The Illinois Soybean Association, with funding from the Illinois Soybean checkoff, makes every effort to include the most up-to-date information. New reports are released throughout the year. We encourage you to visit the online version of this booklet, which is updated periodically as new statistics become available.

www.ilsoy.org
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</table>
Illinois has a rich history in the production, research and processing of the soybean.

1897  The first research on soybeans is begun at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

1922  A.E. Staley (now Tate and Lyle) in Decatur begins crushing soybeans for its meal.

1924  Illinois becomes the leading state for soybean production.

1929  Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) begins to process soybeans for oil and meal.

1936  Soybean laboratory is established at University of Illinois.

1949  Northern soya germplasm collection is established at the University of Illinois.

1960s  International Program for Soybeans (INTSOY) is established at the University of Illinois.

1964  Land of Lincoln Soybean Association is formed.

1974  Illinois Soybean Program Operating Board is established.

1993  National Soybean Research Laboratory is established at the University of Illinois.

2012  The Illinois Soybean Association and the Illinois Soybean Program Operating Board implement a new vision and mission. New goals are established to steer the organizations to become more relevant in the marketplace.
Why SoyIllinois?

Leaders in production and innovation, Illinois soybean farmers have made Illinois a pre-eminent source for soy and soy product fulfillment. Our state boasts an organized, efficient network of research, transportation and processing capabilities that enhance the quality of our soy products. That’s why we say “SoyIllinois.”

Here are a few of the reasons why Illinois has an international reputation as a reliable provider of top-quality soy products:

- Illinois has 74,600 farms covering 26.6 million acres (10.75 million hectares).
- Around 9 million acres (3.6 million hectares) of soybeans are grown annually in Illinois.
- Illinois ranks third in the U.S. for total prime farmland – 89 percent of Illinois land is fertile loess soil left behind by glaciers.
- Illinois ranks second nationally in soybean exports, which are estimated at $3.1 billion.
- The value of the 2011 Illinois soybean crop was $4,955,398,000.
- Soybeans represent 53% of the value of Illinois’ exported agricultural products.
- Illinois is 380 miles (613 kilometers) from the northern border to the southern tip.
- Illinois is headquarters for:
  - Chicago Board of Trade (the agricultural section of the CME Group)
  - Archer Daniels Midland (ADM)
  - National Soybean Research Laboratory
  - John Deere
  - Caterpillar
- More than 69 seed companies do business in Illinois.
- Illinois has four first-class universities conducting ag research.
- Illinois has more than 7,300 miles (11,748 kilometers) of freight railroad tracks.
- Eighteen intermodal terminals are located in Illinois to deliver soybeans in containers.
- Illinois has extensive waterways, including the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers on our borders and the Illinois and Kaskaskia Rivers that run through some of the nation’s most fertile farmland.

### Soybean Acres by County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Estimated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10,000</td>
<td>Pale Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 - 24,999</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 - 49,999</td>
<td>Light Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 - 99,999</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 - 149,000</td>
<td>Dark Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150,000 +</td>
<td>Very Dark Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: USDA NASS
A **Sustainable Supply**

Illinois and its soybean producers are committed to delivering a sustainable soybean crop and working to decrease Illinois’ carbon footprint:

- Illinois soybean farmers participate in a U.S. Department of Agriculture waterway protection program and a Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program. These efforts protect water quality by removing roughly 132,000 acres of farmland along the Illinois River.

- Illinois’ access to three major rivers allow farmers to deliver their crops without high energy costs or a large impact on air quality.

- Since 1988, the Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) program has helped advance farming systems that are profitable, environmentally sound and good for communities.

- In 2011, the “Keep it for the Crop (KIC) by 2025” nutrient stewardship program was launched to coordinate research to reduce nutrient losses and enhance nutrient efficiency.

- During a 20-year period (1987-2007), energy use per bushel of soybeans decreased by 65 percent and carbon emissions per bushel decreased by 38 percent.

- In 2011, 92 percent of Illinois’ soybean acres were planted in herbicide-tolerant soybeans which translated into reduced chemical and fuel usage.

*The environmental impact of soybean production dropped in each of five categories between 1987 and 2007.*

*Increasing yields have resulted in soybean land use per bushel decreasing by 26% during the past 20 years.*
Biodiesel in Illinois

Illinois was one of the first states to aggressively field test biodiesel fuel. In 1990, 100 farmers and ten mass transit districts worked with the Illinois Soybean Association to demonstrate the benefits of this sustainable, environmentally friendly fuel.

- The state of Illinois forgives sales tax on all diesel fuel that contains more than a 10% blend of biodiesel. Biodiesel blends between 1% and 10% receive a 20% discount or credit on fuel sales tax.
- Since the passage of the sales tax incentive in 2003, Illinois biodiesel production capacity has grown from 20 million gallons to 188 million gallons. The sales tax incentive was renewed in 2011.
- Illinois’ biodiesel industry has supported nearly 7,800 jobs between 2004 and 2010.
- The Illinois biodiesel industry was responsible for $2.6 billion of Illinois Gross Domestic Product between 2004 and 2010.
- All state fleets in Illinois are required to use a biodiesel blend where available and when competitively priced.

The Illinois Soybean Association has funded a biodiesel hotline since 2004 to answer technical questions about the fuel and provide support and education to end users and other stakeholders. The biodiesel hotline number is 1-800-929-3437.

Illinois has five biodiesel plants with a total production capacity of 188 million gallons.

- **Incobrasa Industries,** Gilman
- **Midwest Biodiesel Products,** South Roxana
- **Renewable Energy Group, Inc.,** Seneca
- **Renewable Energy Group, Inc.,** Danville
- **Stepan Company,** Millsdale

A complete contact list can be found in the SoyIllinois Resource Guide on the Illinois Soybean Association web site at www.ilsoy.org under MARKET PLACE.
Illinois grows a **consistent and reliable** supply of soybeans.

For more than 50 years, Illinois has grown and supplied increasing quantities of soybeans to meet customers’ needs. From 1960 through 2011, the number of acres harvested has increased by 78 percent and in the same time period, production has more than tripled. Through careful production and advances in seed development, yields have increased by more than 80 percent.

---

### Thousands of Acres Harvested

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>4,973</td>
<td>2,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>2,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>9,350</td>
<td>3,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>9,100</td>
<td>3,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10,450</td>
<td>4,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8,280</td>
<td>3,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>9,120</td>
<td>3,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>9,350</td>
<td>3,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>9,050</td>
<td>3,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8,860</td>
<td>3,586</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Thousands of Bushels Produced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bushels</th>
<th>Metric tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>129,298</td>
<td>3,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>210,800</td>
<td>5,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>313,225</td>
<td>8,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>354,900</td>
<td>9,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>459,800</td>
<td>12,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>360,180</td>
<td>9,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>428,640</td>
<td>11,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>430,100</td>
<td>11,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>466,075</td>
<td>12,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>416,420</td>
<td>11,331</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Yields per Harvested**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bushels/acre</th>
<th>Metric tons/hectare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>3.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>3.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** USDA NASS

---

One acre = .404685 hectares

One hectare = 2.47 acres
Illinois Soybean Supply

A summary of the last ten years of Illinois production and use shows a relatively consistent supply of soybeans.

- Acres harvested were highest in 2002-04 at 10,600,000 acres.
- Soybeans harvested in the fall of 2010 had the highest yield of 52 bushels per acre.
- Illinois consistently harvests more than 99 percent of its planted acres.

13% of all U.S. soybean exports originate in Illinois

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>02-03</th>
<th>03-04</th>
<th>04-05</th>
<th>05-06</th>
<th>06-07</th>
<th>07-08</th>
<th>08-09</th>
<th>09-10</th>
<th>10-11</th>
<th>11-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carry-in (million bushels)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thousand acres planted</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>9,950</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>10,100</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>8,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thousand acres harvested</td>
<td>10,550</td>
<td>10,350</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>9,450</td>
<td>10,050</td>
<td>8,280</td>
<td>9,120</td>
<td>9,350</td>
<td>9,050</td>
<td>8,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels/acre</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry-out</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disappearance (use)</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed/Residual Use</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crush</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use in Illinois</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Exports from Illinois</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Farm Price, unweighted annual average**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>02-03</th>
<th>03-04</th>
<th>04-05</th>
<th>05-06</th>
<th>06-07</th>
<th>07-08</th>
<th>08-09</th>
<th>09-10</th>
<th>10-11</th>
<th>11-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Farm Price</td>
<td>$5.74</td>
<td>$7.87</td>
<td>$5.97</td>
<td>$5.74</td>
<td>$6.80</td>
<td>$11.36</td>
<td>$10.19</td>
<td>$9.80</td>
<td>$12.41</td>
<td>$12.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Farm Price</td>
<td>$5.64</td>
<td>$7.94</td>
<td>$5.90</td>
<td>$5.63</td>
<td>$6.67</td>
<td>$11.04</td>
<td>$10.12</td>
<td>$9.64</td>
<td>$12.02</td>
<td>$11.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: THE PROEXPORTER NETWORK, FEBRUARY 2012
**SoyIllinois:** Providing historical protein and oil content of Illinois soybeans for more than a decade.

Protein and oil content are very important to many of Illinois’ soybean customers. We understand how these critical criteria influence end-use results. Each year since 2000, Illinois has gathered and reported protein and oil content of nearly 600 soybean varieties in five regions in the state. The results are organized and accessible through the Varietal Information Program for Soybeans (VIPS), an online database sponsored by the Illinois Soybean Association and soybean checkoff (www.vipsoybeans.org).

Year after year, Illinois has continued to offer a consistent supply of protein and oil. In 2011, there was a drop in average protein throughout Illinois. The Illinois Soybean Association and Illinois Soybean Program Operating Board have made it a top priority to address this. The chart below shows the average protein and oil content for each of the last ten years.

### Average Protein and Oil Content (%) in Illinois

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Avg Protein</th>
<th>Avg Oil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>19.67</td>
<td>35.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>19.32</td>
<td>35.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>19.08</td>
<td>34.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>19.69</td>
<td>35.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>19.06</td>
<td>34.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>18.87</td>
<td>36.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>18.94</td>
<td>35.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>18.28</td>
<td>35.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>19.14</td>
<td>35.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>19.33</td>
<td>34.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Average Protein and Oil Content (%) Per Region

**Region 1**

**Region 2**

**Region 3**

**Region 4**

**Region 5**

SOURCE: VARIETAL INFORMATION PROGRAM FOR SOYBEANS
WWW.VIPSOYBEANS.ORG
SoyIllinois: **Crushing** capability and capacity

About half of all Illinois soybeans are crushed in the state. Illinois has seven soy-processing facilities that use solvent extraction. There are also two smaller crushing plants that use a mechanical process for producing meal and oil. Illinois boasts a total capacity of approximately 23,500 short tons of processing per day. A complete list of soybean processors located in Illinois can be found in the SoyIllinois Resource Guide at www.ilsoy.org under MARKET PLACE.

**Locations of Illinois Soy Processing Plants**

- Central Soya soybean processing plant, Gibson City, IL
- Cairo
- Quincy
- Bloomington
- Gilman
- Gibson City
- Decatur (2)

Various grades of soybean oil — from crude to once-refined to fully-refined — are available from Illinois’ seven crushing facilities.
What is **basis**?

**Commodity basis** is a marketing calculation that indicates current local demand. It is used by farmers and agribusinesses to determine whether to sell a commodity in the local cash market or the futures market.

**Basis = Cash Price - Futures Price**

Basis is the commodity’s cash price in the local market minus the futures contract price. The difference is usually positive but may be negative if the market is expecting a short crop or sudden huge demand from a foreign country.

A positive basis (the cash price is greater than the futures price) indicates that local demand exceeds the local supply. The greater the positive basis, the more profitable it will be to sell in the local cash market.

The cash market price and therefore the basis will vary by locale because of transportation costs. Buyers (elevators, for example) who are near major waterways and transportation hubs – as in Illinois – will generally be able to offer higher cash prices to growers.

**Soybeans for special uses**

Illinois soybean producers offer a variety of specialty soybeans for uses ranging from non-GMO to food grade to low linolenic soybeans. Opportunities for specialty soybean contracts are found at [www.soybeanpremiums.org](http://www.soybeanpremiums.org).

**In 2011, eight percent of soybeans grown in Illinois were non-GMO.**

**Specialty soybean bins, Clinton, IL**
**Connecting** with the world

Centrally located in the U.S., Illinois benefits from its access to wide variety of transportation options. Illinois waterways provide efficient movement of soybeans to the Gulf of Mexico for export to Asian, Latin American and European markets. Other waterways move container shipments through the Pacific Northwest and the St. Lawrence Seaway. Illinois also offers ready access to a nationwide network of rail facilities.

Illinois ranks second nationally in soybean exports, with an estimated value of $3.1 billion.
Illinois is uniquely positioned...

...in the U.S. as a major transportation corridor. Every major form of transportation connects Illinois to the Midwest, the nation and the world.

- Chicago is home to the largest rail gateway in the United States, connecting the east and the west.
- Illinois has more than 7,300 miles (11,748 kilometers) of railroad tracks.
- There are 1,118 miles (1,798 kilometers) of navigable rivers, including the Mississippi, Illinois and Kaskaskia rivers to move barge traffic to the Gulf of Mexico. The Ohio River flows along the southern border of Illinois.
- Illinois has 55 elevators located along its rivers.
- Lake Michigan borders Illinois in the northeast, providing access to the St. Lawrence Seaway and European markets.
- More than 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) of interstate highways and 34,500 miles (55,500 kilometers) of other state highways make trucking of soybeans flexible, fast and efficient.
- There are 22 intermodal terminals in Illinois.
- Illinois has almost 1,000 airports, including Chicago’s O’Hare International, making travel and commerce efficiently accessible to the world.

1 mile = 1.61 kilometers
1 kilometer = .6 miles

A complete list of intermodal terminals can be found in the SoyIllinois Resource Guide on the Illinois Soybean Association web site at www.ilsoy.org under MARKET PLACE.
Every major railroad traverses through Illinois to connect the state to export markets in all directions.

Rail is the leading transportation mode for moving soybeans to export markets. Illinois’ rail network offers efficient, timely movement of a variety of soy products to worldwide destinations.

- **Illinois soybeans moved by rail**: 15.28% moved an average of 515 miles
- **Illinois soybean meal moved by rail**: 54.86% moved an average of 801 miles
- **Illinois soybean oil moved by rail**: 65.00% moved an average of 578 miles

Source: Soy Transportation Coalition, November 20, 2010

Forty-three shuttle elevators in Illinois have enough soybean supply to load 60-110 unit trains to position soybeans for transfer onto ships for exports. A complete list of the elevators can be found in the Resources in Illinois for Soybean Buyers on the Illinois Soybean Association web site at www.ilsoy.org under **MARKET PLACE**.
Container use...

...for shipping overseas has varied over the last six years. The differential cost of shipping in containers versus bulk shipping has been a determining factor. With containers, Illinois offers reliable, timely delivery of identity-preserved soy products from the field to the customer.

Illinois Container Shipments of Soybeans and Soybean Meal

How many bushels of soybeans can shipping containers accommodate?

*TEU (twenty foot equivalent unit): 844 bushels (23 metric tons)

FEU (forty foot equivalent unit): 991 bushels (27 metric tons)

The cost to ship soybeans has varied widely since 2007. The comparative rates are based on shipments to a sample Asian destination.

Costs to Ship Soybeans Bulk vs. Container

SOURCE: INFORMA ECONOMICS
The **Chicago Board of Trade**, a designated contract market of CME Group, sets prices for soybeans and is the basis used worldwide for negotiating the price of soybeans, soybean meal and soybean oil.

**Average Soybean Farm Prices Received in Illinois by Marketing Year**

**Soybean Meal Prices**

During the last ten years, the U.S. average price for soybean meal has doubled from $168 per ton to $346 per ton.

**Soybean Oil Prices**

During the last ten years, the U.S. average price of soybean oil has more than tripled from 16.46 cents per pound to more than 50 cents per pound.

*Source: USDA NASS*
Research and Seed

Illinois has four universities with active agricultural research programs. These institutions provide practical data on diseases, weed and pest control methods, production techniques, soybean attributes and other information to help Illinois soybean growers produce the best crop for their customers.

Four state universities serve Illinois farmers

- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- Western Illinois University
- Southern Illinois University
- Illinois State University

Significant research areas in recent years:

- Soybean-meal profiles for swine feeds
- Residue management in no-till systems
- Soybean Cyst Nematode identification
- Soybean germplasm and mapping the soybean genome
- Aquaculture feed formulations
- Cancer-prevention characteristics of soy protein
- Production management strategies

No. 1 yellow soybeans must have less than two percent damaged kernels, and contain less than one percent of soybeans of other colors.

The selection of varieties includes:

- Clear hilum tofu beans
- Green edamame soybeans
- Commodity soybeans
- Low linolenic acid soybeans
- Organic soybeans
- Conventional soybeans (non-GMO)

Strong Seed Production

Sixty-nine seed companies operate soybean production facilities in Illinois. Their variety-development programs give Illinois growers a broad selection of the best soybeans on the market. International, national and regional seed companies recognize the value of working with Illinois farmers to grow seed and take advantage of the state’s rich loess soil.
Illinois is an **Export Driven State**

Eighty percent of the soybean products exported are whole soybeans. Seven percent of exported soybean products are shipped as soybean oil, with the remaining percentage (13%) exported as meal.

Top U.S. Export Customers $ Million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soybean Exports</th>
<th>Soybean Meal Exports</th>
<th>Soybean Oil Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China/Hong Kong $10,483</td>
<td>Mexico $590</td>
<td>Morocco $318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$760 mil bu</td>
<td>(68 mil bu equiv)</td>
<td>(42 mil bu equiv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico $1,650</td>
<td>Canada $393</td>
<td>Mexico $195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$116 mil bu</td>
<td>(50 mil bu equiv)</td>
<td>(30 mil bu equiv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan $953</td>
<td>Philippines $315</td>
<td>China/Hong Kong $133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$66 mil bu</td>
<td>(41 mil bu equiv)</td>
<td>(20 mil bu equiv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia $858</td>
<td>Venezuela $260</td>
<td>Columbia $77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$62 mil bu</td>
<td>(30 mil bu equiv)</td>
<td>(12 mil bu equiv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan $704</td>
<td>Morocco $225</td>
<td>Algeria $72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50 mil bu</td>
<td>(27 mil bu equiv)</td>
<td>(11 mil bu equiv)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers are rounded and are based on the 2011 calendar year.

**SOURCE:** U.S. CENSUS BUREAU through USDA FOREIGN AG SERVICE
Illinois Soybean Use by Livestock

Soybean meal is a major protein ingredient in animal feed.

Swine 70.3%
Poultry 14.2%
Beef 9.4%
Dairy 5.7%
Other .4%

In Illinois, it is estimated that of the 5.9 million tons of soybean meal produced in the state, nearly 87 percent is shipped to other states or exported overseas.

SOURCE: THE PROEXPORTER NETWORK, FEBRUARY 2012
**Advances** in making soybean meal meet customers’ demands

Soybean meal has a high concentration of protein that is highly digestible. The blend of amino acids are ideal for swine and poultry.

- Beginning with the 2012 crop, Illinois will begin measuring amino acid content for soybeans and reporting the results in the Varietal Information Program for Soybeans (VIPS).

- Soybeans include all ten essential amino acids (those amino acids which cannot be formed by animals): leucine, histidine, isoleucine, lysine, methionine, cysteine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan, and valine.

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**Important amino acids delivered by soybean meal**

**For poultry**
- Methionine
- Cysteine
- Tryptophan

**For swine and dairy**
- Lysine
- Threonine
Illinois Soybean Demand

The demand for Illinois soybeans is driven largely by its ability to meet customer needs in volume and quality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>02-03</th>
<th>03-04</th>
<th>04-05</th>
<th>05-06</th>
<th>06-07</th>
<th>07-08</th>
<th>08-09</th>
<th>09-10</th>
<th>10-11</th>
<th>11-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soybean crush</strong> (million bushels)</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soymeal yield</strong> (pounds/bushel)</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soymeal production</strong> (thousand tons)</td>
<td>6,215</td>
<td>5,763</td>
<td>6,349</td>
<td>6,404</td>
<td>6,727</td>
<td>6,567</td>
<td>6,041</td>
<td>6,165</td>
<td>5,862</td>
<td>5,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soymeal fed in Illinois</strong> (thousand tons)</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soymeal net exports</strong> (thousand tons)</td>
<td>5,441</td>
<td>4,996</td>
<td>5,533</td>
<td>5,605</td>
<td>5,983</td>
<td>5,792</td>
<td>5,292</td>
<td>5,401</td>
<td>5,097</td>
<td>5,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HPCAU</strong>s (thousands)*</td>
<td>2,913</td>
<td>2,898</td>
<td>2,922</td>
<td>2,878</td>
<td>2,791</td>
<td>3,003</td>
<td>3,115</td>
<td>3,177</td>
<td>3,215</td>
<td>3,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soymeal fed per HPCAU</strong> (tons)</td>
<td>0.267</td>
<td>0.266</td>
<td>0.281</td>
<td>0.278</td>
<td>0.268</td>
<td>0.259</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>0.239</td>
<td>0.246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soyoil yield</strong> (pounds/bushel)</td>
<td>11.37</td>
<td>11.21</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>11.64</td>
<td>11.35</td>
<td>11.55</td>
<td>11.34</td>
<td>11.10</td>
<td>11.40</td>
<td>11.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soyoil production</strong> (million pounds)</td>
<td>2,993</td>
<td>2,709</td>
<td>3,018</td>
<td>3,174</td>
<td>3,216</td>
<td>3,191</td>
<td>2,889</td>
<td>2,901</td>
<td>2,802</td>
<td>2,754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*HPCAU – High Protein Consuming Animal Units

SOURCE: THE PROEXPORTER NETWORK, FEBRUARY 2012
Composition of a Soybean

The soybean (*Glycine max*) is an oilseed. Whole soybeans can be made into soy milk by straining soybeans that have been blended and soaked. Tofu comes from further processing of the soy milk and the addition of key ingredients. Tempeh, miso, natto, soy sauce and soy nuts also originate from the whole soybean.

In commercial processing, soybeans are cleaned, cracked, dehulled and rolled into soy flakes. This ruptures the oil cells for efficient extraction that separates the oil and meal components.

Soybean oil is the main ingredient in food products such as margarines and cooking oils. Oil is also used in industrial products such as plastics and biodiesel fuel. Lecithin, extracted from soybean oil, is a natural emulsifier and lubricant that is used in pharmaceuticals, protective coatings and many other products.

After removal of the soybean oil, the remaining flakes can be processed into various edible soy protein products. The flakes can also be used to produce soybean meal for animal feeds. Defatted flakes are the basis for a variety of soy protein products, including soy concentrates and soy isolates.

The soybean is the leading natural source of dietary fiber. Soybeans have eight essential amino acids that are necessary for human nutrition and are not produced naturally in the body.

Soy flour and grits are used in the commercial baking industry. They aid in dough conditioning and bleaching. Soy hulls are processed into fiber bran breads, cereals and snacks. Hulls are also an ingredient in livestock feeds.

The mature soybean is about 36% protein, 19% oil and 15% moisture, ash and hull.

- **36% Protein**
- **15% Insoluble Carbohydrates** (dietary fiber)
- **15% Soluble Carbohydrates** (sucrose, stachyose, raffinos, others)
- **19% Oil** (0.5% Lecithin)
- **14% Moisture, ash, other**

Ratios are rounded and do not total 100%.

SOURCE: AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION
The **Illinois Soybean Association (ISA)** and the **Illinois Soybean Program Operating Board (ISPOB)** mission is:

“To ensure Illinois soy is the highest quality, most dependable, sustainable and competitive in the global marketplace.”

To help fulfill that mission, ISA and ISPOB initiated or partnered with:

- **SoybeanPremiums.org** to help match soybean growers with buyers who have special requirements.

- **www.vipsoybeans.org** Varietal Information Program for Soybeans (VIPS) to provide growers, researchers and buyers access to valuable production and output information. [www.vipsoybeans.com](http://www.vipsoybeans.com)

- **Soy Transportation Coalition** to advance a transportation system that delivers cost-effective, reliable and competitive service.

- **United Soybean Board** (USB) to help build demand, to deliver information on programs and successes and to identify and fund research initiatives.

- **American Soybean Association** (ASA) on national and international policies and regulatory issues.

- **United States Soybean Export Council** (USSEC), **United States Meat Export Federation** (USMEF) and **USA Poultry and Egg Export Council** (USAPEEC) on programs for soy products, meat and poultry exports.

**Other Facts**

- In 2011, the average price of soybeans in Illinois was $11.90 per bushel.

- During 2011, McLean County produced the most soybeans at 14.374 million bushels.

- Carroll County had the biggest average yield at 63.1 bushels per acre in 2011.

- Soybeans produce 356 pounds of usable protein per acre.
Helpful links

Illinois Soybean Association  www.ilsoy.org
American Soybean Association  www.soygrowers.org
Illinois Soyfoods Center  www.soyfoodsillinois.illinois.edu
National Oilseed Processors Association  www.nopa.org
National Soybean Research Laboratory  www.nsrl.illinois.edu
North American Export Grain Association (NAEGA)  http://www.naega.org/
Soy in Aquaculture  www.soyaqua.org
Soy Foods Association of North America  www.soyfoods.org
Soy Transportation Coalition  www.soypress.org
United Soybean Board  www.unitedsoybean.org
United Soybean Board-Qalisoy  www.qualisoy.com
U.S. Soybean Export Council  www.ussec.org
U.S. Soyfood Directory  www.soyfoods.com
United States Department of Agriculture  www.usda.gov
USDA-Foreign Ag Service  www.fas.usda.gov
USDA-National Agriculture Statistics Service  www.nass.usda.gov
Resources

SoyIllinois offers a comprehensive, up-to-date list of resources available to buyers of soybeans. The company listings include organizations that are based in or operate significantly within Illinois. The online resource is updated throughout the year as new information becomes available.

The Resources in Illinois for Soybean Buyers can be accessed through the Illinois Soybean Association web site under the MARKET PLACE link.

The Resources in Illinois for Soybean Buyers is divided into the following categories:

- Biodiesel Producers
- Exporters
- Farmer Direct Sources
- Food, Feed and Industrial Processors
- Grain Dealers
- Information Sources
- Railway Companies with Intermodal Ramps
- River Elevators
- Shuttle Elevators
- Soybean Processors
- Transloaders/Handlers/Logistics
Statistics and facts have been gathered from a number of sources, including:

- American Soybean Association
- Association of American Railroads
- Illinois Agricultural Statistics – 2011
- Illinois Department of Agriculture
- Illinois Soybean Association
- Keith Smith and Associates
- Promar International Soybean Market Assessment, October 2010
- Soybean Meal Info Center
- Soy Transportation Coalition
- SoyInfoCenter.com
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- US Census Bureau
- US Department of Commerce
- US Soybean Export Council (USSEC)
- USDA Economic Research Service (ERS)
- USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)
- Varietal Information Program for Soybeans (VIPS)