



United States
Department
of Agriculture

OCS-10c

Mar. 11, 2010



A Report from the Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

Oil Crops Outlook

Mark Ash

mash@ers.usda.gov

Erik Dohlman

edohlman@ers.usda.gov

Kelsey Wittenberger

kwittenberger@ers.usda.gov

Competition Intensifying for U.S. Exports

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](#)
[Soybeans & Oil Crops](#)
[Briefing Room](#)

The next release is
Apr. 12, 2010

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board.

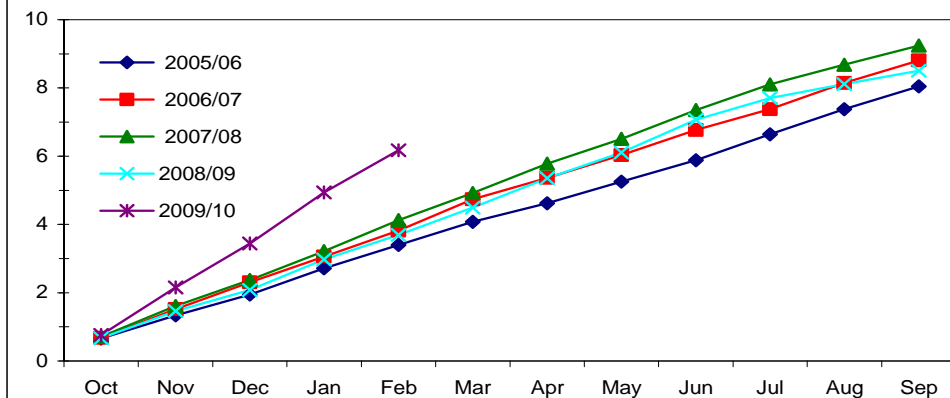
This month, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reduced its 2009/10 ending stocks forecast for soybeans by 20 million bushels to 190 million, primarily because of higher forecasts for exports and domestic crush. U.S. soybean exports are seen 20 million bushels higher to a record 1.42 billion. Based on strong exports of soybean meal and soybean oil, the soybean crush for 2009/10 was forecast 10 million bushels higher this month to 1.73 billion.

In Brazil, a combination of higher area and yield for soybeans boosts the 2009/10 production estimate to 67 million metric tons, versus 66 million last month. A bigger crop raised the 2009/10 forecast of soybean exports by 300,000 tons to 25.6 million and domestic crush by 400,000 tons to 32 million. Under pressure from high imports of vegetable oil, India's 2009/10 soybean crush was reduced and exports of soybean meal cut to a 5-year low of 2.53 million tons.

Figure 1

Exports of U.S. soybean meal on a record pace

Million short tons



Source: *Global Agricultural Trade System*, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

Domestic Outlook

Strong Soybean Use for First Half of 2009/10 To Weaken Dramatically in Second Half

USDA sees U.S. soybean exports for 2009/10 at a record 1.42 billion bushels—up 20 million from last month's forecast. Although new export sales are winding down for the season, the pace of soybean shipments through February was still strong. As of March 4, export inspections for soybeans were 1.138 billion bushels, which is 283 million above a year earlier. The increases in U.S. trade should abate after April, though, once a recovery begins for exports of soybeans and soybean products from Brazil and Argentina.

The soybean crush for 2009/10 was forecast 10 million bushels higher this month to 1.73 billion. Crushing for September-January (at 785.8 million bushels) was 11 percent ahead of last year's pace. The increase is based on strong exports of soybean meal and soybean oil to date. Processors have also had to maintain a high throughput for soybeans this year just to compensate for below-average extraction rates of soybean meal and soybean oil. However, the year-on-year gains for crushing will start to moderate over the second half of the crop year. In the spring and summer, U.S. processors will slow their milling rates as South American suppliers recoup more exports of soybean meal and soybean oil. This year, the seasonal decline in crushing may be sharper than usual as there will be little offsetting growth in the domestic consumption of these products.

Last month, USDA conducted a special re-survey of producers in four Southern States where last year's soybean harvest had been unusually delayed. The updated results for the 2009 crop found U.S. harvested acreage down by 35,000 acres and soybean production 2 million bushels lower to 3.359 billion. Soybean imports were also forecast up to 15 million bushels from 8 million previously. In addition, to better account for data on soybean row widths, USDA revised its historical series on the use for seed. This month's combination of changes in the supply and demand components reduced the 2009/10 ending stocks forecast by 20 million bushels to 190 million. The range for the season-average soybean price received by farmers is narrowed to \$8.95-\$9.95 per bushel from \$8.70-\$10.20 last month.

Strong export commitments led USDA to raise its soybean meal export forecast for 2009/10 by 200,000 tons to 10.2 million. Despite the robust export outlook for soybean meal, domestic use may dip more than 1 percent against last year. Modest increases this year in poultry feeding may not be enough to offset lower consumption by the smaller herds of hogs and cattle. Rising U.S. supplies of corn byproducts are further pressuring the demand for oilseed meal. For 2009/10, domestic soybean meal use is expected to drop to 30.4 million short tons, compared to 30.6 million last month.

Weak domestic use, combined with a recent steep decline in export sales, has sent prices for soybean meal tumbling. The February average price for soybean meal of \$296 per short ton compares to January's average of \$314. For the season so far, the price average is \$320 per ton, but by early March it was as low as \$270. USDA narrowed the range for its forecast of the 2009/10 average price to \$280-\$310 per ton from \$270-\$310 last month.

The forecast of domestic soybean oil use in 2009/10 was reduced 300 million pounds this month to 16.2 billion (versus 16.4 billion in 2008/09). Due to the weak economy, signs of recovery from last year's drop in the edible use of vegetable oil are still lacking. At the same time, soybean oil's share of total use continues to decline compared with other oils (particularly canola oil, palm oil, and corn oil). A decline in the edible consumption this year would offset a small increase in the domestic use of soybean oil for biodiesel.

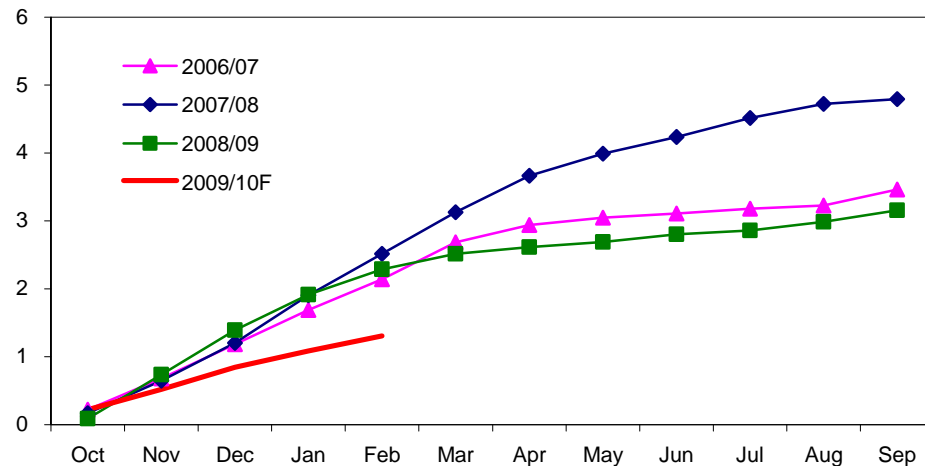
There are only two years (2007 and 2008) when domestic soybean oil stocks were as high as they were at the end of January (3.224 billion pounds). By September, season-ending soybean oil stocks may retreat on account of a seasonally declining crush, a low extraction rate, and strong export demand. Despite this, the 2009/10 soybean oil carryout is higher than previously expected (at 2.637 billion pounds) because of this month's forecasts of higher production and lower domestic use.

Soybean oil prices slumped throughout January following the lapse of the \$1 per gallon Federal tax credit for blending biodiesel. But, prices in February were again on the rebound after the Environmental Protection Agency clarified the role of soybean oil in the mandates for biodiesel use. Prices in early February were around 33 cents per pound but were back up toward 36.5 cents by early March. Also, good prospects for a Senate bill (which passed this week) that included reinstatement of the tax credit may have supported the soybean oil market. However, the advancing South American harvest may limit further gains in domestic soybean oil prices, leaving the 2009/10 price forecast unchanged at 33.5-36.5 cents per pound.

Figure 2

Stronger competition holds back exports of Indian soybean meal

Million metric tons



Source: India Solvent Extractors Association.

Brazil's Record Soybean Crop Will Boost Stocks and Support Demand

Brazil's 2009/10 soybean area was raised 100,000 hectares this month to 23.2 million based largely on a higher area estimate for Parana. Also, the favorably moist weather this season has raised yields for soybeans. A year ago, dry weather trimmed soybean yields in southern Brazil, but growing conditions this year were excellent for all regions. This month's combination of higher area and yield boosts the 2009/10 production estimate to 67 million metric tons, versus 66 million last month.

Soybean harvesting is now more widespread throughout Brazil, with one-third complete as of March 5. Consequently, exports in February were picking up too, although even larger shipments this month will have a greater impact on the international market. The 2009/10 forecast of Brazil soybean exports was raised 300,000 tons this month to 25.6 million. A bigger crop could also stabilize the domestic crush market, which is seen at 32 million tons versus 32.5 million in 2008/09. However, soybean stocks left over from Brazil's record crop should be sharply higher in the fall as this summer's competition with Argentine exports resumes.

Summer Rains Soak the Argentine Soybean Crop

In a dramatic reversal from last year's extreme drought in Argentina, conditions this year have been unusually wet. February saw no let-up in the frequent rain showers. Farmers would likely welcome a break from the rainy weather, which is responsible for wider reports of fungal diseases in soybean crops. Provided that normal harvest conditions develop, Argentine soybean output for 2009/10 is expected to be a record high 53 million tons and far above last year's 32 million.

Anticipating a bumper soybean crop, the market sent prices in Argentina down to their lowest level in nearly a year. When the soybean harvest starts up next month, exports will only be enhanced by the country's declining exchange rate. The Argentine peso has declined in value by about 20 percent against the U.S. dollar over the past 18 months. The peso is now at its lowest level since its fixed rate to the dollar was abandoned in 2002. Many analysts expect the decline in the peso to continue this year, which would help bolster much-needed Government revenue from export taxes.

Given Argentina's favored tax treatment for soybean product exports over soybean exports, the domestic crushing industry could be lined up for the biggest recovery in trade. The 2009/10 soybean crush for Argentina is forecast rising to a record high 36 million tons—up 700,000 from last month's forecast. Soybean meal trade by the world's top exporting country is forecast expanding in 2009/10 to 27 million tons from 24 million in 2008/09. Argentine soybean exports may also rebound (to 7 million tons from 5.6 million in 2008/09), although these would be dwarfed by the foreign demand for soybean meal. Even these gains in demand will not prevent a swelling of Argentine soybean stocks this fall, which, in combination with Brazil's higher carryout, will heighten competition for U.S. exports.

Indonesian Production and Exports of Palm Oil Rise Rapidly

Palm oil output by Indonesia in 2009/10 is forecast 750,000 tons higher this month to 21.5 million tons, up from 20.5 million in 2008/09. Plantings of oil palm in Indonesia have increased rapidly in recent years, to the point where Indonesia now accounts for 15 percent of global vegetable oil production and nearly 30 percent of global vegetable oil exports. Recent area expansion has been spurred in part by strong international vegetable oil prices and low interest rates set by Indonesia's central bank. Low interest rates are beneficial for investments in this industry because it takes up to 3 years for the trees to start bearing fruit and 8-15 years to achieve peak productivity for palm oil. As more of the immature trees become productive over the next few years, palm oil production should continue to expand rapidly.

Palm oil is Indonesia's third biggest export earner, and higher production is forecast to raise 2009/10 exports to 16.45 million tons from 16 million in 2008/09. For several years, Indonesia has been the world's top palm oil producer, but this may be only the second year that its palm oil exports exceed Malaysia's. In contrast, Malaysian palm oil exports are expected only 0.7 percent higher in 2009/10 to 15.6 million tons. The market share for Indonesian exports may also expand because they can supply a growing desire by importing countries for crude palm oil. For instance, Pakistan (the world's fourth-largest import market for palm oil) is negotiating a trade agreement with Indonesia. Part of the proposed agreement would secure the same preferential tariff for imports of Indonesian crude palm oil as in a 2007 pact with Malaysia. Supplies of crude palm oil from Malaysia are rationed by an annual export quota of 3 million tons. Malaysia's export restrictions on crude palm oil are designed to preserve supplies for its own refining industry.

Surging Indian Vegetable Oil Imports Hamper Domestic Oilseed Processors

India will be a primary destination for any additional supplies of vegetable oil in 2009/10, with total imports expected to rise to 7.3 million tons from 6.7 million last year. A poor monsoon reduced the production of many crops in 2009/10, and food prices have increased as a result. Government policies are encouraging imports to help keep food inflation in check. But, for the week ending February 20, food prices were 18 percent higher than the year before in a country where roughly 40 percent of disposable income is spent on food purchases. For vegetable oils, however, continuation of zero tariff rates on imports has kept domestic prices steady to down slightly. The costs for vegetable oil imports have even become attractive enough that importers are purchasing oils to stock for next year. Recent appreciation of the Indian rupee is also encouraging imports.

Unhindered by any import duties on crude palm oil and soybean oil, Indian trade in both commodities is set to expand strongly this year. Soybean oil imports for October-January 2010 were up 38 percent from a year earlier. For all of 2009/10, Indian soybean oil imports are forecast 310,000 tons higher this month to 1.2 million. A rallying price for palm oil, which is at a seasonal low in the production cycle, has started to narrow the cost premium for soybean oil. Although palm oil imports to date are almost even with last year's pace, they likely will accelerate in the spring and summer as domestic oil output starts tapering off. India's total imports of palm oil for 2009/10 are expected to rise to 7.3 million tons--up from last month's forecast of 6.65 million and 6.9 million for 2008/09. Even with a decline in domestic output, Indian vegetable oil imports in 2009/10 could boost total domestic consumption by 10 percent to 16.2 million tons. Per capita consumption of vegetable oil in India still ranks among the lowest in the world.

A deluge of cheap vegetable oil imports is shaping a harsh business climate for India's domestic processors of soybeans. At the same time, processors are having an even harder time selling soybean meal abroad. October-February 2010 exports of Indian soybean meal were down nearly 1 million tons from a year earlier. Asian demand for Indian supplies of soybean meal has been curbed by sharply higher competition from the United States and China (and soon from Argentina and Brazil). This month, USDA lowered its 2009/10 forecast of soybean meal exports from India by 670,000 tons to a 5-year low of 2.53 million.

For 2009/10, India's domestic use of soybean meal is expected a robust 10 percent higher but the market may have limited capacity to absorb more than that. These circumstances may reduce India's annual soybean crush to 6.6 million tons from 7.5 million in 2008/09. Indian processors normally use all the soybeans that are produced in a year but a lower 2009/10 crush could swell the country's season-ending stocks to an unusually high 1.1 million tons.

For China, an expansion in palm oil imports is again likely this year, with trade rising to 6.5 million tons from 6.1 million in 2008/09. China's vegetable oil consumption in 2009/10 (forecast up nearly 7 percent from last year to 26.4 million tons) may also be strengthened by a higher use of peanut oil. This was prompted by an upward revision in China's 2009 peanut harvest (by 580,000 tons to 13.3

million), which is expected to elevate peanut crushing. These gains may be partly offset this year by smaller outputs of cottonseed and cottonseed oil.

Contacts and Links

Contact Information

Mark Ash (soybeans, vegetable oils), (202) 694-5289, mash@ers.usda.gov
Erik Dohlman (peanuts), (202) 694-5308, edohlman@ers.usda.gov
Kelsey Wittenberger, (minor oilseeds), (202) 694-5322, kwittenberger@ers.usda.gov
Verna Daniels (web publishing), (202) 694-5301, vblake@ers.usda.gov

Subscription Information

Subscribe to ERS' e-mail notification service at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/updates/> to receive timely notification of newsletter availability. Printed copies can be purchased from USDA Order desk by calling 1-800-999-6779 (specify the issue number).

To order printed copies of the five field crop newsletters—cotton and wool, feed, rice, oil crops, and wheat—as a series, specify series SUB-COR-4043.

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 decisionmakers 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

Oil Crops Outlook, <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1288>
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/>

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and, where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotope, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

E-mail Notification

Readers of ERS outlook reports have two ways they can receive an e-mail notice about release of reports and associated data.

- Receive timely notification (soon after the report is posted on the web) via USDA's Economics, Statistics and Market Information System (which is housed at Cornell University's Mann Library). Go to <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/aboutEmailService.do> and follow the instructions to receive e-mail notices about ERS, Agricultural Marketing Service, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board products.

- Receive weekly notification (on Friday afternoon) via the ERS website. Go to <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Updates/> and follow the instructions to receive notices about ERS outlook reports, *Amber Waves* magazine, and other reports and data products on specific topics. ERS also offers RSS (really simple syndication) feeds for all ERS products. Go to <http://www.ers.usda.gov/rss/> to get started.

Table 1--Soybeans: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year begin. 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>								
2007/08	64.7	64.1	41.7	574	2,677	10	3,261	1,803	1,159	94	3,056	205
2008/09	75.7	74.7	39.7	205	2,967	13	3,185	1,662	1,283	102	3,047	138
2009/10 ²	77.5	76.4	44.0	138	3,359	15	3,512	1,730	1,420	172	3,322	190
2008/09												
September						0.4		125.7	34.3			
October						1.3		150.0	179.3			
November						1.1		144.7	173.3			
Sep-Nov				205.0	2,967.0	2.8	3,174.8	420.4	386.9	92.0	899.4	2,275.4
December						0.9		141.3	170.9			
January						1.9		145.2	153.1			
February						1.8		135.4	162.1			
Dec-Feb				2,275.4	---	4.6	2,280.0	422.0	486.1	70.2	978.2	1,301.8
March						1.7		144.4	101.7			
April						1.2		140.3	82.7			
May						0.9		146.2	60.0			
Mar-May				1,301.8	---	3.8	1,305.6	430.9	244.5	34.0	709.4	596.2
June						0.8		140.1	60.5			
July						0.8		128.8	49.9			
August						0.5		119.8	55.4			
Jun-Aug				596.2	---	2.1	598.3	388.6	165.8	(94.4)	460.1	138.2
Total						2,967.0	13.3	1,662.0	1,283.3	101.8		
2009/10												
September						0.3		113.3	43.3			
October						1.1		163.5	196.1			
November						1.7		168.7	294.4			
Sep-Nov				138.2	3,359.0	3.2	3,500.4	445.5	533.8	186.4	1,165.7	2,334.7
December						1.7		173.1	228.0			
January ¹						1.7		167.2	226.4			
Total to date ¹						3,359.0	6.6	3,503.8	785.8	988.2		

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast. NA=Not available.

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>								
2007/08	343	42,284	141	42,768	33,232	9,242	42,474	294
2008/09	294	39,104	88	39,486	30,743	8,508	39,251	235
2009/10 ²	235	40,525	140	40,900	30,400	10,200	40,600	300
2008/09								
October	293.8	3,519.4	9.1	3,822.4	2,780.1	670.2	3,450.3	372.0
November	372.0	3,413.5	8.0	3,793.5	2,402.1	792.3	3,194.4	599.1
December	599.1	3,346.0	9.9	3,954.9	2,921.8	619.2	3,541.0	413.9
January	413.9	3,439.8	6.6	3,860.4	2,517.8	894.6	3,412.4	448.0
February	448.0	3,203.7	5.9	3,657.6	2,501.1	719.3	3,220.4	437.2
March	437.2	3,425.4	9.7	3,872.3	2,712.6	798.8	3,511.4	360.9
April	360.9	3,335.2	7.5	3,703.6	2,423.5	858.3	3,281.8	421.8
May	421.8	3,502.8	7.2	3,931.7	2,598.0	756.1	3,354.1	577.6
June	577.6	3,323.2	5.6	3,906.5	2,518.4	961.7	3,480.1	426.3
July	426.3	3,066.7	7.4	3,500.4	2,539.4	632.6	3,172.0	328.4
August	328.4	2,844.9	6.1	3,179.4	2,453.3	409.8	2,863.2	316.3
September	316.3	2,683.5	4.7	3,004.5	2,374.8	395.0	2,769.8	234.7
Total		39,104.2	87.7	39,485.8	30,743.0	8,508.0	39,251.0	
2009/10								
October	234.7	3,846.0	12.3	4,093.0	2,884.5	762.3	3,646.8	446.2
November	446.2	3,976.5	6.1	4,428.9	2,411.6	1,389.9	3,801.5	627.4
December	627.4	4,076.1	9.5	4,713.0	2,857.7	1,286.5	4,144.2	568.8
January ¹	568.8	3,932.5	18.2	4,519.5	2,390.7	1,498.3	3,889.0	630.5
Total to date		15,831.1	46.1	16,112.0	10,544.5	4,937.0	15,481.5	

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			Total	Disappearance			Total	Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports		Domestic		Exports		
					Total	Methyl ester			
<i>Million pounds</i>									
2007/08	3,085	20,580	65	23,730	18,335	3,245	2,911	21,246	2,485
2008/09 ¹	2,485	18,746	90	21,321	16,385	1,907	2,193	18,578	2,742
2009/10 ²	2,742	19,270	75	22,087	16,200	2,200	3,250	19,450	2,637
2008/09									
October	2,484.6	1,715.9	4.9	4,205.4	1,678.8	295.3	138.1	1,816.9	2,388.5
November	2,388.5	1,622.9	9.3	4,020.6	1,399.3	252.4	102.3	1,501.6	2,519.0
December	2,519.0	1,597.0	3.3	4,119.3	1,369.8	207.0	119.9	1,489.7	2,629.6
January	2,629.6	1,615.6	9.2	4,254.4	1,249.7	121.0	96.4	1,346.0	2,908.3
February	2,908.3	1,536.5	10.1	4,454.9	1,286.4	140.5	145.9	1,432.3	3,022.7
March	3,022.7	1,636.4	10.4	4,669.5	1,407.2	103.4	161.3	1,568.5	3,101.0
April	3,101.0	1,595.9	10.6	4,707.6	1,194.3	84.3	350.4	1,544.7	3,162.8
May	3,162.8	1,684.2	3.1	4,850.2	1,337.8	82.7	277.9	1,615.7	3,234.5
June	3,234.5	1,604.3	4.7	4,843.5	1,339.7	109.6	86.5	1,426.2	3,417.3
July	3,417.3	1,469.2	8.1	4,894.5	1,316.9	148.9	247.6	1,564.5	3,330.1
August	3,330.1	1,368.6	7.9	4,706.6	1,393.5	156.3	302.9	1,696.5	3,010.1
September	3,010.1	1,299.9	8.0	4,318.0	1,411.5	205.8	164.3	1,575.8	2,742.3
Total		18,746.4	89.6	21,320.6	16,384.9	1,907.1	2,193.5	18,578.4	
2009/10									
October	2,742.3	1,828.5	7.1	4,577.8	1,533.0	246.0	332.1	1,865.2	2,712.7
November	2,712.7	1,854.0	9.6	4,576.3	1,449.1	238.5	241.0	1,690.0	2,886.2
December	2,886.2	1,898.3	10.2	4,794.7	1,305.0	236.3	379.3	1,684.3	3,110.4
January ¹	3,110.4	1,845.0	13.7	4,969.1	1,231.9	89.7	513.4	1,745.3	3,223.8
Total to date		7,425.7	40.6	10,208.6	5,519.0	810.5	1,465.8	6,984.8	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.Sources: *Oilseed Crushings* and *Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

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

Year begin. Aug. 1	Supply			Disappearance				Ending stocks	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Other		Total
<i>1,000 short tons</i>									
2007/08	489	6,589	3	7,080	2,706	599	3,132	6,437	643
2008/09 ¹	643	4,300	0	4,943	2,250	191	1,989	4,429	514
2009/10 ²	514	4,178	0	4,692	1,850	250	2,167	4,267	425

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 begin. Oct. 1	Supply			Disappearance				Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
<i>1,000 short tons</i>								
2007/08	62	0	1,262	1,324	1,149	119	1,268	55
2008/09 ¹	55	0	934	990	883	90	972	17
2009/10 ²	17	0	895	912	762	100	862	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 begin. Oct. 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks	
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports		Total
<i>Million pounds</i>								
2007/08	99	0	856	956	623	186	809	147
2008/09 ¹	147	0	663	810	497	192	690	121
2009/10 ²	121	0	615	736	516	130	646	90

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

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

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

Year begin. Aug. 1	Supply			Disappearance						Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic food	Crush	Seed & residual	Exports	Total	
<i>Million pounds</i>										
2007/08	1,520	73	3,672	5,265	2,517	496	471	750	4,234	1,031
2008/09 ¹	1,031	86	5,162	6,280	2,571	445	407	727	4,150	2,130
2009/10 ²	2,130	60	3,688	5,878	2,654	456	420	725	4,255	1,623

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production and Peanut Stocks and Processing*, 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.
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	10.10	162.00	21.70	18.30	20.50	13.00
2008/09	9.97	223.00	21.80	18.70	23.00	12.70
2009/10 ¹	8.95-9.95	145-175	13.90-15.50	15.00-16.60	21.00-22.60	7.45-8.45
2008/09						
September	10.80	253.00	28.10	20.60	21.10	15.50
October	9.95	233.00	25.20	19.10	20.60	12.20
November	9.39	221.00	23.10	16.80	20.10	12.60
December	9.24	220.00	22.80	18.00	21.70	11.50
January	9.97	214.00	22.10	18.20	23.90	11.00
February	9.54	212.00	22.60	15.60	25.30	9.98
March	9.12	NA	22.10	15.20	25.40	8.84
April	9.79	NA	20.20	15.50	25.20	8.13
May	10.70	NA	21.50	17.20	24.80	8.96
June	11.40	NA	18.40	17.20	24.70	9.59
July	10.80	NA	17.70	17.10	23.40	8.28
August	10.80	NA	20.60	16.70	23.20	8.14
2009/10						
September	9.75	168.00	13.90	15.70	23.30	6.79
October	9.44	161.00	16.20	15.30	23.80	6.78
November	9.53	159.00	14.10	16.00	21.80	8.15
December	9.80	164.00	14.70	15.90	21.50	8.41
January	9.79	149.00	15.70	16.00	20.60	8.42
February ¹	9.40	151.00	14.90	15.70	21.40	8.70

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>								
1998/99	19.90	27.32	20.15	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	15.88	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	33.13	29.75	46.70	28.17	18.13	17.80
2003/04	29.97	31.21	33.42	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	52.03	73.56	91.15	65.64	94.53	69.40	40.85	41.68
2008/09	32.16	37.10	50.24	39.54	78.49	32.75	26.72	25.47
2009/10 ¹	33.5-36.5	38.0-41.0	50.5-53.5	40.5-43.5	52.0-55.0	37.5-40.5	26.5-29.5	27.5-30.5
2008/09								
October	35.50	46.45	74.40	42.85	97.00	34.76	37.07	26.97
November	31.55	37.38	54.00	39.83	90.00	31.06	26.40	18.13
December	29.30	32.88	42.50	37.19	85.25	26.88	20.00	17.50
January	32.16	35.70	41.60	38.80	79.10	25.19	25.36	23.36
February	28.93	33.19	40.00	35.66	75.00	29.05	20.31	21.40
March	28.23	32.63	42.50	35.38	62.50	29.64	19.49	19.42
April	32.76	37.38	45.00	39.75	58.75	31.31	23.36	23.77
May	36.06	39.90	49.20	41.50	56.60	37.23	29.00	28.92
June	35.66	38.75	53.75	42.38	57.00	39.57	30.06	30.14
July	31.08	36.55	53.40	39.80	60.70	36.30	27.63	27.64
August	33.69	39.13	53.50	42.00	62.00	35.23	32.20	34.14
September	30.96	36.44	53.25	39.31	54.00	36.83	29.73	34.21
2009/10								
October	33.15	37.90	52.20	41.55	51.20	37.59	25.75	27.63
November	36.59	40.69	53.00	44.38	52.00	38.12	30.07	29.65
December	36.81	41.40	52.00	42.90	52.20	40.02	28.75	29.99
January	34.88	39.00	52.00	40.56	59.00	40.34	28.60	29.48
February ¹	34.69	39.13	52.00	41.88	59.50	37.54	28.25	29.42

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 ⁷
<i>\$/Short ton</i>						
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	173.50	133.01
2007/08	335.94	253.81	172.81	NA	251.32	228.81
2008/09	331.17	255.23	152.46	NA	248.82	220.89
2009/10 ¹	280-310	230-260	145-175	NA	185-215	205-235
2008/09						
October	260.66	238.75	161.13	NA	192.55	160.75
November	267.37	225.00	146.88	NA	217.99	164.00
December	268.24	229.50	150.00	NA	228.62	189.60
January	306.85	237.50	164.38	NA	279.23	248.75
February	297.42	236.25	161.88	NA	243.30	270.00
March	292.22	213.00	134.38	NA	217.02	231.88
April	324.27	212.50	130.00	NA	230.06	233.50
May	380.37	236.25	141.25	NA	287.99	263.13
June	418.47	306.00	187.50	NA	325.48	250.00
July	373.18	305.00	170.63	NA	261.55	226.88
August	405.27	315.00	147.50	NA	277.30	217.00
September	379.68	308.00	134.00	NA	224.74	195.20
2009/10						
October	325.69	250.00	151.88	NA	220.90	185.00
November	328.18	260.00	189.38	NA	177.69	220.00
December	333.93	283.75	197.50	NA	NA	256.50
January	314.23	286.25	181.88	NA	248.63	228.75
February ¹	295.79	253.75	165.63	NA	218.18	222.50

¹ Preliminary. ² Hi-pro Decatur, IL. ³ 41% Memphis. ⁴ 34% North Dakota-Minnesota.

⁵ 50% Southeast mills. ⁶ 36% Pacific Northwest. ⁷ 34% Minneapolis. NA= Not available.

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