



## National Center For Food And Agricultural Policy

### STATE BY STATE ANALYSIS BIOTECHNOLOGY-DERIVED CROPS PLANTED IN 2004 — IMPACTS ON U.S. AGRICULTURE

*The study indicates new biotechnology-derived (biotech) varieties would have the greatest impact on Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota. Nebraska has achieved the greatest production gains with more than 1.13 billion pounds of increased food production. Iowa ranked second in production gains with 1.1 billion pounds, and also experienced the largest increase in farm income of \$266 million and the greatest reduction in pesticide use, eliminating the need for 9.1 million pounds of pesticide annually. Minnesota and Illinois were close behind, each reducing pesticide use about 8.1 and 7.4 million pounds in 2004, respectively.*

**Alabama** — This report evaluates biotechnology’s impact on three of Alabama’s key crops — corn, cotton and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food and fiber production by more than 33 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$31 million and reduced pesticide use by 668,000 pounds\* annually.

**Arizona** — This report evaluates biotechnology’s impact on two of Arizona’s crops — corn and cotton. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food and fiber production by more than 18 million pounds, increased farm income by nearly \$14 million and reduced pesticide use by 383,000 pounds annually.

**Arkansas** — This report evaluates biotechnology’s impact on three of Arkansas’ crops — corn, cotton and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food and fiber production by nearly 96 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$31 million and reduced pesticide use by nearly 668,000 pounds annually.

**California** — This report evaluates biotechnology’s impact on two of California’s commodities — corn and cotton. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food and fiber production by more than 10 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$31 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 1 million pounds annually.

**Colorado** — This report evaluates biotechnology’s impact on one of Colorado’s crops — corn. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food production by more than 135 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$10.5 million and reduced pesticide use 756,000 pounds annually.

**Delaware** — This report evaluates biotechnology’s impact on two of Delaware’s crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food production by more than 13 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$6 million and reduced pesticide use by 216,000 pounds annually.

**Florida** — This report covers biotechnology’s impact on two of Florida’s crops — cotton and squash. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food and fiber production by more than 36 million pounds, improved farm income by nearly \$14 million and reduced pesticide use by 202,000 pounds annually.

\*active ingredient

1616 P STREET NW, SUITE 100, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

Phone: 202.328.5048 | Fax: 202.328.5133 | E-mail: [ncfap@ncfap.org](mailto:ncfap@ncfap.org) | [www.ncfap.org](http://www.ncfap.org)

**Georgia** — This report covers biotechnology’s impact on four of Georgia’s crops — corn, cotton, soybean and squash. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food and fiber production by more than 110 million pounds, improved farm income by nearly \$89 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 3.3 million pounds annually.

**Hawaii** — This report covers biotechnology’s impact on one of Hawaii’s crops — papaya. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food production by nearly 12 million pounds and improved farm income by more than \$4.3 million.

**Idaho** — This report covers biotechnology’s impact on one of Idaho’s crops — corn. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food production by more than 2 million pounds, improved farm income by \$713,000 and reduced pesticide use by 84,000 pounds annually.

**Illinois** — This report evaluates biotechnology’s impact on two of Illinois’ crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food production by nearly 602 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$217 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 7.4 million pounds annually.

**Indiana** — This report evaluates biotechnology’s impact on two of Indiana’s crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food production by more than 88 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$199 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 7 million pounds annually.

**Iowa** — This report evaluates biotechnology’s impact on two of Iowa’s crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food production by more than 1.1 billion pounds, improved farm income by more than \$266 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 9.1 million pounds annually.

**Kansas** — This report covers biotechnology’s impact on two of Kansas’ crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food and fiber production by more than 456 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$74 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 2.5 million pounds annually.

**Kentucky** — This report evaluates biotechnology’s impact on two of Kentucky’s crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food production by nearly 28 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$12.7 million with an increase in pesticide use of 457,000 pounds annually.

**Louisiana** — This report covers biotechnology’s impact on three of Louisiana’s crops — corn, cotton and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food and fiber production by more than 58 million pounds, improved farm income by nearly \$60 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 2 million pounds annually.

**Maryland** — This report covers biotechnology’s impact on two of Maryland’s crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food production by more than 64 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$9.8 million and reduced pesticide use by 458,000 pounds annually.

**Massachusetts** — This report covers biotechnology’s impact on one of Massachusetts’ crops — corn. Biotech varieties improved the state’s farm income by \$25,000 and reduced pesticide use by 3,000 pounds annually.

**Michigan** — This report covers biotechnology’s impact on two of Michigan’s crops — corn and squash. Biotech varieties increased the state’s food production by more than 83 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$36 million with an increase in pesticide use of 10,000 pounds annually.

## State by State Analysis, continued

**Minnesota** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on two of Minnesota's crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food production by more than 728 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$212 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 8.1 million pounds annually.

**Mississippi** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on three of Mississippi's crops — corn, cotton and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food and fiber production by more than 79 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$82 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 3.2 million pounds annually.

**Missouri** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on three of Missouri's crops — corn, cotton and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food and fiber production by nearly 341 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$147 million and reduced pesticide use by nearly 5.3 million pounds annually.

**Montana** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on one of Montana's crops — corn. Biotech varieties increased the state's food and fiber production by more than 2.5 million pounds, improved farm income by \$60,000 and reduced pesticide use by 1,000 pounds annually.

**Nebraska** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on two of Nebraska's crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food production by more than 1.1 billion pounds, improved farm income by more than \$96.7 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 3.9 million pounds annually.

**New Jersey** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on three of New Jersey's crops — corn, soybean and squash. Biotech varieties increased the state's food production by more than 13.7 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$4 million and reduced pesticide use by 87,000 pounds annually.

**New Mexico** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on two of New Mexico's crops — corn and cotton. Biotech varieties increased the state's food and fiber production by more than 8.3 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$2 million and reduced pesticide use by 78,000 pounds annually.

**New York** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on two of New York's crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food production by more than 9.4 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$5.2 million and reduced pesticide use by 354,000 pounds annually.

**North Carolina** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on four of North Carolina's crops — corn, cotton, soybean and squash. Biotech varieties increased the state's food and fiber production by more than 57 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$64 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 1.4 million pounds annually.

**North Dakota** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on three of North Dakota's crops — canola, corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food production by more than 168 million pounds and improved farm income by more than \$60 million with an increase in pesticide use of more than 972,000 pounds annually.

**Ohio** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on two of Ohio's crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food production by more than 43 million pounds and improved farm income by more than \$32 million with an increase in pesticide use of more than 4.2 million pounds annually.

## State by State Analysis, continued

**Oklahoma** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on three of Oklahoma's crops — corn, cotton and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food and fiber production by more than 27 million pounds, improved farm income by nearly \$12 million and reduced pesticide use by 368,000 pounds annually.

**Pennsylvania** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on two of Pennsylvania's crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food production by more than 54 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$8 million and reduced pesticide use by 522,000 pounds annually.

**South Carolina** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on four of South Carolina's crops — corn, cotton, soybean and squash. Biotech varieties increased the state's food and fiber production by nearly 19 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$23 million and reduced pesticide use by 180,000 pounds annually.

**South Dakota** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on two of South Dakota's crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food production by more than 442 million pounds and improved farm income by more than \$88 million and reduced pesticide use by 545,000 pounds annually.

**Tennessee** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on four of Tennessee's key crops — corn, cotton, soybean and squash. Biotech varieties increased the state's food and fiber production by nearly 86 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$61 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 1.2 million pounds annually.

**Texas** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on three of Texas' more than crops — corn, cotton and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food and fiber production by more than 292 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$149 million and reduced pesticide use by more than 2.6 million pounds annually.

**Utah** — This report evaluates biotechnology's impact on one of Utah's crops — corn. Biotech varieties improved the state's farm income by \$235,000 and reduced pesticide use by 30,000 pounds annually.

**Vermont** — This report evaluates biotechnology's impact on one of Vermont's crops — corn. Biotech varieties increased the state's food production by more than 2 million pounds, improved farm income by \$152,000 and reduced pesticide use by 15,000 pounds annually.

**Virginia** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on three of Virginia's crops — corn, cotton and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food and fiber production by more than 18 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$10 million and reduced pesticide use by 430,000 pounds annually.

**Washington** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on two of Washington's crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food production by more than 1.2 million pounds, improved farm income by \$28,000 and reduced pesticide use by 1,000 pounds annually.

**West Virginia** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on two of West Virginia's crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties improved farm income by \$398,000 and reduced pesticide use by 29,000 pounds annually.

## State by State Analysis, continued

**Wisconsin** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on two of Wisconsin's crops — corn and soybean. Biotech varieties increased the state's food production by more than 122 million pounds, improved farm income by more than \$31.7 million and reduced pesticide use by 143,000 pounds annually.

**Wyoming** — This report covers biotechnology's impact on one of Wyoming's crops — corn. Biotech varieties improved farm income in the state by \$227,000 and reduced pesticide use by 29,000 pounds annually.