

RFS mandates
positive demand shocks
on global maize market,
for ethanol production

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Feed or staple crops substitution

Feed of staple crops substitution
attenuated by DDGS supply

Biofuel feedstocks substitution

Budget constraint

Type 1a

Soy

Cereals
(barley, sorghum, wheat)

Roots crops
(cassava, sweet/white potatoes, yam)

Type 1b

Other oil crops
(groundnut, rapeseed, sunflower)

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
Cotton

Type 2

Biomass crops
(biomass sorghum, miscanthus, reed
canary grass, switch grass)

candy grass, switch grass)

Type 4



Type 5

Sugarcane

Oil palm

Type 3

Tobacco

Type 6

Citrus

Cocoa, Coffee
Banana

Tea
Rubber

Rubber

Co-product supply

Oil or sugar crops substitution

The diagram illustrates a cyclical relationship between two concepts. At the top, the text 'Co-product supply' is written in a bold, sans-serif font. Below it, a dashed horizontal line separates it from the text 'Oil or sugar crops substitution', which is also in a bold, sans-serif font. Two curved arrows form a loop around the text, indicating a continuous cycle or feedback loop between the two concepts.

Oil or sugar crops substitution

Land use Displacement
moderated by
intensive margin
response in maize
&
relative land
suitability

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Crowding out

SUPPLY SIDE

Crops in upper row are at risk of direct displacement by maize, according to the positive correlation between their agro-ecological suitability indexes

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