



United States
Department
of Agriculture

OCS-06g

Aug. 14, 2006



Electronic Outlook Report from the Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

Oil Crops Outlook

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U.S. Yield Outlook for Soybeans This Year Is Constrained by Weather

Contents

[Domestic Outlook](#)
[Intl. Outlook](#)
[Contacts & Links](#)

Tables

[Soybean S&D](#)
[Soybean Meal](#)
[Soybean Oil](#)
[Cottonseed](#)
[Cottonseed Meal](#)
[Cottonseed Oil](#)
[Peanuts](#)
[Oilseed Prices](#)
[Veg. Oil Prices](#)
[Oilseed Meal](#)
[Prices](#)

Web Sites

[WASDE](#)
[Oilseed Circular](#)
[Briefing Room](#)

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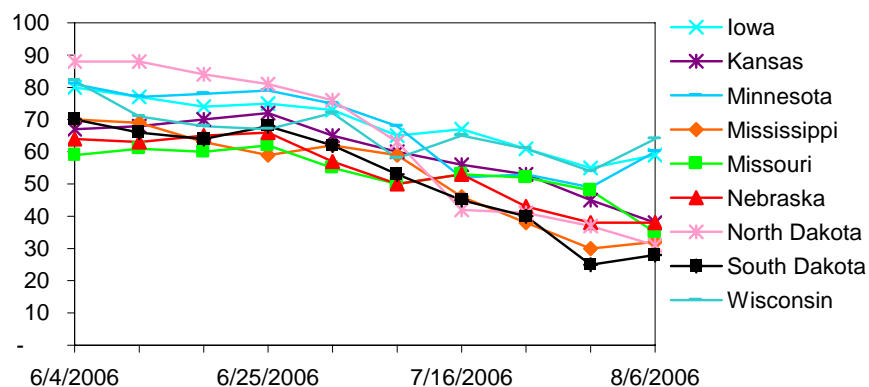
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World Agricultural
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Based on available information through early August, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecast the 2006 national average soybean yield at 39.6 bushels per acre. Owing to a late surge of soybean demand in the soon-to-be-completed crop year, beginning stocks for 2006/07 were forecast down 30 million bushels this month to 515 million. A lower expectation for both production and beginning stocks reduces the 2006/07 ending stocks forecast from 560 million to 450 million bushels.

Argentine soybean meal exports for 2005/06 (at 24.6 million metric tons) are expected to strongly exceed the previous year by 20 percent and double the volume of just 5 years ago. For 2006/07, a more modest 5 percent increase for Argentine trade (to 25.75 million tons) is anticipated. In the European Union-25, soybean meal imports will increasingly substitute for soybean imports, where 2006/07 imports are forecast up to a record-high 22.8 million tons.

Figure 1

Excluding the East Corn Belt, 2006 soybean crop conditions worsen
Percent rated good-to-excellent



Source: *Crop Progress*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Domestic Outlook

Soybeans Are Stressed by Hot and Dry Weather in Western and Southern Regions

Soybean crop conditions this summer have gradually deteriorated, where as of August 6, 53 percent were rated in good-to-excellent condition compared with 64 percent on July 2. In July, prior dryness of the Great Plains crept eastward toward the Mississippi River. The dryness now encompasses most of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, as well. May-July rainfall in these States was the poorest since 1988 and was exacerbated by spells of extreme heat. Severe drought also prevails throughout the South, which has advanced crop maturity by several weeks (and where in some locations harvesting has already begun). For the country as a whole, 72 percent of soybeans have reached the pod setting stage, moderately ahead of the 5-year average of 61 percent.

Meanwhile, summer weather for the eastern Corn Belt has been generally conducive for growing soybeans. Based on available information through early August, USDA forecast the national average soybean yield at 39.6 bushels per acre, down from 43.3 bushels in 2005. Yields are expected to be sharply lower than last year in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Mississippi. Like last year, however, substantial crop improvement can be quickly achieved, as the most crucial period for determining soybean yield potential still lies ahead over the next 4 weeks. In Minnesota and Iowa, soybean crops are recovering with some beneficial rainfall in early August. The forecast of U.S. harvested acreage is unchanged this month at 73.9 million acres, providing a 2006 production forecast for soybeans at 2,928 million bushels. If realized, the current crop would be 5 percent less than the 2005 harvest.

Owing to a late surge of soybean demand in the soon-to-be-completed crop year, beginning stocks for 2006/07 were forecast down 30 million bushels this month to 515 million. The best June-July soybean shipments in 3 years were buoyed with seasonally strong new sales commitments. One contributing factor to the improvement is Taiwan's soybean import market, where the U.S. share is likely to be even more dominant this year. Thus, 2005/06 U.S. soybean exports were expected up to 930 million bushels from the previous forecast of 905 million. Also, the domestic crush of soybeans for May and June was at record levels, prompting an increase of the 2005/06 forecast by 5 million bushels to 1,725 million. Brisk export demand for soybean meal is continuing to support domestic processors. Shipments to Canada, Mexico, and other Latin American countries have been particularly robust. U.S. soybean meal exports for 2005/06 were forecast up 200,000 tons this month to 7.4 million short tons and slightly above 2004/05 exports at 7.3 million tons.

A lower expectation for both production and beginning stocks of soybeans reduces the 2006/07 ending stocks forecast from 560 million to 450 million bushels. Despite an outlook for a less burdensome supply, soybean farm prices are seen staying within a range of \$5.00-\$6.00 per bushel, compared with \$5.70 for the current crop year. A more secure supply outlook for the U.S. corn crop also contributes toward an upward limit on soybean prices.

Rapid growth in the use of soybean oil for biodiesel in 2006 led to this month's increase for the 2006/07 projection of total domestic disappearance--by 200 million pounds to 19,200 million. Compared with just 3 months prior, the April-June 2006 consumption of soybean oil for biodiesel had soared by 44 percent. Without a corresponding increase in soybean crush and soybean oil production, 2006/07 ending stocks should tighten further. Compared with an anticipated beginning carryover of 2,944 million pounds, the expected season-ending stocks could drop to 2,374 million pounds. A strengthening of use relative to supply for soybean oil will likely boost its 2006/07 average price, which is forecast up to 23.0-27.0 cents per pound from 22.5-26.5 cents previously.

2006 Peanut Crop Suffers From Declining Area and Yields, but Supplies Still Adequate

With much of the peanut area in the Southeast continuing to suffer from excessive dryness, the August forecast of the 2006 crop is 3.26 billion pounds. If realized, the crop would be 1.56 billion pounds smaller than the record production notched in 2005—a decline of 32 percent. Estimated area for harvest was reduced 38,000 acres this month to 1.23 million acres, down 24 percent from 2005. The national average yield forecast of 2,622 pounds per acre would represent a decline of 11 percent from the previous year.

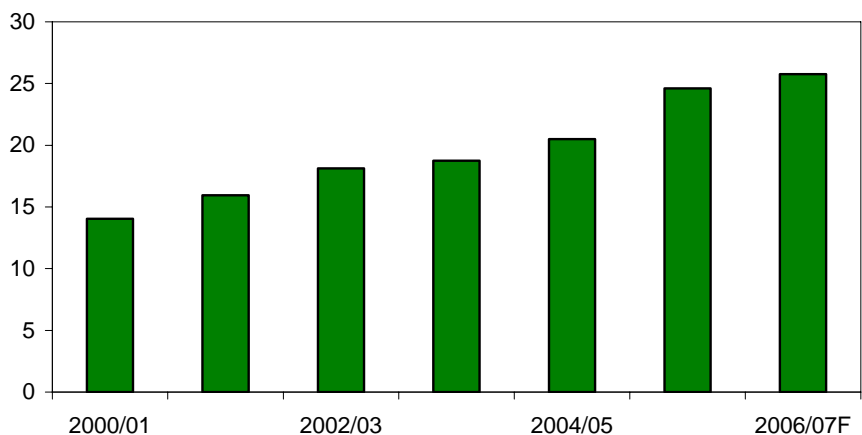
Much of the production decline from the previous year would be due to lower area and poor crop conditions in the Southeast region (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina). Production in this region is expected to total 2.25 billion pounds, down 34 percent from last year's level. Hot and dry weather in the area caused crop conditions to decline sharply, with a large part of the crop condition rated poor to very poor. As of July 30, the percent of crop rated poor to very poor was 42 percent in Alabama, 55 percent in Florida, and 29 percent in Georgia. As a result, yields are expected to average 2,410 pounds per acre, or 416 pounds less than in 2005. Expected area for harvest, at 933,000 acres, is down 22 percent from last year. In the highly irrigated Southwest region (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas), production is expected to drop 37 percent (to 679 million pounds), mainly due to reduced area rather than any change in yields, which are expected to average 3,430 pounds per acre—just 26 pounds less than last year. In the Virginia-North Carolina area, it's a mixed picture, with improved yields but lower area producing a crop of 333 million pounds, down 6 percent from last year.

Despite the reduced crop size, 2006 crop year supplies will remain relatively ample due to record-large beginning stocks measuring 2.15 billion pounds—more than 50 percent greater than the previous year. As a result, supplies for the season are expected to be 5.45 billion pounds, almost exactly the same as the previous 5-year average, but 13 percent less than last year. Overall use is expected to rise slightly (1 percent) to 2.63 billion pounds as food consumption, seed use, exports, and crush are all expected to post modest gains. Projected ending stocks of 1.29 billion pounds should return the stocks-to-use ratio to a more normal level (31 percent) after the current year's burdensome stocks are to exceed 50 percent of use. Peanut prices are expected to firm up somewhat from the 2005 season average of 17.5 cents per pound.

Figure 2

Argentine soybean meal exports have expanded rapidly

Million metric tons



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

Argentine Soybean Crushers Are Finding a Lucrative Global Market

Enabled by a record Argentine soybean harvest, profitable crush margins, and large recent investments in processing capacity, the country's exports of soybean meal and soybean oil are surging. Export shipments out of Brazil are down a cumulative 2 million tons from the 2004/05 pace, which has also factored into improved business for both U.S. and Argentine processors. The difficulties of Brazil's crushers in acquiring soybean supplies have led to this outcome. At 24.6 million metric tons, Argentine soybean meal exports for 2005/06 are expected to strongly exceed the previous year by 20 percent and double the volume of just 5 years ago. For 2006/07, a more modest 5 percent increase (to 25.75 million tons) is anticipated. Similarly, Argentine exports of soybean oil this year are likely to expand by 17 percent to 5.55 million tons and by 6 percent in 2006/07 to 5.9 million tons. Processors in Argentina are projected to use 33.0 million tons of soybeans, up from the previous forecast of 31.5 million and 32.1 million in 2005/06.

On the other hand, the soybeans needed by Argentine crushers to make these products are limiting the country's foreign trade in unprocessed soybeans. Despite a larger harvest, Argentine soybean exports in 2005/06 are tracking about even with the previous year at 9.3 million tons. For 2006/07, a lack of available soybean supplies is expected to constrain exports to 7.8 million tons, down from the previous forecast of 9.25 million.

Soybean crushing in the European Union (EU-25) could continue trending downward, as the availability of soybeans from exporting countries will probably tighten. The EU-25 crush for 2006/07 is forecast down another 300,000 tons this month to 13.45 million, off from the current year's pace for 13.7 million. By comparison, the EU-25 soybean crush in 2001/02 was almost one-third higher. Yet, supplies of soybean meal, particularly from Argentina, should be plentiful. In the

European Union-25, soybean meal imports will increasingly substitute for soybean imports, where 2006/07 imports are forecast up to a record-high 22.8 million tons. Similar circumstances face countries that are heavily dependent on imported soybeans to run their processing industries, such as Japan, Taiwan, and Mexico. In addition, soybean oil imports by the EU-25 should be encouraged by growing consumption.

In China, domestic soybean processors are working through a heavy volume of shipments imported in June. The country's demand for soybean oil imports is slowing because of rising international prices, and instead encouraging a strong pace of palm oil imports. USDA trimmed its forecasts of soybean oil imports for China to 1.75 million tons in 2005/06 and 1.9 million for 2006/07. This year's domestic soybean crop was expected to be 0.2 million tons lower to 16.7 million based on a smaller area estimate, which will lend support to import demand. Lower prices led China's growers to reduce soybean area this year.

Smaller Rapeseed Harvests in China and Europe To Aid Canadian Exports

Global rapeseed production for 2006/07 was trimmed 1.3 million tons this month to 45.4 million tons due to smaller domestic crop estimates for China and the EU-25. Rapeseed output in China for 2006 is seen at 12.5 million tons, down 0.5 million from the prior estimate and 13.1 million tons last year. The country's processors are expected to compensate for the loss of domestic production by raising 2006/07 rapeseed imports to 800,000 tons, versus 650,000 tons in 2005/06.

For the EU-25, rapeseed production this year is estimated at 14.6 million tons, down 0.7 million from the previous forecast. During the main reproductive period in June and July, drought and extreme heat were detrimental to rapeseed yields, particularly in Germany and France. While falling European supplies are strengthening domestic prices, they are unlikely to slow the crop's robust demand. Rapeseed crushing in the EU-25 should be supported near a record 15.7 million tons by a sharp drawdown of stocks and fewer exports.

Canadian producers of canola, who are expected to carry forward record-high stocks this fall, should benefit from smaller crops elsewhere. This includes Australia, the world's second-largest exporting country, where dry weather has limited canola planting. The few alternative sources for the crop could provide enough support for Canadian seed exports in 2006/07 to keep them up around 5.15 million tons, compared with 5.35 million for 2005/06. It could also put a considerable dent into Canada's historically large season-ending inventory of canola, which is now expected to decline from 2.1 million tons for 2005/06 to 1.2 million for 2006/07. Canadian processors should also do well in selling exports of canola oil and canola meal, which are forecast to rise to 1.0 million and 1.5 million tons, respectively. U.S. demand for canola oil is anticipated to be particularly keen.

Contacts and Links

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Data

Monthly tables from *Oil Crops Outlook* are available in Excel (.xls) spreadsheets at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/soybeansoilcrops/Data/data.htm>. These tables contain the latest data on the production, use, imports, exports, prices, and textile trade of cotton and other fibers.

Recent Reports

Economic Analysis of Base Acre and Payment Yield Designations Under the 2002 U.S. Farm Act evaluates farmers' decisions to designate base acres under the 2002 Farm Act. Findings suggest that decision makers responded to economic incentives in their designations of base acres by selecting those options that resulted in the greatest expected flow of program payments <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ERR12/>. See also *Farm Program Acres* for the county-level farm program and planted acreage data used in the report, which can be downloaded and mapped. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/baseacres/>

Related Websites

WASDE, (<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1194>)

Oilseed Circular, http://www.fas.usda.gov/oilseeds_arc.html
Soybeans and Oil Crops Briefing Room, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/soybeansoilcrops/>

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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>				<i>Million bushels</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	33,559	7,343	40,902	172
2005/06 ¹	172	40,713	165	41,050	33,400	7,400	40,800	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	2,875.3	614.5	3,489.8	340.8
February	340.8	3,293.3	7.0	3,641.2	2,649.2	681.5	3,330.7	310.4
March	310.4	3,547.6	8.9	3,867.0	2,900.5	718.5	3,619.0	248.0
April	248.0	3,326.6	7.6	3,582.1	2,583.6	691.0	3,274.6	307.5
May	307.5	3,397.9	9.4	3,714.7	2,819.8	546.0	3,365.7	349.0
June	349.0	3,160.6	7.4	3,517.1	2,704.4	567.9	3,272.3	244.8
July	244.8	3,320.4	5.8	3,570.9	2,726.1	482.5	3,208.6	362.3
August	362.3	3,122.1	64.9	3,549.3	2,903.2	407.9	3,311.1	238.3
September	238.3	3,157.0	8.8	3,404.1	2,756.1	476.2	3,232.3	171.8
Total		40,715.4	147.2	41,073.3	33,558.9	7,342.6	40,901.5	
2005/06								
October	171.8	3,700.9	9.3	3,882.0	2,906.6	659.2	3,565.8	316.1
November	316.1	3,562.2	10.0	3,888.4	2,908.9	674.6	3,583.5	304.9
December	304.9	3,518.0	10.8	3,833.7	2,879.4	616.2	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	415.4	3,474.6	13.3	3,903.4	2,921.6	678.2	3,599.8	303.5
June ¹	303.5	3,250.9	16.4	3,570.8	2,689.8	614.9	3,304.6	266.2
Total to date		31,028.0	105.4	31,305.1	25,140.2	5,898.8	31,039.0	

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	20,185	35	21,919	17,900	1,075	18,975	2,944
2006/07 ²	2,944	19,775	55	22,774	19,200	1,200	20,400	2,374
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	1,355.8	77.0	1,432.8	1,560.1
February	1,560.1	1,564.1	2.0	3,126.2	1,262.2	217.2	1,479.4	1,646.8
March	1,646.8	1,686.4	1.8	3,335.0	1,447.6	74.6	1,522.2	1,812.7
April	1,812.7	1,579.6	2.1	3,394.5	1,522.6	74.8	1,597.4	1,797.1
May	1,797.1	1,620.1	1.8	3,419.0	1,458.3	71.9	1,530.2	1,888.7
June	1,888.7	1,497.3	0.8	3,386.9	1,480.3	68.5	1,548.9	1,838.0
July	1,838.0	1,586.7	0.2	3,425.0	1,383.7	52.4	1,436.1	1,988.8
August	1,988.8	1,484.4	2.8	3,476.0	1,611.7	137.3	1,749.0	1,727.0
September	1,727.0	1,531.1	5.8	3,264.0	1,499.1	65.9	1,564.9	1,699.0
Total		19,359.7	26.3	20,461.6	17,439.0	1,323.7	18,762.6	
2005/06								
October	1,699.0	1,828.6	3.1	3,530.8	1,570.9	76.3	1,647.3	1,883.5
November	1,883.5	1,756.7	2.9	3,643.2	1,637.3	154.1	1,791.4	1,851.8
December	1,851.8	1,717.3	1.9	3,571.0	1,272.8	107.8	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	2,755.4	1,709.3	2.2	4,466.9	1,528.6	53.4	1,582.0	2,885.0
June ¹	2,885.0	1,608.7	2.3	4,496.0	1,501.5	82.3	1,583.7	2,912.3
Total to date		15,313.4	26.1	17,038.5	13,239.2	887.1	14,126.2	

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	485	4,705	8,240	529
2006/07 ²	529	7,175	100	7,804	2,750	415	4,125	7,290	514

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	1,405	1,457	1,257	150	1,407	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	960	1,037	927	55	982	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	35	4,821	6,271	2,597	547	508	465	4,117	2,154
2006/07 ²	2,154	35	3,261	5,450	2,633	609	439	475	4,156	1,294

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	5.70	95.50	12.00	17.50	5.95
2006/07 ¹	5.00-6.00	91-121	11.60-13.20	17.7-19.3	5.65-6.65
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	5.61	NA	11.70	17.00	5.40
July ¹	5.60	NA	12.20	16.70	5.25

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	23.75	29.75	38.75	44.96	25.75	19.75	18.25
2006/07 ¹	23.0-27.0	28.5-32.5	34.0-38.0	43.0-47.0	25.5-29.5	19.0-23.0	19.0-23.0
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	24.20	27.25	NA	43.75	25.70	17.63	17.33
July ¹	25.86	29.20	NA	45.00	25.75	22.21	18.17

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

Sources: *Monthly Feedstuff Prices* and *Peanut Report*, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Dept. 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	110.86	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	176.83	135.00	66.50	107.13	139.63	116.88
July ¹	168.97	132.50	76.50	107.50	137.83	111.50

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.