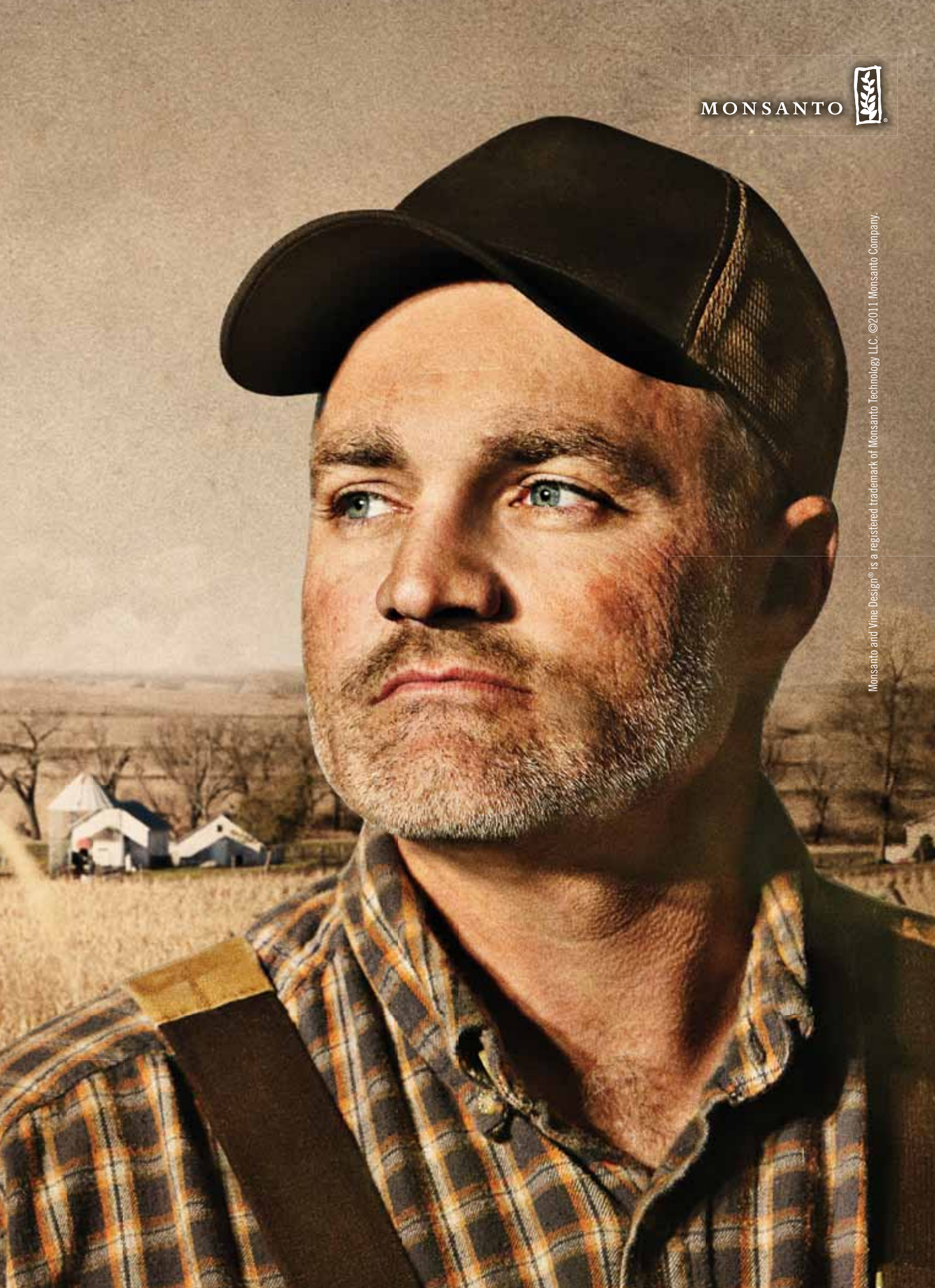


CORN ALL AROUND

Corn is a key ingredient in numerous food items like cereal, peanut butter, snack foods and soft drinks. There are more than 4,200 different uses for corn products, and more are being found each day.

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


It Takes Many Hats
To Grow Our Economy.
America's farm families grow more than just our food. In fact, agriculture helps feed our economy with nearly $100 billion in exports and over 24 million jobs here at home.
America's Farmers Grow America.
AmericasFarmers.com


MONSANTO
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CORN PRODUCTION

ONE BUSHEL (56 LBS.) 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, 2010

88.2 MILLION
acres planted

81.4 MILLION
acres harvested

12.4 BILLION
bushels produced

$65.97 BILLION
corn crop value

$5.30
average price per bushel

TOTAL DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS

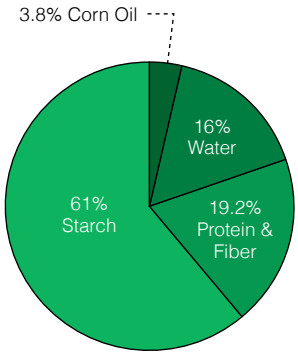
Cracked corn: **90%**

Shelled corn: **88%**

Ear corn: **90%**

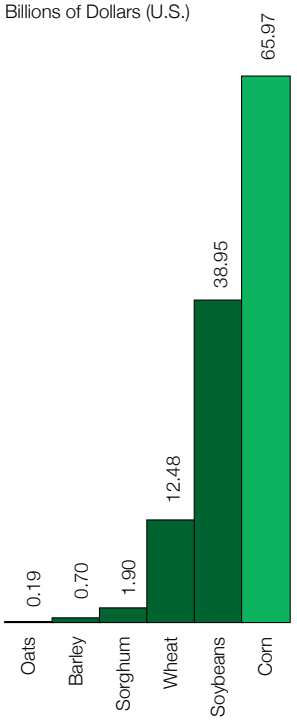
COMPONENTS OF YELLOW DENT CORN

Wet Weight



U.S. SELECT CROP VALUE, 2010

Billions of Dollars (U.S.)



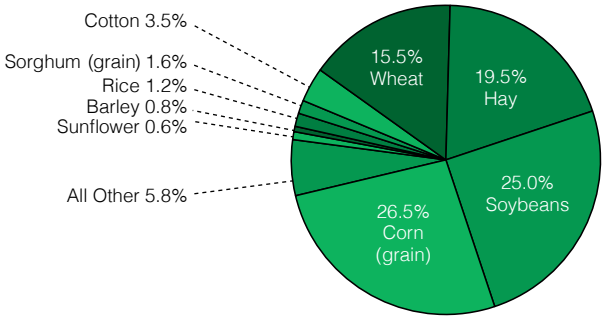
Source USDA WASDE, 1/12/11

U.S. CORN PRODUCTION, 2010

	Acres Planted (1,000s)	Acres Harvested for Grain (1,000s)	Average Yield (bushels/ acre)	Total Production (1,000 bushels)
Alabama	270	250	116	29,000
Arizona	45	22	210	4,620
Arkansas	390	380	150	57,000
California	610	180	195	35,100
Colorado	1,330	1,210	151	182,710
Connecticut	26			
Delaware	180	173	115	19,895
Florida	60	25	105	2,625
Georgia	295	245	145	35,525
Idaho	320	110	180	19,800
Illinois	12,600	12,400	157	1,946,800
Indiana	5,900	5,720	157	898,040
Iowa	13,400	13,050	165	2,153,250
Kansas	4,850	4,650	125	581,250
Kentucky	1,340	1,230	124	152,520
Louisiana	510	500	140	70,000
Maine	28			
Maryland	500	430	106	45,580
Massachusetts	17			
Michigan	2,400	2,100	150	315,000
Minnesota	7,700	7,300	177	1,292,100
Mississippi	750	670	136	91,120
Missouri	3,150	3,000	123	369,000
Montana	80	34	135	4,590
Nebraska	9,150	8,850	166	1,469,100
Nevada	4			
New Hampshire	15			
New Jersey	80	71	114	8,094
New Mexico	140	66	180	11,880
New York	1,050	590	150	88,500
North Carolina	910	840	91	76,440
North Dakota	2,050	1,880	132	248,160
Ohio	3,450	3,270	163	533,010
Oklahoma	370	340	130	44,200
Oregon	70	38	200	7,600
Pennsylvania	1,350	910	128	116,480
Rhode Island	2			
South Carolina	350	335	91	30,485
South Dakota	4,550	4,220	135	569,700
Tennessee	710	640	117	74,880
Texas	2,300	2,080	145	301,600
Utah	70	23	172	3,956
Vermont	92			
Virginia	490	310	67	20,770
Washington	200	125	205	25,625
West Virginia	48	29	90	2,610
Wisconsin	3,900	3,100	162	502,200
Wyoming	90	50	121	6,050
U.S.	88,192	81,446	152.8	12,446,865

Source USDA NASS Crop Production 2010 Summary, 1/12/11

U.S. ALL CROP ACRES HARVESTED, 2010



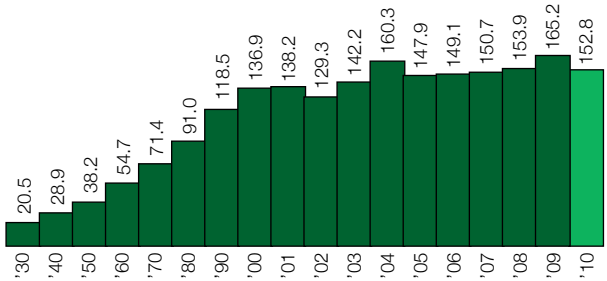
Thousand Acres

Corn (grain)	81,446	Sunflower	1,874	Flaxseed	418
Corn (silage)	5,567	Dry Edible Beans	1,843	Proso Millet	363
Soybeans	76,616	Canola	1,431	Tobacco	338
Hay	59,862	Oats	1,263	Rye	265
Wheat	47,637	Peanuts	1,255	Safflower	168
Cotton	10,707	Sugar Beets	1,156	Sweet Potatoes	117
Sorghum (grain)	4,808	Potatoes	1,004	Peppermint	71
Sorghum (silage)	273	Sugar Cane	881	Mustard Seed	48
Rice	3,615	Dry Edible Peas	711	Hops	31
Barley	2,465	Lentils	634	Other	46
Total					306,912

Source USDA NASS Crop Production 2010 Summary, 1/12/11

U.S. AVERAGE CORN YIELDS, 1930-2010

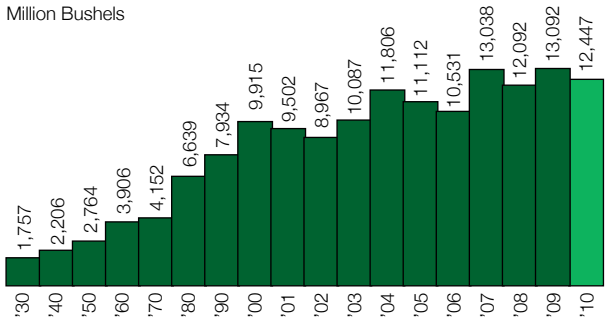
Bushels per Acre



Source USDA, NASS Crop Production 2010 Summary, 1/12/11

U.S. CORN PRODUCTION, 1930-2010

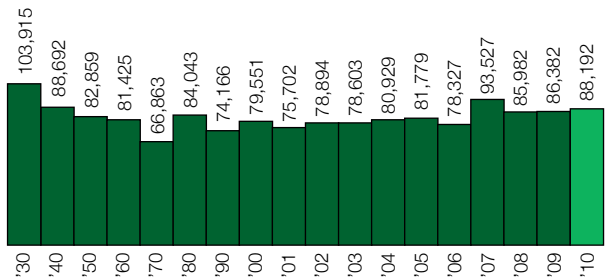
Million Bushels



Source USDA, NASS Crop Production 2010 Summary, 1/12/11

U.S. CORN ACRES PLANTED, 1930-2010

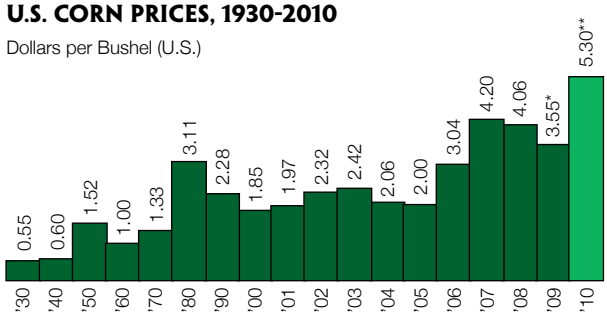
Thousand Acres



Source USDA, NASS Crop Production 2010 Summary, 1/12/11

U.S. CORN PRICES, 1930-2010

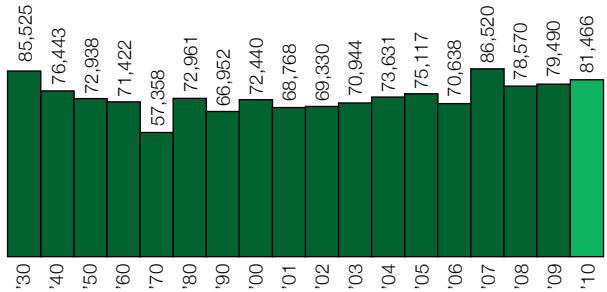
Dollars per Bushel (U.S.)



* Estimated
** Projected for crop year 2010-2011
Source USDA, WASDE NASS Crop Production 2010 Summary, 1/12/11

U.S. CORN ACRES HARVESTED, 1930-2010

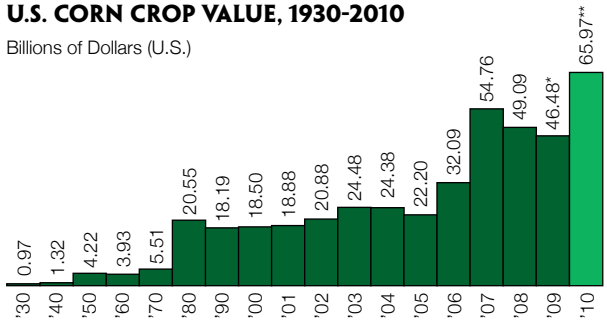
Thousand Acres



Source USDA, NASS Crop Production 2010 Summary, 1/12/11

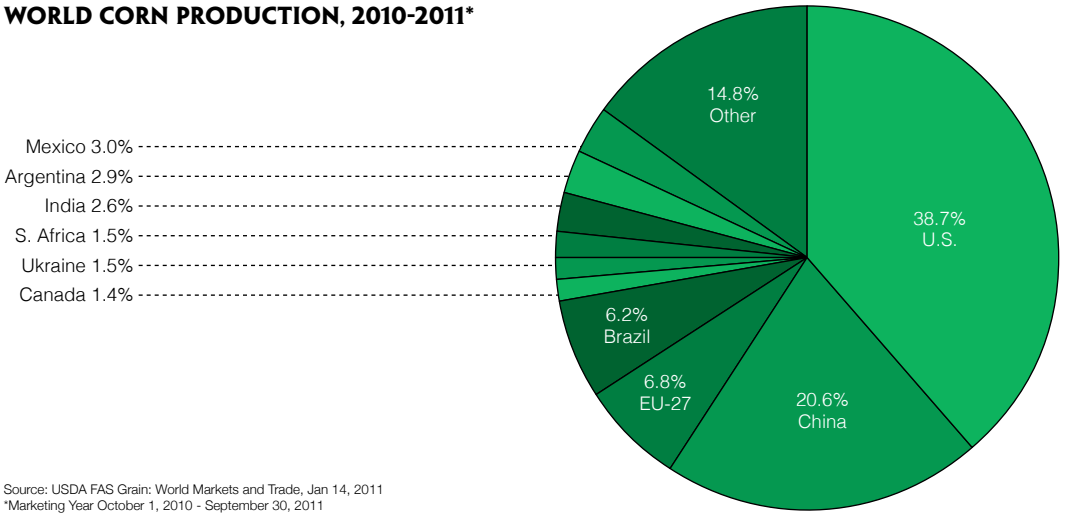
U.S. CORN CROP VALUE, 1930-2010

Billions of Dollars (U.S.)



* Estimated
** Projected for crop year 2010-2011
Source USDA, WASDE NASS Crop Production 2010 Summary, 1/12/11

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION, 2010-2011*

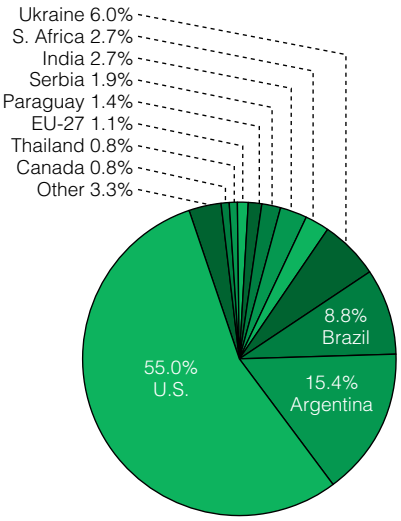


Million Bushels

U.S.	12,447
China	6,614
EU-27	2,173
Brazil	2,008
Mexico	965
Argentina	925
India	827
S. Africa	492
Ukraine	472
Canada	461
Other	4,741
Total	32,124

Source: USDA FAS Grain: World Markets and Trade, Jan 14, 2011
*Marketing Year October 1, 2010 - September 30, 2011

WORLD CORN EXPORTS, 2010-2011*

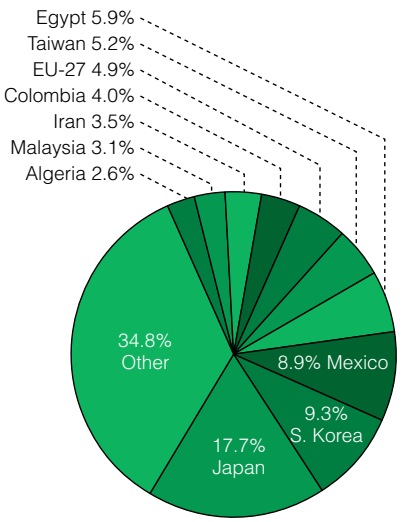


Million Bushels

U.S.	1,968
Argentina	551
Brazil	315
Ukraine	217
S. Africa	98
India	98
Serbia	67
Paraguay	51
EU-27	39
Thailand	28
Canada	28
Other	118
Total	3,579

Source: USDA FAS Grain: World Markets and Trade, Jan 14, 2011
*Marketing Year October 1, 2010 - September 30, 2011

WORLD CORN IMPORTS, 2010-2011*



Million Bushels

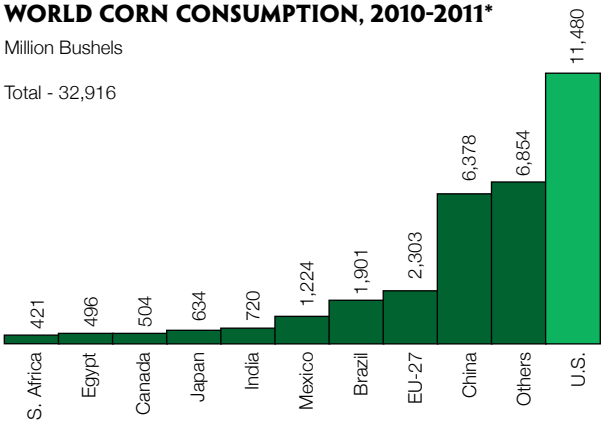
Japan	634
S. Korea	335
Mexico	319
Egypt	213
Taiwan	185
EU-27	177
Colombia	142
Iran	126
Malaysia	110
Algeria	94
Other	1,244
Total	3,579

Source: USDA FAS Grain: World Markets and Trade, Jan 14, 2011
*Marketing Year October 1, 2010 - September 30, 2011

WORLD CORN CONSUMPTION, 2010-2011*

Million Bushels

Total - 32,916



Source: USDA FAS Grain: World Markets and Trade, Jan 14, 2011
*Marketing Year October 1, 2010 - September 30, 2011

LEADING U.S. CORN EXPORT MARKETS

Million Bushels

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Japan	578	611	599
Mexico	387	309	325
S. Korea	337	205	279
Taiwan	151	142	125
Egypt	123	92	111
Canada	124	73	83
China	0	4	47
Venezuela	38	47	44
Colombia	116	56	40
Dominican Rep.	43	39	37
Other	699	273	298
Total	2,437	1,849	1,987

Source: USDA ERS Feed Outlook, 1/14/11

CORN CONSUMPTION

U.S. CORN USAGE BY SEGMENT, 2010

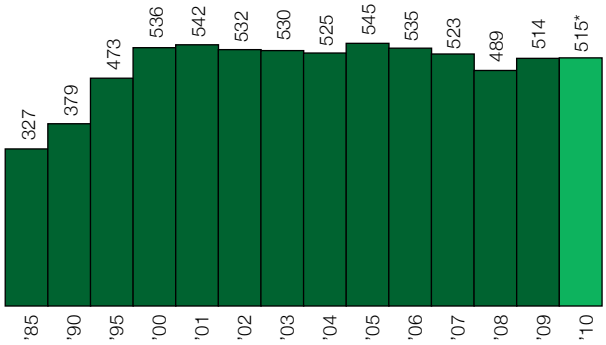
Million Bushels

Feed & Residual *Includes corn displaced by DDG/CGF* (790)*	5,990
Export *Includes DDG/CGF exports* (400)*	2,350
FSI	4,812
Fuel Ethanol	3,710
HFCS	515
Starch	250
Sweeteners	260
Cereal/Other	197
Beverage Alcohol	135
Seed	23
Total Uses	13,430

Source: USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/11
Crop year ending 8/31/11
* Estimate, ProExporter Network, calculations based on whole-corn equivalents; see www.ncga.com/usagecalc for details

HIGH-FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP USAGE, 1985-2010

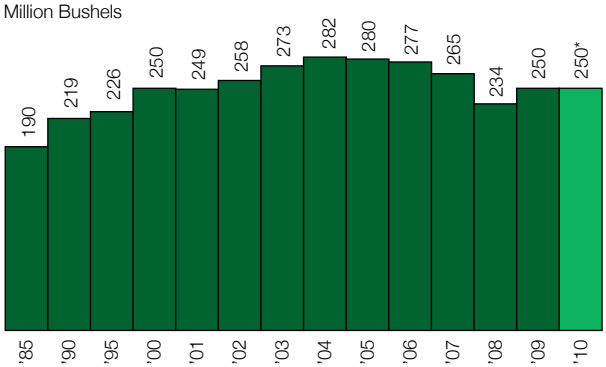
Million Bushels



Source: USDA ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/12/11
*Crop year ending 8/31/11

STARCH USAGE, 1985-2010

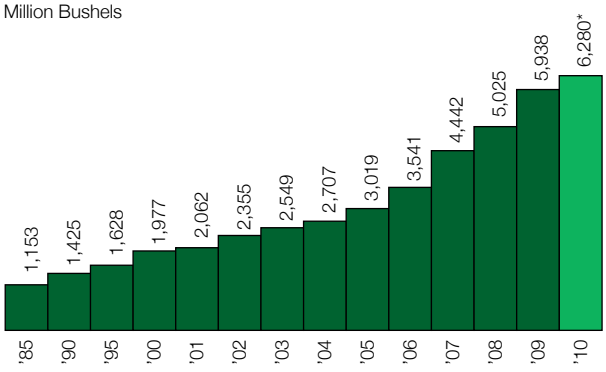
Million Bushels



Source: USDA ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/12/11
*Crop year ending 8/31/11

FOOD, SEED & INDUSTRIAL (FSI) USAGE, 1985-2010

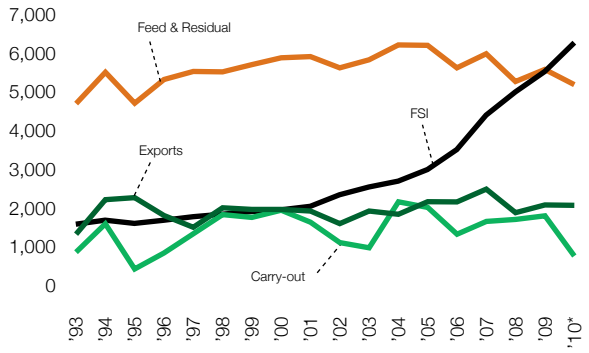
Million Bushels



Source: USDA ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/12/11
*Crop year ending 8/31/11
FSI reported here includes all corn going to ethanol plants, regardless of final product.

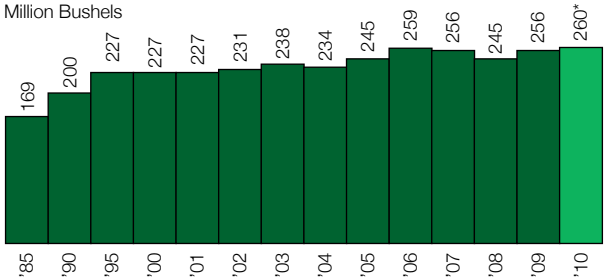
U.S. CORN USAGE BY SEGMENT, 1993-2010

Million Bushels



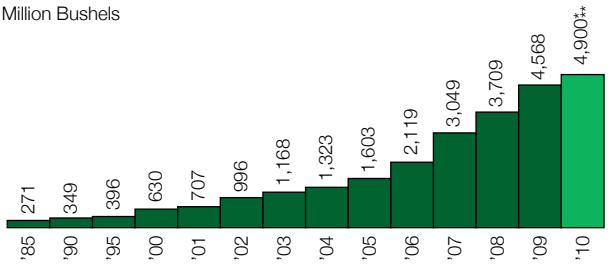
Source: USDA ERS Feed Outlooks
*Projection
FSI reported here includes all corn going to ethanol plants, regardless of final product.

SWEETENER USAGE, 1985-2010



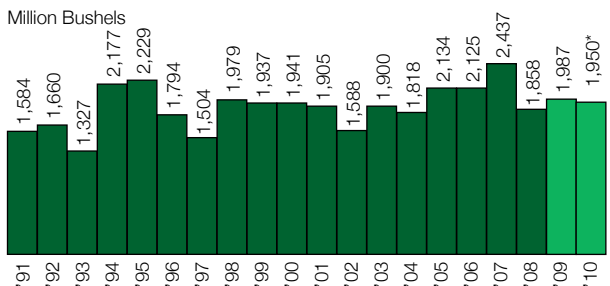
Source: USDA ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/12/11
*Crop year ending 8/31/11

CORN USED FOR ETHANOL PRODUCTION, 1985-2010



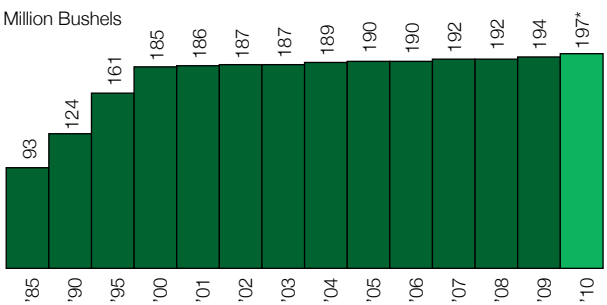
Source: USDA ERS, Feed Outlook, Jan. 2011
*Crop year ending 8/31/11
**Includes approximately 1.2 billion bushels to be used as distillers grain for livestock feed. Source: Pro Exporter Network

U.S. CORN EXPORTS, 1991-2010



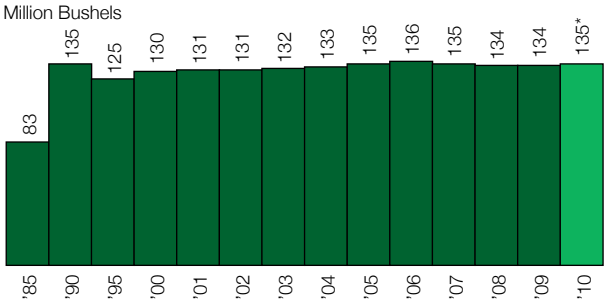
Source: USDA ERS, Feed Outlook, Jan. 2011
*Crop year ending 8/31/11
Exports reported here do not include distillers grain or other ethanol coproducts.

CEREAL & FOOD, 1985-2010



Source: USDA ERS, Feed Outlook, Jan. 2011
*Crop year ending 8/31/11

BEVERAGES & MANUFACTURING, 1985-2010



Source: USDA ERS, Feed Outlook, Jan. 2011
*Crop year ending 8/31/11

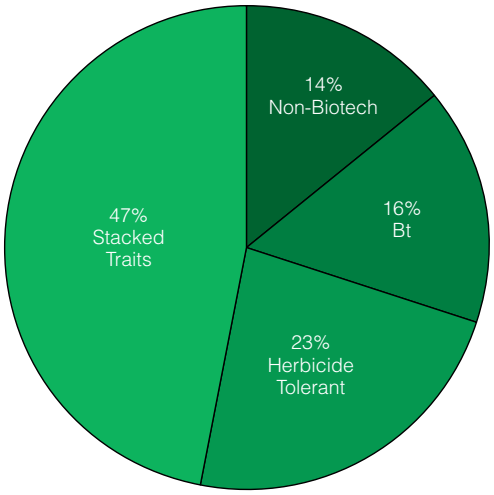
U.S. ETHANOL PRODUCTION FACILITIES, 2010

Million Gallons

	Operating	Potential Capacity	Total
Iowa	3,595	0	3,595
Nebraska	1,839	113	1,977
Illinois	1,480	5	1,485
Minnesota	1,119	0	1,137
Indiana	906	113	1,111
South Dakota	1,016	33	1,049
Ohio	424	0	538
Kansas	437	20	512
Wisconsin	498	3	501
Texas	250	115	365
North Dakota	343	0	353
Michigan	265	0	265
Missouri	261	0	261
California	123	50	250
Tennessee	177	38	215
New York	164	0	164
Oregon	40	0	148
Colorado	125	0	125
Georgia	100	10	110
Pennsylvania	110	0	110
Virginia	0	0	65
North Carolina	0	60	60
Arizona	55	0	55
Idaho	54	0	54
Mississippi	54	0	54
Kentucky	35	0	35
New Mexico	30	0	30
Wyoming	7	0	7
Louisiana	2	0	2
Total	13,508	560	14,631

Source: Renewable Fuels Association

BIOTECH SHARE OF U.S. CORN ACRES PLANTED, 2010



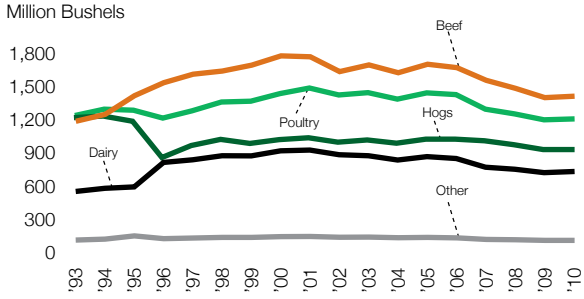
Thousand Acres

Non-Biotech	12,347
Insect Resistant	14,111
Herbicide Tolerant	20,284
Stacked Traits	41,450
Total	88,192

Data Source: USDA, NASS, Crop Production Annual, 1/12/2011

CORN FED BY LIVESTOCK GROUP, 1993-2010

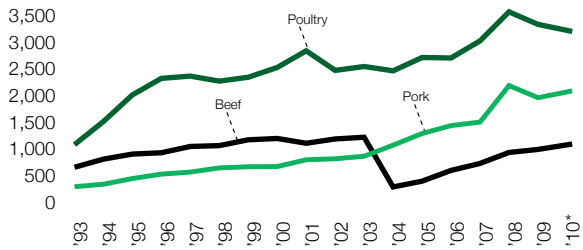
Million Bushels



* Crop year 9/01/10 to 8/31/11. Source: PRX
Feed reported here does not include distillers grain or other ethanol coproducts.

U.S. MEAT EXPORTS BY ANIMAL GROUP, 1993-2010*

Thousand Metric Tons



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

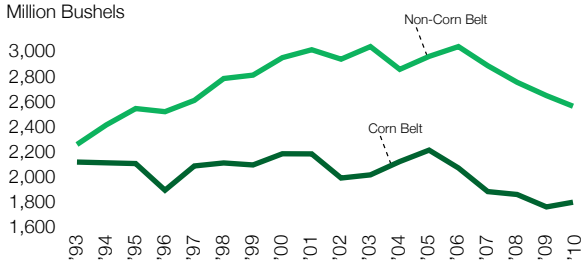
PERCENTAGE OF BIOTECH ACREAGE, 2008-2010

	Insect Resistant			Herbicide Tolerant			Stacked Traits			All Biotech Hybrids		
	08	09	10	08	09	10	08	09	10	08	09	10
IL	13	10	15	15	15	15	52	59	52	80	84	82
IN	7	7	7	16	17	20	55	55	56	78	79	83
IA	16	14	15	15	15	14	53	57	61	84	86	90
KS	25	24	22	30	29	28	35	38	40	90	91	90
MI	15	13	11	24	20	25	33	42	44	72	75	80
MN	19	23	18	29	24	28	40	41	46	88	88	92
MO	27	23	15	21	17	19	22	37	45	70	77	79
NE	27	26	22	24	23	24	35	42	45	86	91	91
ND	24	22	22	34	30	34	31	41	37	89	93	93
OH	12	15	13	17	17	22	37	35	36	66	67	71
SD	7	6	6	30	25	29	58	65	60	95	96	95
TX	20	21	18	31	30	27	27	33	40	78	84	85
WI	14	13	13	26	27	29	35	37	38	75	77	80
Other	20	20	21	32	30	30	22	28	31	74	78	82
Total	17	17	16	23	22	23	40	46	47	80	85	86

Source: USDA NASS, Acreage Report, 6/30/10

U.S. CORN FED BY REGION, 1993-2010

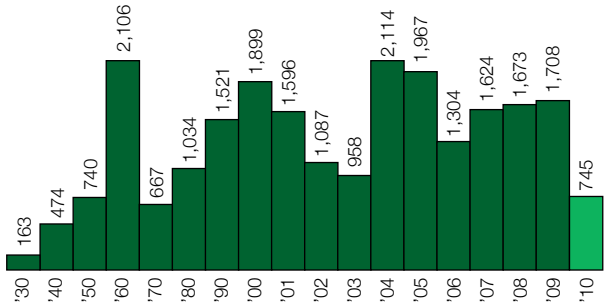
Million Bushels



*ProExporter Network estimates the equivalent of 189, 253, 329, 342, 569, 914, 927, 1,082 and 1,161 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, 09-10 and 10-11 crop years, respectively.

U.S. CORN ENDING STOCKS, 1930-2010

Million Bushels



* Crop year ending 8/31/11
Source: USDA ERS, Feed Outlook, 1/14/11

ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT THE CORN INDUSTRY

CORN PROCESSING

CORN REFINERS ASSOCIATION
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Ste. 950
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 331-1634
www.corn.org

NORTH AMERICAN MILLERS ASSOCIATION
600 Maryland Ave. SW, #825 W
Washington, DC 20024
(202) 484-2200
www.namamillers.org

CORN INPUT

AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION
225 Reinekers Lane, Ste. #650
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 837-8140
www.amseed.com

CROPLIFE AMERICA
1156 15th St. NW #400
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 296-1585
www.croplifeamerica.org

THE FERTILIZER INSTITUTE
Union Center Plaza
425 Third Street, Suite 950
Washington, DC 20024
(202) 962-0490
www.tfi.org

CORN EXPORTS

U.S. GRAINS COUNCIL
1400 K Street, NW, #1200
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 789-0789
www.grains.org

FOOD AND SNACK CORN

POPCORN BOARD
401 N Michigan Ave
Chicago, IL 60611-4267
(312) 644-6610
www.popcorn.org

SNACK FOOD ASSOCIATION
1600 Wilson Blvd., Suite 650
Arlington, VA 22209
(703) 836-4500
www.sfa.org

CORN FUTURES

CME GROUP
141 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 466-4613
www.cmegroup.com

RENEWABLE FUELS

AMERICAN COALITION FOR ETHANOL
5000 S. Broadband Lane, Suite 224
Sioux Falls, SD 57108
(605) 334-3381
www.ethanol.org

GROWTH ENERGY
777 N. Capitol St. NE, Suite 805
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 545-4000
www.growthenergy.org

RENEWABLE FUELS ASSOCIATION
435 Third Street, Suite 1150
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 289-3835
www.ethanolrfa.org

LIVESTOCK AND FEED

AMERICAN FEED INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
2101 Wilson Blvd., #916
Arlington, VA 22201
(703) 524-0810
www.afia.org

NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S BEEF ASSOCIATION
9110 E. Nichols Ave.
Centennial, CO 80112
(303) 694-0305
www.beef.org

NATIONAL GRAIN & FEED ASSOCIATION
1250 I St. NW, #1003
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 289-0873
www.ngfa.org

NATIONAL PORK BOARD
1776 NW 114th St.
Des Moines, Iowa 50325
(515) 223-2600
www.pork.org

NATIONAL PORK PRODUCERS COUNCIL
122 C Street NW, Suite #875
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 347-3600
www.nppc.org

U.S. POULTRY & EGG ASSOCIATION
1530 Cooledge Road
Tucker, GA 30084
(770) 493-9401
www.poultryegg.org

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA SOYBEAN AND CORN ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 1069
Madison, AL 35758
(256) 882-3369
Mark Hall, Executive Director
mark@alabamasoycorn.org

ALABAMA WHEAT AND FEED GRAIN PRODUCERS
P.O. Box 11000
Montgomery, AL 36191
(800) 392-5705 ext 4216
Buddy Adamson, Director
badamson@alfafarmers.org

ARKANSAS CORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM BOARD
P.O. Box 31
Little Rock, AR 72203
(501) 228-1297
Matt King, Executive Director
matt.king@arfb.com

COLORADO CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Colorado Corn Administrative Committee
127 22nd Street
Greeley, CO 80631
(970) 351-8201
Mark Sponsler, CEO
msponsler@coloradocorn.com
www.coloradocorn.com

GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY COMMISSION
328 Agricultural Building
Capitol Square
Atlanta, GA 30334
(404) 656-3678
Marcia Crowley, Agricultural Manager
mcrowley@agr.state.ga.us

GEORGIA CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 748
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(229) 386-3006
Dewey Lee, State Executive Coordinator
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ILLINOIS CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 1623
Bloomington, IL 61702-1623
(309) 557-3257
Rodney Weinzierl, Executive Director
weinzier@ilcorn.org
www.ilcorn.org

ILLINOIS CORN MARKETING BOARD
P.O. Box 487
Bloomington, IL 61702
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Rodney Weinzierl, Executive Director
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INDIANA CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Indiana Corn Marketing Council
5730 W 74th St
Indianapolis, IN 46278
(800) 735-0195
Jane Ade Stevens, Executive Director
jadestevens@indianacorn.org
www.incorn.org

IOWA CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
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5505 NW 88th Street Suite 100
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Craig Floss, Chief Executive Officer
cfloss@iowacorn.org
www.iowacorn.org

KANSAS CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Kansas Corn Commission
P.O. Box 446
Garnett, KS 66032
(785) 448-6922
Jere White, Executive Director
jwhite@ksgrains.com
www.ksgrains.com/corn

KENTUCKY CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Kentucky Corn Promotion Council
P.O. Box 90
Eastwood, KY 40018
(502) 243-4150 • 800-326-0906
Laura Knoth, Executive Director
laura@kycorn.org
www.kycorn.org

LOUISIANA SOYBEAN AND GRAIN RESEARCH AND PROMOTION BOARD
P.O. Box 95004
Baton Rouge, LA 70895
(225) 922-6209
Kyle McCann, Corresponding Secretary
kylem@lfbf.org

MARYLAND GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Maryland Grain Producers Utilization Board
53 Slama Road
Edgewater, MD 21037
(410) 956-5771
Lynne Hoot, Executive Director
lynnehoot@aol.com
www.marylandgrain.com

MICHIGAN CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Corn Marketing Program of Michigan
13750 S. Sedona Parkway, Suite 5
Lansing, MI 48906
(517) 668-CORN (2676)
corninfo@micorn.org
Jody Pollok-Newsom, Executive Director
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MINNESOTA CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Minnesota Corn Research and Promotion Council
738 First Avenue East
Shakopee, MN 55379
(952) 233-0333
Tim Gerlach, Executive Director
gerlach@mncorn.org
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MISSISSIPPI CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Mississippi Corn Promotion Board
P.O. Box 9555
Mississippi State, MS 39762
(662) 325-2311
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elarson@pss.msstate.edu

MISSOURI CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Missouri Corn Merchandising Council
3118 Emerald Lane
Jefferson City, MO 65109
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gmarshall@mocorn.org
www.mocorn.org

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P.O. Box 95107
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NEBRASKA CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
1327 H Street #305
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Scott Merritt, Executive Director
smerritt@necga.org
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NEW YORK CORN & SOYBEAN GROWERS ASSOCIATION
27 Elk Street
Albany, NY 12207
(518) 426-0214
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rzimmerman@zga-llc.com
www.nycorn.org

CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA
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Raylon Earls

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Quarryville, PA 17566-0141
(814) 863-1018
H. Grant Troop, Executive Director
info@pacorngrowers.org
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100 Old Cherokee Rd., Suite F
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4205 N Interstate 27
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Robert Oleson, Executive Director
wicorn@centurytel.net
www.wicorn.org

NCGA. REPRESENTING CORN GROWERS AND THEIR MANY HATS.

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

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

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