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Feed Outlook

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Feed Grain Stocks to Decline in 2002/03

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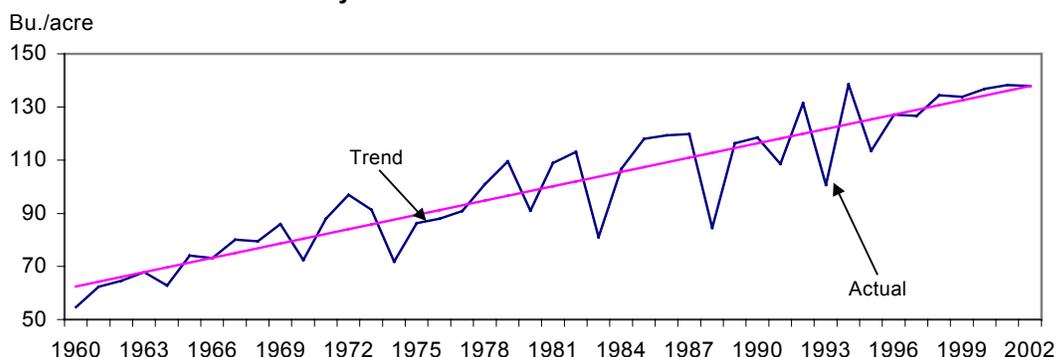
June 14, 2002

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board.

This report summarizes initial U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) supply and demand projections and U.S. price prospects for the 2002/03 marketing year. Planting is still underway in the Northern Hemisphere and remains several months away in the Southern Hemisphere, therefore, these projections are highly tentative. Supplies are expected to increase 1.4 percent for corn, 4.1 percent for sorghum, 3.4 percent for barley, and 8.8 percent for oats. The 2002/03 demand will be strong particularly with food, seed, and industrial use. Season-average farm prices are expected to rise for corn, but drop for sorghum, barley, and oats.

World coarse grain production is projected up sharply in 2002/03, while global consumption is expected to grow more slowly, but total use is forecast to still exceed production, reducing world coarse grain ending stocks for the fourth consecutive year. U.S. corn exports are expected to face reduced competition from Argentina, Brazil, and China, boosting corn exports to 53.5 million, the largest since 1995/96.

Figure 1
U.S. actual and trend corn yields



Note: 2002 yield is projected from a simple linear trend fit over the 1960-2001 period.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Feed Grain Supply Up More Than 5 Million Tons

For 2002/03, total feed grain production is projected at 274 million tons, up 12.5 million from a year earlier, production is expected to rise for all four feed grains. This projection reflects higher harvested area for corn, barley, and oats but lower sorghum area. Harvested area projections are based on planting intentions and average harvested to planted relationships. Trend yields are lower for corn and oats but higher for sorghum and barley. Beginning 2002/03 feed grain stocks are projected at 45 million tons, down from 52.7 million a year earlier. Total supply is projected at 322 million tons, up nearly 2 percent from 2001/02.

Total feed grain utilization is projected at 278.2 million tons, up more than 6 million tons from 2001/02 as increased exports, and food, seed, and industrial (FSI) uses, more than offset a modest decline in feed and residual. Feed grain exports are projected at 60.3 million tons, up from 55.9 million in 2001/02, and would be the highest level of exports since 1995/96. FSI is forecast to be 60.9 million bushels, up 3 million from a year earlier. This increase is based mainly on expected record production of both high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS) and ethanol. The 2002/03 feed and residual is

projected at 157 million tons, down 1 million from the previous marketing year. Ending stocks are projected to decline by more than 1 million tons to 43.8 million. This will be the lowest ending stocks level since 1997/98.

2001/02 Supply and Demand Situation Unchanged

The only changes made for the 2001/02 marketing year were point estimates for the season- average barley and oats prices. The 2001/02 barley price is now \$2.23 per bushel and the oats price is \$1.55 per bushel. The 2001/02 corn and sorghum season- average farm prices remain estimated at \$1.85-\$1.95 and \$1.80-\$1.90, respectively.

Feed and Residual Virtually Unchanged from 2001/02

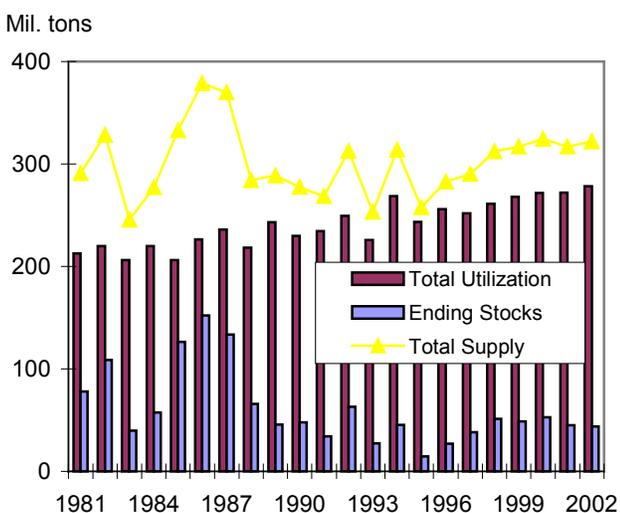
The 2002/03 feed and residual for the four feed grains plus wheat is projected at 163.8 million tons, up fractionally from a year earlier. Feed and residual per grain consuming animal unit (GCAU) is projected at 1.85 tons, up from 1.83 tons in 2001/02. Total 2002/03 GCAUs are projected to be down 1 percent at 88.5 million. A drop in beef GCAUs is the primary cause of this year-to-year drop, dairy GCAUs are also down slightly. In contrast, pork and poultry GCAUs are up in 2002/03.

Below is a breakdown of animal production estimates for calendar year 2003:

- Beef production 25.1 billion pounds, down 5 percent from 2002
- Pork production 19.8 billion pounds, up 1 percent from 2002
- Poultry production 39.2 billion pounds, up 2 percent from 2002
- Egg production 7.3 billion dozen, up 1 percent from 2002
- Milk production 172.4 billion pounds, up nearly 2 percent from 2002

Figure 2

U.S. feed grain supply and utilization



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Corn Production To Rise More Than 400 Million Bushels in 2002/03

The 2002/03 corn production is projected at 9,935 million bushels, up 5 percent from a year earlier and the second largest on record. This increase stems from a 3.2-million-acre increase in harvested area, partially offset by a fractional decrease in yield. The area estimate is based on the March Prospective Plantings report. The next survey-based update of planted area will be released on June 28 in the NASS Acreage report. Projected corn yield of 137.9 bushels per acre is based on a simple linear trend fit over the period 1960 to 2001

As of May 10, 2002, corn plantings have been slow due to excessive precipitation, especially in the eastern Corn Belt. Plantings in Indiana and Ohio are down significantly from last year (when they had excellent planting conditions) and the 5-year average.

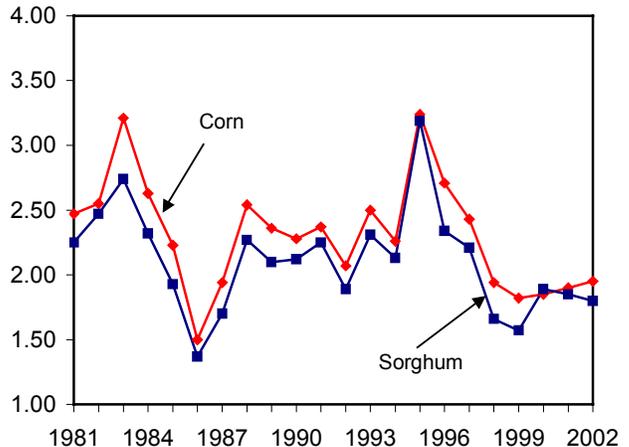
Beginning 2002/03 corn stocks are projected at 1,621 million bushels, down from 1,899 million the year before. Imports are projected at 15 million bushels, up 5 million from 2001/02 because of a sharply larger Canadian corn crop. Total corn supply is projected at 11,571 million bushels, up more than 1 percent and above the 5-year average of 11,094 million bushels. Total 2002/03 corn use is projected at a record 10,010 million bushels, up 215 million from a year earlier due to gains in exports and FSI use. Exports are projected to be 2,100 million bushels in 2002/03, compared with 1,925 million a year earlier. These will be the largest exports since 1995/96, and follow 3 consecutive years of declining corn exports. The 2002/03 corn FSI is projected at a record 2,160 million bushels, up from 2,045 million a year earlier. Record production of HFCS and ethanol are behind this year-to-year increase (see below). Feed and residual in 2002/03 is projected at 5,750 million bushels, compared with 5,825 million the year before because of declining overall cattle numbers and expectations of fewer cattle on feed.

Ending corn stocks for 2002/03 are projected at 1,561 million bushels, compared with 1,621 a year earlier. These are projected to be the lowest ending stocks since 1997/98. The stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 15.6 percent, down nearly 1 percentage point. The 2002/03 season- average corn price is projected at \$1.75-\$2.15 compared with \$1.85-\$1.95 in 2001/02.

Figure 3

Annual average farm price for corn and sorghum

Dol./bu.



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Food, Seed, and Industrial Use To Continue Growing

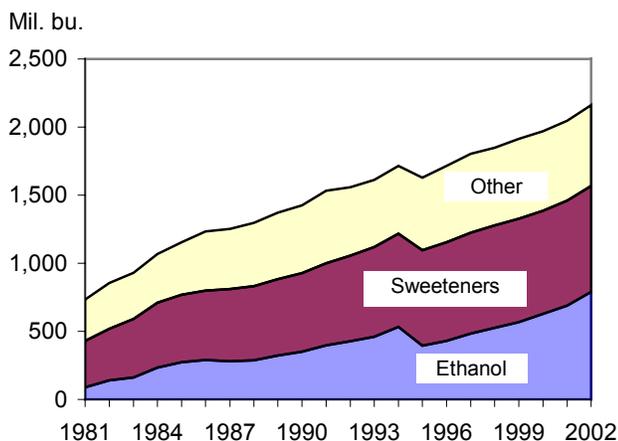
Food, seed, and industrial (FSI) use in 2002/03 is expected to increase nearly 6 percent from a year earlier and equal to 19 percent of total supplies, up from 18 percent in 2001/02. High-fructose corn syrup use of corn is projected to increase almost 1 percent from the 548 million bushels expected to be used in 2001/02. This is a slower growth rate than in many prior years, but per capita sweetener use is already record-high.

Glucose and dextrose use in 2001/02 are expected to be down from the previous year, but are expected to increase again in 2002/03. Starch use of corn in the first half of 2001/02 was down from the year earlier but for all of 2001/02, starch use is expected to rebound and be up nearly 1 percent from 2000/01. Corn used to produce starch may increase 2 percent from the expected use in 2001/02.

Corn use for ethanol in 2002/03 is projected to increase 14 percent following a 10-percent gain in 2001/02. Revised monthly ethanol production reported by the Department of Energy was record-high at 136,000 barrels per day in January 2002, helping boost first-half of 2001/02 to a record 945 million gallons. This ethanol production reflects higher use of capacity and the new plants.

Figure 4

Food, seed, and industrial use of corn



Note: Other includes starch, beverage alcohol, cereals and other products, and seed.
 Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

California was to have banned MTBE starting in January 2003 but has since decided to postpone to January 2004. Some plants were starting to take advantage of various State-level ethanol production incentives.

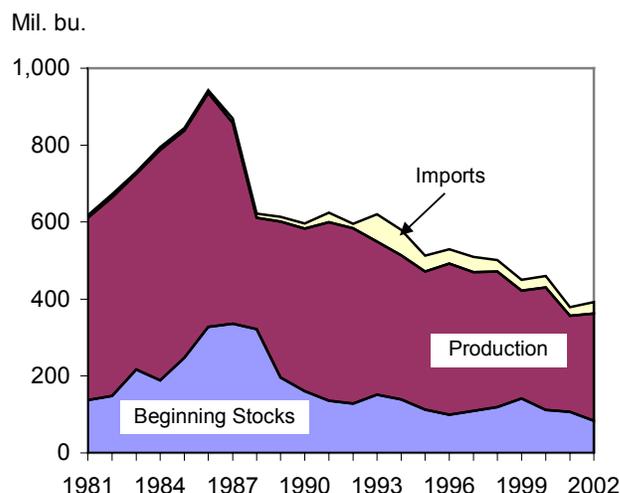
The Federal Bioenergy Program also provides incentives to increase production of ethanol and biodiesel. The Bioenergy Program makes \$150 million available per fiscal year (FY) to producers who increase their production of bioenergy from eligible commodities compared with production in the previous year. In the original sign-up for FY 2001, 42 companies signed up to increase ethanol output by 246 million gallons. Actual payments for FY 2001 were \$32.7 million on a production increase of 141 million gallons. For FY 2002, agreements have been accepted as of mid-April from 44 producers for increased ethanol production of 358 million gallons. In the first quarter of FY 2002, payments of \$15.6 million were made based on 56.6 million gallons of ethanol production from corn and 4 million from sorghum. The new Farm Bill continues the Bioenergy Program for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 at \$150 million per year.

Sorghum Supply and Use Expected To Increase in 2002/03

Sorghum production is projected at 533 million bushels, up nearly 4 percent from 2001/02. This

Figure 5

Barley supply



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

increase is because trend yields are 10 bushels-per-acre above the 69 bushels in 2001/02. The trend yield is based on a linear trend fit over the period 1960-2001. Harvested area, which is based on the March Prospective Plantings report, is projected to decline by 863,000 acres to 7.7 million. Beginning 2002/03 stocks are projected up slightly, leaving total supply at 579.3 million bushels, the largest since 1999.

On the use side, total sorghum use is projected at 525 million bushels, up 15 million from 2001/02. Feed and residual use is projected at 225 million bushels, up 10 million from the previous year. FSI is projected at 50 million bushels, up 5 million from the previous year. The 2002/03 exports are projected at 250 million bushels, unchanged from a year earlier but still above the 5-year average of 231 million bushels.

Sorghum stocks are expected to build in 2002/03, and prices are expected to decline. Sorghum stocks in 2002/03 are projected at 54 million bushels, up 8 million from a year earlier. The stocks-to-use ratio is 10.3 percent, up from 9.1 percent in 2001/02. The season-average farm price is projected at \$1.60-\$2.00, compared with \$1.80-\$1.90 in 2001/02.

Barley Supply Up in 2002/03

Barley production in 2002/03 is projected at 278 million bushels, up 28 million from a year earlier. Harvested area is expected to increase 0.2 million acres and trend yields are nearly 4 bushels per acre

above 2001/02. Beginning 2002/03 stocks are 84 million bushels, down 21 percent from a year earlier. Imports are projected at 30 million bushels, up 7 million from 2001/02, and the largest since 1997/98. Total barley supply is projected at 392 million bushels in 2002/03. Although barley supply is expected to be up 13 million from a year earlier, but well below the 5-year average of 460 million.

Total 2002/03 barley use is projected at 307 million bushels, up 12 million from 2001/02, as rising feed and residual use more than offset declining exports. Feed and residual use is projected at 110 million bushels, up 15 million from 2001/02. Exports are projected at 25 million bushels, down 3 million from the previous year, because of ample supplies in competing foreign exporters. These are the lowest barley exports since 1985/86 when 20 million bushels were exported.

Barley ending stocks are expected to be little changed from the previous year and still low by historical standards. The 2002/03 stocks-to-use ratio declined by nearly 1 percentage point to 27.6, and is the lowest since 1996/97. The season-average barley price is projected at \$1.95-\$2.35 per bushel compared with an estimated \$2.23 a year earlier.

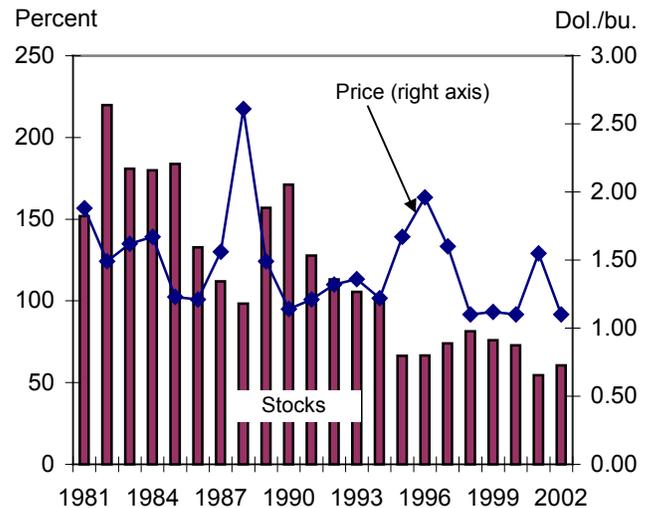
Oats Supply To Increase in 2002/03

The 2002/03 oats supply is projected at 310 million bushels, up 25 million from a year earlier but still one of the lowest on record. In 2001/02, weather problems in the U.S. production region as well as the Canadian prairies led to a significant drop in the oats supply, particularly for plump white milling oats. There were also quality problems with imported Scandinavian oats. This tight supply led to a sharp increase in expected prices, and farmers responded by increasing planting intentions for 2002/03. Harvested oats area, which was reported in the March Prospective Plantings report, is estimated at 2.5 million acres, up 32 percent from 2001/02. Expected yield, derived from a linear trend fit over the 1960-2001 period, is down fractionally at 61.2 bushels per acre.

Because of the extremely tight supply situation in 2001/02, oats beginning stocks are projected at 55 million bushels, compared with 73 million a year earlier. Imports are expected to increase 5 million bushels in 2002/03 to 100 million due to increased

Figure 6

Oats price and stocks-to-use ratio



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

supplies in Canada. Total 2002/03 oats supplies are projected at 310 million bushels, up nearly 9 percent from a year earlier.

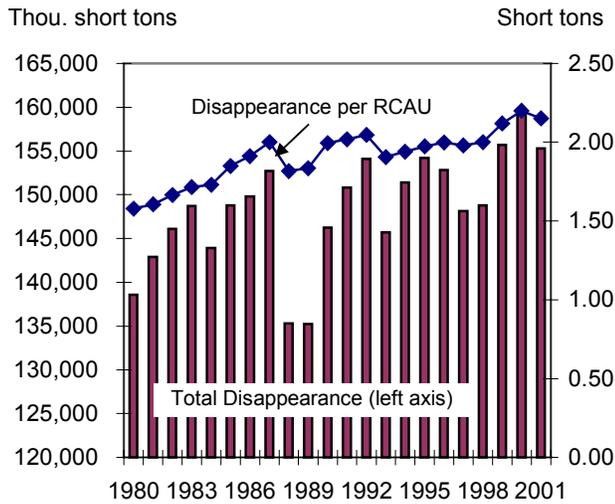
Total use is projected at 249 million bushels, compared with 230 million in 2001/02. A 20-million-bushel increase in feed and residual use to 175 million is behind this year-to-year increase. Estimated 2002/03 ending stocks are 61 million bushels, up 11 percent from a year earlier, but they are still very low by historical standards. The stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 24.3 percent, up more than half a percentage point from 2001. Oats prices are expected to fall as a result of increased supplies. The 2002/03 season-average farm price is projected at \$0.90-\$1.30 per bushel, compared with \$1.55 a year earlier.

Hay Disappearance Increased in 2000/01

Hay stocks on May 1, 2002, totaled 22 million tons, compared with 21 million in 2001. In the 2001/02 May-April hay year, total disappearance (beginning stocks plus production less ending stocks) was 155 million tons, down 3 percent from the previous year. Roughage consuming animal units were also down less than 1 percent, thus disappearance per unit was down 2 percent from the 2.2 tons consumed in 2000/01.

Figure 7

Hay disappearance per RCAU



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Farmers in March indicated they planned to harvest 63.7 million acres of hay in 2002, compared with 63.5 million acres harvested in 2001.

Given estimated livestock numbers, current pasture and range conditions, and hay stocks, prices are expected to remain relatively strong in the 2002/03 hay marketing year. The simple average of all hay prices from May 2001 to April 2002 was \$96.69 per ton, compared with \$85.45 during the same period a year earlier.

Global Coarse Grain Production Projected Up Sharply in 2002/03

World coarse grain production in 2002/03 is expected to increase 25 million tons to reach 905 million, nearly matching the record production in 1996/97 when area were much higher. About half the 2002/03 increase is in the United States and half in foreign countries.

China is expected to increase coarse grain production 10 million tons to nearly 129 million as corn production rebounds from drought. A return to average yields after 2 years of drought would boost production significantly. However, corn supplies in China in 2002/03 are expected down because of sharply lower beginning stocks. Beginning coarse grain stocks in 2002/03 are forecast down nearly 20 million tons compared with a year earlier. Faced with tightening supplies, increasing use, and World Trade Organization (WTO) constraints on subsidies, China is expected to increase imports and reduce exports of corn. However, with increased production in surplus regions of the north, corn exports are still forecast to remain large at 4 million tons.

Canada is also expected to recover from the previous year's drought, boosting coarse grain production nearly 7 million tons in 2002/03. Barley, corn, and oats production and exports are expected to increase significantly, boosting coarse grain exports more than 1 million tons. However, reduced corn imports and expanding livestock production will limit exportable coarse grain supplies.

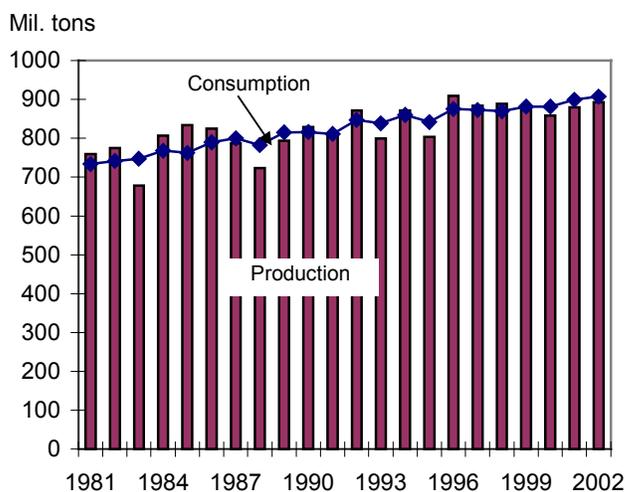
The European Union's (EU) coarse grain production is expected to increase nearly 2 million tons to 107 million in 2002/03. Barley and corn area are expected to be down slightly, but a recovery from the previous year's below-average yields will boost production. A decline in rye area is expected to reduce production nearly 1 million tons. Despite increased barley production, exports in 2002/03 are expected to stagnate at 4 million tons, the same as a year earlier and much below the 1999/2000 record 10.5 million. Modest stock levels and intense competition from Australia and the Black Sea region will limit barley exports.

Brazil is projected to increase 2002/03 coarse grain production nearly 4 million tons to almost 40 million. However, the 2001/02 second corn crop has been cut by prolonged dryness, boosting internal prices and limiting supplies for export until harvest of the main 2002/03 corn crop in January-March of 2003. Corn exports for the October-September 2002/03 international marketing year are forecast down 2.0 million tons to 1.5 million.

Argentina's coarse grain production in 2002/03 is projected down more than 2 million tons to nearly 15 million. Input costs for growing corn are significantly higher than for alternative crops. Because of financial constraints on producers, some land is expected to move from corn to a wheat/soybean double crop. Corn exports in 2002/03 are projected down nearly 2.5 million tons to less than 7 million.

Coarse grain production in the former Soviet Union is forecast down nearly 7 million tons to 55 million. The lucrative barley export market provided an incentive to expand area in 2002/03, but yields are assumed to return to average, after bumper yields the previous year. Beginning barley stocks are forecast up 4 million tons, offsetting much of the production decline and maintaining ample supplies for export.

Figure 8
World coarse grain production and consumption



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

The situation in East Europe is similar, with reduced coarse grain production prospects as yields are projected to return to average after the previous year's big crop. Increased beginning stocks in East Europe more than offset the production decline, and exports of corn and barley from the region in 2002/03 are expected to remain stable at nearly 4 million tons. Production and exports in South Africa are also expected to remain stable.

U.S. Corn Export Forecast Up Sharply Despite Decline in Global Coarse Grain Trade

World coarse grain trade is projected to reach 99 million tons in 2002/03, down 1.5 million from the previous year. Higher production and increased import duties in the EU are expected to limit imports to 2.7 million tons, down 1.4 million from the previous year, with most of the drop in barley.

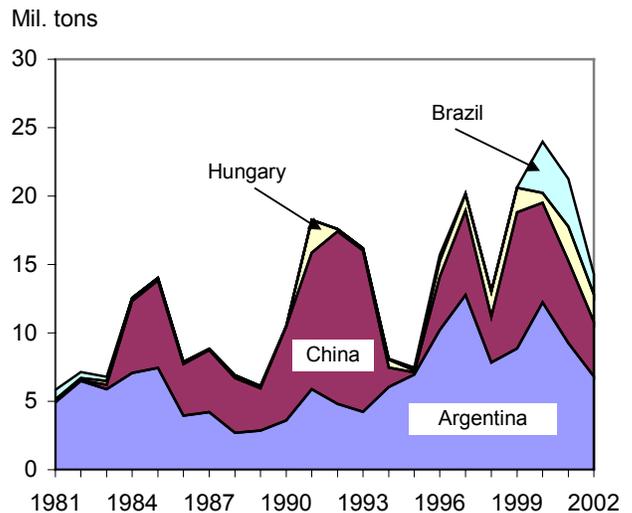
With increased production, Canada is expected to cut coarse grain imports from 3.3 million tons to just 0.7 million in 2002/03. Most of the drop is expected in corn imports from the United States. Japan and Taiwan are expected to reduce coarse grain imports in 2002/03 because of increased meat imports and reduced feed demand. Most of the declines are concentrated in corn.

Thus, three of this year's top five markets for U.S. corn, including the largest customer, are expected to shrink in 2002/03.

Many importing countries are expected to increase coarse grain imports in 2002/03 as feed demand grows slowly. Global coarse grain total use is projected to reach a record of nearly 908 million tons, but this is less than 1-percent growth compared with the previous year's forecast.

The countries expected to increase imports most in 2002/03 are Saudi Arabia, up 0.9 million tons; China, up 0.9 million because of increased import access through the WTO agreement; and Mexico, up 0.8 million because of strong growth in the feed-livestock industry.

Figure 9
Corn exports for major competitors



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

U.S. corn exports are expected to reach 53.5 million tons in 2002/03, up 4.5 million from the previous year, and the largest since 1995/96, because of reduced competition. Argentina is expected to turn to other export-oriented crops with lower costs, dropping projected corn exports to less than 7 million tons for the first time since 1994/95. Moreover, China's corn exports are expected to decline from the 6 million tons forecast in 2001/02 to only 4 million due to tightening supplies and elimination of export subsidies agreed to when China joined the WTO. Brazil's corn exports are also forecast down 2 million tons on the October-September 2002/03 marketing year. Even the fourth largest competitor, Hungary, is forecast to have reduced corn production and smaller exports, though increased exports by other East European countries may be mostly offsetting. Because of reduced competition, the U.S. share of world corn trade is projected to reach 75 percent, up from just 66 percent forecast for the previous year.

Contacts and Links

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“Oats Market Strong in 2001/02” (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/May2002/ao291e.pdf>) is a recent *Agricultural Outlook* article examining the oats market.

“Soybean and Cotton Plantings to Decline in Favor of Corn in 2002” (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/May2002/ao291d.pdf>) is a recent *Agricultural Outlook* article examining spring planting intentions of major field crops.

Related Websites

WASDE (<http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/wasde/latest.pdf>)
Grain Circular (<http://www.fas.usda.gov/grain/circular/2002/05-02/graintoc.htm>)
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Table 1--Feed Grains: Marketing year supply and disappearance 1/

Year/ Qtr.	Beg. stocks	Produc- tion	Im- ports	Supply	FSI	Feed & resid.	Ex- ports	Total disp.	End. stks.	Farm price
Corn:										
----Million bushels----										
1999/00										
Sep-Nov	1,787	9,431	4	11,221	459	2,188	535	3,182	8,039	1.71
Dec-Feb	8,039	---	3	8,043	447	1,529	465	2,441	5,602	1.91
Mar-May	5,602	---	6	5,607	512	1,058	451	2,021	3,586	2.05
Jun-Aug	3,586	---	2	3,588	496	890	485	1,871	1,718	1.64
Mkt. yr.	1,787	9,431	15	11,232	1,913	5,665	1,937	9,515	1,718	1.82
2000/01										
Sep-Nov	1,718	9,915	1	11,634	466	2,131	507	3,104	8,530	1.73
Dec-Feb	8,530	---	1	8,531	465	1,609	413	2,488	6,043	1.97
Mar-May	6,043	---	3	6,046	524	1,142	456	2,122	3,924	1.90
Jun-Aug	3,924	---	1	3,925	512	956	559	2,026	1,899	1.85
Mkt. yr.	1,718	9,915	7	11,639	1,967	5,890	1,937	9,740	1,899	1.85
2001/02										
Sep-Nov	1,899	9,507	2	11,408	489	2,202	453	3,144	8,265	1.86
Dec-Feb	8,265	---	2	8,267	473	1,542	455	2,470	5,796	2.63
Mkt. yr.	1,899	9,507	10	11,416	2,045	5,825	1,925	9,795	1,621	1.85-1.95
2002/03										
Mkt. yr.	1,621	9,935	15	11,571	2,160	5,750	2,100	10,010	1,561	1.75-2.15
Sorghum:										
1999/00										
Sep-Nov	65	595	0	660	18	228	65	311	349	1.45
Dec-Feb	349	---	0	349	18	29	77	124	226	1.57
Mar-May	226	---	0	226	13	22	64	99	127	1.82
Jun-Aug	127	---	0	127	6	6	50	62	65	1.64
Mkt. yr.	65	595	0	660	55	285	255	595	65	1.57
2000/01										
Sep-Nov	65	471	0	536	17	195	62	274	262	1.69
Dec-Feb	262	---	0	262	11	12	72	95	167	1.95
Mar-May	167	---	0	167	4	24	63	91	76	1.79
Jun-Aug	76	---	0	76	3	-11	42	35	42	2.03
Mkt. yr.	65	471	0	536	35	220	239	494	42	1.89
2001/02										
Sep-Nov	42	515	0	556	15	164	63	242	314	1.86
Dec-Feb	314	---	0	314	15	29	75	120	194	1.84
Mkt. yr.	42	515	0	556	45	215	250	510	46	1.80-1.90
2002/03										
Mkt. yr.	46	533	0	579	50	225	250	525	54	1.60-2.00

Table 1--Feed Grains: Marketing year supply and disappearance, (cont.) 1/

Year/ Qtr.	Beg. stocks	Produc- tion	Im- ports	Supply	FSI	Feed & resid.	Ex- ports	Total disp.	End. stks.	Farm price
Barley:										
-----Million bushels----										
\$/bu										
1999/00										
Jun-Aug	142	280	6	428	44	81	8	132	295	2.18
Sep-Nov	295	---	5	300	39	25	9	73	228	2.04
Dec-Feb	228	---	9	237	37	22	8	67	170	2.14
Mar-May	170	---	7	178	52	10	4	66	111	2.19
Mkt. yr.	142	280	28	450	172	138	28	338	111	2.13
2000/01										
Jun-Aug	111	319	7	437	44	91	8	143	294	2.28
Sep-Nov	294	---	5	299	39	6	25	70	229	1.95
Dec-Feb	229	---	8	237	37	22	16	75	162	2.10
Mar-May	162	---	9	171	52	4	8	65	106	2.08
Mkt. yr.	111	319	29	459	172	123	58	353	106	2.11
2001/02										
Jun-Aug	106	250	8	364	44	64	11	118	245	2.25
Sep-Nov	245	---	5	250	39	9	7	55	195	2.27
Dec-Feb	195	---	5	200	37	15	7	58	142	2.15
Mkt. yr.	106	250	23	379	172	95	28	295	84	2.23
2002/03										
Mkt. yr.	84	278	30	392	172	110	25	307	85	1.95-2.35
Oats										
1999/00										
Jun-Aug	81	146	22	249	17	84	1	101	148	1.05
Sep-Nov	148	---	34	182	16	32	0	49	134	1.08
Dec-Feb	134	---	23	156	14	40	0	55	102	1.22
Mar-May	102	---	20	122	21	24	1	46	76	1.31
Mkt. yr.	81	146	99	326	68	180	2	250	76	1.12
2000/01										
Jun-Aug	76	150	21	247	17	79	0	96	150	1.03
Sep-Nov	150	---	37	187	16	26	0	43	144	1.04
Dec-Feb	144	---	28	172	14	48	0	62	110	1.22
Mar-May	110	---	20	130	21	36	0	57	73	1.27
Mkt. yr.	76	150	106	332	68	189	1.7	259	73	1.10
2001/02										
Jun-Aug	73	117	18	207	17	73	1	91	116	1.30
Sep-Nov	116	---	45	162	17	30	1	48	114	1.55
Dec-Feb	114	---	23	137	15	29	1	44	93	1.91
Mkt. yr.	73	117	95	285	72	155	3.0	230	55	1.55
2002/03										
Mkt. yr.	55	155	100	310	72	175	2.0	249	61	0.90-1.30

Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Corn and sorghum are on a September 1 to August 31 marketing year.

Barley and oats are on a June 1 to May 31 marketing year.

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 2--Feed and residual use of wheat and coarse grains

Year Beginning 01-Sep	Corn	Sorg.	Barley	Oats	Feed Grains	Wheat	Total grains	Animal Units	Feed/ animal unit
	--- Million metric tons ---							Mil.	Tons
1999/00									
Sep-Nov	55.6	5.8	0.5	0.6	62.5	-0.2	62.3		
Dec-Feb	38.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	40.7	0.7	41.4		
Mar-May	26.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	28.1	-0.3	27.8		
Jun-Aug	22.6	0.1	2.0	1.2	25.9	8.8	34.7		
Mkt. yr.	143.9	7.2	3.2	2.8	157.2	9	166.2	88.8	1.87
2000/01									
Sep-Nov	54.1	4.9	0.1	0.5	59.7	-0.7	59.0		
Dec-Feb	40.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	42.5	0.2	42.7		
Mar-May	29.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	30.3	-0.2	30.1		
Jun-Aug	24.3	-0.3	1.4	1.1	26.5	6.6	33.1		
Mkt. yr.	148.3	5.7	2.1	2.9	159	6	164.9	89.3	1.85
2001/02									
Sep-Nov	55.9	4.2	0.2	0.6	60.8	-0.7	60.1		
Dec-Feb	39.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	40.6	-0.4	40.2		
Mkt. yr.	148.0	5.5	2.0	2.5	157.9	5.6	163.5	89.5	1.83
2002/03									
Mkt. yr.	146.1	5.7	2.5	2.7	157.0	6.8	163.8	88.5	1.85

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

Table 3--Cash feed grain prices

Mkt. yr.	Corn, No. 2, Yel, Ctrl. IL 1/	Corn, No. 2, Yel, Gulf ports 1/	Sorghum, No. 2, Yel, Texas South Panhandle 1/	Sorghum, No. 2, Yel, Gulf ports 1/	Barley, No. 2, feed, Duluth 2/	Barley, No. 3 or better, Malting, Minn. 2/	Oats, No. 2, Heavy white, Minn. 2/
	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/cwt	\$/cwt	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/bu
98/99	1.97	2.35	3.78	3.97	1.23	2.30	1.34
99/00	1.86	2.23	3.36	3.79	NQ	NQ	1.26
00/01 3/	1.91	2.29	3.87	4.35	1.47	2.37	NQ
Monthly:							
2000/01:							
Dec	2.01	2.45	3.55	4.54	1.50	2.45	NQ
Jan	1.99	2.40	4.08	4.55	1.54	NQ	NQ
Feb	1.95	2.35	4.02	4.44	1.51	2.4	NQ
Mar	1.92	2.32	4.04	4.34	1.5	2.37	NQ
2001/02:							
Dec	1.97	2.35	4.01	4.39	1.54	2.48	NQ
Jan	1.95	2.34	3.89	4.34	1.55	2.48	NQ
Feb	1.92	2.30	3.81	4.20	1.55	2.48	NQ
Mar 3/	1.92	2.28	3.84	4.17	1.55	2.48	NQ

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1.

2/ Marketing year beginning June 1. 3/ Preliminary. NQ = No quote.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 4--Selected feed and feed by-product prices

	Soybean meal high protein Decatur, IL 1/	Cotton- seed meal, 41% slv. Memphis 1/	Corn gluten feed, IL pts. 1/	Corn gluten meal, IL pts. 1/	Meat & bone meal, Central U.S. 1/	Dists. ¹ dried grains, Lawrence- burg, IN 1/	Wheat midlgs, Kansas City 1/	Alfalfa farm price 2/
	---\$/ton-----							
Mkt. yr.								
98/99	137.31	109.86	59.87	234.76	137.32	84.87	54.74	88.10
99/00	165.92	124.00	52.89	237.31	163.13	82.93	53.13	80.20
00/01 3/	174.15	144.38	58.92	250.34	177.19	84.93	61.77	89.00
Monthly:								
2000/01:								
Dec	195.65	160.83	66.00	273.13	226.64	77.00	81.50	89.70
Jan	183.17	184.00	73.40	284.50	200.80	101.80	96.07	91.00
Feb	166.09	148.75	65.87	267.50	171.99	105.00	64.82	92.90
Mar	156.32	138.13	60.63	253.75	152.97	102.00	55.52	95.00
2001/02:								
Dec	154.20	134.20	65.00	257.50	160.80	90.75	76.40	102.00
Jan	156.60	133.10	60.00	236.00	158.10	86.00	57.10	101.00
Feb	153.10	125.00	56.50	221.90	166.10	81.25	60.50	99.50
Mar 3/	160.50	131.90	55.00	219.40	187.20	79.00	66.00	98.80

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1. 2/ Marketing year beginning May 1. 3/ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Table 5--Corn: Food and industrial uses

Year	Glucose and dex.		Starch	---Alcohol---		Cereals & other products	Total F&I
	HFCS			Fuel	Bev. & Mfg		
Million bushels							
1999/00							
Sep-Nov	129.3	56.7	63.6	131.7	31.8	46.0	459.2
Dec-Feb	119.4	49.6	60.0	138.3	33.3	46.0	446.6
Mar-May	141.7	57.1	63.7	147.9	34.9	46.5	491.9
Jun-Aug	149.2	58.4	63.8	147.8	29.7	46.5	495.4
Mkt year	539.5	221.9	251.1	565.8	129.7	185.0	1,893.0
2000/01							
Sep-Nov	126.0	56.2	63.4	142.9	31.8	46.0	466.2
Dec-Feb	118.4	49.9	59.2	158.0	33.3	46.0	464.8
Mar-May	144.6	56.5	62.0	161.3	34.8	46.4	505.6
Jun-Aug	148.0	58.0	63.0	165.4	30.1	46.5	511.0
Mkt year	537.1	220.6	247.6	627.5	130.0	185.0	1,947.7
2001/02							
Sep-Nov	127.2	56.0	62.4	165.5	32.0	46.2	489.3
Dec-Feb	119.9	49.7	57.9	173.4	33.6	46.2	480.7
Mkt year	548.0	220.0	250.0	690.0	131.0	186.0	2,024.9
2002/03							
Mkt year	555.0	222.0	255.0	790.0	131.0	187.0	2,140.0

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Table 6--Wholesale corn milling product and by-product prices

	Corn meal, yellow, New York \$/cwt	Brewers' grits, Chicago \$/cwt	Sugar, dextrose, Midwest cents/lb	HFCS, 42% tank cars, Midwest cents/lb	Corn starch, fob Midwest 3/ \$/cwt
Mkt. yr. 1/					
97/98	15.94	11.85	28.08	7.77	13.55
98/99	15.06	11.00	24.24	8.04	12.28
99/00	15.05	10.91	16.38	9.18	12.39
00/01 2/	15.84	11.74	16.83	9.25	12.44
Monthly					
2000/01:					
Jan	16.00	11.90	16.88	9.50	12.79
Feb	15.83	11.73	16.88	9.50	12.73
Mar	16.05	11.95	16.88	9.50	12.52
Apr	16.08	11.98	16.88	9.50	12.70
2001/02:					
Dec	15.56	11.46	18.88	10.80	12.04
Jan	15.46	11.36	18.88	10.80	12.16
Mar	15.42	11.31	18.88	10.80	12.49
Apr 2/	15.28	11.18	18.88	10.80	NA

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Bulk-industrial, unmodified.

Source: [Milling and Baking News](#).

Table 7--U.S. imports by country of origin

Country/region	-----1999/2000-----		-----2000/2001-----		2001/2002
	Mkt. yr.	June-Feb.	Mkt. yr.	June-Feb.	June-Feb.
OATS	-----Thousand tons-----				
Canada	1,287	1,011	1,466	1,234	1,043
Finland	122	98	103	64	216
Sweden	276	242	257	181	175
Total 1/	1,699	1,352	1,827	1,479	1,448
BARLEY, MALTING					
Canada	543	411	585	401	390
Total 1/	543	411	585	401	391
BARLEY, OTHER 2/					
Canada	60	31	51	37	12
Total 1/	60	31	51	37	12

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Mainly consists of barley for feeding and also includes seed barley.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 8--U.S. feed grain exports by selected destinations 1/

Country/region	-----1999/00-----		-----2000/01-----		2001/2002
	Mkt. yr.	Sep.-Feb.	Mkt. yr.	Sep.-Feb.	Sep.-Feb.
thousand metric tons					
CORN					
Japan	14,926	7,439	14,396	7,206	6,806
Mexico	4,794	1,991	5,894	2,424	2,202
Taiwan	5,036	2,553	4,831	2,220	2,224
Egypt	3,300	1,688	4,152	2,017	2,033
S. Korea	3,021	1,911	3,168	1,141	777
Canada	983	514	2,697	1,181	1,731
Colombia	1,782	904	1,615	692	768
Venezuela	1,096	489	1,264	433	121
Algeria	1,042	458	1,205	789	737
Saudi Arabia	1,164	629	1,053	635	427
Dominican Republic	1,003	441	993	461	459
Israel	695	332	694	465	351
Syria	603	232	588	305	359
Turkey	874		568		
Morocco	576	271	530	251	317
Costa Rica	452	209	512	254	229
Tunisia	485	250	470	281	402
Peru	458	377	185	90	156
Iran	611	551	144	144	
Sub-Saharan Africa	510	412	113	72	160
Former USSR	491	83	112	10	74
Chile	542	517	33	33	24
EU	68	10	17	12	10
East Europe	35	35			15
China	58	58			20
Others	4,477	2,986	3,785	2,171	2,408
Total	49,082	25,343	49,018	23,286	22,809
SORGHUM					
Mexico	4,816	2,460	4,921	2,546	2,725
Japan	1,123	775	811	582	793
Israel	135	69	110	102	30
EU	181	179			8
Others	104	52	69	64	27
Total	6,359	3,535	5,912	3,293	3,584
-----1999/2000-----					
-----2000/2001-----					
2001/2002					
	Mkt. yr.	June-Feb.	Mkt. yr.	June-Feb.	June-Feb.
BARLEY					
Saudi Arabia			416	364	
Japan	337	290	388	307	275
Mexico	104	91	113	89	54
Taiwan	5	5	57	57	
Canada	31	23	32	25	77
Other	135	112	663	592	99
Total	613	521	1,253	1,071	504

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.