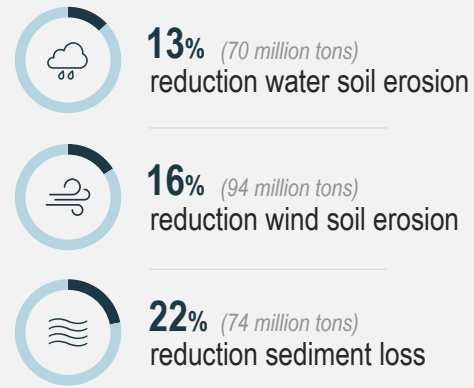


# The Current State of Glyphosate

Glyphosate is the most widely used herbicide in the U.S. Glyphosate is used on an average of 87% of corn, soybean and cotton acres<sup>1</sup>. It is effective in controlling weeds, cost-efficient compared to alternatives, and has enabled valuable on-farm conservation practices to be employed across millions of additional acres of U.S. farmland year after year.

According to a benchmark study by USDA NRCS in 2016, an additional 53.4 million farm acres came under conservation practices over the previous ten-year period, helping to secure:

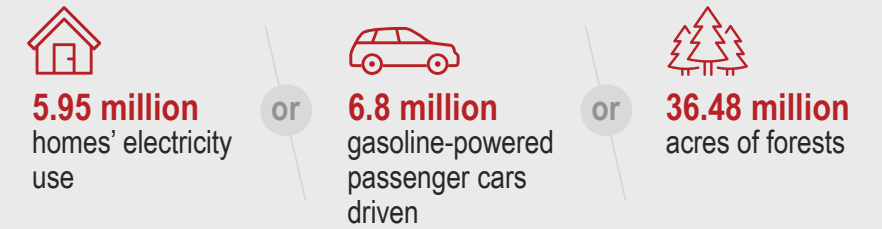


# Environmental Impact

Over that period, glyphosate helped enable the reduction of tillage practices, yielding:

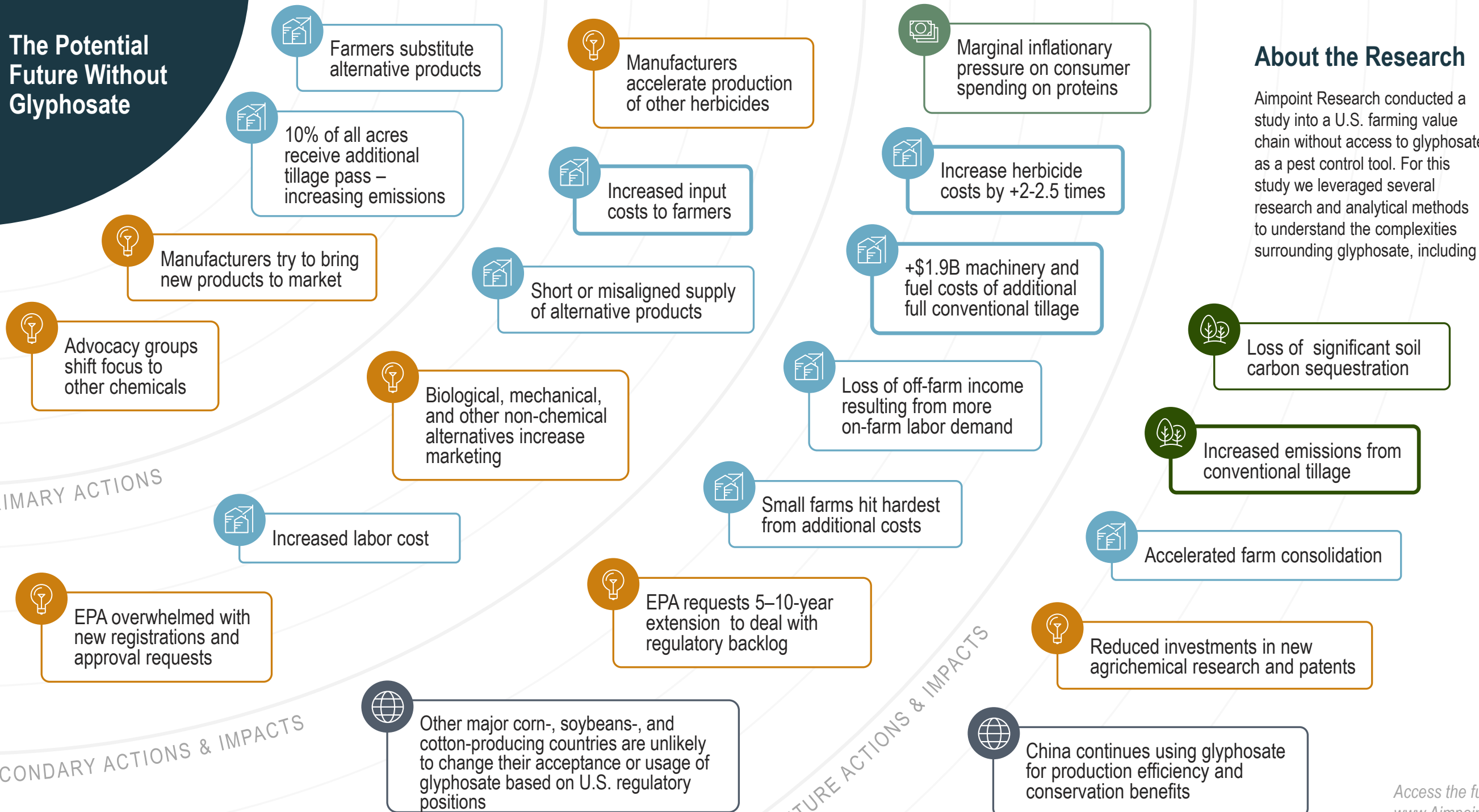
- **1.2 million tons fewer CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions from farm machinery, as reduced tillage results in less fuel use**
- **32.495 million tons per year of additional CO<sub>2</sub><sup>3</sup> equivalent captured by farmland soil, as minimizing soil disturbance and maintaining crop residues helps store carbon**

The total farm-level effect of more carbon capture and fewer carbon emissions equals<sup>2</sup> the effect of offsetting the yearly emissions from:



... while still producing food, fiber, and feedstock for renewable fuel.

# The Potential Future Without Glyphosate



# About the Research

Aimpoint Research conducted a study into a U.S. farming value chain without access to glyphosate as a pest control tool. For this study we leveraged several research and analytical methods to understand the complexities surrounding glyphosate, including

open-source research, economic modeling, subject-matter expert interviews, and military wargaming techniques. The actions and impact are categorized by key areas of consideration and assessed against the overall impact to the value chain.

**IMPACT AREAS**

- Agriculture
- Environmental
- Innovation
- Food Prices
- Geopolitics

<sup>1</sup> Aimpoint Research based on EPA data  
<sup>2</sup> USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Practices on Cultivated Cropland: A Comparison of CEAP I and CEAP II Survey Data and Modeling, March 2022  
<sup>3</sup> Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator | US EPA