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Oil Crops Outlook

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U.S. Oilseeds Acreage Expands Less Than Anticipated

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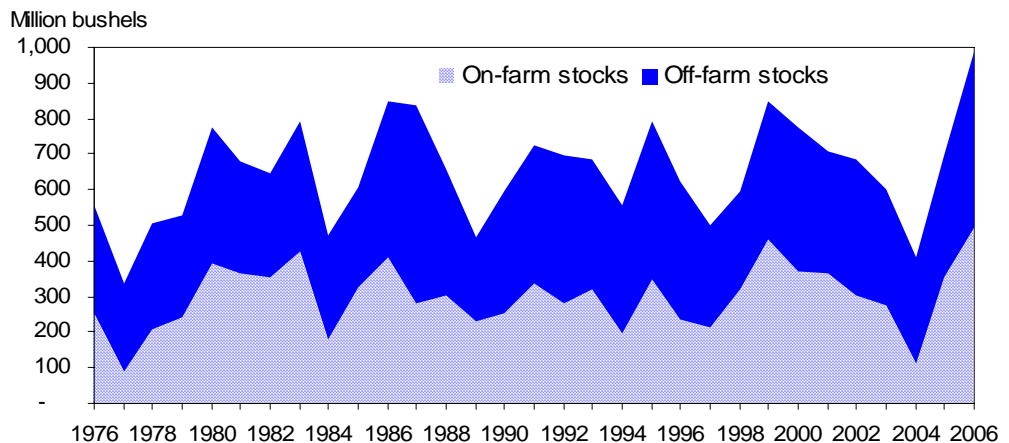
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World Agricultural
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The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Acreage report confirmed that U.S. farmers planted 74.9 million acres of soybeans this year. Based solely on a lower acreage, the forecast of 2006 U.S. soybean production was decreased 70 million bushels this month to 3,010 million. When the crop forecast is combined with a smaller estimate for 2006/07 beginning stocks, the ending stocks forecast is lowered 95 million bushels this month to 560 million. The forecast of the national average farm price was trimmed this month to \$5.00-\$6.00 per bushel, from \$5.10-\$6.10 previously due to less favorable forward-pricing opportunities.

Canada's 2006 canola area declined 3 percent to 5.1 million hectares, leading to a crop forecast of 8.1 million metric tons. In contrast, a lack of moisture to complete sowing trimmed Australian canola area to 950,000 hectares, compared with 962,000 last year and 1.35 million 2 years ago. Provided that normal moisture returns next spring, Australia's 2006/07 canola production could stabilize around 1.25 million tons.

Figure 1

This year's U.S. soybean stocks on June 1 well exceeds all previous years



Source: *Grain Stocks*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Domestic Outlook

Farmers Plant Fewer Soybeans Than Intended, but More Than Last Year

USDA's *Acreage* report confirmed that U.S. farmers planted 74.9 million acres of soybeans this year, a 2-million-acre reduction from their surprisingly ambitious intentions last March. A majority of the change in plans occurred throughout the Corn Belt and Plains regions. Growers' intentions changed this spring as favorable weather and strength in corn prices led them to raise more acres of corn. Also, in response to rising prices for spring wheat, producers failed to cut back as much on that crop as first intended. For instance, as more wheat got sown in North Dakota, soybean plantings were 350,000 acres below the March intentions, although the State will still have a record-high 3.8 million acres. Despite some reversal of crop intentions, national soybean acreage in 2006 still exceeds last year's by 2.8 million acres and ranks behind only the record 75.2 million sown in 2004. Assuming average weather and yields, 2006 harvested soybean area is now forecast at 73.9 million acres.

For now, soil moisture conditions have been generally adequate for the main soybean-producing region, but their status will be more critical in another month. As of July 9, overall blooming for the soybean crop (at 38 percent) was 10 percentage points ahead of average. USDA progress reports also rated 58 percent of the country's soybean crop in good-to-excellent condition. However, a more ominous trend has emerged. West of the Mississippi River, moisture conditions have deteriorated following a 2-month dry spell and above-average June temperatures. Based solely on a lower acreage, the forecast of 2006 U.S. soybean production was decreased 70 million bushels this month to 3,010 million. Forecasts of 2006/07 soybean use are unchanged, so the production decline conveys completely into a reduction of the ending stocks forecast. When the crop forecast is combined with a smaller estimate for 2006/07 beginning stocks, the ending stocks forecast is lowered 95 million bushels this month to 560 million.

Despite a less burdensome outlook for 2006/07 ending stocks, the forecast of the national average farm price was trimmed this month to \$5.00-\$6.00 per bushel from \$5.10-\$6.10 previously. During the summer, farmers commonly make forward sales on a portion of their expected crop to take advantage of seasonally higher prices. Compared with the last 2 years, forward contracting opportunities for soybeans this summer are at much lower values. The price strength of forward sales made during the summer months supported soybean price averages for 2004/05 and 2005/06, when fall deliveries could then be contracted for around \$7.20 and \$6.70 per bushel, respectively. This summer, however, few forward price commitments for soybeans can be made above \$5.60 per bushel. By next fall, a majority of the crop sales will be at cash prices that could be even lower.

For the current marketing year, soybean demand held up quite well during May. The domestic soybean crush set a record for the month at 146.2 million bushels. Strong May data advanced the cumulative crush for the first three quarters to 1,310.8 million bushels, and exceeds the 2004/05 pace by 16.5 million. Strength in soybean meal exports (which was forecast higher this month to 7.2 million tons) is helping to sustain the crush demand. When the fourth quarter is complete, the 2005/06 crush is expected to total 1,720 million bushels. The crush forecast is

raised 5 million bushels from June and compares with 1,696 million in 2004/05. Processors' prolific output of soybean oil this season is likely to accumulate into a record-high (2.85 billion pounds) stock carryout. In addition, soybean exports improved slightly in May, to 46.5 million bushels from 43.4 million in April. Cumulative exports through May (807 million bushels) trail the 2004/05 pace by 210 million bushels. USDA anticipates June-August soybean exports to remain steadier than it was a year ago, and raised its 2005/06 forecast to 905 million bushels from 900 million previously.

Despite better support for soybean use in the third quarter of 2005/06, it was unable to make up for a lag in exports over the first two quarters. Consequently, June 1 soybean stocks declined only to 990 million bushels, up 291 million bushels from the previous year and eclipsing the previous peak for June 1 stocks by almost one-fourth. Half of the remaining inventory is still owned by farmers. At the end of June, there were 278 million bushels of soybeans with outstanding 9-month loans, the most in 20 years for this stage of the crop year. Most of the stocks under loan will mature by September and could be marketed in the interim. Provided the new crop continues to develop normally, the narrow window for disposing of this abundance of leftover stocks could soon apply considerable pressure onto cash soybean prices. By September 1, total soybean stocks are anticipated at an all-time high of 545 million bushels. The 2005/06 ending stocks forecast implies the fourth-quarter use will be nearly equal to last season's quarterly use. June 1 stocks were smaller than the September-May use would have implied, so the crop year estimate of the residual was raised by 17 million bushels this month.

Acres for Other U.S. Oilseeds Declines in 2006

U.S. **sunflower** acreage declined sharply in 2006 to 1.9 million acres, down from 2.7 million in 2005 and below the March intentions of 2.2 million. Demand for last year's bumper sunflowerseed crop likely will not be sufficient to prevent a record-large stock carryover later this fall. Throughout the Great Plains, producers cut back sunflower acreage to accommodate sowing a higher acreage of spring wheat. In North Dakota (the top producing State), sunflower acreage dropped by 28 percent to 825,000 acres. Very dry conditions in the Dakotas are beginning to stress sunflower crops, yet only a small percentage has even reached the flowering stage. U.S. sunflowerseed output is seen declining 40 percent from last year to 2.4 billion pounds, but ample stocks could limit the reduction in total supply to 20 percent. Demand for sunflowerseed should grow steadily; therefore, a smaller crop could substantially shrink the 2006/07 ending stocks. Robust price premiums for sunflowerseed oil should continue to buttress sunflowerseed near current farm values.

Similarly, the acreage sown to **canola** declined 12 percent in 2006 to 1.02 million acres (a smaller decline than indicated in the March intentions), for a 20-percent reduction. North Dakota (where 2006 canola acreage dropped 13 percent to 0.9 million acres) accounted for most of the country's decrease. Domestic processors of canola seed will be able to meet a brisk demand for products (particularly canola oil) through imports from an abundant Canadian supply. U.S. canola seed imports could remain close to this season's expected record of 1,143 million pounds and comprise more than 40 percent of the total supply.

For **flax**, the 2006 planted acreage is 718,000 acres. U.S. flax acres failed to achieve the March intentions of 890,000 acres and are down 27 percent from last year. Plantings declined for all growing States, but most of the reduction happened in North Dakota. Producers cut back their flax acreage due to sharply lower prices this spring compared with a year earlier, when they had ranged from \$11-\$12 per bushel. Flax prices are weaker this year (\$5.50-\$5.60 per bushel) because of the comparatively large domestic stocks (3.5 million bushels) remaining from last year's crop, as well as ample Canadian stocks. In contrast, U.S. safflower acreage recovered by 34 percent in 2006 to 221,000 acres.

The U.S. acreage planted to **cotton** expanded to 15.3 million acres in 2006, up from March intentions of 14.6 million and 14.2 million in 2005. However, drought conditions in Texas and Oklahoma are likely leading toward greater-than-usual acreage abandonment. For both States, about half of the cotton acreage is currently rated in poor to very poor condition. Harvested cotton acreage is expected to decline 1 million acres from last year to 12.8 million. As a result, U.S. cottonseed production could fall by 12 percent in 2006 to 7.2 million short tons. A resumption of more cottonseed imports may moderate the supply reduction, but lower use appears inevitable. Feed use of cottonseed could fall 12 percent to 4.1 million tons, while the domestic crush and exports drop to 2.75 million and 0.4 million tons, respectively.

U.S. acreage planted to **peanuts** in 2006 declined to an estimated 1.3 million acres, down 359,000 acres (22 percent) from 2005, and a reduction of 93,000 acres from planting intentions in March. Following a 2005 crop that was the second largest on record, high stocks, low prices, and rising input costs weakened the incentives to plant. These factors brought down sown area in 2006 to its lowest level since 1915. Southeast growers (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina) planted 945,000 acres, down 22 percent from 2005. Sown acreage experienced the largest absolute decline in Georgia, where it fell 175,000 acres to 580,000. Plantings in the Virginia-North Carolina region totaled 99,000 acres, down 18 percent from 2005. Growers in the Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) planted 254,000 acres, down 20 percent from last year. The national area for harvest, projected at 1.27 million acres, is also expected down 22 percent from last year.

With the reduced acreage, U.S. peanut production for 2006 could be as low as 3.6 billion pounds. It is the smallest prospective crop since 2002, and would be down 25 percent from last year. Crop conditions for peanuts (which stand at 45 percent good-to-excellent as of July 9, compared with 80 percent a year earlier) have deteriorated lately. Conditions were particularly poor in Alabama and Florida. Pегging, at 48 percent, was the same as last year, but 6 percent behind the 5-year average.

Despite a 1.2-billion-pound reduction in the crop's size, overall peanut supplies for 2006/07 are still anticipated to be the second highest ever. Record large beginning stocks are expected at 2.1 billion pounds, exceeding last year's carryin by 674 million pounds. A resumption of growth in domestic food use for peanuts, as well as modest gains for exports and crush, are expected to edge up the 2006/07 total use by 2 percent to 4.3 billion pounds. Season-ending peanut stocks are projected to shrink to a more manageable 1.5 billion pounds.

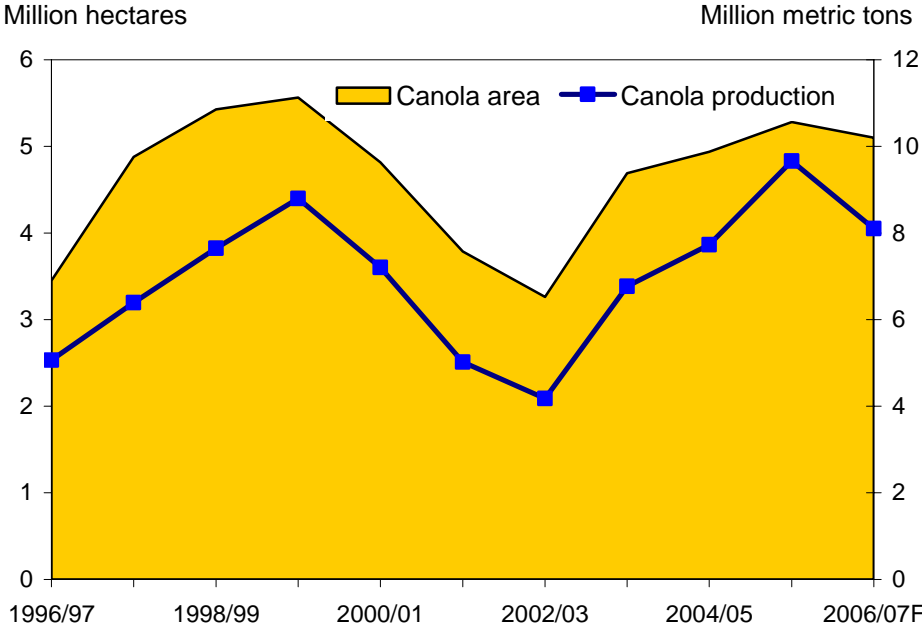
International Outlook

Sowing of New Crop Canola in Canada Is Undeterred by Large Stocks

The 2006/07 forecast of global rapeseed production is unchanged this month at 46.5 million metric tons, as larger-than-expected Canadian canola acreage offsets lower-than-expected area in Australia. In Canada, prices for canola seed have held up better than anticipated this year. Current price premiums for canola oil (approximately 8.5 cents per pound higher than soybean oil) are strong, particularly due to its rapidly growing use in Europe for biodiesel production. Although there are still many unsold farm stocks left from last year's bumper harvest, current and prospective demand for canola is robust. The country's 2006 canola area declined 3 percent to 5.1 million hectares, compared with the previous forecast of 4.8 million hectares. Thus, the crop forecast for Canada is raised 500,000 tons this month to 8.1 million. Yields may not be as excellent as last year's when a record 9.7 million tons were harvested. Since May, ample moisture has fallen over the western prairies, although parts of Manitoba have become considerably drier.

In contrast, Australian canola area is now unlikely to rebound in 2006/07 even with favorable price incentives. Completion of canola planting in June was prevented by a lack of moisture. Except for Victoria (where rains were sufficient to increase the sown area), a majority of the country's growing region (consisting of Western Australia, South Australia, and New South Wales) became too dry to successfully establish the oilseed. National canola area is estimated at 950,000 hectares, compared with 962,000 last year and 1.35 million 2 years ago.

Figure 2
Stable canola area for Canada expected to support another large crop



Source: PS&D database, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Provided that normal moisture returns next spring, Australia's 2006/07 canola production could stabilize around 1.25 million tons. If realized, the crop would be lower than the original forecast of 1.75 million and the 2005/06 harvest of 1.4 million. Therefore, 2006/07 Australian exports of canola are likely to decline. Collectively, Canada and Australia account for approximately 90 percent of all international exports in rapeseed.

Contacts and Links

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Data

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Recent Reports

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Related Websites

WASDE, (<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/waobr/wasde-bb/>)
Oilseed Circular, http://www.fas.usda.gov/oilseeds_arc.html
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Table 1--Soybeans: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Sept. 1	Area		Yield	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks		
	Planted	Harvested		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports		Seed, feed, & residual	Total
	<i>Million acres</i>		<i>Bu/acre</i>	-----			-----			-----		
2004/05	75.2	74.0	42.2	112	3,124	6	3,242	1,696	1,103	187	2,986	256
2005/06 ¹	72.1	71.4	43.3	256	3,086	4	3,346	1,720	905	176	2,801	545
2006/07 ²	74.9	73.9	40.7	545	3,010	4	3,559	1,750	1,090	159	2,999	560
2004/05												
September						0.4		121.0	47.2			
October						0.2		155.3	177.7			
November						0.3		151.1	181.0			
Sep-Nov				112.4	3,123.7	1.0	3,237.1	427.4	405.8	99.3	932.4	2,304.6
December						0.7		150.0	155.0			
January						0.5		148.6	121.9			
February						0.3		137.6	123.2			
Dec-Feb				2,304.6	---	1.4	2,306.0	436.2	400.2	88.3	924.7	1,381.4
March						0.4		148.5	96.4			
April						0.3		139.4	65.2			
May						0.3		142.8	49.6			
Mar-May				1,381.4	---	1.0	1,382.3	430.7	211.2	41.1	683.1	699.3
June						0.7		132.0	35.2			
July						1.2		139.5	20.0			
August						0.3		130.3	30.3			
Jun-Aug				699.3	---	2.3	701.5	401.8	85.5	(41.6)	445.8	255.7
Total						3,123.7	5.6	3,241.7	1,696.1	1,102.7	187.2	2,985.9
2005/06												
September						0.2		133.2	32.3			
October						0.2		157.7	143.1			
November						0.2		151.5	140.3			
Sep-Nov				255.7	3,086.4	0.6	3,342.8	442.4	315.8	82.5	840.7	2,502.1
December						0.3		148.4	83.1			
January						0.2		152.4	111.8			
February						0.4		136.3	111.3			
Dec-Feb				2,502.1	---	0.8	2,502.9	437.2	306.2	90.3	833.7	1,669.2
March						0.4		149.5	95.6			
April						0.3		135.5	43.4			
May						0.3		146.2	46.5			
Mar-May				1,669.2	---	1.0	1,670.2	431.3	185.5	63.3	680.0	990.1
Total to date						2.3	3,344.5	1,310.8	807.5	236.1	2,354.4	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production* and *Grain Stocks* National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2--Soybean meal: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year begin. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
	<i>1,000 short tons</i>							
2004/05	211	40,715	147	41,073	33,562	7,340	40,902	172
2005/06 ¹	172	40,513	165	40,850	33,400	7,200	40,600	250
2006/07 ²	250	41,685	165	42,100	34,100	7,750	41,850	250
2004/05								
October	210.7	3,685.2	6.5	3,902.4	3,077.2	469.5	3,546.7	355.7
November	355.7	3,584.2	7.3	3,947.1	2,866.6	793.7	3,660.3	286.8
December	286.8	3,567.9	6.9	3,861.7	2,697.0	893.4	3,590.4	271.3
January	271.3	3,552.5	6.8	3,830.6	2,868.0	621.8	3,489.8	340.8
February	340.8	3,293.3	7.0	3,641.1	2,651.6	679.1	3,330.7	310.4
March	310.4	3,547.6	8.9	3,867.0	2,916.4	702.6	3,619.0	248.0
April	248.0	3,326.6	7.6	3,582.1	2,582.9	691.8	3,274.6	307.5
May	307.5	3,397.9	9.3	3,714.7	2,822.2	543.5	3,365.7	349.0
June	349.0	3,160.6	7.4	3,517.1	2,702.4	569.9	3,272.3	244.8
July	244.8	3,320.4	5.8	3,570.9	2,725.9	482.7	3,208.6	362.3
August	362.3	3,122.1	64.9	3,549.3	2,894.8	416.3	3,311.1	238.3
September	238.3	3,157.0	8.8	3,404.1	2,756.4	475.8	3,232.3	171.8
Total		40,715.4	147.2	41,073.3	33,561.5	7,340.0	40,901.5	
2005/06								
October	171.8	3,700.9	9.3	3,882.0	2,906.7	659.1	3,565.8	316.1
November	316.1	3,562.2	9.9	3,888.2	2,908.4	675.0	3,583.4	304.9
December	304.9	3,518.0	10.9	3,833.7	2,887.6	608.2	3,495.7	338.0
January	338.0	3,589.5	10.7	3,938.1	2,869.0	742.5	3,611.5	326.6
February	326.6	3,215.3	11.0	3,552.9	2,514.4	736.8	3,251.2	301.6
March	301.6	3,504.0	12.5	3,818.1	2,866.4	665.2	3,531.6	286.5
April	286.5	3,212.6	11.4	3,510.5	2,584.0	511.1	3,095.1	415.4
May ¹	415.4	3,474.6	13.3	3,903.4	2,921.6	678.2	3,599.8	303.5
Total to date		27,777.1	88.9	28,037.8	22,458.1	5,276.1	27,734.2	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Source: *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3--Soybean oil: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year begin. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
<i>Million pounds</i>								
2004/05 ¹	1,076	19,360	26	20,462	17,439	1,324	18,763	1,699
2005/06 ²	1,699	20,125	50	21,874	17,950	1,075	19,025	2,849
2006/07 ²	2,849	19,775	55	22,679	19,000	1,200	20,200	2,479
2004/05								
October	1,075.6	1,759.6	1.4	2,836.6	1,507.3	59.9	1,567.2	1,269.4
November	1,269.4	1,688.0	4.7	2,962.1	1,586.5	184.5	1,771.0	1,191.2
December	1,191.2	1,682.3	1.1	2,874.5	1,323.9	239.5	1,563.5	1,311.1
January	1,311.1	1,680.2	1.7	2,992.9	1,354.7	78.1	1,432.8	1,560.1
February	1,560.1	1,564.1	2.0	3,126.2	1,262.4	216.9	1,479.4	1,646.8
March	1,646.8	1,686.4	1.8	3,335.0	1,447.5	74.8	1,522.2	1,812.7
April	1,812.7	1,579.6	2.1	3,394.5	1,524.1	73.3	1,597.4	1,797.1
May	1,797.1	1,620.1	1.8	3,419.0	1,458.5	71.7	1,530.2	1,888.7
June	1,888.7	1,497.3	0.8	3,386.9	1,480.9	68.0	1,548.9	1,838.0
July	1,838.0	1,586.7	0.2	3,425.0	1,383.8	52.4	1,436.1	1,988.8
August	1,988.8	1,484.4	2.8	3,476.0	1,610.3	138.7	1,749.0	1,727.0
September	1,727.0	1,531.1	5.8	3,264.0	1,499.1	65.8	1,564.9	1,699.0
Total		19,359.7	26.3	20,461.6	17,439.0	1,323.6	18,762.6	
2005/06								
October	1,699.0	1,828.6	3.1	3,530.8	1,571.3	76.0	1,647.3	1,883.5
November	1,883.5	1,756.7	2.9	3,643.2	1,637.1	154.2	1,791.4	1,851.8
December	1,851.8	1,717.3	1.9	3,571.0	1,272.9	107.6	1,380.6	2,190.5
January	2,190.5	1,765.2	3.0	3,958.8	1,388.8	71.3	1,460.1	2,498.7
February	2,498.7	1,594.8	4.0	4,097.5	1,356.9	67.2	1,424.1	2,673.4
March	2,673.4	1,746.5	4.2	4,424.0	1,527.8	178.1	1,705.9	2,718.1
April	2,718.1	1,586.3	2.3	4,306.7	1,454.7	96.6	1,551.3	2,755.4
May ¹	2,755.4	1,709.3	2.2	4,466.9	1,548.4	53.4	1,601.8	2,865.1
Total to date		13,704.7	23.8	15,427.5	11,757.9	804.5	12,562.3	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings and Production, Consumption, and Stocks*, Census Bureau, U.S Department of Commerce.

Table 4--Cottonseed: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Aug. 1	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Other	Total		
<i>1,000 short tons</i>										
2004/05	421	8,242	1	8,664	2,923	379	4,770	8,072	592	
2005/06 ¹	592	8,172	5	8,769	3,050	475	4,705	8,230	539	
2006/07 ²	539	7,180	100	7,819	2,750	415	4,125	7,290	529	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5--Cottonseed meal: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
<i>1,000 short tons</i>								
2004/05	77	0	1,362	1,439	1,280	107	1,387	52
2005/06 ¹	52	0	1,415	1,467	1,277	140	1,417	50
2006/07 ²	50	0	1,240	1,290	1,170	70	1,240	50

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Source: *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6--Cottonseed oil: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
<i>Million pounds</i>								
2004/05	109	2	957	1,068	935	57	991	76
2005/06 ¹	76	1	970	1,047	937	55	992	55
2006/07 ²	55	0	865	920	805	50	855	65

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings* and *Production, Consumption, and Stocks*, Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Table 7--Peanuts: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Aug. 1	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks	
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic food	Crush	Seed & residual	Exports		Total
<i>Million pounds</i>										
2004/05	1,121	37	4,288	5,447	2,600	393	548	491	4,032	1,415
2005/06 ¹	1,415	40	4,821	6,276	2,597	587	528	475	4,187	2,089
2006/07 ²	2,089	30	3,620	5,740	2,648	647	469	500	4,264	1,476

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production* and *Peanut Stocks and Processors*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8--Oilseeds prices received by U.S. farmers

Marketing year	Soybeans \$/bu.	Cottonseed \$/ton	Sunflower \$/cwt.	Peanuts Cents/lb.	Flaxseed \$/bu.
1996/97	7.35	126.00	11.70	28.10	6.37
1997/98	6.47	121.00	11.60	28.30	5.81
1998/99	4.93	129.00	10.60	28.40	5.05
1999/00	4.63	89.00	7.53	25.40	3.79
2000/01	4.54	105.00	6.89	27.40	3.30
2001/02	4.38	90.50	9.62	23.40	4.29
2002/03	5.53	101.00	12.10	18.20	5.77
2003/04	7.34	117.00	12.10	19.30	5.88
2004/05	5.74	107.00	13.70	18.90	8.07
2005/06 ¹	5.65	95.50	11.90	17.60	6.00
2006/07 ¹	5.00-6.00	91-121	11.30-12.90	17.7-19.3	5.60-6.60
2004/05					
September	5.83	89.30	12.80	19.20	7.19
October	5.56	107.00	12.60	20.10	7.36
November	5.36	104.00	12.80	20.30	8.62
December	5.45	111.00	13.40	18.30	8.42
January	5.57	114.00	13.70	18.90	8.89
February	5.42	111.00	15.00	18.60	10.90
March	5.95	NA	15.00	18.50	11.40
April	6.03	NA	15.10	18.00	12.30
May	6.21	NA	15.40	17.80	11.60
June	6.58	NA	15.20	17.60	11.20
July	6.65	NA	15.20	16.00	10.40
August	6.15	102.00	14.40	16.90	6.28
2005/06					
September	5.77	96.00	13.20	17.40	6.10
October	5.67	89.40	12.80	17.50	6.05
November	5.62	92.60	12.30	17.60	5.93
December	5.77	95.10	11.60	17.70	5.82
January	5.88	102.00	11.20	17.60	5.64
February	5.67	98.20	11.40	19.80	5.50
March	5.57	NA	11.40	17.90	5.35
April	5.52	NA	11.90	17.40	5.56
May	5.68	NA	11.80	17.30	5.58
June ¹	5.57	NA	11.80	17.60	5.55

¹ Preliminary. NA = Not available.

Source: *Agricultural Prices*, National Agricultural Statistics Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 9--U.S. vegetable oil and fats prices

Marketing year	Soybean oil ²	Cottonseed oil ³	Sunflower oil ⁴	Peanut oil ⁵	Corn oil ⁶	Lard ⁶	Edible tallow ⁶
<i>Cents/lb.</i>							
1996/97	22.50	25.58	22.64	43.65	24.05	23.02	23.01
1997/98	25.80	28.85	27.00	49.21	28.94	19.46	20.69
1998/99	19.90	27.32	20.10	40.72	25.30	14.66	15.14
1999/00	15.60	21.52	16.68	35.96	17.81	13.64	13.21
2000/01	14.15	15.98	15.89	34.97	13.54	14.61	13.43
2001/02	16.46	17.98	23.25	32.23	19.14	13.55	13.87
2002/03	22.04	37.75	33.11	46.70	28.17	18.13	17.80
2003/04	29.97	31.21	33.41	60.84	28.43	26.13	22.37
2004/05	23.01	28.01	43.71	53.63	27.86	21.80	18.48
2005/06 ¹	23.50	29.50	38.50	43.50	25.50	19.25	18.00
2006/07 ¹	22.5-26.5	28.0-32.0	33.5-37.5	42.5-46.5	25.0-29.0	18.5-22.5	18.5-22.5
2004/05							
October	23.23	22.74	34.81	55.00	23.10	27.95	16.13
November	22.95	23.88	34.70	55.00	24.24	27.26	16.34
December	21.79	23.81	35.40	55.67	26.67	26.50	17.43
January	20.46	23.70	44.29	56.00	27.41	22.10	17.51
February	20.70	24.38	49.29	55.00	27.58	18.30	18.50
March	23.60	28.19	47.11	50.00	28.08	17.71	19.95
April	23.09	29.80	45.98	50.00	29.29	20.72	22.19
May	23.38	30.63	46.50	53.25	30.65	22.95	20.84
June	24.70	33.13	46.50	52.50	30.73	21.30	19.25
July	25.46	34.15	45.13	52.38	30.01	18.08	17.36
August	23.59	30.44	46.44	52.25	28.83	17.75	17.38
September	23.19	31.25	48.33	50.06	27.75	20.97	18.83
2005/06							
October	24.26	34.44	37.75	45.50	27.50	27.38	18.95
November	22.52	34.09	39.07	45.50	27.08	27.76	19.98
December	21.00	30.50	37.61	45.00	26.08	18.60	18.94
January	21.63	29.63	36.24	42.50	25.22	17.16	18.60
February	22.21	29.50	37.02	42.50	23.65	16.44	18.07
March	23.21	29.75	36.24	42.50	22.61	16.82	17.54
April	22.98	27.05	37.50	42.50	23.19	18.00	15.86
May	24.76	28.06	40.31	42.50	25.25	17.13	16.19
June ¹	24.20	27.25	NA	43.75	25.70	17.63	17.33

¹ Preliminary. ² Decatur, IL. ³ PBSY Greenwood, MS. ⁴ Minneapolis. ⁵ Southeast mills ⁶ Chicago.

Sources: *Monthly Feedstuff Prices* and *Peanut Report*, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 10--U.S. oilseed meal prices

Marketing year	Soybean meal ²	Cottonseed meal ³	Sunflower meal ⁴	Peanut meal ⁵	Canola meal ⁶	Linseed meal ⁴
<i>\$/Short ton</i>						
1996/97	262.00	192.00	110.60	207.79	192.02	158.75
1997/98	185.30	144.00	84.20	210.25	131.15	117.54
1998/99	138.50	109.55	64.20	122.02	112.28	84.49
1999/00	167.62	127.43	75.00	108.15	117.07	103.42
2000/01	173.62	142.93	90.50	119.75	139.20	121.92
2001/02	167.72	136.16	87.27	112.32	143.33	121.29
2002/03	181.58	146.12	105.00	128.35	144.06	122.91
2003/04	256.05	183.47	111.14	177.56	188.45	159.25
2004/05	182.90	124.04	85.50	118.34	139.75	115.55
2005/06 ¹	175.00	145.00	75.00	110.00	140.00	120.00
2006/07 ¹	155-185	130-160	60-90	90-120	115-145	80-110
2004/05						
October	155.37	126.75	75.67	100.38	133.39	99.50
November	153.90	119.00	98.00	99.25	138.81	114.60
December	161.60	117.00	97.63	93.50	135.13	109.13
January	167.34	112.50	94.00	93.25	129.21	111.63
February	167.95	111.25	76.00	99.25	139.55	109.88
March	187.96	110.80	68.20	112.00	146.08	109.80
April	193.19	108.00	75.00	122.75	140.85	104.00
May	198.68	110.40	80.00	137.25	139.25	96.00
June	219.28	138.75	NA	145.25	153.98	116.00
July	215.75	151.00	NA	140.83	150.48	159.38
August	198.43	143.00	NA	132.50	138.12	157.75
September	175.40	140.00	105.00	109.00	132.10	98.98
2005/06						
October	166.22	133.13	73.25	105.50	130.13	100.38
November	170.32	132.50	64.80	102.50	139.55	113.60
December	193.17	175.00	70.00	100.88	158.06	118.00
January	183.64	172.50	NA	NA	150.05	127.25
February	176.73	152.50	NA	114.50	143.94	130.17
March	175.07	148.75	98.00	113.50	134.74	129.00
April	174.64	144.38	90.33	113.17	136.04	126.63
May	175.77	131.50	72.60	113.33	136.59	119.10
June ¹	176.83	135.00	66.50	107.13	139.63	116.88

¹ Preliminary. ² Hi-pro Decatur, IL. ³ 41% Memphis. ⁴ 28% Minneapolis.

⁵ 50% Southeast mills. ⁶ 36% Pacific Northwest.

Source: *Monthly Feedstuff Prices*, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.