

2005

U.S. SUNFLOWER CROP QUALITY REPORT





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ABOUT THE 2005 SUNFLOWER CROP QUALITY REPORT

The 2005 U.S. Sunflower Crop Quality Report, compiled by the National Sunflower Association in cooperation with the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, provides an overview on the size and quality of the 2005 U.S. sunflower seed crop. It includes statistics on the marketing of the crop, as well as U.S. and world supply/disappearance tables and information on U.S. sunflower oil.

Produced annually by the National Sunflower Association since 1981, this latest U.S. Sunflower Crop Quality Report can be found on the NSA website, www.sunflowernsa.com. Printed copies of this report can be made available by the NSA (See NSA contact information on page 11).





2005 U.S. SUNFLOWER ACREAGE, PRODUCTION

The 2005 growing season in many areas of the Plains was nearly ideal for sunflower production, with good heat units and timely rains. Cool, wet weather early in the growing season did result in common reports of downy mildew in the Northern Plains. Hot weather and dry conditions later in the summer limited development of Sclerotinia head rot infection.

Overall, growers and processors were pleased with the harvested crop. There were numerous reports of record dryland yields in North Dakota of 3,000 lb/ac +, and reports of test weight and oil as impressive.

It was quite a turnaround from 2004, marred by abnormally

cool weather. For example, the N.D. Ag Statistics Service estimated that 94% of the N.D. sunflower crop as of August 14, 2005, was in bloom. This compares with just 59% at the same time the previous year.

The 2005 sunflower production totaled 4.02 billion pounds, up 96 percent from 2004 and 51 percent above 2003, according to USDA. The U.S. average yield per acre increased 342 pounds from 2004 to a record high 1,540 pounds. Planted area, at 2.71 million acres, is 45 percent above last year and the highest area since 2000. Acreage harvested increased 53 percent from last year to 2.61 million acres, the highest acreage since 2000.

Production in North Dakota, the leading sunflower producing state, is estimated at 1.75 billion pounds, up 121 percent from 2004. The 2005 yield per acre is a record-high, at 1,586 pounds, up 584 pounds from last year. Planted and harvested acres increased from 2004 by 30 and 40 percent, respectively. Record high yields are also recorded in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota this year.

U.S. production of oil type sunflower varieties,

at 3.17 billion pounds, increased 80 percent from 2004. Harvested acres are up 43 percent from the previous year and the yield increased by 323 pounds.

Production of non-oil sunflower varieties, at 841 million pounds, increased 194 percent from last year. Acreage harvested of non-oil varieties is up 101 percent from 2004 and the average yield improved 458 pounds from last year to 1,455 pounds per acre.

U.S. SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION

(1,000 pounds)

	2003	2004	2005
Oil	2,259,666	1,763,378	3,177,635
Non-Oil	405,560	286,235	840,720
Total	2,665,226	2,049,613	4,018,355

U.S. OIL-TYPE SUNFLOWER HARVESTED AREA, BY STATE

(Thousands of Hectares)

State	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Colorado	69.6	43.0	48.6	24.3	34.4	32.4	58.7
Kansas	97.1	75.8	117.4	62.7	62.7	56.7	99.2
Minnesota	31.2	19.6	11.3	15.0	21.9	11.3	29.1
Nebraska	19.0	20.0	20.2	13.8	19.4	14.2	23.5
North Dakota	493.7	401.8	337.0	447.2	412.8	267.1	358.2
South Dakota	348.8	278.8	267.5	151.8	174.0	159.4	194.7
Texas	9.7	5.3	13.4	3.6	6.5	6.5	19.4
Other	21.5	20.0	17.4	16.2	26.7	28.7	39.5
Total	1,090.6	864.7	833.7	734.6	758.4	576.3	822.3



TEN YEARS OF NUSUN®

In 1995, this mid oleic oil was just a concept. A decade later, it's the leading type of sunflower grown in the U.S., and an answer to a number of food companies seeking to meet trans fat label requirements

In 1995, the National Sunflower Association took a bold step toward changing the fatty acid structure of sunflower oil, to focus more on the domestic market in anticipation of labeling requirements for trans fatty acids. Now, the industry change to the trademarked NuSun mid oleic oil is paying off.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration stipulated that all food labels must list trans fat by January 2006. Trans fat is now listed on a separate line in the Nutrition Facts Panel, underneath saturated fat. Products with less than 0.5 grams of trans fat per serving can be labeled as zero trans fat. Canada is adopting a similar rule, and food companies in both countries have been preparing by reformulating products and labels, with some food manufacturers shifting to trans free oils. Other countries are likely to follow this lead within the next several years.

It is estimated that about 80% of the 2005 U.S. sunflower acreage was either NuSun or high oleic. The oil from both of these seed types provides excellent frying and shelf stability without the need of hydrogenation (this is the chemical process that creates trans fats). Both saturated and trans fats raise LDL or "bad" cholesterol levels in

the blood, thereby increasing the risk of heart disease, according to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

Although traditional linoleic sunflower is still produced, and continues to have an oil application niche, the industry has essentially completed its shift to NuSun and high oleic types. Along with the promise of excellent cooking performance, another consideration in the transition to NuSun was the issue of human health. The NSA board of directors decided to test the oil against the "gold standard" of cooking oils – olive oil. A hamster study at the University of Massachusetts provided some

good preliminary evidence suggesting that NuSun reduces plaque deposits in the arteries of hamsters and lowers cholesterol.

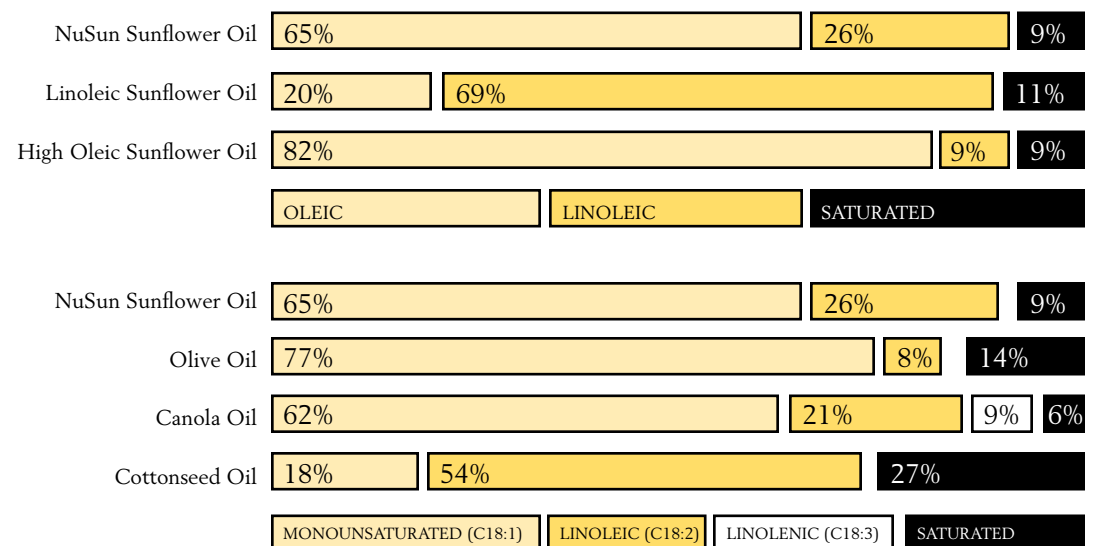
A more comprehensive second leg of the research was a human trial at Pennsylvania State University. Three groups of people with moderately high cholesterol were placed in a feeding trial with NuSun, olive oil and the average American diet.

The NSA was hoping that NuSun would do as well as olive oil in reducing cholesterol. But the results were better yet – NuSun outperformed olive oil. The clinical health study showed that substituting two tablespoons of NuSun sunflower oil daily in place of saturated fat had a signifi-

cantly cholesterol-lowering effect than substituting a similar amount of olive oil.

Findings of the groundbreaking Penn State University study were published in the July, 2005 Journal of the American Dietetic Association. The ADA Journal is the premier peer-reviewed journal in the field of nutrition and dietetics. With nearly 65,000 members, the American Dietetic Association is recognized as the nation's largest organization of food and nutrition professionals. A summary of the health study can be found on the NSA website www.sunflowerusa.com. Click on the 'Health and Nutrition' link, then 'Cardiovascular Benefit of NuSun Oil.'

FATTY ACID COMPOSITION





2005 SEED QUALITY/CONFECTION KERNEL SPECIFICATIONS

Seed quality and kernel specifications of the 2005 crop were estimated from samples of oil and nonoil (confection) sunflower collected with the aid of the North Dakota Grain Inspection Service, Kansas Grain Inspection Service and Aberdeen (S.D.) Grain Inspection.

The samples were drawn from sunflower loads delivered to processors, or from submitted samples taken at local grain buying facilities. The seed samples were then analyzed according to USDA Grain Inspec-

tion, Packers & Stockyards Administration (GIPSA, formerly known as FGIS) directives. Oil content of oil-type seed samples was determined on a clean-seed basis using nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) analysis.

Analysis of the oil-type sunflower seed samples indicated an average oil of 42.7%, up from the 2004 average of 41.1% and the highest in five years. Test weight was 31.3 pounds per bushel, significantly higher than the 2004 test weight of 28.4, and also the highest in five years. Foreign material at 4.4%

was considerably less than last year's 8.3%, and the lowest in the last five years. Moisture at 9.7% was lower than the 2004 moisture of 10%.

The percentage of confection seed in 2005 over 20/64 in size was 70.9%, significantly higher

than the 67.3% in 2004 and the highest in years. Foreign material in 2005 samples was 7.9%, about half that of 2004. Test weight at 25.1% was higher than in 2004, with moisture (10.9%) less than in 2004.

OIL-TYPE SUNFLOWER SEED QUALITY

Year	Test Weight	Moisture	Foreign Material	Oil%
2005	31.3	9.7	4.4	42.7
2004	28.4	10	8.3	41.1
2003	30.7	8.5	6.0	42.6
2002	29.8	10.8	5.3	42.1
2001	30.7	9.6	5.1	42.3

NON-OIL SUNFLOWER SEED QUALITY

Year	Test Weight	Moisture	Foreign Material	Over 20/64 Size
2005	25.1	10.9	7.9	70.9
2004	23.2	11.8	14.5	67.3
2003	25.4	10.1	7.7	67.1
2002	26.6	10.1	8.1	55.9
2001	27.5	10.4	7.8	55.7

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS U.S. SUNFLOWER KERNEL

- Origin** - Sunflower hybrid seed
- Flavor** - Good, typical, mild, distinctive
- Odor** - Good, clean, fresh aroma
- Texture** - Firm, not brittle or soggy
- Color** - Off-white, gray
- Microbiological** - Aflatoxin: Negative
- Pathogens: Negative
- Chemical Additives** - No preservatives or chemical additives may be used
- Pesticide Residues** - Meets all state & federal regulatory requirements
- Fumigants** - Only FDA-approved fumigants may be used as considered necessary. Residues may not exceed FDA approved tolerances
- Quality and type of kernel is determined with the following factors to meet specific customer needs:**
 - Size** - Defined as kernel count per oz
 - Foreign Material** - Includes shells and unshelled seed, defined as percentage or count per unit of weight
 - Moisture** - Defined as a percentage at or below 8%
 - Damage** - Distinctly discolored kernel or insect damage. Each defined as a percentage
 - Broken or Chip** - Any portion less than 1/2 kernel defined as a percentage
 - Sticktites** - Kernel with a piece of shell adhering, defined as count per unit of weight.



2005 OIL QUALITY ANALYSIS/OIL TRAITS, RULES

The tables below compare the oil quality and fatty acid content of representative samples of linoleic and mid-oleic sunflower seed oil, gathered from the 2005 U.S. crop, to previous years' data on oil quality. The sunflower oil quality analysis was conducted with standard gas chromatography, basis American Oil Chemists' Society Method #Cel-62.

The 59.44% oleic average of NuSun samples was higher than the 58.01% average in 2004, but short of the 60.26% average of oil samples in 2003.

The 2005 linoleic acid content of 62.64% is lower than the 63.56% average of 2004 crop samples. The 25.92%

oleic level average of the 2005 sunflower oil samples is higher than the 24.85% average of the 2004 oil samples. As is the case each year, climatic factors and the timing of production contributed to the level of both linoleic and oleic acid in the samples collected each harvest.

See general trading rules for linoleic oil, as well as product specification tables for confection kernel and sunflower meal at various protein levels, at www.sunflowernsa.com. Click on the link "Buyers and Sellers," then "product specifications." For further information or questions regarding trading rules, go to the American Fats & Oils Assn Inc web site, afoonline.org.

SUNFLOWER OIL QUALITY LINOLEIC

Percent

Year	Palmitic 16:0	Stearic 18:0	Oleic 18:1	Linoleic 18:2	Linolenic 18:3
2005	5.87	4.19	25.92	62.64	0.21
2004	5.95	4.28	24.85	63.56	0.38
2003	5.97	4.13	22.96	65.54	0.26
2002	5.75	4.36	24.63	63.95	0.25
2001	5.38	4.21	24.19	64.65	0.18

SUNFLOWER OIL QUALITY NuSUN

Percent

Year	Palmitic 16:0	Stearic 18:0	Oleic 18:1	Linoleic 18:2	Linolenic 18:3
2005	4.36	3.51	59.44	31.04	0.44
2004	4.39	3.53	58.01	32.59	0.42
2003	4.46	3.40	60.26	29.50	0.18
2002	4.32	3.49	59.52	30.97	0.17
2001	4.36	4.03	61.15	28.55	0.11

MID-OLEIC SUNFLOWER OIL (NuSUN): CRUDE Trading Rules: Specifications from American Fats and Oils Association: Rule 14B

ITEM	VALUE
Flash Point (AOCS Cc 9b-56)	250°F Minimum
Halphen Test	Negative
Saponification Value	188-194
Unsaponifiable	1.3% Maximum
Free Fatty Acid (as Oleic)	Basis 2.0% Maximum 3.0%
Moisture and Volatile (AOCS Ca 2d-25)	0.5% Maximum
Insoluble Impurities (AOCS Ca 3-46)	0.3% Maximum
Color (in 5 1/4 inch cell or tube), as determined under AOCS Method Cc 13b-45, Bleached (AOCS Cc 8g-52), after refining (AOCS Ca 9a-52)	2.5 Red Maximum
Linolenic acid	1.0% Maximum
Oleic (as % of TFA)	55% Minimum 75% Maximum

Rule 14B -- Crude mid-oleic sunflower oil (NuSun) shall be pure and produced only from sunflowerseed of fair average quality by hydraulic, expeller, or solvent extraction process. The buyer shall receive an allowance of 0.1% of the invoice value for each 0.1% of free fatty acid in excess of 2%; fractions in proportion. (Effective 1/1/2003)

MID-OLEIC SUNFLOWER OIL (NuSUN): FULLY REFINED, BLEACHED, & DEODORIZED Trading Rules: Specifications from American Fats and Oils Association: Rule 15B

ITEM	VALUE
Free Fatty Acid (as Oleic)	0.05% Maximum
Moisture and Impurities (AOCS Ca 2d-25)	0.10% Maximum
Peroxide Value	2.0 Maximum
Color (Lovibond Scale)	2.5 Red Maximum
Iodine Value	88-115.0
Oleic	55% Minimum 75% Maximum
Flavor	Pleasing
Appearances (Waxes Not Separated)	Will be cloudy at room temperature
Other Possible Specs:	
Saponification Value	186-194
Unsaponifiable	1.5% Maximum
Specific Gravity by 20 Degrees Centigrade	0.917-0.924

Rule 15B -- Fully refined, bleached and deodorized mid-oleic sunflower oil (NuSun) shall be pure mid-oleic sunflower seed oil. It shall be produced from fair average quality crude mid-oleic sunflower seed oil from which essentially all of the free fatty acids and non-oil substances have been removed by chemical treatments and by mechanical or physical separation. (Effective 1/1/2003)



2005 SUN OIL & MEAL EXPORTS

Oil Exports -- Sunflower oil is the preferred oil in most of Europe, East Europe, Russia, Mexico, countries along the Mediterranean and

several South American countries. U.S. sunflower oil exporters can deliver three types of sunflower oil: NuSun, Linoleic and High Oleic.

NuSun™ is a mid-range oleic, 55%-75% (monounsaturated) sunflower oil. It needs no hydrogenation and has a 9% saturated fat level. NuSun™ is extremely functional for frying applications and has a good balance of linoleic acid - an essential fatty acid that enhances the taste of products.

Linoleic sunflower oil has about 69% polyunsaturated fat, 20% monounsaturated fat and 11% saturated fat. Linoleic sunflower oil is excellent cooking oil with a neutral taste. This enhances the taste of food rather than overpowering it.

High Oleic sunflower

oil has 80% or more oleic (monounsaturated) acid. This unique oil has many specialty applications.

Sun Meal Exports -- Most of the U.S. sunflower meal produced is utilized within the United States as an ingredient for the domestic livestock feeding industry, although some U.S. sunflower meal is exported. Four types of sun meal identified by their respective protein contents (28, 30, 32 and 35%) are produced in the United States. Both U.S. sunflower oil and meal exports decreased in 2004/05 compared to 2003/04, a reflection of market supply and demand.

U.S. SUNFLOWER MEAL EXPORTS

October 04 - September 05

Country	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Canada	2,166	1,740	231	304
Mexico	2,451	1,372	1,455	2,491
Ireland	17,677	0	4,276	0
U.K.	3,348	0	5,468	0
Other	20	31	549	323
Total MT	25,662	3,143	11,979	3,118

U.S. SUNFLOWER OIL EXPORTS

October 04-September 05

Country	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Algeria	47,898	0	12,100	0
Bahrain	60	0	0	0
Canada	24,465	16,939	19,509	41,167
Columbia	187	0	0	3
Egypt	12,500	3,000	0	0
El Salvador	254	0	270	18
Guatemala	0	1,050	201	590
India	752	0	0	0
Japan	6,143	10,228	3,572	3,240
Jordan	4,889	1,000	2,039	0
Kuwait	14	24	49	0
Mexico	17,761	5,258	63,786	5,334
Netherlands	22,914	16	30	0
Singapore	4	11	783	1,673
Taiwan	13,647	4,230	195	198
Turkey	15,697	0	0	0
UAE	3,999	0	0	0
Other	34,467	9,909	7,142	5,554
Total MT	205,651	51,665	109,676	57,777





U.S. SUPPLY & DISAPPEARANCE

(In 1,000 Metric Tons, Unless Specified)

Item	2000/01 Oct-Sep	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05 Revised	2005/06 Forecast	Traditional	NuSun	Totals
NON-OIL SUNFLOWER									
Area Harvested (1,000 HA)	215	200	146	131	116	234	--	--	--
Area Harvested (1,000 AC)	531	495	361	323	287	578	--	--	--
Yield (MT/HA)	1.34	1.39	1.20	1.41	1.12	1.63	--	--	--
Yield (LB/AC)	1,195	1,243	1,067	1,256	997	1,455	--	--	--
Stocks, Oct 1	27	22	15	13	11	12	--	--	--
Production	288	279	175	184	130	382	--	--	--
Seed Import	44	56	73	75	34	50	--	--	--
TOTAL SUPPLY	359	357	263	272	175	443	--	--	--
Disappearance	337	342	250	261	163	325	--	--	--
Ending Stocks	22	15	13	11	12	118	--	--	--
OIL SUNFLOWER									
Area Harvested (1,000 HA)	856	834	731	758	576	822	243	580	822
Area Harvested (1,000 AC)	2,116	2,060	1,806	1,874	1,424	2,032	600	1,432	2,032
Yield (MT/HA)	1.54	1.53	1.28	1.35	1.39	1.75	1.75	1.75	
Yield (LB/AC)	1,375	1,361	1,144	1,206	1,238	1,564	1,564	1,564	
Stocks, Oct 1	94	40	41	114	107	55	10	45	55
Production	1,320	1,272	937	1,025	800	1,442	426	1,016	1,442
Seed Import	23	16	24	25	10	15	15	0	15
TOTAL SUPPLY	1,437	1,328	1,003	1,164	917	1,512	451	1,061	1,512
Oilseed Crushed	922	723	346	609	276	700	125	575	700
Planting Seed, Birdfood, Domestic Use	447	536	543	448	586	520	241	279	520
Exports	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disappearance	1,397	1,287	889	1,057	862	1,220	366	854	1,220
Ending Stocks	40	41	114	107	55	292	85	207	292
SUNFLOWER OIL									
Stocks, Oct 1	71	62	10	12	12	10	3	7	10
Oil Imports	4	16	28	12	34	15	15	0	15
Oil Production	387	304	145	256	116	290	51	239	290
TOTAL SUPPLY	462	382	183	280	162	315	69	246	315
Domestic Oil Use	149	166	119	157	94	224	46	178	224
Oil Exports	251	206	52	111	58	80	20	60	80
Total Use	400	372	171	268	152	304	66	238	304
Ending Stocks	62	10	12	12	10	11	3	8	11
SUNFLOWER MEAL									
Stocks, Oct. 1	5	7	3	3	3	3	1	2	3
Production	443	347	166	292	132	336	60	276	336
TOTAL SUPPLY	448	354	169	295	135	339	61	278	339
Domestic Use	433	325	163	280	129	332	58	274	332
Exports	8	26	3	12	3	3	2	1	3
Total Use	441	351	166	292	132	335	60	275	335
Ending Stocks	7	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	4



WORLD SUNFLOWER SUPPLY/DISAPPEARANCE

Item	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05 Revised	2005/06 Forecast
Area Harvested (1,000 HA)	19540	18485	19892	22918	21262	22791
Yield (MT/HEC)	1.18	1.18	1.2	1.17	1.23	1.29
SUNFLOWER SEED						
Production						
Argentina	2950	3720	3340	2990	3650	3800
Eastern Europe	1657	1861	1648	2295	2270	1950
European Union	3333	3030	3718	4078	4133	3765
China, Peoples Republic of	1954	1750	1946	1820	1750	1850
Russia/Ukraine	7368	4936	7194	9348	8001	10450
United States	1608	1551	1112	1209	930	1824
India	730	870	1060	1160	1300	1250
Turkey	630	530	830	560	640	790
Other	2880	3551	3108	3467	3505	3665
TOTAL	23110	21799	23956	26927	26179	29344
Seed Import						
Mexico	23	10	104	38	11	23
European Union	1999	1155	1007	1473	763	1000
Other	704	467	812	1249	813	801
TOTAL	2726	1632	1923	2760	1587	1824
Oilseed Crushed	21116	18514	21149	23442	23115	25510
Seed Exports						
Argentina	94	342	232	44	97	121
United States	153	176	122	136	116	225
Russia/Ukraine	1768	100	524	1271	73	560
Other	711	1084	1112	1277	1257	957
TOTAL	2726	1702	1990	2728	1543	1863
SUNFLOWER OIL						
Oil Opening Stocks	1241	922	759	812	749	780
Oil Production	8668	7489	8700	9592	9313	10467
Oil Imports						
Algeria	276	207	228	208	125	200
Turkey	133	147	72	81	157	185
Egypt	114	145	93	187	206	225
Mexico	73	40	52	110	59	117
Russia	175	173	193	175	136	99
Taiwan	29	25	26	28	28	24
Others	1788	1525	1846	2047	2074	2564
TOTAL	2588	2262	2510	2836	2785	3414
Disappearance	9029	7664	8633	9667	9260	10300
Oil Exports						
Argentina	1149	1083	1094	944	1255	1250
European Union	161	114	137	179	105	90
Eastern Europe	90	95	64	153	201	164
United States	251	206	52	109	58	80
Others	918	744	1246	1439	1189	1842
TOTAL	2569	2242	2593	2824	2808	3426
Ending Stocks	899	767	743	749	780	934
SUNFLOWER MEAL						
Meal Production	9971	8687	9851	10967	10679	11728
Meal Import	2665	2296	2523	3050	3057	3410
Disappearance	10122	8713	9815	10984	10573	11760
Meal Exports	2569	2311	2568	3033	3080	3403
Ending Stocks	133	92	84	79	162	136

Source: Oil World & USDA



NU SUN[®], CLEARFIELD[™], DEVELOPED WITH STANDARD HYBRID BREEDING METHODS

Currently, no transgenic sunflower is commercially available in the United States. Some commodity buyers request proof of non-transgenic crop origin, however, and thus for sunflower seed or oil exports, the NSA provides members with a letter stating that U.S. sunflower is currently free of transgenic traits. USDA's Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) is providing similar documentation upon request.

NuSun, the new category of cooking oil made from sunflower that is mid-oleic, predominantly monounsaturated, with low saturated fat, is non-transgenic. It was developed with standard hybrid breeding methods.

It should be noted that Clearfield[™] sunflower technology now available to sunflower producers is nontransgenic. Clearfield sunflower is conventionally bred sunflower resistant to imazamox herbicide for control of a wide array of grassy and broadleaf weeds. The Clearfield technology was developed by BASF, and the resistant breeding work was done by USDA and the private hybrid seed industry.





ABOUT THE NATIONAL SUNFLOWER ASSOCIATION

The National Sunflower Association (NSA) is a non-profit organization dedicated to the promotion of U.S. sunflower and its products, and to the development of sunflower markets throughout the world.

Based in the capital city of the nation's largest sunflower producing state, NSA was incorporated in 1981. It is funded

and governed by U.S. sunflower growers and industry representatives. Agreements with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service provide funding for overseas market development programs, including this publication.

Among the many NSA programs and activities are the following:

- Developing and distributing technical litera-

ture on sunflower refining and nutrition.

- Providing technical assistance to foreign companies on oil refining and finished product manufacture; also, providing technical aid to U.S. confection sunflower customers.

- Producing and distributing a variety of literature pertaining to sunflower markets, the U.S. sunflower crop and sunflower products, including *The Sunflower* magazine, published six times annually

- Researching the marketplace and surveying consumer awareness

of (and attitudes toward) sunflower products.

- Conducting industrial research overseas, including confection shelf-life and other utilization studies.

- Hosting foreign marketing and technical personnel, arranging meetings with U.S. sunflower industry representatives, setting up tours of U.S. processing and research facilities; and coordinating educational seminars for the benefit of foreign visitors.

NSA welcomes inquiries from any foreign agencies, companies or individuals interested in U.S. sunflower.

CONTACTS:

National Sunflower Association
John Sandbakken, Marketing Director
Email: johns@sunflowernsa.com
4023 State Street
Bismarck, ND 58503-0620
Ph: (701) 328-5100
Fax: (701) 328-5101
Web site: www.sunflowernsa.com

NSA Representative in Mexico

Jose Luis Escamilla
Email: escgrain@avantel.net
Jose Ma Rico 212-Desp. 702
Col Del Valle
Mexico, D.F. 03100, Mexico
Ph. (5255) 524-8273; or 524-8192
Fax: (5255) 534-8997

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The 2005 U.S. Sunflower Crop Quality Report data coordinated by John Sandbakken, National Sunflower Association.

U.S. SUNFLOWER INFORMATION ONLINE

The National Sunflower Association has a wealth of U.S. sunflower information online, www.sunflowernsa.com. Click on the "Buyers Information" link for international marketing information, product specifications, and a list of sunflower product suppliers.

The NuSun™ link has more information about this mid-oleic oil, and suppliers.

See the Confection/Non-oil link for a list of industry suppliers.





4023 State Street • Bismark, ND 58503-0620

Ph: (701) 328-5100 • Fax: (701) 328-5101

Website: www.sunflowernsa.com

