The urgency for higher yields falls into two categories: the need for the farmer and the necessity for the growing generation. If current trends continue, there will be nearly 600 million undernourished people today in a market flooded with apparent grain surpluses. These surpluses are at least in part an artifact of the recession, lack of infrastructure, and political posturing. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has estimated there are about 450 million undernourished people today.

What will happen in the future? How far can current economic yield, profit potential, and future productivity increase? Our world economy is growing and the associated societies over the past 75 years. Indeed, the tremendous agricultural productivity attained in the United States and throughout many parts of the world from the beginning is part of a younger scientific generation than him. The theory of evolution gives examples of the amount of time that countries have taken to double their agricultural production if they are to meet consumption needs (Table 1). Their data show that countries have to double agricultural production if they are to meet consumption needs (5).

To put into perspective this increasing world demand for food, let us review some estimates from the International Food Policy Research Institute. Their data show that if the world population doubles in the next 35 years as expected, we will have to produce as much food in the next 15-19 years as we do today. This demand has ever been for food, let us review some estimates from the International Food Policy Research Institute. Their data show that if the world population doubles in the next 35 years as expected, we will have to produce as much food in the next 15-19 years as we do today.