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Oil Crops Outlook

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Soybean Stocks Expected To Accumulate in 2010/11

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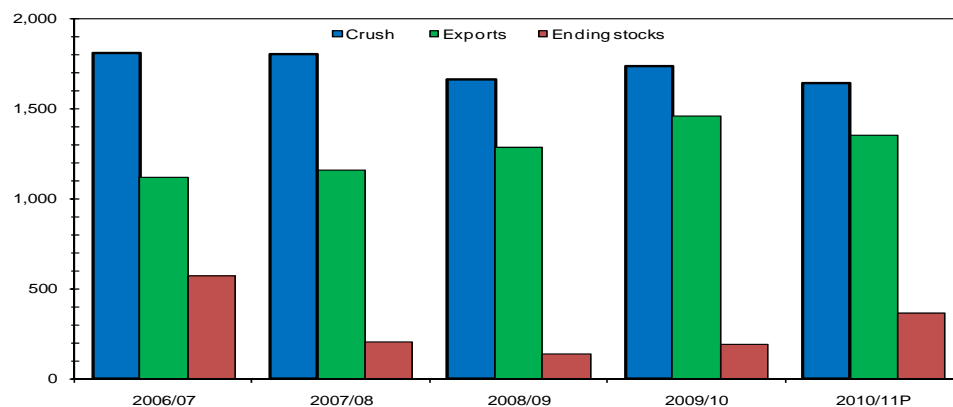
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June 11, 2010

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board.

U.S. soybean production in 2010 is projected to slip to 3.31 billion bushels, based on 77.1 million acres harvested and a trend yield estimate of 42.9 bushels per acre. Higher beginning stocks could limit the reduction in total supply to only 2 million bushels. U.S. soybean exports for 2010/11 are seen declining to 1.35 billion bushels from this year's expected record of 1.455 billion. The domestic crush would also decline to 1.64 billion bushels as export demand for soybean meal and soybean oil tapers off from this year's record highs. Soybean ending stocks would surge to a 4-year high of 365 million bushels, and likely dampen the U.S. season average farm price to \$8.00-\$9.50 per bushel, compared with \$9.50 this year.

World oilseed production in 2010/11 is seen edging up to 440 million metric tons from 437.8 million this season. Larger expected crops of sunflowerseed, peanuts, cottonseed, and rapeseed should offset lower soybean production, which is projected down 3 percent to 250.1 million tons. Global exports of soybeans and soybean meal are each projected to increase by 3 percent, to 87.9 million and 56.6 million tons, respectively.

Figure 1
Lower U.S. soybean use would raise 2010/11 carryout to a 4-year high
Million bushels



Source: *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. Soybean Supply To Remain Stable in 2010/11

Soil conditions this spring are generally very good due to early warmth and normal rainfall. This is particularly true for the eastern Corn Belt, where excessive wetness a year ago led to substantial delays. As a result, 2010 crop planting is off to a quick start. As of May 9, 30 percent of U.S. soybean acreage had been sown, compared to the 5-year average of 19 percent and 13 percent in 2009. Although last year's record soybean yield proves that planting dates do not always predict the outcome, a longer growing season generally minimizes the problems inherent with adverse late-season weather. However, planting is likely to fall behind in Tennessee and Kentucky, where it could take several weeks to dry out from torrential rains in early May.

This year, U.S. farmers intend to plant a record 78.1 million acres of soybeans. The 2010 harvested acreage is forecast at 77.1 million acres based on a normal rate of abandonment. Soybean production for 2010 is projected at 3.31 billion bushels using a trend yield estimate of 42.9 bushels per acre. Compared to the record 2009 harvest, the 2010 crop would be a modest 49 million bushels lower. But, in combination with a year-to-year increase in 2010/11 beginning stocks, total soybean supply could be only 2 million bushels less than the current year's supply.

Lower Soybean Demand May Nearly Double 2010/11 Ending Stocks

While the soybean supply in 2010/11 could be nearly unchanged, the demand outlook will not be as bright as the current season. Last fall, U.S. soybean shipments surged as smaller crops in Argentina and Brazil had greatly depleted available supplies there. The outlook for next fall is quite the opposite. South American soybean stocks will remain ample through the end of the year, which will slow the seasonal pickup in U.S. trade. For 2010/11, U.S. soybean exports are seen declining to 1.35 billion bushels from this year's expected record of 1.455 billion.

The domestic crush of soybeans will also decline next year as export demand for soybean meal and soybean oil tapers off from this year's record highs. In 2010/11, processors are expected to use 1.64 billion bushels of soybeans, down from 1.735 billion in 2009/10. There may be a modest recovery in domestic meal consumption throughout 2010/11, but not nearly enough to offset a substantial reduction in export demand. This year's soybean crush has been supported by record large exports of soybean meal, which are expected to top 11.2 million short tons. However, with intensifying competition from Argentina and India next year, Asian import markets may need less soybean meal from the United States. U.S. export trade in soybean meal for 2010/11 is projected to drop back to 8.8 million tons.

By next year, a revival in poultry and hog production could lead a gradual increase in the domestic use of soybean meal. On March 1, the U.S. hog herd was the smallest since 2007. Likewise, the dairy herd was down 3 percent from its December 2008 peak. And for chickens, the live weight production for January-March was higher than last year, but by only 1 percent. However, rising prices for livestock and poultry are once again providing producers with positive feeding margins. Although beef and dairy herds will take longer to rebuild than for hogs and poultry, output may stop contracting for all animal types. Growth in feed

consumption can then resume, aided by lower costs. Following a 2.4-percent decline in 2009/10, soybean meal use in 2010/11 is expected to register a 1.3-percent increase to 30.4 million short tons. Feed demand for soybean meal would be tempered by higher supplies of canola meal and cottonseed.

For soybean oil, most of the gains in the domestic consumption next year are likely to develop from its use in the production of methyl esters (biodiesel). Since last year, U.S. exports of biodiesel have been sharply restricted by prohibitive import duties in Europe, but its domestic demand could surge with a higher mandated use for advanced biofuel. In 2010/11, soybean oil demand for methyl esters is forecast rising to 2.9 billion pounds from 2.2 billion in 2009/10. This increase will offset an ongoing decline in the edible use of soybean oil, which over the past 6 years has fallen by about 3 billion pounds (20 percent). Any overall increase next year in the edible use of vegetable oils may be supplied through higher imports of canola oil. Total domestic disappearance of soybean oil in 2010/11 is projected up to 16.7 billion pounds from 16.2 billion this year.

As with soybeans and soybean meal, foreign demand for U.S. exports of soybean oil will slow. This year's U.S. exports of soybean oil are being pushed toward a record 3.25 billion pounds by nontraditional sales in India and North Africa. However, in 2010/11 these countries will again revert to sourcing most of their imports from South America, letting U.S. export shipments fall back to 2.2 billion pounds. The overall decline in soybean oil demand could fall in line with next year's decline in production. That may lead to a modest reduction in season-ending oil stocks to 2.7 billion pounds from 2.8 billion in 2009/10.

The loss of soybean demand in 2010/11 is expected to boost ending stocks to a 4-year high of 365 million bushels and well above this year's prospective carryout of 190 million bushels. Strong demand has managed to keep soybean prices comparatively firm this season. But, provided adverse weather does not curtail 2010 soybean yields, prices will probably start to ease by next fall. The U.S. average farm price for soybeans in 2010/11 is projected by USDA at \$8.00-\$9.50 per bushel. This would be the lowest in 4 years and down from \$9.50 per bushel in 2009/10. Lower demand for soybean meal will depress its value, as well. The season-average price for soybean meal is forecast to drop to \$230-\$270 per short ton from \$295 in 2009/10. In contrast, there will be more support for soybean oil prices because of rising domestic use and petroleum costs. The 2010/11 average price for soybean oil is forecast at 34-38 cents per pound--not too different from the 2009/10 average of 36 cents. If realized, soybean oil's share in the total processing value for soybeans would increase.

Higher Supplies Anticipated for Canola and Cottonseed; Steady Sunflowerseed Supply Seen

The U.S. canola crop in 2010 is projected to be 1.73 million pounds, up sharply from 1.47 million in 2009. Increases in planted area (up 49 percent) more than offset a 19-percent decline in the expected yield, which is based on a 5-year average. Higher production should boost domestic canola crush and exports. However, a forecast rebound in canola imports could swell 2010/11 ending stocks to 350 million pounds from 147 million pounds in 2009/10. Even so, U.S. canola prices may stay near last year's season average of \$16.10 per hundredweight (cwt)

with a tightening of supplies in Canada. Forward cash prices in Velva, North Dakota were recently \$15.67/cwt for September 2010 delivery and \$16.19 for December/January delivery.

The 2010 sunflowerseed crop is forecast at 2.97 billion pounds, down slightly from 3.036 billion in 2009. Despite increases in the acreage sown for sunflowerseed (up 1 percent for oil types and 41 percent for non-oil types), lower production is expected as yields decline from last year's record. The 2010 yield projection is based on a 5-year weighted average of oil-type and non-oil type yields. A larger crop of non-oil type sunflowerseed is forecast to boost bird food and domestic confectionery use in 2010/11 by 98 percent to 342 million pounds. Although the potential increase for these uses is dramatic, it would remain within historic levels. Exports of sunflowerseed and sunflowerseed oil may stay firm in 2010/11, at least until the start of the next Argentine harvest in February 2011. Prices for oil-type sunflowerseed could strengthen in 2010/11 with a decline in ending stocks by nearly half (from 415 million pounds this year). Higher production of confection sunflowerseed may limit its price premium over the oil-type price to \$6/cwt, compared to \$8.50/cwt this year.

Cottonseed production is expected to surge in 2010 with higher yields and a 31-percent increase in the harvested area of cotton. This year's output is forecast to rise 35 percent to 5.6 million short tons. This would be almost half of the expected increase in world cottonseed production. The sharp increase in supply would provide a major boost for cottonseed demand. Lower cottonseed prices will help domestic crushing to rebound in 2010/11 by 19 percent to 2.15 million tons. Most consumption gains are likely within the feed market for cottonseed, which could expand to 2.9 million tons from 2.2 million in 2009/10.

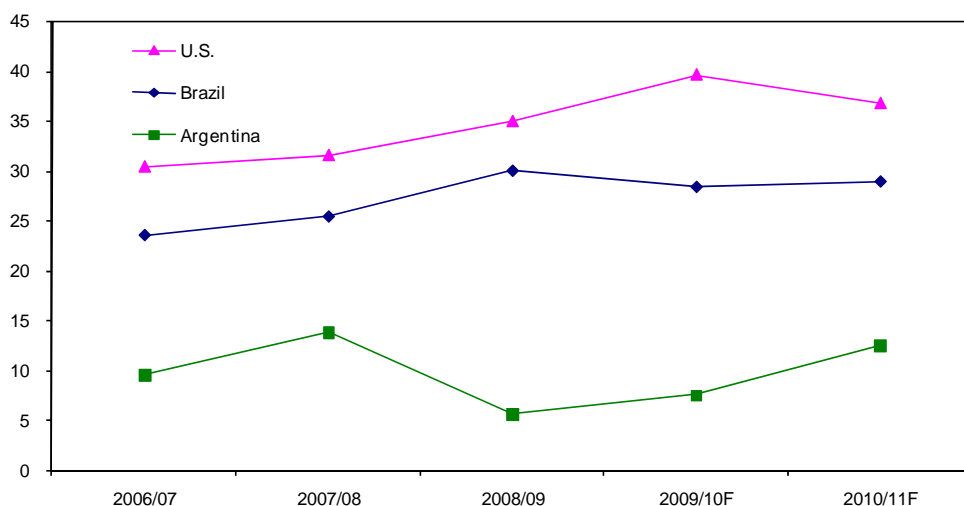
The 2010 peanut crop is projected to be 3.945 billion pounds, up 7 percent from 2009 as higher planted area more than compensates for a small yield decline. Peanut yields over the past 2 years have been much higher than historic levels due in part to improved crop varieties and a shift in acreage to more productive land following the 2002/03 peanut buyout. The 2010 yield projection—at 3,350 pounds per acre—would also exceed the 5-year average. However, the total supply of peanuts may decline 3.5 percent in 2010/11 because of a reduced carryover. Domestic food use of peanuts in 2010/11 is forecast to top this year's record. Rising peanut butter consumption is the primary reason for the increase in 2009/10, possibly the result of changing consumption patterns during the U.S. recession. Lower season-ending stocks are forecast (at 1.387 billion pounds from 1.664 billion this season), which could help to boost peanut prices.

International Outlook

Figure 2

Soybean exports from Argentina expected to regain global market share

Million metric tons



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

Higher Carryover Expected To Swell Global Soybean Supply in 2010/11

World oilseed production in 2010/11 is seen edging up to 440 million metric tons from 437.8 million this season. Larger expected crops of sunflowerseed, peanuts, cottonseed, and rapeseed should offset lower soybean production, which is projected down 3 percent to 250.1 million tons. Despite smaller crops, soybean ending stocks would expand, particularly in the United States. The global carryout may increase 4 percent to a record 66.1 million tons. Steady growth is seen for world consumption and trade in soybeans and soybean meal, although well below this year's increase. Global exports of soybeans and soybean meal are each projected to increase by 3 percent, to 87.9 million and 56.6 million tons, respectively. Two-thirds of the world's growth in soybean meal consumption may come from only three countries: China, Brazil, and India.

In Brazil, the outlook for ample global supplies is already starting to pressure soybean prices, which in April fell to a 3-year low. The country's robust economic growth is also strengthening its exchange rate, further reducing the value of exported commodities like soybeans. Given the high costs of transportation in Brazil, any decline in domestic soybean values can squeeze farm profits. The area sown to cotton, which can sometimes compete with soybeans in Brazil's Center-West region, is likely to expand more strongly in 2010/11. Consequently, soybean area in Brazil may rise by only 0.9 percent to 23.5 million hectares. The minimal area increase may not offset lower soybean yields, though. Due to the abundant rainfall associated with this year's El Nino event, 2009/10 soybean yields in Brazil were record high. The 2009/10 crop (of which harvesting is now nearly complete) was revised up this month by 500,000 tons to a record high 68 million. A reversion to more normal climatic conditions in 2010/11 could trim Brazil's soybean crop to 65 million tons.

Despite lower soybean production for 2010/11, Brazil's total supply would still expand because carryover stocks from this season's record harvest will be much larger than last October. Major increases in demand will be tempered, though, by tough competition from the United States and particularly Argentina. Soybean exports from Brazil may only edge up to 28.9 million tons in 2010/11 from 28.4 million this year. In the domestic market, the soybean crush is anticipated to climb to 32.8 million tons, versus 31.5 million this year, supported by the country's rising consumption of animal feed and biodiesel. Processor demand will be moderated by formidable competition in the export market for soybean meal (expected to dip 1 percent to 11.8 million tons). Domestic soybean meal consumption could very likely outpace the export market due to brightening demand for Brazil's poultry and hogs.

Soybean area in Argentina surged last year as government policy and unfavorable weather combined to reduce the area sown to grains and sunflowerseed. This year, the area of wheat, corn, and sunflowers should rebound with some easing of restrictions on grain exports, improved soil moisture conditions, and a need to restore sound crop rotations. A rebuilding of the Argentine cattle herd may also boost the area needed for pasture. Consequently, soybean area in 2010/11 is expected to decline from 18.8 million to 18 million hectares. An increase in the wheat area also means that a higher percentage of the soybeans grown will be double-cropped, which yield less than first-crop soybeans. Assuming a modest decline in the yield, a reduction in soybean area is seen reducing 2010/11 production to 50 million tons. Argentina's 2009/10 soybean crop (now more than three-quarters harvested) is expected to total a record 54 million tons.

Even so, Argentine soybean supplies will still be quite abundant and likely to drive strong gains in domestic use and exports. The 2010/11 crush is projected to expand to 38.65 million tons from 34.8 million in 2009/10, with nearly all of the output destined for foreign markets. Soybean meal exports from Argentina, which are expected to swell 13 percent to 29.3 million tons, could make up more than half of world trade. Likewise, Argentina soybean shipments should recapture a bigger share of the global export market by surging to 12.5 million tons—well above this year's forecast for 7.5 million. Argentine exports of soybean oil are forecast up to 5.2 million tons in 2010/11 from 4.7 million this season.

Soybean area in China is expected to increase 2 percent this year to 9 million hectares. This is conditional on a warming of spring weather, as late snows and cold weather in northeastern China have led to some planting delays. The combination of higher area with an average yield would raise the domestic crop by 5 percent to 15.2 million tons. By any reckoning, the production increase is likely to be far exceeded by consumption gains. Steady growth is anticipated for China's domestic production of swine and poultry, whose productivity gains are also advanced by continued improvements in feed formulation. Coupled with a likely decline in feed costs, soybean meal demand in China is forecast to increase 13 percent in 2010/11 to 40.4 million tons. Such a large increase in domestic supplies of soybean meal would only be achieved through a higher crush, which would lead soybean imports up to 49 million tons from 46 million in 2009/10. China could account for nearly all of the growth in international soybean trade in 2010/11.

In India, soybean area for 2010 is expected to decline 6 percent to 9 million hectares. Over the past 6 months, soybean prices in India have dropped to a 3-year

low. At the same time, Indian cotton prices have climbed nearly 25 percent so farmers may decide to raise more of that crop. Last year's poor monsoon in India curtailed soybean yields and dropped production to 8.75 million tons. Even with a lower soybean area in 2010, India's production may increase to 8.8 million tons provided that yields recover. The soybean supply will be supplemented by unusually high stocks carried over from the 2009 crop. Further pressure on soybean prices would help to re-establish positive margins for processors. After the soybean crush in India fell 17 percent this year (to 6.2 million tons), demand could rebound in 2010/11 to 7.6 million tons. Robust growth should continue for the domestic use of soybean meal (up 8 percent to 3.1 million tons), so any output increase would revitalize the country's exports. India's soybean meal trade for 2010/11 is expected to surge 41 percent to 3.1 million tons.

After China, import markets for soybeans are less concentrated. In the European Union, growth in the feed use of protein meal is slow. Provided that domestic oilseed supplies in 2010/11 are roughly the same, there may be negligible gains in EU imports of soybeans and soybean meal. And, a depreciating euro may dim the outlook for imports even more. Precipitated by a debt crisis in Greece, the euro is down 13 percent against the U.S. dollar just since January 1. Any increase in EU imports should come in the form of soybean meal. Still by far the world's largest import market for soybean meal, EU imports for 2010/11 are expected to rise 4 percent to 23.2 million tons. In contrast, EU soybean imports may dip 2 percent in 2010/11 to 12.7 million tons—the lowest in two decades. Similarly, some of the other top importing countries—such as Japan, Mexico, South Korea, and Taiwan—could post minimal import gains for soybeans and soybean meal.

Global Rapeseed Stocks May Decline Despite Record Production

Global production of rapeseed in 2010/11 is forecast at a record 60.4 million metric tons, up 2 percent from 2009/10 as higher area more than offset lower yields. Steady demand for rapeseed oil is forecast to push global rapeseed crush to 58.2 million tons in 2010/11, 3 percent higher than this year. Rapeseed use is forecast to outpace production gains. Global ending stocks may tighten in 2010/11 (to 5.8 million tons from 6.5 million this year) and provide support for prices.

In Canada, the production of canola is forecast at 12 million tons in 2010/11, nearly the same as this year despite an expected 11-percent increase in harvested area. Assuming normal weather, canola yields are forecast to decline from last year's near-record. Crush is forecast to increase 13 percent in 2010/11 to 5.1 million tons. Crush capacity in Canada may expand even more sharply. The Canadian Oilseed Processors Association (COPA) currently estimates crushing capacity at 6.2 million tons and an additional large crushing plant is expected to start up in 2010. According to COPA, crushing capacity utilization for calendar year 2009 was 77.3 percent, the lowest level since 2003. Nearly all of Canada's production increase for canola oil and canola meal will be exported, with the United States as the primary import market. Even with record domestic use, canola exports from Canada are forecast to increase 6 percent in 2010/11 to 7.1 million tons. The country's ratio of stocks-to-use for 2010/11 is forecast to be the lowest since 2003/04.

EU-27 rapeseed production for 2010 is forecast at 21.5 million tons, the same level as in 2009. A return to trend yields is expected to offset a 6-percent increase in

harvested area. Strong price incentives led to an expansion of rapeseed area to 6.9 million hectares, most of which was planted in the late fall of 2009. Although harvested area may increase in nearly all EU-27 countries, the biggest increases were in Romania, Bulgaria, and Poland. Since planting, the weather throughout northern Europe was not unusual and winterkill of crops was low. In April, dry weather across northern EU-27 countries extended the flowering season and aided pollination. Harvesting of this crop will begin in June. Even with a modest increase in rapeseed imports, 2010/11 ending stocks will be drawn down by a higher domestic crush. Demand for rapeseed oil in biodiesel production continues to grow, even as member Governments of the EU-27 have reduced subsidies for biofuel and delayed increases in required use.

Following large swings in rapeseed production over the past several years for Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia, 2010 production for the 3 countries is forecast up 4.4 percent to 3.4 million tons. Harvested area for 2010 may be nearly identical to last year. This year, there was significant winterkill as a result of ice crusting in northeastern Ukraine and western Russia. A majority of replanted area may be sown to spring wheat or sunflowerseed, although spring rapeseed plantings may be higher than usual. Early wet weather this spring helped to saturate soils, but cooler than normal weather has delayed crop emergence. Rapeseed exports from these countries in 2010/11 are forecast at 2.1 million tons, slightly higher than this year.

Sunflowerseed Demand Expected To Keep Pace With Supply Increase

Global production of sunflowerseed for 2010/11 is forecast at 33.8 million tons, up 10.5 percent from last year. Area increases (in Argentina and Russia) and higher yields (in Eastern Europe and Russia) should both contribute to these gains. Abundant sunflowerseed supplies are forecast to increase all categories of global use to record levels. Global sunflowerseed crush is forecast up 7 percent to a record 29.7 million tons. Limited increases in global ending stocks are forecast, suggesting that sunflowerseed and oil prices will have support through 2010/11.

Sunflowerseed production in Russia and Ukraine, which is forecast to increase 12 percent to 14.5 million tons, will provide nearly half of the growth in global output in 2010. In this region, sunflowerseed production has been the default choice of cash-strapped producers because its input costs are lower than most other crops and profits are consistently strong. However, producers in this region may be beginning to understand the benefits of additional investments in sunflower production. Even as both countries begin to climb out of severe recessions, the use and imports of hybrid seed is increasing rapidly. The Russian economy in particular appears to be recovering more quickly than expected and the Government has promised more generous farm subsidies in the future. Increased sunflowerseed production in Russia and Ukraine is forecast to increase crush in 2010/11 by 4 percent to 12.6 million tons. Some of the increased sunflower oil production is forecast to be exported, but most should be consumed domestically.

For the past 2 years, lower than usual exports of sunflowerseed oil from Argentina have favored other exporters. This is forecast to change in 2010/11, as Argentine sunflowerseed production recovers to 3.4 million tons--up 48 percent from last year's crop. Assuming normal weather, especially during the September-November planting period, sunflower area harvested in Argentina could increase to 2 million

hectares from 1.4 million in 2009/10. A return of normal production would increase domestic crush and, as a result, exports of sunflowerseed oil in 2010/11 would rebound by 27 percent to 1.1 million tons.

Global Vegetable Oil Stocks May Rise Despite Rapid Consumption Gains By China and India

Expansion is expected in 2010/11 for the global production of soybean oil, sunflowerseed oil, and rapeseed oil. Improvements in production and exports of soybean oil and sunflowerseed oil are particularly likely from Argentina. But palm oil may constitute up to 43 percent of the year's total increase in global vegetable oil production. Global palm oil output is expected 7 percent higher to 49.3 million tons, with Indonesia primarily responsible for its growth. Based on a rapid expansion in mature oil palm area, the country's production in 2010/11 is forecast to rise 14 percent to 24.5 million tons. Palm oil exports from Indonesia would expand almost as sharply—to nearly 19 million tons from 16.7 million in 2009/10. Large price discounts for palm oil relative to soybean oil will likely reappear again. In contrast, palm oil output by Malaysia, the other major producing country, is forecast only 0.5 percent higher next year to 18.6 million tons. This would limit the growth in Malaysian exports of palm oil to 15.9 million tons from 15.7 million in 2009/10. The rapid increase in palm oil production would boost global ending stocks to 6.2 million tons in 2010/11 from 5.4 million in 2009/10. These would make up 47 percent of the world's total vegetable oil stocks next year.

China could edge out India again in 2010/11 as the world's top importer of vegetable oil, and together both countries could account for nearly half of global imports. Even with domestic processors turning out a higher production volume, rapid consumption growth is expected to push up China's vegetable oil imports by 10 percent to 10.7 million tons. A 10-percent increase in palm oil imports (to 7.2 million tons) would make up most of the overall increase, although soybean oil imports could make up one-fourth of the gain with a 13-percent increase to 2.2 million tons.

After the reductions in India's oilseed crops last year, 2010/11 production could rebound by nearly 9 percent to 34.4 million tons. Crop increases are likely in India for all oilseeds, but the largest gains should be for rapeseed, peanuts, and cottonseed. Despite a recovery in domestic output, India's vegetable oil imports should continue to rise. The reason is that vegetable oil consumption is growing very strongly, with a 5-percent increase anticipated for 2010/11 to 17.1 million tons. Palm oil imports could account for almost all of the growth in India's vegetable oil trade. Palm oil imports by India are projected to rise 1 million tons in 2010/11 to 8.2 million, exceeding the country's domestic output of oils by more than a million tons.

Contacts and Links

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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/>

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Oil Crops Outlook, <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1288>
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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>								
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	1,735	1,455	132	3,322	190
2010/11 ²	78.1	77.1	42.9	190	3,310	10	3,510	1,640	1,350	155	3,145	365
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						13.3	3,185.3	1,662.0	1,283.3	101.8	3,047.1	
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	182.5	1,161.8	2,338.6
December						1.7		173.1	228.0			
January						1.7		167.2	226.4			
February						2.3		153.9	171.5			
Dec-Feb				2,338.6	---	5.7	2,344.3	494.2	625.9	(45.8)	1,074.3	1,270.0
March ¹						1.8		156.1	131.5			
Total to date ¹							3,359.0	10.7	3,507.9		1,291.2	2,236.1

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>								
2008/09	294	39,104	88	39,486	30,743	8,508	39,251	235
2009/10 ²	235	41,125	140	41,500	30,000	11,200	41,200	300
2010/11 ²	300	39,035	165	39,500	30,400	8,800	39,200	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	568.8	3,932.5	18.2	4,519.5	2,390.7	1,498.3	3,889.0	630.5
February	630.5	3,635.5	22.1	4,288.1	2,252.4	1,333.3	3,585.7	702.4
March ¹	702.4	3,701.7	15.9	4,420.0	2,675.8	1,382.4	4,058.2	361.7
Total to date ¹		23,168.3	84.1	23,487.2	15,472.8	7,652.7	23,125.5	

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			Disappearance					
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic		Exports	Total	Ending stocks
					Total	Methyl ester			
<i>Million pounds</i>									
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	19,440	105	22,287	16,200	2,200	3,250	19,450	2,837
2010/11 ²	2,837	18,695	115	21,647	16,700	2,900	2,200	18,900	2,747
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	3,110.4	1,845.0	13.7	4,969.1	1,238.7	93.3	513.4	1,752.1	3,217.0
February	3,217.0	1,690.1	13.8	4,920.9	1,235.0	108.8	399.1	1,634.0	3,286.9
March ¹	3,286.9	1,758.5	4.3	5,049.7	1,384.8	127.6	407.7	1,792.5	3,257.2
Total to date ¹		10,874.3	58.8	13,675.3	8,145.5	1,050.5	2,272.6	10,418.1	

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>									
2008/09 ¹	643	4,300	0	4,943	2,250	191	1,989	4,429	514
2009/10 ²	514	4,149	0	4,663	1,800	270	2,168	4,238	425
2010/11 ²	425	5,610	0	6,035	2,150	400	2,910	5,460	575

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>								
2008/09 ¹	55	0	934	990	883	90	972	17
2009/10 ²	17	0	845	862	712	100	812	50
2010/11 ²	50	0	925	975	825	100	925	50

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

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

Last update: 5/13/2010

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>								
2008/09 ¹	147	0	663	810	497	192	690	121
2009/10 ²	121	0	600	721	516	115	631	90
2010/11 ²	90	0	645	735	500	150	650	85

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>										
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	2,679	446	414	675	4,214	1,664
2010/11 ²	1,664	60	3,945	5,669	2,718	446	418	700	4,282	1,387

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.
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	9.50	160.00	15.00	16.10	21.80	8.00
2010/11 ¹	8.00-9.50	135-175	15.00-17.50	14.75-17.25	21.40-22.20	7.75-9.25
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	9.41	151.00	16.80	15.70	21.00	8.50
March	9.39	NA	15.80	16.50	20.60	8.82
April ¹	9.48	NA	15.70	16.30	20.40	8.20

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>								
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	36.00	40.00	52.25	42.50	58.50	39.00	30.00	31.00
2009/10 ¹	34.0-38.0	40.5-44.5	52.5-56.5	40.5-44.5	56.5-60.5	37.5-41.5	29.5-33.5	28.0-32.0
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	34.69	39.13	52.00	41.88	59.50	37.54	28.25	29.42
March	36.39	39.88	51.25	42.50	58.75	38.37	32.95	33.73
April ¹	37.11	38.75	51.60	42.20	63.60	38.50	33.95	35.14

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>						
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	295.00	235.00	150.00	NA	215.00	220.00
2010/11 ¹	230-270	180-220	95-135	NA	185-225	155-195
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	295.79	253.75	165.63	NA	218.18	222.50
March	277.61	213.00	137.50	NA	214.11	201.50
April ¹	291.21	175.00	132.50	NA	226.95	200.83

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.