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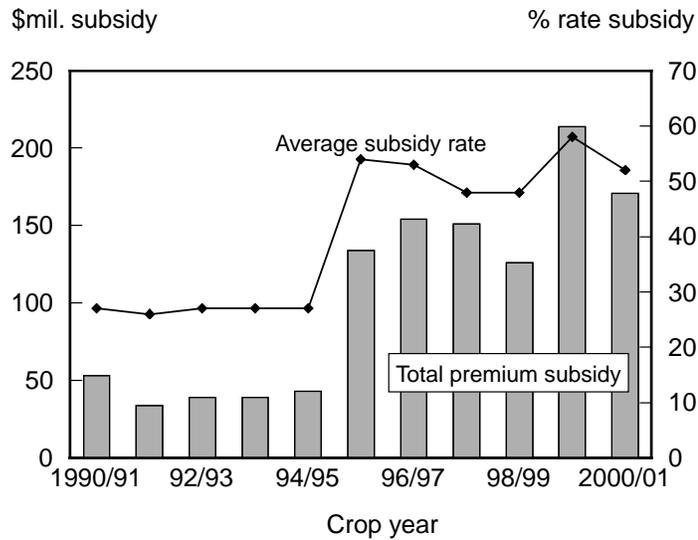
Economic
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Wheat

Situation and Outlook Yearbook

Crop insurance premium subsidies for wheat



Source: Risk Management Agency, USDA.

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Summary

The Wheat Yearbook presents preliminary projections for 2001/02 that were released at the 2001 Agricultural Outlook Forum on February 23, 2001.

Wheat farmers responded to unfavorable planting conditions, particularly in parts of the Central and Southern Plains, by reducing winter wheat plantings for the 2001 crop by 2 million acres, down 5 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 1971. Spring wheat (including durum) plantings are expected to rise due to lower winter wheat plantings in some areas, especially Montana, and more attractive prospective returns relative to competing crops. The calculated 2001 harvested area, based on the 5-year average by State, is reduced a half-million acres due to late plantings and emergence and currently poor conditions of some of the wheat in the Southern Plains.

Total wheat production for 2001/02 (June/May) could decline about 4 percent, assuming an average wheat yield of 40.5 bushels per acre, based on the average of 1996-2000 yields by State. Coupled with smaller beginning stocks, the total supply would be about 6 percent below the current marketing year that ends on May 31. Total use is forecast down slightly because of reduced exports and smaller feed

and residual use. However, the smaller use will still exceed production, and ending stocks will decline. Even so, stocks will remain relatively large, and the average price received by farmers will likely be below \$3.00 again in 2001/02.

For 2000/01, U.S. wheat supplies are expected to drop 2 percent to 3,268 million bushels. Total disappearance is forecast to rise about 2 percent from 1999/2000, the result of higher projected domestic use and exports. Use will exceed production, and stocks are forecast down 12 percent from 1999/2000. The season-average farm price is projected to range between \$2.60 and \$2.70 per bushel.

U.S. wheat exports are forecast to increase slightly because of reduced competition from the European Union, Kazakhstan, Australia, Eastern Europe, Turkey, and others. Some increased competition is expected from Argentina, India, and Pakistan. The top markets for U.S. wheat exports, including Egypt, Japan, Mexico, and the Philippines, are expected to be little changed.

THE WHEAT SITUATION AT A GLANCE

All wheat: Supply and disappearance 1/						Wheat by class: Supply and disappearance 1/						
Marketing year beginning June 1	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	Marketing year beginning June 1	Hard red winter	Hard red spring	Soft red winter	White	Durum	Total
	Million bushels						Million bushels					
							1999/2000: 2/					
Beginning stocks	376	444	722	946	950	Beginning stocks	435	233	136	87	55	946
Production	2,277	2,481	2,547	2,299	2,223	Production	1,051	448	454	247	99	2,299
Imports	92	95	103	95	95	Imports	0	60	0	6	28	95
Total supply	2,746	3,020	3,373	3,339	3,268	Total supply	1,486	741	590	340	182	3,339
Domestic use						Domestic use	542	293	287	89	89	1,300
Food	891	914	907	925	950	Exports	486	230	170	160	44	1,090
Seed	102	92	81	92	84	Total	1,028	523	457	249	133	2,390
Feed & residual	308	251	397	284	300	disappearance						
Domestic use	1,301	1,257	1,384	1,300	1,334	Ending stocks	458	218	133	91	50	950
Exports	1,002	1,040	1,042	1,090	1,100	2000/2001: 3/						
Total disappearance	2,302	2,298	2,427	2,390	2,434	Beginning stocks	458	218	133	91	50	950
Ending stocks	444	722	946	950	834	Production	844	498	471	301	110	2,223
						Imports	1	60	0	6	28	95
						Total supply	1,303	776	604	398	188	3,268
						Domestic use	507	322	287	116	101	1,334
						Exports	420	235	180	215	50	1,100
						Total	927	557	467	331	151	2,434
						disappearance						
						Ending stocks	375	219	137	67	36	834

1/ Includes flour and products imported and exported in wheat equivalent units. ERS estimates of domestic use. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Projected.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Winter Wheat Acreage Seeded is the Lowest Since 1971/72

Winter wheat plantings declined 5 percent from a year earlier to their lowest level since 1971/72. However, spring wheat (including durum) plantings are expected to rise due to lower winter wheat plantings in some areas and more attractive prospective returns relative to competing crops. The U.S. Department of Agriculture will release its first official forecast of the 2001 production on May 10, 2001.

Winter Wheat Acreage Drops For Fifth Year in a Row

The *Winter Wheat Seedings* report released by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) on January 11, 2001, provides the first indication of wheat plantings for 2001/02 (fig. 1). Winter wheat planted area for harvest in 2001 is estimated as of December 1, 2000, at 41.3 million acres. This is down 5 percent from 2000 and is the lowest level since 1971.

Hard red winter (HRW) wheat seeded area is about 28.9 million acres, down 5 percent from a year earlier. Oklahoma and Texas led the decline, down 700,000 and 400,000 acres, respectively. Colorado and Montana also showed large decreases. Dry conditions were the leading cause of the lower acreage. These dry conditions delayed seeding progress and slowed emergence. In Texas and Oklahoma,

the dry conditions were followed by excessive rainfall that further hindered planting progress. The summer drought in Montana continued into the fall, leading many farmers to reduce their planted acreage. Notable exceptions to the reduced plantings include Kansas and Nebraska, where growers planted more acres than last year.

Soft red winter (SRW) seeded area is down 6 percent from last year to about 8.9 million acres. Arkansas, Indiana, and South Carolina planted acreage equal to a year earlier. Dry conditions across most of the Southeast hampered seeding. In contrast, excessive soil moisture this past fall in parts of the Midwest was the cause of slowed planting progress. Wheat farmers in Indiana had an ideal fall season for seeding winter wheat.

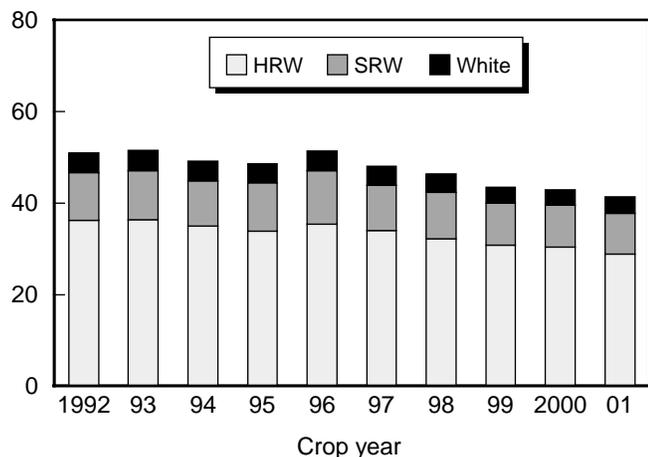
White winter wheat seeded area totals about 3.5 million acres, down slightly from 2000. In Idaho, above normal moisture in October was followed by a cold, dry November. Winter wheat seedings ran slightly ahead of normal for most of the State. Weather conditions were also good for seeding wheat in Oregon.

Durum wheat seeded area in Arizona and California for the 2001 harvest are estimated at a combined 160,000 acres, down 14 percent from a year earlier. Seeding in California's San Joaquin Valley progressed rapidly during October and November, but below normal precipitation forced growers to irrigate earlier than usual. Seeding began in the Imperial Valley in late November and will continue into March.

Spring Wheat Acreage Prospects

Spring and durum wheat producers will likely be watching the condition of the HRW crop on the Central and Southern Plains as it comes out of dormancy and wheat prices versus competing crops when making their planting decisions (fig. 2). Continued poor conditions will result in higher prices and encourage expanded spring wheat plantings (fig. 3). Current expectations are that seedings will be higher than the 19.4 million acres planted a year earlier.

Figure 1
Winter wheat planted area down again in 2001
 Mil. acres

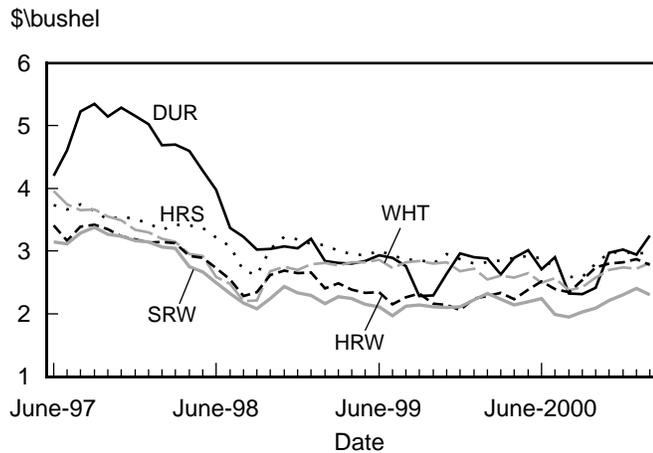


2001 preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 2

HRW and durum farm prices are up from their lows last year 1/

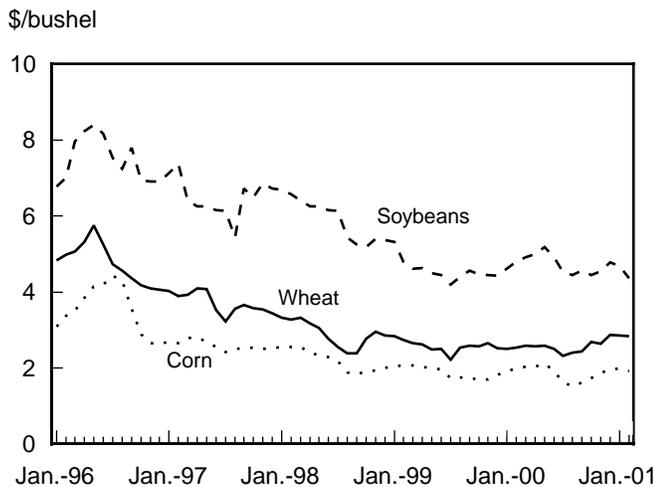


1/ Average price received by farmers for each wheat class in major production regions, 1997/98 - 1999/2000.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Figure 3

Relative prices of competing crops at the farm level



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Also, soil moisture supplies and the condition of the winter wheat crop will influence planting decisions in Montana and other spring wheat producing States. NASS released an estimate of farmers' intentions to plant durum, other spring wheat, and row crops in the March 30 *Prospective Plantings* report.

Weather in Plains is a Continuing Concern for 2001/02 Crop

State Agricultural Statistical Services provide information about the wheat crop in the Central and Southern Plains where weather concerns continue. In Kansas, the largest wheat growing State, 26 percent of the crop was rated poor to very poor on March 19. On March 20 last year, 15 percent of the crop was rated poor to very poor. There was no estimated freeze or wind damage for 71 percent of the State's wheat crop. For the previous year's crop there was no freeze or wind damage for 93 and 86 percent of the crop, respectively.

For Oklahoma, 44 percent of the State's crop was rated poor to very poor and only 1 percent of the crop received an excellent rating. For the previous year, only 3 percent of the State's crop was rated poor to very poor and 73 percent good to excellent. The State Statistical Service indicated that some wheat acres will be grazed out, hayed, or abandoned due to lack of proper emergence or heavy infestation of cheat.

On March 19, the Texas wheat crop was rated 61 percent of normal, compared with 33 percent the previous year. Growth progress occurred across the State, with only minimal progress on the Plains.

In Colorado, 6 percent of the winter wheat is being pastured, slightly more than the previous year, but the same as the 5-year average. Twelve percent of this year's crop received a rating of poor to very poor.

In Nebraska, 15 percent of the wheat crop was rated poor to very poor on March 4. However, there was above normal precipitation across the southern part of the State.

Wheat Supply and Ending Stocks Likely Down in 2001/02

Lower production due to reduced acreage and yields in 2001/02, coupled with smaller carryin stocks, results in an expected reduction in supplies from a year earlier. Total use of wheat is expected to remain weak as exports and feed and residual use will likely decline. Carryout will continue to shrink, driven by smaller production, not increasing demand. The tighter supply/use balance is expected to boost prices.

The following supply and use projections for 2001/02 were released at the 2001 Agricultural Outlook Forum on February 23, 2001. The first official U.S., world, and country-specific supply and use projections for 2001/02 will be in the May 10 *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* report.

All Wheat Production Is Projected Down from 2000

Supply prospects for wheat in 2000/01 are affected by the expected decline in planted area and weather related conditions in parts of the major hard red winter wheat region, especially in the Southern Plains. The harvested area is forecast using "an adjusted" 5-year average harvested-to-planted ratio. The calculated 2001 harvested area, based on the 5-year average by State, is reduced a half-million acres due to delayed plantings and late emergence in the Southern Plains

which resulted in many fields with thin stands (fig. 4). Decisions are pending whether to stay with the crop and top dress or replant to some spring crop. Yields are calculated at 40.5 bushels per acre using a 5-year average (fig. 5). Thus, all wheat production is projected at 2,125 million bushels, down 4 percent from 2000.

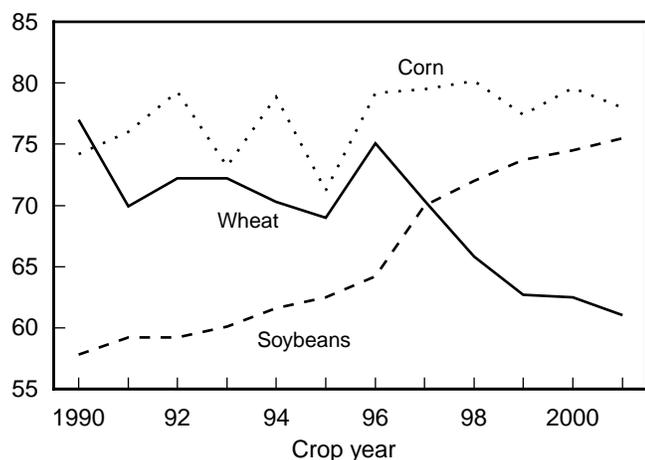
Tighter Supply/Use Balance Is Expected To Boost Prices

The lower U.S. production projected for 2001/02, coupled with smaller carryin stocks, results in 2001/02 supplies down almost 200 million bushels, or 6 percent, from a year earlier. Total U.S. wheat use in 2001/02 is expected to remain weak (fig. 6). Food use will continue to show some growth consistent with population growth and the average annual percentage change in food use since 1990, but feed

Figure 4

U.S. wheat acreage likely down in 2001

Mil. acres



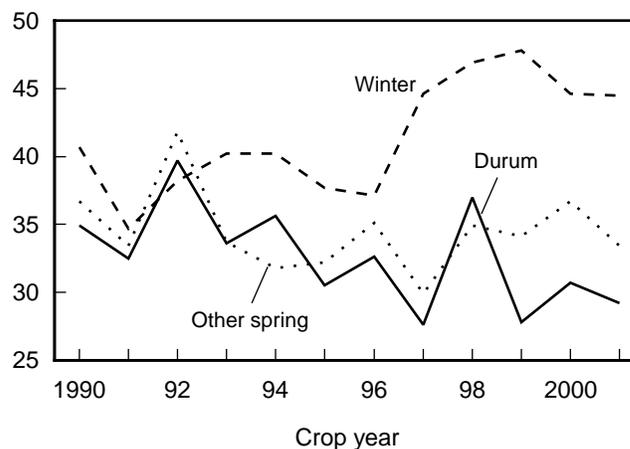
The crop year 2001 is a USDA projection, Agricultural Outlook Forum, February 22-23, 2001.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 5

U.S. wheat yield likely down in 2001

Bushel/acres



The crop year 2001 is a USDA projection, Agricultural Outlook Forum, February 22-23, 2001. An adjusted 5-year average by type of wheat.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

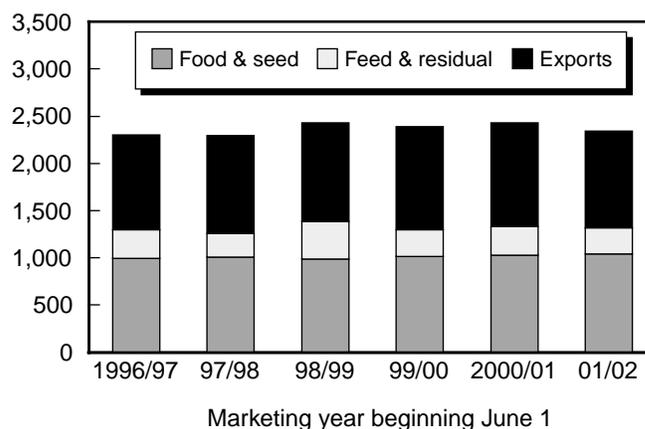
and residual use will likely decline because of lower supplies. Total domestic use of 1,318 million bushels is projected down slightly from a year earlier.

Given expectations of continued large supplies in major exporting countries and sluggish import demand, U.S. wheat exports are expected to decline in 2001/02 to 1,025 million bushels. The declining use prospects are more than offset by the even smaller supplies, thus, ending stocks decline 721 million bushels in 2001/02. This level would represent 30.8 percent of projected use, down from the 34.5 percent forecast for the current year. The tighter supply/use balance is expected to boost 2001/02 prices about \$0.20 per bushel above 2000/01 prices to \$2.85 per bushel.

Figure 6

Disappearance down slightly in 2001/02

Mil. bushels



2000/01 forecast. Marketing year 2001/02 is a USDA projection, Agricultural Outlook Forum, February 22-23, 2001.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

World Wheat Supplies Unlikely To Increase in 2001/02

Winter wheat in the Northern Hemisphere has been planted, and area in several of the largest producing regions has declined. However, whether world wheat production increases or decreases in 2001/02 will largely depend on yields which, in turn, depend on weather. To date, there has been more favorable weather than last year in regions that suffered from drought a year ago. However, in some countries that had record yields, yield declines are expected. Global supplies are likely to be reduced even if there is some increase in production, because beginning stocks are down sharply. World wheat use is likely to grow slowly, with most of the increase driven by population growth supporting human consumption.

World Wheat Production in 2001/02 Could Increase Modestly or Drop Significantly

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will issue its first global and country-specific supply and use projections for 2001/02 on May 10. Winter wheat has already been planted in the Northern Hemisphere, and area is reportedly down in more regions than have posted increases. However, yields will depend on the weather during coming months. Moreover, spring wheat in the Northern Hemisphere and all wheat in the Southern Hemisphere has not been planted. Global wheat production declined slightly in 1999/2000 and more in 2000/01. World production could post an increase in 2001/02 if weather is generally favorable, but the decline in area limits the potential increase. However, if weather is not favorable, a significant decline in global production is possible.

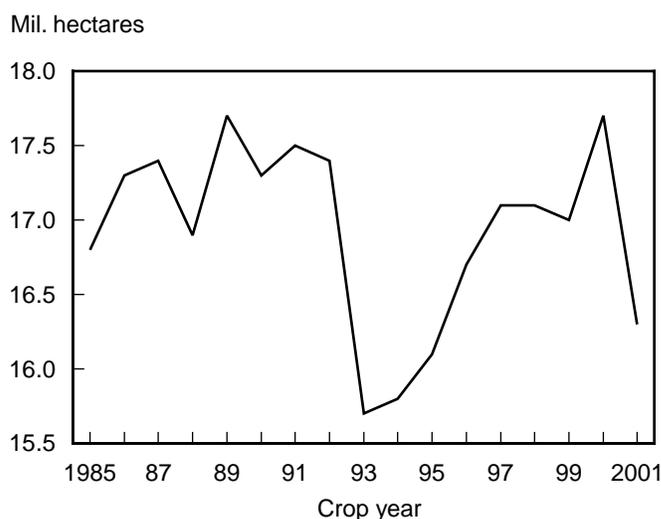
The 2001/02 wheat crop is harvested first in South Asia, beginning in India in March, and soon after in Pakistan. Area in India is reportedly down around 3.5 million hectares, and the rainfed areas have received below normal rainfall. Thus, yields are not expected to match last year's record, and a significant drop in production is expected. However, Government wheat stocks remain large. Limited water for irrigation is expected to reduce area and yields in Pakistan, and production is expected to drop from last year's record. The production decline in Pakistan is likely to be large enough to curtail exports, making Pakistan a net importer of wheat in 2001/02.

In China, the world's largest wheat producer, a recent Government survey indicated winter wheat area is down almost 5 percent. Despite increased wheat prices, producers are shifting to other crops because of higher returns. Last year's wheat yields were well below trend because of unfavorable weather. The crop is in better condition than last year, but yields will likely remain below trend due to increased plantings of lower yielding, higher quality varieties. Thus, a strong rebound in production is unlikely.

Various trade analysts in Europe have estimated European Union (EU) soft wheat plantings to be down 5 to 7 percent (fig. 7). Durum planting may be little changed from a year earlier. Excessive rains during planting reduced winter wheat area sharply in Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Plantings are estimated down 5 percent in France, but a higher percentage was planted to bread-making varieties. The drop in EU area planted is large enough to make it unlikely that last year's record production will be matched in 2001/02.

Eastern Europe's wheat production is expected to increase in 2001/02 because during the previous year area and yields were devastated by drought. In Hungary, grains committee officials are predicting a 30-percent increase in production based on a 20-percent increase in harvested area, but planting delays and recent floods may limit the production

Figure 7
EU wheat area



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

increase. Drought has continued through most of the fall and winter in Bulgaria and Romania, though high prices reportedly encouraged an expansion in area. In contrast, Poland, the regions' largest producer, had mild, favorable winter weather, but some sources estimate a small reduction from the previous year's near-record area.

In the former Soviet Union winter wheat area has increased. Russia's winter grain area planted is reported up 5 percent. Despite dryness during planting, mild early winter growing conditions helped establish the crop. In some areas an unusually warm winter and thin snow cover left wheat vulnerable to cold outbreaks. Overall, as of early March, the condition of Russia's winter crops was reportedly similar to the average of the previous 5 years. Ukraine's winter grains plantings were up almost 13 percent. Less winterkill than average is expected and above normal moisture in February helped offset a dry winter. Given adequate spring moisture and favorable temperatures, Ukraine's yields are likely to rebound from the previous year's low level. The former Soviet Union looks likely to increase wheat production in 2001/02, but the most critical parts of the growing season are still ahead. Spring wheat, which accounts for over 55 percent of the area but only about 40 percent of production, has not yet been planted.

There are also prospects for increased wheat production in North Africa and the Middle East. A year ago there was good planting moisture in much of North Africa, but the rains shut off in early spring, and drought devastated crops. Rains came late this year and plantings were delayed. Weather has been mixed in 2001, and yield prospects will depend on timely spring rains. Except for Turkey, planting conditions across the Middle East were much better than a year earlier. However, winter rainfall was below normal in some areas, notably Iran and Turkey's Anatolian Plateau. In addition, much above-normal temperatures caused crops to break dormancy earlier than usual and maintained high crop moisture demands during early development. Thus, while Iran's yields will likely rebound from the drought-reduced levels of the past 2 years, much will hinge on timely rains. In Turkey, lower support prices reduced area planted, so reduced production is expected for the region's major producer and exporter.

Spring wheat producers in the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere producers have not yet planted wheat for harvest in 2001/02. This includes major exporters such as Canada, Australia, Argentina, and Kazakhstan. Because current prices are somewhat higher than a year ago, most of these exporters are expected to increase area. In Canada, wheat area will expand as lower area is planted to canola. In early March, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada projected a 2-percent increase in wheat area, but production is projected at about the same level as last year. According to the Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics, Australia's wheat area is projected to increase slightly and

production is expected to reach 23.3 million tons, up from 21.0 million (USDA) in 2000/01. Stronger wheat prices and more attractive expected returns will likely encourage higher wheat plantings in Argentina. The potential for increased wheat production in Canada, Argentina, and Australia boosts prospects for a competitive export market in 2001/02.

Lower Beginning Stocks in 2001/02 To Limit Supplies

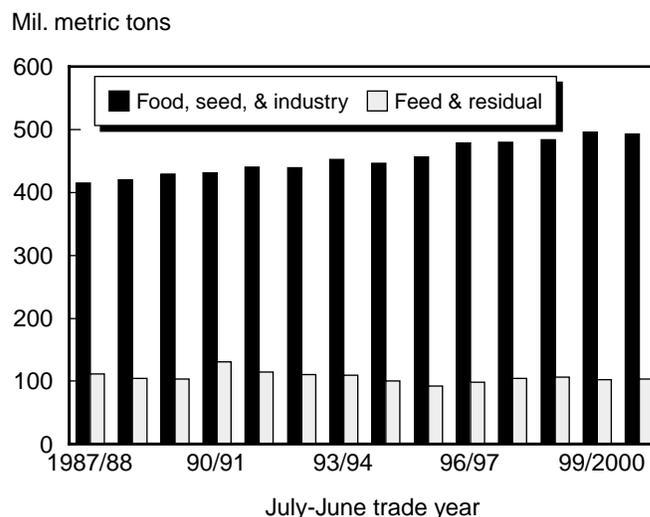
Global wheat stocks at the start of 2001/02 are forecast down 16 million tons from the previous year. The major exporters, the United States, Canada, EU, Australia, and Argentina, account for only 3 million tons of the stock decline. Unless world wheat production increases by at least 16 million tons, global wheat supplies will be down in 2001/02 compared with a year earlier. The decline in winter wheat area in the Northern Hemisphere makes it unlikely that production will increase that much. However, even if global wheat supplies decline in 2001/02, exporters' supplies could increase.

Modest Global Wheat Consumption Growth Expected, but Trade Could Stagnate

In 2001/02, world wheat consumption is expected to rebound some from the previous year's decline (fig. 8). Most of the growth in wheat consumption is expected to be the result of population growth slowly boosting food use. There is some evidence that wheat food use is declining in urban areas of China as incomes increase and diets diversify.

Increased wheat feed and residual use could occur in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, if larger crops materialize. EU feed use is difficult to predict because of the unknown effects of BSE and foot and mouth disease. Also

Figure 8
World wheat consumption flat in 2000/01



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

complicating the analysis is whether or not the temporary ban on use of meat and bone meal in animal feed will be extended. If many animals are killed because of disease concerns, demand for feed could decline. However, prices for wheat relative to other grains and protein meals will determine how much wheat is fed.

Increasing demand for wheat for food in importing countries of Latin America and parts of Asia will support world wheat

trade in 2001/02. With reduced production, Pakistan could be an importer in 2001/02. However, larger crops in North Africa and parts of the Middle East could reduce those countries' need to import. China is expected to increase wheat imports in 2001/02 whether or not they enter the World Trade Organization. However, the size of China's imports is a key unknown that could determine if world wheat trade declines or grows in 2001/02.

Prices Strengthen As Ending Stocks Decline in 2000/01

U.S. wheat production declined in 2000/01 because of a reduction in harvested acres and average yields. Less favorable weather compared with a year earlier for winter wheat in the Plains dropped winter wheat yields, substantially reducing the supplies of hard red winter wheat. Durum and other spring wheat yields were up compared with a year earlier. Reduced supplies for 2000/01 and the expected increased total use result in declining ending stocks and higher season average prices received by farmers.

U.S. Wheat Supplies Down, Prices Are Up in 2000/01

U.S. wheat production is estimated at 2.2 billion bushels in 2000/01, down 3 percent from 1999/2000 (table 1). With slightly larger beginning stocks, the U.S. wheat supply in the 2000/01 (June-May) marketing year is forecast to drop 2 percent from 1999/2000 (fig. 9).

The average farm price for all wheat dropped to \$2.32 per bushel during July 2000 because of improved production prospects in the Winter Wheat Belt and large supply prospects in competing exporting countries. Average farm prices rebounded to \$2.41 in August, and have ranged between \$2.44 and \$2.87 since then. The preliminary farm price of all wheat in February 2001 was \$2.83 per bushel,

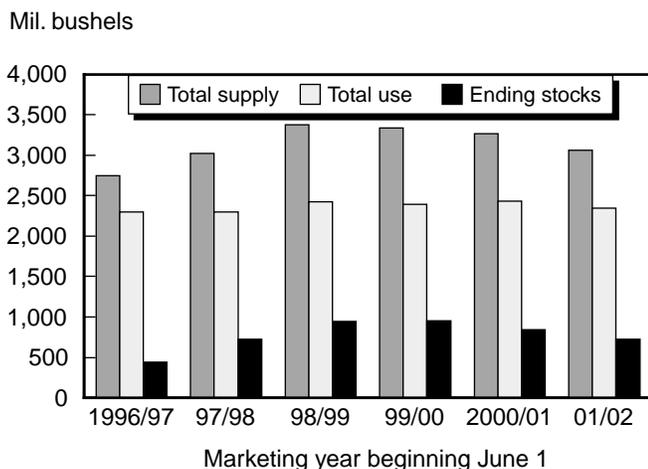
down from \$2.87 reported for December, but 29 cents above a year earlier.

Prices will remain sluggish in the coming months in the absence of fresh export demand or a serious weather-related change in crop conditions (fig. 10). The season-average farm price in 2000/01 is forecast at \$2.60 - \$2.70 per bushel, significantly above the \$2.48 received by farmers in 1999/2000, but much below the record \$4.55 in 1995/96. U.S. ending stocks are projected to total 834 million bushels, less than at the end of the past 2 years, but still large enough to put continued pressure on cash and near-term futures prices.

Winter Wheat Yields Down from Last Year's Record

Winter wheat production accounted for about 70 percent of U.S. output in 2000 and totaled 1,563 million bushels.

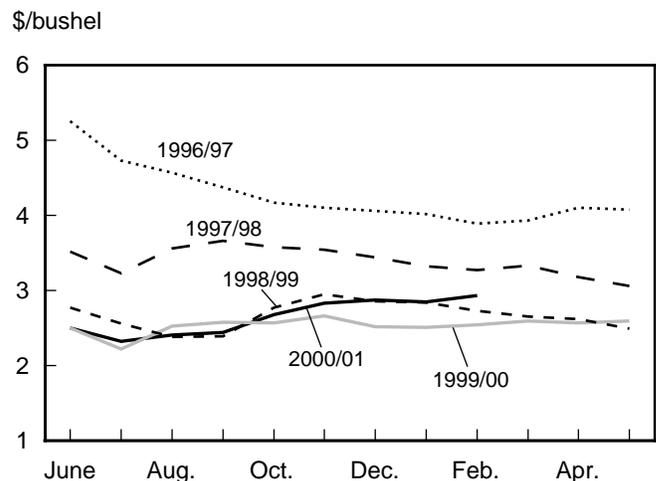
Figure 9
Wheat supply and ending stocks likely down in 2001/02



Marketing year 2001/02 is an USDA projections, Agricultural Outlook Forum, February 22-23, 2001.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Figure 10
Wheat price remains low for third year



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 1--Wheat supply, disappearance, and stocks, June-May

Item	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01 ^P
	Million bushels			
Stocks, June 1	444	722	946	950
CCC inventory	93	94	128	104
Farmer-owned reserve 1/	0	0	0	0
Outstanding 9 months	72	134	140	62
Uncommitted	278	495	678	784
Production	2,481	2,547	2,299	2,223
Imports (June-Aug.)	23	24	31	20
Total supply	2,948	3,294	3,276	3,194
Use, June-Aug.				
Food	228	226	230	237
Seed	3	1	6	1
Feed & residual	352	425	270	317
Exports	288	257	324	286
Total use	871	909	830	841
Stocks, Sept. 1	2,076	2,385	2,445	2,353
CCC inventory	93	100	132	109
Farmer-owned reserve 1/	0	0	0	0
Outstanding 9 months	101	236	101	118
Uncommitted	1,882	2,049	2,211	2,126
Imports (Sept.-Nov.)	23	24	19	25
Total supply	2,099	2,409	2,465	2,378
Use, Sept.-Nov.				
Food	239	241	241	249
Seed	59	55	55	51
Feed & residual	-113	-74	-8	-17
Exports	296	292	291	293
Total use	480	514	579	576
Stocks, Dec. 1	1,619	1,896	1,886	1,802
CCC inventory	93	127	115	103
Farmer-owned reserve 1/	0	0	0	0
Outstanding 9 months	169	246	117	97
Uncommitted	1,357	1,523	1,654	1,602
Imports (Dec.-Feb.)	24	28	19	NA
Total supply	1,643	1,924	1,905	NA
Use, Dec.-Feb.				
Food	219	213	221	NA
Seed	2	1	2	NA
Feed & residual	0	12	31	NA
Exports	255	247	236	NA
Total use	476	473	490	NA
Stocks, March 1	1,167	1,450	1,415	NA
CCC inventory	93	124	NA	NA
Farmer-owned reserve 1/	0	0	NA	NA
Outstanding 9 months	191	242	NA	NA
Uncommitted	882	1,084	NA	NA
Imports (Mar.-May)	26	27	25	NA
Total supply	1,192	1,477	1,440	NA
Use, March-May				
Food	228	228	232	NA
Seed	29	23	28	NA
Feed & residual	11	33	-9	NA
Exports	201	247	239	NA
Total use	470	531	491	NA

P = Preliminary. NA = Not available.

1/ Includes special producer loan program.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Because of less favorable weather than in 1999, winter wheat yields dropped from the record 47.8 bushels per harvested acre to 44.6 bushels. An estimated 80.8 percent of the seeded winter wheat area was harvested for grain in 2000, compared with 81.9 percent in 1999 and a 5-year average of 82.5 percent.

Durum Ending Stocks Decrease for the Second Year in a Row

The 2000 durum wheat production season in the Northern Plains was characterized by a dry planting season, variable growing conditions, and a wet harvest period. Durum yields rose to 30.7 bushels per harvested acre, 10 percent above the previous year. The durum yield has averaged less than 30 bushels only once during the 1990s. The record-high durum yield of 39.7 bushels was set in 1992.

Durum production was up 11 percent in 2000/01 compared with a year ago. However, beginning stocks were down, leaving durum supplies up only 3 percent. Expanded use is leading to a further reduction in ending stocks for 2000/01 compared with the past two marketing years.

However, the individual use categories of food and feed and residual are not comparable with past use data. The U.S. Census Bureau redefined their semolina flour and durum wheat grind data collection starting in 2000 to include pasta manufacturers if they have and operate a flour mill on site. Because these additional mills are included in the 2000 data, the projected food use and feed and residual use are not comparable with previous years' data. For a tentative analysis of the impact of this redefinition, see *Wheat Outlook*, WHS-O500, May 16, 2000, posted on the Economic Research Service's Wheat Briefing Room, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/wheat/>.

The U.S. average price received by farmers for durum declined to a seasonal low of \$2.32 per bushel in September before rebounding to a preliminary \$3.25 for February 2001.

Higher Yields Raise Production of "Other Spring" Wheat in 2000

The "other spring" wheat crop increased in 2000 because higher yields more than offset reduced harvested acreage. The average yield was 38.2 bushels per acre for "other spring" wheat (i.e., includes hard red spring (HRS) and white spring but excludes durum), up 4.1 bushels from 1999. Despite harvested acreage falling and an estimated 209,000 acres, HRS production increased more than 50 million bushels to 498 million.

Total Use Increased in 2000/01

Total disappearance of U.S. wheat in 2000/01 is forecast to rise about 2 percent, or 44 million bushels, from 1999/2000. Both domestic use and exports are up. Seed use is forecast down in 2000/01 due to lower plantings for the 2001 crop.

Food use is projected at 950 million bushels in 2000/01, up about 25 million from a year earlier. Feed and residual use is projected to rise about 16 million bushels in 2000/01.

However, these food use and feed and residual use numbers are not strictly comparable with last year because of the Census Bureau's redefinition of their semolina flour and durum wheat grind data collection starting in 2000. Their data, starting with the first quarter of 2000, now includes pasta manufacturers if they have and operate a flour mill on site, as mentioned above.

Ending Stocks Decline

U.S. ending stocks are forecast to be 839 million bushels on May 31, 2001, down 12 percent from a year earlier. Most of the ending stocks will be free stocks accessible to the market. Current futures price relationships between old-crop and new-crop futures provide adequate incentives for holding old-crop stocks and carrying them forward into the new marketing year.

LDPs Support Wheat Farmers' Income in 2000/01

The 1996 Farm Act's programs to assist farmers facing low market prices include the nonrecourse marketing assistance loans and loan deficiency payments (LDPs). Producers that entered into Production Flexibility Contracts with USDA are eligible to participate in these programs.

The nonrecourse marketing assistance loans provide interim financing to eligible producers of wheat and other commodities covered by the program. Producers pledge their wheat as collateral and obtain a loan equivalent to the loan rate established in their county by the Farm Service Agency of USDA. The loan proceeds can cover short-term cash needs. As of March 20, 2001, wheat producers had outstanding loans on 72 million bushels of 2000-crop wheat. The value of the outstanding loans totaled \$182 million. For the 2000-crop

wheat, total loans of \$455 million were made on 176 million bushels. In comparison, a total of \$398 million was loaned on 154 million bushels for the 1999 crop.

The loans may be forfeited to the Commodity Credit Corporation at maturity or repaid at the loan repayment rate at, or before, maturity. The loan repayment rate may actually be less than the loan rate (plus interest) if the posted county price (PCP), a proxy for the local price, falls below the local loan rate. The PCP—calculated each day the Federal Government is open—is based on terminal market prices and a fixed differential to each county, largely reflecting transportation and other marketing factors. When a farmer repays the loan at a lower PCP, the difference between the loan rate and the PCP is called a "marketing loan gain."

If the PCP is below the county loan rate, eligible producers may opt for a loan deficiency payment (LDP) on par or all of the crop in lieu of securing a loan. The LDP rate is the amount by which the county loan rate exceeds the PCP on the date the application is made. The wheat cannot be placed under loan once an LDP is paid. If producers take the LDPs and immediately sell their crop and if the PCP accurately reflects local prices, producers effectively receive a per-unit revenue equal to the loan rate, partly from the market and partly from the Government. After an LDP is accepted, the farmer can sell the crop and avoid storage expense or hold it in the expectation of a price rally later in the marketing season.

As of March 20, 2001, eligible producers collected \$787 million in LDPs covering 1,911 million bushels of 2000-crop wheat or about 80 percent of the 2000 crop. The average payment rate was 44 cents per bushel. Eighty-three percent of the 1999 crop received an LDP, and LDPs totaled \$890 million for the 1999 crop. In 1998, only 55 percent of the crop received an LDP, and the total was \$414 million.

World Wheat Production, Stocks, and Trade Drop in 2000/01

Global production is estimated down more than 7 million tons in 2000/01. Forecast consumption is down less than 2 million, but is forecast 17 million tons larger than production, dropping forecast stocks to about the same level as reached in 1995/96. However, world wheat trade is expected to decline 6 million tons largely because of increased production and reduced imports by Russia, Pakistan, and India. Although facing sharply lower production, China has reduced stocks while keeping imports at the previous year's low.

2000/01 Global Production the Lowest in 5 Years

World wheat production in 2000/01 is estimated at 580 million tons, down more than 1 percent from the previous year (fig. 11). Production dropped 12 million tons in China as area declined in response to reduced government support prices and lower market prices, while dry conditions reduced the average yield. Wheat production fell 4 million tons in Australia, where drought struck western growing areas while too much rain flooded some eastern regions. Wheat production in the former Soviet Union declined more than 2 million tons despite an increase for Russia. Drought-reduced production in Ukraine and Kazakhstan failed to repeat the previous year's exceptional results. North Africa and parts of the Middle East suffered from a second consecutive year of drought, and drought reduced production in Eastern Europe. These declines more than offset record production in Argentina, the European Union (EU), and South Asia.

Lower wheat prices during planting reduced the incentive to plant wheat in some countries, like China and India, but for most countries, low prices for competing crops limited the

shifts out of wheat. Foreign wheat area declined only 1 percent from the previous year, with some of the decline the result of drought, not low prices. In 2000/01 foreign area was 5 percent less than the recent peak reached in 1996/97, following higher prices. The 2000/01 average foreign wheat yield almost matched the previous year's record.

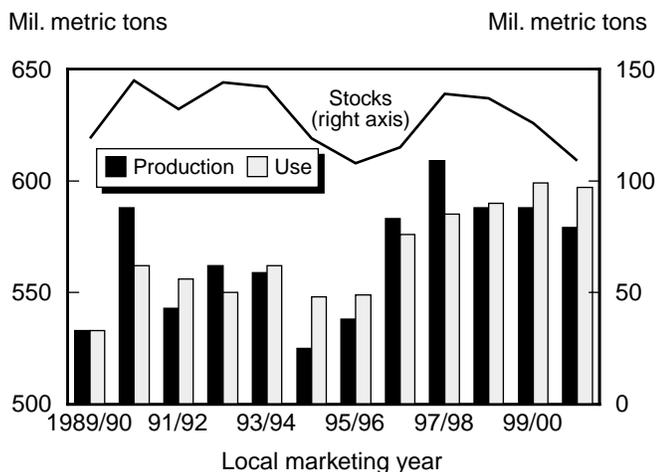
World Wheat Consumption Expected To Decline in 2000/01

Global consumption is forecast at 597 million tons, down 2 million from the previous year. Reduced food use in China, and lower feed use in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union account for most of the decline, offsetting increases elsewhere. Surveys indicate that per capita wheat consumption in urban China has begun to fall as incomes increase and diets diversify. Wheat feeding in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union has fallen through most of the last decade. Declining incomes and reduced subsidies have dropped animal numbers and meat production. Reduced 2000/01 wheat production in most of Eastern Europe, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, and tight supplies of other feed grains in several countries, led to continued liquidation of livestock. Global use of wheat for feeding is expected to remain virtually unchanged in 2000/01 because the declines in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are offset by increased feed use in the EU. EU wheat feed use increased as the price of grains declined compared with the price of protein meals and other non-grain feeds.

Wheat consumption is forecast up in South Asia, with record production. Despite tight supplies in some countries suffering from drought, particularly Iran, wheat use is up in the Middle East as the population is growing rapidly. However, consumption growth in Latin America is expected to be much slower than during the previous 2 years because Brazil and Mexico are expected to have nearly stable wheat consumption. Wheat consumption is expected to decline in North Africa where wheat supplies are tight after 2 years of drought, and in Sub-Saharan Africa, where foreign exchange constraints and limited food aid budgets crimp imports and consumption. Wheat consumption in relatively wealthy countries, like South Africa and Nigeria, is expected to grow.

Figure 11

World wheat production, use, and stocks



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Even though down slightly from a year earlier, 2000/01 wheat consumption remains near the previous year's record. World wheat consumption in 2000/01 is up 6 percent compared with a decade earlier, less than population growth. World wheat feed use peaked in 1990/91 at 131 million tons and dropped to a forecast 103 million in 2000/01, with most of the reduction in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Food use growth over the last decade has been large enough to more than offset the drop in feed use.

World Wheat Stocks Forecast To Drop 17 Million Tons in 2000/01, Largest Decline Since 1993/94

China is expected to show the largest drop in ending stocks during 2000/01, down almost 12 million tons. The size of China's wheat stocks is considered a state secret, and USDA's estimate is an approximation, so the year-to-year change in stocks is likely more important than the forecast level. Grain stocks in China are large, and supplies are adequate.

The expected decline in wheat stocks during 2000/01 is not confined to China, but includes most major producing and consuming regions. After consecutive years of drought, forecast stocks in the Middle East and North Africa are down. Eastern Europe's wheat stocks are expected to sink to the lowest since 1985/86. Wheat stocks in North America, Latin America, and Oceania are also expected to decline. EU stocks are forecast up slightly. Only India, Pakistan, and Russia are expected to increase wheat stocks significantly in 2000/01.

The decline in world wheat stocks has not had a large price impact because much of the drop is concentrated among major importers. Prices are largely set by supply and demand in exporting countries, and exporters' stocks, though declining, remain large.

World Wheat Trade Expected To Decline in 2000/01

Global trade (excluding intra-EU trade) in 2000/01 is forecast at nearly 107 million tons, down 6 million from the previous year but higher than the 102 million averaged from 1994/95 to 1998/99. Trade is down compared with a year earlier mostly because of a sharp drop in imports by Pakistan, India, and the former Soviet Union. India has emerged as a significant net exporter in 2000/01 because of large wheat stocks, record harvests, and Government subsidies for exports. Imports by the former Soviet Union have dropped because of a larger harvest in Russia, sharply reduced food aid to the region, and reduced shipments from Kazakhstan to its neighbors.

Eastern Europe is expected to increase imports in 2000/01 because of reduced production and tight stocks. Latin America (Brazil) and North Africa (Algeria) are expected to increase imports, but by less than 1 million tons each. While imports by the Middle East are little changed from a year earlier, they are much larger than the previous 3 years. Little change in wheat

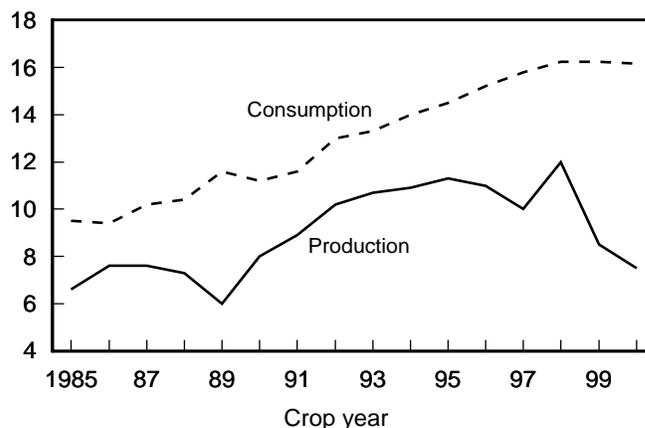
imports is also expected in North America, Western Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, or Asia outside of South Asia.

Brazil, with strong population growth and reduced wheat production, is expected to be the largest wheat importer in 2000/01, bringing in almost 8 million tons. Iran, suffering from a second year of drought, is forecast to import more than 7 million tons (fig. 12). Egypt harvested a record-high wheat crop in 2000/01, and is blending corn with wheat in the production of some flours. However, Egypt is still expected to increase wheat imports to over 6 million tons. Japan's wheat imports are little changed at almost 6 million tons. Algeria, facing drought and tight supplies, is expected to import over 5 million tons. China, on the other hand, is forecast to import only 1 million tons of wheat, virtually unchanged from the previous year, even though wheat production and stocks are declining significantly (fig. 13).

Figure 12

Iran: Wheat production and consumption

Mil. metric tons

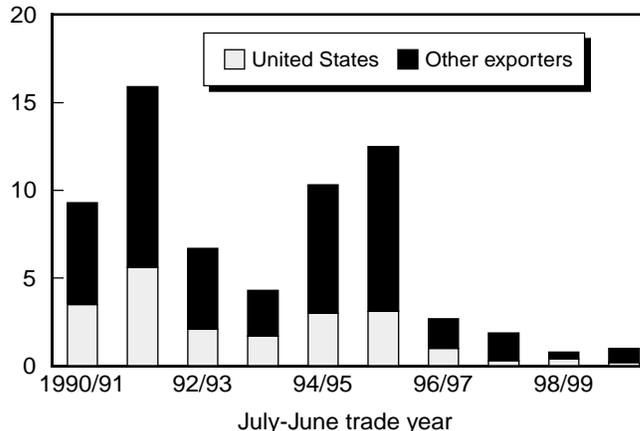


Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Figure 13

Wheat exports to China

Mil. metric tons



Sources: Economic Research Service and Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

U.S. Wheat Exports Up Slightly in 2000/01, U.S. Share of Global Trade Increases

U.S. wheat exports are forecast to increase slightly because of reduced competition from the European Union (EU), Kazakhstan, Australia, Eastern Europe, Turkey, and others. Some increased competition is expected from Argentina, India, and Pakistan. The top markets for U.S. wheat exports are expected to be little changed, including Egypt, Japan, Mexico, and the Philippines.

U.S. Wheat Exports Forecast Up Slightly in 2000/01

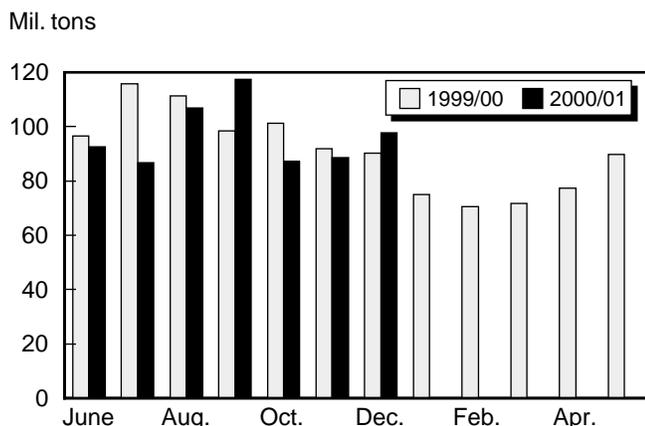
U.S. 2000/01 wheat exports are forecast at 1.1 billion bushels, up only 10 million bushels on a June/May local marketing year. For the international trade July/June marketing year, 2000/01 U.S. exports are forecast up 0.5 million tons to 30 million.

Shipments during the first half of 2000/01 lagged year-earlier levels (fig. 14). Census data from June through December 2000 show U.S. wheat grain exports of 17.7 million tons, down 2 percent from a year ago. Grain inspections data for January and February indicate wheat exports of 3.9 million tons, higher than the 3.7 million that Census reported for a year earlier. Moreover, according to *U.S. Export Sales*, as of March 1, 2001, outstanding sales at 3.5 million tons, were up 12 percent from a year ago.

Reduced net competition from the Southern Hemisphere is an important factor boosting U.S. export prospects.

Figure 14

U.S. wheat exports, by months



Includes flour and products in wheat equivalent units.

Note: 6/99-12/99 = 705 million bushels;

6/2000-12/2000 = 677 million bushels.

Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Competition during the second half of 2000/01 is not likely to be as intense as a year earlier because Australia's production has dropped 4 million tons, more than Argentina's 1-million-ton increase. Moreover, the large carry in the futures markets, with wheat prices higher in later contracts than in nearby contracts, may induce competitors to market wheat more slowly during 2000/01, hoping to take advantage of higher prices in 2001/02.

Largest Purchasers of U.S. Wheat Little Changed

Since 1993 the level of U.S. wheat exports ranged between 27 and 33 million tons. Moreover, the major commercial markets for U.S. wheat have also remained largely unchanged. In the last couple of years the top five purchasers of U.S. wheat have been Egypt, Japan, the Philippines, Mexico, and South Korea. According to *U.S. Export Sales*, as of March 1, 2001, commitments (the sum of shipments and outstanding sales) compared with a year ago were up 20 percent to Egypt, down 7 percent to Japan, down 1 percent to the Philippines, down 6 percent to Mexico, and down 10 percent to South Korea. U.S. wheat is doing well in Egypt because U.S. white wheat prices are competitive with the EU and Australia. Japan's wheat imports are forecast down only slightly in 2000/01, and market shares tend to be stable, so increased purchases of U.S. wheat are expected. The Philippines continues to purchase U.S. wheat both to mill for food use and to use for feeding because corn imports are restricted. However, recent sales to the Philippines by India will reduce U.S. export potential. Mexico's imports are expected to decline because of increased production and reduced consumption. South Korea is expected to increase wheat imports in 2000/01, but has been purchasing wheat for use as a feed grain from other sources, notably India.

Smaller markets with significant gains in U.S. commitments as of March 1, 2001, include: Indonesia, with 0.7 million tons, more than double year-earlier levels; Tunisia, purchasing over 0.2 million after importing no U.S. wheat during 1999/2000; and Libya, also with 0.2 million, as U.S. exporters are allowed to sell wheat to this market for the first time in many years.

U.S. Share of Global Trade Increasing In 2000/01

Despite a continued relatively strong U.S. currency, U.S. wheat is expected to increase its share of world exports in 2000/01 (fig. 15). The largest competitor in 2000/01 is expected to again be Canada, exporting 19 million tons. Canada's production and exports are expected to nearly match the previous year. However, the Canadian crop, though nearly as big as a year ago, was rained on extensively, reducing quality in some areas. Moreover, a larger portion of area was devoted to durum wheat, and the Canadian Wheat Board has not been as successful at marketing the durum as it has the hard red spring.

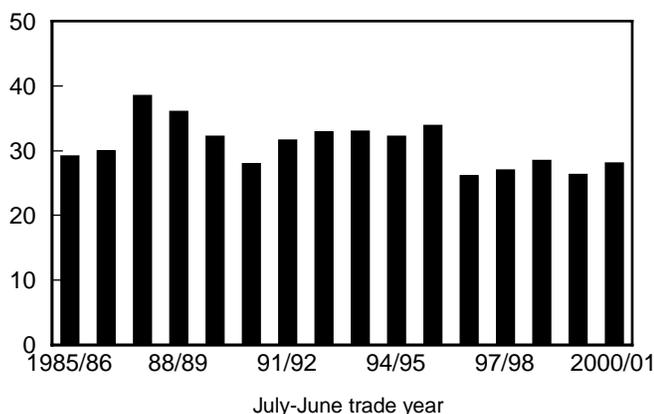
Australia is expected to export 16 million tons, down 1.1 million from a year ago. Production, harvested in the middle of the July/June marketing year, dropped 4 million tons, but shipments during the first half of 2000/01 were boosted by the previous year's record crop. Reduced competition from Australia is an important factor boosting the U.S. market share.

EU wheat exports are forecast to drop 2.4 million tons to 15 million, despite record wheat production in 2000/01. The

Figure 15

U.S. share of world wheat trade up in 2000/01

Percent



Excludes intra-EU trade.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

EU Commission started the year not subsidizing exports, because the lower support price and strong U.S. currency made EU grain competitive on world markets. Beginning in December, the EU has provided relatively small export subsidies during most weeks. Although record large, parts of the EU crop were rained on at harvest, causing extensive quality problems. A large increase in wheat feed use is forecast, allowing the commission to cut back on exports without a significant increase in stocks. The EU is the largest competitor for the lower quality U.S. wheat exports.

Argentina, harvesting a record-large crop, is expected to export a record 12 million tons of wheat in 2000/01, up 1.2 million from last year's record. Sales and shipments data indicate that much of the increase is to Iran, but Brazil will remain the dominant buyer. The remainder will be available to increase market share in other markets, including South America (Peru), North Africa, and the Middle East.

Kazakhstan is expected to reduce exports by 2.5 million tons to 4.0 million mostly because of reduced production. Russia's imports from Kazakhstan are expected to decline because of an increased Russian crop. The transportation system severely limits exports except through Russia. The U.S. share of world wheat trade is unlikely to increase directly as a result of these changes.

Eastern Europe, Ukraine, and Turkey are also expected to reduce wheat exports in 2000/01, helping to boost the U.S. market share in North Africa and the Middle East. East Europe suffered from drought and is expected to reduce exports by 0.6 million tons to less than 3 million tons, with most of this being shipped to other countries in the region. Turkey is expected to reduce exports by 0.5 million tons to 1.5 million because financial constraints have limited purchases from farmers and subsidized exports. Ukraine is expected to become a net importer of wheat in 2000/01, with exports dropping by 1.6 million tons because of drought.

U.S. wheat exports are forecast to increase only a small amount, but reduced competition and declining world trade will boost the U.S. share of world wheat trade to 28 percent (excluding intra-EU trade) in 2000/01, up from 26 percent a year ago. However, this is not an exceptionally large share, being slightly less than achieved in 1998/99.

Wheat Quality Good in 2000/01

The quality of the 2000 crop is generally better than the 1999 crop except for some harvest-time damage to the hard red spring and durum crops because of late-season rains. Sharply reduced hard red winter production will lead to a higher proportion of hard red spring use by bread makers compared with the previous years. Durum food use is up, but the level is not comparable with past years because the Bureau of the Census began including in its flour milling surveys integrated pasta manufacturers that operate a durum mill onsite.

HRW Crop Lower Than a Year Ago

Hard red winter (HRW) supplies in 2000/01 were greatly reduced from a year earlier because production dropped more than 200 million bushels. Despite reduced domestic use and exports, the sharply reduced production is expected to result in an 18-percent drop in ending stocks. Food use of HRW is projected down from a year ago as bread makers substitute HRS (hard red spring) for HRW. HRW futures prices have risen relative to HRS because HRS supplies are relatively high compared with the previous year. HRW prices have been boosted by weather concerns about the prospects for next year's HRW crop and reduced winter wheat plantings. At one point in January 2001, HRW futures prices exceeded HRS futures prices, an unusual inverted spread between the two classes of wheat.

HRW wheat production was off sharply in the Plains States, typically because of lower yields. Hot, dry conditions occurred during crucial times in the wheat plant growing cycle, ultimately affecting yield and some quality factors. The biggest decrease in production was in Kansas, the largest wheat producing State. Kansas production was down 84.6 million bushels because of low yields.

The U.S. average yield for HRW was 35.8 bushels per acre, less than the previous 2 years. The 2000 crop had processing quality comparable with, or better, than the 1999 crop for most characteristics according to the midwestern harvest survey published by the U.S. Wheat Associates in the *2000 Crop Quality Report*. Wheat protein content rose for the first time in 3 years, moisture content was lower, falling number was much higher, and test weight was nearly the same. As a result of hot, dry spring conditions, average kernel size was smaller, resulting in reduced milling yield and lower tolerance to mechanical stress.

The U.S. Wheat Associates' survey found the overall protein percentage, at 12.0 (12 percent moisture basis), higher than

Table 2--HRW supply and demand 1/

Item	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01P
Million acres					
Area:					
Planted	35.4	34.0	32.4	30.9	30.4
Harvested	25.7	28.7	27.3	24.4	23.6
Bushel per harvested acre					
Yield	29.5	38.3	43.2	43.1	35.8
Million bushels					
Supply:					
Beg. stocks	154	143	307	435	458
Production	759	1,098	1,179	1,051	844
Imports	0	1	1	0	1
Total supply	914	1,242	1,487	1,486	1,303
Domestic use:					
Food	320	381	387	382	375
Seed	38	36	35	34	32
Residual	127	156	177	127	100
Total domestic	485	573	599	542	507
Exports	286	362	453	486	420
Total use	771	935	1,052	1,028	927
Ending stocks	143	307	435	458	375

P = projected.

1/ ERS estimates of area, yield, and domestic use.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

1999's 11.4, but slightly below the 5-year average of 12.1 percent. The average moisture percentage of the crop was 11.5, lower than the previous year's 12.1, and the 5-year average of 11.9. The 2000 HRW crop's average sampled falling number of 393 seconds was much better than the 352 the year before and the 5-year average of 368. The overall test weight of 59.2 pounds per bushel was slightly higher than 1999's 59.0, but less than the 5-year average of 59.6.

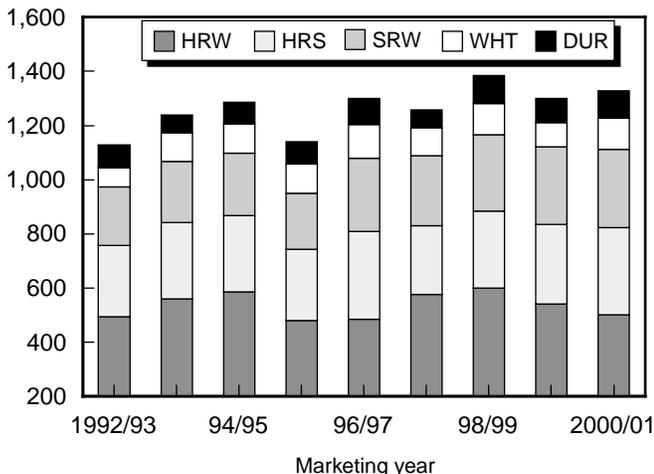
HRS Crop Production Was Up Compared With a Year Ago

The U.S. average yield for hard red spring (HRS) was 36.6 bushels per acre, higher than in recent years. The higher yield boosted HRS production by 50 million bushels from a

Figure 16

Domestic use by class

Mil. bushels



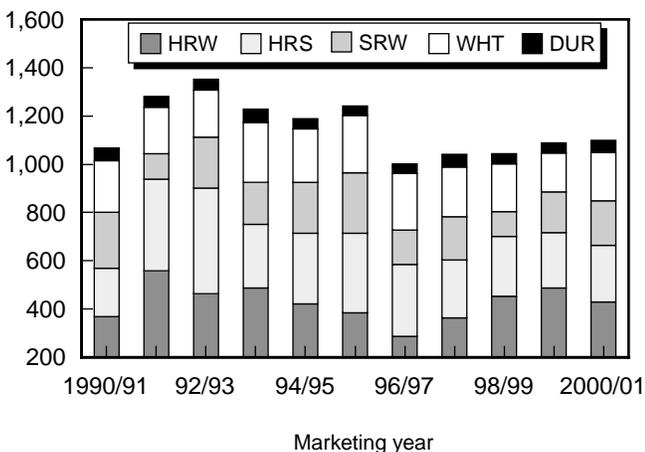
2000/01 projected.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Figure 17

Exports by class

Mil. bushels



2000/01 projected.

Source: World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

year earlier. The larger production more than offset reduced beginning stocks, resulting in HRS supplies 5 percent larger than the year before. However, with higher projected domestic use and exports, HRS ending stocks are expected to be lower than a year earlier.

Three States accounted for most of the change in HRS production. Production increased in North Dakota and Minnesota. Both States had improved yields, and North Dakota also harvested more acres than in 1999. Offsetting

Table 3--HRS supply and demand 1/

Item	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01P
Million acres					
Area:					
Planted	19.1	18.3	14.8	14.3	14.4
Harvested	18.8	17.5	14.4	13.8	13.6
Bushels per harvested acre					
Yield	33.6	28.1	33.8	32.5	36.7
Million bushels					
Supply:					
Beg. stocks	106	166	220	233	218
Production	631	491	486	448	498
Imports	53	57	58	60	60
Total supply	790	714	765	741	776
Domestic use:					
Food	260	225	230	242	265
Seed	32	24	18	24	22
Residual	32	5	36	26	35
Total domestic	324	253	284	293	322
Exports	300	241	247	230	235
Total use	624	494	532	523	557
Ending stocks	166	220	233	218	219

P = projected.

1/ ERS estimates of area, yield, and domestic use.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

the production increases was reduced production in Montana because of both reduced harvested area and lower yields. Portions of the western Dakotas and Montana experienced crop stress as the HRS crop matured due to lack of moisture and high temperatures.

Protein levels were higher than a year earlier and above long-term averages. The U.S. Wheat Associates' HRS survey in the four States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana found the 2000 HRS crop's protein percentage to average 14.4 (12 percent moisture basis), which was higher than 1999's 14.1 and the 5-year average of 14.0 (U.S. Wheat Associates). However, the last 10-15 percent of the crop harvested was affected by wet conditions which resulted in some quality loss, especially test weights, falling numbers, and bleaching.

The 2000 crop's average test weight of 60.4 pounds per bushel was slightly higher than the year before's 59.3, and about the same as the 5-year average of 60.0. The average falling number of 379 seconds was much better than 1999's 313, and slightly above the 5-year average of 372. The average moisture percentage of 11.6 was lower than both last year's 12.4 and the 5-year average of 12.3.

White Winter Wheat Production Up Sharply

White wheat supplies are above a year ago because of sharply increased production. However, 2000/01 ending stocks will be lower because of higher feed and residual use and exports.

Table 4--White wheat supply and demand 1/

Item	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Million acres					
Area:					
Planted	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3
Harvested	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.2
Bushels per harvested acre					
Yield	68.9	70.2	67.0	60.4	71.8
Million bushels					
Supply:					
Beg. stocks	55	59	90	87	91
Production	352	332	301	247	301
Imports	15	8	11	6	6
Total supply	422	399	401	340	398
Domestic use:					
Food	85	80	75	75	75
Seed	7	6	6	6	6
Residual	34	18	35	8	35
Total domestic	126	104	116	89	116
Exports	237	205	198	160	215
Total use	363	309	314	249	331
Ending stocks	59	90	87	91	67

P = projected.

1/ ERS estimates of area, yield, and domestic use.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

According to the Pacific Northwest harvest survey published by the U.S. Wheat Associates in its *2000 Crop Quality Report*, protein percentages of the soft white and club crops are 9.2 and 8.3 (12 percent moisture basis), respectively, were lower than 1999's 10.5 and 10 percent. The 5-year averages for the soft white and the club wheat crops are 9.6 and 9.2 percent, respectively. The 2000 test weights for the soft white and club wheat were 61.5 and 61.2 pounds per bushel, respectively, compared with 60.4 and 61.0 in 1999. The 5-year averages for the soft white and club wheats were 60.6 and 61.1 pounds. The 2000 soft white and club wheats' moisture percentages were 9.2 and 8.3, respectively. These moisture percentages were lower than the year before at 10.1 and 9.5, respectively, and the 5-year averages of 9.6 and 9.2 percent. The 2000 soft white wheat crop's falling number of 327 seconds, is slightly lower than 1999's 339 and the 5-year average of 331 seconds. The 2000 club wheat falling number of 319 is lower than the year before's 337 and the 5-year average of 333 seconds.

Soft Red Winter Production Is Up More Than Disappearance

The 2000/01 soft red winter (SRW) supplies are higher than a year ago because production increased 17 million bushels from a year earlier. Ending stocks are expected to be little changed from a year earlier as the increased supplies are offset by higher exports.

SRW is grown over a wide geographic region of the eastern United States. Because the growing region is so large, weather patterns are quite diverse, which results in substantial variation in quality in SRW wheat. The 2000 SRW crop

Table 5--SRW supply and demand 1/

Item	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Million acres					
Area:					
Planted	11.7	9.9	10.2	9.1	9.5
Harvested	9.7	8.7	9.1	8.0	8.1
Bushels per harvested acre					
Yield	43.4	54.2	48.9	56.6	57.8
Million bushels					
Supply:					
Beg. stocks	35	45	80	136	133
Production	420	472	443	454	471
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Total supply	455	517	523	590	604
Domestic use:					
Food	150	155	150	155	155
Seed	19	20	18	18	17
Residual	101	82	115	114	115
Total domestic	270	257	282	287	287
Exports	140	180	105	170	180
Total use	410	437	387	457	467
Ending stocks	45	80	136	133	137

P = projected.

1/ ERS estimates of area, yield, and domestic use.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

has similar moisture, lower average protein content, and very slightly lower average test weight than the 1999 crop (U.S. Wheat Associates). There were exceptions in areas where unfavorable weather resulted in lower test weights and falling numbers.

According to the midwestern harvest survey published by the U.S. Wheat Associates in its *2000 Crop Quality Report*, the average protein percentage in 2000 for SRW was nearly the same as 1999, 10.8 and 10.7 (12 percent moisture basis), respectively. The moisture percentage of the 2000 and 1999 crops was also almost the same at 13.2 and 13.1, respectively. Test weights were also almost the same at 58.0 and 58.1 pounds per bushel, respectively, for 2000 and 1999. The average 2000 falling number of 317 seconds is less than the 1999 crop's 328 seconds.

Bureau of the Census Expands Coverage Of Durum Flour Milling

This year's projected total use is higher than a year ago because of increased domestic use and exports. This higher total use more than offset increased production this year, with the result that ending stocks this year are forecast down from a year ago.

However, this year's domestic food use of durum is not comparable with previous years' numbers because the Bureau of the Census redefined semolina and flour and durum wheat grind in 2000. The Bureau decided to include in its flour milling surveys integrated pasta manufacturers that operate a durum mill onsite. In the past these establishments have not been included in Census reports related to

Table 6--Durum supply and demand 1/

Item	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01P
Million acres					
Area:					
Planted	3.6	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.9
Harvested	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.6
Bushels per harvested acre					
Yield	32.6	27.6	37.0	27.8	30.7
Million bushels					
Supply:					
Beg. stocks	25	31	26	55	50
Production	116	88	138	99	110
Imports	24	29	33	28	28
Total supply	165	148	197	182	188
Domestic use:					
Food	76	73	68	71	80
Seed	7	7	4	9	6
Residual	13	-10	32	9	15
Total domestic	96	69	103	89	101
Exports	38	53	40	44	50
Total use	134	122	143	133	151
Ending stocks	31	26	55	50	36

P = projected.

1/ ERS estimates of area, yield, and domestic use.

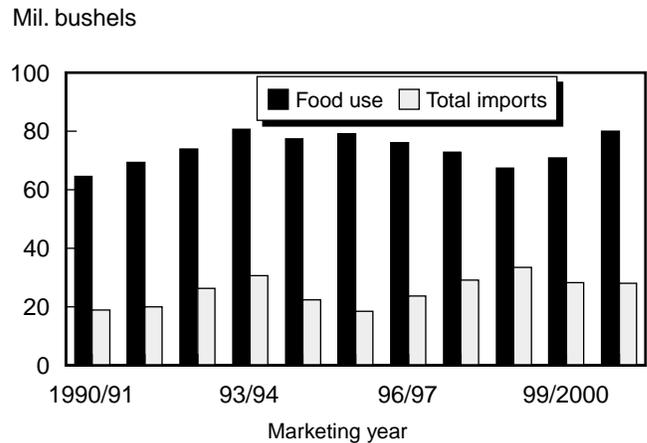
Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

establishments classified as "flour milling" establishments. The Bureau of the Census included these plants in the Current Industrial Report Series on Flour Milling for the first time in the MQ311A report for the January-March quarter of 2000. Thus, the volume of durum wheat ground by these establishments or the volume of semolina and durum flour produced in these onsite mills for use in their own pasta plants has been unaccounted for in previous Census Bureau reports focusing on the flour milling industry.

The Northern Great Plains produced about 85 percent of the total estimated U.S. durum production of 110 million bushels. Widespread rains slowed harvest in late August and early September. During this time, sprouting occurred in some regions, affecting quality. The Southwestern States of California and Arizona accounted for the remainder of the country's durum production.

The protein percentage of the durum crop grown on the Plains averaged 14.3 (12 percent moisture basis), higher

Figure 18

U.S. durum wheat: Food use and imports

Total imports include products converted to grain equivalent units. 2000/01 projected.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

than the 13.8 reported for the previous year's crop according to the U.S. Wheat Associates in their *2000 Crop Quality Report*. Desert durum is grown primarily in California's Imperial Valley and adjoining areas in Arizona. The 2000 crop's falling number of 216 seconds is below the 1999 crop's 250 seconds. The 2000 crop's test weight at 58.8 pounds per bushel is also below the 1999 crop's 59.8 pounds. The moisture percentage of the 2000 crop was also below the 1999 crop, 11.5 and 12.4, respectively.

The 2000 desert durum crop's average protein percentage of 13.5 (12 percent moisture basis) is slightly lower than the 13.6 reported in the 2000 harvest survey published by the U.S. Wheat Associates in their *2000 Crop Quality Report*. The 2000 crop's falling number of 699 seconds is well below the 1999 crop's 1,156 seconds. The 2000 crop's test weight at 62.3 pounds per bushel is below the 1999 crop's 62.9 pounds. Moisture percentage of the 2000 crop was also below the 1999 crop, 6.7 and 7.4, respectively.

Reference

U.S. Wheat Associates. *2000 Crop Quality Report*. 2000.

The Effects of the Federal Crop Insurance Program on Wheat Acreage

Monte L. Vandever and C. Edwin Young¹

Abstract: The Federal crop insurance program insured more than 45 million wheat acres in 2000/01, roughly 73 percent of planted acres. Catastrophic (CAT) coverage is declining in importance, while revenue insurance has become prominent in just a few years. The changes in premium subsidy rates established by the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA) are likely to reinforce the trend toward using higher insurance coverage levels and revenue insurance. Crop insurance subsidies appear to have small effects on wheat planting decisions. Analysis here suggests that wheat acreage under the ARPA premium subsidy structure is about 0.5 percent higher than total acreage in the absence of any insurance program. While subsidies tend to increase acreage, the resulting higher production dampens wheat prices slightly and limits the acreage shift. Cross-commodity effects are important, too, as crops receiving larger insurance subsidies could crowd out those receiving less.

Keywords: wheat, crop insurance, subsidies, planting decisions, market distortions.

The Federal crop insurance program has become one of the major Government programs related to wheat production. Wheat ranks third, behind corn and soybeans, in terms of acreage insured and premiums collected. The program insured 45.4 million acres of wheat for the crop harvested in 2000, about 73 percent of the planted area of wheat for all purposes.² New forms of crop insurance coverage, higher premium subsidies, and a shift away from counter-cyclical farm programs in the 1996 Farm Act all appear to have contributed to the growth of insurance. Among wheat producers, yield insurance products accounted for most of the insured acres in previous years, but revenue insurance products appear set to take the lead for the 2001/02 crop.

ARPA provides premium subsidies greater than 50 percent for most levels of coverage and makes the premium rates for higher levels of coverage more attractive. Premiums for revenue coverage will also receive the same subsidy rate as yield insurance under ARPA, which should encourage greater use of revenue coverage. Insurance participation, measured in terms of both acreage and insurance liability, will probably maintain its current level or even grow.

As crop insurance subsidies and participation have increased, some observers have wondered if crop insurance

may affect farmers' planting decisions by creating incentives to switch from one crop to another or to plant on land that might not otherwise be cropped (Knight and Coble, p. 150). Shifts in plantings could in turn affect total production, crop prices, regional patterns of production, and so on. This article describes the general features and performance of the Federal crop insurance program for wheat and examines the question of how crop insurance may affect cropping decisions.

How Crop Insurance Works

Producers of wheat and more than 100 other crops can purchase insurance at subsidized rates under Federal crop insurance programs. These insurance policies make indemnity payments to producers based on current losses related to either below-average yields (yield insurance) or below-average market revenue (revenue insurance). Policies are sold through private insurance companies, but the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC)³ pays a portion of the insurance premiums and pays an additional subsidy to insurance companies for administrative and operating expenses. The Government also shares underwriting gains and losses with the companies under the Standard Reinsurance Agreement. Under ARPA, farmers will pay around 40 to 50 percent of the total premiums for most levels of coverage. Farmers sign up for insurance prior to planting, but usually pay premiums after harvest.

¹ Agricultural economists, Field Crops Branch and Agriculture and Trade Outlook Branch, respectively, Market and Trade Economics Division, ERS.

² This understates the insurance participation rate for wheat that is intended for grain harvest, since some planted wheat acres are used for haying and grazing.

³ The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) has no actual employees. It is managed by USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA).

Several types of crop insurance are available (see box “Crop and Revenue Insurance Products”). Some plans protect against low yields, while others insure against low revenue. Some base premium and indemnity payments on farm yields or revenue, while others use county yields or revenues. Farmers have been required at various times to obtain crop insurance in order to be eligible for benefits from other farm programs, but insurance participation is generally voluntary.

Program History and Performance

Wheat was the original crop covered by Government-backed crop insurance when the Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1938 created the Federal crop insurance program (Gardner and Kramer, p. 196). The crop insurance program operated on a rather limited basis for over 30 years, until Congress passed major reforms in 1980. This legislation intended to make crop insurance the primary Government program dealing with uncertain crop production, replacing the standing disaster payment programs of the 1970s. This reform greatly expanded the availability of crop insurance and created premium subsidies in hopes of raising farmer participation.

In response to numerous, large, ad hoc disaster payments in the late 1980s and early 1990s, major insurance reform was passed in 1994. The goals of this reform were to reduce the likelihood of ad hoc disaster payments, increase crop insurance participation, and reduce the incidence of “double payments” from these programs. Specific provisions included:

- repeal of “emergency” designation in the Federal budget for disaster payments (that is, disaster payments had to “count” in the Federal budget totals, presumably reducing their attractiveness to Congress);
- creation of catastrophic (CAT) coverage offered at low cost to producers;
- higher premium subsidies for buy-up coverage (coverage above CAT);
- linkage between crop insurance and other farm program benefits;
- creation of the Non-insured Assistance Program (NAP) for crops not covered by crop insurance.

The linkage between crop insurance and other farm programs meant that farmers in 1995 were required to obtain at least CAT coverage for each insurable crop in order to be eligible for various other U.S. Department of Agriculture program benefits such as deficiency payments and FSA loans. This linkage, along with the fact that CAT was available for only a small processing fee, boosted insurance participation tremendously. Insured acres for all crops more than doubled, from 99.6 million for the 1994/95 crop year to 220.6 million in 1995/96. Insured acres for wheat jumped similarly, from 29.2 million in 1994/95 to 58.2

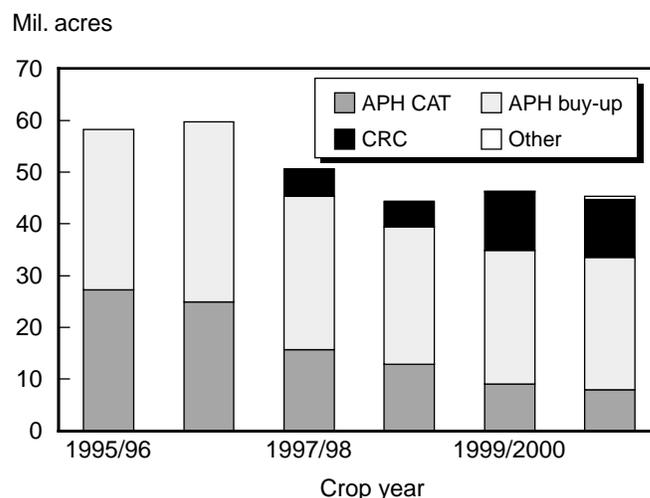
million in 1995/96. CAT accounted for practically all of this increase: the year-to-year increase of 121.0 million insured acres for all crops included 115.3 million CAT acres, and the 29.0 million added wheat acres included 27.3 million CAT acres.

The 1996 Farm Act modified this linkage by dropping the requirement to purchase insurance for farmers who agreed to waive their rights to future disaster payments. Insured acreage declined somewhat, though not falling back to their previous levels. Since this dip in 1996/97, insured acres have risen again, totaling about 205 million acres for all crops in 2000/01. Insured wheat acreage actually increased from 1995/96 to 1996/97, corresponding to an increase in planted acreage, but since then both planted and insured acres have declined.

However, another measure of insurance participation has trended up for wheat since 1995. The ratio of insurance liability (the maximum possible indemnity) to total crop value for wheat was only about 29.5 percent in 1995/96 but rose to over 50 percent in 1999/2000 and 2000/01. Table A-1 shows both measures of insurance participation for wheat since 1990.

This relative growth in insurance liability is due to shifts among the various types of insurance coverage, mainly out of CAT and into APH buy-up (Actual Production History coverage, based only on yields) and the revenue insurance products. Figure A-1 shows these trends. After representing about 47 percent of insured wheat acres in 1995/96, CAT represented only about 17 percent in 2000/01. APH buy-up’s share increased slightly over the same time, from 53 to 57 percent, and Crop Revenue Coverage’s (CRC) share rose to about 25 percent. Other buy-up products accounted for just

Figure A-1
Wheat acres insured under various insurance plans



Source: Risk Management Agency, USDA.

Crop and Revenue Insurance Products¹

Several insurance products are available for wheat, including:

- Actual Production History (APH) yield insurance at Catastrophic (CAT) and buy-up coverage levels
- Group Risk Plan (GRP) yield insurance
- Crop Revenue Coverage (CRC) revenue insurance
- Revenue Assurance (RA) revenue insurance
- Income Protection (IP) revenue insurance
- Group Risk Income Protection (GRIP) revenue insurance.

Actual Production History (APH). APH coverage is the oldest and most widely available crop insurance product. It protects farmers against yield losses due to natural causes such as drought, excessive moisture, hail, wind, frost, insects, and disease. Yield coverage levels are based on a producer's expected yield, which is calculated from the farm's actual production history (average yields over the last 4 to 10 years). The farmer selects a yield coverage level, ranging from 50 to 75 percent of average yield (up to 85 percent in some areas), and an indemnity price, ranging from 55 to 100 percent of the expected crop price, as estimated by the Risk Management Agency (RMA). If the harvested yield is less than the insured yield, the farmer receives an indemnity based on the difference between the actual yield and the insured yield. The total indemnity equals this yield shortfall times the indemnity price times acres insured.²

The CAT version of APH provides the lowest level of coverage on yield losses. CAT pays indemnities at a rate of 55 percent of RMA's established price when farm yield losses are more than 50 percent. CAT premiums are completely paid by the government through RMA, but producers must pay an administrative fee for each crop insured. ARPA raised this fee to \$100 for the 2001/02 crop year. Currently CAT coverage is also offered on Income Protection policies, but participation in IP-CAT has been extremely low. Coverage above the CAT level is often referred to as "buy-up."

Group Risk Plan (GRP). GRP policies use county yields as the basis for determining insurance. When the county yield for the insured crop falls below the trigger level chosen by the farmer, an indemnity is paid. Yield coverage is available for up to 90 percent of the expected county yield. This type of insur-

ance is best suited for farmers whose yields track closely with the county average, since an individual farmer's crop loss may not be completely covered if the county yield does not suffer a similar level of loss.

Crop Revenue Coverage (CRC). Among revenue insurance products, CRC has been the most popular. CRC provides protection against gross revenue (i.e., price times yield) falling below a guaranteed level. Guaranteed revenue is equal to the farmer's elected coverage level (50 to 75 or 85 percent), times the APH yield, times the higher of: (a) the "base market price," which is a month-long average of the harvest-time futures price prior to planting; or (b) the "harvest market price," defined as the average price for the same futures contract over a month's time near harvest. CRC thus provides higher coverage in years when harvest prices are higher than what was expected at planting. When a farmer's actual revenue (calculated as the actual yield times the harvest market price) is below the guaranteed revenue, CRC pays an indemnity equal to the difference between those two amounts.

Revenue Assurance (RA). RA coverage is similar to CRC, with two differences. First, farmers can choose between RA's "base price option," where the revenue guarantee is determined using only the pre-planting price; or the "harvest price option," where the revenue guarantee increases if harvest prices are higher, just like CRC. The harvest price option carries a higher premium. Second, RA also offers whole farm coverage whereby wheat can be combined with other crops also insurable under RA in that area.

Income Protection (IP). IP provides protection similar to RA with the base price option but requires producers to use "enterprise units." This means that the policyholder must insure all acreage for one crop in a county under a single unit (rather than having separate coverage for different landlords, land sections, etc.). Premiums are lower, but IP requires that losses occur across a wider area before an indemnity is paid.

Group Risk Income Protection (GRIP). GRIP is a revenue insurance plan that uses county yields instead of farm yields when calculating revenue coverage levels and actual revenue. Farmers may select revenue coverage levels from 70 to 90 percent of expected county revenue, where county revenue is equal to the historic county yield times the relevant futures price averaged across 5 days prior to planting. Actual county revenue is calculated as the actual county yield times a month-long average of the new-crop futures price at harvest time. GRIP pays indemnities only when the actual county revenue for the insured crop falls below the revenue guarantee chosen by the farmer.

¹ Visit the Risk Management Agency's web site for more details on different types of crop insurance coverage. The page describing the various policies is located at <http://www.rma.usda.gov/policies>.

² This example assumes the producer has a 100% interest in the crop. Farmers who have a smaller share in the crop due to a share rental arrangement may insure only their share of the crop.

Table A-1--Crop insurance participation for wheat, 1990/91-2000/01

Crop year	Insured acres	Planted acres	Insured/ planted acres 1/	Value of production 2/	Insurance liability	Insurance liability/value of production
	Million	Million	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1990/91	36.3	77.0	47.1	7,125	2,432	34.1
1991/92	26.4	69.9	37.8	5,940	1,590	26.8
1992/93	28.7	72.2	39.8	7,993	1,741	21.8
1993/94	29.6	72.2	41.0	7,811	1,779	22.8
1994/95	29.2	70.3	41.5	8,007	1,860	23.2
1995/96	58.2	69.0	84.3	9,933	2,930	29.5
1996/97	59.7	75.1	79.5	9,791	3,338	34.1
1997/98	50.6	70.4	71.9	8,386	3,221	38.4
1998/99	44.3	65.8	67.3	6,750	2,897	42.9
1999/00	46.3	62.7	73.8	5,702	3,177	55.7
2000/01	45.4	62.5	72.6	5,891*	3,100	52.6

*Forecast.

1/ Understates the participation rate for wheat acres intended for grain harvest, since some planted acres are intended for haying and grazing.

2/ Calculated using USDA data for total wheat production and season-average farm price.

Sources: Risk Management Agency, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Economic Research Service, USDA.

over 1 percent of wheat insured acreage in 2000/01. Preliminary sign-up results for the 2001/02 wheat crop indicate a large increase in CRC and Revenue Assurance (RA) acreage, with these two revenue products representing about 58 percent of insured acres, and APH buy-up and CAT coverage representing about 42 percent (Risk Management Agency).

The rapid growth of revenue insurance is not limited to wheat, as revenue products accounted for about 51 percent of the corn acres insured and 40 percent of the soybean acres insured in 2000/01. This growth reflects several factors. The most obvious one is farmers' interest in insuring revenue rather than just yields. Some have also suggested that as the 1996 Farm Act shifted farm program payments away from deficiency payments, farmers have become more concerned with adverse price movements. However, it must be noted that all the revenue insurance products protect only against revenue declines for a crop year, not against multi-year declines that reflect longer term changes in market conditions.

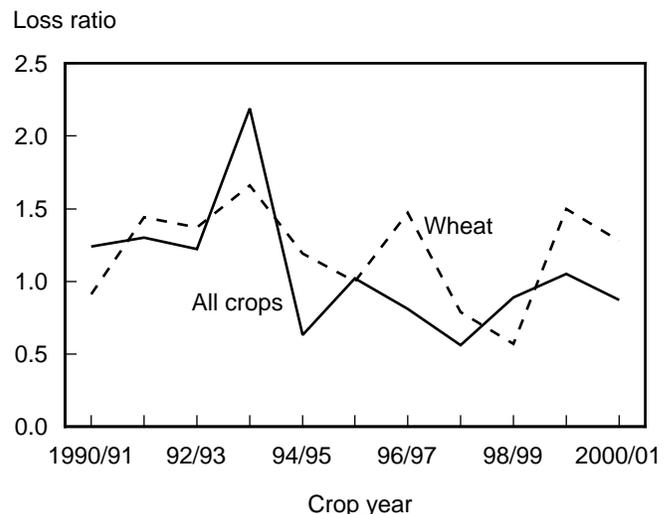
While one goal of the crop insurance program has been to increase farmer participation, another goal has been to attain sound actuarial performance. Actuarial performance is usually measured with the "loss ratio," defined as indemnities divided by premiums. If the loss ratio exceeds 1.0, then indemnities exceed premiums. Unlike some other forms of insurance, the loss ratio for crop insurance can vary widely from year to year due to widespread weather events like drought or flood, which have a large impact on indemnities. Thus, actuarial performance must be judged over a longer period of time. In 1993 Congress established a target of 1.075 for the long-term, overall program loss ratio (that is, measured across all crops in the program over an extended period of time).

Figure A-2 shows the annual loss ratios from 1990/91 to 2000/01 for both wheat and all crops. More often than not,

the loss ratio for wheat was higher than that for the overall program. Annual loss ratios for wheat ranged from 1.66 in 1993/94 to 0.57 in 1998/99, reflecting annual conditions. Examining the entire 1990/91-2000/01 period for wheat, total indemnities were \$3.044 billion and premiums were \$2.591 billion, resulting in a loss ratio of 1.17.

Rising premium subsidies were also a distinguishing feature of the crop insurance program over the 1990s. Figure A-3 shows annual amounts for both total premium subsidies and the average premium subsidy rate for wheat over that decade. The significant jump in 1995/96 resulted from both the introduction of CAT (where the government pays the entire premium) and higher subsidy rates on buy-up. CAT became less important in subsequent years, but the additional premium discounts provided by Congress in 1999 and

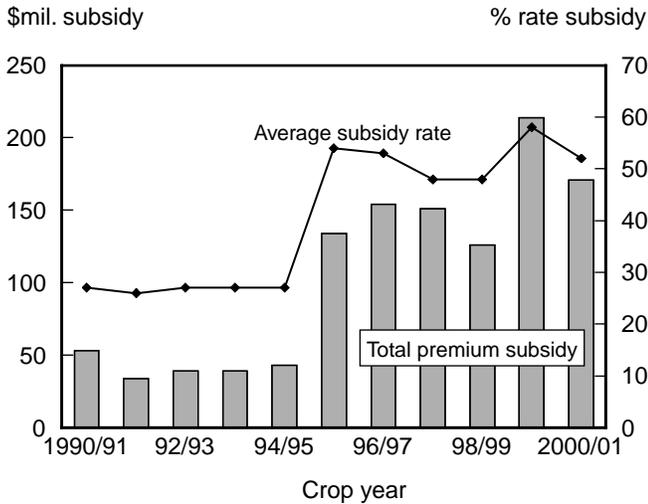
Figure A-2
Crop insurance loss ratios



Source: Risk Management Agency, USDA.

Figure A-3

Crop insurance premium subsidies for wheat



Source: Risk Management Agency, USDA.

2000 resulted in average premium subsidy rates over 50 percent in those years. In absolute dollar terms, premium subsidies for wheat topped \$150 million in 4 of the last 5 years. Total premium subsidies for wheat over the 1990/91-2000/01 period totaled \$1.158 billion. Farmers paid \$1.433 billion in premiums over this time.

One of the major components of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA) was a revision of the premium subsidy structure. Table A-2 provides a comparison of subsidy rates for the previous regime and for the new ARPA regime.⁴ Notice first that subsidy rates are raised for all coverage levels, resulting in subsidies above 50 percent for most levels of coverage. However, now the difference in subsidies across coverage levels is much narrower. For many years, 65/100 coverage (65 percent of expected yield, 100 percent of expected price) has been the clear favorite for participants, but the narrower differential in premium subsidies will probably change this. Preliminary insurance sign-up results for the 2001/02 wheat crop indicate that about 31 percent of acres are insured at the 65 percent level, while about 49 percent are insured at the 70 percent coverage level or higher.

In addition, the subsidies for revenue coverage have increased significantly relative to APH coverage. This already appears to provide further impetus in the move towards revenue coverage, as described earlier.

⁴ The subsidy rates listed in table 2 do not reflect the additional premium discounts provided in 1999 and 2000, which amounted to approximately an additional 30 percent producer premium reduction across all coverage levels in 1999 and an additional 25 percent reduction in 2000.

Can Crop Insurance Affect Plantings and Prices?

As premium subsidies have risen, some observers have questioned whether crop insurance subsidies might have unintended effects on farmer behavior (Gardner, and Knight and Coble). Could subsidized crop insurance encourage farmers to assume additional risk? Are subsidies large enough to encourage shifts in plantings from less risky crops to more risky crops or from less risky regions to more risky ones? Do they encourage plantings on marginal lands that otherwise might not be cropped?

Some negative consequences could result from these types of planting shifts. Additional plantings increase total production and reduce crop prices. Demand for inputs and land prices would likely be affected. Regional shifts in production could favor some areas while hurting others. Farming on more marginal land—for example, shifting land from pasture to crop production—could add to soil erosion, chemical use, and water quality problems.⁵ Distortions in production and prices could even have implications for trade negotiations, as the United States is committed under major trade agreements to limit its spending on agricultural programs (including crop insurance) which may directly affect crop plantings and prices.

How could crop insurance affect planting decisions? A farmer's choice for selecting which crops to plant reflects the expected returns and risks of the crops, just as an investor's choice of stocks and bonds reflects the returns and risks of different securities. By changing the net expected returns to a crop and by reducing the risk of producing the crop, crop insurance affects farmers' crop production decisions.

The most obvious way that crop insurance can affect net expected returns of a crop is through premium subsidies. (See box: "CRC Coverage for Durum Wheat—A Special Case", for an illustration of the potential for crop insurance to distort production decisions.) Assuming that insurance premiums accurately reflect expected losses over time, lowering the premium through government subsidy means that farmers could expect higher incomes over time—not in any particular year, but on average over several years—by purchasing crop insurance. Farmers who already intend to purchase crop insurance realize an immediate input cost savings. Over the 1990/91-2000/01 period, wheat farmers benefited from \$1.158 billion in premium subsidies.

Farmers also benefit from insurance to the extent that total premiums under-estimate total indemnities. As mentioned

⁵ The Farm Service Agency's conservation compliance rules do not prohibit "sod-busting," though they do require approval of a new farm conservation plan that usually requires stricter conservation practices on land brought into crop production.

Table A-2--Crop insurance premium subsidy rates under the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 and previous laws

Coverage level 2/	Percent of total premiums paid by Federal Crop Insurance Corporation 1/		
	ARPA: All policies	Previous law: APH	Previous law: CRC
50/100	67	55	42
55/100	64	46	35
65/100	59	42	32
70/100	59	32	25
75/100	55	24	18
85/100	38	13	10

1/ The subsidy rates listed do not reflect the additional premium discounts provided in 1999 and 2000, which amounted to approximately an additional 30 percent producer premium reduction across all coverage levels in 1999 and an additional 25 percent reduction in 2000.

2/ The first number represents the yield guarantee level, or percentage of average yield covered by insurance, and the second number represents the percentage of the expected price used to calculate coverage and indemnities.

Source: Risk Management Agency.

earlier in the discussion of actuarial performance, this potential benefit needs to be considered over an extended period of time, as indemnities in any particular year reflect conditions for only that year. Over the 1990/91-2000/01 period, total crop insurance premiums on wheat were \$2.591 billion, while total indemnities were \$3.044 billion.

From a farmer's viewpoint, net expected returns from insurance reflect the difference between premiums paid and indemnities received. This "net indemnity" reflects both premium subsidies and actuarial performance as just described. This effect on expected net returns may be referred to as the subsidy effect of insurance. Over the 1990/91-2000/01 period, wheat farmers paid \$1.433 billion in premiums, while receiving \$3.044 billion in indemnities.

This subsidy effect enhances the expected net returns for a crop, giving it a potential advantage over other crops in the planting decision. Since most crops can now be insured in most areas, expected net returns from insurance affect expected net returns for each crop considered by the farmer. Because subsidies are calculated as a percentage of the premium, crops with higher premiums receive a higher subsidy, calculated on a dollar-per-acre basis. The amount of the premium reflects the expected value of the crop, its yield uncertainty as represented by the premium rate, and the coverage level chosen. Thus, the amount of expected subsidy depends on whether a crop is "high risk" or "low risk", and "high value" or "low value."

Crop insurance also has a risk reduction effect in addition to any subsidy effect. That is, insurance eliminates the worst outcomes in exchange for the premium payment, making a crop less risky and potentially more desirable in the crop mix. Even in the case of unsubsidized "fair" insurance—where premiums are equal to indemnities over time—crop insurance would offer this additional benefit. However, while the risk reduction effect is quite real, it is more difficult to measure, in terms of dollars per acre, than the subsidy effect. Each individual has unique attitudes toward risk, and yield variability differs from farm to farm, so the amount of money each

person might be willing to pay simply to avoid risk is not directly observed.

Measuring the Effects of Crop Insurance On Plantings and Prices

The extent to which crop insurance affects farmers' planting decisions may have important aggregate effects. More planted acres lead to higher production and lower crop prices. Lower expected market prices could cause farmers in other regions to change their plantings. A subsidy to wheat producers in one region may have negative effects on producers in other regions. Acreage in subsequent periods may also decline in response to lower prices. It is important to note that this price-reducing feedback effect could mitigate to some extent the acreage-increasing effects of crop insurance subsidies.

Competing crops also receive crop insurance subsidies, with accompanying acreage response and price effects. Wheat traditionally competes with grain sorghum and cotton in the Southern Plains, and with barley in the Northern Plains. In recent years corn and soybean production have expanded into traditional wheat producing areas and must also be considered.

Market impacts were analyzed using the POLYSYS-ERS simulation model (Ray, *et al.*) for an average or representative year.⁶ The model simulates aggregate market behavior for eight crops (corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, wheat, soybeans, rice, and cotton) over seven regions (see fig. A-4 for the demarcation of these areas). Crop insurance subsidies were modeled by converting them to a per-bushel equivalent and adding them to the crop price in a net returns framework.

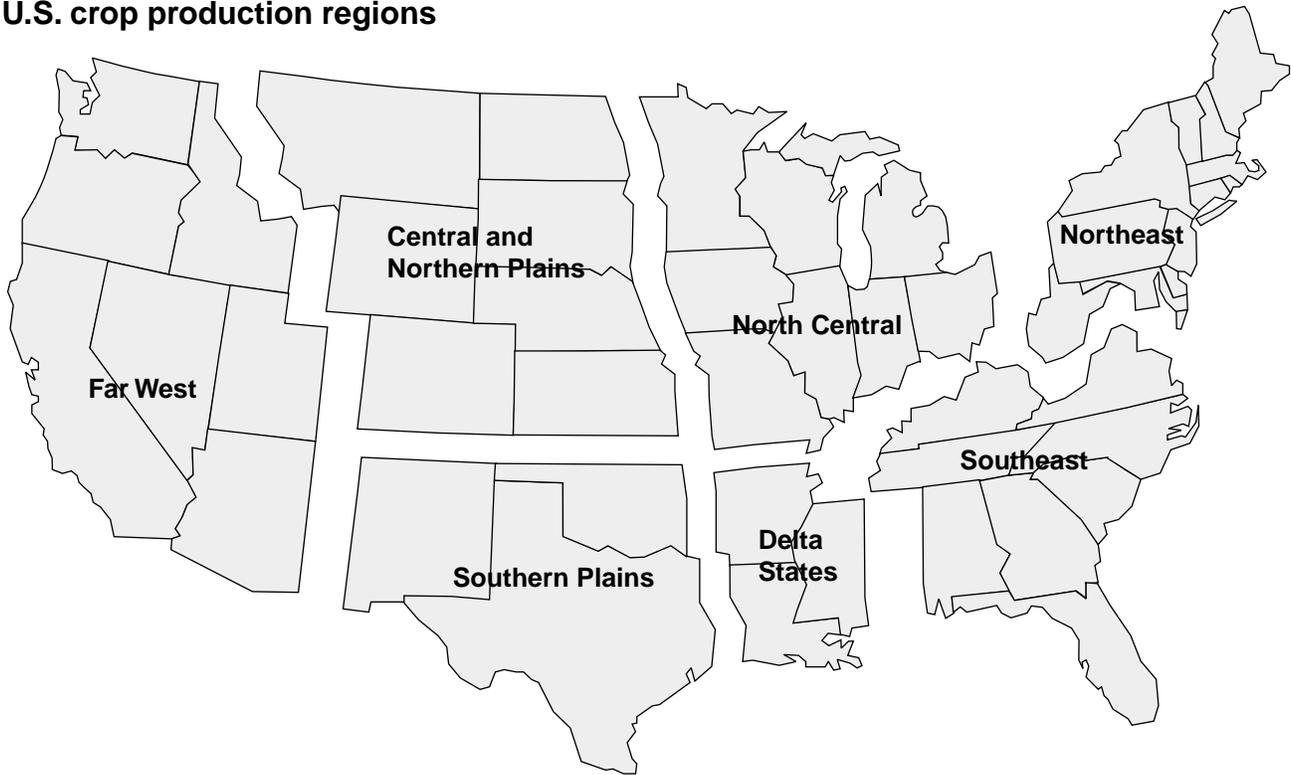
Crop insurance subsidies were calculated as the expected net indemnity (total indemnity minus farmer premium).⁷ Total net indemnities reflect the new ARPA premium

⁶ The results are not year specific.

⁷ Administrative and operating subsidies paid by RMA to insurance companies are not included in the estimated premium subsidies.

Figure A-4

U.S. crop production regions



subsidy rates. Net indemnities also include the expected value of the excess of indemnities over total premiums, estimated using the insurance loss experience over 1990-1998. Projected insured acreage was used to determine the net indemnity per acre, and expected yields were used to convert the subsidies to a per-bushel (pound/cwt.) basis. Expected indemnities were calculated for each of the eight crops by region. Figure A-5 shows the expected net indemnities for wheat as a percent of price for the seven regions.

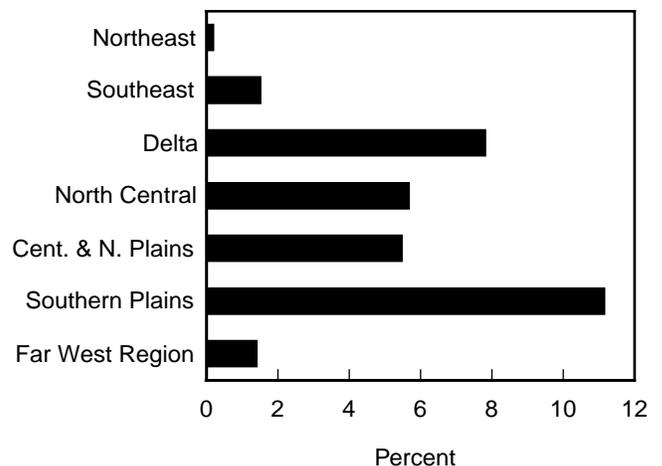
We do not account for the risk reduction effects of insurance in the model. Unpublished research by Heifner and Coble indicates that the risk reduction effects, when converted to a dollar-per-acre basis for a typical farmer, are relatively smaller than the subsidy effects. However, to the extent that insurance premiums reflect the relative risk of producing alternative crops in different regions, the premium subsidies partially capture incentives to switch to riskier enterprises due to the availability of subsidized insurance.

The simulation results are indicative of the average or representative effects of crop insurance subsidies on the wheat market. Changes in aggregate market impacts reflect the relative changes in net returns among alternative crops after insurance is added and market prices equilibrate. Total wheat acreage expands about 300,000 to 350,000 acres on average, roughly a 0.5-percent increase in acreage compared with a scenario of no crop insurance subsidies. Total acreage for all eight field crops expands about 900,000 acres, so that wheat

accounts for about one-third of the total increase. Total wheat production increases by 0.7 percent and wheat market prices fall about 2 to 2.5 percent as a result of the additional acres in production. Wheat's inelastic demand creates a situation where price falls by a larger percentage than production rises, resulting in lower overall annual market returns. The simulation indicates market returns for wheat in this scenario

Figure A-5

Premium subsidies per bushel as a percent of wheat prices



Sources: Risk Management Agency and Economic Research Service, USDA.

CRC Coverage for Durum Wheat—A Special Case

While the analysis presented in this article concludes that crop insurance subsidies have a relatively small effect on planting decisions, the case of CRC coverage for durum wheat in 1999 illustrates a greater potential for insurance programs to distort market signals.

CRC pays an indemnity when actual revenue falls below a revenue guarantee. This revenue guarantee is calculated as:

- the producer's APH yield, times
- some measure of expected price prior to planting, (the "base market price" in CRC terminology), usually based on a futures contract price, times
- the insurance coverage level selected by the farmer, as high as 85 percent of expected revenue (that is, a 15-percent deductible).

Actual revenue is calculated as the farmer's actual yield times the "harvest market price," usually the average price over a month's time at harvest on the same futures contract.

Determining an appropriate "base market price" has been more difficult for durum than for most other field crops. CRC typically uses widely traded futures contracts for major crops to establish both its base market price and harvest market price.¹ For the major classes of wheat, hard red winter uses the Kansas City Board of Trade July contract, hard red spring uses the Minneapolis Grain Exchange (MGE) September contract, and soft red winter uses the Chicago Board of Trade July contract. Coverage for wheat grown in Western States, mainly white wheat, uses prices from the Portland Grain Exchange for setting coverage. However, the MGE durum futures contract, which was only established in 1998, is very thinly traded, and there was some concern in 1999 that its trading might be too thin to provide an appropriate expected price. As a result, another method was used to establish the base market price.

HRS futures price + spread used in 1999. Because of the concern over the durum futures contract, the CRC base market price was defined as the average during February of the September MGE HRS futures price plus the 5-year average Minneapolis milling price premium for durum over Minneapolis futures. This premium was \$1.92/bushel, resulting in a base market price for insurance coverage of \$5.45/bushel.² Thus, a farmer with an APH yield of 30 bushels per acre could get a revenue guarantee of \$138.97

¹ The wheat futures contract used varies according to State and planting date.

² Some producers erroneously thought that this was the price guarantee. If number 1 durum wheat was not produced, the CRC contracts imposed a negative basis of up to \$0.70.

per acre by using the 85-percent coverage level (= \$5.45/bu x 30 bu/a x 85 percent). To put this level of coverage in perspective, this farmer could have realized a normal yield of 30 bushels per acre and still received an indemnity if the CRC harvest market price fell below about \$4.63. With a yield of 20 bushels per acre, an indemnity would have been paid if the harvest market price was less than \$6.95.

Confounding the problem was that in February 1999, no significant price premium existed for durum over HRS. So at first glance, the coverage appeared to offer a potential windfall and received considerable attention in the farm media.

What was the acreage response? According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service, 1999 planted durum acreage in North Dakota (which usually accounts for over 75 percent of U.S. durum production) increased 450,000 acres over the 1998 total of 3.0 million acres, in spite of the fact that durum prices were at 5-year lows. Unpublished data from RMA indicate about 4.2 million acres of durum were insured in North Dakota in 1999 across all insurance plans, with about 3.3 million acres insured under CRC.³ Just over 900,000 acres were indemnified in North Dakota because adverse conditions prevented planting.

Program rules also permitted producers with no durum yield history to use their HRS yield history to establish their durum APH yield. Over the last 20 years, HRS yields have averaged about 5 percent higher than durum yields. While this difference is relatively small, requiring these producers to instead use "T-yields" for their durum APH yield would have significantly reduced the expected benefits of the coverage.⁴ Using HRS yields did not create the expected windfall, but it gave more producers access to it.

The situation in 2001. On March 5, 2001, RMA announced CRC would not be available for durum wheat planted in 2001. After 1999, the CRC base market price for durum coverage was to be determined using the average price of the MGE September durum futures contract during the month of February. Rules also required a minimum of 15 daily prices be included in the average,

³ The RMA acreage total exceeds the USDA March 1999 planting intentions report, but this difference is explained by the prevented plantings area and the fact that planting intentions may well have changed between the March 1 survey date and the March 15 insurance sales closing date due to the attention received by the CRC coverage.

⁴ Producers are typically assigned "transitional yields," or "T-yields," for the missing years in their APH yield history. T-yields are usually calculated as 60% of the county average yield.

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with each daily price having a minimum of 25 open interest contracts. If the minimum number of daily prices with the minimum level of open interest was not found for the September contract during the month of February, prices could be taken from the July contract. The MGE September and July durum wheat futures contracts failed to fulfill these minimum requirements, so the CRC base market price could not be established. Though CRC is not available this year, durum producers may still insure their 2001 crops under APH coverage (yield insurance). The

maximum price election on this coverage was announced as \$3.40. However, higher revenue protection is available for durum producers under another revenue product, Income Protection (IP). IP's "projected price" was calculated using slightly different rules than CRC, resulting in a price of \$4.38 for durum wheat in 2001. However, unlike CRC, IP coverage does not increase if harvest prices are higher than what was expected at planting. IP also requires that farmers insure all durum acreage in the county as one unit. Durum producers may also insure their durum wheat under a CRC policy as HRS wheat.

are about \$150-\$200 million lower than in the scenario with no insurance, offsetting about two-thirds of the aggregate monetary benefits of insurance subsidies.

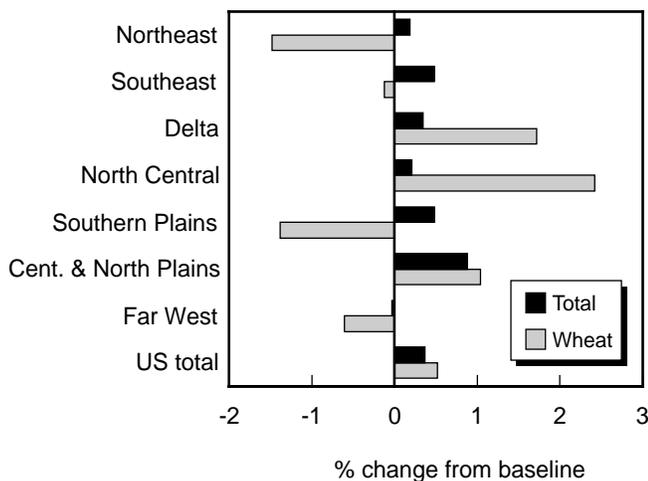
Wheat acreage does not increase in all regions in response to the premium subsidies (fig. A-6). While premium subsidies have the direct effect of increasing net returns from wheat production, the resulting higher production reduces market prices, partially offsetting the incentive to expand production in subsequent years. In addition, subsidized insurance products are also available for competing crops, creating incentives to increase their production, with subsequent reductions in prices. Thus, the net incentives created by insurance subsidies for a particular farmer depend on premium subsidies for wheat as well as for competing crops and on market price adjustments. Acreage increases in three of the seven regions, with the largest increase coming in the Central and Northern Plains region. Wheat acreage decreases in the Southern Plains by almost 170,000 acres, a 1.4-percent decline for that region. This is mainly due to an

increase in cotton acreage, which results from a \$26.51/acre expected net indemnity for cotton.

Some limitations to this approach should be mentioned. First, the expected net indemnities were calculated as averages across all insurance coverage levels. Higher coverage levels receive larger subsidies, measured in absolute dollar amounts, which could then affect the expected net indemnity. If farmers continue to switch toward higher coverage levels, then the subsidy levels used here may under-estimate the actual subsidies received by farmers. Second, the assumption that crop insurance subsidies affect returns to the same extent as crop prices overstates the case for producers who view insurance as an optional expense. Also, indemnities received on an irregular basis may count for less in a producer's calculation of expected returns than an outright price change. Third, the simulation does not capture the risk reduction effect of insurance. However, some evidence exists that it is less important than the subsidy effect in explaining crop insurance participation. In spite of these limitations, the net benefits of insurance are still probably small enough to preserve the qualitative result that crop insurance tends to have a relatively small effect on wheat acreage and all field crop acreage in general.

Figure A-6

Percentage shifts in wheat acreage resulting from crop insurance subsidies



Northeast and Southeast represent less than 10,000 acres of wheat.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Another important observation from the simulation is that price feedback and cross-price effects tend to dampen the own-price effect of insurance subsidies on crop acreage.⁸ Higher plantings lead to higher production, which in turn results in lower prices (absent any changes in demand). Some of the acreage may then shift back out of production in subsequent periods. Cross-commodity price effects appear important too, as the net benefits of crop insurance appear to be much higher for some crops than others, causing an acreage shift from one crop to another. Ignoring these feedback and cross-commodity price effects leads to an over-estimate of the acreage increases due to insurance.

⁸ The scenarios did not incorporate the effects of loan rates on acreage in order to isolate the effects of insurance. If the market is in a low-price regime, the loan rate supports expected returns even when prices are low, and high plantings may persist. In this case, the price-dampening feedback effect on acreage could be quite limited.

Summary

The federal crop insurance program for wheat has grown into a significant government program for wheat production in recent years. More than 45 million wheat acres were insured in 2000/01, roughly 73 percent of planted acres. CAT coverage, introduced by the 1994 crop insurance reforms, is declining in importance, while revenue insurance has become prominent in just a few years. The changes in premium subsidy rates established by ARPA are likely to reinforce the trend toward using higher insurance coverage levels and revenue insurance.

Crop insurance subsidies do appear to effect planting decisions, which in turn affect production and prices. However, these effects appear small: simulation results suggest that wheat acreage under the ARPA premium subsidy structure would be about 0.5 percent higher than total acreage in the absence of any insurance program. The own-price feedback effect suggests that while some new acreage may be brought into production because of insurance subsidies, this acreage shift is limited by the price-dampening effect of additional production. Cross-commodity effects were important, too, as crops receiving larger insurance subsidies could crowd out those receiving less.

An important exception to this conclusion for wheat growers is the case of revenue insurance for durum in 1999. There, the expected crop price used in setting revenue coverage exceeded producers' expectations. Farmers' response to what seemed a "sure thing" under artificially high coverage levels was clearly greater than in the standard insurance case with more accurate coverage levels and meaningful deductibles.

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Organic Wheat Production in the United States: Expanding Markets and Supplies

Catherine Greene and Thomas Dobbs¹

Abstract: Small markets for certified organic wheat and other grain crops began to emerge in the United States, Europe, and other countries during the 1990s. The range of organically-grown foods now includes cereals, pasta, flour, breakfast bars, bread, and other grain-based products. Organic wheat crops carry significant price premiums at the farm level, but pose substantial challenges to produce and move through the supply chain. The top organic wheat producing States in 1997 were Montana, with almost 32,000 certified acres and North Dakota (24,000 acres). The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) recently finalized regulations on organic production and marketing that are expected to facilitate trade. However, the competition for international markets is likely to expand considerably, and U.S. organic grain exports may be increasingly difficult to maintain or expand in the coming decade without additional support measures.

Keywords: Wheat, identity-preservation, organic, organic certification, USDA organic rule, crop rotation, multifunctionality, exports.

Introduction

Organic agriculture was one of the fast-growing segments of U.S. agriculture during the 1990s, with total organic cropland doubling between 1992 and 1997 to approximately 850,000 acres. More recent estimates suggest this trend is continuing or accelerating (Greene, 2000a). While organic wheat and other grain crops are still only a small part of total U.S. production, interest is growing among farmers, input suppliers, food processors, and retailers and has been heightened by new USDA regulations that standardize requirements for organic production and marketing in the United States. Wheat and other crops grown under organic management are among the identity-preserved commodities that can carry significant price premiums at the farm level but pose substantial challenges to produce and move through the supply chain.

The range of organically-grown foods widened substantially during the 1990s to meet consumer demand, and now includes a variety of organic cereals, pasta, flour, breakfast bars, bread, and other grain-based products. Although natural food supermarkets are still the largest retail outlet for organically-grown foods, consumers purchased more than half of industry-wide sales of several organic product categories—including cold cereals, cookies, and snack bars—in conventional supermarkets in 1999.

The organic food processing industry includes manufacturers, millers, distributors, and exporters that specialize in handling organic commodities, as well as those that include organic products as only one segment of their operation. Eden Foods, for example, has been processing and retailing organic foods almost exclusively—including a line of organic pastas—since the late 1960s, and all of its plants, mills, and warehouses are certified organic. General Mills is one of the large, mainstream food companies that have entered the organic market in recent years, even though their products are mostly not made with organically-grown ingredients. General Mills began test marketing organic versions of its Gold Medal flour in Pacific Northwest supermarkets in 1998, and launched a major nationwide advertising campaign for its new wheat and corn organic cereal—Sunrise Cereal—in 1999.

State and private certifying programs have developed over the last several decades to define and enforce organic standards that meet consumer expectations. Over a quarter of a million people participated in USDA's organic rule-making process in the late 1990s, and final regulations were published in December 2000. By mid-2002, all except the smallest organic farmers and food processors will have to be certified by a State or private agency accredited under these national standards. These new regulations are expected to facilitate interstate and international trade in organically produced and processed crop and livestock products.

Organic product sales through all outlets in the United States have increased 20-25 percent annually between 1990 and

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2000, according to several industry sources, and reached \$7.8 billion in 2000. Organic food sales generally accounted for 1 to 2 percent of total food sales in the United States and other major markets for organic products (Japan, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom). Annual growth rates are forecast at 20 percent or more for the next 5 to 10 years for most of these countries, according to the World Trade Organization/United Nations International Trade Centre. Demand is growing faster than supply in a number of these countries.

Exports account for under 5 percent of total U.S. organic sales, according to a recent study partially funded by USDA (Fuchshofen and Fuchshofen). The top markets for U.S. organic exports to Europe include the United Kingdom, with an export volume of more than \$30 million in 1999 and Germany (\$23 million in 1999). About a quarter of the U.S. export sales to the United Kingdom were for grains, including wheat, oats, barley, millet, and buckwheat. The export study indicates that demand for grains will rise in a number of European countries because bakery chains and supermarkets are increasing their sales of organic bread and baked goods. U.S. export volume to Japan was estimated at \$40 to \$60 million in 1999, and included wheat, durum wheat, and wheat flour exports.

Wheat Crops are Central in Organic Farming Systems

Certified organic crops were grown on over 850,000 acres in 1997, and pasture and rangeland were certified on almost 500,000 acres, according to a recent Economic Research Service (ERS) report (Greene, 2000b). Almost every State in the United States had some certified organic crop production in 1997, and organic wheat was grown on over 125,000 acres—more than any other organic crop—in over two

dozen States. The top organic wheat producing States in 1997 were Montana, with almost 32,000 certified acres, and North Dakota, with about 24,000 acres, followed by Utah, Colorado, and Kansas (fig B-1).

The ERS report that contains the most recent national statistics on organic acreage analyzed data from 40 organic certification organizations in the United States—12 State and 28 private—that conducted third party certification of organic production in 1997. The Organic Crop Improvement Association, headquartered in Hitterdal, Minnesota, and Farm Verified Organic, based in Medina, North Dakota, are two of the largest private certifiers in the Midwest and certify organic crops in dozens of States. Over a dozen States also run organic certification programs, including the Departments of Agriculture in Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington.

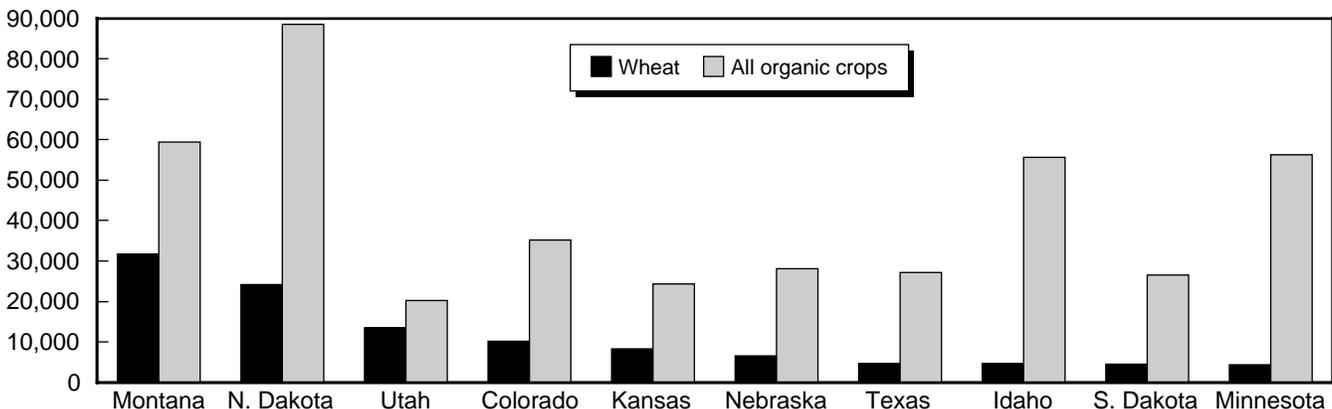
Certified organic wheat acreage was up 31 percent in 1997 from the private-sector estimates for 1995. Hard red spring wheat organic prices were at least 50 percent higher than U.S. cash and futures prices for conventionally-grown spring wheat during that period (Dobbs, 1999a). The number of organic farmers certified in the top organic wheat States was also up during this period and has continued to increase through 1999 (Organic Farming Research Foundation). The four chapters of the Organic Crop Improvement Association in Montana, for example, certified about 140 growers in 1999, up 60 percent from 1995. While both organic and conventional wheat prices are currently lower than they were in the mid-1990s, organic wheat crops are still garnering a premium.

Organic wheat farmers generally grow a diversity of crops because of the key role that crop rotation plays in controlling weeds and maintaining fertility in organic farming

Figure B-1

Top organic wheat States, 1997

Loss ratio



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

systems. Data from the organic certification agencies show that organic farmers are producing corn, soybeans, and other major grains and oilseeds, as well as crops such as spelt, millet, buckwheat, and rye that are not grown on a large scale in the United States. In North Dakota, organic rotations that include a green manure fallow every third, fourth, or fifth year are common, according to farm management and extension specialists in that State. The organic crop budgets published by North Dakota State University Extension Service (NDSU) do not include a specific rotation because growers use a lot of different rotations and their rotations continue to evolve over time as they experiment and use new techniques and adapt to changing market conditions (Swenson and Brummond). The crops covered by the NDSU organic crop budgets include spring wheat and durum, as well as feed barley, corn grain, oil and confectionery sunflowers, soybeans, oats, flax, field peas, millet, buckwheat, rye, and rotational green manure fallow (Swenson and Brummond).

While certified organic grain acreage was well under 1 percent of the U.S. total for corn, wheat, soybeans, and other major field crops, between 1 and 3 percent of the U.S. oats, millet, and rye crops were certified organic in 1997, and a majority of several specialty grains (spelt and buckwheat) were organic (table B-1). (Organic farming systems have been more widely adopted for U.S. horticultural crops, with about 2 percent of major fruit and vegetable crops under organic cultivation in 1997.)

The Rodale Institute Research Center in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, along with an increasing number of universities in the United States, are conducting farming system trials that compare organic rotations with conventional ones. Economic analysis of Rodale's 3-year organic rotation—

corn, soybeans, and wheat with two winter cover crops—suggests that per-acre returns can be competitive with and sometimes greater than for conventional grain rotations (Hanson, Lichtenberg, and Peters). However, the organic rotation required 20 to 42 percent more family labor at different points during the time period analyzed, 1982-1995, which is comparable with similar trial results in Prairie/Plains States. A recent review of the research on the economics of Midwestern organic grain and soybean production during the last several decades found that about half of the organic systems were more profitable than conventional systems, even without price premiums, due to higher yields in drier areas or periods, lower input costs, or crop mix (Welsh). The University of California recently finished the last season of its third 4-year organic crop rotation—processing tomatoes, safflower, corn, and a wheat-dry bean double crop—in its 28-acre farming system trial comparing conventional and organic management. Economic analysis suggests that the organic rotations were more profitable than 2-year or 4-year conventional rotations, but that price premiums were key in maintaining their higher profitability (Clark *et al.*).

Organic grain buyers are located in dozens of States in the United States and in many other countries, according to various directories for the organic farming industry, and some States maintain a list of regional buyers. The Organic Trade Association, a business association that represents the organic industry in North America, listed over 70 import/export businesses in their 1999 industry directory. A number of companies have emerged in the United States to link organic grain farmers with food processors and other end users. Some of these companies own and operate specialty elevators, warehouses, transportation facilities, and conditioning equipment in numerous States and may service

Table B-1--Certified organic acreage for selected grain, legume, and oilseed crops, 1995-97

	Total certified organic		Change 1997/95	U.S. cropland 1997 2/	Certified organic/ Total
	1997	1995 1/			
	-----Acres-----		Percent	Acres	Percent
Grains					
Wheat	125,687	96,100	31	58,836,344	0.2
Corn	42,703	32,650	31	69,796,716	0.1
Barley	29,829	17,150	74	5,944,951	0.5
Oats	29,748	13,250	125	2,680,958	1.1
Millet	12,285	18,550	-34	358,885	3.4
Rice	11,043	8,400	31	3,122,120	0.4
Buckwheat	7,616	13,250	-43	25,299	30.1
Rye	4,365	2,900	51	268,452	1.6
Spelt	1,704	12,350	-86	4,648	36.7
Beans:					
Soybeans	82,143	47,200	74	66,147,726	0.1
Dry peas & lentils	5,187	5,900	-12	495,308	1.0
Dry beans	4,641	--	--	1,691,899	0.3
Oilseeds:					
Sunflowers	10,894	14,200	-23	2,534,708	0.4
Flax	8,053	5,850	38	139,776	5.8

-- Not available. 1/ Agrisystems International. 2/ U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA

organic growers in a dozen States or more. Organic grain production is often contracted prior to planting as a way to manage traceability and other qualities. One company based in Illinois, for example, offers contracts specifically for organic wheat, corn, soybean, black bean, buckwheat, sunflower, popcorn, spelt, and milo crops under organic certification. According to North Dakota farm management specialists, contracts for organic crops vary considerably—for example, some make producers responsible for grain cleaning or shipping charges or both while others do not make the producer responsible for either (Swenson and Brummond). Some organic farmers produce and market their product through cooperatives, and a few of the cooperatives that have entered the organic market over the last several decades focus on marketing grains and soybeans to domestic and international markets.

Organic certification organizations require growers to keep detailed records of their input use and other farm activities and to have on-farm inspections. In contrast, other grain crops with value-added attributes, such as high-oil corn and food-grade soybeans, do not require as close monitoring of farm production because tests can quickly and inexpensively confirm the enhanced qualities of these products (Hoffman, Chambers, and Pho). The fees charged by State and private certifiers for providing organic certification services, which may include membership fees, inspection fees, pesticide residue testing fees, and others, represent an ongoing added production expense in certified organic farming systems. Also, most of the State and private certifiers require a 3-year transition (conversion) period before certifying crop acreage and livestock (USDA's new uniform standard requires a 3-year transition period), and farmers cannot obtain certified organic price premiums during this period.

Obstacles to adoption in the United States may include large managerial costs and risks of shifting to a new way of farming, limited awareness of organic farming systems, lack of marketing and technical infrastructure, and inability to capture marketing economies (Dobbs *et al.*, 1999b; Lohr and Salomonsson). State and private certifier fees for inspections, pesticide residue testing, and other services represent an added production expense for organic producers. Furthermore, farmers cannot command certified organic price premiums during the 3-year conversion period required before crops can be certified as organic, although some companies may contract crops in transition.

National Organic Standards Set In December 2000

Congress passed the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 in order to establish consistent national standards for organically-produced commodities. The final regulations were published late last year and the USDA has initiated an 18-month transition period for affected growers, processors,

and certifiers to come into compliance.² These regulations require that all organic growers and handlers (including food processors) will have to be certified by a State or private agency accredited under the uniform standards developed by USDA, unless they sell \$5,000 or less per year in organic agricultural products. Most of the State and private certifiers that currently certify growers are expected to apply for accreditation under the national certification program.

In USDA's final rule, organic production is defined as, "A production system that is managed in accordance with the Act and regulations in this part to respond to site-specific conditions by integrating cultural, biological, and mechanical practices that foster cycling of resources, promote ecological balance, and conserve biodiversity."

The national organic standards address the practices and substances used in producing and handling crops, livestock, and processed agricultural products. Although specific practices and materials used by organic operations may vary, the standards require every aspect of organic production and handling to comply with the provisions of the Organic Foods Production Act. Organic grain producers must comply with management requirements for the land they use and adhere to practice standards for soil fertility, seed selection, crop rotation, and pest, weed, and disease management. All producers and handlers must comply with recordkeeping requirements to prevent commingling of organic and nonorganic products. The standards include a national list of approved synthetic, and prohibited nonsynthetic, substances for use in organic production and handling. Organically-produced food cannot be produced using genetic engineering and other excluded methods, sewage sludge, or ionizing radiation.

The USDA regulations also contain requirements for organic food labeling which apply to raw, fresh products, and processed foods that contain organic ingredients, and are based on the percentage of organic ingredients in a product. Food products labeled "organic" must consist of at least 95 percent organically-produced ingredients. Products labeled "made with organic ingredients" must contain at least 70 percent organic ingredients. The USDA organic seal—the words "USDA organic" inside a circle—may be used on agricultural products that are "100 percent organic" or "organic." A civil penalty of up to \$10,000 can be levied on any person who knowingly sells or labels as organic a product that is not produced and handled in accordance with the regulations.

² USDA is currently implementing these organic regulations, and all agricultural products that are sold, labeled, or represented as organic must be in compliance with them after the 18-month transition period is completed in late 2002. For further information, visit USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service/National Organic Program (NOP) website at www.ams.usda.gov/nop/, or contact NOP staff at (202) 720-3252.

One Regional Effort To Expand Markets and Supplies

Several public and private regional projects were undertaken in the 1990s to examine the obstacles to increased organic production and work on ways to expand the availability of organically-produced food at the regional level. One of these projects, the Upper Midwest Organic Marketing Project (UMOMP), contributed to the strengthening of the markets for organic wheat and other foodgrains in the United States during this period. The project, funded primarily by The Pew Charitable Trusts, was implemented by the Midwest Organic Alliance and aimed to expand both the demand for and the regional supply of organic grains, edible beans, and dairy products in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Dakotas. The Alliance developed production and marketing strategies during 1995—including a training program for grocery employees, an organic farming curriculum, and an organic meat-marketing infrastructure for its five-State region—and carried out these strategies in 1996 and 1997 (Dobbs, *et al.*, 1999). Consumer demand efforts were focused on the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Twin Cities already had a fairly strong network of natural food retail cooperatives, but the involvement of most mainstream grocery stores in promotion and sale of organic foods was quite modest prior to initiation of the UMOMP. The Alliance also evaluated changes in organic prices and sales volume of organic products marketed in the Twin Cities market during this period, and identified obstacles to expanding organic production in the Upper Midwest.

The Alliance collected data to compare retail prices of selected organic and comparable non-organic products in the Twin Cities market at the beginning of the project in mid-1995, and twice each year in 1996 and 1997. Three wheat-based products—bread, whole wheat flour, and pasta—were included in the sample data. All three organic wheat-based products received premiums during most of the study period, ranging from 0 to 26 percent for the pasta to 21 to 63 percent for the whole wheat flour.

Sales of other organic products also increased during this time period, based on data from A.C. Nielsen, which tracked sales volume of selected organic products to mainstream supermarkets. Sales volume in the Twin Cities market for the top 12 organic product brands increased 20 percent from 1995 to 1996 and 34 percent from 1996 to 1997. The Midwest Organic Alliance also obtained sales volume data from a local distributor which showed their sales of top organic food brands to natural food cooperatives in the Twin Cities area were up 30 percent from 1995 to 1996 and another 13 percent from 1996 to 1997.

One concern prior to initiation of the project was whether there would be adequate first-stage or intermediate products (e.g., flour) processing capacity within the five-State region for organic grains and edible beans. Therefore, organic

processing volumes at six key plants were monitored. Wheat was the principal organic commodity processed at four of those plants, but oats, barley, millet, rye, and flax also were processed at some of them. Project evaluators interviewed the managers of these six plants and observed operations at some of them. The Midwest Organic Alliance and project evaluators concluded that processing capacity was not—at least as of 1996 and 1997—a constraint to growth in the Upper Midwest organic food industry. A number of the plants processed both conventional and organic grains and edible beans. As organic demands expand, they either add more shifts or process less conventional product to make room for more organic product. Several plants appeared to have the capacity to do more of either or both before they would need to invest in more physical plants. However, the techniques used by processors to prevent commingling of organic and nonorganic products are costly. Also, the more a plant can concentrate on organic processing, the more efficient it is likely to be, by shutting down to convert less often and by more regular scheduling of its organic runs. As demand for organic grains and edible beans continues to grow, both conversions and investments in new plant capacity are likely. Organic processors seemed attuned to industry trends and had potential expansion plans ready. However, there were some capacity problems during this period. Organic manufacturers sometimes had to wait longer than they would have liked for their processing to be worked into schedules. Also, processing capacity seemed to be inadequate for some specialty crops.

Some of the lessons learned from this regional project to expand organic food markets and supplies in the Upper Midwest have special significance for wheat and other food grains at this stage of the U.S. organic farm and food system's development (Dobbs, *et al.*, 2000):

- For mainstream grocery stores to commit to promotion of organics, assurance of adequate and consistent supplies of organic products is necessary. This requires coordination of brokers, distributors, and some national suppliers.
- Although this regional project appeared to have had definite impacts in the short span of a couple of years, consumer education about organic food and agriculture is a long-term process. Public and private sector institutions need to develop funding sources and mechanisms for ongoing educational and awareness efforts.
- Industrialization of agriculture issues that confront conventional farmers also are of great concern to organic stakeholders. The need to diversify (versus the need to specialize), as well as the desire to maintain a 'family farm' structure, may conflict with forces pushing farmers to integrate processing and distribution segments of the food chain. Processor needs for steady, consistent supplies of quality organic products could lead to more vertical integration and contract growing.

■ To balance bargaining power, farmers who are beginning organic production may wish to operate through marketing cooperatives. However, formation of a 'new generation of cooperatives' also entails challenges. Cooperatives must have sufficient capitalization and volume of product committed before launching formal marketing and processing activities. Excessive emphasis on short-term profits can be risky; and developing and honoring long-term relationships may be more important than seeking the highest available prices. Also, organic cooperatives may want to cultivate long-term domestic markets along with their export markets to reduce the risk inherent in the export markets. Burgeoning cooperatives might also consider developing a niche role that serves members' needs and seeks to complement existing firms that are already important to the organic industry.

A public/private research partnership was recently funded by USDA to work at the national level on objectives that are similar to those of the Upper Midwest Organic Marketing Project, to revitalize small and mid-sized farms through organic research, education, and extension. The partnership includes four universities—the Ohio State University, North Carolina State University, Iowa State University, and Tufts University—and the nonprofit Organic Farming Research Foundation, headquartered in Santa Cruz, California.

Policy and Export Issues

Governmental efforts in the United States to facilitate organic production have focused primarily on developing national certification standards, although USDA has recently begun several small organic programs, including export promotion, farming systems trials, and weed management research. Also, the Agricultural Risk Protection Act, enacted in June 2000, states that crop insurance products cover "good farming practices, including scientifically sound sustainable and organic farming practices," and USDA is examining risk management products offered through Federal crop insurance that would better meet the needs of organic producers. USDA has also started a pilot program in 15 States to provide financial assistance for certification costs (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2000). Several States also offer some support for organic conversion. Iowa offers organic farmers \$50 per acre, up to a maximum 40 acres, to experiment with organic production for a 3-year period under USDA's Environmental Quality Indicators Program (EQIP), and Minnesota provides payments for organic certification costs.

U.S. support for organic farming is still very small compared with Europe, where most countries have been providing substantial financial support for organic conversion since the late 1980s. The European Union (EU) had about 1.5 percent of its cropland and pasture under organic management in 1997, compared with only 0.1 percent in the

United States. The EU currently has 145,000 farms and 10 million acres—3 percent of the total agricultural land area in the EU—either in conversion or under full organic management (Organic Centre Wales). The basis for the organic support policy in Europe is the multifunctionality view of agriculture, in which agriculture produces not only food but also environmental and social goods. Organic agriculture is considered by many researchers and policymakers in Europe to be quite effective in providing some of these environmental and social goods.

Organic grain and soybean farmers in the United States fared well in the growing international export markets during the late-1990s. Although consumer demand for organic foods in the major organic export markets in Western Europe and Japan is expected to continue growing at a fast pace, the competition for those markets is likely to increase considerably. U.S. organic grain and soybean exports may be increasingly difficult to maintain or expand in the coming decade without additional support measures for organic farming in the United States (Dobbs and Pretty, 2000b). Organic supplies from within the existing EU are likely to expand substantially, for one thing. Lower and "decoupled" Common Agricultural Policy farm support, in combination with higher and broadened supports for organic production in EU countries, could result in a major expansion of organically-farmed land in EU countries over the next decade. Also, some east and central European countries could become major, low-cost suppliers of organic products. As those countries begin to acquire EU membership, they will provide even more competition for U.S. organic exports.

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Appendix table 1--Wheat: Marketing year supply, disappearance, area, and price, 1994/95-2000/01

Item	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000 (Preliminary)	2000/01 (Projected)
Acreage:							
National base acreage	88.9	88.5	87.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ARP (%)	0.0	0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Acreage reduction 0,50/92,85	0.0	0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Conservation Reserve Program	5.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Program participation (%) 1/	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.7	0.0	0.0
	87.0	84.8	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Planted	70.3	69.0	75.1	70.4	65.8	62.7	62.5
Harvested	61.8	61.0	62.8	62.8	59.0	53.8	53.0
Planted by participants	55.5	52.3	---	---	---	---	---
Yield	37.6	35.8	36.3	39.5	43.2	42.7	41.9
Supply:							
June 1 stocks	568	507	376	444	722	946	950
Production	2,321	2,183	2,277	2,481	2,547	2,299	2,223
Imports 2/	92	68	92	95	103	95	95
Total supply	2,981	2,757	2,746	3,020	3,373	3,339	3,268
Disappearance:							
Food	853	883	891	914	907	925	945
Seed	89	103	102	92	81	92	84
Feed and residual 3/	345	154	308	251	397	284	300
Total domestic	1,287	1,140	1,301	1,257	1,384	1,300	1,329
Exports 2/	1,188	1,241	1,002	1,040	1,042	1,090	1,100
Total disappearance	2,475	2,381	2,302	2,298	2,427	2,390	2,429
Ending stocks:							
31-May	507	376	444	722	946	950	839
Farmer-owned reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special program 4/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC inventory 5/	142	118	93	94	128	104	105
Outstanding loans 6/	0	13	72	134	140	62	70
Other	365	245	279	494	678	784	664
Prices:							
Received by farmers	3.45	4.55	4.30	3.38	2.65	2.45-2.55	2.60-2.70
Loan rate	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Target	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Value of production	8,007	9,787	9,782	8,387	6,781	5,702	5,892

1/ Set-aside participation. 2/ Imports and exports include flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent. 3/ Residual approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for alcoholic beverages. 4/ Projected amount of free-stock carryover in the special producer storage loan program.

5/ From 1981/82 on, includes 147 million bushels (4 million tons) in Food Security Reserve. 6/ Projected amount of free-stock carryover under 9-month loan.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Appendix table 2--Wheat: Area, yield, and production by major States, 1990-2000

State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 1/	2000 2/
Area harvested (million acres):											
Arkansas	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
Colorado	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
Idaho	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Illinois	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9
Kansas	11.8	11.0	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.0	8.8	10.9	10.1	9.2	9.4
Minnesota	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Missouri	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0
Montana	5.2	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	6.4	5.8	5.3	5.3	4.9
Nebraska	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
N. Dakota	10.9	9.8	11.5	10.9	11.2	11.1	12.5	11.1	9.6	8.7	9.4
Ohio	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Oklahoma	6.2	5.0	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.2
Oregon	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
S. Dakota	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4	2.8	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9
Texas	4.2	2.8	3.8	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	2.2
Washington	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4
Yield (bu/acre):											
Arkansas	35.0	22.0	46.0	40.0	46.0	47.0	54.0	48.0	51.0	56.0	54.0
Colorado	33.6	31.7	30.9	37.5	30.8	38.4	33.3	32.8	39.6	43.8	29.8
Idaho	72.7	70.4	69.5	79.4	71.1	77.7	76.4	79.6	80.0	77.4	83.4
Illinois	48.0	32.0	54.0	44.0	56.0	49.0	38.0	61.0	48.0	60.0	57.0
Kansas	40.0	33.0	34.0	35.0	38.0	26.0	29.0	46.0	49.0	47.0	37.0
Minnesota	48.4	31.1	49.9	31.0	28.0	32.0	41.9	32.0	40.6	39.8	49.0
Missouri	38.0	32.0	48.0	38.0	45.0	39.0	39.0	54.0	46.0	48.0	52.0
Montana	28.1	36.5	30.1	39.2	31.7	36.0	27.5	31.1	32.0	29.0	31.4
Nebraska	38.0	32.0	30.0	35.0	34.0	41.0	35.0	37.0	46.0	48.0	36.0
N. Dakota	35.3	31.0	41.1	31.0	31.7	27.0	31.6	24.3	32.0	28.0	33.3
Ohio	60.0	49.0	53.0	52.0	58.0	61.0	39.0	63.0	64.0	70.0	72.0
Oklahoma	32.0	27.0	28.5	29.0	27.0	21.0	19.0	32.0	39.0	35.0	34.0
Oregon	59.5	51.9	51.7	70.2	63.1	66.9	70.7	64.6	65.0	44.3	59.7
S. Dakota	33.8	30.9	32.0	32.0	28.4	33.0	36.1	28.7	36.7	39.9	39.7
Texas	31.0	30.0	34.0	32.0	26.0	27.0	26.0	29.0	35.0	36.0	30.0
Washington	60.5	45.9	49.4	63.6	52.7	59.3	66.5	64.0	61.4	54.2	68.1
Production (million bushels):											
Arkansas	49.0	20.5	39.1	41.6	40.5	47.0	67.0	39.4	45.9	51.5	59.4
Colorado	87.0	74.0	74.1	97.0	79.7	105.3	75.5	90.1	103.5	107.2	71.4
Idaho	99.6	81.7	100.1	110.4	100.3	103.3	119.2	113.8	102.4	104.5	108.5
Illinois	88.8	44.8	62.1	68.2	50.4	68.1	41.8	66.5	57.6	60.6	52.4
Kansas	472.0	363.0	363.8	388.5	433.2	286.0	255.2	501.4	494.9	432.4	347.8
Minnesota	138.6	67.1	139.9	71.2	71.3	71.8	106.6	77.3	80.4	79.2	96.5
Missouri	76.0	48.0	64.8	53.2	50.4	48.0	48.8	58.3	57.5	44.2	49.4
Montana	145.9	163.5	149.2	206.3	170.6	195.8	175.0	181.5	168.8	154.3	154.3
Nebraska	85.5	67.2	55.5	73.5	71.4	86.1	73.5	70.3	82.8	81.6	59.4
N. Dakota	385.2	303.7	472.9	336.6	356.4	300.3	395.1	269.3	307.7	242.3	313.8
Ohio	76.2	52.9	59.1	52.5	68.4	73.8	51.9	68.7	74.2	72.1	79.9
Oklahoma	198.4	135.0	168.2	156.6	143.1	109.2	93.1	169.6	198.9	150.5	142.8
Oregon	57.6	43.9	47.8	65.0	58.6	60.9	65.1	60.4	57.5	34.7	51.0
S. Dakota	128.0	96.2	119.6	111.5	95.3	90.7	139.3	98.0	120.9	120.6	114.3
Texas	130.2	84.0	129.2	118.4	75.4	75.6	75.4	118.9	136.5	122.4	66.0
Washington	150.1	98.6	119.6	177.6	134.0	153.8	182.7	165.1	157.4	124.1	164.9

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Internet address: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/ipedb/>

Appendix table 3--Wheat: Estimated acreage, yield, and production, 1972-2000

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	--1,000 acres--		Bushels per acre	1,000 bushels	--1,000 acres--		Bushels per acre	1,000 bushels
	--- All wheat ---				--- Durum wheat ---			
1972	54,913	47,303	32.7	1,546,209	2,592	2,550	28.6	72,912
1973	59,254	54,148	31.6	1,710,787	2,952	2,884	27.2	78,455
1974	71,044	65,368	27.3	1,781,918	4,174	4,099	19.8	81,245
1975	74,900	69,499	30.6	2,126,927	4,830	4,680	26.4	123,362
1976	80,395	70,927	30.3	2,148,780	4,748	4,584	29.4	134,914
1977	75,410	66,686	30.7	2,045,527	3,183	3,025	26.4	79,964
1978	65,989	56,495	31.4	1,775,524	4,110	4,024	33.1	133,328
1979	71,424	62,454	34.2	2,134,060	4,042	3,932	27.1	106,654
1980	80,788	71,125	33.5	2,380,934	5,525	4,840	22.4	108,395
1981	88,251	80,642	34.5	2,785,357	5,776	5,655	32.4	183,040
1982	86,232	77,937	35.5	2,764,967	4,290	4,177	34.9	145,863
1983	76,419	61,390	39.4	2,419,824	2,565	2,492	29.3	72,979
1984	79,213	66,928	38.8	2,594,777	3,277	3,219	32.1	103,439
1985	75,535	64,704	37.5	2,424,115	3,207	3,094	36.4	112,510
1986	71,998	60,688	34.4	2,090,570	2,994	2,877	34.0	97,907
1987	65,829	55,945	37.7	2,107,685	3,341	3,279	28.2	92,617
1988	65,529	53,189	34.1	1,812,201	3,336	2,847	15.7	44,831
1989	76,615	62,189	32.7	2,036,618	3,791	3,673	25.1	92,229
1990	77,041	69,103	39.5	2,729,778	3,570	3,507	34.9	122,430
1991	69,881	57,803	34.3	1,980,139	3,253	3,197	32.5	103,957
1992	72,219	62,761	39.3	2,466,798	2,547	2,519	39.7	99,906
1993	72,168	62,712	38.2	2,396,440	2,241	2,100	33.6	70,476
1994	70,349	61,770	37.6	2,320,981	2,823	2,715	35.6	96,747
1995	69,031	60,955	35.8	2,182,708	3,436	3,356	30.5	102,280
1996	75,105	62,819	36.3	2,277,388	3,630	3,556	32.6	116,090
1997	70,412	62,840	39.5	2,481,466	3,310	3,177	27.6	87,783
1998	65,821	59,002	43.2	2,547,321	3,805	3,728	37.0	138,119
1999 1/	62,714	53,823	42.7	2,299,010	4,035	3,569	27.8	99,322
2000 2/	62,529	53,028	41.9	2,223,440	3,937	3,572	30.7	109,805
	--- Winter wheat ---				--- Other spring wheat ---			
1972	42,183	34,859	34.0	1,186,498	10,138	9,894	29.0	286,799
1973	43,501	38,747	33.0	1,278,220	12,801	12,517	28.3	354,112
1974	52,023	46,778	29.4	1,375,526	14,847	14,491	22.4	325,147
1975	55,954	51,376	32.0	1,642,900	14,116	13,443	26.8	360,665
1976	57,822	49,578	31.5	1,564,118	17,825	16,765	26.8	449,748
1977	56,469	48,772	31.6	1,540,419	15,758	14,889	28.6	425,144
1978	47,549	38,491	31.8	1,222,446	14,330	13,980	30.0	419,750
1979	51,787	43,427	36.9	1,601,234	15,595	15,095	28.2	426,172
1980	57,771	51,635	36.8	1,902,011	17,492	14,650	25.3	370,528
1981	65,547	58,476	35.9	2,097,057	16,928	16,511	30.6	505,260
1982	65,516	57,633	36.0	2,073,560	16,426	16,127	33.8	545,544
1983	62,105	47,584	41.8	1,988,304	11,749	11,314	31.7	358,541
1984	63,419	51,513	40.0	2,060,266	12,517	12,196	35.3	431,072
1985	57,712	47,923	38.1	1,826,625	14,616	13,687	35.4	484,980
1986	53,895	43,170	35.2	1,520,433	15,109	14,641	32.3	472,230
1987	48,806	39,332	39.8	1,565,381	13,682	13,334	33.7	449,687
1988	48,800	39,800	39.2	1,561,910	13,393	10,542	19.5	205,460
1989	55,091	41,509	35.0	1,454,642	17,733	17,007	28.8	489,747
1990	56,748	49,721	40.7	2,024,224	16,723	15,875	36.7	583,124
1991	51,024	39,506	34.7	1,371,617	15,604	15,100	33.4	504,565
1992	50,922	42,123	38.2	1,609,284	18,750	18,119	41.8	757,608
1993	51,587	43,811	40.2	1,760,143	18,340	16,801	33.7	565,821
1994	49,197	41,355	40.2	1,661,943	18,329	17,700	31.8	562,291
1995	48,591	40,987	37.7	1,545,303	17,004	16,612	32.2	535,125
1996	51,445	39,574	37.1	1,469,618	20,030	19,689	35.1	691,680
1997	47,985	41,340	44.6	1,845,528	19,117	18,323	29.9	548,155
1998	46,449	40,126	46.9	1,880,733	15,567	15,148	34.9	528,469
1999 1/	43,331	35,486	47.8	1,696,580	15,348	14,768	34.1	503,132
2000 2/	43,348	35,022	44.6	1,562,733	15,244	14,434	38.2	550,902

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Internet address: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/ipedb/>

Appendix table 4--Wheat classes: Production, 1955-2000

Crop year	All wheat	Hard red winter	Hard red spring	Soft red winter	White winter	White spring	Eastern white 1/	Durum
Million bushels								
1955	937.1	415.4	184.0	174.9	143.2	NA	NA	19.6
1956	1,005.3	446.0	177.7	187.7	155.1	NA	NA	38.8
1957	955.7	429.3	168.6	154.6	163.3	NA	NA	39.9
1958	1,457.5	836.4	232.8	192.2	174.4	NA	NA	21.7
1959	1,117.8	619.4	150.5	156.3	171.4	NA	NA	20.2
1960	1,354.7	794.4	187.9	189.8	127.2	21.0	NA	34.4
1961	1,232.4	753.8	116.5	201.5	119.5	19.7	NA	21.3
1962	1,092.0	535.2	178.7	155.6	132.1	20.1	NA	70.3
1963	1,146.8	543.9	167.9	218.3	151.9	13.4	NA	51.4
1964	1,283.4	634.8	179.8	222.4	163.8	14.4	NA	68.2
1965	1,315.6	673.9	209.1	183.2	160.0	19.5	NA	69.9
1966	1,304.9	677.0	174.8	215.0	165.4	10.1	NA	62.6
1967	1,507.6	703.4	230.0	270.2	220.6	17.0	NA	66.4
1968	1,556.6	801.7	228.9	218.1	197.7	10.6	NA	99.6
1969	1,442.7	788.6	189.7	185.2	157.7	13.1	24.1	108.4
1970	1,351.6	755.1	197.8	174.2	162.4	9.3	20.3	52.8
1971	1,618.6	747.8	366.4	211.9	185.3	15.4	19.2	91.8
1972	1,546.2	761.7	275.9	226.4	198.4	10.9	23.1	72.9
1973	1,710.8	961.2	328.2	161.4	155.7	25.8	21.2	78.5
1974	1,781.9	882.6	293.1	272.7	220.3	32.0	36.6	81.2
1975	2,126.9	1,054.8	327.3	330.9	257.2	33.3	36.5	123.4
1976	2,148.8	977.4	411.9	337.4	249.4	37.8	31.4	134.9
1977	2,045.5	996.4	399.1	349.1	194.9	26.1	29.2	80.0
1978	1,775.5	829.9	379.7	188.9	203.6	40.1	16.5	133.3
1979	2,134.1	1,091.6	368.8	309.6	200.0	57.4	29.3	106.7
1980	2,380.9	1,181.3	311.4	441.8	278.9	59.1	33.0	108.4
1981	2,785.4	1,112.1	463.8	678.0	307.1	41.5	38.1	183.0
1982	2,765.0	1,243.6	492.7	588.9	241.1	52.9	20.9	145.9
1983	2,419.8	1,197.8	322.7	504.2	286.2	35.8	35.0	73.0
1984	2,594.8	1,250.6	408.8	531.4	278.3	22.3	43.2	103.4
1985	2,424.1	1,230.1	460.2	367.4	229.1	24.8	44.2	112.5
1986	2,090.6	1,017.2	451.4	292.0	211.2	20.8	32.4	97.9
1987	2,107.7	1,019.2	430.6	349.5	196.7	19.1	17.6	92.6
1988	1,812.2	881.9	181.2	472.7	207.4	24.3	24.4	44.8
1989	2,036.6	711.0	433.5	548.9	194.7	56.3	32.4	92.2
1990	2,729.8	1,195.6	554.7	547.1	285.0	28.4	NA	122.4
1991	1,980.1	900.8	431.2	325.2	145.6	73.3	NA	104.0
1992	2,466.8	967.2	706.7	426.7	215.4	50.9	NA	99.9
1993	2,396.4	1,065.9	511.8	401.3	292.9	54.0	NA	70.5
1994	2,321.0	971.2	515.3	438.2	252.6	47.0	NA	96.7
1995	2,182.7	825.0	474.8	455.6	264.7	60.3	NA	102.3
1996	2,277.4	759.3	630.7	419.8	290.5	61.0	NA	116.1
1997	2,481.5	1,098.3	491.3	472.0	275.2	56.8	NA	87.8
1998	2,547.4	1,179.5	486.4	442.7	258.6	42.1	NA	138.1
1999 2/	2,299.0	1,050.7	447.9	454.3	191.6	55.2	NA	99.3
2000 3/	2,223.5	843.7	498.5	470.9	248.2	52.4	NA	109.8

NA = Not available.

1/ White wheat grown in Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin; total included in white winter; 1950-68 included in white winter. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 5--Wheat classes: Acreage, percentage breakdown by State, 1998-2000 1/

State	Winter									Spring 2/					
	Hard red			Soft red			White			Hard red			White		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	Percent														
Alabama	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
California	95	95	95	--	--	--	5	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	84	84	84	16	16	16
Delaware	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	13	16	16	--	--	--	87	84	84	50	43	48	50	57	52
Illinois	2	2	2	98	98	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	70	70	70	30	30	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	99	99	99	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	4	4	4	96	96	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	2	2	2	98	98	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	5	3	3	47	58	51	48	39	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	3	3	3	97	97	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	99	99	99	--	--	--	1	1	1	99	99	99	1	1	1
Nebraska	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	12	12	12	88	88	88
New Jersey	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	1	1	1	2	2	2	97	97	97	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	99	99	99	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	2	1	1	--	--	--	98	99	99	15	27	25	85	73	75
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--
Tennessee	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	94	94	94	6	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	93	93	93	--	--	--	7	7	7	71	71	71	29	29	29
Virginia	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	7	8	8	--	--	--	93	92	92	24	26	29	76	74	71
West Virginia	--	--	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	93	93	93	7	7	7	100	100	100	--	--	--
Wyoming	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	97	97	97	3	3	3

-- = Not applicable.

1/ Acreage percentages are based on a variety acreage survey collected at 5-year intervals from all wheat-producing States, adjusted as other variety survey information becomes available to USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board. The percentages are used for U.S. wheat class production estimates and forecasts.

2/ Excludes durum.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 6--Wheat classes: Estimated acreage, yield, and production, 1982-2001 1/

Year	Planted acreage	Harvested acreage	Yield	Production
	---Million acres---		Bu./acre	Million bushels
Hard red winter:				
1982	43.2	37.0	33.6	1,243.6
1983	41.3	30.2	39.7	1,197.8
1984	43.6	34.1	36.7	1,250.6
1985	42.5	34.5	35.7	1,230.1
1986	39.4	31.5	32.3	1,017.2
1987	36.3	28.6	35.6	1,019.2
1988	34.4	26.8	32.9	881.9
1989	37.5	26.1	27.2	711.0
1990	38.0	32.6	36.7	1,195.6
1991	35.5	27.4	32.8	900.8
1992	36.2	29.5	32.8	967.2
1993	36.3	30.1	35.4	1,065.9
1994	34.9	28.7	33.8	971.2
1995	33.8	27.7	29.8	825.0
1996	35.4	25.7	29.5	759.3
1997	34.0	28.7	38.3	1,098.3
1998	32.2	27.2	43.3	1,179.5
1999	30.8	24.4	43.1	1,050.7
2000	30.4	23.6	35.8	843.7
2001	28.9	NA	NA	NA
Hard red spring:				
1982	15.5	15.2	32.4	492.7
1983	11.1	10.7	30.2	322.7
1984	12.0	11.7	34.9	408.8
1985	14.0	13.1	35.1	460.2
1986	14.6	14.1	32.0	451.4
1987	13.3	13.0	33.1	430.6
1988	13.0	10.1	17.9	181.2
1989	16.5	15.9	27.3	433.5
1990	16.2	15.4	36.1	554.7
1991	14.0	13.5	31.9	431.2
1992	17.8	17.3	40.9	706.7
1993	17.5	16.0	31.9	511.8
1994	17.6	17.0	30.3	515.3
1995	16.1	15.7	30.2	474.8
1996	19.1	18.8	33.6	630.7
1997	18.3	17.5	28.1	491.3
1998	14.8	14.4	33.8	486.4
1999	14.3	13.8	32.5	447.9
2000	14.4	13.6	36.7	498.5
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA
Durum:				
1982	4.3	4.2	34.7	145.9
1983	2.6	2.5	29.2	73.0
1984	3.3	3.2	32.3	103.4
1985	3.2	3.1	36.3	112.5
1986	3.0	2.9	33.8	97.9
1987	3.3	3.3	28.1	92.6
1988	3.3	2.8	15.7	44.8
1989	3.8	3.7	25.1	92.2
1990	3.6	3.5	34.9	122.4
1991	3.3	3.2	32.5	104.0
1992	2.5	2.5	39.7	99.9
1993	2.2	2.1	33.6	70.5
1994	2.8	2.7	35.6	96.7
1995	3.4	3.4	30.5	102.3
1996	3.6	3.6	32.6	116.1
1997	3.3	3.2	27.6	87.8
1998	3.8	3.7	37.0	138.1
1999	4.0	3.6	27.8	99.3
2000	3.9	3.6	30.7	109.8
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 6--Wheat classes: Estimated acreage, yield, and production, 1982-2001--Continued

Year	Planted acreage	Harvested acreage	Yield	Production
	---Million acres---		Bu./acre	Million bushels
Soft red winter:				
1982	17.2	15.8	37.3	588.9
1983	15.6	12.8	39.4	504.2
1984	14.5	12.6	42.2	531.4
1985	10.6	9.1	40.4	367.4
1986	10.1	7.7	37.9	292.0
1987	9.0	7.6	46.0	349.5
1988	10.9	9.6	49.2	472.7
1989	13.4	12.0	45.8	548.9
1990	14.2	12.8	42.9	547.1
1991	11.4	9.5	34.4	325.2
1992	10.5	8.6	49.3	426.7
1993	10.7	9.3	43.1	401.3
1994	9.9	8.5	51.6	438.2
1995	10.6	9.3	49.0	455.6
1996	11.7	9.7	43.4	419.8
1997	9.9	8.7	54.2	472.0
1998	10.2	9.1	48.9	442.7
1999	9.1	8.0	56.6	454.3
2000	9.5	8.1	57.8	470.9
2001	8.9	NA	NA	NA
White:				
1982	6.0	5.7	51.6	294.0
1983	5.9	5.3	60.8	322.0
1984	5.8	5.3	56.7	300.6
1985	5.3	4.9	51.8	253.9
1986	4.9	4.5	51.6	232.0
1987	3.9	3.5	61.6	215.8
1988	4.0	3.8	61.0	231.6
1989	5.4	4.5	55.8	251.0
1990	5.2	5.0	62.7	313.4
1991	5.8	4.2	52.1	218.9
1992	5.2	4.9	54.3	266.3
1993	5.5	5.2	66.7	346.9
1994	5.1	4.9	61.1	299.6
1995	5.1	4.9	66.6	325.1
1996	5.3	5.1	68.9	351.6
1997	4.9	4.7	70.2	332.1
1998	4.8	4.6	65.3	300.7
1999	4.5	4.2	59.3	246.8
2000	4.3	4.2	71.8	300.6
2001	3.5 2/	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ Data for 2001 based on winter wheat seedings. 2/ Winter only.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Economic Research Service (estimates), USDA.

Appendix table 7--Wheat: Marketing year supply and disappearance, 1965/66-2000/01 1/

Year beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance					Ending stocks May 31			
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Domestic use			Exports 2/	Total disap- pearance	Gov't. owned	Privately owned 4/	Total	
					Food	Seed	Feed 3/						
	Million bushels												
1965/66	921.1	1,315.6	0.9	2,237.6	517.9	61.5	145.9	725.3	851.8	1,577.1	299.2	361.3	660.5
1966/67	660.5	1,304.9	1.7	1,967.1	505.1	77.4	100.5	683.1	771.3	1,454.3	122.0	390.8	512.8
1967/68	512.8	1,507.6	1.0	2,021.4	517.8	71.3	36.8	625.8	765.3	1,391.2	100.1	530.1	630.2
1968/69	630.2	1,556.6	1.1	2,187.9	522.4	60.8	156.5	739.7	544.2	1,283.9	139.5	764.5	904.0
1969/70	904.0	1,442.7	2.9	2,349.5	520.1	55.5	188.4	764.0	603.0	1,367.0	277.2	705.4	982.6
1970/71	982.6	1,351.6	1.4	2,335.7	517.1	62.1	193.0	772.1	740.8	1,512.9	352.6	470.2	822.8
1971/72	822.8	1,618.6	1.1	2,442.5	523.7	63.2	262.4	849.3	609.8	1,459.1	355.1	628.3	983.4
1972/73	983.4	1,546.2	1.3	2,530.9	531.8	67.4	199.5	798.7	1,135.1	1,933.8	6.3	590.8	597.1
1973/74	597.1	1,710.8	2.6	2,310.5	544.3	84.0	125.1	753.4	1,217.0	1,970.4	0.6	339.5	340.1
1974/75	340.1	1,781.9	3.4	2,125.4	545.0	92.0	34.9	671.9	1,018.5	1,690.4	NA	435.0	435.0
1975/76	435.0	2,126.9	2.4	2,564.3	588.5	100.0	37.3	725.8	1,172.9	1,898.7	0.2	665.4	665.6
1976/77	665.6	2,148.8	2.7	2,817.1	588.0	92.0	74.4	754.4	949.5	1,703.9	0.1	1,113.1	1,113.2
1977/78	1,113.2	2,045.5	1.9	3,160.6	586.5	80.0	192.5	859.0	1,123.8	1,982.8	48.3	1,129.5	1,177.8
1978/79	1,177.8	1,775.5	1.9	2,955.2	592.4	87.0	157.5	836.9	1,194.2	2,031.1	51.1	873.0	924.1
1979/80	924.1	2,134.1	2.1	3,060.3	596.1	101.0	85.9	783.0	1,375.3	2,158.3	187.8	714.2	902.0
1980/81	902.0	2,380.9	2.5	3,285.4	610.5	113.0	59.0	782.5	1,513.8	2,296.3	199.7	789.4	989.1
1981/82	989.1	2,785.4	2.8	3,777.3	602.4	110.0	134.8	847.2	1,770.7	2,617.9	190.3	969.1	1,159.4
1982/83	1,159.4	2,765.0	7.6	3,932.0	616.4	97.0	194.8	908.2	1,508.7	2,416.9	192.0	1,323.1	1,515.1
1983/84	1,515.1	2,419.8	3.8	3,938.8	642.6	100.0	371.2	1,113.8	1,426.4	2,540.2	188.0	1,210.6	1,398.6
1984/85	1,398.6	2,594.8	9.4	4,002.8	651.0	98.0	407.1	1,156.1	1,421.4	2,577.6	377.6	1,047.6	1,425.2
1985/86	1,425.2	2,424.1	16.3	3,865.6	674.3	93.0	284.2	1,051.5	909.1	1,960.7	601.7	1,303.3	1,905.0
1986/87	1,905.0	2,090.6	21.3	4,016.8	712.2	84.0	401.2	1,197.4	998.5	2,195.9	830.1	990.8	1,820.9
1987/88	1,820.9	2,107.7	16.1	3,944.7	720.7	85.0	290.2	1,096.0	1,587.9	2,683.8	283.0	977.8	1,260.8
1988/89	1,260.8	1,812.2	22.7	3,095.7	725.8	103.0	150.5	979.2	1,414.9	2,394.1	190.5	511.1	701.6
1989/90	701.6	2,036.6	22.5	2,760.7	748.9	104.3	139.1	992.3	1,232.0	2,224.3	116.6	419.9	536.5
1990/91	536.5	2,729.8	36.4	3,302.6	789.8	92.9	482.4	1,365.1	1,069.5	2,434.5	162.7	705.4	868.1
1991/92	868.1	1,980.1	40.7	2,889.0	789.5	97.7	244.5	1,131.6	1,282.3	2,413.9	152.0	323.0	475.0
1992/93	475.0	2,466.8	70.0	3,011.8	834.8	99.1	193.6	1,127.6	1,353.6	2,481.2	150.0	380.7	530.7
1993/94	530.7	2,396.4	108.8	3,035.9	871.7	96.3	271.7	1,239.7	1,227.8	2,467.4	150.3	418.2	568.5
1994/95	568.5	2,321.0	91.9	2,981.4	853.0	89.0	344.5	1,286.6	1,188.3	2,474.8	142.1	364.5	506.6
1995/96	506.6	2,182.7	67.9	2,757.2	882.9	103.5	153.7	1,140.1	1,241.1	2,381.2	118.2	257.8	376.0
1996/97	376.0	2,277.4	92.3	2,745.7	890.7	102.3	307.6	1,300.6	1,001.5	2,302.1	93.0	350.6	443.6
1997/98	443.6	2,481.5	94.9	3,020.0	914.1	92.5	250.5	1,257.1	1,040.4	2,297.5	94.2	628.3	722.5
1998/99	722.5	2,547.3	103.0	3,372.8	907.3	80.5	394.4	1,384.7	1,042.2	2,426.9	128.0	817.9	945.9
1999/00	945.9	2,299.0	94.5	3,339.4	924.7	91.6	283.8	1,300.1	1,089.5	2,389.7	104.0	845.7	949.7
2000/01 5/	949.7	2,223.4	95.0	3,268.2	950.0	84.0	300.0	1,334.0	1,100.0	2,434.0	105.0	729.2	834.2

NA = Not available.

1/ Totals might not add because of rounding. 2/ Imports and exports include flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent. 3/ Residual; approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for distilled spirits. 4/ Includes outstanding and reserve loans. 5/ Projected.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Economic Research Service (estimates), USDA.

Appendix table 8--Wheat: Quarterly supply and disappearance, 1977/78-2000/01 1/

Year and periods beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance					Ending stocks			
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Domestic use			Exports 2/	Total disap- pearance	Gov't. owned	Privately owned 4/	Total	
					Food	Seed	Feed 3/						
Million bushels													
1977/78:													
Jun-Aug	1,113.2	2,045.5	0.7	3,159.4	142.7	1.0	117.1	260.8	266.9	527.7	7.8	2,623.9	2,631.7
Sep-Nov	2,631.7	---	0.5	2,632.2	154.3	54.0	37.0	245.3	247.5	492.8	29.0	2,110.4	2,139.4
Dec-Feb	2,139.4	---	0.4	2,139.8	143.7	1.0	28.3	173.0	260.2	433.2	39.1	1,667.5	1,706.6
Mar-May	1,706.6	---	0.3	1,706.9	145.8	24.0	10.1	179.9	349.2	529.1	48.3	1,129.5	1,177.8
Mkt. year	1,113.2	2,045.5	1.9	3,160.6	586.5	80.0	192.5	859.0	1,123.8	1,982.8	48.3	1,129.5	1,177.8
1978/79:													
Jun-Aug	1,177.8	1,775.5	0.6	2,953.9	145.2	1.0	80.8	227.0	366.8	593.8	49.4	2,310.7	2,360.1
Sep-Nov	2,360.1	---	0.5	2,360.6	151.8	58.0	33.0	242.8	342.2	585.0	50.0	1,725.6	1,775.6
Dec-Feb	1,775.6	---	0.4	1,776.0	145.9	2.0	21.4	169.3	238.0	407.3	50.3	1,318.4	1,368.7
Mar-May	1,368.1	---	0.4	1,369.1	149.5	26.0	22.3	197.8	247.2	445.0	51.1	873.0	924.1
Mkt. year	1,177.8	1,775.5	1.9	2,955.2	592.4	87.0	157.5	836.9	1,194.2	2,031.1	51.1	873.0	924.1
1979/80:													
Jun-Aug	924.1	2,134.1	0.6	3,058.8	150.1	1.0	38.1	189.2	374.6	563.8	49.9	2,445.1	2,495.0
Sep-Nov	2,495.0	---	0.6	2,495.6	159.3	66.0	-8.5	216.8	402.8	619.6	49.9	1,826.1	1,876.0
Dec-Feb	1,876.0	---	0.5	1,876.5	148.4	3.0	31.1	182.5	301.5	484.0	49.5	1,343.0	1,392.5
Mar-May	1,392.5	---	0.4	1,392.9	138.3	31.0	25.2	194.5	296.4	490.9	187.8	714.2	902.0
Mkt. year	924.1	2,134.1	2.1	3,060.3	596.1	101.0	85.9	783.0	1,375.3	2,158.3	187.8	714.2	902.0
1980/81:													
Jun-Aug	902.0	2,380.9	0.8	3,283.7	144.2	2.0	48.1	194.3	375.4	569.7	202.1	2,511.9	2,714.0
Sep-Nov	2,714.0	---	0.6	2,714.6	162.1	76.0	4.9	243.0	379.3	622.3	202.9	1,889.4	2,092.3
Dec-Feb	2,092.3	---	0.6	2,092.9	158.8	4.0	8.1	170.9	399.2	570.1	203.2	1,319.6	1,522.8
Mar-May	1,522.8	---	0.5	1,523.3	145.4	31.0	-2.1	174.3	359.9	534.2	199.7	789.4	989.1
Mkt. year	902.0	2,380.9	2.5	3,285.4	610.5	113.0	59.0	782.5	1,513.8	2,296.3	199.7	789.4	989.1
1981/82													
Jun-Aug	989.1	2,785.4	0.7	3,775.2	149.2	1.0	144.9	295.1	424.1	719.2	195.4	2,860.6	3,056.0
Sep-Nov	3,056.0	---	0.8	3,056.8	161.7	78.0	-7.1	232.6	485.8	718.4	190.6	2,147.8	2,338.4
Dec-Feb	2,338.4	---	0.7	2,339.1	150.1	4.0	-7.6	146.5	415.0	561.5	190.2	1,587.4	1,777.6
Mar-May	1,777.6	---	0.6	1,778.2	141.4	27.0	4.6	173.0	445.8	618.8	190.3	969.1	1,159.4
Mkt. year	989.1	2,785.4	2.8	3,777.3	602.4	110.0	134.8	847.2	1,770.7	2,617.9	190.3	969.1	1,159.4
1982/83:													
Jun-Aug	1,159.4	2,765.0	1.2	3,925.6	152.9	1.0	131.3	285.2	411.1	696.3	193.3	3,036.0	3,229.3
Sep-Nov	3,229.3	---	3.0	3,232.3	159.5	74.0	18.8	252.3	337.2	589.5	189.7	2,453.1	2,642.8
Dec-Feb	2,642.8	---	2.6	2,645.4	152.4	3.0	24.2	179.6	393.8	573.4	184.6	1,887.4	2,072.0
Mar-May	2,072.0	---	0.8	2,072.8	151.6	19.0	20.5	191.1	366.6	557.7	192.0	1,323.1	1,515.1
Mkt. year	1,159.4	2,765.0	7.6	3,932.0	616.4	97.0	194.8	908.2	1,508.7	2,416.9	192.0	1,323.1	1,515.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued---

Appendix table 8--Wheat: Quarterly supply and disappearance, 1977/78-2000/01 1/--Continued

Year and periods beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance					Ending stocks			
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Domestic use			Exports 2/	Total disap- pearance	Gov't. owned	Privately owned 4/	Total	
					Food	Seed	Feed 3/						
Million bushels													
1983/84:													
Jun-Aug	1,515.1	2,419.8	0.7	3,935.6	158.7	1.0	196.1	355.8	346.7	702.5	365.0	2,868.1	3,233.1
Sep-Nov	3,233.1	---	0.9	3,234.0	163.1	75.0	100.5	338.6	359.7	698.3	375.8	2,159.9	2,535.7
Dec-Feb	2,535.7	---	1.1	2,536.8	166.8	3.0	48.3	218.1	367.1	585.3	313.8	1,637.7	1,951.5
Mar-May	1,951.5	---	1.1	1,952.6	154.0	21.0	26.2	201.2	352.8	554.0	188.0	1,210.6	1,398.6
Mkt. year	1,515.1	2,419.8	3.8	3,938.7	642.6	100.0	371.1	1,113.7	1,426.3	2,540.0	188.0	1,210.6	1,398.6
1984/85:													
Jun-Aug	1,398.6	2,594.8	3.8	3,997.2	157.8	1.0	279.6	438.4	398.7	837.1	278.1	2,882.0	3,160.1
Sep-Nov	3,160.1	---	2.2	3,162.3	168.5	69.0	101.5	339.0	484.8	823.8	359.4	1,979.1	2,338.5
Dec-Feb	2,338.5	---	1.1	2,339.6	164.2	4.0	35.5	203.7	335.1	538.8	375.7	1,414.7	1,800.8
Mar-May	1,800.8	---	2.3	1,803.1	160.5	24.0	-9.5	175.0	202.9	377.9	377.6	1,047.6	1,425.2
Mkt. year	1,398.6	2,594.8	9.4	4,002.8	651.0	98.0	407.1	1,156.1	1,421.5	2,577.6	377.6	1,047.6	1,425.2
1985/86:													
Jun-Aug	1,425.2	2,424.1	5.1	3,854.4	165.8	1.0	235.5	402.3	248.6	650.9	406.7	2,796.8	3,203.5
Sep-Nov	3,203.5	---	5.1	3,208.6	185.6	63.0	65.9	314.4	250.7	565.2	517.1	2,126.3	2,643.4
Dec-Feb	2,643.4	---	2.7	2,646.1	162.2	4.0	1.8	168.0	222.3	390.3	526.3	1,729.5	2,255.8
Mar-May	2,255.8	---	3.5	2,259.3	160.8	25.0	-18.9	166.8	187.4	354.3	601.7	1,303.3	1,905.0
Mkt. year	1,425.2	2,424.1	16.4	3,865.7	674.4	93.0	284.3	1,051.7	909.0	1,960.7	601.7	1,303.3	1,905.0
1986/87:													
Jun-Aug	1,905.0	2,090.6	4.3	3,999.9	171.2	1.0	352.3	524.4	318.9	843.3	793.8	2,362.7	3,156.5
Sep-Nov	3,156.5	---	3.6	3,160.1	192.8	57.0	-20.8	229.0	257.7	486.7	863.9	1,809.6	2,673.5
Dec-Feb	2,673.5	---	6.0	2,679.5	171.7	3.0	48.7	223.4	205.7	429.1	905.3	1,345.1	2,250.4
Mar-May	2,250.4	---	7.3	2,257.7	176.6	23.0	20.9	220.5	216.3	436.8	830.1	990.8	1,820.9
Mkt. year	1,905.0	2,090.6	21.2	4,016.8	712.3	84.0	401.1	1,197.4	998.6	2,196.0	830.1	990.8	1,820.9
1987/88:													
Jun-Aug	1,820.9	2,107.7	2.7	3,931.3	181.0	1.0	363.8	545.8	409.0	954.8	798.8	2,189.7	2,976.5
Sep-Nov	2,976.5	---	4.5	2,981.0	193.0	58.0	-79.1	172.0	308.5	480.4	755.4	1,750.5	2,500.6
Dec-Feb	2,500.6	---	3.7	2,504.3	172.1	3.0	-7.3	167.7	413.0	580.8	450.1	1,473.4	1,923.5
Mar-May	1,923.5	---	5.1	1,928.7	174.6	23.0	12.8	210.4	457.4	667.8	283.0	977.8	1,260.8
Mkt. year	1,820.9	2,107.7	16.1	3,944.7	720.7	85.0	290.2	1,096.0	1,587.9	2,683.8	283.0	977.8	1,260.8
1988/89:													
Jun-Aug	1,260.8	1,812.2	8.6	3,081.6	183.3	1.0	282.2	466.4	361.6	828.1	250.0	2,003.6	2,253.6
Sep-Nov	2,253.6	---	6.3	2,259.8	197.3	67.0	-49.4	214.9	329.0	543.9	213.0	1,502.9	1,715.9
Dec-Feb	1,715.9	---	3.7	1,719.6	173.4	3.0	-44.5	131.9	360.0	491.9	203.2	1,024.5	1,227.7
Mar-May	1,227.7	---	4.2	1,231.9	171.8	32.0	-37.8	166.0	364.2	530.2	190.5	511.1	701.6
Mkt. year	1,260.8	1,812.2	22.7	3,095.7	725.8	103.0	150.5	979.2	1,414.9	2,394.1	190.5	511.1	701.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued---

Appendix table 8--Wheat: Quarterly supply and disappearance, 1977/78-2000/01 1/--Continued

Year and periods beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance					Ending stocks			
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Domestic use			Exports 2/	Total disap- pearance	Gov't. owned	Privately owned 4/	Total	
					Food	Seed	Feed 3/						
Million bushels													
1989/90:													
Jun-Aug	701.6	2,036.6	5.9	2,744.1	190.7	1.7	264.9	457.4	368.7	826.1	167.9	1,750.1	1,918.0
Sep-Nov	1,918.0	---	7.1	1,925.2	191.7	70.3	-87.8	174.1	328.6	502.7	154.5	1,268.0	1,422.5
Dec-Feb	1,422.5	---	4.7	1,427.1	184.3	2.7	37.4	224.4	259.6	484.0	136.5	806.6	943.1
Mar-May	943.1	---	4.8	947.9	182.2	29.6	-75.4	136.4	275.1	411.5	116.6	419.9	536.5
Mkt. year	701.6	2,036.6	22.5	2,760.7	748.9	104.3	139.1	992.3	1,232.0	2,224.3	116.6	419.9	536.5
1990/91:													
Jun-Aug	536.5	2,729.8	8.0	3,274.2	194.1	1.7	399.7	595.5	267.7	863.1	104.6	2,306.5	2,411.1
Sep-Nov	2,411.1	---	13.4	2,424.5	210.6	62.9	-38.3	235.2	279.4	514.5	129.9	1,780.0	1,909.9
Dec-Feb	1,909.9	---	7.8	1,917.7	191.0	2.1	101.5	294.6	225.5	520.0	152.5	1,245.2	1,397.7
Mar-May	1,397.7	---	7.2	1,404.9	194.1	26.3	19.5	239.9	296.9	536.8	162.7	705.4	868.1
Mkt. year	536.5	2,729.8	36.4	3,302.6	789.8	92.9	482.4	1,365.1	1,069.5	2,434.5	162.7	705.4	868.1
1991/92:													
Jun-Aug	868.1	1,980.1	7.8	2,856.1	189.4	1.2	359.1	549.6	251.7	801.3	162.8	1,891.9	2,054.7
Sep-Nov	2,054.7	---	7.3	2,062.0	213.0	62.2	-26.9	248.3	365.9	614.2	160.7	1,287.1	1,447.8
Dec-Feb	1,447.8	---	10.7	1,458.5	192.9	2.4	-0.5	194.8	371.7	566.5	156.9	735.1	892.0
Mar-May	892.0	---	14.9	906.9	194.2	31.9	-87.3	138.9	293.0	431.9	152.0	268.6	475.0
Mkt. year	868.1	1,980.1	40.7	2,889.0	789.5	97.7	244.5	1,131.6	1,282.3	2,413.9	152.0	323.0	475.0
1992/93:													
Jun-Aug	475.0	2,466.8	20.1	2,962.0	211.5	1.4	345.9	558.8	282.6	841.4	151.6	1,969.0	2,120.6
Sep-Nov	2,120.6	---	16.4	2,137.0	218.8	63.4	-81.9	200.3	345.0	545.3	151.1	1,440.6	1,591.7
Dec-Feb	1,591.7	---	17.4	1,609.1	197.0	2.6	4.8	204.5	356.3	560.8	150.4	897.9	1,048.3
Mar-May	1,048.3	---	16.1	1,064.4	207.5	31.7	-75.2	164.0	369.7	533.7	150.0	380.7	530.7
Mkt. year	475.0	2,466.8	70.0	3,011.8	834.8	99.1	193.6	1,127.6	1,353.6	2,481.2	150.0	380.7	530.7
1993/94:													
Jun-Aug	530.7	2,396.4	14.6	2,941.7	211.3	1.3	295.8	508.4	300.7	809.1	149.9	1,982.7	2,132.6
Sep-Nov	2,132.6	---	30.1	2,162.7	225.3	60.9	-38.5	247.7	329.2	577.0	150.3	1,435.4	1,585.7
Dec-Feb	1,585.7	---	26.9	1,612.6	211.0	2.3	39.0	252.3	332.3	584.6	150.4	877.6	1,028.0
Mar-May	1,028.0	---	37.2	1,065.2	224.1	31.8	-24.6	231.2	265.5	496.7	150.3	418.2	568.5
Mkt. year	530.7	2,396.4	108.8	3,035.9	871.7	96.3	271.7	1,239.7	1,227.8	2,467.4	150.3	418.2	568.5
1994/95:													
Jun-Aug	568.5	2,321.0	30.7	2,920.2	213.2	1.6	376.3	591.0	259.6	850.7	146.4	1,923.1	2,069.5
Sep-Nov	2,069.5	---	21.4	2,090.9	229.3	61.0	-28.6	261.6	338.2	599.8	142.8	1,348.3	1,491.1
Dec-Feb	1,491.1	---	17.7	1,508.8	201.6	2.2	25.3	229.2	310.4	539.6	142.3	826.8	969.2
Mar-May	969.2	---	22.2	991.3	208.9	24.3	-28.5	204.7	280.1	484.8	142.1	364.5	506.6
Mkt. year	568.5	2,321.0	91.9	2,981.4	853.0	89.0	344.5	1,286.6	1,188.3	2,474.8	142.1	364.5	506.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued---

Appendix table 8--Wheat: Quarterly supply and disappearance, 1977/78-2000/01 1/--Continued

Year and periods beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance					Ending stocks			
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Domestic use			Exports 2/	Total disap- pearance	Gov't. owned	Privately owned 4/	Total	
					Food	Seed	Feed 3/						
Million bushels													
1995/96:													
Jun-Aug	506.6	2,182.7	22.7	2,712.0	215.3	8.0	305.1	528.4	302.5	830.9	141.5	1,739.6	1,881.1
Sep-Nov	1,881.1	---	16.3	1,897.4	232.2	64.4	-98.2	198.3	360.8	559.1	141.2	1,197.1	1,338.3
Dec-Feb	1,338.3	---	11.8	1,350.0	215.8	2.9	13.3	232.1	294.5	526.6	137.5	686.0	823.5
Mar-May	823.5	---	17.2	840.7	219.6	28.2	-66.5	181.3	283.4	464.6	118.2	257.8	376.0
Mkt. year	506.6	2,182.7	67.9	2,757.2	882.9	103.5	153.7	1,140.1	1,241.1	2,381.2	118.2	257.8	376.0
1996/97:													
Jun-Aug	376.0	2,277.4	14.9	2,668.3	223.7	8.7	377.5	610.0	334.1	944.1	109.5	1,614.7	1,724.2
Sep-Nov	1,724.2	---	20.7	1,744.9	233.8	59.9	-76.0	217.8	308.3	526.1	96.1	1,122.7	1,218.8
Dec-Feb	1,218.8	---	27.1	1,245.9	212.7	1.8	30.3	244.7	179.3	424.1	95.3	726.5	821.8
Mar-May	821.8	---	29.7	851.6	220.5	31.8	-24.2	228.1	179.8	407.9	93.0	350.6	443.6
Mkt. year	376.0	2,277.4	92.3	2,745.7	890.7	102.3	307.6	1,300.6	1,001.5	2,302.1	93.0	350.6	443.6
1997/98:													
Jun-Aug	443.6	2,481.5	22.7	2,947.8	227.9	3.1	352.2	583.2	288.2	871.4	93.2	1,983.1	2,076.3
Sep-Nov	2,076.3	---	22.8	2,099.1	238.7	58.6	-113.4	183.9	296.0	479.9	93.1	1,526.1	1,619.2
Dec-Feb	1,619.2	---	23.8	1,643.0	219.2	2.1	0.3	221.6	254.9	476.4	93.0	1,073.6	1,166.6
Mar-May	1,166.6	---	25.7	1,192.2	228.3	28.7	11.4	268.4	201.3	469.8	94.2	628.3	722.5
Mkt. year	443.6	2,481.5	94.9	3,020.0	914.1	92.5	250.5	1,257.1	1,040.4	2,297.5	94.2	628.3	722.5
1998/99:													
Jun-Aug	722.5	2,547.3	24.4	3,294.2	225.7	1.0	424.9	651.6	257.3	908.9	99.8	2,285.5	2,385.3
Sep-Nov	2,385.3	---	23.9	2,409.2	240.7	54.9	73.8	369.5	291.8	661.2	126.6	1,769.1	1,895.7
Dec-Feb	1,895.7	---	27.7	1,923.4	213.2	1.4	11.6	226.2	246.8	473.0	124.2	1,326.2	1,450.4
Mar-May	1,450.4	---	27.0	1,477.4	230.1	23.2	31.8	285.1	246.3	531.5	127.9	818.0	945.9
Mkt. year	722.5	2,547.3	103.0	3,372.8	909.7	80.5	542.1	1,532.4	1,042.2	2,574.6	127.9	818.0	945.9
1999/2000:													
Jun-Aug	945.9	2,299.0	30.6	3,275.5	230.5	6.4	270.0	506.9	323.6	830.5	132.2	2,312.8	2,445.0
Sep-Nov	2,445.0	---	19.5	2,464.5	241.1	54.6	-8.0	287.6	291.3	578.9	115.0	1,770.6	1,885.6
Dec-Feb	1,885.6	---	19.4	1,905.1	220.9	2.3	30.7	253.8	235.9	489.8	108.7	1,306.6	1,415.3
Mar-May	1,415.3	---	25.0	1,440.3	232.2	28.4	-8.8	251.8	238.8	490.6	103.9	845.8	949.7
Mkt. year	945.9	2,299.0	94.5	3,339.4	924.7	91.6	283.8	1,300.1	1,089.5	2,389.7	103.9	845.8	949.7
2000/2001 5/													
Jun-Aug	949.7	2,223.4	20.4	3,193.6	236.6	1.1	316.9	554.6	286.3	840.9	108.9	2,243.8	2,352.7
Sep-Nov	2,352.7	---	25.1	2,377.8	250.8	50.7	-18.5	283.0	293.0	576.0	102.9	1,698.9	1,801.8
Dec-Feb	1,801.8												
Mar-May													
Mkt. year	949.7	2,223.4	45.5	3,218.7	487.4	51.8	298.4	837.5	579.3	1,416.9	105.0	729.2	834.2

--- = Not applicable.

1/ Totals might not add because of rounding. 2/ Imports and exports include flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent. 3/ Residual; approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for distilled spirits. 4/ Includes outstanding and reserve loans. 5/ Projected.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Economic Research Service (estimates), USDA.

Appendix table 9--Wheat: Farm prices, support prices, and ending stocks, 1955/56-2000/01

Crop year	Ending stocks				Price received	Loan rate	Target price	Direct payment
	CCC	FOR 1/	Free	Total 2/				
	----- Million bushels -----					----- \$/bushel -----		
1955/56	922	---	209	1,130	1.98	2.08	---	---
1956/57	808	---	196	1,004	1.97	2.00	---	---
1957/58	813	---	149	962	1.93	2.00	---	---
1958/59	1,084	---	284	1,368	1.75	1.82	---	---
1959/60	1,198	---	186	1,384	1.76	1.81	---	---
1960/61	1,225	---	278	1,502	1.74	1.78	---	---
1961/62	1,074	---	346	1,421	1.83	1.79	---	---
1962/63	1,102	---	168	1,270	2.04	2.00	---	---
1963/64	800	---	194	993	1.85	1.82	---	4/ 0.18
1964/65	635	---	286	921	1.37	1.30	---	5/ 0.70
1965/66	299	---	361	660	1.35	1.25	---	0.75
1966/67	122	---	391	513	1.63	1.25	---	1.32
1967/68	100	---	530	630	1.39	1.25	---	1.36
1968/69	140	---	765	904	1.24	1.25	---	1.38
1969/70	277	---	705	983	1.25	1.25	---	1.52
1970/71	353	---	470	823	1.33	1.25	---	1.57
1971/72	355	---	628	983	1.34	1.25	---	1.63
1972/73	6	---	591	597	1.76	1.25	---	1.34
1973/74	1	---	340	340	3.95	1.25	---	0.68
1974/75	---	---	435	435	4.09	1.37	2.05	---
1975/76	---	---	666	666	3.56	1.37	2.05	---
1976/77	---	---	1,113	1,113	2.73	2.25	2.29	---
1977/78	48	342	788	1,178	2.33	2.25	2.90	0.65
1978/79	51	393	481	924	2.97	2.35	3.40	0.52
1979/80	188	260	454	902	3.80	2.50	3.40	---
1980/81 *	200	360	429	989	3.99	3.00	3/ 3.63	---
1981/82 *	190	562	407	1,159	3.69	3.20	3.81	6/ 0.15
1982/83 *	192	1,061	262	1,515	3.45	3.55	4.05	0.50
1983/84 *	188	611	600	1,399	3.51	3.65	4.30	0.65
1984/85 *	378	7/ 654	393	1,425	3.39	3.30	4.38	1.00
1985/86 *	602	7/ 433	870	1,905	3.08	3.30	4.38	1.08
1986/87 *	830	7/ 463	528	1,821	2.42	2.40	4.38	1.98
1987/88 *	283	467	511	1,261	2.57	2.28	4.38	1.81
1988/89 *	190	287	225	702	3.72	2.21	4.23	0.69
1989/90 *	117	144	275	536	3.72	2.06	4.10	0.32
1990/91 *	163	14	691	868	2.61	1.95	4.00	1.28
1991/92 *	152	50	273	475	3.00	2.04	4.00	8/ 1.35
1992/93 *	150	28	353	531	3.24	2.21	4.00	0.81
1993/94 *	150	6	412	568	3.26	2.45	4.00	1.03
1994/95 *	142	0	365	507	3.45	2.58	4.00	0.61
1995/96 *	118	0	258	376	4.55	2.58	4.00	0.00
1996/97 *	93	0	351	444	4.30	2.58	---	9/ 0.87
1997/98 *	94	0	628	722	3.38	2.58	---	0.63
1998/99 *	128	0	818	946	2.65	2.58	---	0.66
1999/00*	104	0	846	950	2.48	2.58	---	0.64
2000/01*10/	105	0	734	834	2.60-2.70	2.58	---	0.59

--- = Not applicable.

* Includes Food Security Reserve. 1/ Farmer-owned reserve. 2/ Totals might not add because of rounding. 3/ Growers who planted in excess of their normal crop acreage were eligible for a target price of \$3.08 a bushel. 4/ Price support payment. 5/ Value of domestic marketing certificate, 1964/65-1973/74.

6/ Deficiency payment, 1981/82 to 1995/96. 7/ Includes special producer storage loan program. 8/ Winter wheat option 1.25. 9/ 1996/97 and forward-Production Flexibility Contract payments. 10/ Projected.

Source: Farm Service Agency and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 10--Wheat: Status of price support loans on specified dates, 1967/68-2000/01

Crop year	Total stocks	Total CC inventory	Outstanding CCC loans	Farmer-owned reserve 1/	Unencumbered stocks
	Million bushels				
1967/68:					
Jun. 1	512.8	137.2	86.3	0.0	289.3
Oct. 1	1,556.2	115.4	201.8	0.0	1,239.0
Jan. 1	1,209.7	109.0	252.5	0.0	848.2
Apr. 1	838.1	103.6	239.3	0.0	495.2
1968/69:					
Jun. 1	630.2	103.6	227.2	0.0	299.4
Oct. 1	1,679.3	101.7	472.7	0.0	1,104.9
Jan. 1	1,341.4	100.4	536.2	0.0	704.8
Apr. 1	1,109.5	98.8	553.7	0.0	457.0
1969/70:					
Jun. 1	904.0	143.3	493.6	0.0	267.1
Oct. 1	1,872.4	166.2	725.9	0.0	980.3
Jan. 1	1,532.8	168.8	705.5	0.0	658.5
Apr. 1	1,197.2	167.6	654.5	0.0	375.1
1970/71:					
Jun. 1	982.6	289.6	620.0	0.0	73.0
Oct. 1	1,788.5	296.9	534.1	0.0	957.5
Jan. 1	1,410.0	282.9	477.0	0.0	650.1
Apr. 1	1,060.4	259.8	403.1	0.0	397.5
1971/72:					
Jun. 1	822.8	358.6	282.8	0.0	181.4
Oct. 1	1,873.8	376.9	425.9	0.0	1,071.0
Jan. 1	1,547.6	369.2	485.9	0.0	692.5
Apr. 1	1,210.7	363.6	457.4	0.0	389.7
1972/73:					
Jun. 1	983.4	366.1	428.3	0.0	189.0
Oct. 1	1,870.9	294.5	367.8	0.0	1,208.6
Jan. 1	1,399.0	267.3	304.9	0.0	826.8
Apr. 1	927.3	222.0	204.8	0.0	500.5
1973/74:					
Jun. 1	597.1	212.6	125.7	0.0	258.8
Oct. 1	1,451.6	139.7	49.4	0.0	1,262.5
Jan. 1	928.3	139.1	32.2	0.0	757.0
Apr. 1	548.1	135.8	1.1	0.0	411.2
1974/75:					
Jun. 1	340.1	133.0	0.4	0.0	206.7
Oct. 1	1,562.1	17.3	24.9	0.0	1,519.9
Jan. 1	1,107.5	15.6	20.7	0.0	1,071.2
Apr. 1	662.1	13.0	14.1	0.0	635.0
1975/76: 2/					
Jun. 1	435.0	0.9	13.6	0.0	420.5
Sept. 1	2,100.7	0.3	19.9	0.0	2,080.5
Dec. 1	1,548.3	0.2	31.5	0.0	1,516.6
Mar. 1	1,085.5	0.0	N.A.	0.0	N.A.
1976/77:					
Jun. 1	665.6	0.2	21.4	0.0	644.0
Sept. 1	2,385.2	0.0	32.9	0.0	2,352.3
Dec. 1	1,894.2	0.0	151.4	0.0	1,742.8
Mar. 1	1,524.9	0.2	285.5	0.0	1,239.2
1977/78:					
Jun. 1	1,113.2	0.1	378.2	0.0	734.9
Sept. 1	2,631.7	7.8	715.4	10.4	1,898.1
Dec. 1	2,139.4	29.0	724.0	44.5	1,341.9
Mar. 1	1,706.6	39.1	590.9	100.2	976.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 10--Wheat: Status of price support loans on specified dates, 1967/68-2000/01--Continued

Crop year	Total stocks	Total CC inventory	Outstanding CCC loans	Farmer-owned reserve 1/	Unencumbered stocks
	Million bushels				
1978/79:					
Jun. 1	1,177.8	48.3	266.3	341.7	521.5
Sept.1	2,360.1	49.4	184.0	389.7	1,737.0
Dec. 1	1,775.6	50.0	188.9	407.2	1,129.5
Mar. 1	1,368.1	50.3	170.6	411.2	736.0
1979/80:					
Jun. 1	924.1	51.1	121.7	403.1	348.2
Sept.1	2,495.0	49.9	94.3	259.8	2,091.0
Dec. 1	1,876.0	49.9	141.4	233.8	1,450.9
Mar. 1	1,392.5	49.5	133.1	240.2	969.7
1980/81:					
Jun. 1	902.0	187.8	99.3	259.9	355.0
Sept.1	2,714.0	202.1	96.7	211.0	2,204.2
Dec. 1	2,092.3	202.9	128.2	210.5	1,550.7
Mar. 1	1,522.8	203.2	114.3	303.8	901.5
1981/82:					
Jun. 1	989.1	199.7	54.6	359.6	375.2
Sept.1	3,056.0	195.4	147.0	398.6	2,315.0
Dec. 1	2,338.4	190.6	195.4	459.1	1,493.3
Mar. 1	1,777.6	190.2	182.2	515.2	890.0
1982/83:					
Jun. 1	1,159.4	190.3	112.0	560.4	296.7
Sept.1	3,229.3	193.3	77.5	763.3	2,195.2
Dec. 1	2,642.8	189.7	105.6	986.3	1,361.2
Mar. 1	2,072.0	184.6	92.5	1,117.1	677.8
1983/84:					
Jun. 1	1,515.1	192.0	65.2	1,060.6	197.3
Sept.1	3,233.1	365.0	294.1	824.8	1,749.2
Dec. 1	2,535.7	375.8	396.0	736.6	1,027.3
Mar. 1	1,951.5	313.8	443.9	610.7	583.1
1984/85:					
Jun. 1	1,398.6	188.0	379.1	611.2	220.3
Sept.1	3,160.1	278.1	254.9	657.9	1,969.2
Dec. 1	2,338.5	359.4	247.2	674.9	1,057.0
Mar. 1	1,800.8	375.7	218.4	673.8	532.9
1985/86:					
Jun. 1	1,425.2	377.6	175.0	657.1	215.5
Sept.1	3,203.5	406.7	493.7	689.5	1,613.6
Dec. 1	2,643.4	517.1	734.9	653.7	737.7
Mar. 1	2,255.8	526.3	770.8	633.1	325.6
1986/87:					
Jun. 1	1,905.0	601.7	677.7	596.4	29.2
Sept.1	3,156.5	793.8	455.8	629.9	1,277.0
Dec. 1	2,673.5	863.9	527.6	657.7	624.3
Mar. 1	2,250.4	905.3	419.8	662.6	262.7
1987/88:					
Jun. 1	1,820.9	830.1	235.6	631.8	123.4
Sept.1	2,976.5	798.8	245.1	597.5	1,335.1
Dec. 1	2,500.6	755.4	383.1	553.4	808.7
Mar. 1	1,923.5	450.1	293.8	517.9	661.7
1988/89:					
Jun. 1	1,260.8	283.0	177.5	466.8	333.5
Sept.1	2,253.6	250.0	108.1	391.0	1,504.5
Dec. 1	1,715.9	213.0	93.1	381.2	1,028.6
Mar. 1	1,227.7	203.2	46.9	377.9	599.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 10--Wheat: Status of price support loans on specified dates, 1967/68-2000/01--Continued

Crop year	Total stocks	Total CC inventory	Outstanding CCC loans	Farmer-owned reserve 1/	Unencumbered stocks
Million bushels					
1989/90:					
Jun. 1	701.6	190.5	19.2	287.0	204.9
Sept.1	1,918.0	167.9	48.2	211.4	1,490.5
Dec. 1	1,422.5	154.5	80.4	173.6	1,014.0
Mar. 1	943.1	136.5	65.4	153.6	587.6
1990/91:					
Jun. 1	536.5	116.6	30.0	143.9	246.0
Sept.1	2,411.1	104.6	120.3	118.8	2,067.4
Dec. 1	1,909.9	129.9	260.9	64.6	1,454.5
Mar. 1	1,397.7	152.5	328.6	19.1	897.5
1991/92:					
Jun. 1	868.1	162.7	216.8	13.7	474.9
Sept.1	2,054.7	162.8	149.1	76.1	1,666.7
Dec. 1	1,447.8	160.7	105.3	126.7	1,055.1
Mar. 1	892.0	156.9	47.3	85.2	602.6
1992/93:					
Jun. 1	475.0	152.0	19.8	49.9	253.3
Sept.1	2,120.6	151.6	76.8	37.4	1,854.8
Dec. 1	1,591.7	151.1	181.2	36.0	1,223.4
Mar. 1	1,048.3	150.4	120.4	33.0	744.5
1993/94:					
Jun. 1	530.7	150.0	47.3	28.1	305.3
Sept.1	2,132.6	149.9	103.3	21.5	1,857.9
Dec. 1	1,585.7	150.3	192.5	19.1	1,223.8
Mar. 1	1,028.0	150.4	120.9	11.5	745.2
1994/95:					
Jun. 1	568.5	150.3	67.2	5.6	345.4
Sept.1	2,069.5	146.4	147.8	0.2	1,775.1
Dec. 1	1,491.1	142.8	155.3	0.0	1,193.0
Mar. 1	969.2	142.3	110.7	0.0	716.2
1995/96:					
Jun. 1	506.6	142.1	63.7	0.0	300.8
Sept.1	1,881.1	141.5	56.7	0.0	1,682.9
Dec. 1	1,338.3	141.2	86.4	0.0	1,110.7
Mar. 1	823.5	137.5	42.6	0.0	643.4
1996/97:					
Jun. 1	376.0	118.2	13.0	0.0	244.8
Sept.1	1,724.2	109.5	42.0	0.0	1,572.7
Dec. 1	1,218.8	96.1	131.2	0.0	991.5
Mar. 1	821.8	95.3	130.3	0.0	596.2
1997/98:					
Jun. 1	443.6	93.0	72.2	0.0	278.4
Sept.1	2,076.3	93.2	101.0	0.0	1,882.1
Dec. 1	1,619.2	93.1	169.1	0.0	1,357.0
Mar. 1	1,166.6	93.0	191.3	0.0	882.3
1998/99:					
Jun. 1	722.5	94.2	133.9	0.0	494.4
Sept.1	2,385.3	99.8	236.4	0.0	2,049.1
Dec. 1	1,895.7	126.6	246.1	0.0	1,523.0
Mar. 1	1,450.4	124.2	242.2	0.0	1,084.0
1999/2000: 3/					
Jun. 1	945.9	127.9	140.0	0.0	678.0
Sept.1	2,445.0	132.2	101.4	0.0	2,211.4
Dec. 1	1,883.7	115.0	117.4	0.0	1,651.3
Mar. 1	1,416.5	108.7	105.0	0.0	1,202.8
2000/01:					
Jun. 1	949.7	103.9	62.0	0.0	783.8
Sept.1	2,352.7	108.9	117.6	0.0	2,126.2
Dec. 1	1,801.8	102.9	97.4	0.0	1,601.5
Mar. 1					

1/ Includes any quantity in the special producer storage loan program. 2/ The crop year was changed from July 1 to June 1 in 1976. However, the data have been adjusted to a June 1 basis. 3/ Projected. NA = Not available.

Source: Farm Service Agency and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 11--Wheat classes: Marketing year supply and disappearance, 1977/78-2000/01 1/

Year beginning June 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks May 31
	Beginning stocks	Production	Total 2/	Domestic use	Exports	Total	
Million bushels							
1977/78:							
Hard winter	606	997	1,603	436	535	971	632
Hard spring	250	399	650	159	156	315	335
Soft red	72	349	421	153	197	350	71
White	93	221	314	67	174	241	73
Durum	92	80	173	44	62	106	67
All classes	1,113	2,046	3,161	859	1,124	1,983	1,178
1978/79:							
Hard winter	632	830	1,462	429	610	1,039	423
Hard spring	335	380	715	163	232	395	320
Soft red	71	189	260	138	95	233	27
White	73	243	316	63	185	248	68
Durum	67	133	202	44	72	116	86
All classes	1,178	1,775	2,955	837	1,194	2,031	924
1979/80:							
Hard winter	423	1,092	1,515	350	725	1,075	440
Hard spring	320	369	690	188	217	405	285
Soft red	27	309	336	142	154	296	40
White	68	257	325	53	196	249	76
Durum	86	107	194	50	83	133	61
All classes	924	2,134	3,060	783	1,375	2,158	902
1980/81:							
Hard winter	440	1,181	1,621	379	701	1,080	541
Hard spring	285	312	598	153	188	341	257
Soft red	40	442	482	145	299	444	38
White	76	338	414	54	267	321	93
Durum	61	108	171	52	59	111	60
All classes	902	2,381	3,286	783	1,514	2,297	989
1981/82:							
Hard winter	541	1,112	1,653	361	754	1,115	538
Hard spring	257	464	722	171	205	376	346
Soft red	38	678	716	196	460	656	60
White	93	348	441	62	270	332	109
Durum	60	183	245	57	82	139	106
All classes	989	2,785	3,777	847	1,771	2,618	1,159
1982/83:							
Hard winter	538	1,243	1,781	348	679	1,027	754
Hard spring	346	492	842	195	239	434	408
Soft red	60	590	650	251	325	576	74
White	109	294	403	53	207	260	143
Durum	106	146	256	61	59	120	136
All classes	1,159	2,765	3,932	908	1,509	2,417	1,515
1983/84:							
Hard winter	754	1,198	1,952	503	704	1,207	745
Hard spring	408	323	732	198	220	418	314
Soft red	74	504	578	284	220	504	74
White	143	322	465	78	220	298	167
Durum	136	73	212	51	62	113	99
All classes	1,515	2,420	3,938	1,114	1,426	2,540	1,399
1984/85:							
Hard winter	745	1,251	1,996	564	715	1,279	717
Hard spring	314	409	727	172	183	355	372
Soft red	74	531	605	289	252	541	64
White	167	301	469	86	210	296	173
Durum	99	103	206	45	61	106	100
All classes	1,399	2,595	4,003	1,156	1,421	2,578	1,425

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 11--Wheat classes: Marketing year supply and disappearance, 1977/78-2000/01 1/--Continued

Year beginning June 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks May 31
	Beginning stocks	Production	Total 2/	Domestic use	Exports	Total	
Million bushels							
1985/86:							
Hard winter	717	1,230	1,947	545	393	938	1,009
Hard spring	372	460	842	179	165	344	498
Soft red	64	367	431	204	148	352	79
White	173	254	428	80	150	230	198
Durum	100	113	217	42	53	95	121
All classes	1,425	2,424	3,866	1,052	909	1,961	1,905
1986/87:							
Hard winter	1,009	1,017	2,026	624	429	1,053	973
Hard spring	498	451	957	268	199	467	490
Soft red	79	292	371	180	114	294	77
White	198	232	437	77	175	252	185
Durum	121	98	225	49	82	131	95
All classes	1,905	2,091	4,017	1,197	999	2,196	1,821
1987/88:							
Hard winter	973	1,019	1,992	524	901	1,425	567
Hard spring	490	431	925	268	255	523	402
Soft red	77	349	427	192	160	352	75
White	185	216	403	59	210	269	135
Durum	95	93	197	53	62	115	83
All classes	1,821	2,108	3,945	1,096	1,588	2,684	1,261
1988/89:							
Hard winter	567	882	1,449	507	639	1,146	302
Hard spring	402	181	590	177	194	371	219
Soft red	75	473	547	193	315	508	39
White	135	232	370	43	247	290	81
Durum	83	45	139	59	20	79	60
All classes	1,261	1,812	3,096	979	1,415	2,394	702
1989/90:							
Hard winter	302	711	1,013	439	359	798	215
Hard spring	219	433	659	224	280	504	155
Soft red	39	549	588	212	345	557	32
White	81	251	335	57	193	250	85
Durum	60	92	165	60	55	115	50
All classes	702	2,037	2,761	992	1,232	2,224	536
1990/91:							
Hard winter	215	1,196	1,411	681	369	1,050	360
Hard spring	155	555	718	238	201	439	279
Soft red	32	544	575	265	230	495	80
White	85	313	408	105	216	321	87
Durum	50	122	191	76	53	129	62
All classes	536	2,730	3,303	1,365	1,069	2,435	868
1991/92:							
Hard winter	360	901	1,261	507	559	1,067	194
Hard spring	279	431	726	215	380	595	131
Soft red	80	325	405	259	105	364	41
White	87	219	311	65	193	258	54
Durum	62	104	186	86	45	131	55
All classes	868	1,980	2,889	1,132	1,282	2,414	475
1992/93:							
Hard winter	194	967	1,162	494	464	958	204
Hard spring	131	707	873	264	438	702	171
Soft red	41	427	468	215	210	425	43
White	54	266	329	70	195	265	64
Durum	55	100	180	85	47	132	49
All classes	475	2,467	3,012	1,128	1,354	2,481	531

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 11--Wheat classes: Marketing year supply and disappearance, 1977/78-2000/01 1/--Continued

Year beginning June 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks May 31
	Beginning stocks	Production	Total 2/	Domestic use	Exports	Total	
Million bushels							
1993/94:							
Hard winter	204	1,066	1,273	560	486	1,046	227
Hard spring	171	512	749	282	266	548	201
Soft red	43	401	444	226	173	399	45
White	64	347	420	104	249	353	67
Durum	49	70	150	68	54	122	28
All classes	531	2,396	3,036	1,240	1,228	2,467	568
1994/95:							
Hard winter	227	971	1,202	586	422	1,008	194
Hard spring	201	515	767	282	292	574	193
Soft red	45	438	484	235	212	447	37
White	67	300	382	103	222	325	57
Durum	28	97	147	81	40	121	26
All classes	568	2,321	2,981	1,287	1,188	2,475	507
1995/96:							
Hard winter	194	825	1,019	481	384	865	154
Hard spring	193	475	698	262	330	592	106
Soft red	37	456	492	207	250	457	35
White	57	325	401	108	238	346	55
Durum	26	102	147	82	39	121	25
All classes	507	2,183	2,757	1,140	1,241	2,381	376
1996/97:							
Hard winter	154	759	914	485	286	771	143
Hard spring	106	631	790	324	300	624	166
Soft red	35	420	455	270	140	410	45
White	55	352	422	126	237	363	59
Durum	25	116	165	96	38	135	31
All classes	376	2,277	2,746	1,301	1,002	2,302	444
1997/98:							
Hard winter	143	1,098	1,242	573	362	935	307
Hard spring	166	491	714	253	241	494	220
Soft red	45	472	517	257	180	437	80
White	59	332	399	104	205	309	90
Durum	31	88	148	69	53	122	26
All classes	444	2,481	3,020	1,257	1,040	2,298	722
1998/99:							
Hard winter	307	1,179	1,487	599	453	1,052	435
Hard spring	220	486	765	284	247	532	233
Soft red	80	443	523	282	105	387	136
White	90	301	401	116	198	314	87
Durum	26	138	197	103	40	143	55
All classes	722	2,547	3,373	1,384	1,042	2,427	946
1999/2000:							
Hard winter	435	1,051	1,486	542	486	1,028	458
Hard spring	233	448	741	293	230	523	218
Soft red	136	454	590	287	170	457	133
White	87	247	340	89	160	249	91
Durum	55	99	182	89	44	133	50
All classes	946	2,299	3,339	1,300	1,090	2,390	950
2000/2001: 3/							
Hard winter	458	844	1,303	507	420	927	375
Hard spring	218	498	776	322	235	557	219
Soft red	133	471	604	287	180	467	137
White	91	301	398	116	215	331	67
Durum	50	110	188	101	50	151	36
All classes	950	2,223	3,268	1,334	1,100	2,434	834

1/ Data, except production, are approximations. Imports and exports include flour and products in wheat equivalent. 2/ Total supply includes imports. 3/ Projected.

Source: Economic Research Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 12--U.S. wheat exports: Grain, flour, and products, by month, 1980/81-2000/01 1/

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Total
1,000 bushels													
Wheat (grain only)													
1980/81	96,193	123,598	141,415	137,325	116,948	112,199	132,048	129,981	124,397	128,770	127,652	78,030	1,448,556
1981/82	124,521	138,168	145,428	194,148	156,993	127,495	137,757	124,163	138,719	159,078	148,181	116,496	1,711,147
1982/83	156,914	117,914	124,336	130,992	98,520	94,638	88,457	143,141	146,594	131,134	112,451	96,235	1,441,326
1983/84	113,506	116,701	87,823	119,263	114,810	102,880	128,887	118,357	111,096	118,713	97,132	112,813	1,341,980
1984/85	105,344	133,276	146,187	242,731	137,298	97,283	131,941	106,430	85,493	57,969	67,811	56,588	1,368,352
1985/86	84,264	63,877	86,863	72,210	85,649	82,384	61,853	70,079	70,869	66,236	56,437	46,216	846,936
1986/87	79,497	104,677	114,853	98,234	84,769	59,182	53,837	65,047	67,764	65,529	65,426	64,603	923,419
1987/88	119,769	157,706	112,758	119,945	101,680	71,166	113,609	140,228	143,959	149,146	152,830	147,667	1,530,462
1988/89	121,842	111,498	107,562	127,564	93,153	93,309	100,149	115,846	127,060	141,780	115,916	90,658	1,346,336
1989/90	90,490	137,933	131,176	150,698	89,336	68,664	81,813	78,343	87,647	104,903	84,576	71,572	1,177,152
1990/91	88,235	80,831	92,441	108,812	84,488	76,800	56,444	66,463	91,314	112,809	88,526	81,760	1,028,923
1991/92	59,167	79,319	97,794	94,991	127,116	136,378	112,445	132,413	115,126	103,024	116,850	59,764	1,234,386
1992/93	75,045	96,382	99,290	92,723	132,232	108,235	111,389	111,584	118,607	118,782	126,820	104,540	1,295,629
1993/94	85,874	103,836	100,516	104,723	100,618	112,667	121,900	109,389	87,250	96,872	71,575	82,838	1,178,058
1994/95	73,364	66,314	103,941	117,555	101,450	107,549	104,139	93,735	97,478	98,876	85,251	75,006	1,124,657
1995/96	78,355	88,649	119,797	131,424	117,679	105,535	99,175	96,085	91,876	108,800	90,373	78,303	1,206,051
1996/97	73,715	108,437	145,840	125,910	98,302	75,245	50,979	63,431	59,039	55,936	69,821	47,640	974,296
1997/98	65,654	92,465	123,141	119,029	89,331	79,528	80,906	97,090	68,972	63,914	64,623	68,359	1,013,012
1998/99	67,372	86,605	96,664	90,507	109,168	81,913	96,486	73,017	63,794	65,522	86,066	85,057	1,002,170
1999/00	91,872	111,612	107,911	91,438	96,154	89,211	87,054	71,763	64,198	68,836	73,815	87,789	1,041,709
2000/01	88,581	82,739	104,944	113,785	82,716	86,034	94,705						
Flour (grain equivalent) 2/													
1980/81	4,230	2,082	5,057	3,774	2,785	2,165	1,739	2,658	5,217	6,353	7,347	4,803	48,210
1981/82	5,794	2,779	3,438	2,496	668	411	902	1,767	8,068	5,775	6,955	5,983	45,036
1982/83	4,577	1,364	3,488	2,508	3,904	2,483	999	3,998	8,865	6,532	10,530	7,521	56,769
1983/84	9,611	8,198	7,849	8,801	8,473	3,504	1,245	2,330	2,344	7,066	7,306	8,148	74,875
1984/85	6,614	4,105	1,166	1,596	3,242	633	941	392	6,297	5,148	6,335	4,020	40,489
1985/86	3,640	2,638	1,638	1,038	1,289	2,902	6,680	3,174	5,521	5,157	6,411	2,381	42,469
1986/87	5,104	4,795	6,675	4,731	5,999	2,332	6,664	6,681	3,676	6,173	6,722	6,365	65,918
1987/88	5,450	6,816	4,749	3,999	3,418	6,746	4,316	6,934	2,556	823	2,463	2,520	50,790
1988/89	7,036	6,400	6,002	2,402	7,908	3,368	6,086	4,108	6,040	3,974	6,469	5,205	64,998
1989/90	907	1,897	5,775	8,917	3,579	6,817	3,606	4,943	3,124	4,466	6,132	3,287	53,450
1990/91	1,035	2,207	2,785	1,464	3,303	3,407	4,480	2,698	3,809	6,301	3,719	3,525	38,733
1991/92	5,582	5,362	4,207	3,743	1,179	2,222	3,140	2,549	5,549	4,630	3,771	4,579	46,514
1992/93	3,257	5,284	2,856	2,325	3,840	4,641	3,903	2,325	7,744	5,832	7,499	5,285	54,789
1993/94	4,408	3,793	1,811	3,642	3,840	3,416	3,170	5,838	4,390	6,099	4,198	3,368	47,972
1994/95	2,922	6,824	5,636	3,407	3,105	4,721	4,734	2,805	7,085	7,617	6,945	6,005	61,807
1995/96	2,822	5,018	7,520	2,249	2,080	1,221	3,458	808	2,537	1,230	2,415	1,831	33,189
1996/97	2,006	2,008	1,669	3,133	2,496	2,748	2,240	1,347	1,920	2,521	1,259	2,125	25,472
1997/98	1,803	2,900	1,621	3,101	2,524	1,634	3,118	1,426	2,725	1,309	1,269	963	24,393
1998/99	1,971	1,740	2,027	2,914	3,812	2,354	6,838	2,551	3,341	4,126	3,105	1,948	36,728
1999/2000	4,160	3,638	2,586	6,503	4,576	2,332	3,023	2,924	6,108	2,615	3,193	1,286	42,944
2000/01	3,620	3,805	1,623	3,174	4,165	2,332	2,741						

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 12--U.S. wheat exports: Grain, flour, and products, by month, 1980/81-2000/01 1/--Continued

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Total
1,000 bushels													
Wheat products (grain equivalent) 3/													
1980/81	912	1,222	711	1,849	1,284	1,005	1,230	890	1,010	1,114	4,433	1,406	17,067
1981/82	1,827	1,150	1,009	1,037	1,171	1,406	572	1,211	1,875	351	2,246	692	14,547
1982/83	971	465	1,073	984	529	2,604	472	796	492	586	630	935	10,537
1983/84	632	1,075	1,300	578	502	904	1,346	600	939	780	363	503	9,523
1984/85	717	670	587	1,076	429	497	824	1,831	935	916	1,956	2,164	12,600
1985/86	1,984	2,472	1,256	2,097	1,683	1,476	1,543	1,449	1,172	1,103	1,590	1,903	19,727
1986/87	1,052	1,563	685	1,149	896	371	723	670	611	447	542	463	9,173
1987/88	447	751	549	234	364	901	743	423	277	551	1,133	251	6,624
1988/89	421	424	449	490	673	154	557	86	26	110	101	28	3,519
1989/90	31	33	457	74	463	38	46	44	44	50	45	32	1,356
1990/91	50	41	65	464	533	104	61	107	103	95	76	97	1,797
1991/92	86	105	80	84	100	113	121	187	138	128	119	143	1,405
1992/93	144	136	196	140	195	633	475	132	165	141	101	703	3,162
1993/94	110	179	135	130	90	121	111	142	141	157	212	199	1,729
1994/95	229	223	195	130	145	141	147	112	136	137	109	109	1,812
1995/96	113	115	146	186	193	193	174	200	165	160	130	128	1,904
1996/97	133	113	142	149	172	135	119	110	155	168	166	192	1,753
1997/98	207	180	265	221	329	269	240	205	188	336	173	371	2,985
1998/99	218	396	272	344	510	237	274	260	271	271	248	214	3,516
1999/00	520	571	656	401	374	283	246	322	302	287	250	678	4,891
2000/01	438	271	291	294	279	257	349						
Total wheat, flour, and products													
1980/81	101,335	126,902	147,183	142,948	121,017	115,369	135,017	133,529	130,624	136,237	139,432	84,239	1,513,833
1981/82	132,142	142,097	149,875	197,681	158,832	129,312	139,231	127,141	148,662	165,204	157,382	123,171	1,770,730
1982/83	162,462	119,743	128,897	134,484	102,953	99,725	89,928	147,935	155,951	138,252	123,611	104,691	1,508,632
1983/84	123,750	125,974	96,972	128,642	123,785	107,288	131,479	121,287	114,378	126,559	104,801	121,464	1,426,378
1984/85	112,675	138,051	147,940	245,403	140,968	98,414	133,705	108,653	92,725	64,033	76,102	62,771	1,421,442
1985/86	89,888	68,986	89,757	75,344	88,622	86,763	70,075	74,703	77,562	72,495	64,438	50,499	909,131
1986/87	85,654	111,036	122,214	104,114	91,665	61,884	61,224	72,398	72,052	72,148	72,690	71,431	998,511
1987/88	125,666	165,273	118,057	124,178	105,462	78,813	118,668	147,585	146,793	150,520	156,426	150,437	1,587,876
1988/89	129,299	118,322	114,013	130,455	101,735	96,831	106,791	120,040	133,126	145,864	122,486	95,891	1,414,852
1989/90	91,429	139,863	137,408	159,688	93,378	75,519	85,465	83,330	90,814	109,419	90,753	74,891	1,231,958
1990/91	89,320	83,079	95,292	110,740	88,324	80,311	60,985	69,268	95,226	119,205	92,320	85,382	1,069,452
1991/92	64,835	84,786	102,080	98,818	128,396	138,713	115,707	135,149	120,813	107,781	120,740	64,486	1,282,305
1992/93	78,446	101,801	102,342	95,188	136,268	113,509	115,767	114,041	126,517	124,755	134,420	110,527	1,353,580
1993/94	90,393	107,809	102,462	108,494	104,548	116,204	125,181	115,369	91,781	103,128	75,985	86,405	1,227,759
1994/95	76,515	73,361	109,772	121,091	104,699	112,411	109,020	96,652	104,699	106,631	92,305	81,120	1,188,277
1995/96	81,290	93,783	127,463	133,859	119,952	106,948	102,806	97,093	94,578	110,189	92,919	80,262	1,241,143
1996/97	75,854	110,558	147,651	129,192	100,970	78,129	53,338	64,889	61,114	58,625	71,246	49,957	1,001,522
1997/98	67,665	95,545	125,028	122,352	92,184	81,430	84,264	98,722	71,885	65,560	66,065	69,692	1,040,391
1998/99	69,562	88,740	98,963	93,765	113,490	84,505	103,598	75,828	67,406	69,919	89,419	87,219	1,042,414
1999/2000	96,552	115,821	111,208	98,343	101,105	91,826	90,323	75,010	70,608	71,738	77,258	89,754	1,089,544
2000/01	92,639	86,814	106,859	117,252	87,159	88,623	97,795						

1/ Totals might not add because of independent rounding. 2/ Includes meal and groats, and durum. 3/ Includes pasta, rolled wheat, couscous, and bulgur.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. USDA/ERS calculations.

Appendix table 13--U.S. wheat imports: Grain, flour and products, by month, 1983/84-2000/01 1/

Crop year	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Total
1,000 bushels													
1983/84:													
Grain	0	6	17	27	8	1	0	0	5	4	7	2	78
Flour and products	326	67	283	266	274	355	342	403	336	324	408	379	3,762
Total	326	73	300	293	282	356	342	403	341	328	415	382	3,840
1984/85:													
Grain	1,247	721	734	506	449	33	1	1	10	12	15	1,100	4,829
Flour and products	332	413	357	394	391	419	412	346	349	467	358	374	4,611
Total	1,578	1,134	1,091	900	840	451	412	346	360	479	374	1,474	9,440
1985/86:													
Grain	1,564	1,758	513	2,187	716	1,001	1,120	226	66	194	411	1,655	11,412
Flour and products	482	325	426	389	450	323	414	464	403	419	435	347	4,875
Total	2,046	2,083	939	2,576	1,165	1,325	1,533	690	469	612	846	2,002	16,287
1986/87:													
Grain	968	408	1,791	222	1,088	983	1,776	1,327	1,514	1,353	2,403	1,987	15,821
Flour and products	333	428	373	345	430	570	525	445	436	548	554	443	5,430
Total	1,301	836	2,165	567	1,519	1,553	2,300	1,772	1,950	1,900	2,957	2,430	21,250
1987/88:													
Grain	432	218	559	1,087	940	948	943	460	803	1,131	1,060	1,409	9,989
Flour and products	470	529	501	362	581	607	522	539	455	590	460	480	6,097
Total	902	747	1,060	1,449	1,521	1,555	1,465	999	1,259	1,721	1,520	1,889	16,086
1988/89:													
Grain	1,956	2,372	2,698	1,824	2,094	880	520	819	813	679	958	257	15,870
Flour and products	508	463	586	438	492	539	591	492	428	890	702	669	6,798
Total	2,464	2,835	3,284	2,262	2,586	1,419	1,111	1,311	1,241	1,569	1,660	926	22,668
1989/90:													
Grain	655	641	1,830	785	931	2,785	1,194	985	471	412	864	1,029	12,583
Flour and products	1,025	945	772	863	1,071	672	678	591	732	595	689	1,250	9,884
Total	1,680	1,587	2,602	1,648	2,002	3,457	1,873	1,576	1,203	1,008	1,553	2,279	22,467
1990/91:													
Grain	1,105	842	3,013	3,868	3,776	3,265	2,687	835	1,347	1,331	2,404	1,103	25,574
Flour and products	741	1,393	905	935	784	762	1,276	604	1,032	749	890	763	10,832
Total	1,846	2,234	3,918	4,803	4,560	4,026	3,963	1,440	2,379	2,079	3,294	1,866	36,407
1991/92:													
Grain	1,302	1,421	2,573	407	2,747	1,815	3,547	2,077	2,754	2,969	4,026	5,380	31,019
Flour and products	838	817	860	765	836	719	811	827	642	870	900	790	9,675
Total	2,140	2,238	3,433	1,171	3,583	2,534	4,358	2,904	3,396	3,839	4,926	6,170	40,694

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 13--U.S. wheat imports: Grain, flour and products, by month, 1983/84-2000/01 1/--Continued

Crop year	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Total
1,000 bushels													
1992/93:													
Grain	4,481	4,579	6,871	5,395	4,706	3,377	6,295	3,715	4,727	4,998	4,267	3,448	56,859
Flour and products	953	1,085	2,168	859	1,045	1,051	1,029	902	686	1,079	1,140	1,146	13,142
Total	5,434	5,664	9,040	6,254	5,751	4,428	7,324	4,617	5,413	6,077	5,406	4,594	70,001
1993/94:													
Grain	2,579	2,048	6,205	7,089	9,544	9,530	8,274	6,413	7,784	8,243	10,559	13,020	91,288
Flour and products	1,232	1,227	1,304	1,244	1,432	1,282	1,402	1,442	1,542	1,805	1,655	1,962	17,529
Total	3,810	3,275	7,510	8,333	10,976	10,812	9,676	7,855	9,326	10,048	12,214	14,982	108,817
1994/95:													
Grain	11,009	8,932	5,672	5,253	5,801	5,462	4,327	4,109	3,344	4,487	5,771	6,395	70,562
Flour and products	1,829	1,557	1,724	1,368	1,673	1,868	2,382	1,790	1,699	2,044	1,713	1,740	21,386
Total	12,837	10,489	7,395	6,621	7,473	7,329	6,709	5,899	5,043	6,531	7,484	8,135	91,946
1995/96:													
Grain	6,626	5,895	4,832	4,494	3,478	3,339	3,058	2,333	1,825	3,869	4,312	3,693	47,753
Flour and products	1,810	1,867	1,692	1,405	1,750	1,785	1,700	1,395	1,448	1,546	1,972	1,808	20,180
Total	8,436	7,762	6,524	5,899	5,228	5,124	4,757	3,728	3,273	5,415	6,284	5,501	67,933
1996/97:													
Grain	3,528	2,875	3,392	2,997	5,498	7,160	6,780	5,712	9,533	8,703	6,587	8,963	71,727
Flour and products	1,606	1,708	1,742	1,389	1,833	1,791	1,960	1,570	1,528	1,647	2,023	1,809	20,605
Total	5,134	4,583	5,135	4,386	7,331	8,950	8,740	7,282	11,061	10,350	8,610	10,772	92,333
1997/98:													
Grain	6,623	5,217	5,887	4,333	6,348	6,893	6,638	5,145	6,534	7,171	5,619	6,837	73,245
Flour and products	1,562	1,680	1,746	1,526	1,909	1,768	2,216	1,624	1,610	1,944	2,113	1,859	21,556
Total	8,184	6,897	7,633	5,859	8,257	8,661	8,854	6,769	8,144	9,115	7,732	8,696	94,801
1998/99:													
Grain	5,391	6,090	6,771	4,770	7,585	5,728	6,064	7,702	8,199	6,929	5,630	8,906	79,765
Flour and products	2,168	1,887	2,066	1,746	2,077	2,022	2,090	1,905	1,766	1,863	1,844	1,803	23,238
Total	7,559	7,976	8,837	6,516	9,662	7,750	8,154	9,607	9,966	8,792	7,474	10,709	103,004
1999/2000:													
Grain	7,565	9,405	8,201	4,839	4,570	4,712	4,711	3,273	5,823	6,550	6,623	6,134	72,408
Flour and products	1,930	1,705	1,773	1,578	1,831	1,942	2,068	1,796	1,768	2,104	1,643	1,959	22,099
Total	9,496	11,110	9,974	6,418	6,402	6,655	6,779	5,069	7,591	8,653	8,267	8,093	94,506
2000/01:													
Grain	5,819	5,971	2,878	4,801	7,158	7,295	6,099						
Flour and products	1,810	1,847	2,053	1,758	1,969	2,131	2,041						
Total	7,629	7,818	4,931	6,559	9,127	9,426	8,140						

1/ Totals might not add because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. USDA/ERS calculations.

Appendix table 14--Wheat: Inspections for export by class and country of destination, June 1, 1999 - May 31, 2000

Country	Hard red spring	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	Hard white 1/ 1,000 bushels	Soft white 1/ 1,000 bushels	Durum	Total
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	8,498	0	0	0	14,709	23,207
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	12,770	0	0	7,067	0	19,837
Barbados	503	67	69	0	0	0	639
Belgium	5,650	0	0	0	0	1,554	7,204
Belize	280	321	0	0	0	0	601
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia-Herc	0	602	0	0	0	0	602
Botswana	0	786	0	0	0	0	786
Brazil	0	2,863	0	0	0	0	2,863
Cameroon	646	101	0	0	0	0	747
Cape Verde	0	184	0	0	0	0	184
Chile	0	6,892	4,245	0	444	0	11,581
China, People's Republic	1,989	0	3,674	0	0	0	5,663
China, Taiwan	21,389	11,784	0	0	5,813	232	39,218
Colombia	735	21,031	4,315	0	0	92	26,173
Congo (Braz)	0	1,460	0	0	0	0	1,460
Costa Rica	3,024	324	1,752	0	0	371	5,471
Cyprus	447	0	0	0	0	218	665
Djibouti	0	588	0	0	0	0	588
Dominican Republic	6,956	1,203	1,375	0	0	889	10,423
Ecuador	1,655	2,187	1,871	1,028	0	294	7,035
Egypt	281	86,268	43,238	0	23,535	0	153,322
El Salvador	3,047	1,277	2,085	0	0	160	6,569
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	9,960	4,986	0	551	0	15,497
Former Soviet Union	0	41,122	7,347	0	0	0	48,469
Gabon	0	204	0	0	0	0	204
Ghana	3,902	72	0	0	0	0	3,974
Grenada	534	0	68	0	0	0	602
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,464	601	890	0	0	0	2,955
Guyana	897	705	32	0	0	0	1,634
Haiti	425	4,898	0	0	0	0	5,323
Honduras	2,132	2,072	2,448	0	0	226	6,878
Iceland	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
Indonesia	1,427	10,969	8,104	0	1,005	0	21,505
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	31,141	2,569	0	0	0	33,710
Italy	15,485	0	0	0	0	9,790	25,275
Jamaica	3,181	0	3,207	0	0	0	6,388
Japan	48,198	34,375	1,912	0	29,728	0	114,213
Jordan	0	22,739	0	0	0	0	22,739

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 14--Wheat: Inspections for export by class and country of destination, June 1, 1999 - May 31, 2000--Continued

Country	Hard red spring	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	Hard white 1/ 1,000 bushels	Soft white 1/ 1,000 bushels	Durum	Total
Kenya	294	1,735	1,063	0	0	0	3,092
Korea, North	0	3,197	0	0	0	0	3,197
Korea, Republic	12,408	13,079	5,745	0	22,462	0	53,694
Lebanon	272	5,114	592	0	0	0	5,978
Malaysia	729	231	0	0	0	0	960
Malta	1,707	0	0	0	0	0	1,707
Mexico	325	48,035	19,241	0	181	0	67,782
Mongolia	0	0	552	0	0	0	552
Morocco	0	5,844	5,471	0	0	2,209	13,524
Mozambique	3,041	2,138	0	0	0	0	5,179
Netherlands	971	0	0	0	0	791	1,762
Netherlands Antilles	176	177	0	0	0	0	353
New Zealand	0	0	202	0	0	0	202
Nicaragua	2,264	98	400	0	0	0	2,762
Nigeria	595	40,326	3,388	0	0	135	44,444
Norway	459	0	0	0	0	0	459
Pakistan	0	367	0	0	18,680	0	19,047
Panama	2,394	0	711	0	0	291	3,396
Peru	489	15,245	2,742	0	0	0	18,476
Philippines	37,106	81	13,989	0	30,245	0	81,421
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	1,233	0	0	0	0	0	1,233
Rep. of South Africa	1,470	1,903	434	0	0	968	4,775
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent	473	0	0	0	0	0	473
Singapore	569	0	0	0	554	0	1,123
Spain	8,318	0	0	0	0	965	9,283
Sri Lanka	0	3,765	15,178	0	0	0	18,943
Sudan	0	2,666	0	0	0	0	2,666
Suriname	913	0	0	0	0	0	913
Swaziland	0	204	0	0	0	0	204
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	502	0	0	0	0	502
Thailand	5,274	2,137	0	0	3,152	0	10,563
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	2,512	1,267	1,349	0	0	0	5,128
Turkey	1,475	0	1,301	0	0	652	3,428
Uganda	0	257	0	0	0	0	257
United Arab Emirates	355	236	2,123	0	0	0	2,714
United Kingdom	3,717	0	0	1	0	0	3,718
Venezuela	5,714	6,112	4,823	0	0	261	16,910
Vietnam	467	488	0	0	367	0	1,322
Yemen	0	0	0	0	15,899	0	15,899
Zaire	0	1,574	0	0	0	0	1,574
Zimbabwe	0	386	0	0	0	0	386
Other	1,642	4,484	-202	3	284	1,357	7,568
Total	221,809	479,712	173,289	1,032	159,967	36,164	1,071,973

1/ Prior to May 1, 1990, all hard and soft white wheat varieties were classified as white wheat.

Source: Grain and Feed Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Appendix table 15--Wheat farm programs and participation, 1976-2000

Crop year	Target price \$/bushel	Loan rate	Programs			Deficiency/ contract payment rate 1/ \$/bushel	Diversion payment rate 2/ \$/bushel	AMTA plus payment rate	Partici- pation rate 3/ Percent	Program acres idled by			Area planted Mil. acres	Program yield Bu/acre
			Set-aside	Diversion Percent	PIK, 0-50/92-85					Set-aside	Diversion	PIK, 0-50/92		
1976	2.29	2.25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	---	80.4	33.1
1977	2.90	2.25	---	---	---	0.65	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	---	75.4	32.0
1978	3.40	2.35	20.0	4/20	---	0.52	---	---	63	8,400.0	1,200.0	---	66.0	31.3
1979	3.40	2.50	20.0	4/15	---	---	---	---	51	7,300.0	900.0	---	71.4	32.4
1980	5/ 3.63/3.08	3.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	---	80.8	33.7
1981	3.81	3.20	---	---	---	0.15	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.3	34.6
1982	4.05	3.55	15.0	---	---	0.50	---	---	48	5,800.0	0.0	0.0	86.2	32.5
1983	4.30	3.65	15.0	5	6/ 10-30	0.65	2.70/95	---	78	8,770.5	3,503.4	17,742.7	76.4	33.3
1984	4.38	3.30	20.0	10	10-20	1.00	2.70/85	---	60	9,326.0	5,655.4	3,625.0	79.2	33.0
1985	4.38	3.30	20.0	10	---	1.08	2.70	---	73	11,911.8	6,879.3	0.0	75.5	35.0
1986	4.38	2.40	22.5	7/ 2.5	8/ 50-92	1.98	1.10/2.00	---	85	15,799.3	3,939.6	1,275.3	72.0	9/ 35.0
1987	4.38	2.28	27.5	---	8/ 50-92	1.81	---	---	88	20,210.3	0.0	3,721.4	65.8	9/ 35.0
1988	4.23	2.21	27.5	---	10/ 0-92	0.69	---	---	86	19,216.6	0.0	3,246.3	65.5	34.0
1989	4.10	2.06	10.0	---	10/ 0-92	0.32	---	---	78	6,119.7	0.0	3,460.8	76.6	33.8
1990	4.00	1.95	11/ 5.0	---	10/ 0-92	1.28	---	---	83	3,216.2	0.0	5,304.4	77.0	34.1
1991	4.00	2.04	15.0	---	10/ 0-92	12/ 1.25/1.35	---	---	85	10,111.1	0.0	5,813.2	69.9	34.4
1992	4.00	2.21	5.0	---	10/ 0-92	0.81	---	---	83	3,280.5	0.0	4,041.0	72.2	34.4
1993	4.00	2.45	0.0	---	10/ 0-92	1.03	---	---	88	0.0	0.0	5,696.7	72.2	34.4
1994	4.00	2.58	0.0	---	10/ 0-85	0.61	---	---	87	0.0	0.0	5,194.7	70.3	34.4
1995	4.00	2.58	0.0	---	10/ 0-85	0.00	---	---	85	0.0	0.0	6,129.2	69.0	34.4
1996	13/ NA	2.58	13/ NA	13/ NA	13/ NA	0.87	---	---	99	13/ NA	13/ NA	13/ NA	75.1	34.7
1997	13/ NA	2.58	13/ NA	13/ NA	13/ NA	0.63	---	---	14/	13/ NA	13/ NA	13/ NA	70.4	34.7
1998	13/ NA	2.58	13/ NA	13/ NA	13/ NA	0.66	---	0.33	14/	13/ NA	13/ NA	13/ NA	65.8	34.5
1999	13/ NA	2.58	13/ NA	13/ NA	13/ NA	0.64	---	0.64	14/	13/ NA	13/ NA	13/ NA	62.7	34.5
2000	13/ NA	2.58	13/ NA	13/ NA	13/ NA	0.59	---	0.59	14/	13/ NA	13/ NA	13/ NA	62.5	34.5

1/ Prior to 1996/97 deficiency payment rate; 1996/97 contract rate. 2/ For 1978, payment rate per bushel on the normal production from planted acres. For 1983 and 1984, first figure denotes diversion payment rate and the second number is PIK payment percentage. 3/ In years with dashes all producers were eligible for program benefits. For 1978 and 1979 participation = program acreage on complying farms as a percentage of total planted acreage. For 1982 and subsequent years participation = acreage base on complying farms as a percent of total base. 4/ Voluntary set-aside requirement applies to previous year's plantings. 5/ The first entry is the target price applicable to those producers who planted within the farm NCA; the second is for those who planted in excess of the farm NCA. 6/ An alternative for the farmer is withdrawing the whole base from production, with the producer bidding the percentage of program yield up to a maximum of 95 percent. However, bids would not be accepted if they would cause the combined acreage taken out of production under the acreage reduction, cash diversion, and PIK programs to exceed 45 percent of the county's total acreage. 7/ Winter wheat producers have the option of an additional 5 to 10 percent paid land diversion, with a rate of \$2.00. 8/ Under the 50-92 rule, growers who plant between 50 and 92 percent of the permitted acreage to feed grains and devote the remaining permitted acres to a conserving use are eligible to receive deficiency payments on 92 percent of the permitted acreage. 9/ Average of the program payment yields for 1981-85 crops, excluding high and low years. 10/ Under the 0-92 rule, growers who plant between 0 and 92 percent of the permitted acreage to wheat and devote the remaining permitted acres to a conserving use are eligible to receive deficiency payments on 92 percent of the permitted acreage. Beginning in 1994, the standard program is a 0-85 program. 11/ Also offered wheat modified programs whereby participants could plant up to 105 percent of their base. 12/ The first entry is the deficiency payment rate for the 1991 winter wheat option; the second entry is for the 1991 standard wheat program. 13/ The 1996 farm legislation eliminated target prices, deficiency payments, and annual acreage programs including ARP and 0-85. 14/ All base was terminated after 1996 sign-up for Production Flexibility Contracts.

Source: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

Appendix table 16--World wheat production, consumption, trade, and ending stocks, 1960/61-2000/01

Crop year 1/	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Consumption	Trade 1/	Ending stocks 2/	Stocks-to-consumption
	Million hectares	Tons per hectare		---Million metric tons---			Percent
1960/61	202.2	1.15	233.5	230.9	41.9	82.8	35.8
1961/62	203.5	1.08	220.1	233.1	46.8	69.9	29.9
1962/63	206.9	1.19	246.8	240.8	44.3	75.8	31.5
1963/64	206.3	1.12	230.4	235.9	56.0	70.3	29.8
1964/65	215.9	1.23	264.9	256.8	52.0	78.5	30.6
1965/66	215.5	1.20	259.3	277.1	61.0	60.7	21.9
1966/67	213.8	1.41	300.7	273.8	56.0	87.6	32.0
1967/68	219.2	1.33	291.9	281.9	51.0	97.7	34.6
1968/69	223.9	1.45	323.8	300.1	45.0	121.3	40.4
1969/70	217.8	1.40	304.0	321.8	50.0	103.5	32.2
1970/71	207.0	1.48	306.5	329.5	55.0	80.5	24.4
1971/72	212.7	1.62	344.1	335.4	52.0	89.2	26.6
1972/73	210.9	1.60	337.5	351.8	69.7	74.9	21.3
1973/74	217.0	1.69	366.1	358.3	63.0	82.7	23.1
1974/75	220.0	1.61	355.2	356.6	64.3	81.4	22.8
1975/76	225.3	1.56	352.6	347.3	66.7	86.7	25.0
1976/77	233.1	1.78	414.3	373.8	63.3	127.3	34.1
1977/78	227.2	1.66	377.8	396.0	72.8	109.2	27.6
1978/79	228.9	1.92	438.9	413.3	72.0	134.8	32.6
1979/80	228.5	1.83	418.3	432.0	86.0	121.2	28.0
1980/81	237.1	1.84	436.3	444.0	94.1	113.9	25.6
1981/82	239.0	1.86	445.1	445.2	101.3	113.7	25.5
1982/83	237.7	1.99	472.8	455.6	98.9	131.1	28.8
1983/84	229.3	2.11	484.4	468.8	103.8	146.6	31.3
1984/85	231.7	2.20	509.0	489.4	106.2	166.2	34.0
1985/86	229.9	2.15	494.9	490.4	84.7	170.6	34.8
1986/87	227.9	2.30	524.1	515.6	90.7	179.1	34.7
1987/88	219.7	2.26	496.0	527.2	115.6	147.8	28.0
1988/89	217.4	2.28	495.0	524.5	104.3	118.4	22.6
1989/90	225.8	2.36	533.2	532.7	103.8	118.9	22.3
1990/91	231.4	2.54	588.1	561.9	101.1	145.0	25.8
1991/92	222.5	2.44	542.9	555.5	111.2	132.5	23.8
1992/93	222.9	2.52	562.4	550.3	113.0	144.5	26.3
1993/94	222.0	2.52	558.7	561.6	101.7	141.6	25.2
1994/95	214.5	2.44	524.0	547.4	101.5	118.2	21.6
1995/96	218.7	2.46	538.4	548.2	99.5	108.4	19.8
1996/97	230.0	2.53	581.9	576.9	103.6	113.4	19.7
1997/98	228.0	2.67	609.2	583.9	103.3	138.7	23.8
1998/99	224.7	2.62	588.8	591.5	100.5	135.6	22.9
1999/00 3/	216.6	2.70	585.6	594.3	104.3	126.9	21.3
2000/01 4/	215.9	2.69	580.4	597.2	106.6	108.9	18.2

1/ July-June year, excludes intra-EU trade. 2/ Ending stocks data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Projected.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Appendix table 17--Wheat production, trade, and ending stocks, world and United States, 1965-2000

Year	Production			Exports			Ending stocks		
	World	United States	U.S. share	World 1/	United States	U.S. share	World	United States	U.S. share
	Million bushels		Percent	Million bushels		Percent	Million bushels		Percent
1965	9,528	1,283	13.47	2,244	852	37.97	2,232	660	29.57
1966	11,047	1,315	11.90	2,146	771	35.93	3,220	513	15.93
1967	10,727	1,507	14.05	1,968	765	38.88	3,589	630	17.56
1968	11,897	1,557	13.09	1,847	544	29.45	4,457	904	20.28
1969	11,171	1,443	12.92	2,051	603	29.40	3,805	983	25.84
1970	11,263	1,352	12.00	2,075	741	35.71	2,959	823	27.81
1971	12,644	1,619	12.80	2,060	599	29.10	3,279	985	30.04
1972	12,400	1,546	12.47	2,631	1,116	42.43	2,753	597	21.68
1973	13,451	1,711	12.72	2,682	1,217	45.37	3,040	340	11.18
1974	13,052	1,782	13.65	2,514	1,018	40.51	2,989	435	14.55
1975	12,958	2,127	16.41	2,718	1,173	43.16	3,186	666	20.89
1976	15,225	2,149	14.11	2,602	950	36.50	4,678	1,113	23.80
1977	13,883	2,046	14.73	2,775	1,124	40.50	4,013	1,178	29.35
1978	16,128	1,776	11.01	3,087	1,194	38.68	4,955	924	18.65
1979	15,372	2,134	13.88	3,428	1,375	40.12	4,452	902	20.26
1980	16,029	2,381	14.85	3,561	1,514	42.51	4,183	989	23.64
1981	16,353	2,785	17.03	3,961	1,771	44.71	4,177	1,159	27.76
1982	17,372	2,765	15.92	3,960	1,509	38.10	4,816	1,515	31.46
1983	17,797	2,420	13.60	4,049	1,426	35.23	5,386	1,399	25.97
1984	18,701	2,595	13.87	4,230	1,421	33.60	6,105	1,425	23.35
1985	18,183	2,424	13.33	3,525	909	25.79	6,269	1,905	30.39
1986	19,259	2,091	10.86	3,758	999	26.57	6,581	1,821	27.67
1987	18,224	2,108	11.57	4,654	1,588	34.12	5,425	1,261	23.24
1988	18,189	1,812	9.96	4,285	1,415	33.02	4,351	702	16.13
1989	19,591	2,037	10.40	4,264	1,232	28.89	4,370	536	12.28
1990	21,607	2,730	12.63	4,309	1,069	24.82	5,329	868	16.29
1991	19,949	1,980	9.93	4,547	1,282	28.20	4,867	475	9.76
1992	20,665	2,467	11.94	4,569	1,354	29.63	5,311	531	9.99
1993	20,530	2,396	11.67	4,397	1,228	27.93	5,204	568	10.92
1994	19,252	2,321	12.06	4,176	1,188	28.46	4,345	507	11.66
1995	19,783	2,183	11.03	4,348	1,241	28.54	3,985	376	9.44
1996	21,382	2,277	10.65	4,676	1,002	21.42	4,167	444	10.64
1997	22,383	2,481	11.09	4,619	1,040	22.53	5,097	722	14.17
1998	21,635	2,547	11.77	4,504	1,042	23.14	5,040	946	18.77
1999 1/	21,596	2,302	10.66	4,966	1,050	21.14	4,621	997	21.58
2000 2/	21,325	2,223	10.43	4,664	1,100	23.59	4,003	834	20.84

1/ Includes intra-EU trade. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Appendix table 18--Wheat: Production and exports, major foreign exporters, and total foreign, 1965-2000

Year	Australia		Canada		Argentina		EU-15		Total foreign 1/	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports 2/	Production	Exports
	Million bushels									
1965	260	172	649	585	223	205	1,722	262	8,245	1,392
1966	467	312	827	515	230	82	1,510	222	9,732	1,375
1967	277	208	593	336	269	81	1,797	283	9,220	1,203
1968	544	234	650	306	211	92	1,815	355	10,340	1,303
1969	387	296	671	346	258	85	1,721	398	9,728	1,448
1970	290	336	332	435	181	36	1,675	230	9,911	1,334
1971	316	286	530	504	209	60	1,956	344	11,026	1,461
1972	242	157	533	577	254	117	1,970	471	10,854	1,515
1973	440	258	594	419	241	58	1,958	453	11,740	1,465
1974	417	315	489	395	219	66	2,183	499	11,270	1,496
1975	440	318	628	450	315	116	1,868	568	10,831	1,545
1976	434	349	867	494	404	217	1,945	444	13,076	1,652
1977	344	298	730	588	209	65	1,848	504	11,838	1,651
1978	665	430	777	480	298	150	2,248	590	14,353	1,893
1979	595	485	631	584	298	175	2,145	675	13,238	2,053
1980	399	352	709	598	286	141	2,476	826	13,649	2,047
1981	601	404	911	678	305	134	2,329	849	13,567	2,190
1982	326	295	982	785	551	363	2,593	849	14,607	2,451
1983	809	501	972	800	468	288	2,610	878	15,377	2,623
1984	686	516	779	645	485	346	3,336	1,102	16,107	2,809
1985	594	589	891	650	312	158	2,901	1,069	15,759	2,616
1986	592	572	1,152	764	328	163	2,936	1,081	17,168	2,759
1987	454	362	953	864	323	136	2,895	1,119	16,116	3,067
1988	517	415	585	457	309	148	2,995	1,220	16,377	2,870
1989	522	396	911	620	373	223	3,148	1,284	17,554	3,032
1990	554	432	1,179	798	401	205	3,274	1,311	18,878	3,240
1991	388	261	1,174	900	363	212	3,443	1,350	17,969	3,265
1992	595	362	1,098	724	360	215	3,223	1,404	18,198	3,215
1993	605	504	1,001	702	356	184	3,047	1,326	18,134	3,169
1994	327	233	850	766	415	269	3,106	1,198	16,931	2,988
1995	606	489	920	600	316	165	3,166	1,176	17,600	3,107
1996	842	706	1,095	717	584	375	3,619	1,406	19,104	3,675
1997	706	564	892	740	544	392	3,461	1,324	19,902	3,578
1998	789	605	885	540	456	309	3,788	1,320	19,087	3,462
1999 2/	919	656	987	704	570	426	3,560	1,409	19,297	3,877
2000 3/	772	588	985	698	606	441	3,856	1,319	19,102	3,564

1/ Aggregate of differing local marketing years including Canada (Aug./Jul.), Australia (Oct./Sept.), Argentina (Dec./Nov.), EU-15 (July/June).

2/ Includes intra-EU trade. 3/ Projected.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Appendix table 19--Wheat and wheat flour: World trade, production, stocks, and use, 1992/93-2000/01 1/

Country or region	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000 11/	2000/01 12/
Million metric tons									
Exports:									
Canada	21.8	18.7	21.8	17.1	18.1	21.3	14.4	19.4	19.0
Australia	9.5	12.8	7.8	12.1	18.2	15.4	16.1	17.1	16.0
Argentina	7.3	4.5	7.9	4.4	10.1	9.5	9.0	10.8	12.0
EU 2/	38.2	36.1	32.6	22.0	38.3	36.0	35.9	38.3	35.9
Former USSR 3/	6.8	6.5	4.2	6.0	4.6	6.4	8.9	9.2	5.1
All others	6.7	5.7	9.5	23.0	7.9	9.1	10.0	9.1	9.5
Total non-U.S.	90.3	84.3	83.8	84.6	97.1	97.8	94.3	103.9	97.5
U.S. 4/	37.1	33.1	32.5	33.7	27.1	28.1	29.0	29.5	30.0
World total	127.5	117.4	116.3	118.3	124.2	125.9	123.3	133.4	127.5
Imports:									
EU 2/	15.9	17.4	17.3	21.5	22.9	25.8	25.2	25.1	35.9
Former USSR 3/	24.5	13.4	8.3	9.7	6.8	6.8	5.6	9.8	5.1
Japan	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	0.6
E. Europe 5/	3.6	2.6	2.9	2.5	5.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.9
China	6.7	4.3	10.3	12.5	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.5
Algeria	3.6	4.8	5.8	3.8	3.6	5.2	4.3	4.8	0.0
Brazil	5.8	5.8	6.6	5.6	5.8	6.1	7.3	7.2	0.0
Egypt	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.9	7.2	7.4	6.0	0.0
South Korea	4.0	5.6	4.3	2.6	3.5	3.9	4.7	3.8	0.1
Morocco	2.8	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	0.1
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.1	3.7	0.0
Iran	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.8	7.1	3.6	2.5	7.4	0.0
Philippines	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.0	0.0
U.S.	1.9	3.2	2.4	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.5	30.0
All others	35.2	34.7	34.6	33.1	40.9	44.4	44.1	45.6	52.3
World total	123.7	114.7	115.2	115.7	122.2	123.7	121.2	130.8	127.5
Production: 6/									
Canada	29.9	27.2	23.1	25.0	29.8	24.3	24.1	26.9	19.0
Australia	16.2	16.5	8.9	16.5	22.9	19.2	21.5	25.0	21.0
Argentina	9.8	9.7	11.3	8.6	15.9	14.8	12.4	15.5	16.5
EU 2/	87.7	82.9	84.5	86.2	98.5	94.2	103.1	96.9	104.9
Former USSR 7/	89.8	83.5	60.4	60.4	64.5	82.2	57.6	66.6	64.5
E. Europe	26.5	30.1	33.8	34.9	26.0	34.3	33.9	29.0	27.7
China	101.6	106.4	99.3	102.2	110.6	123.3	109.7	113.9	102.0
India	55.7	57.2	59.8	65.5	62.1	69.4	66.4	70.8	75.8
All other foreign	78.1	80.1	80.4	79.7	89.7	80.0	90.8	80.7	88.5
U.S.	67.1	65.2	63.2	59.4	62.0	67.5	69.3	62.6	60.5
World total	562.4	559.0	524.8	538.4	581.9	609.2	588.8	587.7	580.4
Utilization: 8/									
U.S.	30.7	33.7	35.0	31.0	35.4	34.2	37.7	35.4	36.3
Former USSR 9/	102.2	89.4	76.7	71.6	70.4	73.5	65.9	67.6	64.4
China	109.0	110.2	110.2	111.7	112.4	114.8	115.6	117.0	114.0
All others	308.4	328.6	325.7	333.8	358.8	361.4	371.2	379.1	382.5
World total	550.3	561.9	547.6	548.2	576.9	583.9	590.3	599.1	597.2
Stocks, ending: 10/									
	144.5	141.5	118.7	108.4	113.4	138.7	137.2	125.8	108.9

1/ July-June years. 2/ European Union (formerly EC) includes former East Germany. 3/ Includes intra-trade among the individual FSU countries.

4/ Includes transshipments through Canadian ports; excludes products other than flour. 5/ Excludes former East Germany. 6/ Production data include all harvests occurring within the July-June year shown, except that small-grain crops from the early-harvesting areas of the Northern Hemisphere are moved forward; i.e., the May 1993 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in 1993/94 accounting period, which begins July 1, 1993. 7/ "Clean-weight" basis; discounted for excess moisture and foreign material. 8/ Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing marketing years. For countries for which stock data are not available, utilization estimates represent apparent utilization, i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock-level adjustments. 9/ Use data adjusted for "clean-weight" basis. 10/ Stocks data are based on an aggregate of differing marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock levels at a fixed point in time. 11/ Estimate as of March 2001. 12/ Projected as of March 2001.

Source: World Grain Situation and Outlook, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 20--Wheat farm prices for leading classes in U.S. regions, 1982/83-2000/01

Crop year	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. 1/	Mar.	Apr.	May	Average	Loan rate
\$/60-pound bushel														
Central and So. Plains (winter) 2/														
1982/83	3.49	3.37	3.34	3.38	3.36	3.43	3.49	3.51	3.51	3.60	3.71	3.68	3.50	3.47
1983/84	3.49	3.34	3.54	3.59	3.56	3.49	3.45	3.48	3.41	3.48	3.62	3.63	3.51	3.56
1984/85	3.46	3.30	3.42	3.45	3.43	3.41	3.36	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.39	3.25	3.37	3.23
1985/86	3.06	2.90	2.85	3.00	3.07	3.21	3.24	3.16	3.10	3.21	3.33	2.92	3.09	3.23
1986/87	2.38	2.19	2.23	2.26	2.25	2.39	2.43	2.45	2.50	2.49	2.52	2.60	2.39	2.37
1987/88	2.39	2.26	2.29	2.42	2.51	2.58	2.65	2.68	2.74	2.71	2.72	2.91	2.57	2.26
1988/89	3.31	3.36	3.42	3.62	3.72	3.74	3.90	3.93	3.93	4.04	4.03	4.02	3.75	2.21
1989/90	3.84	3.80	3.74	3.74	3.77	3.79	3.84	3.82	3.58	3.50	3.55	3.31	3.69	2.04
1990/91	3.02	2.75	2.53	2.45	2.40	2.34	2.37	2.36	2.37	2.52	2.56	2.62	2.52	1.94
1991/92	2.58	2.54	2.69	2.87	3.16	3.29	3.49	3.63	3.93	3.84	3.67	3.47	3.26	2.00
1992/93	3.43	3.13	2.90	3.07	3.21	3.31	3.37	3.46	3.38	3.34	3.24	2.94	3.23	2.20
1993/94	2.72	2.80	2.82	2.88	3.02	3.29	3.57	3.49	3.43	3.20	3.17	3.11	3.13	2.43
1994/95	3.06	3.04	3.28	3.55	3.75	3.67	3.73	3.64	3.59	3.42	3.36	3.69	3.48	2.57
1995/96	3.91	4.30	4.32	4.56	4.79	4.81	4.90	4.92	5.13	5.21	5.78	6.08	4.89	2.58
1996/97	5.48	4.90	4.57	4.14	4.13	4.14	4.12	4.13	4.06	4.10	4.27	4.08	4.34	2.57
1997/98	3.36	3.15	3.37	3.39	3.31	3.22	3.16	3.09	3.14	3.14	2.92	2.91	3.18	2.57
1998/99	2.70	2.55	2.29	2.34	2.64	2.76	2.71	2.73	2.49	2.52	2.45	2.34	2.54	2.57
1999/00	2.35	2.15	2.26	2.33	2.16	2.14	2.06	2.24	2.29	2.34	2.23	2.39	2.25	2.57
2000/01	2.52	2.40	2.35	2.54	2.74	2.80	2.82	2.87	2.78					2.57
Corn Belt (soft red winter) 3/														
1982/83	3.18	3.08	2.98	2.89	2.75	3.02	3.13	3.18	3.20	3.30	3.29	3.30	3.11	3.56
1983/84	3.25	3.25	3.54	3.49	3.36	3.33	3.43	3.46	3.26	3.38	3.54	3.44	3.40	3.66
1984/85	3.26	3.22	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.40	3.42	3.44	3.39	3.42	3.44	3.19	3.34	3.28
1985/86	3.01	2.94	2.74	2.66	2.77	3.10	3.22	3.18	3.24	3.37	3.42	2.87	3.04	3.28
1986/87	2.40	2.30	2.28	2.27	2.57	2.65	2.73	2.71	2.77	2.85	2.75	2.65	2.58	2.36
1987/88	2.42	2.37	2.41	2.51	2.66	2.74	2.90	3.02	3.07	2.85	2.96	3.08	2.75	2.35
1988/89	3.33	3.39	3.53	3.67	3.84	3.97	4.06	4.13	4.10	4.14	4.00	3.93	3.84	2.33
1989/90	3.80	3.75	3.76	3.82	3.87	3.95	4.01	3.99	3.85	3.73	3.62	3.53	3.81	2.14
1990/91	3.04	2.85	2.66	2.45	2.39	2.34	2.42	2.38	2.36	2.52	2.63	2.68	2.56	2.00
1991/92	2.52	2.37	2.69	2.86	3.12	3.35	3.51	3.50	3.74	3.57	3.40	3.40	3.17	2.09
1992/93	3.41	3.16	2.86	3.07	3.16	3.34	3.44	3.52	3.49	3.48	3.49	3.06	3.29	2.32
1993/94	2.67	2.67	2.72	2.63	2.79	3.04	3.31	3.42	3.35	3.20	3.09	2.96	2.99	2.51
1994/95	2.94	2.87	3.13	3.31	3.56	3.51	3.67	3.69	3.50	3.39	3.34	3.44	3.36	2.53
1995/96	3.62	3.81	3.99	4.08	4.25	4.51	4.66	4.66	4.71	4.44	5.18	5.60	4.36	2.54
1996/97	4.48	4.14	4.10	4.08	3.81	3.58	3.60	3.74	3.49	3.60	3.91	3.67	3.85	2.53
1997/98	3.15	3.12	3.29	3.38	3.27	3.24	3.17	3.15	3.07	3.05	2.75	2.67	3.11	2.53
1998/99	2.50	2.33	2.17	2.08	2.25	2.44	2.34	2.30	2.16	2.27	2.24	2.15	2.27	2.53
1999/00	2.11	1.97	2.12	2.14	2.11	2.10	2.11	2.22	2.33	2.23	2.14	2.19	2.15	2.53
2000/01	2.24	1.99	1.95	2.03	2.09	2.21	2.31	2.41	2.31					2.53
Northern Plains (spring) 4/														
1982/83	3.62	3.59	3.46	3.45	3.44	3.51	3.47	3.45	3.41	3.59	3.79	3.84	3.56	3.57
1983/84	3.81	3.80	3.78	3.69	3.68	3.66	3.59	3.62	3.59	3.68	3.78	3.87	3.71	3.68
1984/85	3.86	3.69	3.52	3.49	3.47	3.46	3.41	3.45	3.46	3.49	3.57	3.56	3.54	3.34
1985/86	3.50	3.30	3.05	3.18	3.36	3.49	3.58	3.51	3.47	3.51	3.57	3.48	3.42	3.34
1986/87	2.81	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.51	2.59	2.69	2.66	2.63	2.65	2.69	2.56	2.40
1987/88	2.50	2.36	2.37	2.55	2.62	2.66	2.70	2.77	2.78	2.74	2.78	2.95	2.65	2.28
1988/89	3.30	3.62	3.66	3.80	3.83	3.74	3.81	3.92	3.90	3.99	3.96	3.99	3.79	2.21
1989/90	3.89	3.81	3.68	3.59	3.59	3.58	3.60	3.58	3.51	3.47	3.49	3.49	3.61	2.06
1990/91	3.33	2.96	2.58	2.46	2.44	2.40	2.43	2.45	2.44	2.52	2.60	2.65	2.61	1.95
1991/92	2.57	2.49	2.56	2.76	3.03	3.26	3.44	3.56	3.83	3.79	3.82	3.86	3.25	2.04
1992/93	3.87	3.63	3.12	3.19	3.18	3.28	3.24	3.33	3.34	3.32	3.34	3.19	3.34	2.21
1993/94	3.21	3.50	3.51	3.37	3.50	3.67	3.75	3.69	3.67	3.66	3.68	3.63	3.57	2.45
1994/95	3.51	3.28	3.19	3.38	3.52	3.51	3.56	3.50	3.39	3.38	3.35	3.54	3.43	2.58
1995/96	3.78	4.26	4.19	4.27	4.46	4.62	4.73	4.66	4.81	4.87	5.20	5.68	4.63	2.58
1996/97	5.50	5.28	4.63	4.41	4.21	4.07	4.03	3.95	3.80	3.84	4.03	3.99	4.31	2.58
1997/98	3.75	3.66	3.74	3.64	3.50	3.55	3.51	3.44	3.33	3.43	3.37	3.31	3.52	2.58
1998/99	3.22	3.08	2.69	2.62	3.04	3.23	3.19	3.12	3.09	3.00	2.95	2.92	3.01	2.58
1999/00	3.01	2.93	2.86	2.86	2.79	2.95	2.87	2.80	2.82	2.85	2.89	2.92	2.88	2.58
2000/01	2.88	2.74	2.59	2.59	2.80	2.97	2.98	2.96	2.97					2.58

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 20--Wheat farm prices for leading classes in U.S. regions, 1982/83-2000/01--Continued

Crop year	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. 1/	Mar.	Apr.	May	Average	Loan rate
\$/60-pound bushel														
Pacific Northwest (white) 5/														
1982/83	3.71	3.62	3.74	3.76	3.86	3.91	3.98	4.07	4.15	4.18	4.13	4.04	3.93	3.65
1983/84	3.78	3.61	3.68	3.70	3.62	3.59	3.51	3.49	3.31	3.48	3.57	3.64	3.58	3.75
1984/85	3.71	3.26	3.32	3.31	3.38	3.38	3.35	3.43	3.45	3.53	3.57	3.54	3.44	3.43
1985/86	3.35	2.97	3.05	3.16	3.29	3.39	3.44	3.40	3.41	3.52	3.60	3.49	3.34	3.43
1986/87	2.97	2.44	2.36	2.35	2.40	2.48	2.56	2.61	2.69	2.69	2.74	2.73	2.59	2.50
1987/88	2.60	2.54	2.48	2.57	2.70	2.62	2.73	2.88	2.89	2.79	2.95	3.09	2.74	2.39
1988/89	3.43	3.71	3.78	3.97	4.13	4.20	4.34	4.48	4.48	4.36	4.40	4.31	4.13	2.32
1989/90	4.13	4.12	4.14	4.04	4.06	3.98	4.15	4.06	3.66	3.47	3.37	3.37	3.88	2.17
1990/91	3.26	3.04	2.82	2.69	2.48	2.47	2.51	2.56	2.62	2.78	2.86	2.94	2.75	2.06
1991/92	2.98	2.98	3.06	3.23	3.47	3.81	4.01	3.95	4.19	4.09	4.00	4.02	3.65	2.14
1992/93	3.94	3.76	3.61	3.82	3.85	3.80	3.81	3.86	3.70	3.52	3.40	3.25	3.69	2.37
1993/94	3.13	3.13	3.07	2.99	2.99	3.06	3.16	3.17	3.15	3.13	3.19	3.22	3.12	2.69
1994/95	3.33	3.22	3.31	3.83	4.15	4.11	4.03	3.92	3.81	3.72	3.68	3.93	3.75	2.71
1995/96	4.26	4.37	4.06	4.39	4.62	4.77	4.87	4.89	5.02	4.96	5.21	5.42	4.74	2.76
1996/97	5.56	5.01	4.67	4.47	4.03	3.91	3.99	3.91	3.72	3.78	4.02	4.19	4.26	2.71
1997/98	3.96	3.75	3.65	3.66	3.55	3.49	3.34	3.30	3.20	3.15	2.95	2.92	3.41	2.71
1998/99	2.59	2.48	2.20	2.21	2.68	2.75	2.70	2.79	2.81	2.77	2.82	2.82	2.64	2.71
1999/00	2.86	2.73	2.82	2.84	2.80	2.82	2.68	2.72	2.55	2.61	2.58	2.65	2.72	2.71
2000/01	2.50	2.57	2.38	2.43	2.58	2.70	2.74	2.72	2.81					2.71
Durum														
1982/83	3.50	3.36	3.10	3.09	3.19	3.25	3.16	3.40	3.22	3.47	3.82	3.96	3.66	NA
1983/84	4.01	3.96	4.11	4.07	4.04	3.97	3.83	3.84	3.67	3.88	3.91	4.07	4.01	3.68
1984/85	3.96	3.73	3.84	3.78	3.75	3.77	3.69	3.63	3.61	3.55	3.60	3.55	3.75	3.34
1985/86	3.53	3.34	3.18	3.08	3.01	3.07	3.16	3.17	3.17	3.21	3.29	3.41	3.22	3.34
1986/87	3.30	2.38	2.24	2.29	2.36	2.54	2.65	2.89	2.93	3.04	3.12	3.14	2.70	2.40
1987/88	3.15	3.02	2.87	3.19	3.29	3.33	3.20	3.21	3.27	2.93	3.22	3.40	3.18	2.28
1988/89	4.61	5.18	5.28	5.21	4.99	4.93	4.72	4.31	4.61	4.44	3.78	4.19	4.70	2.21
1989/90	3.83	3.65	3.48	3.25	3.31	3.27	3.36	3.33	3.31	3.34	3.44	3.50	3.46	2.06
1990/91	3.36	3.11	2.53	2.39	2.44	2.44	2.47	2.61	2.55	2.62	2.61	2.61	2.63	1.95
1991/92	2.55	2.44	2.24	2.36	2.62	2.68	2.75	2.98	3.34	3.24	3.33	3.40	2.82	2.04
1992/93	3.31	3.03	2.75	2.96	2.92	3.04	3.00	3.00	3.08	3.09	3.10	3.26	3.05	2.21
1993/94	3.18	3.26	3.43	3.92	4.23	4.91	4.92	4.97	5.41	5.75	5.73	5.06	4.48	2.45
1994/95	4.59	4.32	4.30	4.51	4.89	4.88	4.67	4.61	4.68	4.59	4.51	4.76	4.62	2.58
1995/96	5.20	5.29	5.33	5.87	5.80	5.78	5.75	5.63	5.61	5.75	5.59	5.76	5.65	2.58
1996/97	5.56	5.10	4.97	4.67	4.78	4.48	4.53	4.44	4.32	4.33	4.38	4.37	4.45	2.58
1997/98	4.20	4.61	5.23	5.35	5.14	5.29	5.16	5.02	4.69	4.70	4.60	4.28	4.92	2.58
1998/99	3.98	3.37	3.23	3.03	3.04	3.08	3.05	3.20	2.84	2.82	2.80	2.84	3.15	2.58
1999/00	2.93	2.89	2.76	2.29	2.30	2.62	2.96	2.89	2.89	2.62	2.89	2.98	2.73	2.58
2000/01	2.71	2.90	2.33	2.32	2.42	2.97	3.03	2.94	3.25					2.58
U.S. average 7/														
1982/83	3.39	3.26	3.34	3.38	3.43	3.48	3.51	3.57	3.57	3.66	3.75	3.73	3.45	3.55
1983/84	3.50	3.34	3.61	3.65	3.60	3.54	3.48	3.50	3.40	3.49	3.63	3.66	3.51	3.65
1984/85	3.46	3.29	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.45	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.43	3.30	3.39	3.30
1985/86	3.09	2.93	2.89	3.01	3.10	3.22	3.25	3.19	3.16	3.28	3.37	3.01	3.08	3.30
1986/87	2.47	2.25	2.26	2.28	2.30	2.43	2.49	2.53	2.58	2.57	2.63	2.66	2.42	2.40
1987/88	2.45	2.31	2.35	2.54	2.62	2.69	2.70	2.75	2.79	2.74	2.79	2.97	2.57	2.28
1988/89	3.37	3.50	3.61	3.74	3.84	3.88	3.94	4.02	4.03	4.07	4.03	4.01	3.72	2.21
1989/90	3.85	3.78	3.74	3.72	3.75	3.72	3.79	3.71	3.56	3.48	3.49	3.40	3.72	2.06
1990/91	3.08	2.79	2.58	2.46	2.43	2.39	2.40	2.42	2.42	2.53	2.60	2.65	2.61	1.95
1991/92	2.55	2.50	2.63	2.80	3.07	3.25	3.44	3.54	3.78	3.72	3.65	3.64	3.00	2.04
1992/93	3.43	3.15	3.01	3.20	3.22	3.29	3.31	3.37	3.33	3.30	3.26	3.11	3.24	2.21
1993/94	2.84	2.85	2.96	3.10	3.25	3.47	3.63	3.58	3.60	3.70	3.56	3.43	3.26	2.45
1994/95	3.21	3.04	3.25	3.57	3.76	3.75	3.74	3.69	3.61	3.52	3.48	3.67	3.45	2.58
1995/96	3.84	4.10	4.26	4.53	4.72	4.81	4.88	4.83	4.98	5.07	5.32	5.75	4.55	2.58
1996/97	5.25	4.73	4.57	4.37	4.17	4.10	4.06	4.02	3.89	3.93	4.10	4.08	4.30	2.58
1997/98	3.52	3.23	3.56	3.66	3.58	3.54	3.44	3.32	3.27	3.33	3.18	3.06	3.38	2.58
1998/99	2.77	2.56	2.38	2.39	2.77	2.95	2.86	2.84	2.73	2.65	2.62	2.49	2.65	2.58
1999/00	2.50	2.22	2.53	2.58	2.57	2.66	2.52	2.51	2.54	2.59	2.57	2.59	2.48	2.58
2000/01	2.50	2.32	2.41	2.44	2.68	2.83	2.87	2.85	2.83					2.58

1/ February 2000 data are preliminary. 2/ Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. 3/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. 4/ Reflects average prices for other spring wheat for the entire United States. 5/ Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. 6/ Season average price for U.S. durum wheat. 7/ Season-average prices do not include an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchases beginning 1979/80. NA = Not available.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service & Economic Research Service, USDA.

Appendix table 21--Wheat cash prices for leading classes at major markets, 1970/71-2000/01

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Simple average
\$/bushel													
Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Red Winter (Ordinary Protein)													
1970/71	1.40	1.38	1.47	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.55	1.56	1.61	1.54
1971/72	1.63	1.54	1.54	1.53	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.62	1.58
1972/73	1.52	1.58	1.82	2.10	2.15	2.25	2.62	2.67	2.48	2.42	2.51	2.63	2.23
1973/74	2.69	2.90	4.67	5.01	4.67	4.78	5.22	5.68	5.82	5.01	4.07	3.59	4.51
1974/75	4.05	4.36	4.33	4.35	4.94	4.88	4.66	4.15	3.93	3.69	3.66	3.34	4.20
1975/76	3.23	3.61	4.12	4.21	4.09	3.71	3.50	3.57	3.81	3.81	3.61	3.57	3.74
1976/77	3.75	3.63	3.21	3.01	2.77	2.62	2.64	2.70	2.73	2.63	2.52	2.36	2.88
1977/78	2.31	2.35	2.31	2.47	2.56	2.81	2.80	2.82	2.84	3.07	3.21	3.21	2.72
1978/79	3.12	3.14	3.14	3.24	3.42	3.48	3.39	3.42	3.50	3.52	3.53	3.64	3.38
1979/80	4.17	4.34	4.12	4.26	4.39	4.53	4.51	4.33	4.32	4.07	3.90	4.10	4.25
1980/81	4.07	4.21	4.31	4.45	4.70	4.89	4.54	4.60	4.47	4.35	4.48	4.36	4.45
1981/82	4.24	4.25	4.14	4.19	4.31	4.46	4.35	4.33	4.26	4.25	4.28	4.22	4.27
1982/83	4.06	3.74	3.70	3.75	3.61	3.86	3.98	4.00	4.08	4.18	4.21	4.05	3.94
1983/84	3.92	3.71	3.88	3.90	3.84	3.82	3.85	3.81	3.71	3.85	3.93	3.89	3.84
1984/85	3.80	3.67	3.80	3.89	3.86	3.85	3.76	3.76	3.74	3.67	3.62	3.42	3.74
1985/86	3.38	3.17	3.03	3.07	3.15	3.35	3.42	3.32	3.30	3.36	3.45	3.40	3.28
1986/87	2.80	2.50	2.48	2.53	2.60	2.68	2.68	2.70	2.80	2.90	2.90	3.02	2.72
1987/88	2.70	2.59	2.65	2.78	2.90	2.90	3.10	3.20	3.28	3.10	3.14	3.20	2.96
1988/89	3.79	3.77	3.78	4.03	4.13	4.18	4.25	4.40	4.37	4.32	4.46	4.55	4.17
1989/90	4.44	4.28	4.24	4.18	4.28	4.36	4.39	4.30	4.13	4.04	4.13	3.91	4.22
1990/91	3.60	3.11	2.89	2.82	2.81	2.78	2.78	2.71	2.77	2.94	2.98	3.04	2.94
1991/92	2.99	2.91	3.10	3.31	3.64	3.76	4.06	4.66	4.51	4.33	4.02	3.90	3.77
1992/93	3.91	3.52	3.27	3.56	3.60	3.78	3.81	3.97	3.75	3.74	3.59	3.51	3.67
1993/94	3.33	3.38	3.34	3.37	3.52	3.39	4.15	4.00	3.80	3.64	3.63	3.65	3.60
1994/95	3.60	3.48	3.70	4.05	4.31	4.24	4.27	4.06	3.98	3.87	3.86	4.22	3.97
1995/96	4.72	4.98	4.76	5.00	5.28	5.34	5.51	5.40	5.67	5.63	6.60	7.02	5.49
1996/97	6.12	5.34	5.01	4.70	4.76	4.78	4.70	4.61	4.52	4.58	4.78	4.61	4.88
1997/98	4.08	3.57	3.84	3.86	3.88	3.87	3.72	3.61	3.64	3.61	3.39	3.41	3.71
1998/99	3.16	3.02	2.74	2.81	3.30	3.42	3.31	3.27	3.05	3.02	2.94	2.89	3.08
1999/00	2.93	2.68	2.85	2.92	2.80	2.89	2.81	2.90	2.94	2.91	2.84	2.95	2.87
2000/01	3.07	2.97	2.89	3.13	3.41	3.45	3.47	3.54	3.35				3.25
Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Red Winter (13% Protein)													
1965/66	1.56	1.67	1.74	1.76	1.78	1.77	1.76	1.72	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.82	1.73
1966/67	1.99	2.06	2.03	1.97	1.84	1.89	1.89	1.80	1.76	1.84	1.78	1.81	1.89
1967/68	1.73	1.65	1.60	1.61	1.63	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.57	1.56	1.62
1968/69	1.53	1.48	1.49	1.53	1.59	1.62	1.61	1.61	1.58	1.60	1.59	1.57	1.57
1969/70	1.57	1.60	1.61	1.66	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.71	1.64	1.61	1.65	1.60	1.65
1970/71	1.59	1.55	1.65	1.74	1.70	1.72	1.75	1.74	1.72	1.70	1.68	1.69	1.69
1971/72	1.73	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.62	1.63	1.65	1.64	1.64	1.67	1.69	1.69	1.64
1972/73	1.61	1.68	1.90	2.15	2.21	2.30	2.65	2.68	2.49	2.45	2.55	2.69	2.28
1973/74	2.80	3.06	4.74	5.04	4.70	4.78	5.23	5.68	5.86	5.13	4.24	3.76	4.59
1974/75	4.47	4.78	4.74	4.85	5.47	5.36	5.15	4.64	4.31	4.08	4.07	3.71	4.64
1975/76	3.81	4.10	4.45	4.55	4.46	4.13	3.97	4.00	4.26	4.23	4.04	3.88	4.16
1976/77	4.10	3.96	3.45	3.35	3.09	3.02	2.99	2.99	3.01	2.89	2.75	2.62	3.19
1977/78	2.51	2.43	2.38	2.53	2.61	2.86	2.87	2.92	2.92	3.09	3.36	3.25	2.81
1978/79	3.20	3.17	3.15	3.26	3.42	3.48	3.40	3.43	3.52	3.55	3.58	3.71	3.41
1979/80	4.22	4.42	4.28	4.39	4.55	4.67	4.60	4.40	4.35	4.14	3.96	4.14	4.34
1980/81	4.12	4.25	4.34	4.49	4.70	4.91	4.60	4.67	4.50	4.40	4.57	4.44	4.50
1981/82	4.36	4.26	4.16	4.22	4.29	4.44	4.33	4.35	4.32	4.29	4.32	4.24	4.30
1982/83	4.15	4.12	4.00	3.94	3.80	4.09	4.24	4.19	4.17	4.27	4.35	4.22	4.13
1983/84	4.22	4.15	4.16	4.21	4.20	4.17	4.11	4.06	3.95	4.12	4.22	4.17	4.15
1984/85	4.15	3.99	3.98	4.03	4.01	3.99	3.91	3.87	3.87	3.80	3.84	3.72	3.93

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 21--Wheat cash prices for leading classes at major markets, 1970/71-2000/01--Continued

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Simple average
\$/bushel													
Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Red Winter (13% Protein)													
1985/86	3.72	3.53	3.36	3.41	3.50	3.70	3.81	3.69	3.65	3.67	3.70	3.65	3.62
1986/87	2.90	2.70	2.55	2.66	2.75	2.84	2.89	2.95	2.98	3.00	3.05	3.17	2.87
1987/88	2.95	2.86	2.90	3.01	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.30	3.38	3.21	3.26	3.31	3.14
1988/89	3.92	3.85	3.85	4.08	4.16	4.23	4.26	4.41	4.40	4.55	4.50	4.60	4.23
1989/90	4.48	4.29	4.24	4.18	4.23	4.31	4.34	4.28	4.12	4.02	4.07	3.91	4.21
1990/91	3.71	3.17	2.94	2.89	2.86	2.84	2.87	2.83	2.88	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.01
1991/92	3.00	2.92	3.11	3.34	3.67	3.79	4.07	4.36	4.53	4.34	4.10	3.95	3.77
1992/93	4.03	3.68	3.41	3.64	3.72	3.49	3.94	4.05	3.82	3.83	3.68	3.58	3.74
1993/94	3.60	3.89	3.88	4.23	4.58	4.98	5.11	4.69	4.54	4.39	4.42	4.46	4.40
1994/95	3.85	3.63	3.78	4.12	4.37	4.31	4.32	4.07	4.01	3.91	3.95	4.35	4.06
1995/96	4.90	5.24	5.01	5.26	5.59	5.60	5.71	5.62	5.81	5.67	6.71	7.16	5.69
1996/97	6.20	5.35	5.04	4.71	4.75	4.78	4.72	4.63	4.57	4.67	4.85	4.76	4.92
1997/98	4.19	3.80	4.11	4.07	4.09	4.09	4.01	3.80	3.86	3.94	3.82	3.75	3.96
1998/99	3.57	3.57	3.12	3.17	3.67	3.89	3.74	3.61	3.35	3.34	3.34	3.49	3.49
1999/00	3.22	3.39	3.42	3.52	3.40	3.54	3.44	3.46	3.37	3.29	3.30	3.52	3.41
2000/01	3.59	3.25	3.13	3.32	3.59	3.60	3.60	3.64	3.46				3.46
Chicago, No. 2 Soft Red Winter 1/													
1970/71	1.41	1.45	1.52	1.67	1.74	1.77	1.74	1.75	1.74	1.70	1.67	1.61	1.65
1971/72	1.64	1.54	1.45	1.45	1.53	1.60	1.71	1.69	1.61	1.62	1.66	1.63	1.59
1972/73	1.46	1.53	1.76	2.02	2.11	2.28	2.60	2.65	2.47	2.37	2.45	2.71	2.20
1973/74	2.82	3.08	4.75	5.11	4.75	5.47	5.84	6.30	6.50	5.59	4.33	3.48	4.84
1974/75	3.91	4.40	4.34	4.41	5.03	4.86	4.60	4.02	3.84	3.62	3.63	3.25	4.16
1975/76	3.03	3.42	3.82	4.06	3.84	3.49	3.32	3.45	3.78	3.66	3.34	3.30	3.54
1976/77	3.47	3.37	3.01	2.89	2.72	2.60	2.66	2.73	2.74	2.63	2.53	2.35	2.81
1977/78	2.29	2.20	2.08	2.20	2.27	2.59	2.65	2.69	2.64	2.82	3.11	3.14	2.56
1978/79	3.18	3.22	3.32	3.42	3.51	3.68	3.68	3.73	3.88	3.79	3.60	3.86	3.57
1979/80	4.36	4.39	4.23	4.28	4.30	4.13	4.26	4.36	4.39	4.18	3.96	4.04	4.24
1980/81	3.96	4.17	4.21	4.38	4.70	4.92	4.54	4.57	4.34	4.15	4.18	3.80	4.33
1981/82	3.60	3.70	3.70	3.87	3.97	4.08	3.86	3.77	3.57	3.59	3.70	3.43	3.74
1982/83	3.34	3.36	3.35	3.18	2.98	3.33	3.23	3.32	3.40	3.36	3.51	3.55	3.33
1983/84	3.53	3.59	3.71	3.62	3.56	3.42	3.55	3.47	3.34	3.57	3.65	3.65	3.56
1984/85	3.51	3.44	3.49	3.47	3.51	3.62	3.49	3.51	3.55	3.55	3.63	3.34	3.51
1985/86	3.27	3.09	2.87	2.83	3.04	3.33	3.46	3.34	3.37	3.40	3.39	3.25	3.22
1986/87	2.52	2.58	2.44	2.36	2.57	2.73	2.76	2.87	2.91	3.11	3.16	3.08	2.76
1987/88	2.63	2.54	2.61	2.77	2.82	2.80	3.00	3.23	3.23	2.94	3.02	3.13	2.89
1988/89	3.56	3.52	3.61	3.84	4.07	4.09	4.25	4.39	4.30	4.31	4.04	4.07	4.00
1989/90	3.87	3.92	3.94	3.93	4.07	4.07	4.13	4.03	3.92	3.61	3.83	3.71	3.92
1990/91	3.26	3.04	2.83	2.62	2.62	2.41	2.52	2.50	2.53	2.76	2.80	2.83	2.73
1991/92	2.86	2.79	2.97	3.24	3.50	3.57	3.79	4.12	4.15	3.71	3.53	3.68	3.49
1992/93	3.60	3.39	3.09	3.24	3.39	3.60	3.59	3.77	3.67	3.58	3.72	3.19	3.49
1993/94	2.82	3.03	3.12	2.99	3.09	3.29	3.53	3.67	3.48	3.28	3.19	3.15	3.22
1994/95	3.21	3.14	3.37	3.75	3.83	3.63	3.76	3.68	3.55	3.39	3.40	3.56	3.52
1995/96	3.91	4.41	4.28	4.53	4.72	4.85	5.04	4.92	5.10	4.99	5.65	5.57	4.83
1996/97	4.94	4.64	4.49	4.33	3.96	3.57	3.54	3.47	3.29	3.49	3.77	3.57	3.92
1997/98	3.38	3.30	3.52	3.49	3.51	3.44	3.31	3.27	3.26	3.25	2.91	2.87	3.29
1998/99	2.72	2.51	2.39	2.32	2.56	2.58	2.49	2.46	2.28	2.63	2.31	2.24	2.46
1999/00	2.20	1.94	2.09	2.12	1.98	1.96	2.12	2.34	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.45	2.19
2000/01	2.41	2.14	2.08	2.13	2.36	2.42	2.47	2.57	2.49				2.34

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 21--Wheat cash prices for leading classes at major markets, 1970/71-2000/01--Continued

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Simple average
\$/bushel													
ST. Louis, No. 2 Soft Red Winter													
1970/71	1.41	1.42	1.45	1.64	1.69	1.71	1.68	1.71	1.71	1.63	1.57	1.49	1.59
1971/72	1.52	1.44	1.34	1.33	1.41	1.49	1.57	1.57	1.52	1.57	1.65	1.64	1.50
1972/73	1.37	1.46	1.63	1.92	2.09	2.23	2.59	2.64	2.47	2.32	2.34	2.50	2.13
1973/74	2.64	2.91	4.37	4.94	4.53	4.69	5.46	6.22	5.96	5.08	4.02	3.31	4.51
1974/75	3.84	4.35	4.24	4.36	4.86	4.70	4.57	4.04	3.86	3.68	3.58	3.20	4.11
1975/76	2.94	3.29	3.71	3.76	3.63	3.50	3.36	3.49	3.68	3.57	3.30	3.28	3.46
1976/77	3.39	3.32	2.98	2.86	2.60	2.60	2.65	2.68	2.67	2.62	2.53	2.32	2.77
1977/78	2.15	2.14	1.97	2.01	2.28	2.70	2.74	2.75	2.71	2.90	3.09	2.99	2.54
1978/79	3.05	3.16	3.21	3.23	3.41	3.57	3.50	3.57	3.66	3.51	3.62	3.68	3.43
1979/80	4.08	4.18	4.04	4.08	4.02	4.10	4.28	4.26	4.32	4.11	3.80	3.93	4.10
1980/81	3.73	4.10	4.19	4.42	4.78	4.96	4.78	4.80	4.57	4.32	4.36	3.67	4.39
1981/82	3.41	3.54	3.56	3.67	3.74	4.05	3.90	3.76	3.60	3.61	3.72	3.31	3.66
1982/83	3.25	3.27	3.14	3.06	3.06	3.38	3.28	3.33	3.41	3.43	3.58	3.61	3.32
1983/84	3.46	3.51	3.79	3.70	3.62	3.58	3.67	3.62	3.46	3.71	3.82	3.51	3.62
1984/85	3.45	3.44	3.50	3.52	3.60	3.72	3.67	3.69	3.65	3.67	3.65	3.24	3.57
1985/86	3.29	3.07	2.84	2.85	3.10	3.42	3.58	3.48	3.49	3.64	3.66	2.74	3.26
1986/87	2.61	2.60	2.54	2.55	2.88	3.05	3.06	3.08	3.05	3.09	2.88	3.03	2.87
1987/88	2.63	2.58	2.59	2.77	2.95	2.97	3.22	3.24	3.18	2.98	3.10	3.20	2.95
1988/89	3.50	3.56	3.73	3.94	4.13	4.22	4.33	4.46	4.30	4.39	4.22	4.20	4.08
1989/90	3.89	3.95	3.79	4.03	4.05	4.20	4.19	4.13	4.00	3.87	3.88	3.33	3.94
1990/91	3.27	3.02	2.85	2.66	2.57	2.65	2.71	2.61	2.64	2.85	2.91	2.98	2.81
1991/92	2.89	2.65	2.76	2.86	3.00	3.34	3.63	3.83	3.94	3.81	3.53	3.57	3.32
1992/93	3.55	3.39	3.09	3.19	3.34	3.71	3.74	3.99	3.85	3.98	3.73	2.93	3.54
1993/94	2.83	2.94	2.98	2.75	2.93	3.33	3.62	3.83	3.61	3.36	3.29	3.24	3.23
1994/95	3.22	3.11	3.31	3.69	3.89	3.84	4.00	3.83	3.74	3.59	3.55	3.62	3.62
1995/96	3.90	4.35	4.13	4.56	4.92	5.07	5.14	4.84	4.83	4.79	5.65	5.61	4.82
1996/97	4.84	4.72	4.62	4.38	4.02	3.85	3.90	3.78	3.55	3.71	3.99	3.80	4.10
1997/98	3.46	3.34	3.64	3.62	3.58	3.57	3.53	3.87	3.32	3.24	3.05	2.89	3.43
1998/99	2.66	2.43	2.26	2.12	2.23	2.41	2.54	2.51	2.33	2.44	2.44	2.45	2.40
1999/00	2.31	NA	2.22	2.48	2.31	2.50	2.26	2.38	2.51	2.40	2.38	2.56	2.39
2000/01	2.59	2.17	2.04	2.06	2.41	2.42	2.48	2.52	2.55				2.36
Toledo, No. 2 Soft Red Winter													
1970/71	1.43	1.43	1.51	1.64	1.69	1.73	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.65	1.60	1.58	1.62
1971/72	1.60	1.46	1.35	1.35	1.45	1.52	1.57	1.59	1.52	1.55	1.60	1.68	1.52
1972/73	1.51	1.43	1.62	1.92	2.07	2.30	2.64	2.66	2.46	2.38	2.45	2.61	2.17
1973/74	2.68	3.10	4.71	5.07	4.70	5.22	5.50	6.18	6.52	5.50	4.17	3.27	4.72
1974/75	3.77	4.29	4.28	4.33	4.93	4.81	4.59	4.00	3.83	3.60	3.52	3.07	4.09
1975/76	2.96	3.27	3.71	3.86	3.69	3.34	3.28	3.37	3.64	3.56	3.27	3.22	3.43
1976/77	3.40	3.27	2.96	2.90	2.70	2.59	2.64	2.69	2.68	2.55	2.46	2.30	2.76
1977/78	2.21	2.13	2.03	2.08	2.21	2.53	2.57	2.62	2.55	2.77	3.07	3.03	2.48
1978/79	3.09	3.13	3.21	3.32	3.46	3.73	3.72	3.73	3.69	3.66	3.56	3.71	3.50
1979/80	4.17	4.37	4.22	4.28	4.29	4.21	4.28	4.21	4.32	4.08	3.80	3.90	4.18
1980/81	3.84	4.14	4.16	4.38	4.82	5.02	4.65	4.70	4.47	4.16	4.16	3.76	4.36
1981/82	3.55	3.63	3.71	3.83	3.98	4.08	3.85	3.71	3.47	3.46	3.63	3.45	3.70
1982/83	3.35	3.36	3.28	3.09	2.84	3.19	3.23	3.28	3.32	3.29	3.45	3.47	3.26
1983/84	3.42	3.48	3.69	3.54	3.43	3.37	3.46	3.43	3.26	3.50	3.61	3.60	3.48
1984/85	3.50	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.43	3.53	3.43	3.52	3.56	3.54	3.58	3.30	3.48
1985/86	3.22	3.02	2.77	2.74	2.90	3.18	3.39	3.32	3.34	3.47	3.30	3.22	3.16
1986/87	2.58	2.55	2.45	2.33	2.61	2.75	2.81	2.92	2.93	3.06	2.99	3.07	2.75
1987/88	2.60	2.55	2.54	2.69	2.86	2.82	3.10	3.21	3.20	2.92	2.99	3.07	2.88
1988/89	3.63	3.63	3.73	3.93	4.02	4.06	4.26	4.37	4.24	4.26	4.02	4.09	4.02
1989/90	3.86	3.86	3.86	3.84	3.95	3.99	4.09	3.96	3.86	3.83	3.90	3.52	3.88

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 21--Wheat cash prices for leading classes at major markets, 1970/71-2000/01--Continued

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Simple average
\$/bushel													
Toledo, No. 2 Soft Red Winter													
1990/91	3.28	3.05	2.78	2.57	2.49	2.41	2.49	2.37	2.52	2.72	2.75	2.77	2.68
1991/92	2.82	2.78	3.01	3.25	3.51	3.58	3.93	4.28	4.26	3.75	3.56	3.55	3.52
1992/93	3.54	3.30	3.03	3.16	3.24	3.42	3.44	3.63	3.56	3.45	3.38	3.02	3.35
1993/94	2.77	2.95	3.05	3.02	3.16	3.36	3.57	3.70	3.57	3.24	3.15	3.13	3.22
1994/95	3.15	3.05	3.20	3.52	3.66	3.46	3.66	3.62	3.59	3.44	3.41	3.52	3.44
1995/96	3.87	4.35	4.18	4.40	4.78	4.80	4.99	4.90	5.04	4.87	5.67	5.67	4.79
1996/97	4.85	4.55	4.48	4.25	3.56	3.34	3.93	3.87	3.58	3.75	3.99	3.79	4.00
1997/98	3.38	3.29	3.50	3.44	3.41	3.30	3.22	3.16	3.20	3.17	2.86	2.77	3.23
1998/99	2.57	2.41	2.23	2.24	NQ	NQ	2.42	2.40	2.26	2.37	2.28	2.22	2.34
1999/00	2.18	2.02	2.24	2.23	2.12	2.06	2.00	2.23	2.26	2.17	2.11	2.28	2.59
2000/01	2.27	2.06	2.00	1.98	2.15	2.15	2.26	2.33	2.43				1.96
Toledo, No. 2 Soft White													
1970/71	1.41	1.45	1.51	1.64	1.69	1.73	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.59	1.55	1.51	1.60
1971/72	1.57	1.49	1.44	1.46	1.53	1.58	1.61	1.61	1.54	1.57	1.63	1.68	1.56
1972/73	1.51	1.49	1.72	1.97	2.07	2.30	2.64	2.65	2.46	2.38	2.44	2.58	2.18
1973/74	2.66	3.10	4.76	5.14	4.71	5.22	5.50	6.18	6.53	5.60	3.91	3.27	4.72
1974/75	3.75	4.24	4.22	4.22	4.78	4.63	4.44	3.85	3.67	3.44	3.37	2.95	3.96
1975/76	2.85	3.21	3.62	3.78	3.60	3.28	3.23	3.32	3.59	3.52	3.22	3.14	3.36
1976/77	3.35	3.24	2.94	2.89	2.71	2.57	2.64	2.70	2.69	2.54	2.45	2.29	2.75
1977/78	2.21	2.16	2.04	2.06	2.18	2.52	2.56	2.62	2.56	2.77	3.07	3.03	2.48
1978/79	3.10	3.26	3.45	3.63	3.69	3.87	3.78	3.72	3.63	3.44	3.35	3.53	3.54
1979/80	4.08	4.13	4.15	4.17	4.12	4.20	4.18	4.10	4.14	3.90	3.63	3.74	4.05
1980/81	3.71	4.05	4.15	4.31	NA	NA	4.44	4.40	4.21	3.98	3.99	3.62	4.09
1981/82	3.43	3.62	3.77	3.91	3.99	4.10	3.82	3.68	3.49	3.47	3.61	3.45	3.70
1982/83	3.35	3.49	3.42	3.22	2.92	3.22	3.29	3.25	3.39	3.43	3.49	3.48	3.33
1983/84	3.42	3.51	3.71	3.56	3.42	3.36	3.46	3.43	3.25	3.50	3.62	3.49	3.48
1984/85	3.35	3.37	3.42	3.42	3.41	3.51	3.41	3.50	3.53	3.48	3.48	3.18	3.42
1985/86	3.13	3.02	2.89	2.89	3.12	3.30	3.42	3.26	3.26	3.31	2.89	2.93	3.12
1986/87	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.29	2.54	2.69	2.73	2.80	2.84	2.87	2.79	2.89	2.66
1987/88	2.63	2.57	2.69	2.81	2.88	2.95	3.14	3.28	3.27	2.96	3.02	3.09	2.94
1988/89	3.62	3.61	3.69	3.87	3.94	3.95	4.11	4.22	4.02	4.06	3.80	3.91	3.90
1989/90	3.81	3.82	3.83	3.79	3.91	3.93	4.01	3.86	3.74	3.70	3.72	3.44	3.80
1990/91	3.21	2.96	2.69	2.48	2.39	2.28	2.38	2.37	2.40	2.61	2.67	2.68	2.59
1991/92	2.69	2.62	2.86	3.09	3.32	3.41	3.73	4.07	4.15	4.09	3.44	3.43	3.41
1992/93	3.37	3.11	2.86	3.02	3.12	3.30	3.26	3.43	3.34	3.09	3.13	NQ	3.18
1993/94	2.61	2.83	2.91	2.94	3.11	3.30	3.51	3.66	3.56	3.24	3.16	3.09	3.16
1994/95	3.11	3.02	3.13	3.42	3.61	3.43	3.67	3.59	3.45	3.24	3.33	3.44	3.37
1995/96	3.77	4.22	3.96	4.17	NQ	4.62	4.79	4.68	4.80	4.64	NQ	NQ	4.41
1996/97	NQ	4.44	4.22	3.98	3.40	3.20	3.69	3.58	3.32	3.55	3.81	3.60	3.71
1997/98	3.19	3.17	3.40	3.37	3.31	3.20	3.12	3.04	3.14	3.06	2.75	2.67	3.12
1998/99	2.49	2.32	2.13	2.12	NQ	2.27							
1999/00	NQ	NQ	NQ	2.00	1.78	1.76	1.78	2.02	2.04	2.00	1.95	2.15	1.94
2000/01	2.16	1.93	1.73	1.72	1.85	1.86	1.99	2.10	2.04				

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 21--Wheat cash prices for leading classes at major markets, 1970/71-2000/01--Continued

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Simple average
\$/bushel													
Portland, No. 1 Soft White													
1970/71	1.57	1.53	1.53	1.59	1.63	1.72	1.77	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.83	1.69
1971/72	1.75	1.60	1.55	1.54	1.56	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.60	1.70	1.74	1.61
1972/73	1.67	1.61	1.82	2.12	2.41	2.54	2.78	2.80	2.56	2.59	2.61	2.77	2.36
1973/74	3.13	3.43	4.88	5.20	4.95	4.81	5.27	5.72	6.01	5.26	4.19	3.69	4.71
1974/75	4.30	4.66	4.57	4.57	5.17	5.16	5.01	4.45	4.15	3.94	3.88	3.48	4.45
1975/76	3.33	3.79	4.27	4.39	4.23	3.85	3.73	3.80	4.03	3.90	3.71	3.55	3.88
1976/77	3.60	3.58	3.35	3.25	3.02	2.94	2.78	2.88	2.98	2.95	2.96	2.93	3.10
1977/78	2.79	2.88	2.88	2.80	2.75	2.91	2.97	3.17	3.33	3.41	3.62	3.60	3.09
1978/79	3.60	3.74	3.72	3.77	3.76	3.76	3.71	3.70	3.65	3.70	3.70	3.91	3.73
1979/80	4.46	4.67	4.45	4.31	4.13	4.16	4.10	4.10	4.26	4.13	4.02	3.91	4.23
1980/81	3.92	4.15	4.06	4.23	4.48	4.68	4.40	4.52	4.52	4.41	4.51	4.41	4.36
1981/82	4.26	4.27	4.25	4.21	4.38	4.42	4.00	4.12	4.09	4.02	4.14	4.24	4.20
1982/83	4.18	4.13	4.16	4.29	4.29	4.44	4.45	4.52	4.59	4.68	4.62	4.35	4.39
1983/84	4.15	4.08	4.06	4.12	4.03	3.90	3.81	3.79	3.69	3.73	4.03	4.05	3.95
1984/85	4.03	3.73	3.74	3.70	3.73	3.78	3.76	3.77	3.83	3.93	3.94	3.91	3.82
1985/86	3.73	3.57	3.45	3.57	3.72	3.77	3.80	3.75	3.74	3.85	3.88	3.78	3.72
1986/87	3.03	2.75	2.68	2.70	2.78	2.84	2.86	2.93	3.07	3.07	2.99	3.09	2.90
1987/88	2.87	2.79	2.73	2.94	3.08	2.97	3.05	3.26	3.21	3.10	3.32	3.36	3.06
1988/89	3.79	4.05	4.15	4.39	4.46	4.68	4.81	4.98	4.97	4.81	4.63	4.66	4.53
1989/90	4.47	4.47	4.50	4.56	4.55	4.56	4.63	4.44	4.11	3.76	3.68	3.61	4.28
1990/91	3.59	3.44	3.21	3.10	2.87	2.86	2.89	2.92	3.03	3.20	3.35	3.43	3.16
1991/92	3.45	3.37	3.48	3.67	3.91	4.28	4.55	4.57	4.76	4.52	4.39	4.37	4.11
1992/93	4.46	4.19	3.99	4.33	4.34	4.21	4.20	4.34	4.05	3.85	3.77	3.53	4.11
1993/94	3.46	3.57	3.44	3.42	3.42	3.47	3.61	3.63	3.52	3.46	3.58	3.74	3.53
1994/95	3.64	3.52	3.71	4.32	4.61	4.54	4.49	4.33	4.23	3.98	4.08	4.45	4.16
1995/96	4.65	4.94	4.65	4.96	5.17	5.35	5.50	5.44	5.59	5.38	5.66	6.00	5.27
1996/97	5.55	4.96	5.02	4.79	4.28	4.10	4.06	4.10	4.13	4.25	4.54	4.70	4.54
1997/98	4.20	4.20	4.10	4.12	3.98	3.88	3.79	3.67	3.58	3.56	3.34	3.28	3.81
1998/99	2.93	2.72	2.66	2.69	3.15	3.15	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.22	3.23	3.17	3.02
1999/00	3.17	3.06	3.14	3.25	3.24	3.09	2.83	2.91	2.88	2.84	2.89	2.97	3.02
2000/01	2.92	2.78	2.65	2.78	2.86	2.94	2.98	3.01	3.15				2.90
Minneapolis, Dark No. 1 Spring (13% Protein)													
1970/71	1.78	1.81	1.81	1.88	1.91	1.92	1.88	1.83	1.79	1.74	1.75	1.72	1.82
1971/72	1.71	1.66	1.55	1.55	1.58	1.59	1.61	1.61	1.59	1.59	1.57	1.59	1.60
1972/73	1.56	1.63	1.79	2.00	2.10	2.16	2.41	2.42	2.26	2.32	2.37	2.52	2.13
1973/74	2.71	3.04	4.47	4.76	4.40	4.47	4.99	5.52	5.81	5.25	4.29	4.06	4.48
1974/75	4.70	5.04	4.82	4.85	5.46	5.54	5.18	4.53	4.26	4.18	4.19	4.34	4.76
1975/76	3.96	4.24	4.58	4.59	4.46	4.07	3.90	3.98	4.24	4.13	3.94	3.92	4.17
1976/77	4.19	4.04	3.51	3.25	3.09	2.98	2.95	3.01	3.04	2.99	2.91	2.76	3.23
1977/78	2.59	2.49	2.41	2.66	2.75	2.88	2.88	2.93	2.88	3.03	3.23	3.27	2.83
1978/79	3.19	3.08	3.11	3.23	3.40	3.47	3.34	3.30	3.32	3.38	3.44	3.72	3.33
1979/80	4.32	4.42	4.18	4.25	4.43	4.32	4.16	4.06	4.10	4.04	3.96	4.26	4.21
1980/81	4.29	4.65	4.29	4.30	4.70	4.85	4.67	4.71	4.67	4.52	4.60	4.61	4.57
1981/82	4.45	4.34	4.13	4.19	4.30	4.37	4.21	4.28	4.21	4.14	4.25	4.20	4.26
1982/83	4.12	4.13	3.92	3.94	3.93	4.01	3.90	3.88	3.90	4.08	4.41	4.37	4.05
1983/84	4.32	4.24	4.32	4.31	4.33	4.23	4.20	4.15	4.06	4.21	4.32	4.45	4.26
1984/85	4.45	4.31	3.93	3.78	3.84	3.85	3.68	3.71	3.75	3.78	3.89	3.81	3.90
1985/86	3.79	3.57	3.27	3.43	3.57	3.77	3.79	3.69	3.62	3.71	3.84	3.63	3.64
1986/87	2.91	2.69	2.59	2.64	2.77	2.91	2.88	3.03	2.95	2.94	2.91	2.95	2.85
1987/88	2.74	2.60	2.64	2.82	2.97	2.93	3.01	3.12	3.30	3.11	3.22	3.31	2.98
1988/89	4.21	4.05	4.19	4.27	4.28	4.15	4.22	4.44	4.40	4.56	4.49	4.54	4.32
1989/90	4.33	4.28	4.20	4.10	4.14	4.13	4.24	4.21	4.06	3.98	4.08	4.09	4.15

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 21--Wheat cash prices for leading classes at major markets, 1970/71-2000/01--Continued

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Simple average
\$/bushel													
Minneapolis, Dark No. 1 Spring (13% Protein)													
1990/91	3.90	3.54	3.01	2.78	2.80	2.75	2.79	2.82	2.85	3.00	3.09	3.11	3.04
1991/92	3.03	2.93	3.11	3.19	3.68	3.76	4.12	4.36	4.56	4.35	4.28	4.44	3.82
1992/93	4.42	4.03	3.49	3.51	3.55	3.68	3.72	3.90	3.75	3.75	3.67	3.47	3.75
1993/94	3.49	4.08	3.84	4.23	4.54	4.68	4.82	4.77	4.56	4.23	4.50	4.44	4.35
1994/95	3.92	3.82	3.88	4.14	4.29	4.28	4.28	4.13	4.06	4.04	4.10	4.40	4.11
1995/96	4.70	5.40	4.98	5.22	5.45	5.56	5.70	5.54	5.75	5.72	6.34	7.31	5.64
1996/97	6.63	5.91	5.13	4.60	4.57	4.62	4.46	4.57	4.40	4.53	4.71	4.52	4.89
1997/98	4.31	4.08	4.34	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.18	4.03	4.05	4.19	4.19	4.06	4.20
1998/99	3.91	3.83	3.46	3.39	3.87	3.98	3.86	3.72	3.67	3.75	3.55	3.53	3.71
1999/00	3.65	3.46	3.29	3.32	3.23	3.42	3.38	3.19	3.37	3.44	3.50	3.50	3.40
2000/01	3.50	3.24	2.99	3.10	3.52	3.64	3.60	3.60	3.53				3.41
Minneapolis, Dark No. 1 Spring (15% Protein)													
1970/71	1.92	1.90	1.87	1.92	1.96	1.97	1.90	1.90	1.87	1.82	1.83	1.82	1.89
1971/72	1.80	1.73	1.66	1.72	1.77	1.72	1.72	1.74	1.69	1.70	1.73	1.76	1.73
1972/73	1.70	1.74	1.96	2.09	2.14	2.22	2.42	2.42	2.29	2.33	2.39	2.57	2.19
1973/74	2.80	3.07	4.50	4.80	4.50	4.48	4.98	5.52	5.83	5.33	4.41	4.23	4.54
1974/75	5.07	5.36	5.07	5.20	5.63	5.62	5.38	4.80	4.49	4.53	4.56	4.64	5.03
1975/76	4.30	4.69	4.90	5.12	5.03	4.74	4.46	4.54	4.70	4.66	4.48	4.65	4.69
1976/77	4.75	4.44	3.79	3.56	3.41	3.30	3.14	3.13	3.15	3.13	3.09	2.91	3.48
1977/78	2.71	2.60	2.56	2.93	3.00	3.11	2.97	3.02	3.01	3.10	3.26	3.31	2.97
1978/79	3.24	3.16	3.18	3.31	3.45	3.48	3.34	3.35	3.48	3.55	3.54	3.81	3.41
1979/80	4.37	4.45	4.25	4.52	4.63	4.46	4.28	4.24	4.25	4.21	4.14	4.49	4.36
1980/81	4.52	4.90	4.75	4.97	5.16	5.28	5.07	5.06	5.05	4.92	5.12	5.10	4.99
1981/82	4.89	4.71	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.42	4.25	4.30	4.23	4.17	4.27	4.20	4.37
1982/83	4.13	4.24	4.04	4.16	4.14	4.23	4.06	4.02	4.00	4.18	4.49	4.46	4.18
1983/84	4.50	4.51	4.39	4.38	4.38	4.27	4.26	4.20	4.13	4.20	4.44	4.48	4.35
1984/85	4.48	4.34	4.29	4.23	4.27	4.28	4.24	4.23	4.22	4.24	4.39	4.29	4.29
1985/86	4.28	4.02	3.87	4.22	4.25	4.44	4.50	4.31	4.23	4.25	4.47	4.37	4.27
1986/87	3.44	3.31	3.22	3.21	3.34	3.53	3.29	3.52	3.57	3.68	3.82	4.22	3.51
1987/88	4.14	3.61	3.43	3.59	3.69	3.63	3.59	3.64	3.73	3.52	3.71	3.82	3.68
1988/89	4.57	4.54	4.36	4.39	4.39	4.30	4.30	4.43	4.40	4.56	4.47	4.57	4.44
1989/90	4.48	4.44	4.17	4.07	4.14	4.11	4.22	4.21	4.05	3.96	4.07	4.09	4.17
1990/91	3.94	3.58	3.18	3.16	3.14	3.11	3.05	3.04	3.05	3.18	3.22	3.26	3.24
1991/92	3.20	3.09	3.23	3.30	3.76	3.84	4.18	4.40	4.59	4.45	4.36	4.52	3.91
1992/93	4.71	4.18	4.33	5.18	5.12	5.05	4.64	4.92	4.69	4.81	4.58	4.59	4.73
1993/94	4.97	5.75	6.06	5.87	6.60	7.19	6.61	6.30	6.28	5.96	5.91	5.87	6.11
1994/95	4.81	4.72	4.24	4.96	5.00	5.15	5.04	4.39	4.36	4.48	4.60	4.98	4.73
1995/96	5.26	5.91	5.30	5.42	5.82	5.87	6.00	5.82	5.98	6.00	6.63	7.27	5.94
1996/97	6.85	6.28	5.76	5.40	5.66	5.21	4.95	4.95	4.70	4.93	5.14	5.04	5.41
1997/98	4.82	4.82	4.67	4.22	4.50	4.61	4.28	4.41	4.35	4.39	4.37	4.41	4.49
1998/99	4.23	4.18	3.84	3.92	4.32	4.42	4.18	4.24	4.07	4.05	3.99	3.90	4.11
1999/00	4.03	4.02	4.10	4.07	4.17	4.22	3.89	3.99	3.94	3.95	4.06	4.15	4.05
2000/01	4.08	3.91	3.73	3.37	4.10	4.03	3.97	4.12	3.87				3.91
Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring (14% Protein) 2/													
1972/73	1.70	1.74	1.96	2.09	2.14	2.22	2.42	2.42	2.29	2.33	2.39	2.57	2.19
1973/74	2.80	3.07	4.50	4.80	4.50	4.48	4.98	5.52	5.83	5.33	4.41	4.23	4.54
1974/75	4.86	4.96	4.96	5.03	5.57	5.58	5.25	4.65	4.37	4.32	4.35	4.29	4.85
1975/76	4.19	4.48	4.75	4.82	4.71	4.38	4.17	4.23	4.44	4.38	4.24	4.26	4.42
1976/77	4.43	4.25	3.65	3.41	3.26	3.16	3.05	3.05	3.08	3.05	3.02	2.83	3.35
1977/78	2.65	2.54	2.48	2.75	2.87	2.96	2.92	2.94	2.90	3.03	3.23	3.27	2.88
1978/79	3.21	3.11	3.13	3.26	3.41	3.47	3.32	3.30	3.36	3.42	3.45	3.73	3.35
1979/80	4.32	4.42	4.19	4.29	4.45	4.29	4.17	4.07	4.08	4.02	3.96	4.31	4.21
1980/81	4.33	4.69	4.55	4.56	4.82	4.95	4.77	4.81	4.78	4.67	4.80	4.77	4.71
1981/82	4.56	4.50	4.25	4.23	4.29	4.38	4.22	4.28	4.21	4.16	4.25	4.20	4.29

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 21--Wheat cash prices for leading classes at major markets, 1970/71-2000/01--Continued

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Simple average
\$/bushel													
Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring (14% Protein) 2/													
1982/83	4.13	4.16	3.96	4.02	4.00	4.08	3.96	3.93	3.92	4.08	4.40	4.40	4.09
1983/84	4.39	4.38	4.34	4.33	4.33	4.25	4.21	4.17	4.08	4.24	4.37	4.45	4.30
1984/85	4.45	4.34	4.07	3.97	4.03	4.02	3.92	3.90	3.92	3.94	4.36	4.02	4.08
1985/86	3.99	3.77	3.56	3.76	3.91	4.09	4.16	3.97	3.90	4.00	4.17	4.03	3.94
1986/87	3.17	3.00	2.86	2.85	2.98	3.09	3.04	3.08	3.13	3.19	3.17	3.24	3.07
1987/88	3.07	2.94	2.94	3.04	3.15	3.11	3.13	3.24	3.32	3.15	3.30	3.42	3.15
1988/89	4.32	4.23	4.24	4.32	4.33	4.22	4.26	4.44	4.40	4.56	4.47	4.55	4.36
1989/90	4.41	4.36	4.18	4.08	4.14	4.12	4.23	4.21	4.06	3.96	4.08	4.09	4.16
1990/91	3.96	3.56	3.05	2.84	2.85	2.80	2.82	2.83	2.85	3.00	3.07	3.10	3.06
1991/92	3.04	2.94	3.10	3.21	3.68	3.78	4.11	4.36	4.56	4.36	4.28	4.44	3.82
1992/93	4.42	4.04	3.65	3.79	3.85	3.94	3.88	4.05	3.87	3.87	3.80	3.71	3.91
1993/94	3.96	4.80	4.88	4.90	5.17	5.50	5.45	5.32	5.29	4.94	4.99	5.05	5.02
1994/95	4.20	4.14	4.00	4.27	4.40	4.41	4.37	4.21	4.09	4.11	4.30	4.61	4.26
1995/96	4.89	5.52	5.06	5.27	5.52	5.63	5.80	5.62	5.82	5.81	6.53	7.14	5.72
1996/97	6.73	6.04	5.29	4.63	4.69	4.64	4.51	4.62	4.45	4.62	4.78	4.58	4.97
1997/98	4.44	4.36	4.49	4.36	4.35	4.42	4.27	4.12	4.15	4.26	4.29	4.24	4.31
1998/99	4.01	3.89	3.58	3.53	4.03	4.15	3.97	3.92	3.78	3.79	3.65	3.61	3.83
1999/00	3.73	3.68	3.58	3.55	3.70	3.78	3.64	3.37	3.59	3.65	3.69	3.80	3.65
2000/01	3.78	3.50	3.29	3.17	3.69	3.77	3.52	3.79	3.68				3.58
Minneapolis, No. 1 Hard Amber Durum 2/													
1972/73	1.73	1.76	1.89	2.05	2.14	2.16	2.39	2.51	2.45	2.52	2.52	2.62	2.23
1973/74	2.89	4.04	7.52	7.08	5.90	6.26	7.57	8.11	8.32	7.43	5.97	6.51	6.47
1974/75	6.37	7.17	6.66	6.70	7.17	7.16	6.16	5.98	6.08	5.87	6.33	6.23	6.49
1975/76	5.37	5.58	6.22	6.25	5.89	5.26	4.67	4.61	4.69	4.68	4.43	4.25	5.16
1976/77	4.23	4.05	3.51	3.33	3.16	3.14	2.96	2.97	3.05	3.10	3.09	3.03	3.30
1977/78	2.84	2.84	2.80	3.12	3.42	3.54	3.51	3.62	3.61	3.60	3.72	3.79	3.37
1978/79	3.72	3.56	3.55	3.52	3.69	3.70	3.53	3.60	3.64	3.72	3.71	3.98	3.66
1979/80	4.75	4.99	4.88	5.27	5.80	5.38	4.99	4.93	5.05	4.98	4.89	5.21	5.09
1980/81	5.79	7.12	7.19	7.26	7.34	7.22	6.90	7.07	7.02	6.66	6.10	6.04	6.81
1981/82	4.86	4.91	4.75	4.56	4.60	4.58	4.51	4.59	4.57	4.45	4.45	4.49	4.61
1982/83	4.38	4.26	4.07	4.02	4.11	4.17	4.07	4.06	4.12	4.28	4.54	4.90	4.25
1983/84	4.76	4.74	5.04	5.10	4.99	4.91	4.82	4.81	4.69	4.70	4.74	4.71	4.83
1984/85	4.68	4.57	4.65	4.43	4.47	4.46	4.43	4.34	4.37	4.33	4.36	4.32	4.45
1985/86	4.16	4.05	3.99	4.07	4.03	4.08	4.09	4.01	4.01	3.99	4.07	4.24	4.07
1986/87	3.79	3.08	3.04	3.21	3.31	3.49	3.60	3.68	3.78	3.89	3.93	4.03	3.57
1987/88	3.91	3.66	3.80	4.30	4.31	4.33	4.22	4.19	4.22	4.02	4.21	4.39	4.13
1988/89	6.13	6.30	5.85	5.84	5.70	5.56	5.17	5.20	5.33	5.30	5.02	5.01	5.53
1989/90	4.64	4.50	4.33	4.08	4.12	4.02	4.20	4.23	4.12	4.13	4.30	4.31	4.25
1990/91	4.08	3.73	3.41	3.27	3.34	3.24	3.37	3.49	3.55	3.44	3.51	3.37	3.48
1991/92	3.19	3.02	3.08	2.96	3.55	3.46	3.66	3.93	4.21	3.99	4.14	4.08	3.61
1992/93	3.96	3.71	3.52	3.86	3.81	3.92	3.91	3.93	4.06	3.99	4.01	3.90	3.88
1993/94	3.84	4.05	4.41	5.06	5.73	6.38	6.57	6.56	6.78	7.06	6.45	6.17	5.76
1994/95	5.76	5.19	5.30	6.16	6.64	6.61	5.99	6.23	5.91	5.87	5.64	6.47	5.98
1995/96	7.16	7.49	6.35	7.26	6.76	7.23	7.11	6.95	6.86	6.97	7.01	7.22	7.03
1996/97	6.57	6.18	5.77	5.47	5.41	5.56	5.57	5.42	5.25	5.18	5.35	5.38	5.59
1997/98	5.38	5.93	6.39	6.69	6.52	6.38	6.55	5.60	5.64	5.75	5.63	5.15	5.97
1998/99	5.00	4.59	4.20	3.78	4.04	4.15	4.05	3.91	3.67	3.65	3.61	NQ	4.06
1999/00	NQ	3.92	3.73	4.14	4.46	4.80	NQ	NQ	4.40	NQ	4.11	4.25	4.22
2000/01	4.07	3.85	3.62	4.70	5.12	5.51	NQ	NQ	4.50				4.48

NA = Not available. NQ = No quote.

1/ Chicago (Mills) price June 1955 to May 1972, starting June 1972 to the present, the price is Chicago terminal. 2/ Data from 1955/56 to 1971/72 are not available.

Source: Grain and Feed Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Appendix table 22--Domestic and foreign wheat prices, 1980-2001

Year and month	United States					Foreign		
	Farm 1/	Kansas City 2/	Gulf ports 3/	Gulf ports 4/	Rotterdam 5/	Argentina 6/	Canada 7/	Australia 8/
	\$/metric ton							
Calendar year:								
1980	143	159	176	NA	NA	203	192	176
1981	142	160	176	NA	NA	190	194	175
1982	129	147	161	NA	NA	166	165	160
1983	132	145	158	NA	NA	138	169	161
1984	127	140	153	NA	NA	135	166	153
1985	117	125	137	NA	NA	106	173	141
1986	100	107	117	NA	NA	88	161	120
1987	94	104	114	NA	139	90	134	115
1988	122	134	146	NA	174	127	177	150
1989	142	160	171	163	188	155	202	176
1990	110	126	137	120	159	129	158	144
1991	101	117	129	127	0	99	141	137
1992	125	144	152	146	46	125	177	165
1993	118	132	141	138	200	131	192	154
1994	129	142	150	142	194	131	199	162
1995	150	170	177	169	221	178	204	198
1996	175	201	207	188	239	218	230	229
1997	136	150	160	146	209	157	181	192
1998	107	116	126	113	181	120	163	154
1999	94	107	112	98	NA	114	152	143
2000	94	113	114	99	163	118	149	145
1989:								
January	148	162	175	174	194	161	213	179
February	148	161	173	167	193	160	212	178
March	150	166	179	169	191	156	210	183
April	148	164	176	163	192	156	207	179
May	147	167	177	167	197	160	209	182
June	141	161	170	153	187	158	204	178
July	139	157	168	153	184	156	204	175
August	137	155	165	154	181	154	196	170
September	137	153	164	157	178	148	188	171
October	138	156	165	161	182	149	190	172
November	137	159	168	166	182	151	191	174
December	139	161	170	167	190	148	194	176
1990:								
January	136	158	169	164	192	145	193	174
February	131	152	162	157	184	151	189	165
March	128	148	157	150	175	151	191	161
April	128	152	162	141	172	145	179	165
May	125	144	151	133	174	148	171	159
June	113	132	136	131	173	148	165	149
July	103	114	125	120	150	141	148	134
August	95	106	118	116	141	140	139	127
September	90	104	115	109	133	140	130	125
October	89	103	116	105	136	83	128	125
November	88	102	114	109	134	82	126	124
December	88	102	114	109	144	75	132	124
1991:								
January	89	100	112	107	NA	75	132	120
February	89	102	115	107	NA	74	134	121
March	93	108	121	115	NA	84	136	127
April	96	109	122	118	NA	95	137	130
May	97	112	123	118	NA	108	136	133
June	94	110	121	119	NA	107	135	132
July	92	107	118	116	NA	107	130	127
August	97	114	126	128	NA	106	137	133
September	103	122	133	137	NA	107	146	141
October	113	134	147	146	NA	106	156	153
November	119	138	150	150	NA	107	160	158
December	126	149	162	160	NA	108	157	168

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 22--Domestic and foreign wheat prices, 1980-2001--Continued

Year and month	United States					Foreign		
	Farm 1/	Kansas City 2/	Gulf ports 3/	Gulf ports 4/	Rotterdam 5/	Argentina 6/	Canada 7/	Australia 8/
	\$/metric ton							
1992:								
January	130	171	171	162	NA	115	183	176
February	139	166	177	172	NA	124	190	186
March	137	159	170	163	NA	128	184	178
April	134	148	160	150	NA	118	179	171
May	134	143	150	140	NA	117	184	165
June	126	144	148	141	NA	129	186	164
July	116	129	137	132	NA	129	167	155
August	111	120	129	121	NA	130	150	145
September	118	131	139	132	NA	129	165	157
October	118	132	141	138	181	131	174	160
November	121	139	148	150	187	127	179	164
December	122	140	148	149	188	119	181	162
1993:								
January	124	146	156	159	191	125	187	168
February	122	138	149	156	185	128	183	162
March	121	137	149	158	183	124	182	157
April	120	132	142	158	182	127	173	157
May	114	129	136	139	185	132	166	146
June	104	122	122	114	184	137	170	140
July	105	124	129	118	195	137	180	145
August	109	123	131	124	213	136	194	147
September	114	124	132	120	207	139	201	151
October	119	129	137	128	215	135	210	153
November	128	125	147	139	235	129	226	156
December	133	152	159	142	225	124	236	166
1994:								
January	132	147	155	155	NA	119	224	165
February	132	140	147	149	NA	114	218	157
March	136	134	141	136	NA	115	210	148
April	131	133	141	134	NA	122	206	148
May	126	134	140	134	NA	129	216	152
June	118	132	139	127	NA	131	201	153
July	112	128	138	122	169	130	183	149
August	119	136	148	131	182	128	175	160
September	131	149	159	148	196	140	185	172
October	138	158	167	160	207	153	191	180
November	138	156	162	154	203	154	188	178
December	137	157	165	158	209	136	188	181
1995:								
January	136	149	156	156	200	132	183	177
February	133	146	154	151	191	131	184	176
March	129	142	150	145	191	124	178	174
April	128	142	149	143	198	121	182	173
May	135	155	159	148	209	140	193	182
June	141	173	170	153	225	171	171	196
July	151	183	190	175	242	212	229	210
August	157	175	185	169	239	225	214	199
September	166	184	194	183	234	225	220	212
October	173	194	204	195	240	222	228	222
November	177	196	203	198	240	220	232	221
December	179	202	209	206	242	213	235	229
1996:								
January	177	198	207	200	237	220	228	224
February	183	208	219	205	248	244	235	233
March	186	207	216	199	246	246	234	232
April	195	243	250	246	278	267	270	262
May	211	258	262	220	291	285	291	277
June	193	225	227	181	272	263	274	250
July	174	196	203	181	255	242	253	229
August	168	184	192	176	249	207	225	217
September	161	173	179	172	195	177	188	209
October	153	175	178	163	196	169	191	209
November	151	176	176	155	199	165	187	203
December	149	173	176	156	201	136	184	203

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 22--Domestic and foreign wheat prices, 1980-2001--Continued

Year and month	United States					Foreign		
	Farm 1/	Kansas City 2/	Gulf ports 3/	Gulf ports 4/	Rotterdam 5/	Argentina 6/	Canada 7/	Australia 8/
	\$/metric ton							
1997:								
January	148	166	176	157	224	140	188	201
February	143	164	172	146	219	148	183	202
March	144	166	177	155	221	167	189	203
April	151	174	183	164	227	182	195	213
May	150	166	173	150	227	184	187	210
June	129	147	148	133	215	167	180	184
July	119	129	140	129	NA	164	173	165
August	131	139	152	144	194	162	180	176
September	134	139	150	145	197	154	181	177
October	132	139	153	146	194	149	177	NA
November	130	138	150	140	193	138	172	NA
December	126	134	145	138	189	133	172	NA
1998:								
January	122	129	139	132	184	125	164	164
February	120	130	140	129	186	124	169	168
March	122	128	139	128	183	122	173	170
April	117	120	130	119	183	123	168	159
May	112	118	129	114	184	126	167	155
June	102	112	121	108	176	119	162	151
July	94	105	118	100	170	116	159	142
August	88	97	109	95	165	108	151	135
September	89	99	108	100	169	110	149	139
October	103	116	126	112	185	131	159	154
November	109	121	131	114	191	126	165	157
December	105	117	126	106	190	115	168	157
1999:								
January	104	120	125	106	190	114	167	156
February	100	112	116	98	184	104	159	150
March	97	111	118	102	185	107	155	151
April	96	108	114	101	180	120	150	146
May	91	106	112	100	173	122	146	140
June	92	108	111	97	172	128	151	142
July	82	98	101	91	NA	126	147	136
August	93	105	110	96	NA	127	148	140
September	95	107	113	96	161	130	150	144
October	94	103	107	101	160	112	148	139
November	98	106	109	100	161	95	150	138
December	93	103	103	92	163	88	147	133
2000:								
January	92	107	106	98	164	100	153	136
February	93	108	108	100	163	102	151	138
March	95	107	106	97	161	106	148	135
April	94	104	105	96	163	112	149	133
May	95	108	112	103	166	125	152	139
June	92	113	115	99	165	129	149	145
July	85	109	110	91	159	130	141	139
August	89	106	108	90	154	128	137	139
September	90	114	118	98	157	121	143	147
October	98	125	128	104	164	131	149	159
November	104	127	128	103	165	112	151	163
December	105	128	128	105	171	115	159	162
2001:								
January	105	130	133	110	173	122	162	165
February	104	123	129	107	NA	124	NA	NA

NA = Not available. NQ = No quotes.

1/ All wheat, U.S. season average. 2/ No.1, hard red winter, ordinary protein. 3/ No. 2, hard red winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. vessel.

4/ No. 2, soft red winter, f.o.b. vessel. 5/ U.S. No. 2, dark northern spring, 14 percent protein, c.i.f. 6/ Calendar year 1980-1986 f.o.b. Buenos Aires;

Argentina 2, f.o.b. Ports data starting January 1987. 7/ No. 1, Canadian western red spring, 13.5 percent in-store, St. Lawrence. 8/ Australian

standard wheat, f.o.b.

Source: Compiled by Economic Research Service, USDA from various sources.

Appendix table 23--Wheat flour: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1964-2000

Calendar year	Wheat ground 1,000 bushels	Millfeed production 1,000 tons	Flour production 1/	Flour and product imports 2/	Total supply	Exports		Domestic disappearance	Total population July 1 Millions	Per capita disappearance Pounds
						Flour	Products 2/			
						-----1,000 cwt-----				
1964	591,654	2,890	261,905	142	262,047	42,328	26	219,693	191.8	114.5
1965	564,724	4,645	250,591	145	250,736	30,597	194	219,945	194.2	113.3
1966	568,673	4,619	253,176	179	253,355	33,091	178	220,086	196.5	112.0
1967	549,801	4,423	245,390	222	245,612	21,056	16	224,540	198.6	113.1
1968	569,649	4,511	254,310	233	254,543	28,068	133	226,342	200.6	112.8
1969	567,956	4,458	254,194	274	254,468	26,333	158	227,977	202.6	112.5
1970	563,714	4,409	253,094	325	253,419	26,054	14	227,351	205.1	110.8
1971	555,092	4,279	249,810	341	250,151	20,685	15	229,451	207.7	110.5
1972	557,801	4,303	250,441	477	250,918	20,335	19	230,564	209.9	109.8
1973	567,287	4,395	254,661	550	255,211	16,107	26	239,078	211.9	112.8
1974	562,962	4,483	251,097	665	251,762	14,453	33	237,276	213.9	110.9
1975	582,675	4,701	258,985	621	259,606	12,364	22	247,220	216.0	114.5
1976	618,284	4,920	275,077	604	275,681	16,064	44	259,573	218.0	119.1
1977	618,125	4,787	275,784	604	276,388	22,053	37	254,298	220.2	115.5
1978	621,321	4,860	277,950	773	278,723	22,170	43	256,510	222.6	115.2
1979	636,375	4,945	284,051	823	284,874	22,927	86	261,861	225.1	116.3
1980	628,559	4,866	282,655	904	283,559	17,378	54	266,127	227.7	116.9
1981	634,381	5,045	283,996	1,166	285,162	18,655	84	266,423	229.9	115.9
1982	653,206	5,228	290,907	1,496	292,403	20,926	154	271,323	232.2	116.9
1983	698,951	5,655	311,587	1,590	313,177	37,315	150	275,712	234.3	117.7
1984	675,274	5,426	299,832	2,028	301,860	20,179	162	281,519	236.3	119.1
1985	700,151	5,556	313,815	2,087	315,902	18,614	143	297,146	238.5	124.6
1986	737,537	5,799	326,316	2,252	328,568	26,160	124	302,283	240.7	125.6
1987	767,507	6,260	341,565	2,663	344,228	28,880	144	315,204	242.8	129.8
1988	769,699	6,163	344,154	2,727	346,881	24,097	185	322,599	245.0	131.7
1989	761,021	6,072	342,762	3,277	346,039	24,917	176	320,946	247.3	129.8
1990	788,186	6,109	354,348	3,392	357,740	17,620	266	339,854	249.9	136.0
1991	808,966	6,436	362,311	3,858	366,169	19,739	428	346,002	252.6	137.0
1992	833,339	6,707	370,829	4,749	375,578	20,382	599	354,597	255.4	138.8
1993	871,408	6,951	387,419	5,786	393,205	22,886	531	369,788	258.1	143.3
1994	884,707	7,186	392,519	8,425	400,944	23,884	715	376,345	260.7	144.4
1995	869,296	7,144	388,689	8,918	397,607	23,770	702	373,135	263.2	141.8
1996	878,070	7,042	397,776	8,574	406,350	10,825	707	394,818	265.5	148.7
1997	885,843	6,886	404,143	8,684	412,827	11,190	1,015	400,622	267.9	149.5
1998	902,532	7,301	403,880	9,745	413,625	12,551	1,215	399,859	270.5	145.9
1999	917,797	7,040	411,968	9,305	416,354	17,568	1,610	393,377	272.9	144.0
2000 3/	935,747	7,248	415,093	9,663	424,756	16,053	1,685	407,018	275.4	147.8

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour, whole wheat, industrial, and durum flour and farina reported by Bureau of Census. Production prior to 1970 includes estimate for noncommercial wheat milled.

2/ Imports and exports of macaroni and noodle products (flour equivalent), reporting methods changed in 1990. 3/ Preliminary.

Sources: Bureau of the Census and Economic Research Service (estimates), USDA.

Appendix table 24--Wheat and flour price relationships at milling centers, annual and by periods, 1985/86-2000/01

Year and period	At Kansas City					At Minneapolis				
	Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb of flour 1/	Wholesale price of			Over cost of wheat	Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb of flour 1/	Wholesale price of			Over cost of wheat
		Bakery flour per 100 lb 2/	Byproducts obtained 100 lb 3/	Total products			Bakery flour per 100 lb 2/	Byproducts obtained 100 lb 3/	Total products	
Dollars										
1985/86:										
June-Sep.	7.99	8.94	1.10	10.04	2.05	8.60	10.96	0.77	11.73	3.13
Oct.-Dec.	8.37	9.07	1.38	10.45	2.08	9.24	11.65	1.09	12.70	3.50
Jan.-Mar.	8.37	9.38	1.10	10.48	2.11	9.02	11.95	0.83	12.78	3.76
Apr.-May	8.38	9.73	1.21	10.94	2.56	9.35	11.05	0.95	12.00	2.65
Mkt. year	8.28	9.28	1.19	10.47	2.20	9.05	11.39	0.90	12.29	3.25
1986/87:										
June-Aug.	6.19	7.90	0.79	8.69	2.50	6.86	9.70	0.62	10.32	3.46
Sep.-Nov.	6.27	8.18	0.85	9.03	2.76	6.78	9.52	0.64	10.16	3.38
Dec.-Feb.	6.70	7.97	0.99	8.96	2.26	7.03	8.55	0.66	9.21	2.18
Mar.-May	7.00	8.18	0.74	8.92	1.92	7.30	9.10	0.58	9.68	2.38
Mkt. year	6.54	8.06	0.84	8.90	2.36	7.00	9.22	0.63	9.85	2.85
1987/88:										
June-Aug.	6.62	7.85	0.72	8.57	1.95	6.80	8.63	0.51	9.14	2.34
Sep.-Nov.	7.04	7.85	1.19	9.04	2.00	7.07	8.98	0.90	9.88	2.81
Dec.-Feb.	7.51	7.97	1.53	9.50	1.99	7.36	9.77	1.18	10.95	3.59
Mar.-May	7.43	8.18	1.12	9.30	1.87	7.50	10.17	0.98	11.15	3.65
Mkt. year	7.15	7.96	1.14	9.10	1.95	7.18	9.39	0.89	10.28	3.10
1988/89:										
Jun.-Aug.	8.83	9.57	1.57	11.13	2.30	9.72	11.00	1.48	12.48	2.76
Sep.-Nov.	9.34	9.88	1.76	11.64	2.30	9.78	9.80	1.67	11.47	1.69
Dec.-Feb.	9.93	10.37	1.81	12.18	2.24	9.96	10.05	1.70	11.75	1.79
Mar.-May	10.37	11.03	1.59	12.62	2.25	10.32	10.72	1.62	12.34	2.01
Mkt. year	9.62	10.21	1.68	11.89	2.27	9.94	10.39	1.62	12.01	2.07
1989/90:										
June-Aug.	9.86	11.07	1.14	12.21	2.35	9.84	10.63	1.15	11.78	1.94
Sep.-Nov.	9.67	10.33	1.64	11.97	2.30	9.36	9.70	1.51	11.21	1.86
Dec.-Feb.	9.68	10.35	1.58	11.93	2.25	9.50	9.92	1.47	11.38	1.88
Mar.-May	9.17	10.10	1.32	11.42	2.25	9.03	9.60	1.26	10.86	1.83
Mkt. year	9.58	10.41	1.45	11.86	2.28	9.48	10.00	1.36	11.36	1.89
1990/91:										
June-Aug.	7.46	8.62	1.29	9.91	2.45	8.03	8.85	1.21	10.06	2.03
Sep.-Nov.	6.53	7.25	1.42	8.67	2.14	6.45	7.18	1.35	8.54	2.08
Dec.-Feb.	6.54	7.32	1.34	8.66	2.12	6.46	7.17	1.26	8.42	1.96
Mar.-May	6.93	7.95	1.10	9.05	2.11	6.97	7.72	1.03	8.75	1.78
Mkt. year	6.86	7.78	1.29	9.07	2.21	6.98	7.73	1.21	8.94	1.96
1991/92:										
June-Aug.	6.86	8.02	1.05	9.07	2.21	6.90	7.72	1.00	8.71	1.81
Sep.-Nov.	8.21	9.07	1.34	10.41	2.20	8.11	8.75	1.23	9.98	1.87
Dec.-Feb.	9.85	10.65	1.45	12.10	2.25	9.90	10.48	1.24	11.72	1.82
Mar.-May	9.42	10.37	1.21	11.57	2.16	9.94	10.62	1.16	11.78	1.84
Mkt. year	8.58	9.53	1.26	10.79	2.21	8.71	9.39	1.16	10.55	1.84
1992/93:										
June-Aug.	8.45	9.48	1.10	10.58	2.13	9.20	10.00	1.06	11.06	1.85
Sep.-Nov.	8.25	9.47	1.44	10.90	2.66	8.80	9.98	1.41	11.39	2.59
Dec.-Feb.	8.98	9.87	1.46	11.32	2.35	8.97	10.18	1.23	11.41	2.44
Mar.-May	8.43	9.78	1.13	10.91	2.48	8.65	10.32	0.91	11.23	2.58
Mkt. year	8.53	9.65	1.28	10.93	2.40	8.91	10.12	1.15	11.27	2.37

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 24--Wheat and flour price relationships at milling centers, annual and by periods, 1985/86-2000/01--Continued

Year and period	At Kansas City					At Minneapolis				
	Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb of flour 1/	Wholesale price of				Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb of flour 1/	Wholesale price of			
		Bakery flour per 100 lb 2/	Byproducts obtained 100 lb 3/	Total products			Bakery flour per 100 lb 2/	Byproducts obtained 100 lb 3/	Total products	
				Actual	Over cost of wheat				Actual	Over cost of wheat
Dollars										
1993/94:										
June-Aug.	8.64	9.80	1.09	10.89	2.25	10.37	11.73	1.01	12.75	2.38
Sep.-Nov.	10.48	10.47	1.56	12.02	1.54	11.83	12.53	1.41	13.94	2.11
Dec.-Feb.	10.90	10.83	1.79	12.62	1.72	12.21	13.17	1.46	14.63	2.42
Mar.-May	10.09	10.25	1.39	11.64	1.55	11.38	12.55	1.23	13.78	2.39
Mkt. year	10.03	10.34	1.46	11.79	1.77	11.45	12.50	1.28	13.77	2.33
1994/95:										
June-Aug.	8.56	9.72	1.27	10.99	2.43	9.38	10.82	1.14	11.95	2.57
Sep.-Nov.	9.73	10.80	1.29	12.09	2.36	9.94	11.13	1.11	12.24	2.30
Dec.-Feb.	9.42	10.63	1.19	11.82	2.40	9.63	10.85	0.94	11.79	2.16
Mar.-May	9.28	10.83	1.10	11.93	2.65	9.90	11.23	0.99	12.23	2.33
Mkt. year	9.25	10.50	1.21	11.71	2.46	9.71	11.01	1.04	12.05	2.34
1995/96:										
June-Aug.	11.51	12.45	1.21	13.66	2.15	11.76	12.70	1.06	13.76	2.00
Sep.-Nov.	12.50	12.88	1.79	14.68	2.18	12.48	13.07	1.57	14.63	2.15
Dec.-Feb.	13.03	13.07	2.31	15.38	2.35	13.10	13.17	1.97	15.14	2.04
Mar.-May	14.85	15.00	2.40	17.40	2.55	14.80	13.17	2.13	15.29	0.49
Mkt. year	12.97	13.35	1.93	15.28	2.31	13.04	13.03	1.68	14.71	1.67
1996/97:										
June-Aug.	12.61	13.35	2.19	15.54	2.93	13.73	13.98	2.23	16.21	2.49
Sep.-Nov.	10.82	11.30	1.96	13.26	2.44	10.61	10.88	1.91	12.79	2.19
Dec.-Feb.	10.58	11.08	1.92	13.00	2.42	10.32	10.52	1.75	12.26	1.94
Mar.-May	10.85	11.82	1.63	13.45	2.60	10.62	11.32	1.58	12.90	2.27
Mkt. year	11.22	11.89	1.92	13.81	2.60	11.32	11.68	1.87	13.54	2.22
1997/98:										
June-Aug.	9.20	10.42	1.20	11.62	2.42	10.10	10.98	1.28	12.27	2.17
Sep.-Nov.	9.31	10.00	1.66	11.66	2.35	9.98	10.50	1.50	12.00	2.02
Dec.-Feb.	8.87	9.65	1.65	11.30	2.43	9.53	10.27	1.44	11.71	2.18
Mar.-May	8.75	9.87	1.20	11.07	2.32	9.72	10.72	1.13	11.84	2.12
Mkt. year	9.03	9.98	1.43	11.41	2.38	9.83	10.62	1.34	11.96	2.12
1998/99:										
June-Aug.	7.80	8.93	1.10	10.03	2.23	8.72	9.97	1.00	10.97	2.24
Sep.-Nov.	8.15	9.43	0.94	10.37	2.22	9.05	10.03	0.92	10.95	1.90
Dec.-Feb.	8.13	9.10	1.29	10.39	2.26	8.87	9.72	1.17	10.88	2.02
Mar.-May	7.57	8.78	1.01	9.79	2.22	8.40	9.47	1.00	10.46	2.06
Mkt. Year	7.91	9.06	1.08	10.15	2.23	8.76	9.80	1.02	10.82	2.06
1999/00:										
June-Aug.	7.62	8.88	0.80	9.68	2.06	8.35	9.20	0.86	10.06	1.71
Sep.-Nov.	7.84	8.85	1.01	9.86	2.02	8.30	9.37	0.92	10.29	1.99
Dec.-Feb.	7.81	8.60	1.16	9.76	1.95	8.06	9.13	1.04	10.17	2.11
Mar.-May	7.68	9.10	0.95	10.05	2.37	8.47	9.48	0.96	10.44	1.98
Mkt. Yr.	7.74	8.86	0.98	9.84	2.10	8.29	9.30	0.95	10.24	1.95
2000/01										
June-Aug.	7.58	9.13	0.79	9.93	2.35	8.03	9.10	0.84	9.94	1.90
Sep.-Nov.	7.99	9.35	1.04	10.39	2.40	8.03	9.14	0.95	10.09	2.07
Dec. Feb.	8.13	9.15	1.49	10.64	2.51	8.35	9.20	1.21	10.41	2.06
Mar.-May										
Mrt. Yr. 4/	7.90	9.21	1.11	10.32	2.42	8.14	9.15	1.00	10.15	2.01

1/ Based on 73-percent extraction rate, cost of 2.28 bushels: At Kansas City, No. 1 hard winter, 13-percent protein; and at Minneapolis, No. 1 dark northern spring, 14-percent protein. 2/ Quoted as mid-month bakers' standard patent at Kansas City and spring standard patent at Minneapolis, bulk basis. 3/ Assumed 50-50 millfeed distribution between bran and shorts or middlings, bulk basis. 4/ Preliminary.

Sources: Compiled by Economic Research Service from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA and Milling and Baking News.

Appendix table 25--U.S. wheat production: Costs and returns, 1998-2001

Item	1998	1999	2000F	2001F
	Dollars per planted acre			
Gross value of production				
Primary product: Wheat grain	110.95	95.23	na	na
Secondary product: Straw/grazing	3.32	3.05	na	na
Total, gross value of production	114.27	98.28	na	na
Operating costs:				
Seed	7.61	6.38	6.39	6.36
Fertilizer	18.61	16.95	17.42	18.50
Chemicals	7.36	7.22	7.09	7.16
Custom operations	6.77	6.58	6.68	6.83
Fuel, lube, and electricity	6.14	6.59	7.90	8.21
Repairs	9.00	9.44	9.39	9.65
Purchased irrigation water and baling	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.61
Interest on operating inputs	1.34	1.26	1.57	1.83
Total, operating costs	57.41	55.01	57.04	59.15
Allocated overhead:				
Hired labor	2.12	2.17	2.23	2.23
Opportunity cost of unpaid labor	14.85	15.32	15.73	15.76
Capital recovery of machinery and equipment	43.00	45.52	43.15	44.14
Opportunity cost of land (rental rate)	37.52	42.51	45.32	46.59
Taxes and insurance	3.70	3.71	3.80	3.89
General farm overhead	6.59	6.69	6.78	6.90
Total, allocated overhead	107.78	115.92	117.01	119.51
Total, costs listed	165.19	170.93	174.05	178.66
Value of production less total costs listed	-50.92	-72.65	na	na
Value of production less operating costs	56.86	43.27	na	na
Yield (bushels per planted acre)	41.40	38.40	na	na
Price (dollars per bushel at harvest)	2.68	2.48	na	na

F=Forecasts are based on USDA long-term agricultural baseline projections.

na = Not available.

Costs are projected primarily by applying changes for 2000 and 2001 in the index of prices paid for farm inputs to the 1999 production costs per planted acre.

Note: Time-series production costs and returns data before 1998 do not appear in this report because ERS is now publishing estimates using the new methodology and new reporting formats that are different than in the past. Visit the ERS website for the time-series data and new methodology at www.ers.usda.gov/Data/CostsAndReturns/.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA. Contact: Mir Ali (mirali@ers.usda.gov)

Appendix table 26--On-farm receipts of major crops, United States, 1987-2001 1/

Receipts 2/	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 P	2001 F
Food grains	5.79	7.47	8.25	7.48	7.33	8.47	8.18	9.55	10.36	10.80	10.41	8.89	7.29	7.01	7.05
Rice	0.72	1.09	0.94	1.05	1.03	1.26	0.70	1.67	1.28	1.57	1.68	1.74	1.58	1.37	1.37
Rye	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	NA	NA
Wheat	5.04	6.36	7.29	6.41	6.28	7.19	7.46	7.86	9.05	9.21	8.71	7.13	5.69	5.63	5.66
Feed crops	14.63	14.28	17.05	18.67	19.33	20.10	20.20	20.31	24.52	27.19	27.05	22.67	19.75	20.47	21.74
Barley 3/	0.75	0.86	0.76	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.66	0.70	0.82	0.97	0.80	0.59	0.54	1.47	1.53
Corn	9.98	8.92	11.39	13.35	14.44	14.67	14.61	14.64	18.89	20.67	19.99	17.23	14.93	15.48	16.43
Hay	2.53	3.12	3.38	3.27	2.77	3.12	3.56	3.70	3.29	3.89	4.58	3.80	3.35	3.52	3.78
Oats	0.26	0.30	0.27	0.22	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.07	NA	NA
Sorghum grain	1.10	1.07	1.24	1.00	1.16	1.31	1.23	1.12	1.38	1.51	1.55	0.95	0.85	NA	NA
Silage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	NA	NA
Cotton (incl. seed)	4.19	4.53	5.03	5.49	5.24	5.19	5.25	6.74	6.85	6.98	6.35	6.10	4.70	5.35	6.24
Tobacco	1.82	2.07	2.41	2.73	2.88	2.96	2.95	2.66	2.55	2.79	2.87	2.80	2.27	1.97	2.41
Oil crops 4/	11.28	13.50	11.87	12.26	12.70	13.29	13.22	14.65	15.49	16.36	19.80	17.48	13.55	14.98	15.68
Flaxseed	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	NA	NA
Peanuts	1.03	1.12	1.12	1.26	1.39	1.29	1.03	1.23	1.01	1.03	1.00	1.13	0.97	0.96	1.07
Soybeans	10.02	12.14	10.52	10.76	10.97	11.62	11.78	12.82	13.87	14.81	18.12	15.67	11.92	13.44	14.10
Sunflowerseed	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.46	0.47	0.38	0.50	0.46	0.44	NA	NA
Vegetables	9.89	9.79	11.56	11.46	11.62	11.76	13.68	14.04	14.98	14.44	14.65	15.14	15.16	16.00	15.90
Fruits/nuts	8.06	9.03	9.15	9.42	9.92	10.14	10.26	10.31	11.10	11.93	13.13	12.24	12.98	12.72	12.83
All other crops 5/	10.14	10.93	11.58	12.80	13.06	13.70	13.73	14.69	15.01	15.81	16.87	17.14	17.44	18.07	18.39
Total Crops	65.80	71.60	76.89	80.31	82.08	85.61	87.47	92.95	100.85	106.31	111.13	102.46	93.15	96.57	100.23

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary, F = Forecast.

1/ Includes proceeds from placement of commodities under Commodity Credit Corporation loans. 2/ Calendar year. 3/ 1999-2001 includes barley, oats, and sorghum.

4/ Excludes cotton seeds. 5/ Includes sugar, seed, green house, nursery, and other miscellaneous crops.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA. Contact: Larry Traub, (202-694-5593) or email: ltraub@econ.ag.gov

Appendix table 27--Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1910/11-2000/01

Marketing year 1/	Yield		Production	Domestic use 2/	Exports	Ending stocks	Season-average farm price	Stocks-to-use ratio
	Acreage harvested	per harvested acre						
	Million acres	Bushels		---Million bu.---			\$/bu.	Percent
1910/11	45.8	13.7	625.5	540.0	71.3	125.0	0.91	20.4
1911/12	49.9	12.4	618.2	554.0	81.9	110.0	0.87	17.3
1912/13	48.4	15.1	730.0	570.0	145.2	125.0	0.81	17.5
1913/14	52.0	14.4	751.1	616.0	148.0	115.0	0.79	15.1
1914/15	55.6	16.1	897.5	609.0	335.7	67.0	0.98	7.1
1915/16	60.3	16.7	1,008.6	609.0	246.2	225.0	0.96	26.3
1916/17	53.5	11.9	634.6	596.0	206.0	80.0	1.43	10.0
1917/18	46.8	13.2	619.8	556.0	132.6	40.0	2.05	5.8
1918/19	61.1	14.8	904.1	580.0	287.4	85.0	2.05	9.8
1919/20	73.7	12.9	952.1	647.0	222.0	170.0	2.16	19.6
1920/21	62.4	13.5	843.3	575.0	369.3	124.0	1.83	13.1
1921/22	64.6	12.7	819.0	579.0	282.6	96.0	1.03	11.1
1922/23	61.4	13.8	846.6	602.0	224.9	132.0	0.97	16.0
1923/24	56.9	13.3	759.5	619.0	159.9	137.0	0.93	17.6
1924/25	52.5	16.0	841.6	613.0	260.8	108.0	1.25	12.4
1925/26	52.4	12.8	668.7	585.0	108.0	97.0	1.44	14.0
1926/27	56.6	14.7	832.2	610.0	219.2	109.0	1.22	13.1
1927/28	59.6	14.7	875.1	678.0	206.3	113.0	1.19	12.8
1928/29	59.2	15.4	914.4	653.0	163.7	227.0	1.00	27.8
1929/30	63.4	13.0	824.2	616.0	153.2	291.0	1.04	37.8
1930/31	62.6	14.2	886.5	751.0	131.5	313.0	0.67	35.5
1931/32	57.7	16.3	941.5	753.0	135.8	375.0	0.39	42.2
1932/33	57.9	13.1	756.3	719.0	41.2	378.0	0.38	49.7
1933/34	49.4	11.2	552.2	628.0	37.0	273.0	0.74	41.1
1934/35	43.3	12.2	526.1	654.0	21.5	146.0	0.85	21.6
1935/36	51.3	12.2	628.2	661.0	15.9	140.0	0.83	20.7
1936/37	49.1	12.8	629.9	689.0	21.6	83.0	1.02	11.7
1937/38	64.2	13.6	873.9	697.0	107.2	153.0	0.96	19.0
1938/39	69.2	13.3	919.9	712.0	115.8	250.0	0.56	30.2
1939/40	52.7	14.1	741.2	663.0	54.3	280.0	0.69	39.0
1940/41	53.3	15.3	814.6	676.0	40.6	385.0	0.68	53.7
1941/42	55.9	16.9	942.0	667.0	35.8	631.0	0.94	89.8
1942/43	49.8	19.5	969.4	946.0	33.4	619.0	1.10	63.2
1943/44	51.4	16.4	843.8	1,237.0	51.1	317.0	1.36	24.6
1944/45	59.7	17.8	1,060.1	1,086.0	56.7	279.0	1.41	24.4
1945/46	65.2	17.0	1,107.6	965.0	318.7	100.0	1.49	7.8
1946/47	67.1	17.2	1,152.1	836.0	367.4	84.0	1.90	7.0
1947/48	74.5	18.2	1,358.9	903.0	479.8	196.0	2.29	14.2
1948/49	72.4	17.9	1,294.9	854.0	505.3	307.0	1.98	22.6
1949/50	75.9	14.5	1,098.4	800.0	308.2	425.0	1.88	38.4
1950/51	61.6	16.5	1,019.3	689.6	344.7	491.7	2.00	47.5
1951/52	61.9	16.0	988.2	694.6	485.5	329.7	2.11	27.9
1952/53	71.1	18.4	1,306.4	655.6	332.0	672.2	2.09	68.1
1953/54	67.8	17.3	1,173.1	643.7	213.6	993.6	2.04	115.9
1954/55	54.4	18.1	983.9	604.7	267.2	1,109.4	2.12	127.2
1955/56	47.3	19.8	937.1	603.9	322.2	1,130.2	1.98	122.0
1956/57	49.8	20.2	1,005.4	598.6	541.0	1,004.0	1.97	88.1
1957/58	43.8	21.8	955.7	589.7	418.5	962.2	1.93	95.4
1958/59	53.0	27.5	1,457.4	610.3	449.6	1,368.1	1.75	129.1
1959/60	51.7	21.6	1,117.7	606.9	501.8	1,384.2	1.76	124.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 27--Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1910/11-2000/01--Continued

Marketing year 1/	Yield		Production	Domestic use 2/	Exports	Ending stocks	Season-average farm price	Stocks-to-use ratio
	Acreage harvested	per harvested acre						
	Million acres	Bushels		---Million bu.---			\$/bu.	Percent
1960/61	51.9	26.1	1,354.7	591.0	653.5	1,502.4	1.74	120.7
1961/62	51.6	23.9	1,232.4	604.4	715.7	1,420.6	1.83	107.6
1962/63	43.7	25.0	1,092.0	598.8	649.4	1,269.7	2.04	101.7
1963/64	45.5	25.2	1,146.8	581.5	845.6	993.5	1.85	69.6
1964/65	49.8	25.8	1,283.4	634.9	722.7	921.1	1.37	67.8
1965/66	49.6	26.5	1,315.6	725.3	851.8	660.5	1.35	41.9
1966/67	49.6	26.3	1,304.9	683.1	771.3	512.8	1.63	35.3
1967/68	58.4	25.8	1,507.6	625.8	765.3	630.2	1.39	45.3
1968/69	54.8	28.4	1,556.6	739.7	544.2	904.0	1.24	70.4
1969/70	47.1	30.6	1,442.7	764.0	603.0	982.6	1.25	71.9
1970/71	43.6	31.0	1,351.6	772.1	740.8	822.8	1.33	54.4
1971/72	47.7	33.9	1,618.6	849.3	609.8	983.4	1.34	67.4
1972/73	47.3	32.7	1,546.2	798.7	1,135.1	597.1	1.76	30.9
1973/74	54.1	31.6	1,710.8	753.4	1,217.0	340.1	3.95	17.3
1974/75	65.4	27.2	1,781.9	671.9	1,018.5	435.0	4.09	25.7
1975/76	69.5	30.6	2,126.9	725.8	1,172.9	665.6	3.56	35.1
1976/77	70.9	30.3	2,148.8	754.4	949.5	1,113.2	2.73	65.3
1977/78	66.7	30.7	2,045.5	859.0	1,123.8	1,177.8	2.33	59.4
1978/79	56.5	31.4	1,775.5	836.9	1,194.2	924.1	2.97	45.5
1979/80	62.5	34.2	2,134.1	783.0	1,375.3	902.0	3.80	41.8
1980/81	71.1	33.5	2,380.9	782.5	1,513.8	989.1	3.99	43.1
1981/82	80.6	34.5	2,785.4	847.2	1,770.7	1,159.4	3.69	44.3
1982/83	77.9	35.5	2,765.0	908.2	1,508.7	1,515.1	3.45	62.7
1983/84	61.4	39.4	2,419.8	1,113.8	1,426.4	1,398.6	3.51	55.1
1984/85	66.9	38.8	2,594.8	1,156.1	1,421.4	1,425.2	3.39	55.3
1985/86	64.7	37.5	2,424.1	1,051.5	909.1	1,905.0	3.08	97.2
1986/87	60.7	34.4	2,090.6	1,197.4	998.5	1,820.9	2.42	82.9
1987/88	55.9	37.7	2,107.7	1,096.0	1,587.9	1,260.8	2.57	47.0
1988/89	53.2	34.1	1,812.2	979.2	1,414.9	701.6	3.72	29.3
1989/90	62.2	32.7	2,036.6	992.3	1,232.0	536.5	3.72	24.1
1990/91	69.1	39.5	2,729.8	1,365.1	1,069.5	868.1	2.61	35.7
1991/92	57.8	34.3	1,980.1	1,131.6	1,282.3	475.0	3.00	19.7
1992/93	62.8	39.3	2,466.8	1,127.6	1,353.6	530.7	3.24	21.4
1993/94	62.7	38.2	2,396.4	1,239.7	1,227.8	568.5	3.26	23.0
1994/95	61.8	37.6	2,321.0	1,286.6	1,188.3	506.6	3.45	20.5
1995/96	61.0	35.8	2,182.7	1,140.1	1,241.1	376.0	4.55	15.8
1996/97	62.8	36.3	2,277.4	1,300.6	1,001.5	443.6	4.30	19.3
1997/98	62.8	39.5	2,481.5	1,257.1	1,040.4	722.5	3.38	31.4
1998/99	59.0	43.2	2,547.3	1,384.5	1,042.4	945.9	2.65	39.0
1999/00 3/	62.7	42.7	2,299.0	1,300.1	1,089.5	949.7	2.48	39.7
2000/01 4/	62.5	41.9	2,223.4	1,334.0	1,100.0	834.2	2.60-2.70	34.3

1/ 1910/1911-1949/50-July-June marketing year; starting 1950/51, June-May marketing year. 2/ 1941/42-1949/50 includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and military food use. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Projected.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Appendix table 28--Quarterly government stock activity for wheat, 1995/96-2000/2001

	1995/96				1996/97				1997/98			
	June-Aug.	Sep.-Nov.	Dec.-Feb.	Mar.-May	June-Aug.	Sep.-Nov.	Dec.-Feb.	Mar.-May	June-Aug.	Sep.-Nov.	Dec.-Feb.	Mar.-May
	Million bushels											
9-month loans:												
Carryin outstanding	63.7	56.7	86.4	42.6	13.0	42.0	131.2	130.3	72.2	101.0	169.1	191.3
Loans made	46.2	55.3	11.1	1.4	40.8	101.5	45.8	6.2	82.8	96.9	65.5	17.5
Certificate exchange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cash redemption	53.2	25.6	54.9	31.0	11.8	12.3	46.7	64.3	54.0	28.8	43.3	73.4
CCC collateral acquired	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Reserve conversion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carryout outstanding	56.7	86.4	42.6	13.0	42.0	131.2	130.3	72.2	101.0	169.1	191.3	133.9
FOR loans:												
Carryin FOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserve conversion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cash redemption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCC collateral acquired	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certificate exchange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carryout FOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCC owned:												
Carryin CCC	142.1	141.5	141.2	137.5	118.2	109.5	96.1	95.3	93.0	93.2	93.1	93.0
CCC collateral acquired	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Certificate exchange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other 1/	0.6	0.3	3.7	19.3	8.7	13.4	0.8	2.3	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Carryout CCC	141.5	141.2	137.5	118.2	109.5	96.1	95.3	93.0	93.2	93.1	93.0	94.2
Unencumbered carryin	300.8	1,682.9	1,110.7	643.4	244.8	1,572.7	991.5	596.2	278.4	1,882.1	1,357.0	882.3
Total carryin stocks	506.6	1,881.1	1,338.3	823.5	376.0	1,724.2	1,218.8	821.8	443.6	2,076.3	1,619.2	1,166.6
<i>See footnotes at end of table.</i>												<i>Continued--</i>

Appendix table 28--Quarterly government stock activity for wheat, 1995/96-2000/2001--Continued

	1998/99				1999/2000				2000/2001			
	June-Aug.	Sep.-Nov.	Dec.-Feb.	Mar.-May	June-Aug.	Sep.-Nov.	Dec.-Feb.	Mar.-May	June-Aug.	Sep.-Nov.	Dec.-Feb.	Mar.-May
	Million bushels											
9-month loans:												
Carryin outstanding	133.9	236.4	246.1	242.2	140.0	101.4	117.4	105.0	62.0	117.6	97.4	NA
Loans made	200.3	89.9	43.3	26.9	65.4	57.3	25.1	10.2	111.6	47.7	15.1	NA
Certificate exchange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Cash redemption	92.4	72.6	44.3	114.8	87.5	35.7	34.1	47.3	44.7	60.5	29.0	NA
CCC collateral acquired	5.4	7.6	2.9	14.3	16.5	5.6	3.4	5.9	11.3	7.4	5.6	NA
Reserve conversion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Carryout outstanding	236.4	246.1	242.2	140.0	101.4	117.4	105.0	62.0	117.6	97.4	77.9	NA
FOR loans:												
Carryin FOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Reserve conversion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Cash redemption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
CCC collateral acquired	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Certificate exchange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Carryout FOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
CCC owned:												
Carryin CCC	94.2	99.8	126.6	124.2	127.9	132.2	115.0	108.3	103.9	101.6	102.9	NA
CCC collateral acquired	5.4	7.6	2.9	14.3	16.5	5.6	3.4	5.9	11.3	7.4	5.6	NA
Certificate exchange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Other 1/	-0.2	-19.2	5.3	10.6	12.2	22.8	9.1	10.7	13.6	6.1	4.6	NA
Carryout CCC	99.8	126.6	124.2	127.9	132.2	115.0	109.3	103.9	101.6	102.9	103.9	NA
Unencumbered carryin	494.4	2,049.3	1,523.1	1,084.0	678.0	2,211.4	1,653.2	1,202.0	783.8	2,133.5	1,601.5	NA
Total carryin stocks	722.5	2,385.5	1,895.8	1,450.4	945.9	2,445.0	1,885.6	1,415.3	949.7	2,352.7	1,801.8	NA

1/ Includes P.L. 480 exchanges for Title II, off-grade sales, domestic programs, Section 416 export program, and residual errors.

Source: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

Appendix table 29--U.S. wheat exports: By selected program, 1978/79-1999/2000

Fiscal year	P.L. 480	Section 416	Food for Progress	AID 1/	Total concessional	CCC export credit	Export Enhancement Program	Total U.S. wheat exports 2/	Total concessional, CCC export credit, and EEP exports divided by total exports 3/
									Percent
-----1,000 metric tons-----									
1978/79	3,234	0	--	7	3,241	2,684	0	31,340	19
1979/80	2,785	0	--	44	2,829	1,945	0	36,066	13
1980/81	2,537	0	--	4	2,541	3,261	0	42,246	14
1981/82	2,978	0	--	0	2,978	3,725	0	44,607	15
1982/83	3,340	0	--	123	3,463	8,597	0	36,701	33
1983/84	3,442	0	--	0	3,442	11,406	0	41,699	36
1984/85	4,392	0	--	74	4,466	8,221	0	28,524	44
1985/86	4,685	76	--	513	5,274	7,740	4,916	24,626	59
1986/87	3,927	406	--	1	4,334	8,125	12,214	28,204	67
1987/88	3,321	1,186	--	292	4,799	9,273	26,679	40,523	80
1988/89	3,020	137	--	806	3,963	8,897	17,906	37,660	68
1989/90	2,985	0	52	28	3,065	7,759	12,806	28,064	70
1990/91	3,067	0	92	0	3,159	8,339	15,150	26,792	78
1991/92	2,286	0	130	0	2,416	13,334	21,111	34,322	76
1992/93	2,043	891	1,067	NA	4,001	8,538	21,806	36,081	79
1993/94	2,801	0	726	NA	3,527	5,874	18,157	31,145	75
1994/95	1,491	0	457	NA	1,948	4,202	18,073	32,088	68
1995/96	1,530	0	0	NA	1,530	5,662	570	33,708	23
1996/97 4/	1,009	0	146	NA	1,155	4,844	0	24,526	24
1997/98 4/	1,453	0	274	NA	1,727	5,460	0	25,791	24
1998/99 4/	556	4,682	95	NA	5,334	3,621	0	28,806	31
1999/2000 4/	869	2,343	121	NA	3,333	3,488	0	27,779	25

1/ U.S. Agency for International Development Commodity Import Program. 2/ Excludes exports of seed wheat for sowing. 3/ Shares of wheat exports take into consideration the overlap between sales under the EEP and export credit guarantee programs. 4/ 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 P.L. 480 data are planned shipments of bulk wheat. -- = Not applicable. NA = Not available.

Sources: P.L. 480 shipment data for 1979-96 are from USDA, ERS as of 2/19/97; FY 1996/97-1999/00 planned food aid shipments are from USDA, FAS, annual reports of planned shipments; export credit guarantee and EEP data are from USDA, FAS, Export Credits Division; export data are from USDA, ERS, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States.

Appendix table 30--Rye: Supply, disappearance, area, and price, 1988/89-2000/01

Item	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00 1/	2000/01 2/
Area (Thousand acres):												
Planted	2,014	1,625	1,671	1,542	1,493	1,613	1,602	1,457	1,400	1,566	1,582	1,335
Harvested	484	375	395	391	381	407	385	345	316	418	383	302
Yield	28.2	27.1	24.6	29.3	27.1	27.9	26.1	25.9	25.7	29.1	28.8	28.5
Supply:												
Beginning stocks	10.3	5.6	3.3	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.4	1.6
Production	13.6	10.2	9.7	11.4	10.3	11.3	10.1	8.9	8.1	12.2	11.0	8.6
Imports	0.0	3.9	4.5	3.1	4.6	4.4	3.8	4.3	5.6	3.3	3.4	4.0
Total supply	24.0	19.7	17.6	16.1	16.5	16.7	15.3	14.2	14.4	16.2	16.9	14.2
Disappearance:												
Food	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.3
Feed and residual	9.1	7.7	7.5	6.1	7.0	6.9	6.0	4.9	5.3	4.1	5.7	3.1
Seed	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Industry	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total domestic	17.6	16.2	16.0	14.5	15.5	15.2	14.3	13.4	13.6	13.8	15.0	12.4
Exports	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
Total disappearance	18.4	16.4	16.1	14.5	15.5	15.2	14.4	13.4	13.7	13.8	15.3	12.6
Ending stocks	5.6	3.3	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.4	1.6	1.6
Prices:												
Loan rate	1.40	1.38	1.33	1.46	1.46	1.61	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Season-average price	2.06	2.09	2.20	2.38	2.55	2.70	2.90	3.70	3.75	2.49	2.28	2.30
Value of production (000 \$)	28,099	21,298	21,448	27,227	26,367	30,621	28,948	33,118	30,120	30,404	25,000	19,824

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Projected.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Appendix table 31--Rye: Production by major States, 1988-2000

State	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 bushels												
Georgia	1,890	1,610	1,320	1,300	1,560	1,380	1,890	1,155	1,820	1,430	1,050	1,050	1,170
Indiana	210	204	124	100	156	150	120	116	44	64	76	70	NA
Michigan	650	660	580	360	496	420	442	544	351	450	420	756	NA
Minnesota	920	1,088	868	648	720	667	810	609	480	400	837	775	NA
Nebraska	1,375	600	750	1,000	702	500	546	480	323	240	288	405	NA
N. Jersey	310	182	144	192	259	182	190	304	81	175	165	120	NA
N. York	396	480	260	264	288	216	248	315	224	231	525	570	NA
N. Carolina	780	525	345	500	360	750	650	500	500	420	440	644	NA
N. Dakota	1,350	1,064	780	992	1,394	1,050	700	726	528	513	2,562	1,517	704
Oklahoma	720	532	342	665	798	660	945	810	975	1,080	1,540	1,045	1,470
Pennsylvania	684	576	496	270	648	340	320	330	216	400	495	600	NA
S. Carolina	720	644	594	630	675	380	600	440	520	250	400	500	NA
S. Dakota	2,250	3,240	1,870	1,152	1,666	1,600	1,485	1,650	1,476	728	1,400	1,012	779
Virginia	560	264	256	264	288	165	252	175	264	200	175	272	NA

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 32--NIS 1/ and the Baltics (former Soviet Union) wheat: Supply and disappearance, 1970/71-2000/01

Year	Supply						Disappearance					Ending stocks	
	Beginning July 1	Area harvested 1,000 ha	Yield Mt/ha	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total	Domestic use			Exports		Total disappearance
								Feed	Nonfeed	Total			
----- 1,000 metric tons -----													
1970/71		65,230	1.42	92,601	NA	484	93,085	43,478	50,404	93,882	7,203	101,085	NA
1971/72		64,035	1.44	91,933	NA	3,525	95,458	41,394	45,236	86,630	5,828	92,458	NA
1972/73		58,492	1.36	79,571	NA	15,590	95,161	45,241	46,620	91,861	1,300	93,161	NA
1973/74		63,155	1.62	102,051	NA	4,508	106,559	35,927	52,632	88,559	5,000	93,559	NA
1974/75		59,676	1.31	78,272	NA	2,500	80,772	38,111	49,661	87,772	4,000	91,772	NA
1975/76		61,985	1.00	61,826	NA	10,100	71,926	33,478	47,948	81,426	500	81,926	NA
1976/77		59,467	1.51	90,097	NA	4,600	94,697	33,078	52,619	85,697	1,000	86,697	NA
1977/78		62,030	1.39	86,078	NA	6,649	92,727	47,899	53,828	101,727	1,000	102,727	NA
1978/79		62,898	1.80	112,948	NA	5,142	118,090	49,626	48,964	98,590	1,500	100,090	NA
1979/80		57,682	1.45	83,760	NA	12,125	95,885	57,384	50,001	107,385	500	107,885	NA
1980/81		61,475	1.49	91,485	NA	16,000	107,485	53,085	52,900	105,985	500	106,485	NA
1981/82		59,232	1.28	75,816	NA	20,300	96,116	51,248	48,368	99,616	500	100,116	NA
1982/83		57,278	1.38	78,886	NA	20,800	99,686	47,702	47,484	95,186	500	95,686	NA
1983/84		50,800	1.42	72,241	NA	20,500	92,741	39,041	48,700	87,741	500	88,241	NA
1984/85		51,061	1.26	64,175	NA	28,100	92,275	38,507	48,268	86,775	500	87,275	NA
1985/86		50,265	1.44	72,575	NA	15,700	88,275	39,447	46,628	86,075	500	86,575	NA
1986/87		48,728	1.76	85,998	NA	16,000	101,998	49,575	46,923	96,498	500	96,998	NA
1987/88		46,683	1.66	77,321	NA	31,025	108,346	48,196	50,320	98,516	9,425	107,941	24,605
1988/89		48,056	1.64	78,817	24,605	23,275	126,697	45,301	49,540	94,841	7,925	102,766	23,931
1989/90		47,678	1.83	87,151	23,931	21,540	132,622	50,793	49,905	100,698	7,140	107,838	24,784
1990/91		48,180	2.12	101,919	24,784	22,924	149,627	60,454	50,626	111,080	8,275	119,355	30,272
1991/92		45,919	1.57	72,014	30,272	24,175	126,461	49,052	49,554	98,606	2,180	100,786	25,675
1992/93		47,205	1.90	89,831	25,675	24,507	140,013	52,573	49,667	102,240	6,800	109,040	30,973
1993/94		46,401	1.80	83,518	30,973	13,350	127,841	40,952	48,361	89,313	6,620	95,933	31,908
1994/95		42,510	1.42	60,452	31,908	8,291	100,651	30,298	46,019	76,317	4,323	80,640	20,011
1995/96		45,806	1.32	60,445	20,011	9,694	90,150	26,690	44,942	71,632	6,028	77,660	12,490
1996/97		48,135	1.34	64,462	12,490	6,813	83,765	23,057	47,303	70,360	4,584	74,944	8,821
1997/98		48,783	1.69	82,235	8,821	6,838	97,894	25,142	48,359	73,501	6,407	79,908	17,986
1998/99		45,458	1.27	57,646	17,986	5,625	81,257	17,275	48,659	65,934	8,923	74,857	6,400
1999/00		42,256	1.58	66,595	6,400	9,761	82,756	17,710	49,919	67,629	9,227	76,856	5,900
2000/01 2/		42,355	1.52	64,485	5,900	6,370	76,755	15,260	49,180	64,440	5,050	69,490	7,265

NA = Not available.

1/ New Independent States (NIS) refers to the 12 countries, excluding the three Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, that comprised the former Soviet Union. 2/ Projected.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 33--China's wheat: Supply and disappearance, 1970/71-2000/01

Year	Supply						Disappearance					Ending stocks	
	Beginning July 1	Area harvested 1,000 ha	Yield Mt/ha	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total	Domestic use			Exports		Total disappearance
								Feed	Nonfeed	Total			
								1,000 metric tons					
1970/71		25,458	1.15	29,185	6,700	3,661	39,546	700	31,643	32,343	3	32,346	7,200
1971/72		25,639	1.27	32,575	7,200	2,968	42,743	700	32,838	33,538	5	33,543	9,200
1972/73		26,302	1.37	35,985	9,200	5,290	50,475	800	36,470	37,270	5	37,275	13,200
1973/74		26,439	1.33	35,225	13,200	5,645	54,070	900	40,465	41,365	5	41,370	12,700
1974/75		27,061	1.51	40,865	12,700	5,746	59,311	900	40,706	41,606	5	41,611	17,700
1975/76		27,661	1.64	45,310	17,700	2,200	65,210	950	42,560	43,510	0	43,510	21,700
1976/77		28,417	1.77	50,385	21,700	3,158	75,243	1,100	47,443	48,543	0	48,543	26,700
1977/78		28,065	1.46	41,075	26,700	8,600	76,375	1,000	50,675	51,675	0	51,675	24,700
1978/79		29,183	1.85	53,840	24,700	8,047	86,587	1,200	51,687	52,887	0	52,887	33,700
1979/80		29,357	2.14	62,730	33,700	8,865	105,295	1,500	65,095	66,595	0	66,595	38,700
1980/81		29,228	1.89	55,210	38,700	13,789	107,699	1,600	74,399	75,999	0	75,999	31,700
1981/82		28,307	2.11	59,640	31,700	13,200	104,540	1,700	77,140	78,840	0	78,840	25,700
1982/83		27,955	2.45	68,470	25,700	13,000	107,170	1,700	77,770	79,470	0	79,470	27,700
1983/84		29,050	2.80	81,390	27,700	9,600	118,690	1,800	81,190	82,990	0	82,990	35,700
1984/85		29,576	2.97	87,815	35,700	7,400	130,915	2,100	90,115	92,215	0	92,215	38,700
1985/86		29,218	2.94	85,810	38,700	6,600	131,110	2,300	98,110	100,410	0	100,410	30,700
1986/87		29,616	3.04	90,040	30,700	8,817	129,557	2,400	99,140	101,540	0	101,540	28,017
1987/88		28,798	2.98	85,840	28,017	15,327	129,184	2,500	100,340	102,840	0	102,840	26,344
1988/89		28,785	2.97	85,432	26,344	15,384	127,160	2,600	101,760	104,360	0	104,360	22,800
1989/90		29,841	3.04	90,807	22,800	12,800	126,407	2,600	101,900	104,500	0	104,500	21,907
1990/91		30,753	3.19	98,229	21,907	9,409	129,545	2,700	103,324	106,024	8	106,032	23,513
1991/92		30,948	3.10	96,000	23,513	15,863	135,376	5,000	106,676	111,676	10	111,686	23,690
1992/93		30,500	3.33	101,590	23,690	6,728	132,008	2,750	106,221	108,971	184	109,155	22,853
1993/94		30,240	3.52	106,390	22,853	4,320	133,563	2,700	107,502	110,202	631	110,833	22,730
1994/95		28,981	3.43	99,300	22,730	10,256	132,286	3,000	107,160	110,160	411	110,571	21,715
1995/96		28,860	3.54	102,215	21,715	12,531	136,461	3,200	108,513	111,713	496	112,209	24,252
1996/97		29,610	3.73	110,570	24,252	2,705	137,527	3,400	108,992	112,392	969	113,361	24,166
1997/98		30,057	4.10	123,289	24,166	1,916	149,371	4,900	109,854	114,754	1,162	115,916	33,455
1998/99		29,774	3.69	109,726	33,455	829	144,010	5,000	110,568	115,568	542	116,110	27,900
1999/00		28,855	3.95	113,880	33,455	1,010	148,345	5,000	112,000	117,000	542	117,542	25,248
2000/01 1/		27,000	3.78	102,000	27,900	1,000	130,900	2,000	112,000	114,000	500	114,500	13,748

1/ Projected.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 34--European Union wheat: Supply and disappearance, 1970/71-2000/01 1/

Year	Supply						Disappearance					Ending stocks	
	Beginning August 1	Area harvested 1,000 ha	Yield Mt/ha	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports 2/	Total	Domestic use			Exports 2/		Total disappearance
								Feed	Nonfeed	Total			
----- 1,000 metric tons -----													
1970/71		17,581	2.59	45,598	7,477	14,882	67,957	16,872	37,659	54,531	6,249	60,780	7,177
1971/72		17,667	3.01	53,231	7,177	13,353	73,761	16,337	38,579	54,916	9,362	64,278	9,483
1972/73		17,439	3.07	53,608	9,483	14,385	77,476	18,478	38,216	56,694	12,806	69,500	7,976
1973/74		16,757	3.18	53,278	7,976	14,048	75,302	15,243	37,540	52,783	12,329	65,112	10,190
1974/75		17,337	3.43	59,407	10,190	11,675	81,272	15,927	38,997	54,924	13,594	68,518	12,754
1975/76		15,982	3.18	50,844	12,754	13,438	77,036	12,567	38,320	50,887	15,470	66,357	10,679
1976/77		17,091	3.10	52,938	10,679	11,900	75,517	13,436	39,020	52,456	12,075	64,531	10,986
1977/78		15,472	3.25	50,296	10,986	14,491	75,773	13,400	40,355	53,755	13,710	67,465	8,308
1978/79		16,438	3.72	61,190	8,308	12,725	82,223	14,670	39,243	53,913	16,057	69,970	12,253
1979/80		16,131	3.62	58,376	12,253	13,159	83,788	15,201	39,592	54,793	18,384	73,177	10,611
1980/81		16,995	3.96	67,390	10,611	12,172	90,173	15,740	39,368	55,108	22,485	77,593	12,580
1981/82		16,932	3.74	63,372	12,580	13,383	89,335	16,560	38,865	55,425	23,116	78,541	10,794
1982/83		17,330	4.07	70,561	10,794	10,988	92,343	17,995	37,928	55,923	23,111	79,034	13,309
1983/84		17,621	4.03	71,028	13,309	11,755	96,092	24,025	38,328	62,353	23,907	86,260	9,832
1984/85		17,748	5.12	90,792	9,832	13,512	114,136	26,360	39,920	66,280	29,981	96,261	17,875
1985/86		16,783	4.70	78,959	17,875	15,931	112,765	26,939	38,693	65,632	29,082	94,714	18,051
1986/87		17,274	4.63	79,902	18,051	14,467	112,420	25,085	38,946	64,031	29,409	93,440	18,980
1987/88		17,414	4.52	78,776	18,980	15,552	113,308	25,579	39,830	65,409	30,448	95,857	17,451
1988/89		16,915	4.82	81,516	17,451	14,228	113,195	25,829	40,893	66,722	33,190	99,912	13,283
1989/90		17,682	4.84	85,667	13,283	14,382	113,332	24,774	39,506	64,280	34,946	99,226	14,106
1990/91		17,310	5.15	89,095	14,106	15,508	118,709	26,668	38,432	65,100	35,673	100,773	17,936
1991/92		17,519	5.35	93,709	17,936	16,228	127,873	25,583	41,524	67,107	36,731	103,838	24,035
1992/93		17,431	5.03	87,719	24,035	15,856	127,610	24,537	40,730	65,267	38,209	103,476	24,134
1993/94		15,742	5.27	82,930	24,134	17,412	124,476	30,337	41,837	72,174	36,084	108,258	16,218
1994/95		15,786	5.36	84,541	16,218	17,342	118,101	32,594	41,186	73,780	32,615	106,395	11,706
1995/96		16,161	5.33	86,161	11,706	21,505	119,372	35,390	41,250	76,640	32,003	108,643	10,729
1996/97		16,737	5.89	98,506	10,729	22,904	132,139	38,462	41,655	80,117	38,258	118,375	13,764
1997/98		17,133	5.50	94,181	13,764	25,781	133,726	41,481	41,712	83,193	36,033	119,226	14,500
1998/99		17,095	6.03	103,074	14,500	25,174	142,748	45,305	42,494	87,799	35,927	123,726	19,022
1999/00		17,130	5.66	96,932	14,500	24,950	136,382	46,952	41,948	88,900	36,475	125,375	15,529
2000/01 3/		17,935	5.85	104,946	19,022	24,775	148,743	51,150	42,386	93,536	35,900	129,436	13,546

1/ Formerly European Community. Data include all 15 members of the European Union including East Germany and the new members; Austria, Finland, and Sweden for all years regardless of membership in a given year. 2/ Includes intra-EU trade. 3/ Projected.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 35--Canada's wheat: Supply and disappearance, 1970/71-2000/01

Year	Supply						Disappearance					Ending stocks	
	Beginning August 1	Area harvested 1,000 ha	Yield Mt/ha	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total	Domestic use			Exports		Total disappearance
								Feed	Nonfeed	Total			
----- 1,000 metric tons -----													
1970/71		5,052	1.79	9,024	27,452	0	36,476	2,156	2,494	4,650	11,846	16,496	19,980
1971/72		7,854	1.84	14,412	19,980	0	34,392	2,209	2,586	4,795	13,710	18,505	15,887
1972/73		8,640	1.68	14,514	15,887	0	30,401	2,061	2,703	4,764	15,692	20,456	9,945
1973/74		9,575	1.69	16,159	9,945	0	26,104	1,918	2,683	4,601	11,414	16,015	10,089
1974/75		8,935	1.49	13,295	10,089	0	23,384	1,699	2,908	4,607	10,739	15,346	8,038
1975/76		9,479	1.80	17,078	8,038	0	25,116	1,815	2,826	4,641	12,253	16,894	8,222
1976/77		11,252	2.10	23,587	8,222	0	31,809	1,750	3,295	5,045	13,446	18,491	13,318
1977/78		10,118	1.96	19,862	13,318	0	33,180	1,487	3,581	5,068	15,997	21,065	12,115
1978/79		10,584	2.00	21,145	12,115	0	33,260	2,439	2,851	5,290	13,061	18,351	14,909
1979/80		10,489	1.64	17,185	14,909	0	32,094	2,537	2,953	5,490	15,883	21,373	10,721
1980/81		11,098	1.74	19,291	10,721	0	30,012	2,175	3,065	5,240	16,262	21,502	8,510
1981/82		12,427	2.00	24,802	8,510	0	33,312	2,002	3,150	5,152	18,447	23,599	9,713
1982/83		12,554	2.13	26,715	9,713	0	36,428	1,815	3,272	5,087	21,368	26,455	9,973
1983/84		13,697	1.93	26,465	9,973	0	36,438	2,246	3,237	5,483	21,765	27,248	9,190
1984/85		13,158	1.61	21,188	9,190	2	30,380	1,982	3,257	5,239	17,543	22,782	7,598
1985/86		13,729	1.77	24,252	7,598	14	31,864	2,060	3,538	5,598	17,697	23,295	8,569
1986/87		14,229	2.20	31,359	8,569	38	39,966	2,838	3,614	6,452	20,783	27,235	12,731
1987/88		13,458	1.93	25,945	12,731	34	38,710	4,438	3,449	7,887	23,518	31,405	7,305
1988/89		12,944	1.23	15,913	7,305	46	23,264	2,260	3,543	5,803	12,429	18,232	5,032
1989/90		13,718	1.81	24,796	5,032	36	29,864	2,164	4,373	6,537	16,885	23,422	6,442
1990/91		14,098	2.28	32,098	6,442	52	38,592	2,919	3,657	6,576	21,731	28,307	10,285
1991/92		14,160	2.26	31,946	10,285	95	42,326	4,170	3,609	7,779	24,481	32,260	10,066
1992/93		13,830	2.16	29,871	10,066	113	40,050	4,435	3,713	8,148	19,709	27,857	12,193
1993/94		12,377	2.20	27,232	12,193	151	39,576	5,732	3,627	9,359	19,100	28,459	11,117
1994/95		10,838	2.13	23,122	11,117	136	34,375	4,035	3,810	7,845	20,851	28,696	5,679
1995/96		11,141	2.25	25,037	5,679	158	30,874	3,900	3,904	7,804	16,342	24,146	6,728
1996/97		12,262	2.43	29,801	6,728	241	36,770	4,389	3,833	8,222	19,501	27,723	9,047
1997/98		11,410	2.13	24,280	9,047	132	33,459	3,350	3,986	7,336	20,134	27,470	5,989
1998/99		10,769	2.24	24,076	5,989	152	30,217	4,100	3,977	8,077	14,705	22,782	7,435
1999/00		10,364	2.59	26,850	5,989	175	33,014	3,900	4,020	7,920	19,165	27,085	7,375
2000/01 1/		10,900	2.46	26,800	7,435	150	34,385	4,200	4,000	8,200	19,000	27,200	7,125

1/ Projected.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 36--Australia's wheat: Supply and disappearance, 1970/71-2000/01

Year	Supply						Disappearance					Ending stocks	
	Beginning October 1	Area harvested 1,000 ha	Yield Mt/ha	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total	Domestic use			Exports		Total disappearance
								Feed	Nonfeed	Total			
								1,000 metric tons					
1970/71		6,479	1.22	7,890	7,545	0	15,435	653	1,972	2,625	9,145	11,770	3,665
1971/72		7,138	1.21	8,606	3,665	0	12,271	822	2,077	2,899	7,788	10,687	1,584
1972/73		7,604	0.87	6,590	1,584	0	8,174	1,239	2,089	3,328	4,281	7,609	565
1973/74		8,948	1.34	11,987	565	0	12,552	1,226	2,313	3,539	7,031	10,570	1,982
1974/75		8,308	1.37	11,357	1,982	0	13,339	1,000	2,119	3,119	8,562	11,681	1,658
1975/76		8,555	1.40	11,982	1,658	0	13,640	1,350	962	2,312	8,663	10,975	2,665
1976/77		8,956	1.32	11,800	2,665	0	14,465	1,250	1,593	2,843	9,485	12,328	2,137
1977/78		9,955	0.94	9,370	2,137	0	11,507	1,280	1,349	2,629	8,098	10,727	780
1978/79		10,249	1.76	18,090	780	0	18,870	1,250	1,281	2,531	11,693	14,224	4,646
1979/80		11,153	1.45	16,188	4,646	0	20,834	1,928	1,441	3,369	13,197	16,566	4,268
1980/81		11,283	0.96	10,856	4,268	0	15,124	2,014	1,489	3,503	9,577	13,080	2,044
1981/82		11,885	1.38	16,360	2,044	0	18,404	1,419	1,201	2,620	11,008	13,628	4,776
1982/83		11,520	0.77	8,876	4,776	0	13,652	2,441	885	3,326	8,041	11,367	2,285
1983/84		12,931	1.70	22,016	2,285	0	24,301	1,258	1,885	3,143	13,640	16,783	7,518
1984/85		12,078	1.54	18,666	7,518	0	26,184	1,400	2,168	3,568	14,032	17,600	8,584
1985/86		11,736	1.38	16,167	8,584	0	24,751	1,350	1,514	2,864	16,022	18,886	5,865
1986/87		11,135	1.45	16,119	5,865	7	21,991	1,500	1,157	2,657	15,562	18,219	3,772
1987/88		9,063	1.37	12,369	3,772	11	16,152	1,865	1,687	3,552	9,850	13,402	2,750
1988/89		8,903	1.58	14,060	2,750	14	16,824	950	1,979	2,929	11,295	14,224	2,600
1989/90		9,004	1.58	14,214	2,600	11	16,825	1,000	2,023	3,023	10,767	13,790	3,035
1990/91		9,218	1.63	15,066	3,035	18	18,119	1,500	2,036	3,536	11,760	15,296	2,823
1991/92		7,183	1.47	10,557	2,823	22	13,402	1,366	2,063	3,429	7,103	10,532	2,870
1992/93		9,101	1.78	16,184	2,870	28	19,082	1,894	2,318	4,212	9,853	14,065	5,017
1993/94		8,383	1.97	16,479	5,017	29	21,525	1,760	2,348	4,108	13,707	17,815	3,710
1994/95		8,003	1.11	8,903	3,710	53	12,666	1,633	2,274	3,907	6,354	10,261	2,405
1995/96		9,221	1.79	16,504	2,405	46	18,955	1,078	2,591	3,669	13,311	16,980	1,975
1996/97		10,936	2.10	22,925	1,975	52	24,952	717	2,615	3,332	19,225	22,557	2,395
1997/98		10,439	1.84	19,224	2,395	45	21,664	2,323	2,650	4,973	15,343	20,316	1,348
1998/99		11,583	1.85	21,465	1,348	58	22,871	1,831	2,699	4,530	16,473	21,003	1,868
1999/00		12,338	2.03	25,012	1,348	50	26,410	2,478	2,740	5,218	17,844	23,062	3,868
2000/01 1/		12,000	1.75	21,000	1,868	50	22,918	2,560	2,880	5,440	16,000	21,440	3,478

1/ Projected.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 37--Argentina's wheat: Supply and disappearance, 1970/71-2000/01

Year	Supply						Disappearance					Ending stocks	
	Beginning December 1	Area harvested 1,000 ha	Yield Mt/ha	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total	Domestic use			Exports		Total disappearance
								Feed	Nonfeed	Total			
							1,000 metric tons						
1970/71		3,701	1.33	4,920	780	0	5,700	31	4,025	4,056	969	5,025	675
1971/72		4,315	1.32	5,680	675	0	6,355	29	4,327	4,356	1,629	5,985	370
1972/73		4,965	1.39	6,900	370	493	7,763	54	4,247	4,301	3,193	7,494	269
1973/74		3,958	1.66	6,560	269	0	6,829	50	4,171	4,221	1,582	5,803	1,026
1974/75		4,233	1.41	5,970	1,026	0	6,996	189	4,309	4,498	1,784	6,282	714
1975/76		5,270	1.63	8,570	714	0	9,284	982	4,398	5,380	3,162	8,542	742
1976/77		6,428	1.71	11,000	742	0	11,742	542	3,700	4,242	5,900	10,142	1,600
1977/78		3,910	1.46	5,700	1,600	0	7,300	200	4,149	4,349	1,775	6,124	1,176
1978/79		4,685	1.73	8,100	1,176	0	9,276	100	3,993	4,093	4,080	8,173	1,103
1979/80		4,787	1.69	8,100	1,103	0	9,203	200	3,820	4,020	4,755	8,775	428
1980/81		5,023	1.55	7,780	428	0	8,208	150	3,800	3,950	3,845	7,795	413
1981/82		5,926	1.40	8,300	413	0	8,713	150	4,150	4,300	3,638	7,938	775
1982/83		7,320	2.05	15,000	775	0	15,775	200	4,649	4,849	9,870	14,719	1,056
1983/84		6,880	1.85	12,750	1,056	0	13,806	150	4,550	4,700	7,847	12,547	1,259
1984/85		5,950	2.22	13,200	1,259	0	14,459	75	4,525	4,600	9,408	14,008	451
1985/86		5,270	1.61	8,500	451	0	8,951	75	4,325	4,400	4,300	8,700	251
1986/87		4,982	1.79	8,930	251	13	9,194	0	4,539	4,539	4,435	8,974	220
1987/88		4,789	1.84	8,800	220	0	9,020	100	4,400	4,500	3,705	8,205	815
1988/89		4,700	1.79	8,400	815	0	9,215	100	4,600	4,700	4,034	8,734	481
1989/90		5,450	1.86	10,150	481	0	10,631	100	4,440	4,540	6,060	10,600	31
1990/91		5,700	1.91	10,900	31	13	10,944	200	4,330	4,530	5,592	10,122	822
1991/92		4,550	2.17	9,880	822	1	10,703	50	4,528	4,578	5,780	10,358	345
1992/93		4,200	2.33	9,800	345	15	10,160	50	4,215	4,265	5,850	10,115	45
1993/94		4,800	2.02	9,700	45	11	9,756	150	4,148	4,298	5,009	9,307	449
1994/95		5,100	2.22	11,300	449	33	11,782	150	4,164	4,314	7,318	11,632	150
1995/96		4,500	1.91	8,600	150	48	8,798	150	4,015	4,165	4,483	8,648	150
1996/97		7,100	2.24	15,900	150	43	16,093	450	4,645	5,095	10,198	15,293	800
1997/98		5,700	2.60	14,800	800	34	15,634	350	4,198	4,548	10,666	15,214	420
1998/99		5,133	2.42	12,400	420	25	12,845	100	4,045	4,145	8,400	12,545	300
1999/00		6,072	2.55	15,500	420	25	15,945	125	3,950	4,075	11,600	15,675	150
2000/01 1/		6,250	2.64	16,500	300	25	16,825	450	4,050	4,500	12,000	16,500	175

1/ Projected.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.