



# A Tale of Two Corns

When you're driving down a highway in the Corn Belt and see acre after acre after acre of corn, don't jump out and grab an ear for some impromptu corn on the cob. Chances are, it's the wrong sort of corn.

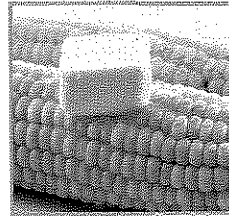
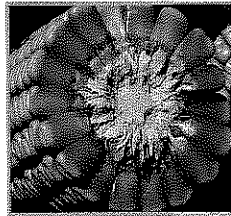
There are two corns in the United States, and field corn is by far the most common, grown on more than 99 percent of all corn acres. While a small portion is processed for use as corn cereal, corn starch, corn oil and corn syrup for human consumption, it is primarily used

for livestock feed, ethanol production and other manufactured goods. It's considered a grain. Sweet corn is what people purchase fresh, frozen or canned for eating. It's consumed as a vegetable. Unlike field corn, which is harvested when the kernels are dry and fully mature, sweet corn is picked when immature.

The following statistics from the U.S. Department of Agriculture will give you a sense of the size of these two vastly different industries.

## Field Corn

- 97.2 million planted acres
- 10.8 billion bushels produced
- Crop Value: \$87.8 billion



## Sweet Corn

- 601,150 planted acres
- 158.7 million bushel equivalents
- Crop Value: \$1.0 billion

*What do some of these words mean?*

*A bushel of corn is 56 pounds, about the weight of a large bag of dog food.*

*An acre is about the area of a football field.*

## How Field Corn is Used

In 2012, corn farmers grew 10.8 billion bushels of field corn.

The total corn supply, including the corn carried over from 2011, is 11.9 billion bushels.

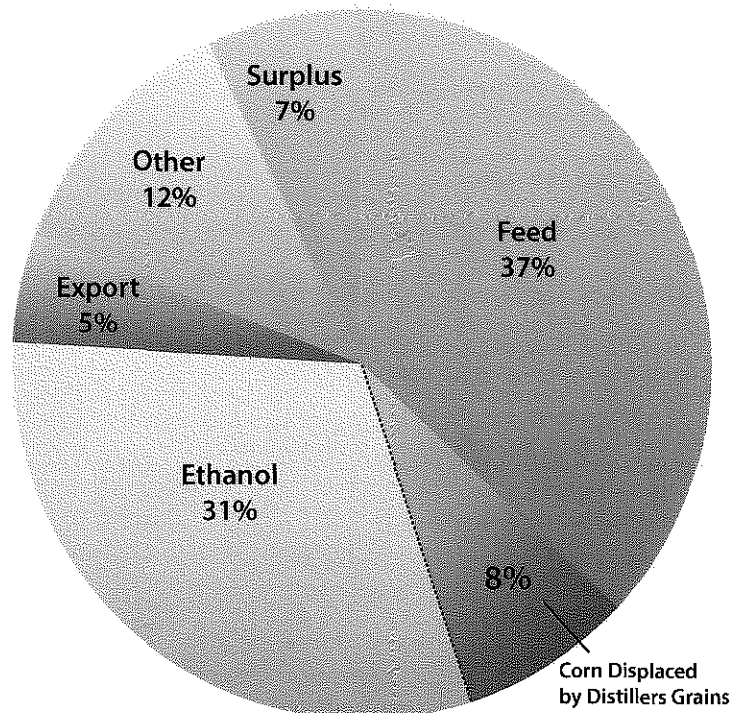
**37%** of the field corn supply in the United States (4.4 billion bushels) is used as feed for livestock such as beef, pork or poultry.

**31%** (3.7 billion bushels) is used directly for ethanol production. This excludes the corn that goes into ethanol plants and becomes distillers grains, the equivalent of 1 billion bushels of corn for livestock feed, **8%** of the total corn supply.

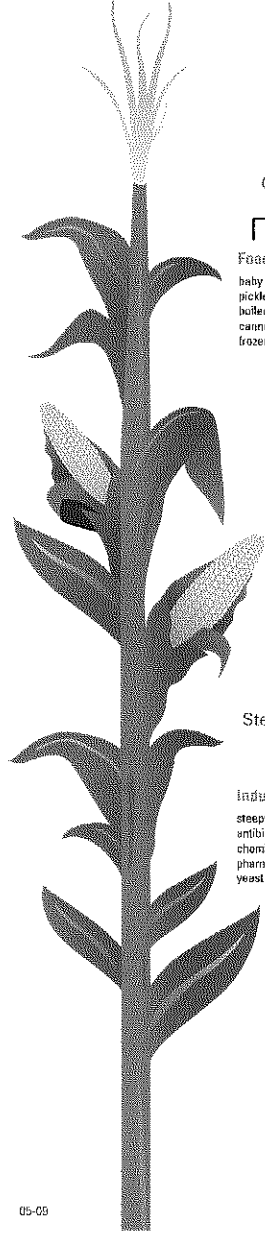
**12%** of the corn (1.4 billion bushels) goes to other food, seed and industrial uses. Field corn is a source of high fructose corn syrup, corn cereal, corn starch, corn oil and corn syrup. Hundreds of other products are also derived from corn, such as some fabrics and packaging.

**5%** (700 million bushels) is exported to other countries. The top five countries to which the United States exports corn are Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Egypt and Taiwan.

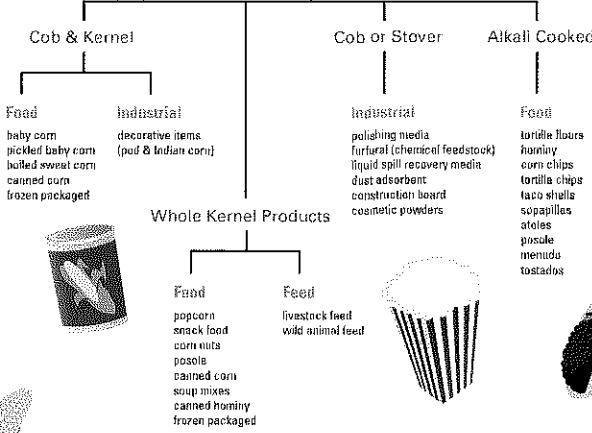
In addition, about **7%** of the total corn supply (currently 800 million bushels) is carried over as a surplus for the next year.



# Corn



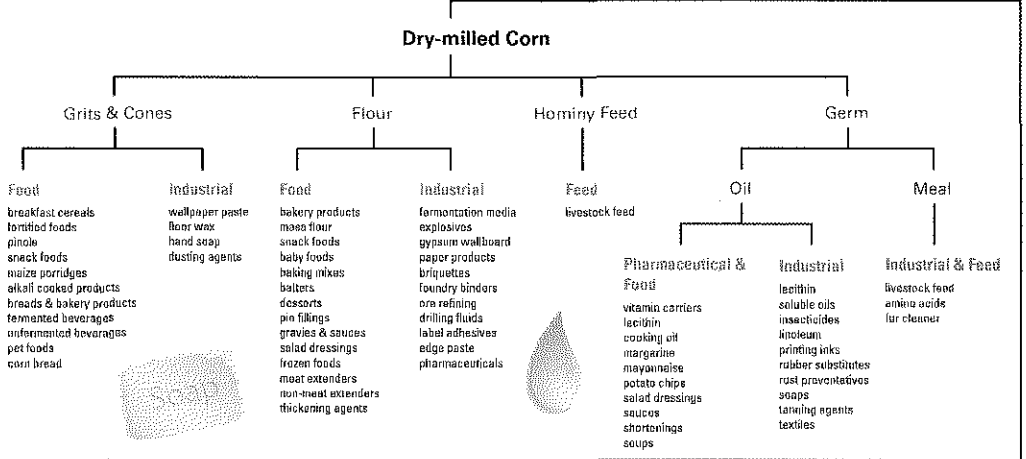
## Whole Corn Products



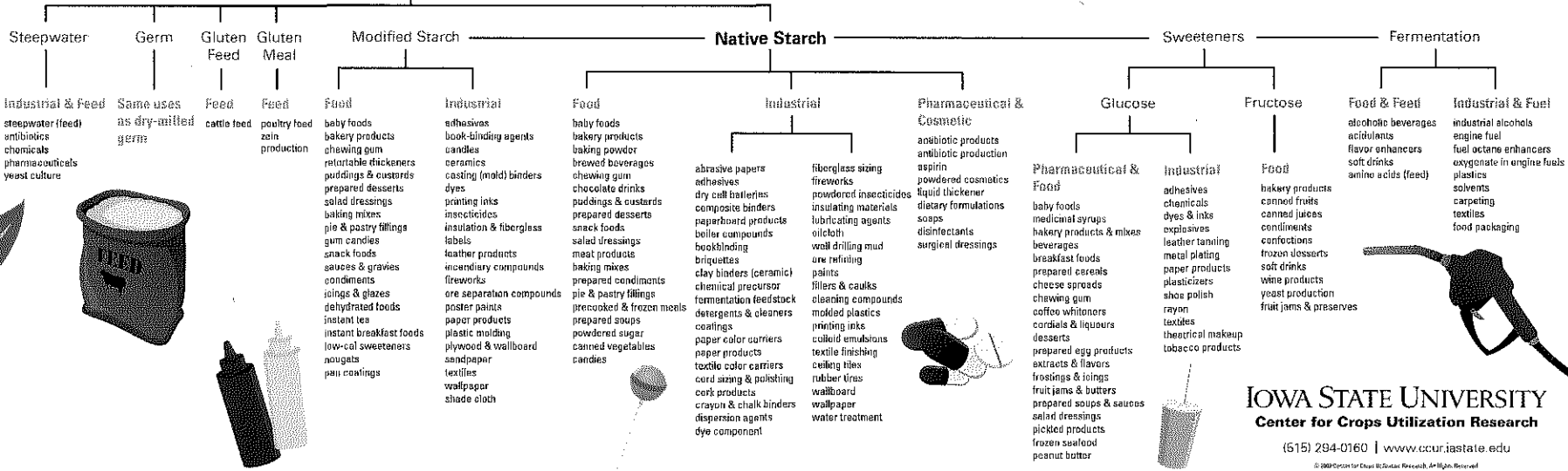
## Dry Grind Ethanol



## Fractionated Products



## Wet-milled Corn



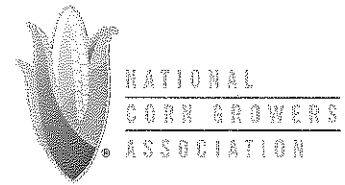
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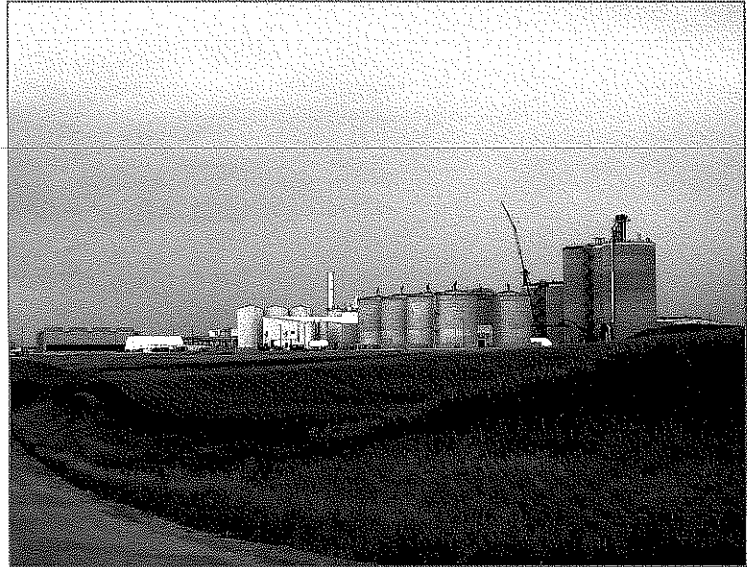
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# Importance of the RFS



In December 2007, the Energy Independence and Security Act was passed by Congress and signed into law. Included in this historic bill is an expanded Renewable Fuels Standard, which requires 36 billion gallons of renewable fuel to be blended into the nation's fuel supply by 2022. There is also an allowance for 15 billion gallons of corn-based ethanol by 2015. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 builds on the progress made by the 2005 Energy Policy Act, the first comprehensive energy legislation the nation has seen in more than a decade.



Ethanol producers and corn growers receive greater market certainty with the establishment of the expanded RFS. The 36 billion-gallon RFS advances the use of domestically produced renewable fuels, encourages new technologies, brings much needed jobs to rural America and enhances U.S. energy independence. A broad coalition of stakeholders, including ethanol and agricultural organizations, environmentalists, oil companies and state air officials, supported the bill.

Corn growers play a pivotal role in advancing the renewable fuels industry. Farmers continue to be a reliable supplier of feed, food, fiber and fuel for the United States and the world marketplace.

## **The Importance of the RFS to Every American**

- Rural employment and income have risen as ethanol production expands under the RFS. In 2012, over 87,000 American jobs were supported that are directly employed by the production of ethanol. Many of these are in local ethanol plants in rural America.
- The RFS provides a stable demand for the use of ethanol, while reducing the nation's dependence on foreign oil. In 2012, 13.3 billion gallons of American ethanol displaced the need for 465 million barrels of foreign oil. That alone is valued at over \$47 billion.
- American ethanol added more than \$43 billion to the national Gross Domestic Product in the past year. In addition, the ethanol industry reduced gas prices by an average of \$1.09 cents per gallon. That decreases a household's gasoline bill by roughly \$1,200.

