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Feed Outlook

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Increased Use Lowers Corn Stocks to 901 Million Bushels

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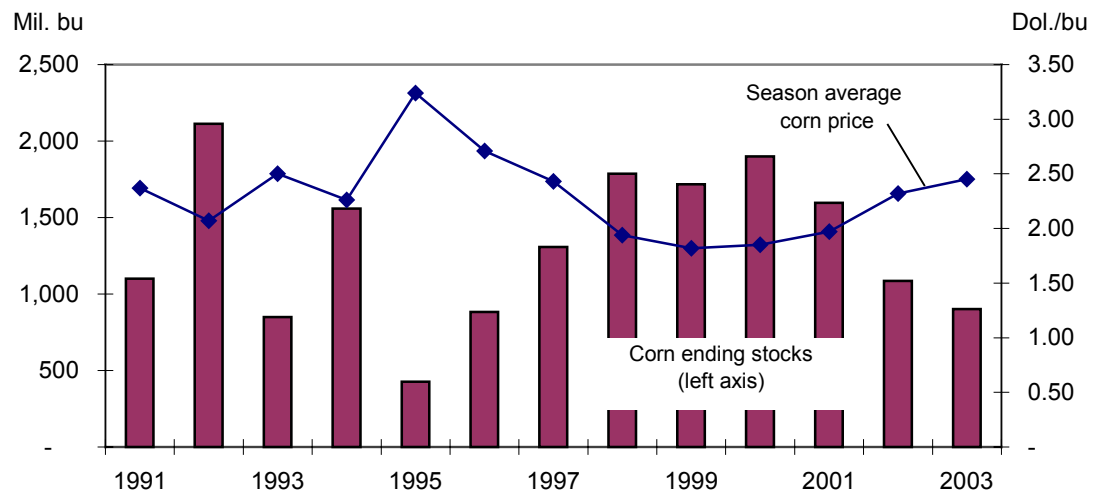
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World Agricultural
Outlook Board.

Domestic corn utilization for 2003/04 was raised to a record 10,310 million bushels, up 8 percent from the previous year. Ending stocks were lowered to 901 million bushels, and the stocks-to-use ratio is the lowest since 1995/96. Season average corn prices are now projected at \$2.35-\$2.55 per bushel.

U.S. 2003/04 corn exports are forecast up 1 million tons this month to 51 million because global trade is up and the pace of U.S. sales and shipments is robust. World corn trade is up due to the stronger-than-expected pace of purchases by the European Union (EU), South Africa, Israel, and Poland. Forecast global production and consumption of coarse grains is up this month. However, foreign stocks are up enough to offset most of the decline in projected U.S. stocks.

Figure 1

Declining stocks lead to higher corn prices



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Domestic Outlook

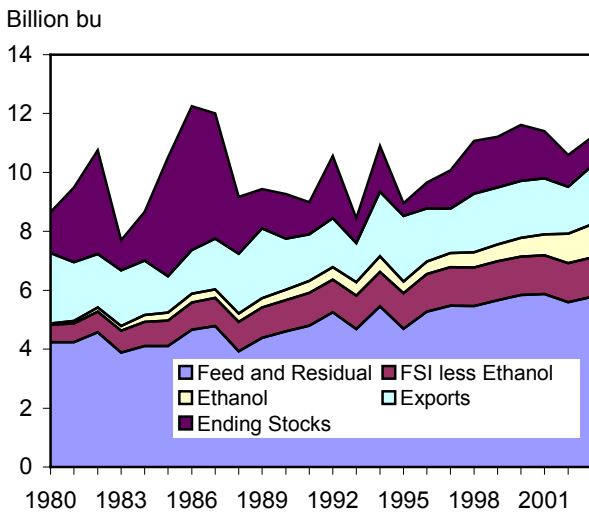
Increased Utilization Lowers Corn Ending Stocks to 901 Million Bushels

Corn utilization was raised this month for the 2003/04 marketing year leading to tighter stocks and rising prices. Total corn utilization was raised 80 million bushels to a record 10,310 million. This month-to-month change stems from increased domestic use and larger exports. Feed and residual was raised 25 million bushels to 5,800 million because of increased animal numbers plus lower feed and residual for barley and oats. Greater-than-expected ethanol production led to a 30-million-bushel increase in corn food, seed, and industrial use (FSI) to a record 2,510 million bushels. Corn exports were raised 25 million bushels to 2,000 million due to a strong export pace to date and growing world demand. These are the largest corn exports since the 1995/96 marketing year.

Total corn supply is unchanged at 11,211 million bushels, and ending corn stocks were lowered 80 million bushels to 901 million. The stocks-to-use ratio was lowered nearly one full percentage point to 8.7 percent, the lowest since 1995/96.

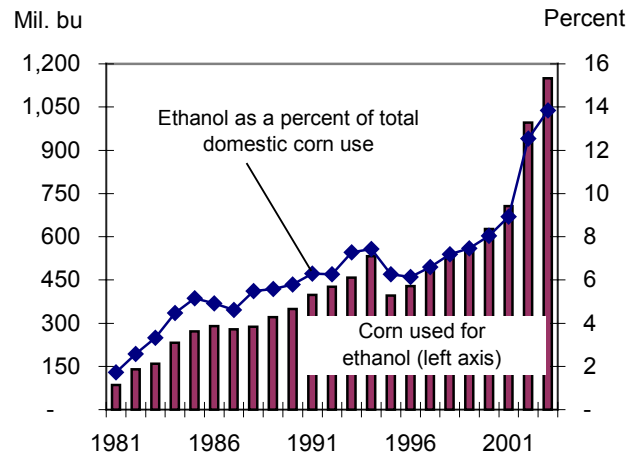
No changes were made to the sorghum supply and demand tables, and mostly offsetting changes were made to barley and oats.

Figure 2
Corn utilization



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Figure 3
Record ethanol production drives domestic corn use



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Barley imports for 2003/04 were lowered 10 million bushels to 15 million. This was offset by a 10-million-bushel reduction in feed and residual to 65 million bushels. Barley FSI was lowered fractionally to 172 million bushels. Barley ending stocks were raised 1 million bushels to 98 million, the largest since 2000/01.

A 5-million-bushel reduction in oats imports was offset by a 5-million-bushel reduction in feed and residual. Oats imports and feed and residual are forecast at 90 million bushels and 135 million bushels respectively.

Tighter feed grain supplies led to the following higher prices for the 2003/04 marketing year. Corn prices were raised 20 cents on the low end and 10 cents on the high end to \$2.35-\$2.55 per bushel. Current cash corn prices are higher than this; however, a significant portion of the corn crop has been marketed at lower prices. The 5-year corn marketing average to date indicates that about 54 percent of the corn crop has been sold by now.

Sorghum prices were raised 15 cents on the low end and 5 cents on the high end to \$2.35-\$2.55 per bushel. Barley prices were raised 10 cents on the low end to

\$2.80-\$3.00 per bushel. Oats prices were narrowed 5 cents on both the high and low ends and is now projected at \$1.40-\$1.50.

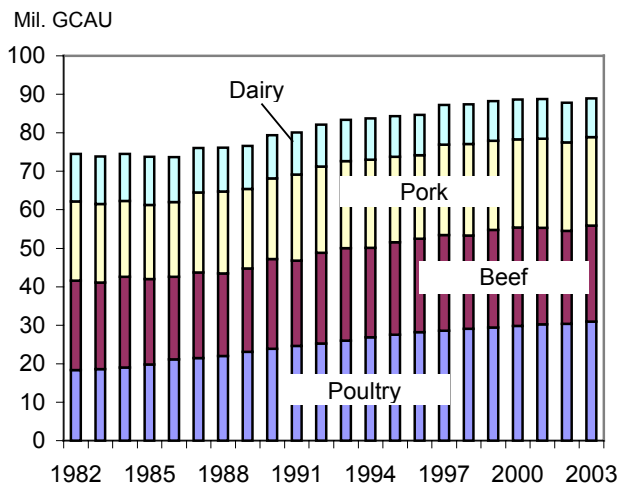
Feed and Residual Up From 2002/03

On a September-August marketing year basis, feed and residual of the four feed grains plus feed wheat is projected at 159.9 million tons, up from 157.3 million tons in 2002/03. The projected index of grain consuming animal units (GCAU) for 2003/04 is 89.6 million units, up from 88.4 million units a year earlier. Feed use per GCAU in 2003/04 is 1.78 tons, unchanged from the previous year.

The cattle inventory as of January 1, 2004, is 94.9 million head, down 1 percent from a year earlier. Cattle and calves on feed totaled 13.8 million head on January 1, 2004, up 4.5 percent from the previous year. Beef production for 2004 was lowered slightly to 25.4 billion bushels. Dairy cow numbers are down 2 percent from last year, and 2004 milk production is down fractionally from 2003.

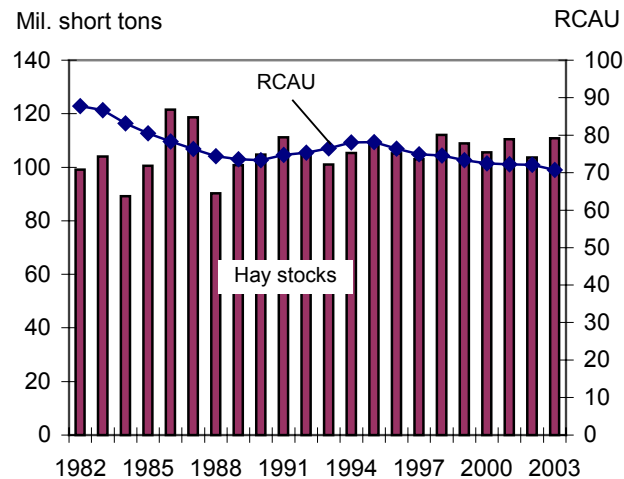
Pork production for 2004 was raised 25 million pounds to 20.1 billion pounds, compared with 19.9 billion pounds in 2003. Year-to-year increases are also expected for broiler and egg production. Broiler

Figure 4
GCAU by type of livestock



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Figure 5
Hay stocks and RCAU



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

production in 2004 is expected to be 33.9 billion pounds, compared with 32.7 billion pounds in 2003. Egg production is expected to be 7.4 billion dozen compared with 7.3 billion dozen a year earlier.

2003/04 Hay Prices Down From a Year Ago

As reported last month, hay stocks totaled 110.8 million tons on December 1, 2003, up nearly 7 percent from the previous year. In addition, the annual cattle inventory was released since the last *Feed Outlook*. The number of cows and heifers that have calved and the number of replacement heifers were both down as of January 1, 2004. Recalculated roughage consuming animal units (RCAU) in 2003/04 are projected to be 70.7 million units. Hay stocks per RCAU are projected to be 1.57, compared with 1.44 the previous year.

Average hay prices are down from a year earlier. The all hay price for May 2003-January 2004 is \$86.31/ton compared with \$93.48/ton the previous year. Alfalfa prices for the May 2003-January 2004 period is \$91.10/ton compared with \$101.17/ton the previous year. The May 2003-January 2004 average price for other hay is \$73.24/ton, down 2 percent from the previous year.

World 2003/04 Coarse Grain Production Boosted in Brazil

Brazil's coarse grain production forecast increased 3 million tons this month because of increased corn and sorghum production prospects. Corn production prospects increased 2 million tons this month to 42 million because area did not decline significantly as expected despite attractive returns to growing soybeans. Moreover, timely rains boosted yield prospects. However, projected yields are still down from last year's record. Brazil's projected sorghum production increased 1 million tons to 2.1 million as the historical series was revised.

The local marketing year for sorghum in Brazil was also changed from April-March to October-September. While in past decades most sorghum in Brazil was grown in the south during the main growing season, in recent years the vast majority of the crop is grown in the dry season in the center-west of the country, on land that is used for soybeans during the wet season. This year the crop has received special attention as exports to the EU have jumped.

The other country with a significant increase in projected corn production this month was Turkey, with a 0.6-million-ton increase to 2.8 million. Record area has been planted as producers turn to corn instead of cotton in some regions.

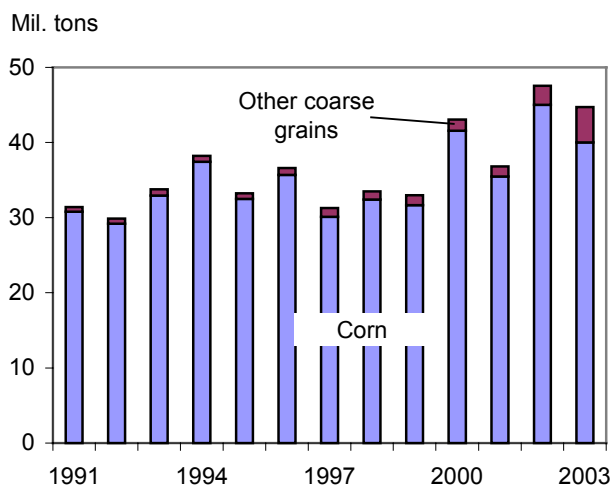
These increases in world coarse grain production were mostly offset by reductions in 2003/04 prospects for several countries. Coarse grain production dropped 1.6 million tons for the former Soviet Union, mostly because of large reductions in Ukraine's barley crop and Russia's oats. These changes were based on recent official harvest estimates. South Africa's corn production prospects were reduced 0.5 million tons based on reports that planted area was the lowest since 1939. Dryness hindered corn plantings, especially in the western part of the maize triangle.

Global Coarse Grain Consumption Up

World coarse grain consumption is forecast up 2 million tons this month to 929 million tons, but the United States accounts for the increase with changes

Figure 6

Brazilian coarse grain production



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

in foreign use offsetting each other. With reduced production prospects in the former Soviet Union, projected 2003/04 coarse grain use was reduced 2 million tons this month to less than 59 million. That is still a 4-million-ton increase compared with the previous year when more wheat was available. Coarse grain use was reduced this month also for Thailand, where avian influenza is lowering corn use.

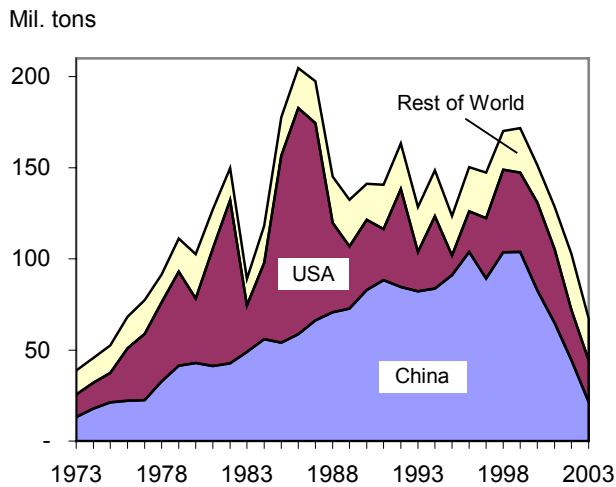
These declines in foreign coarse grain use are offset by increased prospects in Brazil and Israel. Larger expected corn and sorghum production combine with improving poultry export prospects to boost coarse grain feed use in Brazil 1.5 million tons to 41 million. Israel is expected to boost corn consumption because the availability of wheat for feeding is down sharply this year.

Global Coarse Grain Stocks Down Slightly

World coarse grain stocks are projected down 0.6 million tons to less than 100 million. The decline this month is in U.S. stocks, with foreign stocks up more than 1 million tons.

Much of the increase in foreign stocks is because of revisions to China's corn trade data. Official Customs data reduced corn exports estimated for 1992/93 through 1995/96 and for 1998/99. This

Figure 7
Global ending corn stocks



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

boosted 2003/04 beginning stocks of corn by 1.5 million tons.

U.S. Corn Exports Prospects Up 1 Million Tons

Increased world corn trade this month boosted prospects for U.S. 2003/04 exports 1 million tons to 51 million. The early-season pace of U.S. corn export sales and shipments has been robust.

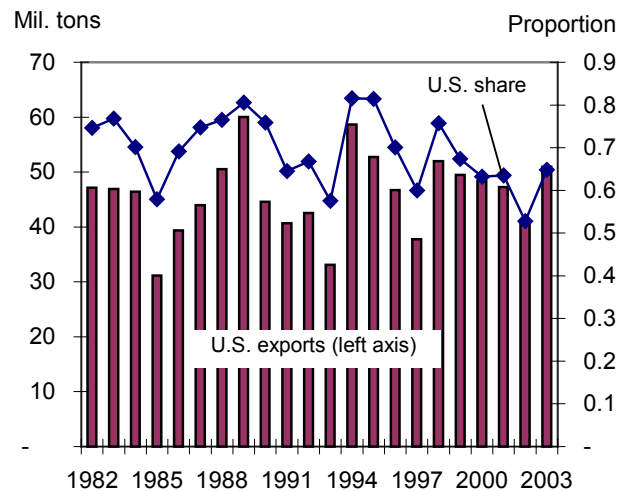
Increased import prospects for several countries boosted global corn trade prospects. EU imports increased 0.5 million tons to 4.5 million as tight grain supplies boost import purchases, especially from Brazil. South Africa's corn imports were increased 0.35 million tons this month because of reduced production prospects. Israel's corn imports were boosted 0.3 million tons as more corn has been purchased due to the scarcity of cheap feed wheat on world grain markets. Poland's corn imports were also increased 0.3-million-tons this month because of recent purchases. These increases were only partly

offset by a 0.3 million tons decline in corn imports prospects for Turkey, caused by increased production prospects.

The only significant change in competitors' corn export prospects for the October-September international marketing year was for Thailand where reduced consumption caused by the outbreak of avian influenza is expected to boost corn export prospects 0.2 million tons to 0.4 million.

The early season pace of U.S. corn sales and shipments has been extremely strong compared with the previous year. A combination of Census and Grain Inspections data indicates 2003/04 shipments of over 17 million tons from October through January, up from less than 14 million a year earlier. Moreover, as of January 29, 2004, outstanding export sales reached 9 million tons compared with 5 million a year ago.

Figure 8
U.S. corn exports and proportion of total trade



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

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Data

The Feed Grains Data Delivery System (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/db/feedgrains/>) is a queryable database that contains monthly, quarterly, and annual data on prices, supply, and use of corn and other feed grains. This includes data published in the monthly *Feed Outlook* and the annual *Feed Yearbook* reports.

Recent Reports From the Economic Research Service

The 2002 Farm Act: Provisions and Implications for Commodity Markets provides an initial assessment of the legislation's effects on agricultural production, commodity markets, and net farm income over the next 10 years. The report is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib778/>.

The 2002 Farm Bill: Provisions and Economic Implications, a side-by-side comparison of the new farm bill with 1996-2001 farm legislation, is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Features/FamBill/>.

Agricultural Productivity and Efficiency in Russia and Ukraine: Building on a Decade of Reform (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer813/>) reviews the evidence on the productivity of agricultural production and explores some of the causes of inefficient practices. Implementing institutional reforms would allow productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector to improve.

Related Websites

WASDE (<http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/wasde/latest.pdf>)

Grain Circular (<http://www.fas.usda.gov/grain/circular/2004/02-04/graintoc.htm>)

World Agricultural Production (<http://www.fas.usda.gov/wap/circular/2004/04-2/toc.html>)

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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. stocks	Farm price
Corn:										
----Million bushels----										
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	1,607	415	2,488	6,043	1.97
Mar-May	6,043	---	3	6,046	514	1,153	455	2,122	3,924	1.90
June-Aug	3,924	---	1	3,925	511	951	564	2,026	1,899	1.85
Mkt. yr.	1,718	9,915	7	11,639	1,957	5,842	1,941	9,740	1,899	1.85
2001/02										
Sep-Nov	1,899	9,507	2	11,408	492	2,204	448	3,144	8,265	1.86
Dec-Feb	8,265	---	2	8,266	482	1,540	448	2,471	5,795	1.96
Mar-May	5,795	---	4	5,799	539	1,166	497	2,203	3,597	1.93
June-Aug	3,597	---	2	3,599	532	958	512	2,002	1,596	2.16
Mkt. yr.	1,899	9,507	10	11,416	2,046	5,868	1,905	9,820	1,596	1.97
2002/03										
Sep-Nov	1,596	9,008	3	10,608	549	2,027	393	2,970	7,638	2.34
Dec-Feb	7,638	---	4	7,642	563	1,547	400	2,510	5,132	2.33
Mar-May	5,132	---	5	5,137	617	1,141	393	2,152	2,985	2.35
June-Aug	2,985	---	2	2,987	611	884	406	1,900	1,087	2.21
Mkt. yr.	1,596	9,008	14	10,619	2,340	5,599	1,592	9,532	1,087	2.32
2003/04										
Sep-Nov	1,087	10,114	2	11,203	598	2,187	473	3,259	7,945	2.17
Mkt. yr.	1,087	10,114	10	11,211	2,510	5,800	2,000	10,310	901	2.35-2.55
Sorghum:										
2000/01										
Sep-Nov	65	471	0	536	17	194	63	274	262	1.69
Dec-Feb	262	---	0	262	11	15	69	95	167	1.95
Mar-May	167	---	0	167	4	23	63	91	76	1.79
June-Aug	76	---	0	76	3	-10	42	35	42	2.03
Mkt. yr.	65	471	0	536	35	222	237	494	42	1.89
2001/02										
Sep-Nov	42	515	0	556	6	173	63	242	314	1.86
Dec-Feb	314	---	0	314	6	36	78	120	194	1.84
Mar-May	194	---	0	194	6	29	53	89	105	1.78
June-Aug	105	---	0	105	5	-8	47	45	61	2.25
Mkt. yr.	42	515	0	556	23	230	242	495	61	1.94
2002/03										
Sep-Nov	61	370	0	431	5	143	51	199	232	2.43
Dec-Feb	232	---	0	232	5	17	47	69	163	2.38
Mar-May	163	---	0	163	8	33	40	81	82	2.21
June-Aug	82	---	0	82	6	-15	48	39	43	2.13
Mkt. yr.	61	370	0	431	24	178	186	388	43	2.32
2003/04										
Sep-Nov	43	411	0	454	7	153	61	221	234	2.26
Mkt. yr.	43	411	0	454	25	165	210	400	54	2.35-2.55

continued--

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. stocks	Farm price
Barley:										
-----Million bushels----										
2001/02										
June-Aug	106	249	8	364	44	63	11	118	245	2.24
Sep-Nov	245	---	5	250	39	9	7	55	195	2.27
Dec-Feb	195	---	6	201	37	17	5	59	142	2.16
Mar-May	142	---	5	147	52	-1	3	54	93	2.16
Mkt. yr.	106	249	24	380	172	88	26	287	93	2.22
2002/03										
June-Aug	93	227	9	328	44	54	7	104	224	2.48
Sep-Nov	224	---	3	227	39	11	7	57	170	2.68
Dec-Feb	170	---	5	175	37	6	8	51	123	2.88
Mar-May	123	---	2	125	53	-6	9	56	69	2.85
Mkt. yr.	93	227	18	338	173	65	30	269	69	2.72
2003/04										
June-Aug	69	276	3	349	44	60	3	107	242	2.89
Sep-Nov	242	---	4	246	38	1	9	48	198	2.84
Mkt. yr.	69	276	15	360	172	65	25	262	98	2.80-3.00
Oats:										
2001/02										
June-Aug	73	117	18	207	17	73	1	91	116	1.29
Sep-Nov	116	---	48	165	17	33	1	50	114	1.59
Dec-Feb	114	---	18	132	15	23	1	39	93	1.92
Mar-May	93	---	12	105	24	18	0	42	63	1.99
Mkt. yr.	73	117	96	286	72	148	2.8	223	63	1.59
2002/03										
June-Aug	63	119	14	195	17	66	0	84	112	1.70
Sep-Nov	112	---	41	152	17	31	1	48	104	1.82
Dec-Feb	104	---	23	127	15	28	1	44	83	2.05
Mar-May	83	---	18	101	23	28	0	51	50	2.01
Mkt. yr.	63	119	95	277	72	152	2.7	227	50	1.81
2003/04										
June-Aug	50	145	21	216	17	66	1	84	132	1.47
Sep-Nov	132	---	28	160	17	23	1	41	119	1.38
Mkt. yr.	50	145	90	284	73	135	2.0	210	74	1.40-1.50

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 Sept. 1	Corn	Sorg.	Barley	Oats	Feed grains	Wheat	Total grains	Animal units	Feed/ animal unit
----- Million metric tons -----								Mil.	Tons
2001/02									
Sep-Nov	56.0	4.4	0.2	0.6	61.2	-0.6	60.5		
Dec-Feb	39.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	40.8	-0.2	40.6		
Mar-May	29.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	30.6	-0.7	29.9		
June-Aug	24.3	-0.2	1.2	1.0	26.3	5.3	31.6		
Mkt. yr.	149.1	5.9	1.7	2.3	158.9	3.8	162.7	89.4	1.82
2002/03									
Sep-Nov	51.5	3.6	0.2	0.6	55.9	-2.0	53.9		
Dec-Feb	39.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	40.3	0.3	40.7		
Mar-May	29.0	0.8	-0.1	0.4	30.1	-0.2	30.0		
June-Aug	22.4	-0.4	1.3	1.0	24.4	8.4	32.8		
Mkt. yr.	142.2	4.5	1.5	2.5	150.8	6.5	157.3	88.4	1.78
2003/04									
Sep-Nov	55.6	3.9	0.0	0.4	59.9	-1.6	58.2		
Mkt. yr.	147.3	4.2	1.6	2.2	155.3	4.5	159.9	89.6	1.78

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

Table 3--Cash feed grain prices

	Corn, No. 2, Yel, Ctfl. IL 1/	Corn, No. 2, Yel, Gulf ports 1/	Sorghum, No. 2, Yel, Texas High Plains 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/
Mkt. yr.	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/cwt	\$/cwt	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/bu
2000/01	1.91	2.29	3.87	4.35	1.47	2.37	NQ
2001/02	1.92	2.28	3.90	4.23	1.52	2.44	NQ
2002/03 3/	2.35	2.72	NQ	NQ	1.89	3.48	NQ
Monthly:							
2002:							
Sept.	2.57	2.89	5.30	5.30	1.80	NQ	2.20
Oct.	2.41	2.79	4.75	5.13	2.00	3.43	NQ
Nov.	2.36	2.77	4.71	5.21	2.00	3.86	NQ
Dec.	2.32	2.71	4.68	5.13	2.00	3.95	NQ
2003:							
Sept.	2.25	2.63	NQ	NQ	1.80	2.70	NQ
Oct.	2.11	2.65	NQ	NQ	1.80	2.60	NQ
Nov.	2.26	2.75	NQ	NQ	1.80	2.63	NQ
Dec. 3/	2.38	2.84	NQ	NQ	1.80	2.65	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 byproduct 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.								
2000/01	174.15	145.17	58.89	248.43	177.19	84.47	61.77	88.90
2001/02	165.53	134.06	59.71	242.86	167.55	78.48	59.31	104.00
2002/03 3/	178.87	147.23	65.27	241.65	170.81	74.94	64.02	100.00
Monthly:								
2002:								
Sept.	185.45	156.38	65.38	272.50	164.54	NQ	72.68	101.00
Oct.	168.20	150.10	67.00	268.50	160.40	77.60	71.50	102.00
Nov.	163.20	150.00	68.50	256.25	156.40	96.50	66.70	101.00
Dec.	163.60	156.40	70.00	255.85	160.55	95.00	78.30	98.00
2003:								
Sept.	235.20	165.00	67.10	246.90	207.00	NQ	68.70	89.00
Oct.	225.20	163.50	76.90	263.40	222.00	91.00	71.30	88.80
Nov.	242.00	185.00	100.00	321.88	263.70	105.00	86.50	88.00
Dec. 3/	231.54	NQ	109.50	337.50	257.24	128.00	90.26	87.90

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

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

Table 5--Corn: Food and industrial uses

Year	HFCS	Glucose and dex.	Starch	---Alcohol---		Cereals & other products	Total food & industrial
		Fuel		Bev. & Mfg.			
Million bushels							
2001/02							
Sep-Nov	127.2	56.0	62.4	168.3	32.0	46.2	492.1
Dec-Feb	119.9	49.7	57.9	175.2	33.6	46.2	482.4
Mar-May	143.3	54.6	61.3	179.9	35.1	46.8	520.9
June-Aug	150.3	56.8	64.1	182.6	30.3	46.8	530.9
Mkt. year	540.6	217.1	245.7	705.9	131.0	186.0	2,026.3
2002/03							
Sep-Nov	126.6	54.5	63.5	225.9	32.0	46.5	549.0
Dec-Feb	121.1	49.9	63.0	249.3	33.6	46.5	563.3
Mar-May	139.7	56.0	64.1	256.5	35.1	47.0	598.4
June-Aug	144.4	59.0	65.0	263.8	30.3	47.0	609.5
Mkt. year	531.8	219.3	255.7	995.5	131.0	186.9	2,320.3
2003/04							
Sep-Nov	127.6	57.7	65.4	268.7	32.3	46.7	598.4
Mkt. year	535.0	225.0	260.0	1,150.0	132.0	188.0	2,490.0

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

Table 6--Wholesale corn milling product and byproduct prices

	Corn meal, yellow, New York	Brewers' grits, Chicago	Sugar, dextrose, Midwest	HFCS, 42% tank cars, Midwest	Corn starch, fob Midwest 3/
	\$/cwt	\$/cwt	cents/lb	cents/lb	\$/cwt
Mkt. yr. 1/					
2000/01	15.85	11.75	16.83	9.25	12.44
2001/02	15.74	11.75	18.61	10.58	12.46
2002/03 2/	16.45	12.86	20.36	11.65	13.21
Monthly					
2002/03:					
Oct.	16.84	12.74	18.88	12.30	14.05
Nov.	14.91	14.54	18.88	11.70	13.48
Dec.	15.37	12.91	20.38	11.50	13.18
Jan.	16.49	12.38	20.88	11.50	12.91
2003/04:					
Oct.	16.52	12.42	20.88	11.75	12.64
Nov.	16.64	12.54	21.98	11.81	12.16
Dec.	16.81	12.71	21.98	12.75	12.34
Jan. 2/	17.21	13.11	21.98	12.74	12.31

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

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

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

Country/region	-----2001/2002-----		-----2002/2003-----		2003/2004
	Mkt. yr.	June-Nov.	Mkt. yr.	June-Nov.	June-Nov.
Oats:			Thousand tons		
Canada	1,138	905	843	582	705
Finland	264	190	360	221	75
Sweden	217	138	381	220	71
Total 1/	1,654	1,244	1,640	1,043	851
Barley, malting:					
Canada	488	334	317	279	96
Total 1/	489	335	360	279	148
Barley, other: 2/					
Canada	32	7.9	42	19	9
Total 1/	32	7.9	42	19	9

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, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

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

Country/region	-----2001/02-----		-----2002/03-----		2003/2004
	Mkt. yr.	Sept.-Nov.	Mkt. yr.	Sept.-Nov.	Sept.-Nov.
1,000 metric tons					
Corn:					
Japan	14,893	4,347	14,508	4,710	3,304
Mexico	4,464	1,637	5,255	2,499	1,592
Taiwan	4,680	1,551	4,014	1,384	1,451
Egypt	4,468	1,402	2,702	632	1,113
S. Korea	1,355	610	270	80	73
Canada	3,909	1,239	3,923	1,433	808
Colombia	1,698	486	1,585	543	371
Venezuela	460	85	608	254	235
Algeria	1,367	511	898	464	460
Saudi Arabia	714	256	131	96	91
Dominican Republic	1,030	314	937	321	216
Israel	832	136	268	31	325
Syria	786	222	517	181	237
Turkey	747	--	981	--	--
Morocco	600	183	76	--	198
Costa Rica	463	153	529	182	107
Tunisia	714	253	123	20	107
Peru	261	119	42	27	20
Iran	63	--	--	--	--
Sub-Saharan Africa	695	66	339	209	38
Former USSR	86	74	--	--	6
Chile	34	12	--	--	19
EU	26	4	8	4	2
East Europe	15	15	--	--	6
China	20	--	--	--	--
Others	3,790	1,251	2,599	964	1,205
Total	48,172	14,926	40,315	14,034	11,984
Sorghum:					
Mexico	4,653	1,627	3,194	1,130	609
Japan	1,264	573	1,015	453	448
Israel	30	5	39	--	88
EU	9	--	182	--	296
Others	71	27	104	50	39
Total	6,027	2,232	4,535	1,634	1,480
-----2001/2002-----					
-----2002/2003-----					
2003/2004					
	Mkt. yr.	June-Nov.	Mkt. yr.	June-Nov.	June-Nov.
Barley:					
Saudi Arabia	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	293	236	358	183	208
Mexico	70	46	25	15	9
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	94	68	195	104	26
Other	113	84	73	33	19
Total	571	434	650	335	262

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.