

Social posts (at end of file)

Suggestions for stock footage are in right-hand column.

Ever wonder where your food is grown?	Clip: Overhead view of dining room table with all kinds of food in serving dishes and on plates—meat, vegetables, salad, potatoes, etc.
It's grown all over the world. Most of the calories eaten in the U.S. cross continents before landing on American plates.	NEW CLIP HERE LOOKING MORE INTERNATIONAL TAKE COW B-ROLL FROM FARM PROGRESS. Clips of fields with different kinds of crops—corn, vegetables, also livestock, cows, pigs. The types of crop should be easily identified.
People in other countries depend on food imports, too.	Clips of different types of food from around the world, clearly identifiable: a bowl of noodles with hand holding chopsticks, etc. .
All this interdependence is a good thing. The further a crop travels, the more economic activity it generates, and the more jobs it creates. The global exchange of food promotes economic development and food security everywhere.	Clips of workers on farms, in factories and distribution centers. New text: The total value of international trade in food reached \$1.876 trillion in 2016. .
Take soybeans, for example. Virtually every country grows them. But the U.S. grows—and exports—the most. What happens to the US harvest shows the many ways the world benefits.	Clips of U.S. farmers harvesting soybeans. Text: Argentina, 59million metric tons; Brazil, 96m; China, 12m; India, 14m; Paraguay, 9m; US, 117m

<p>When mature beans leave the fields, they move by truck to storage bins...or straight to market. Grain haulers carry them to a barge terminal or rail elevator, where they begin their journey to US seaports for export.</p>	<p>Clips of combine shooting beans into hopper truck; hopper next to grain elevator; grain flowing into rail car, barge, ship.</p> <p>Aerial view of US map, showing rail track and river routes proceeding from Midwest to Pacific, Gulf, and Atlantic coasts. Add arrows labeled China, Mexico, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands</p>
<p>Or they go straight to a crusher, which separates the oil from the meal. Crushed beans get processed—into animal feed, mostly, but also biodiesel, industrial products, and even consumer goods like cosmetics, for both US and export markets.</p>	<p>Clip of soybean crusher.</p> <p>Clips of soybean products: bags of animal feed; gas pumps; industrial drums; candles; lipstick.</p>
<p>Trade in soybeans is complicated. A lot of the soybeans made into products for human consumption in the US, like tofu, soy milk, and edamame come from beans imported from elsewhere. This generates income for those countries . . . to spend on the foods that they import in turn.</p>	<p>Clips of cartons of soymilk; packages of tofu; bowls of edamame.</p> <p>Just 2% of the 40.5 million metric tons of soybean meal produced in the U.S. goes to domestic food consumption.</p> <p>20% of the 605,000 metric tons of soybeans America imports goes to domestic human food production.</p>
<p>This global exchange doesn't just diversify food choices. Food trade grows the global economy . . . limits scarcity . . . and secures the future.</p>	<p>Clip of world map or globe revolving, with lines of trade zipping from country to country (if possible).</p> <p>Or move the new stat on total value of world food trade down here.</p> <p>Close with Corteva Agriscience™ logo over white background and any legal copy.</p>

LinkedIn post:

More taste. Better nutrition. Smaller carbon footprint. These are just some of the reasons why locavores insist we should only eat food that's locally grown or sourced. But if you're finding it

wicked hard to forego fresh fruit in winter, or you're just not capable of swearing off coffee and chocolate, take heart—eating global is good for humanity. How? Join us as we follow the humble soybean on its worldwide circuit, from Midwestern grain bins to Far Eastern ports, from far-flung fields to your local produce shelf.

Facebook Post:

How does the global food trade help improve lives and lift economies? Join us as we follow the humble soybean on its worldwide journey from Midwestern grain bins to Far Eastern ports, from far-flung fields to local produce shelves.