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Oil Crops Outlook

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U.S. Exports are Withstanding Higher Soybean Costs

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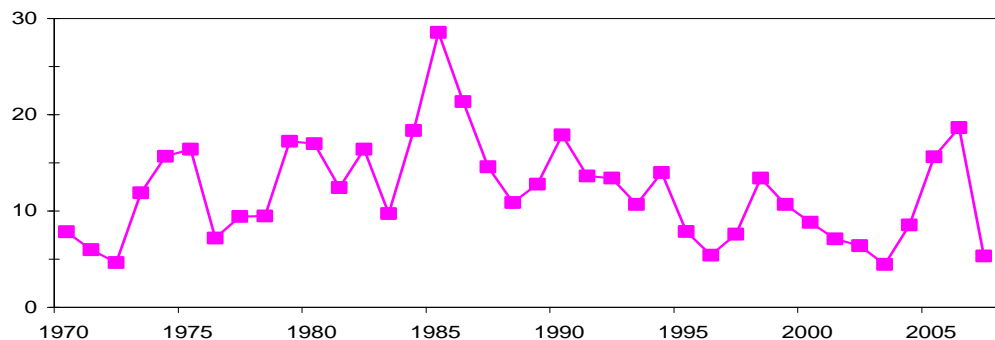
This month, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) raised its forecast for 2007/08 soybean exports by 10 million bushels to 1.005 billion. Stable export demand for both soybean meal and soybean oil contributed to an increase in the 2007/08 crush forecast by 5 million bushels to 1.835 billion. Soybean ending stocks would fall to 160 million bushels, their lowest since 2003/04. Strengthening competition from exports and rising costs for soybean oil lowered the 2007/08 consumption forecast for methyl esters (biodiesel) from 3.8 billion pounds to 3.4 billion pounds.

Rising export taxes in Indonesia are expected to reduce 2007/08 palm oil exports to 13.5 million metric tons, while domestic consumption is forecast improving to 4.8 million tons. Despite rising Malaysian palm oil production, a high demand for exports will limit the country's biodiesel output. China's 2007/08 palm oil imports were forecast 200,000 tons higher this month to 5.7 million tons.

Figure 1

U.S. soybean stocks-to-use ratio seen plummeting toward a record low

Percent



Sources: *Grain Stocks*, National Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA and *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Domestic Outlook

Buoyant Soybean Demand To Trim 2007/08 Ending Stocks to a Bare Minimum

The current drop in interest rates is exerting further pressure on the value of the U.S. dollar. The appreciation of most major currencies against the dollar is providing additional support for U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean products. Exports are also being aided by an easing of ocean freight rates. For instance, shipping costs for the Pacific Northwest-to-Japan route declined from \$84 per metric ton in October 2007 to \$51 by early February.

This month, USDA raised its forecast for 2007/08 soybean exports by 10 million bushels to 1.005 billion. Even with the 2007/08 soybean supply down by 482 million bushels from last year, U.S. export shipments this year trail the 2006/07 pace by only 48 million bushels. Through January 31, outstanding export sales of soybeans were still quite large, based on steady recent export sales. The implications are that a steep seasonal decline of shipments should not set in for a while longer. Even with soybean shipments anticipated to fall sharply by next summer, the annual decline in 2007/08 exports (from 1.118 billion bushels in 2006/07) could be held to no more than 113 million bushels.

Domestic processors are also contributing to the market strength of soybeans, leading to an increase in the 2007/08 crush forecast this month by 5 million bushels to 1.835 billion bushels. The September-December 2007 soybean crush totaled 629.8 million bushels—a 2.2-percent increase over the previous year. High prices for soybean meal and soybean oil are more than compensating processors for their sharply higher soybean costs. Values for both soybean meal and soybean oil are being supported by stable export demand.

Thus, a steep drawdown of soybean ending stocks will account for the majority of this year's reduction in supply. As a result of this month's forecasts for higher soybean demand, the 2007/08 ending stocks would be 15 million bushels lower at 160 million. If realized, the percentage of soybean stocks to annual total use would decline to 5.3 percent, or a mere 19 days of inventory. Ending stocks could then drop to their lowest level since 2003/04, when the carryout fell to 112 million bushels (representing a stocks-to-use ratio of 4.5 percent). The good chance for a minimally adequate year-end supply only reinforces the urgency to rebuild it through a substantial expansion of soybean planting this spring.

The national average farm price for soybeans rose by \$1 per bushel in January to \$11.00. Given that at least two-thirds of farm marketings for soybeans have been completed, the range for the season-average price forecast was narrowed this month to \$10.00-\$10.80 per bushel from \$9.90-\$10.90 previously. As the United States is still the top soybean-producing country, its price increases are being transmitted worldwide.

Foreign Trade in Soybean Meal Is Proceeding Well

Under similar circumstances, 2007/08 U.S. soybean meal exports were forecast higher to 8.7 million short tons from 8.4 million previously. Current export sales commitments for soybean meal are up 9 percent from a year ago. Although two

-thirds of total sales are for the Western Hemisphere, Asian and Middle Eastern countries account for most of the gains over last year. Better opportunities in these markets exist as South American exports are concentrated on an expanding trade with Europe.

In mid-January, concerns over a weakening U.S. economy precipitated a slide in soybean meal prices, but they have since recovered to their month-earlier heights. The central Illinois price average for January 2008 was \$331 per short ton, up from \$315 in December and \$190 in January 2007. The season-average price was unchanged at \$305-\$335 per short ton.

Exports of Soybean Oil Accelerate, But High Prices Stifle U.S. Biodiesel Output

A higher domestic output of soybean oil is seen for 2007/08, based on forecasts of a larger soybean crush and an above-average rate of oil extraction. However, a supply increase of more than 400 million pounds this year is expected to lag the demand gains for soybean oil.

Despite considerably higher costs for soybean oil in 2008, U.S. export shipments have not suffered as a consequence. In fact, current export shipments of soybean oil are already ahead of last year's pace and the total sales commitments are 71 percent ahead of their amount a year ago. New U.S. sales accelerated in January, particularly for China and North Africa. USDA reacted to the sales data by raising its 2007/08 export forecast for soybean oil from 1.65 billion to 1.95 billion pounds.

Domestic soybean oil prices surged again in January, to a monthly average of 49.8 cents per pound compared to the December 2007 average of 45.2 cents. The unabated ascent of prices prompted increasing the 2007/08 forecast by 2 cents per pound to 47.5-51.5 cents. In just one year, prices for soybean oil have nearly doubled.

Strengthening foreign competition and rising costs for soybean oil are unfavorable trends for domestic users. U.S. biodiesel producers are particularly vulnerable to the escalating expense of their primary input. Although consumption of soybean oil for methyl esters (biodiesel) in the fall quarter (October-December 2007) was 35 percent above the previous year, it was down one-third from the summer quarter. An inability to run profitably at current soybean oil prices is halting construction of new production facilities and idling the ones completed recently. Even so, support for soybean oil prices will remain for as long as the excess biodiesel capacity is capable of becoming operational. This month, USDA lowered its 2007/08 forecast of soybean oil use for methyl esters from 3.8 billion pounds to 3.4 billion pounds.

There was no change to expected demand for food and other uses of soybean oil this month, so the lower domestic disappearance forecast (from 19.9 billion to 19.5 billion pounds) is due entirely to a dimmer outlook for biodiesel. When combined with a higher production forecast, U.S. inventories of soybean oil (totaling 3.058 billion pounds in December) could fall less dramatically in 2007/08 than previously anticipated. The prior forecast for ending stocks was as low as 2.25 billion pounds, but is buoyed this month to 2.5 billion pounds.

January Rains Soak South American Crops

Heavy rains covered a large portion of Brazil last month. The moisture generally promoted soybean development, although for early sown crops in northern Mato Grosso, it delayed the start of harvest. The wet conditions are leading farmers to carefully monitor any new cases of soybean rust. The 2007/08 production forecast for Brazil is unchanged at 60.5 million metric tons.

Since November, eastern Bolivia has endured widespread flooding and excessive rainfall. Substantial crop damage is evident throughout Santa Cruz, the country's main soybean growing region. The adverse effect on yields is expected to cut Bolivia's soybean output by 250,000 tons to 1.85 million, and reduce expected crush demand and ending stocks.

In Argentina, an earlier dry spell was eased in January by a revival of rains. Soil moisture conditions for the recently sown crops were improved, particularly in Cordoba, the country's top soybean-producing Province. A substantial part of the growing season still lies ahead, so the 2007/08 forecast of Argentine soybean production was unchanged at 47 million tons.

Brisk Rate of Soybean Meal Consumption Seen For EU-27 This Year

For 2007/08, EU-27 soybean meal consumption is expected at 35.3 million tons—up 700,000 tons from the previous forecast. The gains are helping to offset a further decline in feed wheat consumption. EU-27 imports of soybean meal are seen being pushed up to 24 million tons.

Lower Feed Consumption in India To Boost Soybean Meal Exports

Current outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan present serious problems for the poultry and egg industries in those countries, which were already under stress from the rising cost of feed. Many countries have banned imports of eggs from India. In response, governments in the region are requiring the mass culling of birds to control spreading of the disease. The impact is expected to slow India's domestic consumption of soybean meal to 2.1 million tons from 2.2 million previously and 1.95 million in 2006/07. In contrast, a greater availability of supplies boosts the forecast of 2007/08 Indian soybean meal exports by 100,000 tons to 4.1 million. For the season to date, October 2007-January 2008 export shipments were 214,000 tons ahead of the year-earlier pace, when the season total came to 3.5 million tons.

Based on the latest government sowing data, India's 2007/08 rapeseed area was revised up to 5.9 million hectares. Although recent dry and cold weather has been less than ideal for rapeseed's pre-flowering stage, Indian production was forecast up to 5.5 million tons from 5.4 million due to the better-than-anticipated sowing. Yet, the crop would still be below last year's output of 5.8 million tons when rapeseed area totaled 6.6 million hectares.

Compared to a year ago, the cost for crude soybean oil imports arriving at Mumbai has soared from \$720 to \$1,180 per metric ton. Crude palm oil can be imported

more cheaply at \$900 per ton, although this too is up sharply from less than \$600 a year ago. Rapid cost increases, combined with higher estimates for the domestic rapeseed harvest, reduced the 2007/08 forecast of Indian soybean oil imports this month to 1.1 million tons from 1.4 million.

High Commodity Prices Prompt Indonesian Government To Revise Tariffs

As in India, officials in Indonesia are worried about rapid price inflation for food staples. Indonesian prices for poultry and eggs have surged due to high expenses for imported corn and soybean meal. Import costs for wheat and rice are up sharply as well. The alternatives for consumers who are too poor to eat meat regularly are also becoming less affordable. For a majority of the population, soybean-based foods (such as tofu and tempeh) are the main source of protein. Escalating public protests are demanding that the Government take action on food costs.

In January, the Government of Indonesia indefinitely suspended import tariffs of 10 percent on soybeans and 5 percent on wheat flour. Rice import tariffs will be reduced by 18 percent and the consumer subsidies will expand. Higher domestic production will also be encouraged by distributing free soybean seed to small farms. Imports now constitute up to two-thirds of Indonesian soybean consumption.

Palm oil is another vital component of the Indonesian diet. The Government's export tax on palm oil has been rising (currently at 10 percent) and its reference price is frequently adjusted upward. Further hikes in the export tax rate—from 15 to 25 percent—are likely, depending on how much higher prices go. In addition, Rotterdam palm oil prices exceeding \$1,100 per ton would trigger a new 5-percent tax on biodiesel exports. Domestic consumption of palm oil in 2007/08 was forecast up to 4.8 million tons. Expectations for 2007/08 exports of palm oil from Indonesia were trimmed back to 13.5 million tons, still well above 2006/07 shipments of 11.5 million tons.

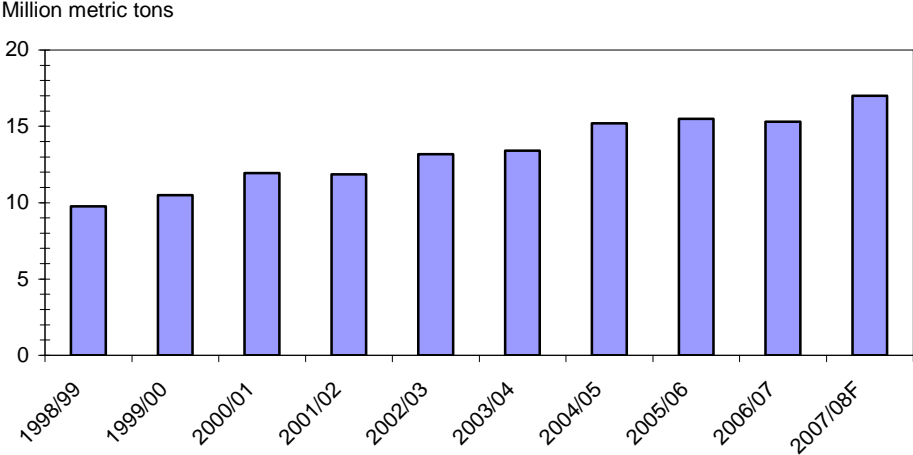
Ample moisture is improving palm oil production in Malaysia, where October-December 2007 output was up by 13 percent (or 0.5 million tons) against a year earlier. Consequently, the 2007/08 output was forecast up to 17 million tons from 16.6 million previously. Malaysian palm oil exports are seen expanding to 13.4 million tons (from 13.1 million) in 2007/08. In contrast, high palm oil costs have stalled plans to expand biodiesel production in the country. The Government had approved licenses for as many as 91 biodiesel plants in Malaysia, although only 7 are currently operating. Biodiesel production capacity is at least 1 million tons, but negative margins are limiting current output to about one-tenth of capacity.

Aside from their increasingly expensive feedstock, biodiesel producers in Southeast Asia are also losing favor with major customers in Europe. Dutch importers, among others, have scaled back on imports of palm oil and palm-based biodiesel until strict criteria for environmental sustainability are met. Many in Europe believe that the clearing of land for new oil palm plantations in Southeast Asia is causing environmental harm. Slower trade is forecast, lowering 2007/08 palm oil imports for the EU-27 by 300,000 tons to 3.8 million.

In contrast, palm oil imports by other countries have been quite brisk just to fulfill their large food requirements. China's palm oil imports were forecast 200,000 tons

higher this month to 5.7 million. Palm oil imports by Pakistan are expected to increase to 2.4 million tons from 2.2 million in 2006/07. And U.S. imports of palm oil are seen rising to a record-high 790,000 tons from 699,000 last year.

Figure 2
Malaysia palm oil output rising



Source: *Oilseeds: World Markets and Trade*, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA



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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.asp

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				
	Planted	Harvested		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Seed, feed, & residual	Total	Ending stocks
	<i>Million acres</i>		<i>Bu/acre</i>	<i>Million bushels</i>								
2005/06	72.0	71.3	43.0	256	3,063	3	3,322	1,739	940	194	2,873	449
2006/07 ¹	75.5	74.6	42.7	449	3,188	9	3,647	1,806	1,118	148	3,073	574
2007/08 ²	63.6	62.8	41.2	574	2,585	6	3,165	1,835	1,005	165	3,005	160
2006/07												
September						0.4		142.4	64.9			
October						0.5		161.7	182.6			
November						0.6		155.1	126.4			
Sep-Nov				449.3	3,188.2	1.5	3,639.1	459.2	373.8	104.7	937.7	2,701.4
December						0.6		157.4	122.7			
January						0.5		155.3	135.1			
February						0.8		136.8	129.2			
Dec-Feb				2,701.4	---	1.9	2,703.3	449.5	387.0	80.0	916.4	1,786.9
March						0.9		155.7	85.0			
April						0.8		144.9	83.0			
May						0.8		151.9	51.4			
Mar-May				1,786.9	---	2.6	1,789.5	452.6	219.5	25.1	697.3	1,092.2
June						1.1		148.7	50.3			
July						0.9		150.2	35.5			
August						1.0		146.2	51.9			
Jun-Aug				1,092.2	---	3.0	1,095.2	445.1	137.7	(61.4)	521.4	573.8
Total						9.0	3,646.6	1,806.4	1,118.0	148.4	3,072.8	
2007/08												
September						0.4		147.7	60.9			
October						0.6		164.0	138.9			
November						0.6		155.7	127.1			
Sep-Nov				573.8	2,585.2	1.6	3,160.6	467.4	326.9	36.8	831.2	2,329.4
December ¹						NA		162.4	NA			
Total to date						1.6		629.8	326.9			

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>								
2005/06	172	41,244	141	41,557	33,195	8,048	41,243	314
2006/07 ¹	314	43,027	156	43,497	34,360	8,786	43,146	351
2007/08 ²	351	43,784	165	44,300	35,300	8,700	44,000	300
2006/07								
October	313.8	3,823.2	12.8	4,149.7	3,084.4	677.0	3,761.3	388.4
November	388.4	3,671.9	13.6	4,073.9	2,858.3	842.0	3,700.4	373.6
December	373.6	3,733.0	13.7	4,120.2	2,864.1	787.2	3,651.3	468.9
January	468.9	3,693.3	13.6	4,175.8	3,049.9	753.2	3,803.1	372.7
February	372.7	3,252.6	13.4	3,638.7	2,592.8	756.3	3,349.0	289.6
March	289.6	3,712.3	15.2	4,017.1	2,771.8	916.8	3,688.6	328.5
April	328.5	3,442.9	12.6	3,783.9	2,826.2	629.2	3,455.3	328.6
May	328.6	3,623.0	13.9	3,965.5	3,022.2	664.1	3,686.3	279.2
June	279.2	3,528.2	11.2	3,818.6	2,769.8	731.8	3,501.6	317.1
July	317.1	3,568.0	11.2	3,896.3	2,967.3	613.8	3,581.1	315.2
August	315.2	3,473.9	13.4	3,802.5	2,799.9	765.7	3,565.6	236.9
September	236.9	3,504.4	11.8	3,753.1	2,753.2	649.0	3,402.2	350.9
Total		43,026.7	156.3	43,496.8	34,359.9	8,786.0	43,145.8	
2007/08								
October	350.9	3,910.2	12.4	4,273.5	3,286.9	673.3	3,960.2	313.3
November	313.3	3,730.6	12.1	4,056.1	2,813.9	947.4	3,761.3	294.8
December ¹	294.8	3,881.2	NA	4,176.0	NA	NA	3,770.5	405.5
Total to date		11,522.0	24.5	11,546.5	6,100.8	1,620.7	11,492.0	

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
					Total	Methyl ester			
<i>Million pounds</i>									
2005/06	1,699	20,387	35	22,122	17,959	1,555	1,153	19,112	3,010
2006/07 ¹	3,010	20,487	37	23,535	18,743	2,796	1,888	20,630	2,904
2007/08 ²	2,904	21,010	37	23,951	19,500	3,400	1,950	21,450	2,502
2006/07									
October	3,009.8	1,829.5	1.0	4,840.3	1,660.9	166.1	167.1	1,828.0	3,012.3
November	3,012.3	1,725.0	1.0	4,738.3	1,536.1	157.6	120.3	1,656.3	3,081.9
December	3,081.9	1,771.0	1.3	4,854.2	1,486.9	178.7	276.7	1,763.6	3,090.6
January	3,090.6	1,746.3	2.5	4,839.4	1,482.7	167.8	174.9	1,657.6	3,181.7
February	3,181.7	1,547.2	1.1	4,730.1	1,324.2	157.8	125.2	1,449.4	3,280.7
March	3,280.7	1,764.3	1.4	5,046.3	1,603.8	218.8	81.2	1,685.0	3,361.4
April	3,361.4	1,626.5	2.0	4,989.9	1,585.7	215.4	102.7	1,688.4	3,301.5
May	3,301.5	1,728.9	3.1	5,033.5	1,601.2	271.9	121.3	1,722.5	3,311.0
June	3,311.0	1,692.5	9.7	5,013.1	1,529.4	256.5	123.5	1,652.9	3,360.2
July	3,360.2	1,709.7	5.4	5,075.3	1,648.7	347.6	202.1	1,850.8	3,224.5
August	3,224.5	1,662.9	6.8	4,894.3	1,646.0	376.2	201.9	1,847.9	3,046.4
September	3,046.4	1,683.6	2.2	4,732.2	1,637.1	281.3	190.8	1,828.0	2,904.2
Total		20,487.3	37.5	23,534.6	18,742.7	2,795.7	1,887.7	20,630.4	
2007/08									
October	2,904.2	1,871.1	4.1	4,779.4	1,593.2	237.5	132.9	1,726.1	3,053.3
November	3,053.3	1,799.8	3.1	4,856.1	1,602.4	223.4	198.0	1,800.5	3,055.7
December ¹	3,055.7	1,858.8	NA	4,914.4	NA	214.9	NA	1,856.3	3,058.1
Total to date		5,529.6	7.2	8,441.0	3,195.7	675.8	330.9	5,383.0	

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>									
2005/06	592	8,172	0	8,764	3,010	523	4,630	8,163	602
2006/07	602	7,348	0	7,950	2,680	616	4,165	7,461	489
2007/08 ²	489	6,596	0	7,085	2,650	300	3,735	6,685	400

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>								
2005/06	53	0	1,372	1,425	1,225	141	1,366	59
2006/07 ¹	59	0	1,241	1,301	1,133	105	1,238	63
2007/08 ²	63	0	1,205	1,268	1,133	85	1,218	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>								
2005/06	76	1	951	1,028	860	67	927	101
2006/07 ¹	101	1	849	951	708	138	845	106
2007/08 ²	106	1	835	942	734	118	852	90

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings and Production, Consumption, and Stocks*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department 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>										
2005/06	1,415	32	4,870	6,317	2,616	542	501	491	4,150	2,167
2006/07 ¹	2,167	58	3,464	5,689	2,585	513	468	603	4,169	1,520
2007/08 ²	1,520	55	3,741	5,316	2,468	530	393	575	3,966	1,350

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

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

Table 8—Oilseed prices received by U.S. farmers

Marketing year	Soybeans \$/bu.	Cottonseed \$/ton	Sunflower \$/cwt.	Canola \$/cwt.	Peanuts Cents/lb.	Flaxseed \$/bu.
1997/98	6.47	121.00	11.60	11.30	28.30	5.81
1998/99	4.93	129.00	10.60	10.30	28.40	5.05
1999/00	4.63	89.00	7.53	7.82	25.40	3.79
2000/01	4.54	105.00	6.89	6.71	27.40	3.30
2001/02	4.38	90.50	9.62	8.77	23.40	4.29
2002/03	5.53	101.00	12.10	10.60	18.20	5.77
2003/04	7.34	117.00	12.10	10.60	19.30	5.88
2004/05	5.74	107.00	13.70	10.70	18.90	8.07
2005/06	5.66	96.00	12.10	9.62	17.30	5.94
2006/07	6.43	111.00	14.50	11.90	17.70	5.80
2007/08 ¹	10.00-10.80	145-175	20.60-21.90	17.80-19.10	21.2-22.8	12.55-13.35
2006/07						
September	5.23	97.00	11.60	NA	17.30	5.46
October	5.52	98.00	12.10	NA	17.20	5.41
November	6.08	113.00	12.50	NA	17.20	5.38
December	6.18	120.00	13.60	NA	17.60	5.73
January	6.37	121.00	13.80	NA	17.80	6.03
February	6.87	130.00	14.90	NA	17.80	6.39
March	6.95	NA	15.60	NA	17.80	6.79
April	6.88	NA	15.90	NA	18.30	6.72
May	7.12	NA	16.60	NA	17.90	7.08
June	7.51	NA	17.00	NA	18.10	7.81
July	7.56	NA	18.40	14.50	18.70	8.14
August	7.72	NA	18.40	14.60	18.00	8.64
2007/08						
September	8.18	137.00	17.70	15.00	18.60	9.55
October	8.36	153.00	17.80	16.30	21.40	11.60
November	9.41	160.00	18.40	16.60	21.70	12.90
December	10.00	171.00	19.20	17.70	21.30	13.00
January ¹	11.00	171.00	20.90	20.00	22.00	13.90

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	Canola oil ⁴	Peanut oil ⁵	Corn oil ⁶	Lard ⁶	Edible tallow ⁶
<i>Cents/lb.</i>								
1997/98	25.80	28.85	27.00	28.83	49.21	28.94	19.46	20.69
1998/99	19.90	27.32	20.10	22.48	40.72	25.30	14.66	15.14
1999/00	15.60	21.52	16.68	17.11	35.96	17.81	13.64	13.21
2000/01	14.15	15.98	15.89	17.56	34.97	13.54	14.61	13.43
2001/02	16.46	17.98	23.25	23.45	32.23	19.14	13.55	13.87
2002/03	22.04	37.75	33.11	29.75	46.70	28.17	18.13	17.80
2003/04	29.97	31.21	33.41	33.76	60.84	28.43	26.13	22.37
2004/05	23.01	28.01	43.71	30.78	53.63	27.86	21.80	18.48
2005/06	23.41	29.47	40.64	31.00	44.48	25.18	21.74	18.16
2006/07	31.02	35.70	58.03	40.57	52.99	31.80	28.43	27.32
2007/08 ¹	47.5-51.5	67.0-71.0	87.5-91.5	62.5-66.5	95.0-99.0	61.5-65.5	35.5-39.5	37.5-41.5
2006/07								
October	24.80	27.44	52.94	34.50	52.67	24.70	23.55	19.86
November	27.64	30.25	56.00	37.63	52.50	26.47	20.78	21.78
December	27.63	30.75	56.33	38.42	50.00	28.05	22.58	23.23
January	28.00	31.00	55.56	38.56	49.25	28.05	23.00	23.91
February	28.94	32.69	54.50	40.06	46.25	28.66	23.82	23.25
March	29.74	33.00	53.25	38.95	48.20	29.08	30.75	24.34
April	31.06	34.38	52.69	38.44	52.63	29.93	27.71	26.22
May	32.90	37.75	53.44	40.44	55.63	31.56	28.60	30.19
June	34.01	40.00	57.31	42.56	62.56	34.71	32.64	34.50
July	35.74	42.44	65.00	45.00	69.63	37.25	36.00	35.00
August	34.87	42.15	68.80	44.25	70.00	39.61	35.77	32.85
September	36.89	46.56	70.50	48.00	73.00	43.61	36.00	32.69
2007/08								
October	38.10	52.20	73.50	50.38	76.75	52.50	35.09	33.98
November	42.68	63.60	84.80	57.30	93.20	56.32	33.78	36.88
December	45.16	66.63	86.50	61.50	98.50	59.47	32.66	35.28
January ¹	49.77	71.58	90.00	65.25	97.33	63.35	33.01	38.53

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

NA= Not available.

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
\$/Short ton						
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	174.17	144.27	77.46	106.98	140.52	115.53
2006/07	205.44	150.36	104.88	100.00	173.38	133.01
2007/08 ¹	305-335	235-265	170-200	190-220	225-255	185-215
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	168.97	132.50	76.50	107.50	137.83	111.50
August	159.76	134.50	79.33	100.00	143.28	101.10
September	168.87	139.00	83.33	98.75	136.38	92.75
2006/07						
October	177.71	132.40	87.00	98.50	149.77	100.75
November	190.67	131.88	98.50	98.50	166.80	118.13
December	180.63	152.50	109.00	98.00	163.17	123.33
January	190.36	161.00	114.67	98.50	173.30	134.20
February	208.81	174.75	152.50	98.50	198.37	156.38
March	205.26	185.50	132.50	NA	195.37	156.25
April	189.37	148.25	118.75	NA	169.01	149.00
May	198.66	137.00	99.80	NA	168.19	135.10
June	229.70	131.25	85.13	NA	189.11	132.00
July	222.05	137.50	83.13	NA	171.14	135.75
August	217.63	144.75	74.63	NA	159.33	123.88
September	254.41	167.50	103.00	NA	176.98	131.38
2007/08						
October	260.55	183.40	138.40	NA	167.24	170.20
November	280.76	176.25	133.75	NA	192.25	184.63
December	314.78	196.67	158.67	NA	226.30	186.83
January ¹	331.28	273.60	212.00	NA	276.78	242.70

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

⁵ 50% Southeast mills. ⁶ 36% Pacific Northwest. NA= Not available.

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