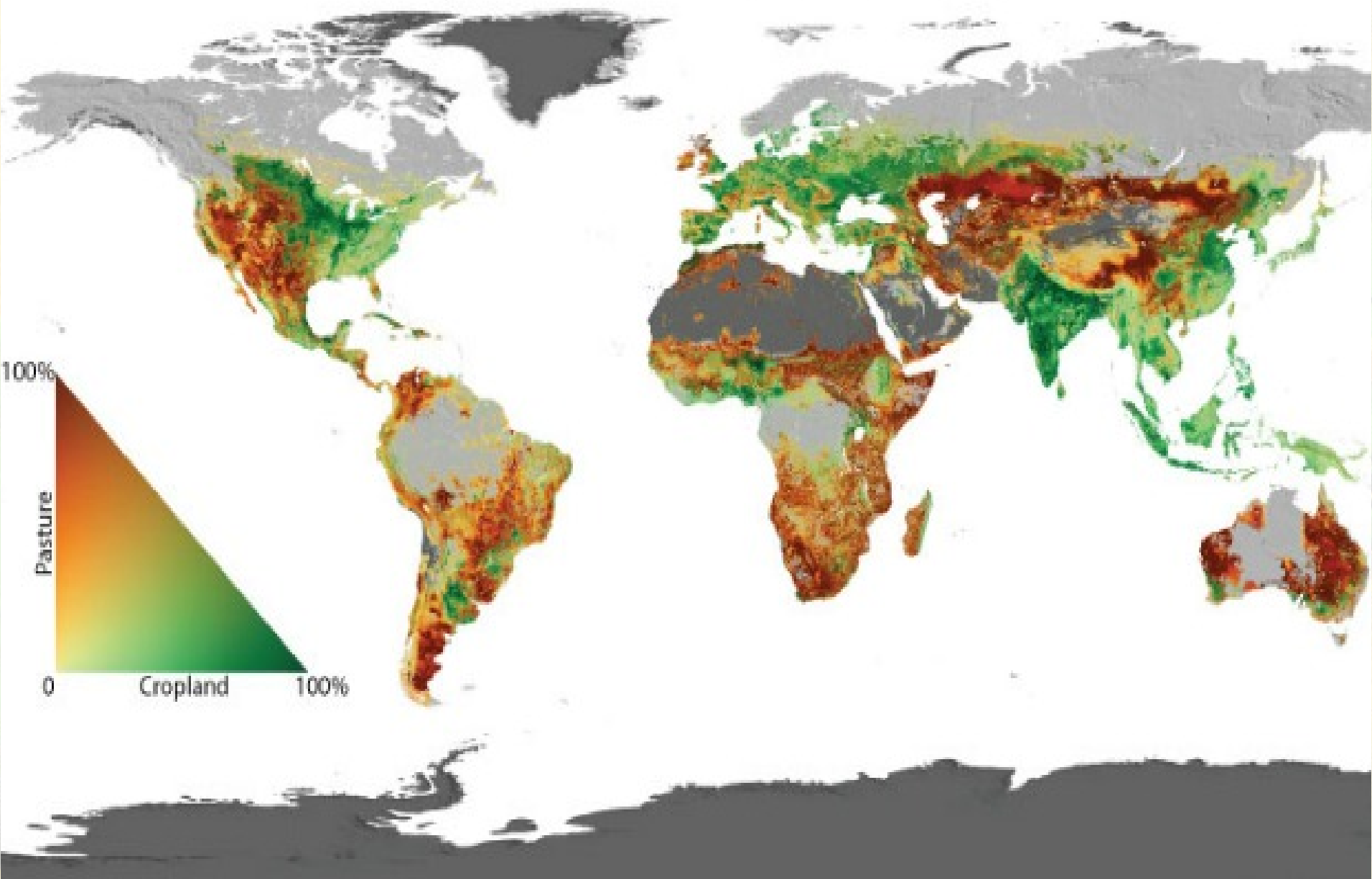


A green John Deere tractor with a combine harvester attachment is shown in a field. The tractor has "JOHN DEERE" written on its side. The background is a blurred field with a yellow sky.

Overview of Food Production

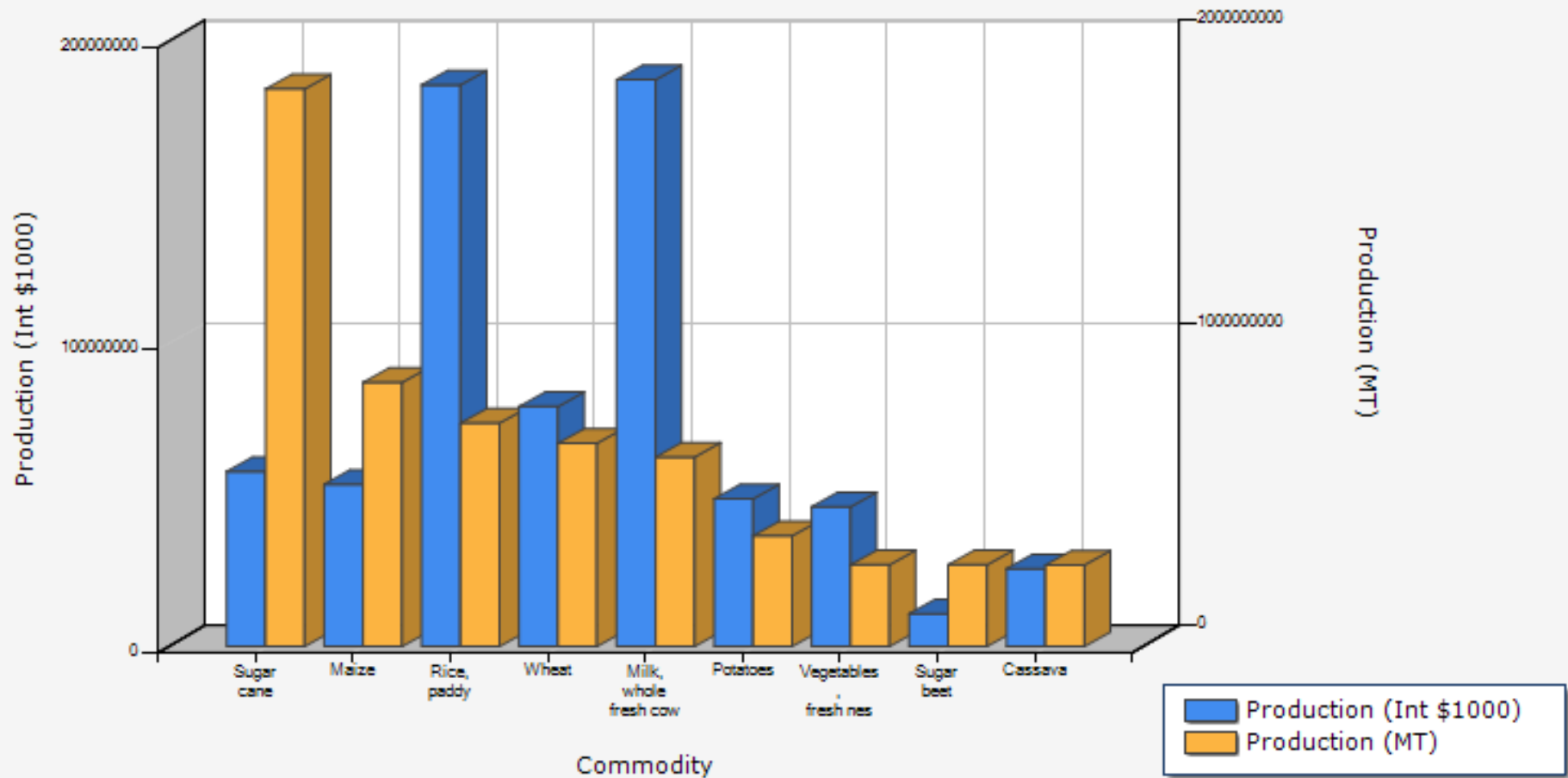
World-Wide
&
United States

Agricultural Lands of the World

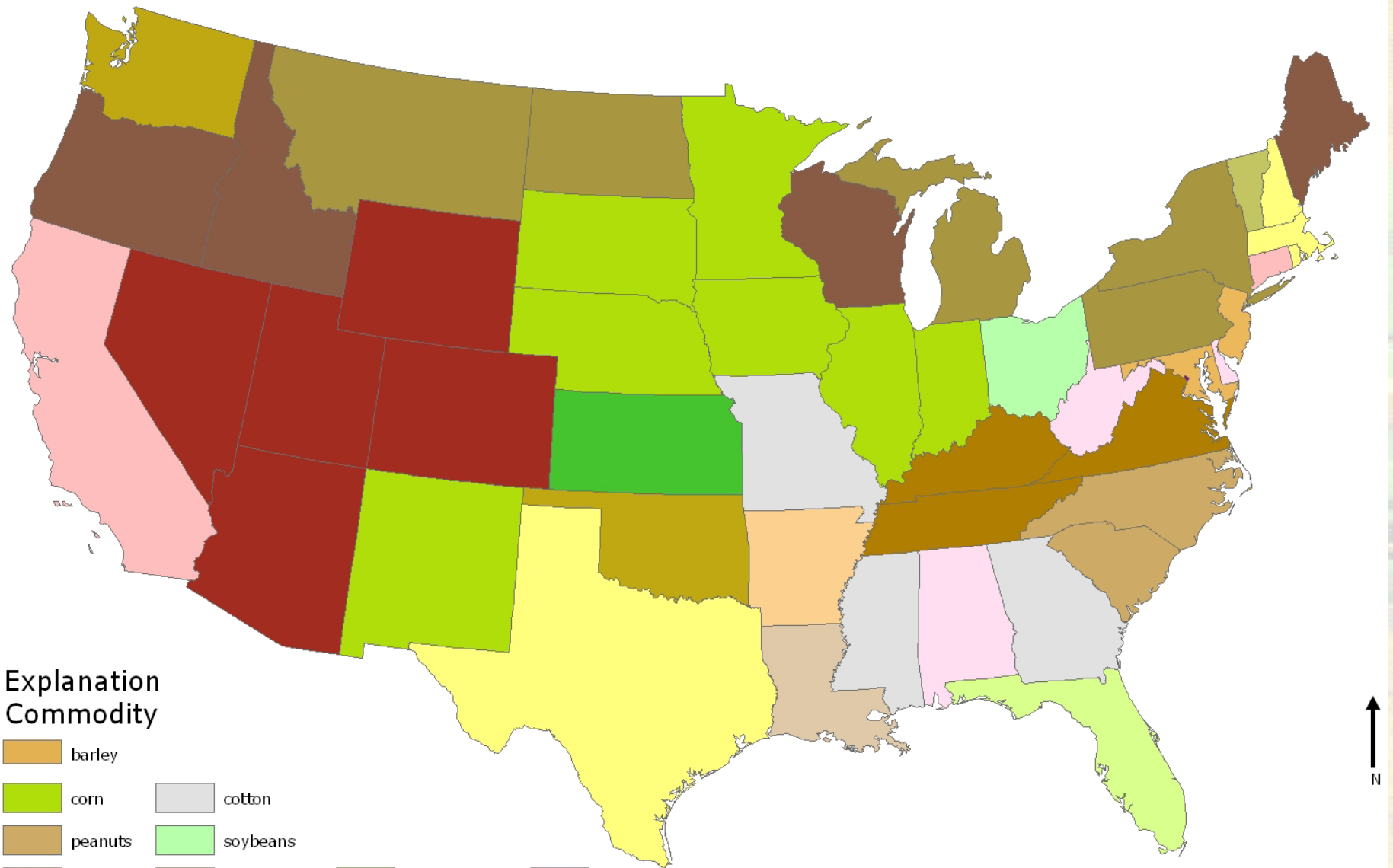


Top 20 Commodities




















Top production - World (Total) - 2012

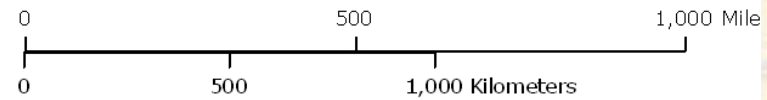


Agricultural Production by State



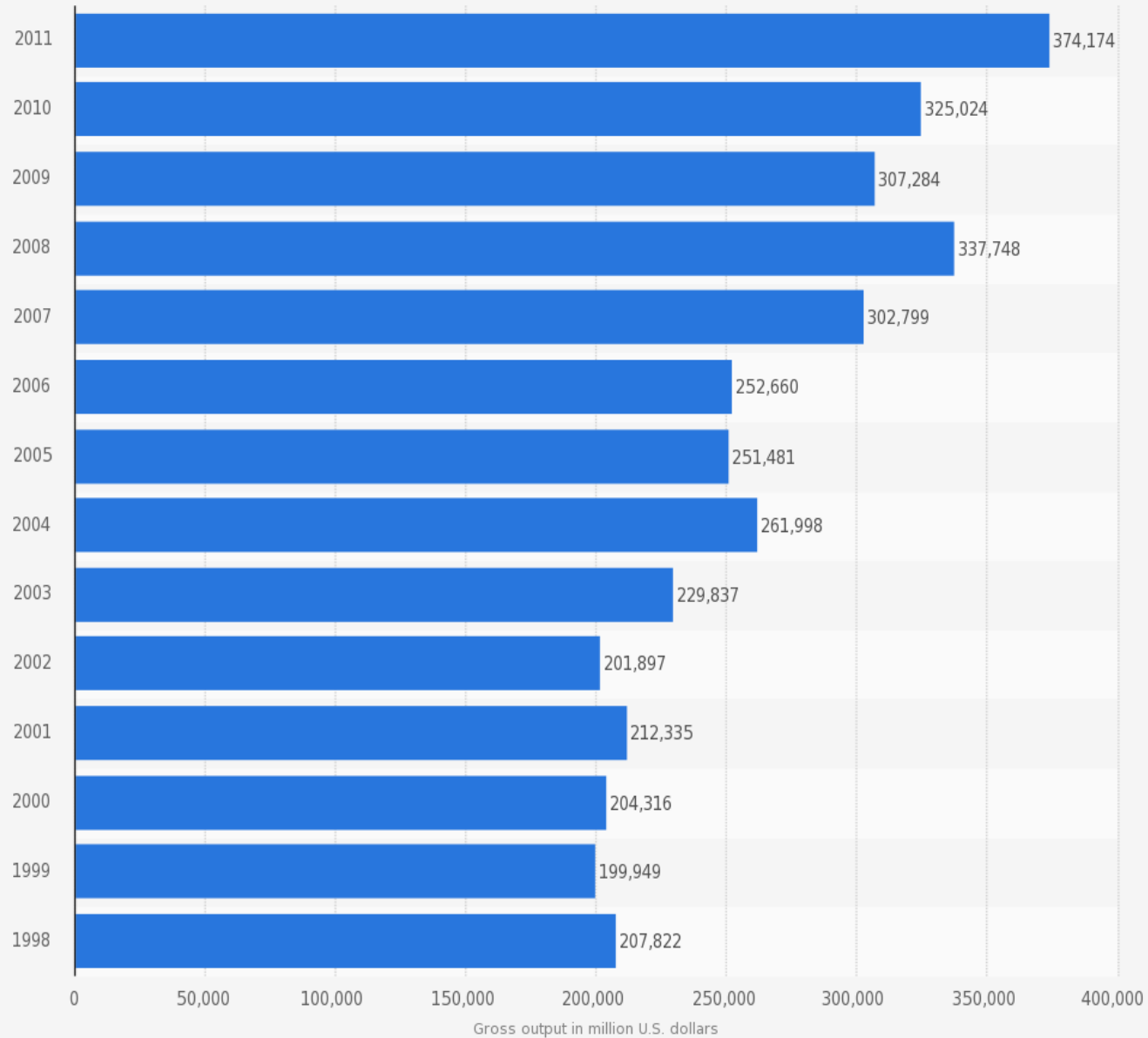
Explanation Commodity

 barley	 cotton	 citrus	 broilers
 corn	 soybeans	 maple syrup	 dairy
 peanuts	 sugarcane	 oats	 livestock
 potatoes	 rice	 wheat	 hay
 sorghum	 tobacco	 none	



Cartographer: Chandler Stroup
 Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2007
 Date: October 20, 2010

Gross output of U.S. farming from 1998 to 2011 (in million U.S. dollars)



Source:
BEA
© Statista 2015

Additional Information:
United States; 1998 to 2011

Figure 1: Global Food Energy Production 1961-2007

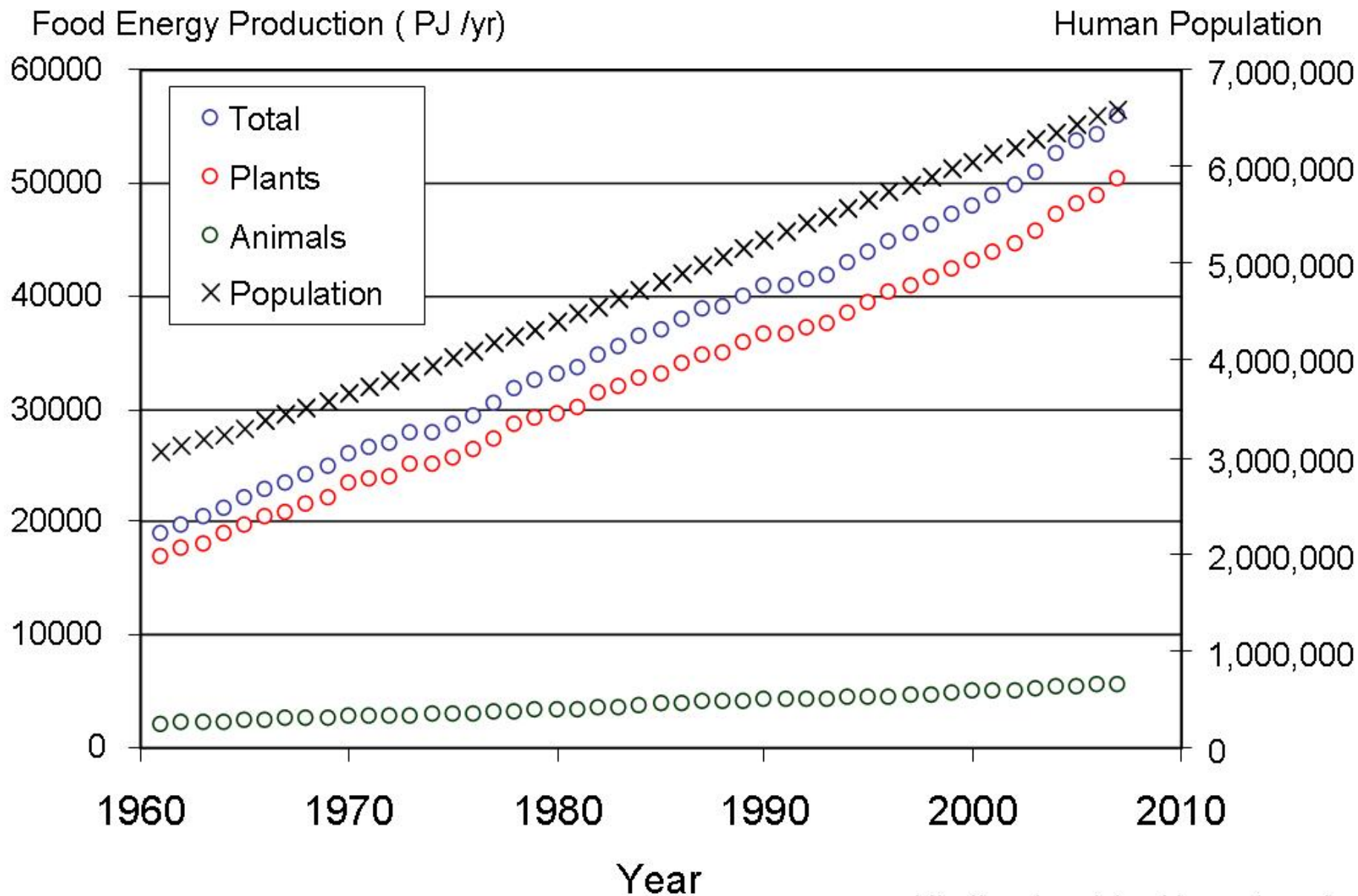


Figure 4: Major Plant-derived Food Energy Contributors

% of Total Food Energy Production

<http://crash-watcher.blogspot.com/>

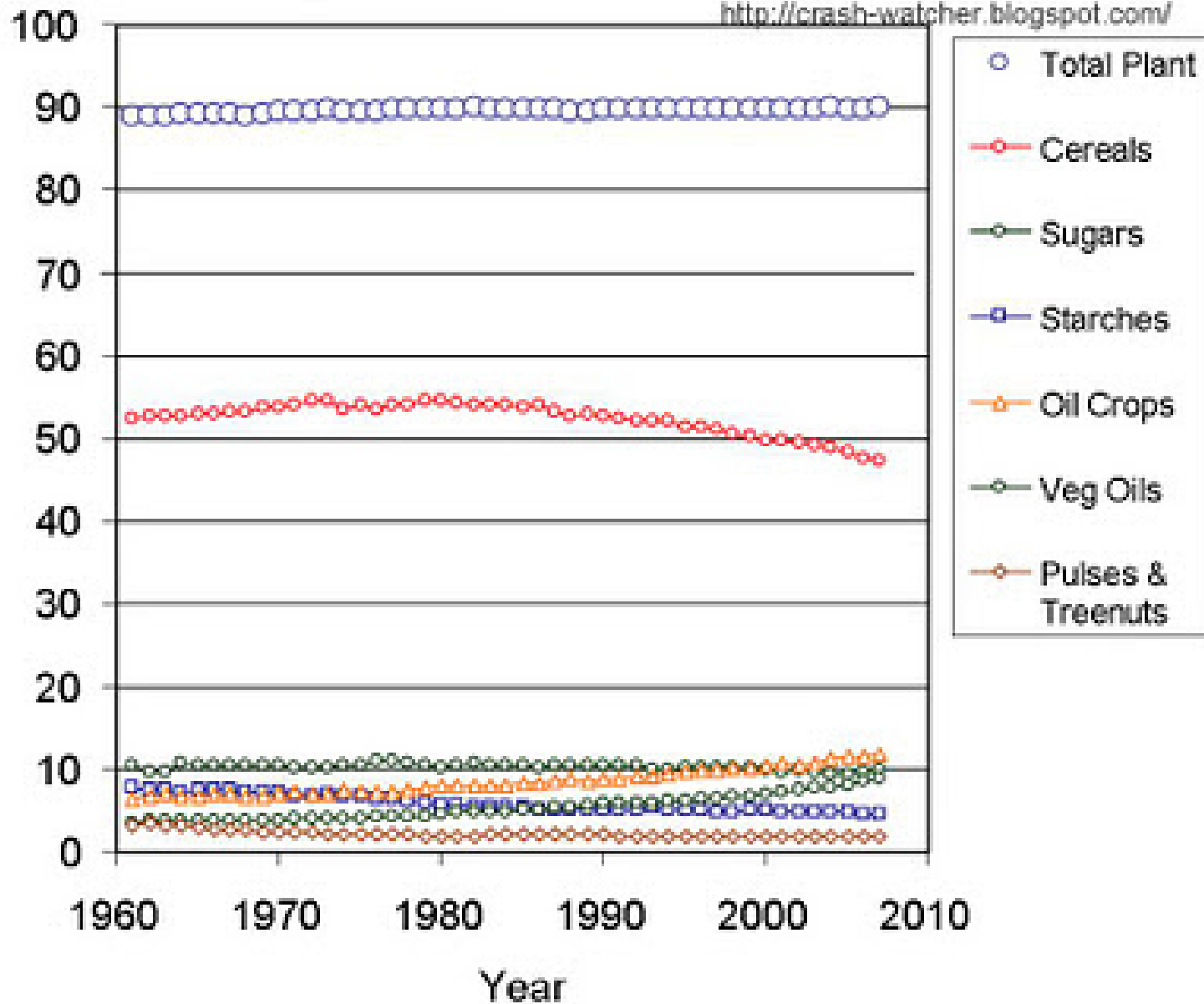


Figure 5: Four Major Plant-derived Food Energy Contributors

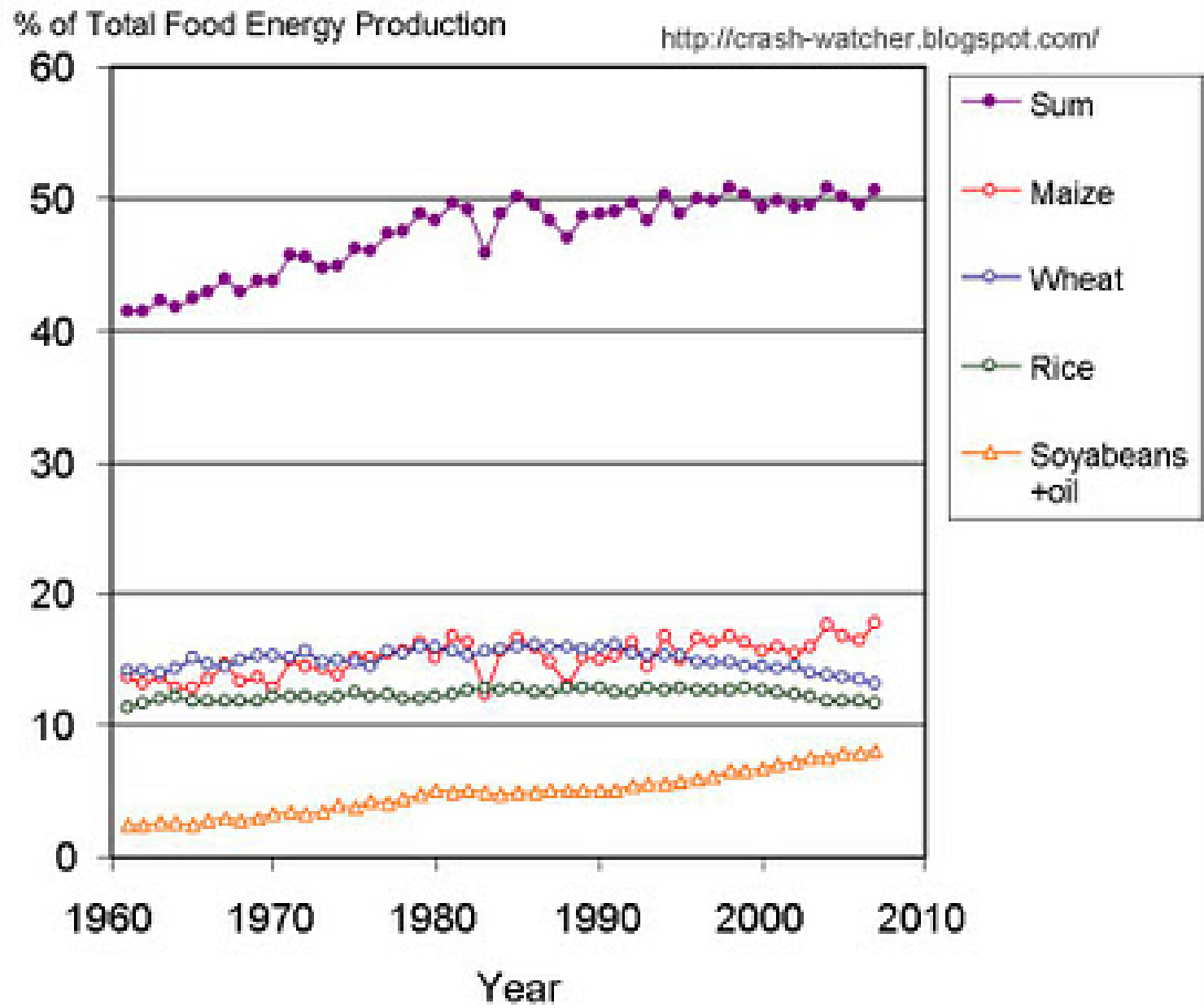


Figure 6: Major Animal-derived Food Energy Contributors

% of Total Food Energy Production

<http://crash-watcher.blogspot.com/>

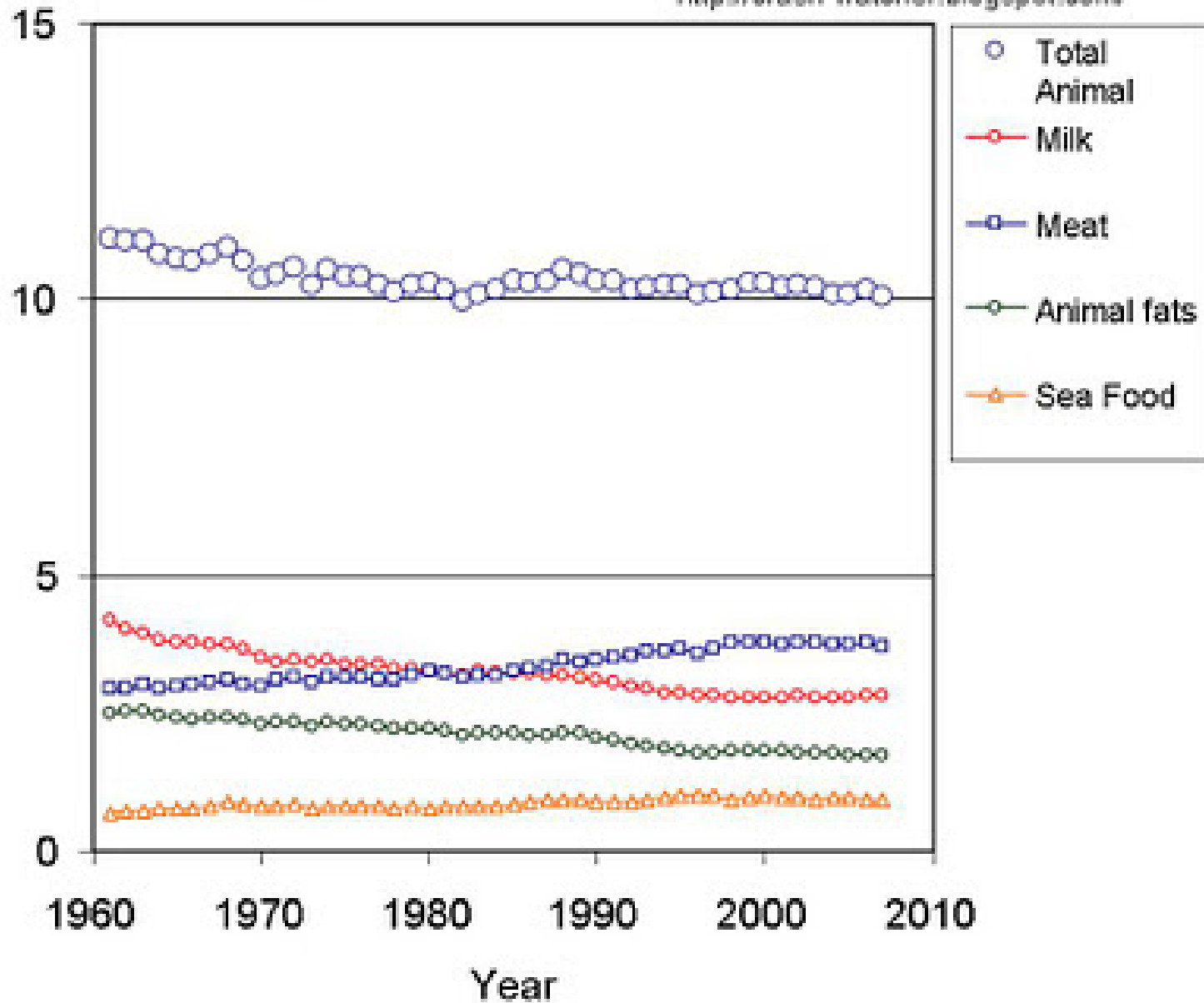
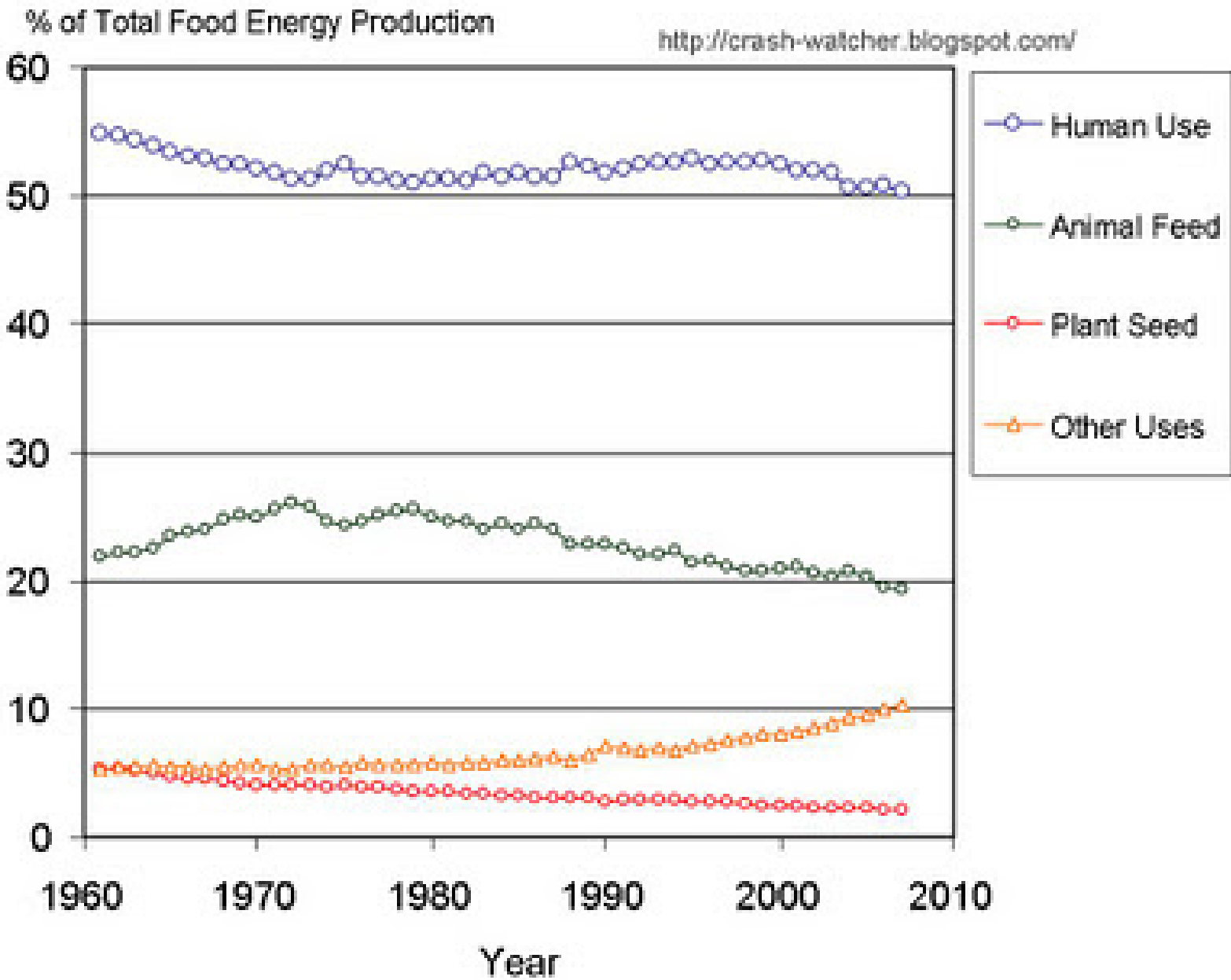


Figure 7: Relative Consumptive Uses of the Global Food Energy Supply





Green Revolution.....

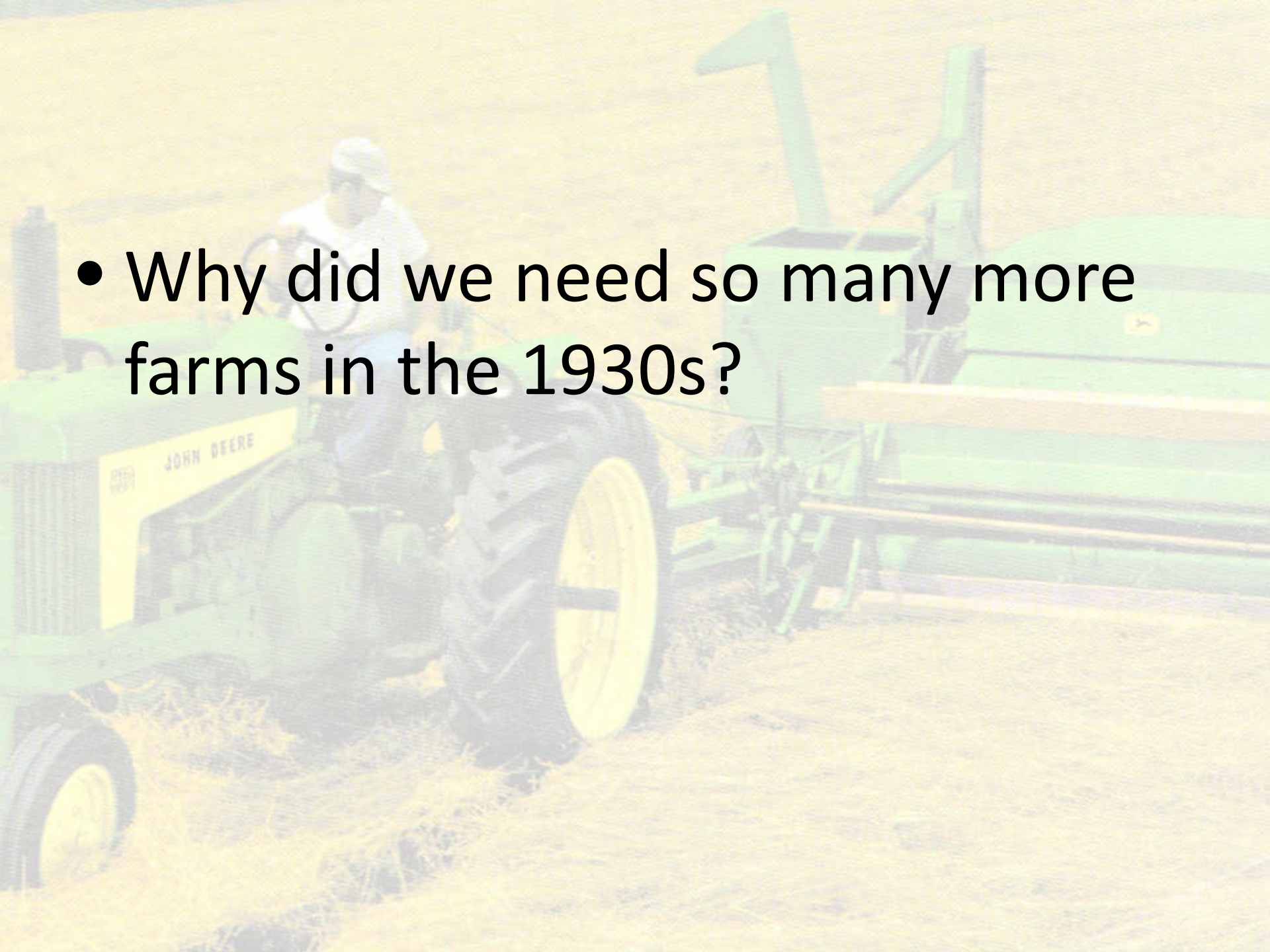
- Research, development and technology transfer
- 1940 - late 1960s, globally in late 1960s
- High-yielding varieties of cereal grains, including maize hybrids
- Irrigation infrastructure, synthetic fertilizers, pesticides
- Modernization of management techniques

Farming

A man wearing a white shirt and a cap is operating a green John Deere tractor in a field. The tractor is pulling a large green implement, possibly a harrow or a similar agricultural machine. The background shows a vast, open field under a clear sky.

- 1930
 - 5 million farms
 - US Population: 120 million
- 2014
 - 1.9 to 2.0 million farms
 - US Population: 340 million

- Why did we need so many more farms in the 1930s?











Mid-Season





What about pest control?





- Non-selective
- Highly persistent
- Hazardous to applicator



A John Deere tractor is pulling a combine harvester through a field. The tractor is green and yellow, with "JOHN DEERE" written on the side. The combine harvester is also green and yellow. The field is filled with golden-brown crops, likely corn. The sky is a pale, hazy blue. The word "Harvest" is overlaid in large black text in the center of the image.

Harvest







Productivity

- 1 bale of cotton – 1500 lb
- Men – 250-350 lb per day
- Women – 300-400 lb per day.
- In general, a family of 5 could pick a half a bale per day.



Wages

- If working by the hour, some would be paid \$0.25
- Adjusting for inflation - \$2.34/hr



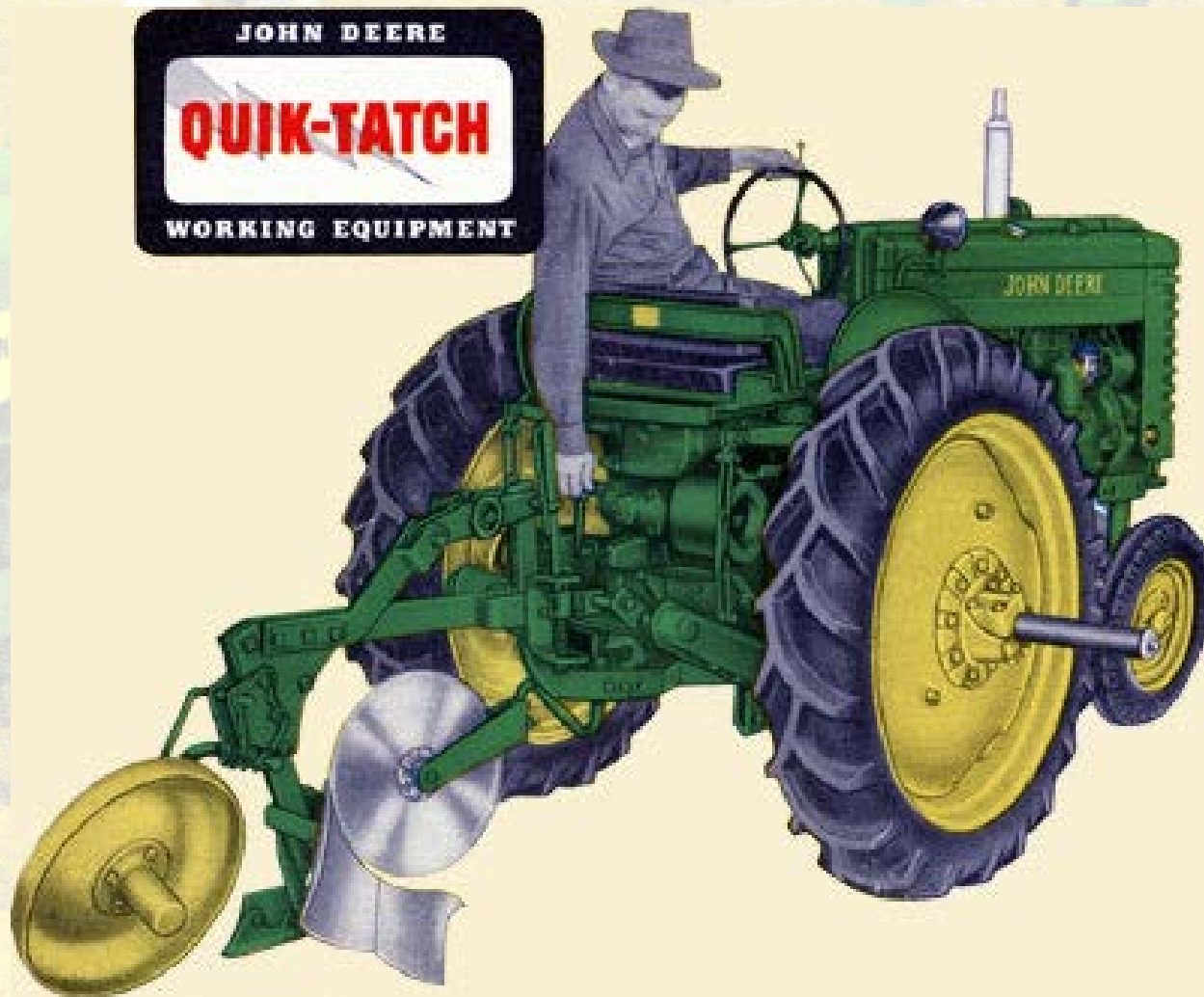


A New Era

Farmall Cub – 10 HP



John Deere MT – 18 HP



John Deere 620 – 44 HP

3 bottom plow



John Deere 50 – 28 HP







25404-0

Productivity

- Could pick between 0.5 to 1 A per hour.
- Hand picking – 0.5 to 1 A per day.
- Note: no children in this photo







Progress

- In less than 20 years we went from plowing 1 row with horses, to plowing 6 rows with larger equipment.
- This is a massive improvement in efficiency. But what was the cost?

erosion











Progress

A faded background image showing a green John Deere tractor with a farmer in a white shirt and cap operating it in a field. The tractor has "JOHN DEERE" written on its side. The scene is set in a rural, agricultural environment.

- We have sent our children back to school.
- We have improved safety to pesticide applicators.
- But what do we do about the erosion problem?



Strip-tillage





No-Tillage







Where are we today?

32 row planter



- 5 mph
- 8 rows
- 10.9 acres/hr
- Or 20,000 lb/hr



Pest Control

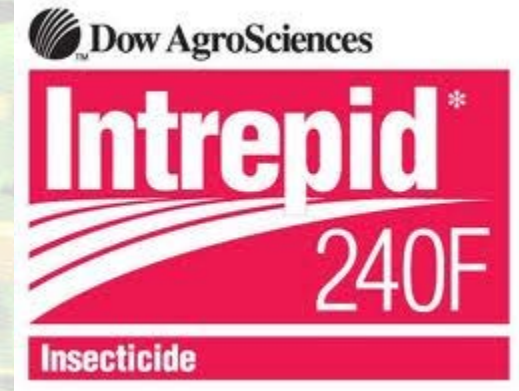
- Instead of spraying for worms, why not make the plant produce the insecticide.



New-Age Insecticides



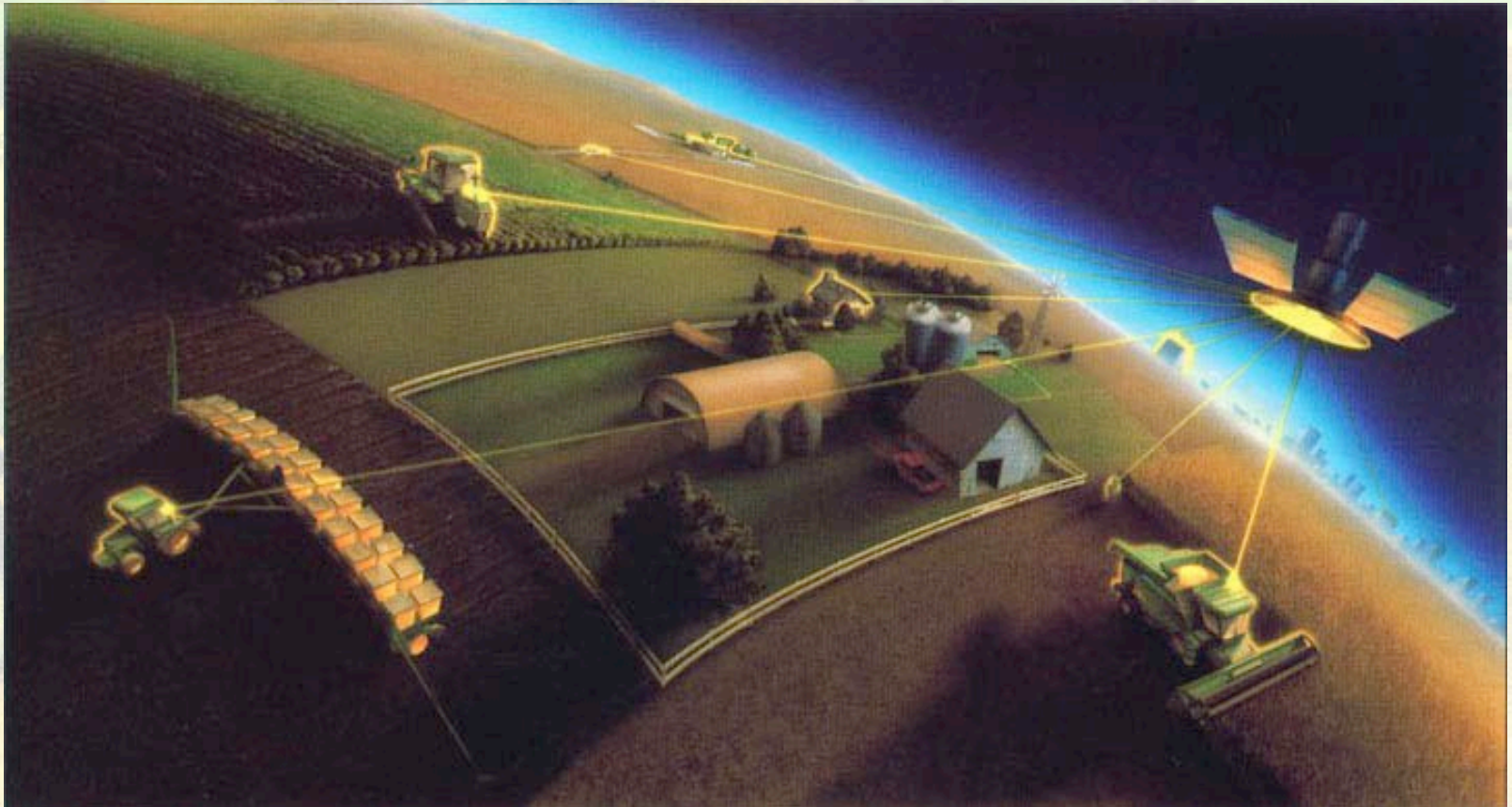
Knack



- Doesn't kill beneficial insects
- Low risk to applicator
- Little persistence in environment

Guidance

- Uses satellite-based global positioning system (GPS) to accurately locate and track equipment
- Reduces overlap during tillage operations to save time and fuel
- Reduces overlap during fertilizing and spraying applications





Ag Leader
Technology







No row markers

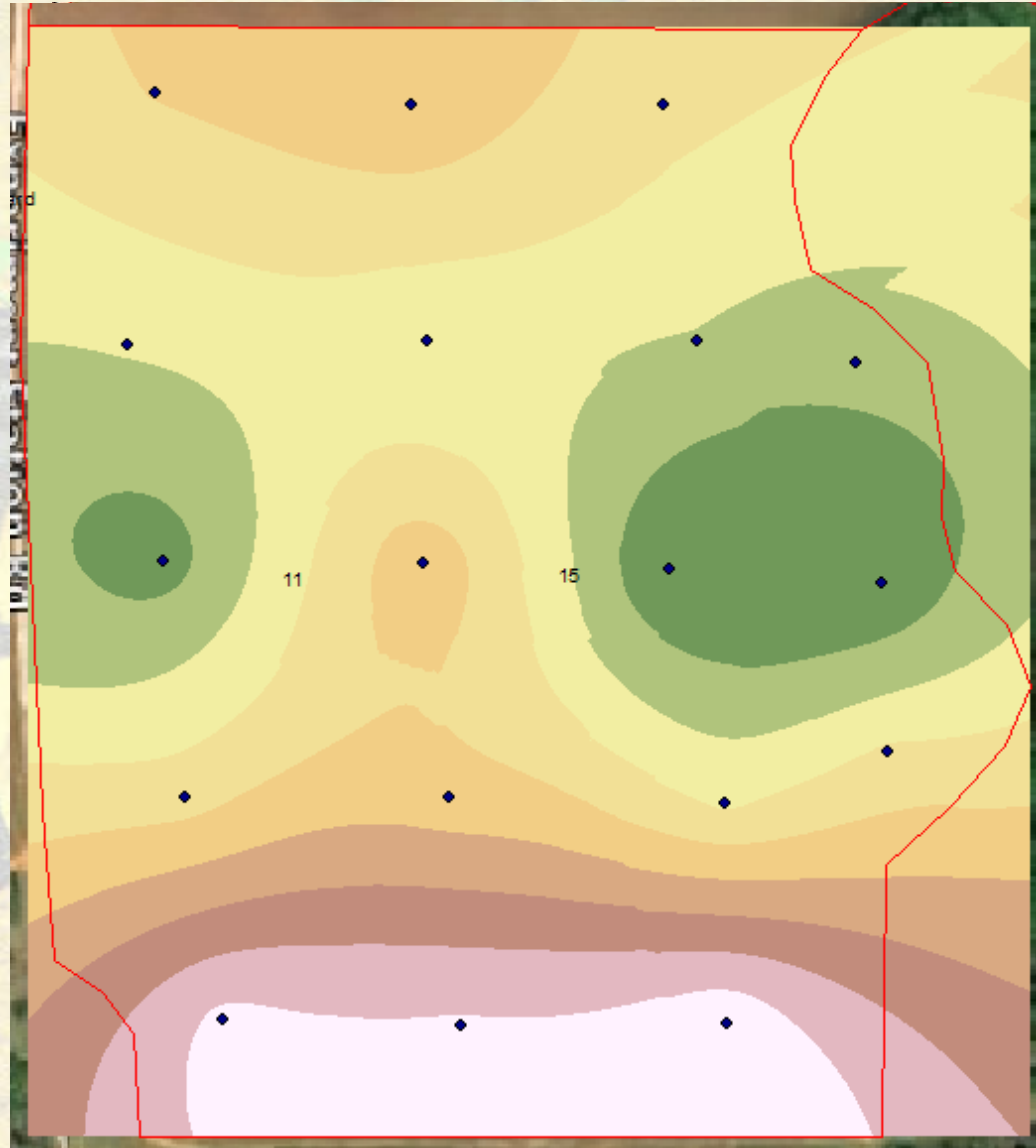






Site Specific Management

- Manage as a single unit
 - P fertilizer = \$18.26/ac
- Manage by zone
 - Variable Rate Technology (VRT)
 - P fertilizer = \$8.00/ac
- Savings of \$10/ac for P fertilizer only
- 25,000 ac of cotton in Santa Rosa Co



Variable Rate Technology

- Adjust seeding rate according to soil texture
- 10-20% reduction in seeding rate without yield reduction



Intelligence runs in the family

Smart choices from the leader in application technology







Next Generation

Drought Tolerance Gene



Gene

No Gene

Next Generation



- Plants that make equal yield with less fertilize.
- Plants with higher nutrition content.
- Improved pest control traits.
- Improved fiber quality.
- Improved storage.
- And on, and on, and on...

pharmaceuticals



Progress



- We've come a long way, but there is much more to do.
- More than ever we need trained agronomists that have a passion for reliable and responsible crop production.

Commercialized Agriculture

- Characterized by advanced breeding lines and uses of inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides to maintain high productivity
- Goal is not to feed but be economically profitable
- Systems approaches are favored but over-written by economics
- Long-term sustainability – hard to predict

