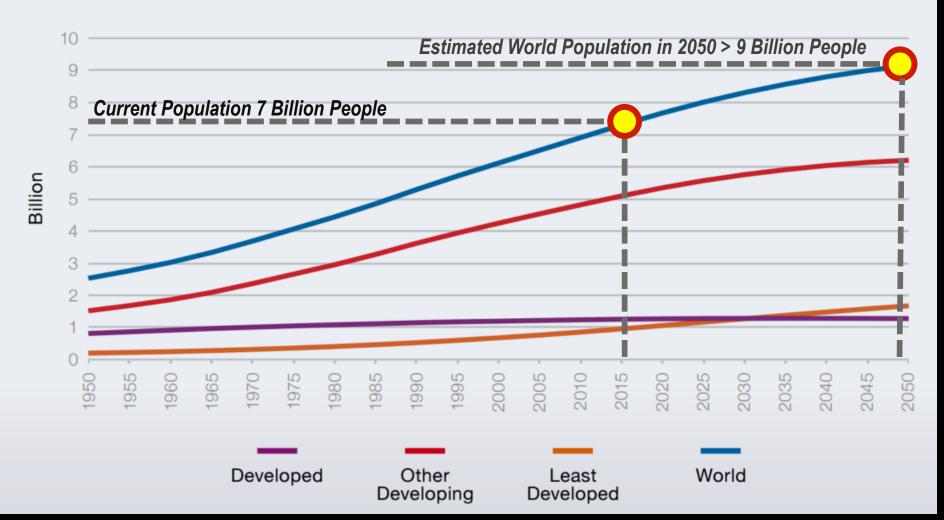


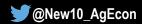
2050: WORLD POPULATION EXPECTED TO GROW BY 1/3

Population growth

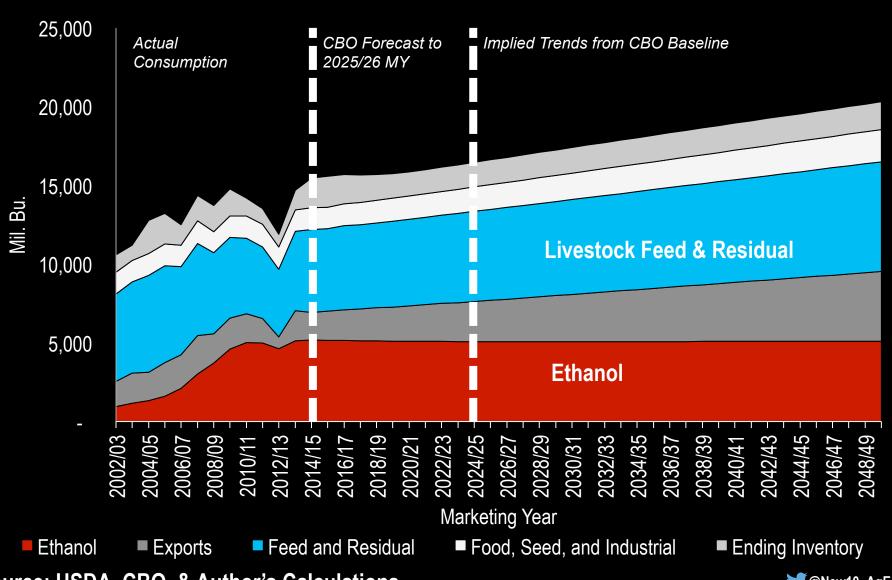


"FEEDING THE NINE BILLION WILL REQUIRE TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION THAT WILL HELP FARMERS RAISE MORE ANIMALS FOR FOOD AND GROW MORE CROPS ON THE LAND ALREADY IN PRODUCTION."

- C. ARNOT, THE CENTER FOR FOOD INTEGRITY



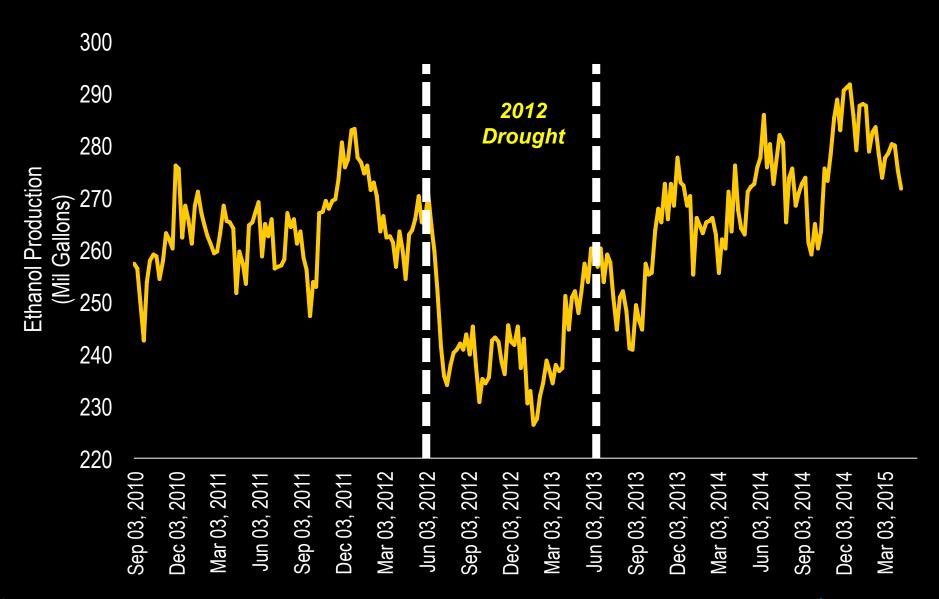
BY 2050, U.S. CORN CONSUMPTION AT 18.5 BIL. BU. w/ ETHANOL >5 BIL. BU. FEED AND RESIDUAL USE IS THE LARGEST CATEGORY AT 7 BIL. BU.



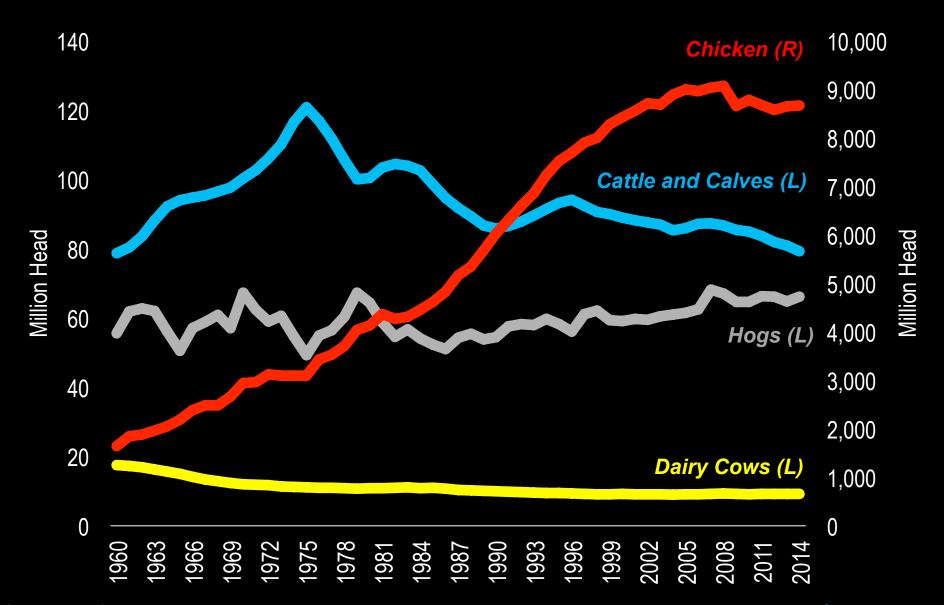
Source: USDA, CBO, & Author's Calculations

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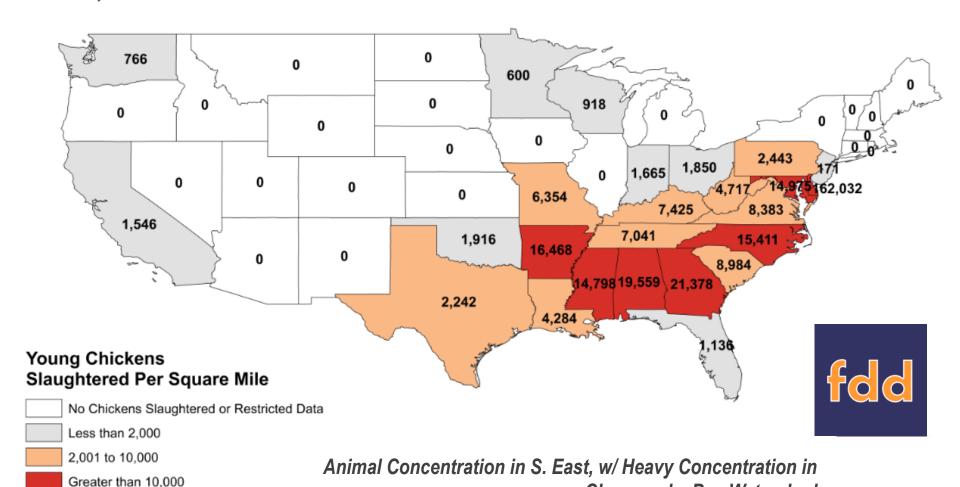
CORN USE FOR ETHANOL NOW MORE THAN 5 BILLION BUSHELS A YEAR, IN 2002 LESS THAN 1 BILLION BUSHELS. CORN USE FOR ETHANOL INCREASED 400%.



TRENDS IN GRAIN CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS. ASCENDING POPULATION OF HOGS AND CHICKEN, DOWNWARD SLOPING TREND IN ALL CATTLE.



8.5 BILLION YOUNG CHICKENS SLAUGHTERED DURING 2014, >350 MILLION LAYERS IN U.S.

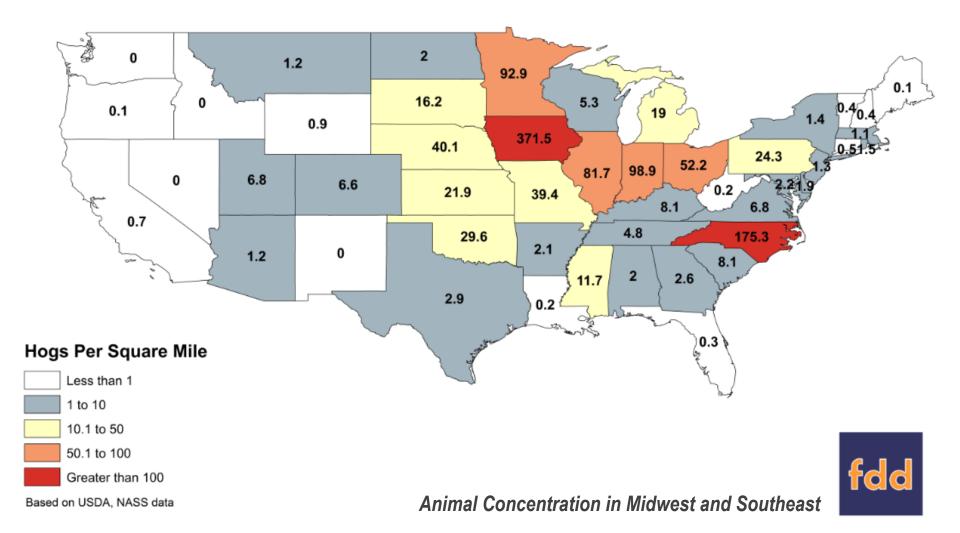


Based on USDA, NASS data



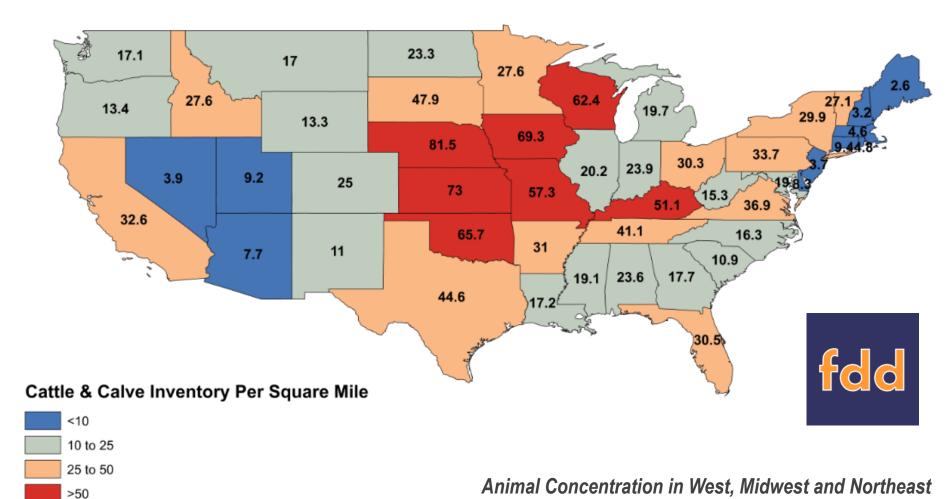
Chesapeake Bay Watershed

ASCENDING DEMAND FOR HOGS PRESENTS COMPETITION FOR LIVESTOCK FEED, >65 MIL. HOGS IN U.S.



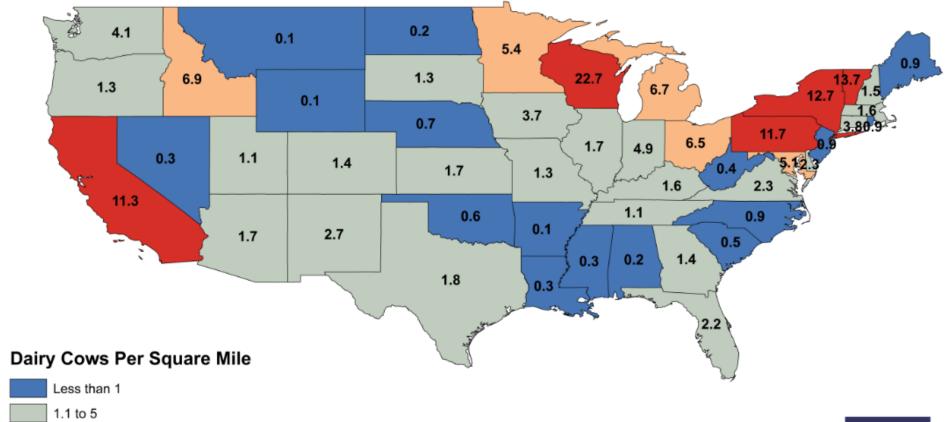


ALL CATTLE AND CALF 2015 INVENTORY (EXC. MILK) 80.5 MILLION HEAD, ENDS 10 YR DECLINE IN INVENTORY



Based on USDA, NASS data

DAIRY COW NUMBERS STEADY AT > 9 MILLION HEAD ANIMAL PRODUCTIVITY INCREASING



5.1 to 10.0

Based on USDA, NASS data

Greater than 10

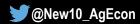


Animal Concentration in West, Upper Midwest, and Northeast

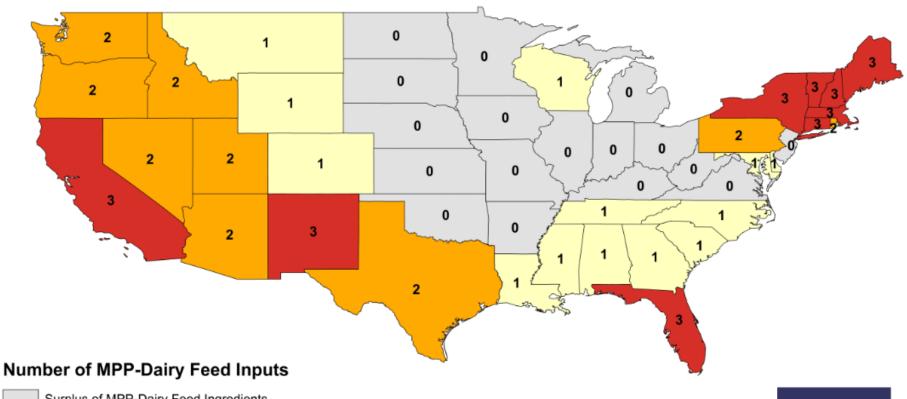


IN MIDWEST AND UPPER MIDWEST – NEAR CORN BELT. POULTRY CONCENTRATION IN S. EAST.

DAIRY FARM OPERATIONS OUTSIDE UPPER MIDWEST MAY SEEK ALTERNATIVE FEED INGREDIENTS AND/OR SOURCE FROM CORN BELT.



MPP-DAIRY: 2/3 OF U.S. IS SHORT ONE OR MORE OF FEED RATION INGREDIENTS



Surplus of MPP-Dairy Feed Ingredients

Deficit 1 MPP-Dairy Feed Ingredient

Deficit 2 MPP-Dairy Feed Ingredients

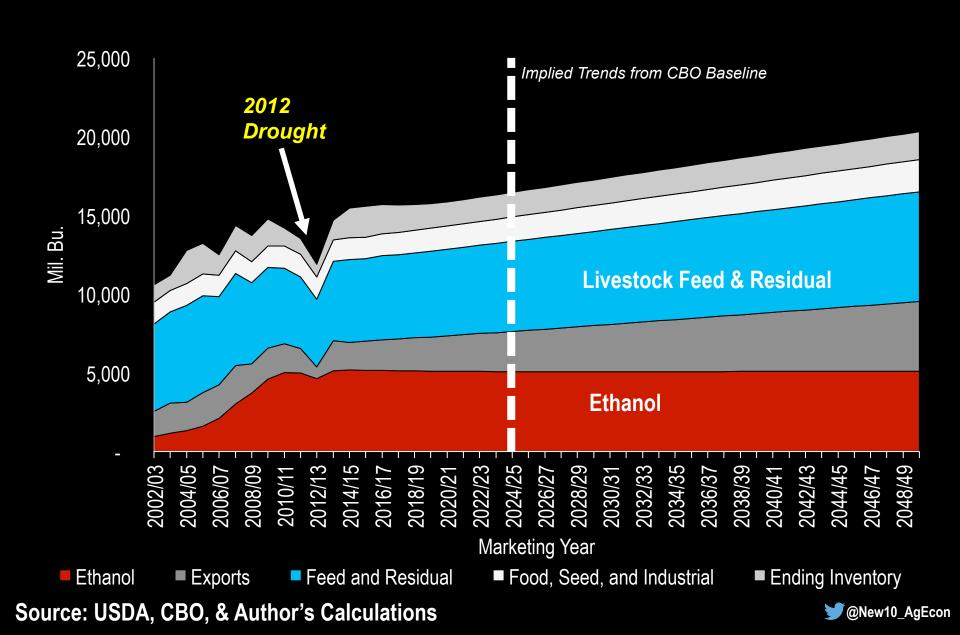
Deficit 3 MPP-Dairy Feed Ingredients

Source: Author's calculations based on feed ration in MPP-Dairy formula, USDA Crop Production, and 2014-15 marketing year projections of total milk production.

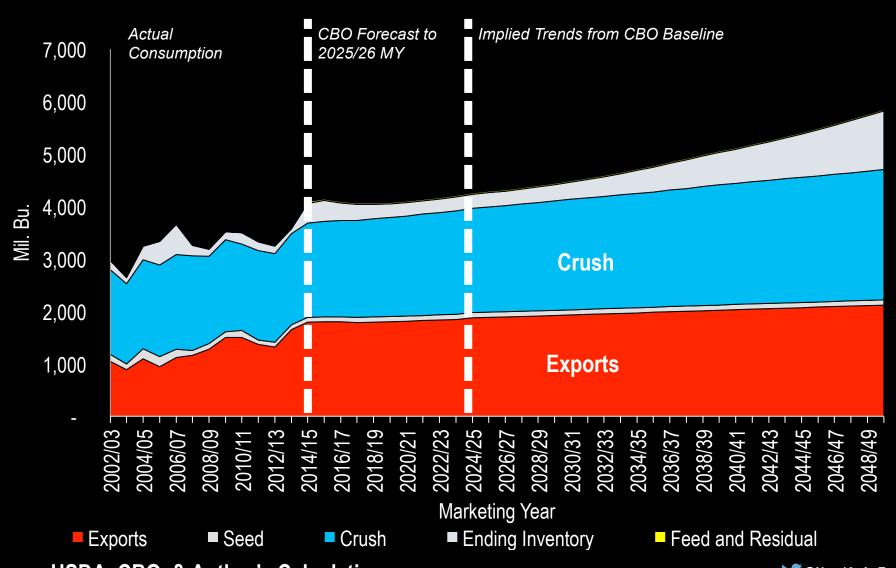




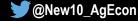
HIGHER USE IN ETHANOL MAKES CORN PRICE MORE SENSITIVE TO SUPPLY SHOCKS. DURING 2012 DROUGHT CORN USE IN ALL CATEGORIES RATIONED.



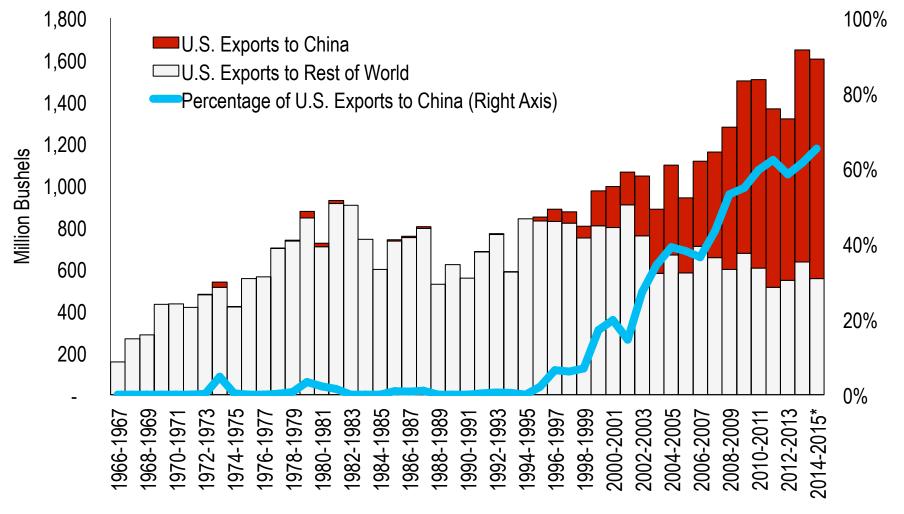
BY 2050, U.S. SOYBEAN CONSUMPTION COULD EXCEED 4 BIL BU. DOMESTIC CRUSH AND EXPORTS ARE THE LARGEST CATEGORIES AT >2 BIL. BU. EACH.



Source: USDA, CBO, & Author's Calculations



CHINESE DEMAND REPRESENT EQUIVALENT OF 60 MILLION ACRES WORLDWIDE, IMPORT 20 MIL. U.S. ACRES (1 BBU)

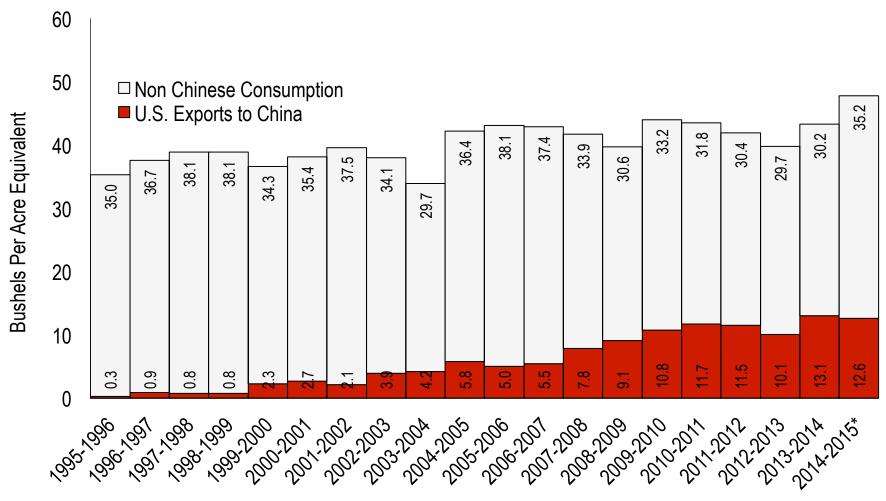


Source: USDA, FGIS & FAS *Marketing year to date (March 19, 2015)

Marketing Year



WINDSHIELD SURVEY: 1/4 OF EVERY SOYBEAN ACRE PRODUCED IN 2014 NEEDED FOR CHINESE DEMAND

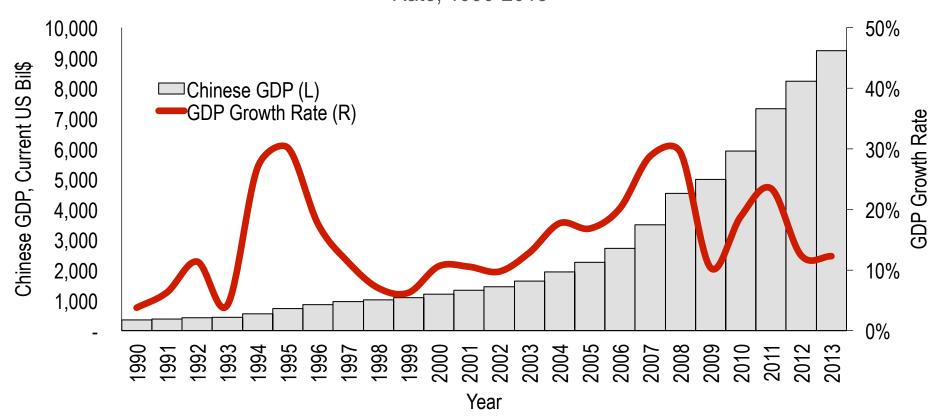


CHINESE DOMINANT U.S. EXPORT PARTNER AT >65%, NEXT CLOSEST IS MEXICO AT <5%



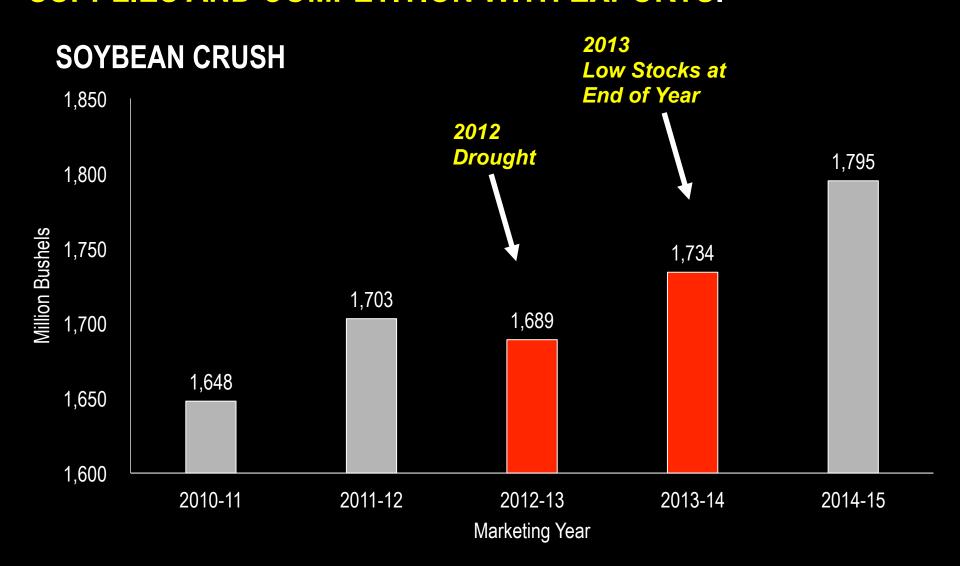
GDP GROWTH IN CHINA PROJECTED TO SLOW TO UNDER 7% BY 2017.

Chinese Gross Domestic Product in Current U.S. Dollars and Annual Growth Rate, 1990-2013



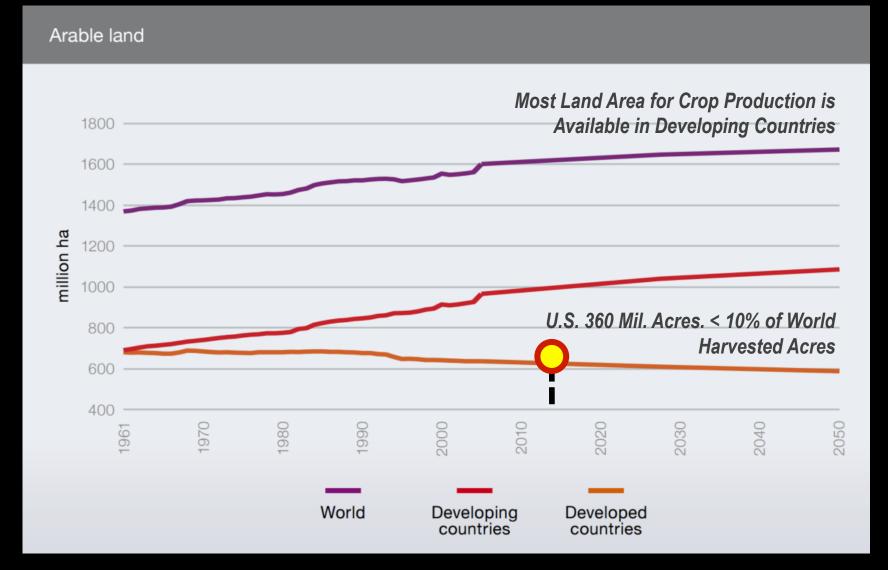
Source: The World Bank

IMPLICATIONS ON SOYBEAN MEAL PRICES. TIGHTER SUPPLIES AND COMPETITION WITH EXPORTS.



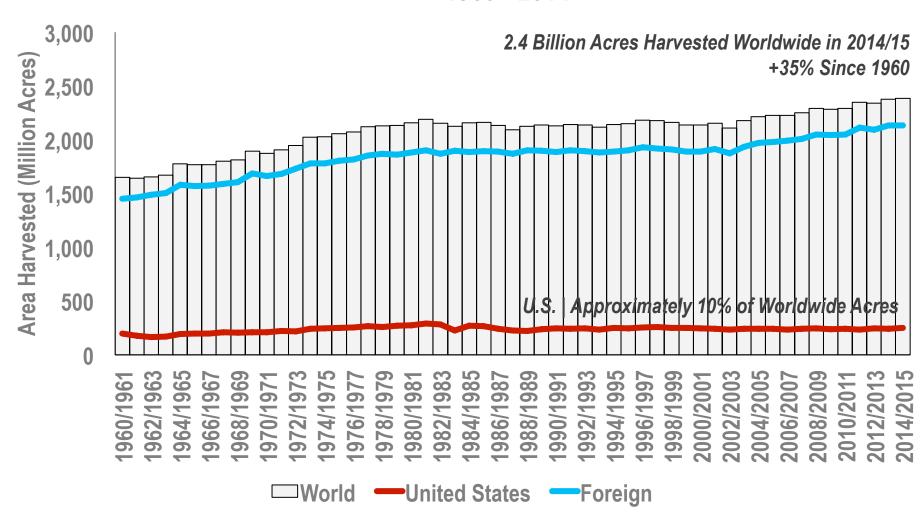
Source: USDA WASDE

TO MEET INCREASED GLOBAL DEMANDS FOOD PRODUCTIVITY NEEDS TO GROW 70%-110%



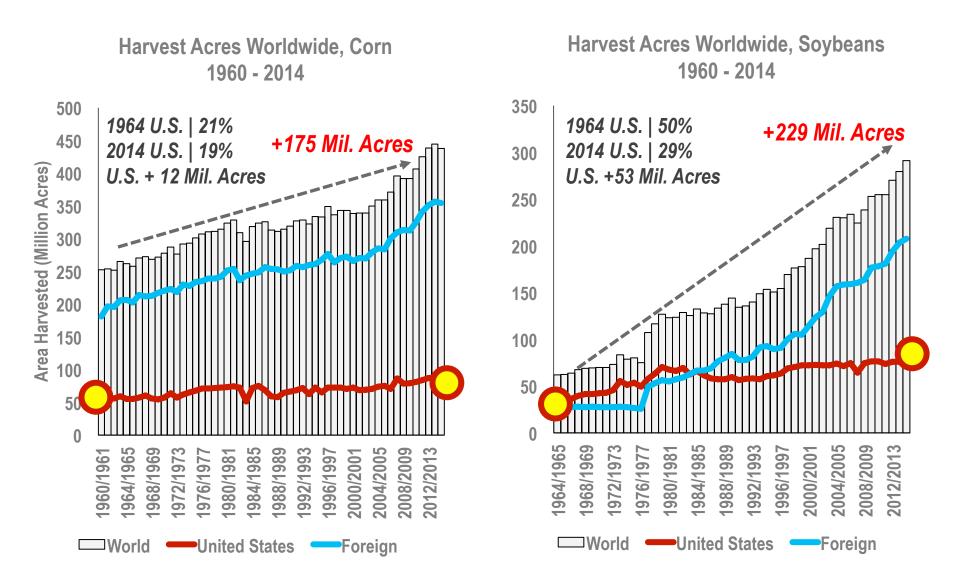
ACRES MAY SHIFT, BUT LAND AREA IS FINITE

Harvested Acres Worldwide, All Grains and Oilseeds 1960 - 2014



Source: USDA

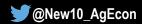
369% GROWTH IN OILSEED ACRES IN PRODUCTION



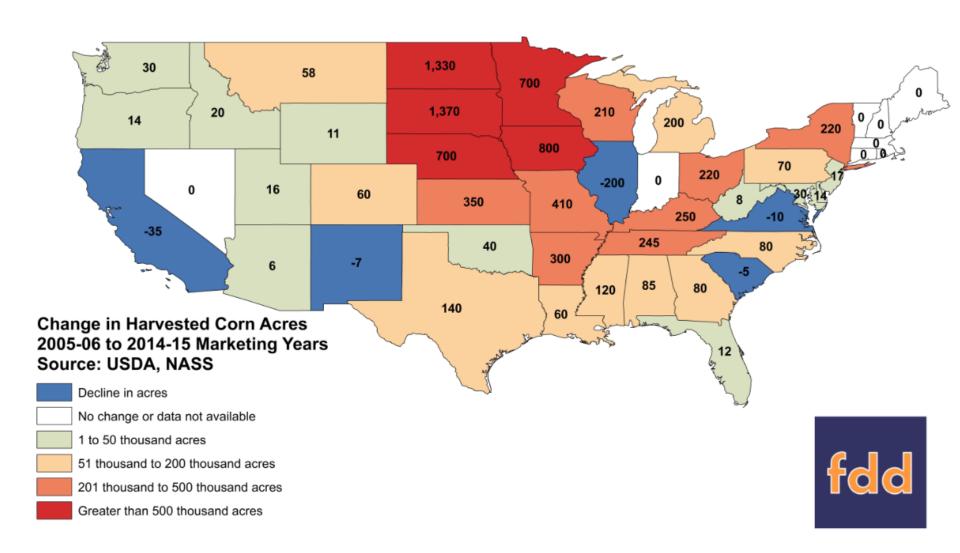
Source: USDA

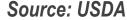
IN THE U.S. LAND USE FOR CORN AND SOYBEAN PRODUCTION HAS GROWN BY 40 MILLION ACRES SINCE 1996 FREEDOM TO FARM ACT (1996 FARM BILL)

20 MILLION OF THOSE ACRES ADDED DURING RENEWABLE FUELS ERA (DEC 2006+)

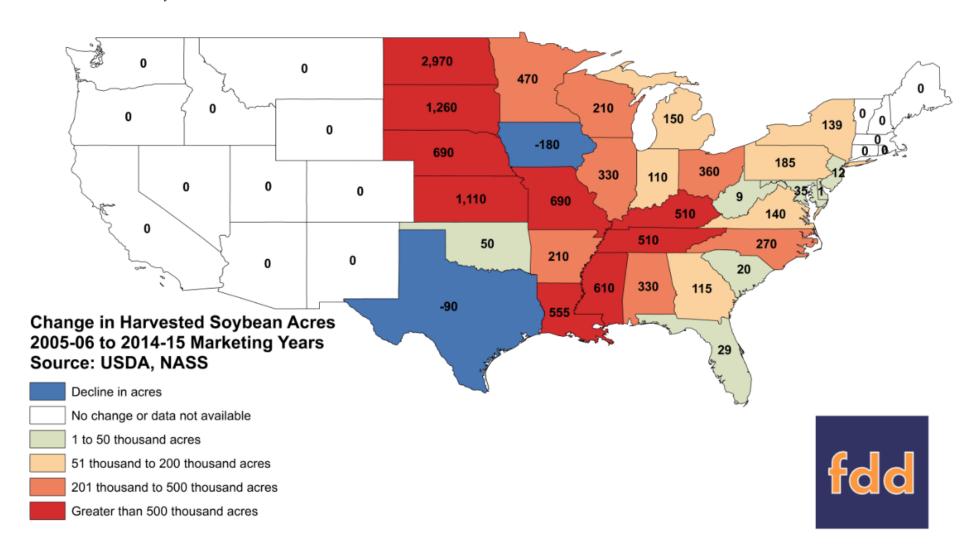


BIOFUELS DROVE RECENT GROWTH IN CORN ACRES, CORN PRICE DOUBLED AND ADDED 8 MIL. AC.



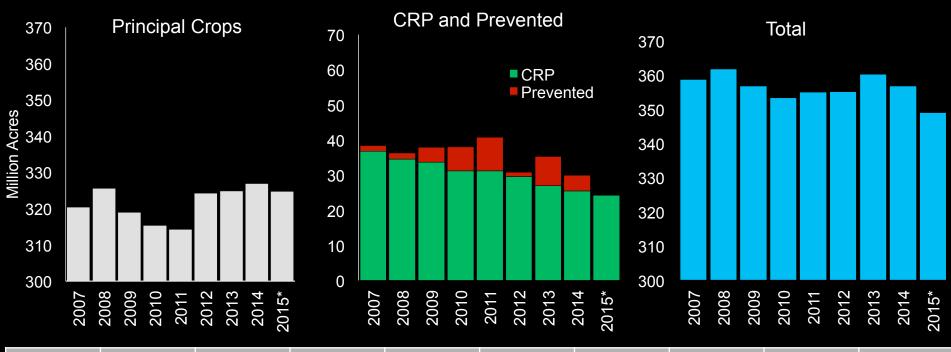


SOYBEAN PRICE DRIVEN BY INCREASED CHINESE DEMAND, 12 MIL. ACRES ADDED



Source: USDA

350 TO 360 MILLION ACRES IN CROPLAND (+/-2% YOY) U.S. NEEDS TO BE COMPETITIVE IN PRODUCTIVITY

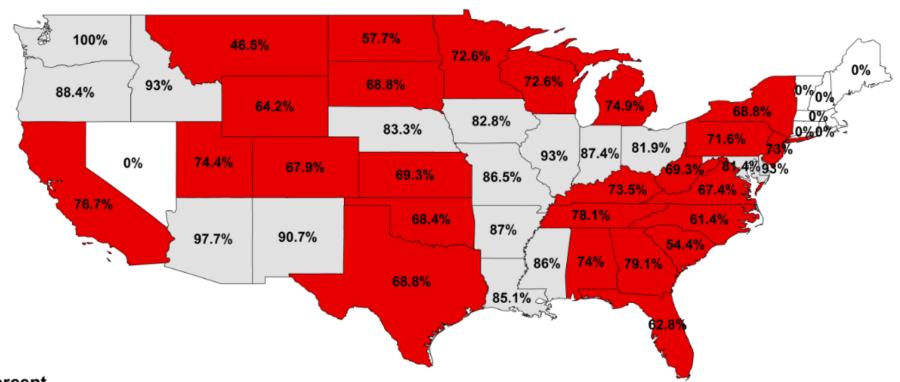


Crop	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Principal Crops	320.4	325.6	319.0	315.4	314.3	324.3	329.9	326.9	324.8
CRP	36.8	34.6	33.7	31.2	31.2	29.7	27.1	25.6	24.3
Prevent Plant	1.6	1.7	4.2	6.9	9.6	1.2	8.3	4.4	0
Total	358.8	361.9	356.9	353.5	355.1	360.3	356.9	356.9	349.1

Source: USDA

MARGINAL LAND MOVED INTO CORN PRODUCTION

Percentage of State-Level Corn Yield Relative to Maximum Observed Corn Yield (215 BPA) in U.S., 2014



Percent

No Corn Grain Production

Less than 80%

Greater than 80%

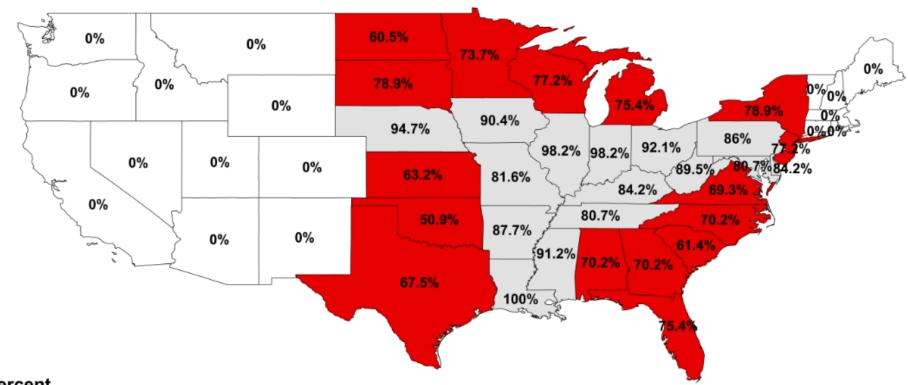
Based on USDA, NASS data



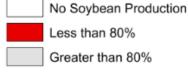


MARGINAL LAND MOVED INTO SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

Percentage of State-Level Soybean Yield Relative to Maximum Observed Soybean Yield (57 BPA) in U.S., 2014



Percent



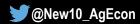
Based on USDA, NASS data



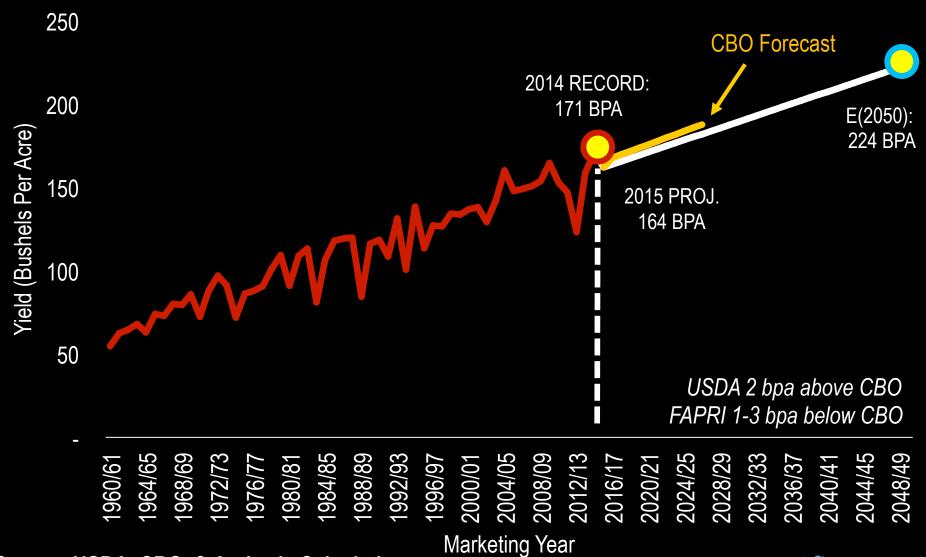


GENETIC IMPORVEMENTS IN CORN HAVE RESULTED IN YIELD INCREASES OF 3 ½ BUSHELS PER ACRE (BPA) IN RECENT YEARS.

MONSANTO PROJECTIONS INCLUDE 300 BPA BY 2030 WITH ACHIEVEABLE GOALS OF 500 BPA.

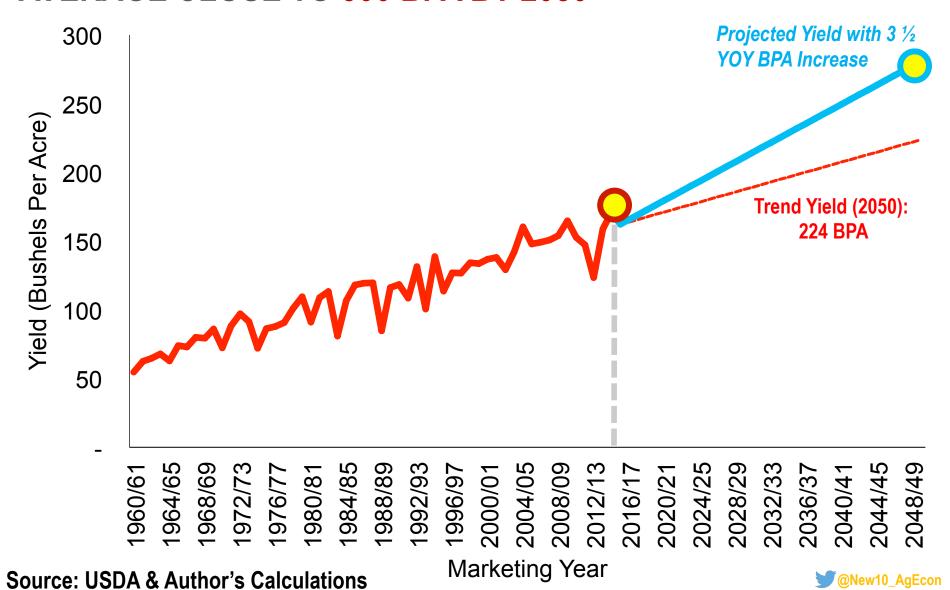


U.S. AVERAGE CORN YIELD WAS A RECORD IN 2014. MULTIPLE PROJECTIONS ARE FOR +/- 224 BPA BY 2050.

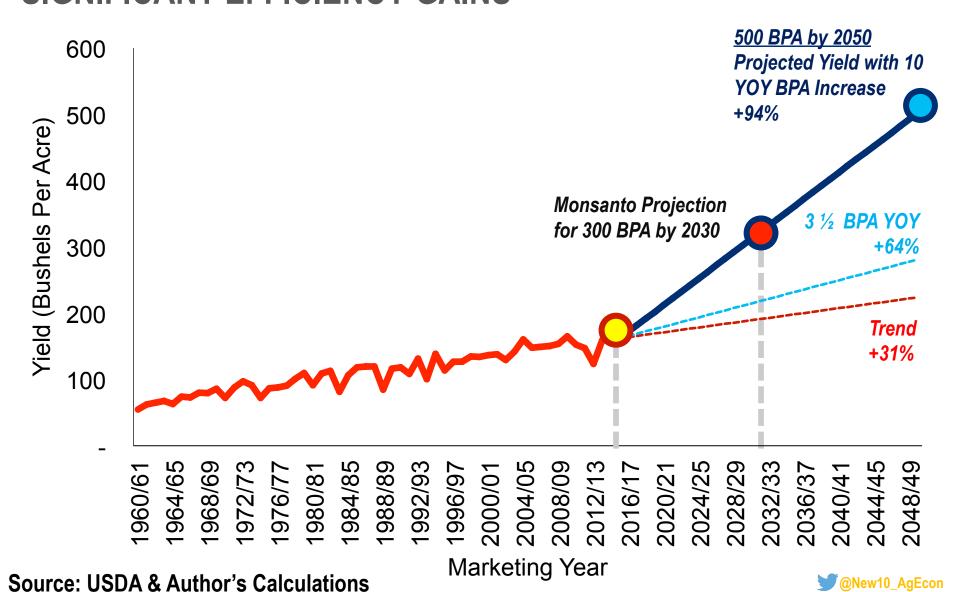


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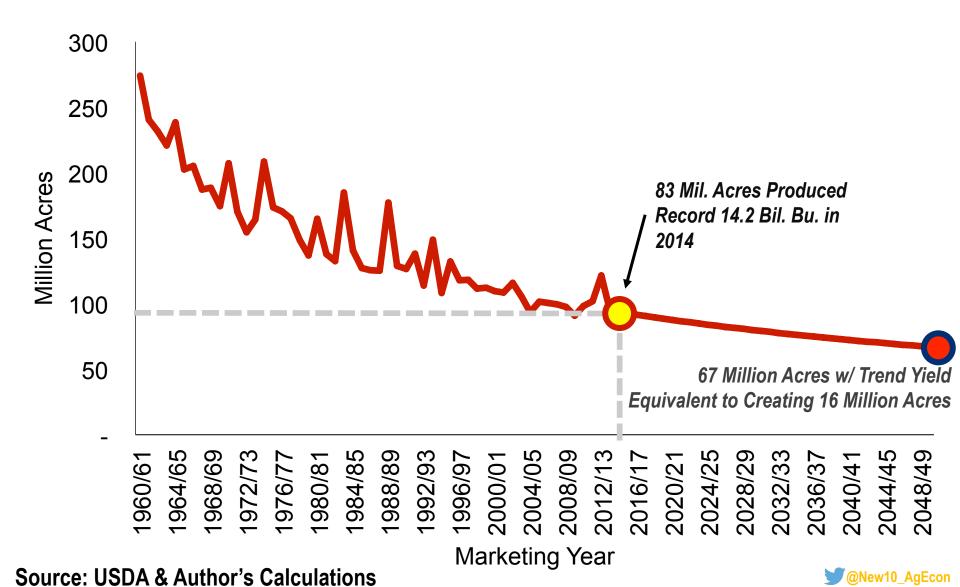
3 ½ BPA YOY IN GENETIC IMPROVEMENTS BRINGS U.S. AVERAGE CLOSE TO 300 BPA BY 2050



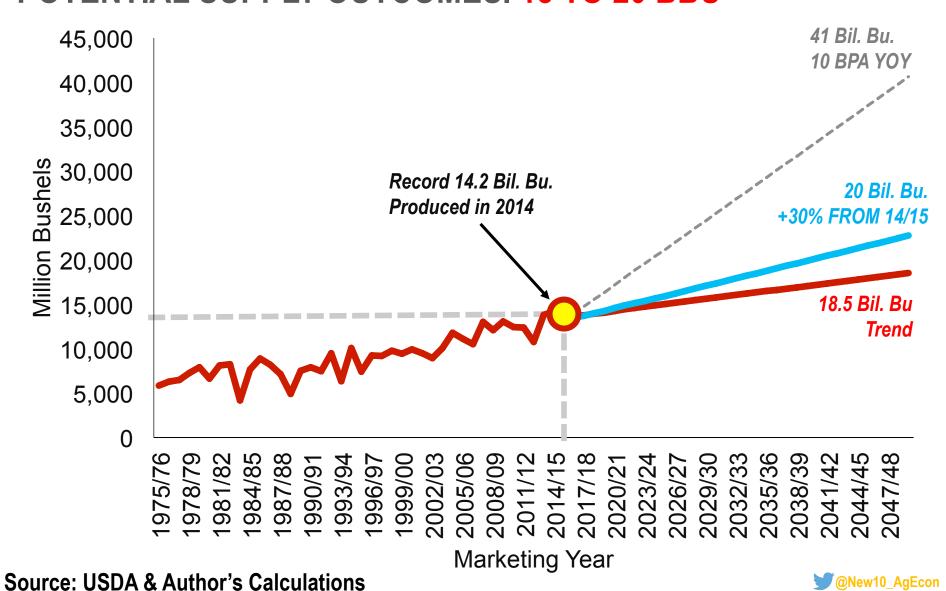
"ELUSIVE 500" IS UNLIKELY ON U.S. SCALE ABSENT SIGNIFICANT EFFICIENCY GAINS



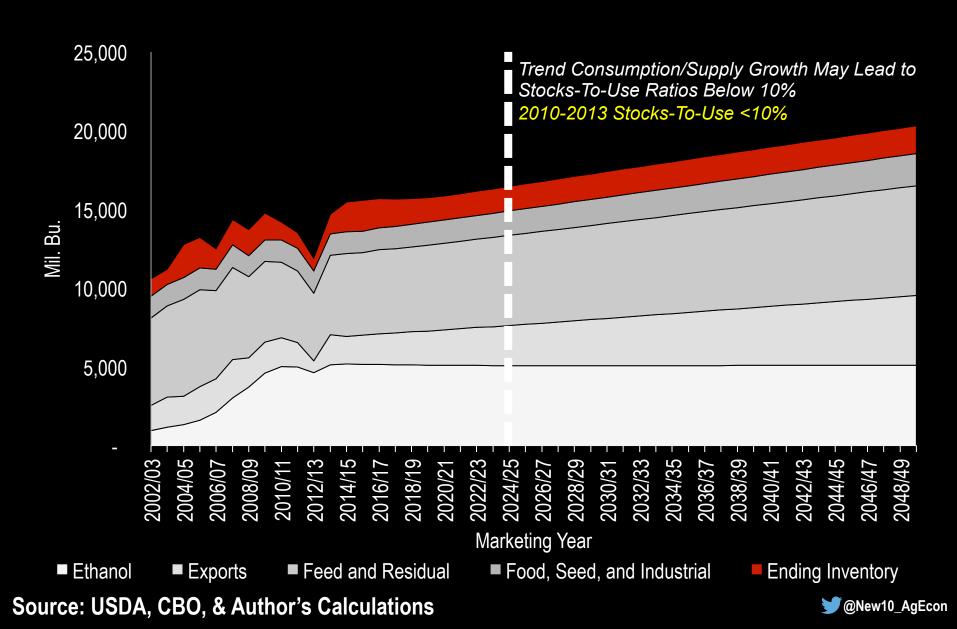
1960, 275 MIL. ACRES NEEDED TO PRODUCE TODAY'S CROP. BY 2050 U.S. COULD "CREATE" 16+ MIL. ACRES



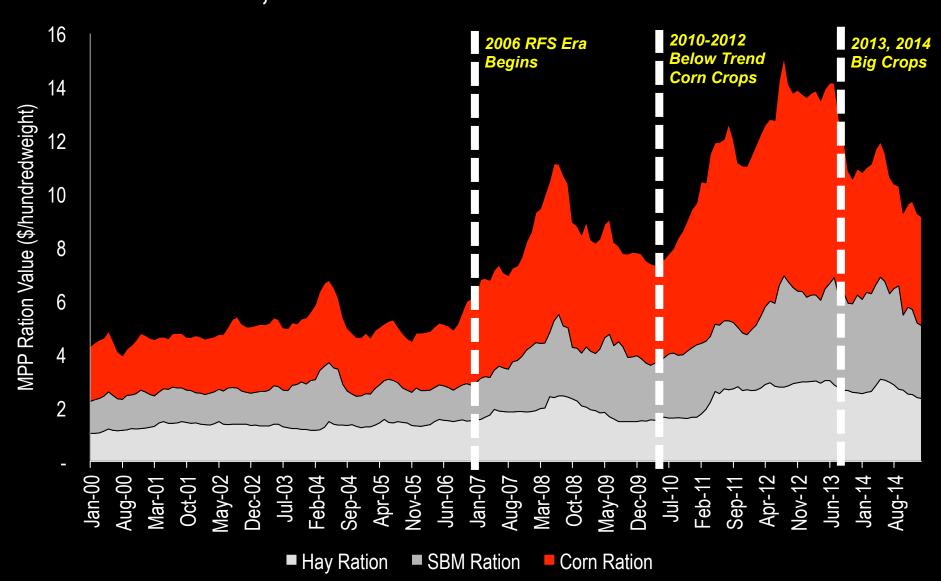
CONSISTENT CORN ACREAGE LEADS TO A NUMBER OF POTENTIAL SUPPLY OUTCOMES. 18 TO 20 BBU



WITH SUCH HIGH LEVELS OF CONSUMPTION, MODERATE YIELD SHOCKS LIKELY TO RESULT IN STRONG CORN PRICE SPIKES



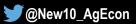
U.S. CORN SUPPLY HAS EXPERIENCED THREE BELOW TREND-YIELD CROPS IN RFS ERA, EACH W/ PRICE SPIKE.



POPULATION OF 9 BILLION, REALLY?
MOST OF THE GROWTH IN GLOBAL POPULATION
IS PROJECTED TO OCCUR IN AFRICA.
SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDED
TO BECOME MAJOR IMPORTERS.

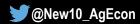
RENEWABLE FUEL MANDATES

ADVANCED BIOFUELS COULD SPUR SOYBEAN DEMAND. COULD DEMAND BE SUSTAINED WITHOUT MANDATES? INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CORN ETHANOL PRODUCTION IN PLACE.



YIELD GROWTH COULD SLOW
CHALLENGES FOR INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY
INCLUDE CLIMATE CHANGE, GRAIN YIELD
STAGNATION, AND LIMITATION OF MARGINAL
LAND AREAS.

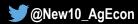
GETTING TO "ELUSIVE" 500-BUSHEL CROPS
FACTORS DRIVING IMPROVEMENT INCLUDE
GENETIC IMPROVEMENTS IN SEED, VARIABLE
RATE SEEDING, & TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN
FARM EQUIPMENT ETC.



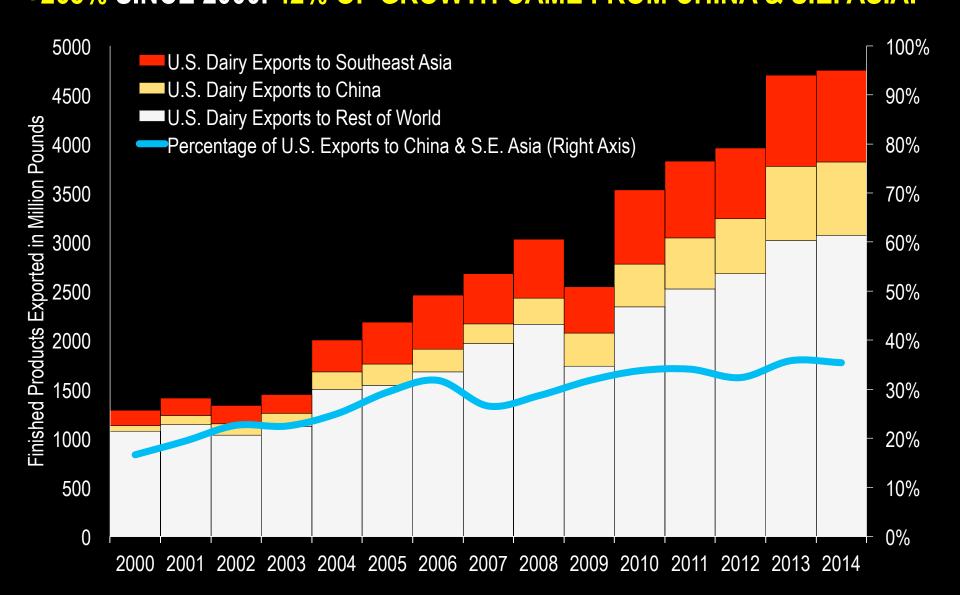
2015-2016 MARKETING YEAR EXPECTATIONS: CORN: 1.4 MIL FEWER ACRES IN 15/16 THAN 2014. 89.2 MILLION ACRES W/ 164 BPA. STRONG CONSUMPTION COULD LEAD TO HIGHER PRICES.

SOYBEANS: 934K MORE ACRES IN 15/16. 84.6 MILLION ACRES W/ 44.3 BPA. CONSUMPTION DECLINES FOLLOWING RECORD EXPORT YEAR COULD LEAD TO LOWER PRICES.

WHAT IF U.S. HAS ANOTHER BIG CROP YEAR?



CAN DAIRY FOLLOW GRAIN'S PATTERN? U.S. DAIRY EXPORTS UP +268% SINCE 2000. 42% OF GROWTH CAME FROM CHINA & S.E. ASIA.

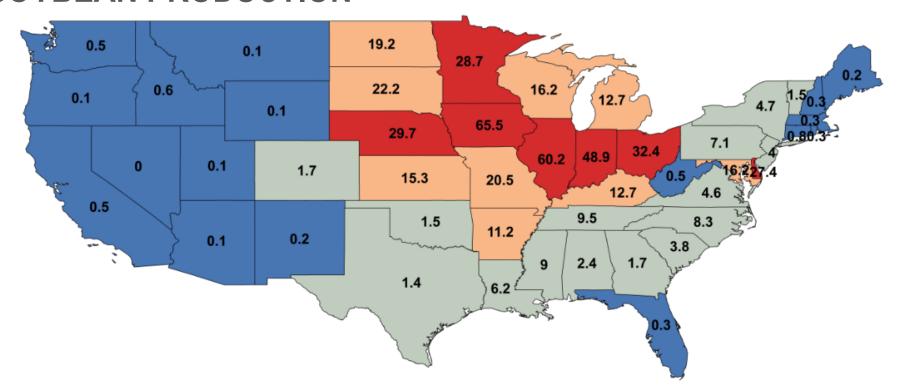


Source: USDA FGIS

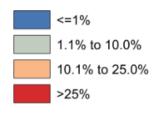




ILLINOIS & IOWA WITH >60% LAND AREA IN CORN OR SOYBEAN PRODUCTION



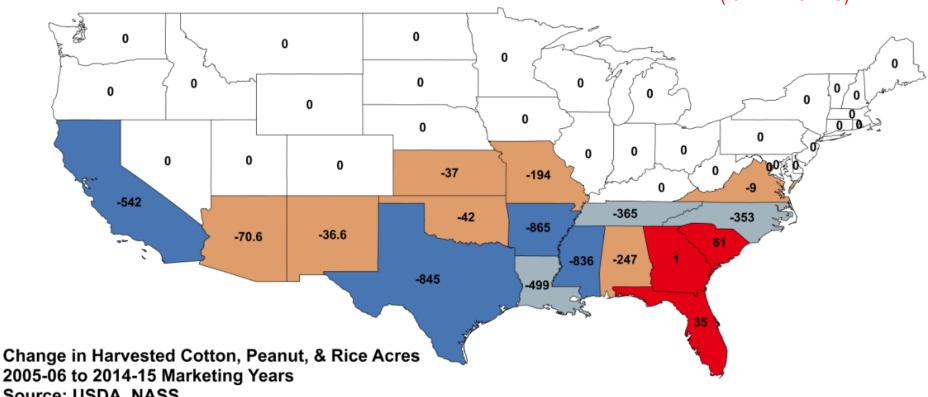
Percent of Land Area in Corn and Soybean Planted Acres, 2014 Source: USDA NASS



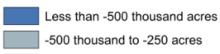


CROSS-COMMODITY SUBSIDIZATION - "DECOUPLING" KEEP BASE ACRE \$, SWITCH TO CORN/BEAN ROTATION

(-5 MIL. ACRES)



Source: USDA, NASS



-250 thousand to -1 acres

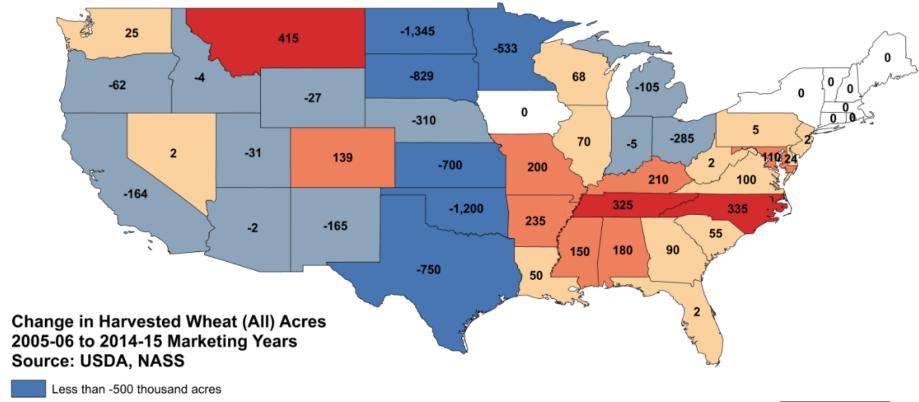
No change or data not available

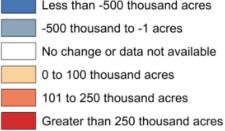
Increase in acres





HIGHER RETURNS IN CORN/BEANS PULLED ACRES OUT OF WHEAT (-4 MIL. ACRES)

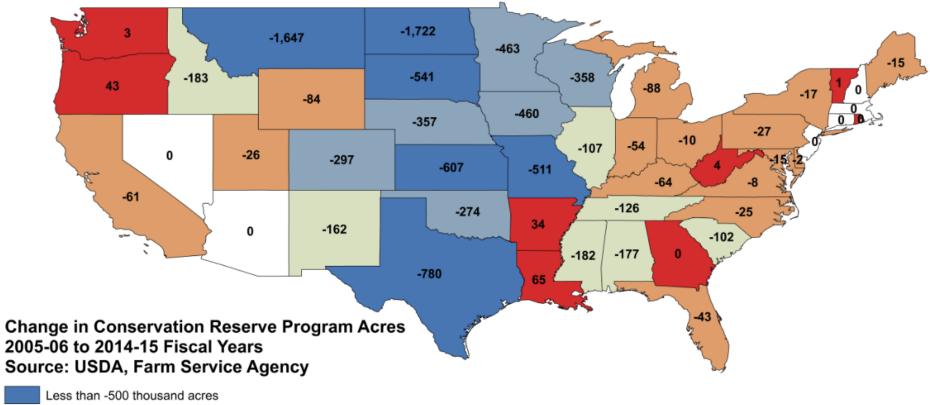


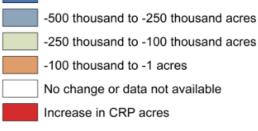






LAND IN CRP WAS 35 MIL. ACRES IN 2005, DROPPED 10 MIL. ACRES BY 2014

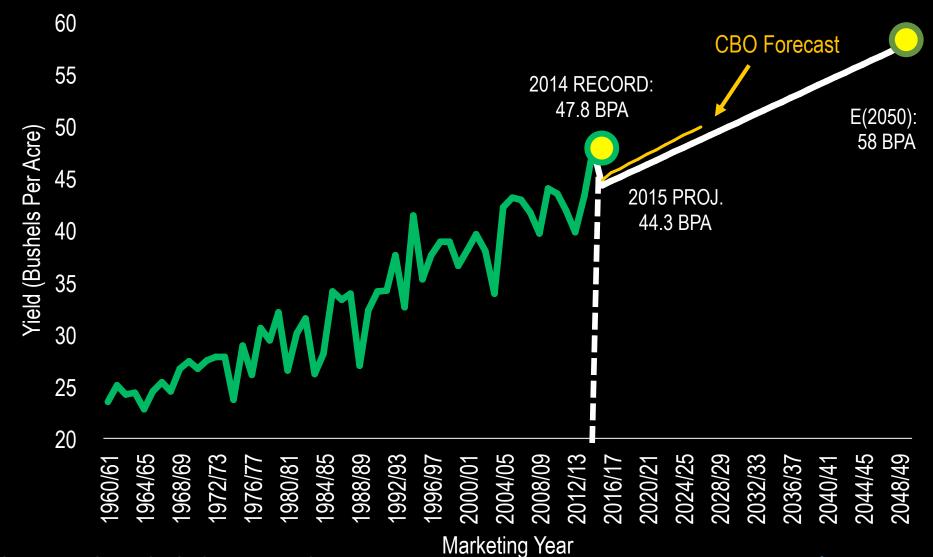








U.S. AVERAGE SOYBEAN YIELD WAS A RECORD IN 2014. MULTIPLE PROJECTIONS ARE FOR +/- 60 BPA BY 2050.



y 1661 **y** @New10_AgEcon