U.S. RICE A GLOBAL LEADER IN SUSTAINABILITY

In Brief:

— The new generation of U.S. rice production can be summed up in four words: Producing more with less. American rice farmers have a longstanding commitment to protect and preserve natural resources. Today, U.S. rice farmers produce more rice using less land, energy and water than they did 20 years ago.

Environmental Stewardship: A commitment to continuous improvement

- Over the past 20 years American rice farmers have increased rice yields by 53% while at the same time decreasing land use by 35%, energy use by 38% and water use by 53%.
- Rice agriculture provides 35% of the food resources available to migrating and wintering dabbling ducks in the regions where rice is grown in the United States.
- The water needed to produce 100 pounds of rice has decreased by 33% over the past two decades, saving nearly 24 million gallons of water in 2009 versus two decades ago.
- More than 20% of rice farms nationally are using recycled or reclaimed water on their farms.
- U.S. rice growers can produce the same amount of rice produced in 1987 on 820,000 fewer acres.
- No-till and reduced tillage practices in Louisiana commercial rice production have increased from 26% in 2000 to 41% in 2011.
- A 2011 study examined rice production's impact since 1987 and found a:
 - 21% decrease in land required to produce each 100 pounds of rice and an 821,000 acre reduction in land used for production
 - 43% decrease in soil loss since 1987.
 - 52% reduction in energy used to produce 100 pounds of rice over the past 20 years.
 - 29% reduction in soil methane per 100 pounds of rice over 20 years.





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Social Responsibility: A commitment to future generations

- The U.S. rice industry not only provides jobs in rural areas throughout the U.S. but also cultivates its role as good stewards of the land.
- 85% of the rice consumed in the U.S. is grown by American farmers.
- Each year, 18 billion pounds of rice is grown and harvested by local farmers in the states of Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas.
- Rice provides more than 15 vitamins and minerals, and beneficial antioxidants.
- Whole grains, such as brown rice, help reduce the risk of heart disease, diabetes and certain cancers. Rice eaters have a lower risk of high blood pressure.
- Rice is one of the least allergenic grains, making it a healthy option for those that are gluten-intolerant or have food sensitivities.
- Rice is only 100 kcal per ½ cup serving.
- All U.S.-grown rice is sodium, cholesterol, gluten and GMOfree.



Economic Profitability: A commitment to long-term viability

- The U.S. rice industry contributes \$34 billion to the national economy.
- The U.S. rice industry provides 125,000 jobs on 2.7 million acres of land.
- Every year, 9 million tonnes of rice are grown by U.S. rice farmers.
- 50% of rice produced in the U.S. is exported to more than 110 countries.
- U.S. rice farmers provide vital wildlife habitat valued at more than \$3.5 billion.
- America's rice farmers produce more than 20 billion pounds of rice each year, providing 85% of the rice that is consumed in the United States.
- In the state of Arkansas, the top rice producer in the U.S., rice milling contributes a total of \$4.2 billion in economic activity, supports more than 13,000 jobs, and adds a total output of \$2.6 billion to the state's economy.

Resources

U.S. Rice Resource Efficiency and Sustainability Metrics. IHS Global Insight. Published by USA Rice Federation, 2011. Field to Market (2012 V2). Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators for Measuring Outcomes of On-Farm Agricultural Production in the United States. December 2012.

Economic Contributions of the U.S. Rice Industry to the U.S. Economy. Agricultural and Food Policy Center, Texas A&M University. August 2010.



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