OUTLOOK & SITUATION
Table 1--Rice, (rough equivalent): Supply, disappearance, area, and price 1/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning stocks, August 1</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>133.2</td>
<td>131.9</td>
<td>145.1</td>
<td>178.6 ± 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 2/</td>
<td>160.7</td>
<td>163.6</td>
<td>171.0</td>
<td>195.2 ± 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic disappearance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food 3/</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewers use</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>56.5 ± 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exports</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disappearance</td>
<td>124.9</td>
<td>131.8</td>
<td>145.9</td>
<td>140.0 ± 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccounted for 4/</td>
<td>+4.2</td>
<td>+6.1</td>
<td>+8.6</td>
<td>+3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ending stocks, July 31</strong></td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>51.7 ± 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planted</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>3.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested</td>
<td>2.97</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>3.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allotment</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yield per harvested acre</strong></td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>4,599</td>
<td>4,403</td>
<td>4,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received by farmers</td>
<td>8.16</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>9.00-11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan rate</td>
<td>6.40</td>
<td>6.79</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>8.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target rate</td>
<td>8.53</td>
<td>9.05</td>
<td>9.49</td>
<td>10.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity price</td>
<td>15.40</td>
<td>17.10</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>20.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Consolidated supply and disappearance of rough and milled rice. Milled rice data converted to a rough basis using annually derived milling yields as factors. 2/ Includes imports. 3/ Includes military and shipments to territories. 4/ Results from drying, storage, handling, milling losses, and from statistical error.
Summary

Record Supplies and Weaker Export Demand Highlight the U.S. Rice Outlook

Prospects for record supplies, weaker export demand, and sharply lower prices dominate the U.S. rice outlook for 1981/82. Based on conditions as of September 1, production is forecast at 179 million cwt, more than a fifth above 1980. Even with low carryin the projected supply of 195 million cwt would be the largest ever for the United States. This year’s crop is being harvested from a record 3.8 million acres, an increase of over 500,000 from a year ago. The sharp rise is largely a result of high rough-rice prices and falling soybean and cotton prices last spring.

Increased production in major rice-importing countries could cause U.S. exports to decline this season. In particular, output in South Korea—our leading customer last season—is expected to rebound sharply. These factors, along with the strong dollar and high interest rates, are likely to cause demand for U.S. exports to weaken considerably. For the year, U.S. rice exports are forecast at 84 million cwt, nearly a tenth below last year’s record.

Despite an expected 4-percent increase in domestic disappearance, total disappearance is projected at 140 million cwt, 6 million below a year earlier. As a result, stocks on August 1, 1982, are projected to reach 52 million cwt, more than triple the season’s beginning level. The stocks-to-use ratio would be 37 percent, up sharply from the average of 19 percent for the previous three seasons. This increase indicates considerable downward pressure on rice prices.

U.S. average prices of rough rice have been declining since last April, when they reached a seasonal peak of $13.80 per cwt. As the record acreage and production became more certain and demand prospects weakened, prices began to drop, falling to $12.80 by July. The U.S. average price of rough rice during August-December will likely fall below the target price of $10.68, making allotment holders eligible for deficiency payments. Allotment acreage of 1.8 million accounts for about 47 percent of the total area. The season-average price for 1981/82 is expected to fall between $9.00 and $11.00 per cwt, with the most likely price near the mid-point of the range.

World rice production in 1981/82 is forecast at a record 409 million metric tons (rough basis), a 3-percent increase from the preceding crop. Normal monsoons in Asia and timely rainfall in South Korea are largely responsible. A major increase is expected in South Korea, where production is forecast at 7.4 million tons, up 1.9 million from last year’s disastrously low level. China, India, Indonesia, Japan, and Brazil also anticipate significant expansion in output. The record world crop and South Korea’s lower imports will likely keep 1982 world rice trade around 12.7 million tons, down from the 1981 record of 13.2 million.
Rice Situation

DOMESTIC SITUATION

Rice Acreage Soars to New High; Prices And Weather Major Causes

U.S. harvested rice acreage soared to 3.8 million in 1981, up 524,000 from a year ago. Reasons for the sharp increase vary with individual producers, but major factors include near-record prices of rough rice in 1980/81, the weather, and the prices of alternative crops. U.S. average prices for rough rice during January-May 1981 ranged from $13.00 per cwt in February to a seasonal high of $13.80 in April. Producers apparently found these prices favorable when they made their planting decisions.

The price of soybeans, an important alternative crop (particularly for the southern region), was declining at rice-planting time. In response to weakening demand, soybean prices had declined from $8.18 a bushel in November 1980 to $6.99 by mid-June 1981. This, plus a still vivid recollection of the drought-stricken soybean fields of 1980, influenced some producers to choose rice over soybeans.

Some cotton growers, with land suitable for rice production, decided in favor of rice after seeing cotton prices decline from 81 cents a pound in December 1980 to 72 cents a pound in May 1981. This switch seems especially likely to have occurred in Arkansas, where 1981 cotton-planted acreage declined 80,000 acres from 1980 plantings of 700,000. Cool and wet weather in late May caused cotton stand failures at a point when it was too late to replant. As a result, rice was the best alternative for some of this acreage.

The weather-delayed harvest of the record winter wheat acreage in Arkansas is a principal cause for the 300,000-acre increase in that State's rice plantings. Area harvested for wheat in 1981 exceeded 1.6 million acres, twice the area of the previous year. Producers, considering a double-crop alternative following a wheat harvest that was not completed until after mid-June, had a choice of soybeans or rice. In Arkansas, soybeans planted after mid-June have historically had sharply lower yields. Thus, on wheat acreage harvested after mid-June, soybeans were a high-risk second crop alternative. Consequently, a significant proportion of winter wheat acreage, ordinarily followed with soybeans, was instead seeded to early maturing rice.

Stocks Hit 6-Year Low

August 1, 1981, stocks of 16.5 million cwt were 9 million below last August and the lowest since 1975. All were free stocks, with none in the farmer-owned reserve or in the Commodity Credit Corporations (CCC) inventory.

Rice carryover by class August 1, 1980 and 1981

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Rough</th>
<th>Milled(^1)</th>
<th>Total(^2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Million cwt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Rough equivalent.\(^2\)Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Rough Rice Farm Prices and Loan Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year beginning August (monthly prices)</th>
<th>$ per cwt.</th>
<th>$ per metric ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973/74</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975/76</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977/78</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979/80</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981/82</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USDA

Neg. ESS 408-81 (9)
Beginning stocks included 7 million cwt (rough equivalent) of milled rice and rough-rice stocks of about 10 million. Of the 16.5 million cwt rough-equivalent total, approximately 48 percent was long, 39 percent medium, and 13 percent short. All three types were below last year's levels.

**Increased Domestic Disappearance Led By Rice for Food Use**

Direct food use of rice was 38 million cwt in 1980/81, up sharply from 33 million in 1979/80. The 5-million-cwt increase was most likely related to economic pressures affecting household food budgets, increased distribution under private labels, more use in package mixes and as convenience rice, and promotional activities by the industry. The increase is not believed to be related to inventory building by wholesalers and retailers, because high interest rates discouraged carrying large stocks. Domestic demand for rice for direct food use is highly inelastic; thus, even though the 1980/81 retail price of rice was higher, it apparently had little effect on quantity purchased.

Shipments to U.S. territories accounted for about 10 percent of domestic food use in 1980/81. Shipments to territories were up about 11 percent from last year.

Record prices for brewers' rice and tight supplies in California slowed use of rice for beer to 11 million cwt in 1980/81, down 1 percent from 1979/80. Brewers' rice prices were $10.00 or more for much of 1980/81, the highest on record. Brewers' rice availability can be reduced by a slump in the demand for high-quality milled rice or substantial orders for brown rice, such as the 0.6 and 1.2 million metric tons sold to South Korea in 1979/80 and 1980/81, respectively. During those 2 years brewers' rice on the West Coast was particularly scarce, because California supplied the bulk of South Korea's brown rice orders.

**Total 1980/81 Exports Less Than Expected But Up 11 Percent From Last Year**

As a result of South Korea's July cancellation of 100,000 metric tons, and smaller-than-anticipated sales to Western Europe and the Middle East, U.S. 1980/81 rice exports totaled 91 million cwt, 3 percent short of early season expectations but still 9 million cwt ahead of last year. Exports to Western Europe were 15 to 20 percent below 1979/80 because of reduced rough-rice sales to Italy. The level of sales of brown and milled were about the same as in 1979/80. The higher price of U.S. rice, combined with political unrest in Iraq and Iran, accounted for much of the reduced sales to the Middle East. There were no direct sales of U.S. rice to Iran, recorded in 1980/81. Sales to Iraq fell from over 310,000 metric tons in 1979/80 to 71,000 in 1980/81. U.S. rice exports to the United Arab Emirates were only about half of 1979/80 shipments. However, Saudi Arabia was the bright spot in U.S. rice exports to the Middle East, with purchases of approximately 250,000 metric tons, up from less than 170,000 a year earlier.

For the second year in a row, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) was the principal customer for U.S. rice, with shipments of 1.05 million metric tons Basis—a single-country record for the United States. The purchase was necessitated by poor weather, which reduced South Korea's crop to 5.5 million metric tons, the smallest since 1972. Virtually all of the 1.05 million tons imported from the United States was No 5 medium-grain brown rice. This single sale accounted for 35 percent of total U.S. rice exports and the majority of medium-grain exports. California supplied approximately 80 percent of the order and the southern States the balance.

South Korea made additional rice purchases from at least 11 other countries, with major takings from Japan, Australia, and Thailand.

**OUTLOOK FOR 1981/82**

**Record Rice Supplies Point to Keen Competition for Markets**

Harvest of the 1981 rice crop was about 75 percent complete by the end of September. Weather has generally been excellent, and it now appears that U.S. rice producers will harvest a bumper 179-million-cwt crop from 3.8 million acres—production and acreage both being records. A production of this magnitude, added to August 1 beginning stocks of 17 million cwt, will push the total rice supply to 195 million cwt—the largest quantity the American rice industry has ever had to market. A record supply and a disappearance outlook somewhat below last year promises keen competition for markets and thus will require vigorous selling efforts and marketing strategy.

Arkansas has the greatest marketing job of any rice State. It accounts for over 60 percent of the increase in 1981 planted acreage and 41 percent of the 3.86 million U.S. total. Using the latest estimate of 1.58 million acres harvested and an expected average yield of 44 cwt an acre, Arkansas would have nearly a 70-million-cwt crop in 1981. Adding this to its August 1 beginning stocks could mean a total supply of approximately 76 million cwt—16 million above last year. The estimate of acreage for harvest by type includes 1.29 million long, 0.26 million medium, and 0.03 million short—all above last year. Only 435,391 of Arkansas' rice acreage is under allotment—27 percent of the estimated 1.6 million planted. Thus, nearly three-fourths of that State's 1981 crop will not be eligible for rice program benefits.

Although Arkansas had the largest 1981 expansions in rice acreage, all other major rice-growing States except Texas also had significant increases and will be vigorously seeking customers. California could be hard pressed to market its 451,000 acres of medium-grain rice if South Korea's 1981/82 crop substantially reduces import requirements, as is currently indicated. A significant
decline in South Korea’s imports would also affect the medium-grain market in the southern region, where 1981 medium-grain acreage was up 36 percent. Louisiana, accounting for 398,000 or 55 percent of the southern region’s 720,000 acres of medium grain rice, will be especially vulnerable to a reduction in sales.

**Total Disappearance Down Slightly**

Domestic use is expected to be up in 1981/82, but a weaker export demand indicates that total disappearance will be around 140 million cwt, about 4 percent less than a year ago. Based on an outlook for lower prices for brewers’ rice and greater availability due to reduced brown-rice sales, use by the beer industry is expected to increase in 1981/82. Although food use should increase 2 to 3 percent, this outlet will not have the growth strength it had in 1980/81. The current projection is for total food use of around 39 million cwt in 1981/82, up 1 million from last year.

Prospects for excellent 1981/82 world crops, particularly in major importing countries, are expected to lower world rice imports to about 12.7 million metric tons. Unless weather, economic, and political factors significantly change the outlook later in the year, U.S. rice exports for 1981/82 are expected to be about 84 million cwt—down from 91 million in 1980/81. However, lower price levels could encourage greater purchases from the United States, pushing exports above current projections.

**Rice Prices Significantly Below Last Year**

Increased supplies and reduced utilization strongly suggest that rough rice prices will drop in 1981/82. The seasonal average price for rough rice in 1981/82 is expected to fall between $9.00 to $11.00 per cwt, well below the 1980/81 average of $12.00. If the U.S. average price for rough rice during August-December falls below the $10.68 target price, allotment producers will receive deficiency payments.

After reaching $13.30 per cwt soon after the New Orleans Commodity Exchange began trading rice in early April, September rice futures have trended downward. The drop accelerated after the June 29 rice acreage report, and September futures declined over $1.00 within a month. Some producers made selling hedges, but undoubtedly most of them did not take advantage of this means of locking in a higher price for the 1981 crop. Producer hedging may increase as more growers become familiar with this marketing strategy.

**Large Carryover in Prospect**

Larger supplies and a weaker disappearance outlook point to a record carryover of 52 million cwt on August 1, 1982. Stocks of long, medium, and short grains are all expected to increase sharply. Long grain constitutes approximately 8 million cwt of the 17 million beginning stocks on August 1. This, along with a 1981 harvest of 2.5 million acres of long grain, means that over half of the 1981/82 carryover is likely to be long grain. For medium grain, the 208,000-acre increase in the 1981 harvest and a bearish outlook for exports point to the largest carryover since 1977. Unless there is an unexpected serious shortfall in rice production among major importers and exporters or a heavy reduction in 1982 U.S. plantings, it could take more than a year to reduce stocks to the usual 25 to 30 million cwt. To reduce August 1983 beginning stocks to this level, 1982 acreage could not exceed 3 million—a22-percent reduction from 1981 plantings.

**WORLD SITUATION AND OUTLOOK**

**World Rice Production Expected to Set New Record in 1981/82**

World rice production in 1981/82 is forecast at a record 409 million tons, paddy basis. (All production figures are on a paddy basis for the marketing year, and trade figures are for milled rice on a calendar year.) This is a 3 percent increase over 1980/81. Normal monsoon conditions in Asia into early August, including rainfall in South Korea in late June, are largely responsible for the record forecast.

One of the major increases in 1981/82 will probably be in South Korea, where production is expected to rebound from its disastrously low level of 1980/81. China and India, which together account for over half of world production, are likely to have a combined 4-million-ton increase. However, that would represent increases of around 2 percent for those countries. It is anticipated that China’s production will be below the 1979/80 record, but that India’s could set a record. Other countries expecting large tonnage increases are Japan, Indonesia, and Brazil.

World rice consumption is projected to about equal production in 1981/82. The gap between production and consumption has been narrowing in recent years. Ending stocks in 1981/82 are expected to increase slightly to around 23 million tons, equal to about 9 percent of consumption. India and Japan may still account for about 40 percent of total world stocks.

World rice trade during 1981 has been at a record, because Korean import needs jumped sharply and more than offset the reduction in Indonesian imports. Total world rice exports for 1981 are forecast at 13.2 million tons (milled), up sharply from previous years. The United States, Thailand, Pakistan, India, Japan, and Burma will all have large exports in 1981. The outlook for 1982 is not as bright, because production prospects continue favorable in major importing countries.

**Major Exporters**

THAILAND’S paddy production estimate for 1980/81 has been raised to a record 18.5 million tons because of good growing conditions for the dry-season crop. Howev-
er, high moisture may have added to the already large supplies of low-grade rice. A favorable monsoon season is in prospect this year, and projections are for a 1981/82 production of 18 million tons.

Rice exports in 1981 are expected to reach an alltime high of 3.2 million tons, up from 2.7 million the previous year. However, trade prospects for Thailand next year are less favorable, due both to an anticipated decline in world import demand and the large stocks of low-grade Thai rice. Thai export prices continued to rise in the first half of 1981, but in mid-July the Thai currency was devalued by almost 10 percent. Afterward, prices rose in baht terms, but fell in dollar quotes. Major markets for Thai rice in recent years have been in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and presently the USSR.

PAKISTAN'S rice production in 1980/81 fell to a 3-year low of 4.6 million tons. The decline was due to less area in high-yielding varieties of rice and to insect damage that reduced the area harvested. However, the Government has raised paddy-rice prices to encourage increased planting, especially of HYV's (high-yielding varieties) in Punjab province. The outlook is for production in 1981/82 to rise to 4.8 million tons, back to the 1979/80 level, but 2 percent under the record 1978/79 crop. Pakistan's 1981 rice exports are projected to be 1.25 million tons, making it the third largest rice exporter. The prospective decline in world rice trade in calendar 1982 will probably hold Pakistan's exports for that year to about 1 million tons.

BURMA'S rice production in 1980/81 is estimated at 12.7 million tons, it's largest in 10 years. Production was up sharply because of a combination of favorable weather, greater use of HYV's and fertilizer, and Government price incentives. The 1981/82 crop is forecast to be slightly below the previous year's bumper crop, or about 12.5 million tons. Burma's exports doubled from 1978 to 1981 and are likely to continue expanding. That country is expected to be the fifth largest rice exporter in 1981, shipping 0.85 million tons, equal to 6 percent of forecast world exports.

CHINA'S rice production in 1980/81 fell 3 percent to 139 million tons. As the leading rice producer, it accounted for 35 percent of world output. Production is forecast to rise to 142 million tons in 1981/82. However, some decline in area planted and some loss to flooding are expected to keep production below the 143.7-million-ton record of 1979/80. With strong domestic and weak foreign demand projected, China's exports probably will not reach their earlier levels. Shipments have fallen from 1.4 million tons in 1978 to 1.1 and 1.0 million in 1979 and 1980, respectively. They have slackened further for 1981 and are expected to total only 0.6 million, the lowest since 1962. Some improvement is likely in 1982, but exports will probably remain below 1 million tons.

INDIA, the world's second largest rice producer, had a record 81.1 million tons in 1980/81, up sharply from the poor 1979/80 crop of 63.3 million. For 1981/82, an even larger crop is forecast—82.6 million tons, a 30 percent rise from 1979/80. Government rice stocks are large enough to allow continued large exports and adequate domestic supplies. Because of low wheat stocks and the need to import that grain, the Government may try to stimulate consumption of rice as a substitute. Indian rice exports in 1981 are projected to be 0.7 million tons, up from 0.4 million in 1980 and 0.1 million in 1978. In May, India and the Soviet Union signed their third consecutive barter agreement of rice for oil. Through March 1982, India will ship the USSR or Vietnam and Kampuchea 0.5 million tons of rice. In addition, the USSR will receive quantities of corn, barley, and peanuts in exchange for 1 million tons of crude oil and some petroleum products.

JAPAN'S rice production has declined for the last 3 years, falling from 16.4 million tons in 1977/78 to 12.2 million in 1980/81. Policy measures and continued bad weather caused the 18-percent drop in 1980/81. Production is expected to be up in 1981/82. Government policy continues to aim at reducing large rice stocks through several means: subsidizing consumer rice prices to keep the rate of increase below that for wheat, offering finan-

### Milled Rice: Thailand Export Prices*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year beginning August (monthly prices)</th>
<th>$ per metric ton</th>
<th>$ per cwt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973/74</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975/76</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977/78</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979/80</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981/82</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*White 5% brokens, F.O.B. Bangkok.

USDA

Neg. ERS 91-A-81 (9)
cial incentives for acreage diversion to other crops, reintroducing feed use of rice by pricing it below corn and sorghum, and maintaining an aggressive export program. Japan's main rice markets in the last 2 years have been Indonesia, South Korea, and Bangladesh. Large increases were made in food aid shipments to African countries in 1980. For 1981, Japan's rice exports are expected to rise almost 50 percent to 0.95 million tons. In bilateral discussions with the United States in April 1980, Japan agreed to limit its rice exports to a total of 1.6 million tons (brown basis) over the remaining 4 years of its surplus disposal program (April 1980 to March 1984). Because of emergency shipments to South Korea, the annual total for the first year has been exceeded, but exports should drop sharply in 1982.

Major Importers

SOUTH KOREAN rice production reached an 8-year low of 5.5 million tons in 1980/81. Production should rebound in 1981/82 to around 7.4 million tons, still below the 1977/78 to 1979/80 levels. South Korea is the world's leading rice market in calendar 1981, but it is unlikely to remain first in 1982. South Korean rice imports in 1981 are expected to almost triple to 2.15 million tons, with 1 million of that from the United States. In the 2 preceding years, U.S. rice sales to Korea were 0.1 and 0.6 million tons, respectively. Total rice imports in 1982 are projected to be under 1 million tons. Although U.S. rice exports to South Korea are expected to be sharply lower, the United States should again be the dominant supplier, especially of the Calrose medium-grain rice preferred in South Korea.

INDONESIAN production in 1980/81 reached a record 29.8 million tons, up 21 percent from the previous year. The 1981/82 crop is currently forecast at a record, because good weather has boosted prospects. The excellent first crop and prospects for a good second crop, combined with a high Government procurement, will likely lower rice imports to below 1 million tons in 1981. This is the lowest volume since 1975 and substantially below the 2 million in 1980. Indonesia's share of total world rice imports is expected to fall to 7 percent in 1981, compared with 16 percent in the previous 2 years. Thailand is the main supplier. The U.S. share of the Indonesian market has declined from one-fifth in 1978 to one-tenth in 1980. U.S. rice, provided as food aid, equaled 7 percent of total Indonesian rice imports from all sources in 1980. Despite the excellent crop forecast for 1981/82, Indonesia's imports will probably rise next year, as population and per capita consumption grow. Imports for 1982 are now projected at 1.5 million tons, so Indonesia may return to its former position as the world's number one rice market.

NIGERIAN production is estimated at 1.1 million tons in 1980/81, a 21 percent increase over the previous year. Nigerian rice output has risen continually during the 1970's, increasing by 155 percent since 1970. Total consumption has almost quadrupled in the same period, necessitating rising imports. Imports for 1980/81 are about half the production level; thus, they are expected to jump to 0.6 million tons in 1981, up from less than 0.4 million the previous year. Nigeria may be the fourth largest rice importing country in 1981, behind South Korea, Indonesia, and the USSR. Nigeria's purchases are likely to remain high in 1982.

Many MIDDLE EASTERN countries have continued to expand rice imports. Since 1978, Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia have increased their rice imports from a combined total of 1 million tons to a projected 1.4 million in 1981. These countries have maintained a 10 to 11 percent share of total world rice imports each year since 1978. In 1982, the outlook is for imports to remain at 1981's 0.5 million tons each for Iran and Saudi Arabia and 0.4 million tons for Iraq. Pakistan is an important supplier, especially for basmati rice. The United States remains the major source of quality long grain, but Thailand also ships significant quantities, particularly to Iran.

Other AFRICAN COUNTRIES besides Nigeria continue to be important rice markets. Other major importers are Senegal, Ivory Coast, Malagasy, and South Africa. Imports of all African countries, excluding Nigeria, are expected to be around 1.8 million tons in 1981, up from 1.6 million in 1980. The United States supplies about 17 percent of the rice imported by African countries other than Nigeria (including commercial sales and food aid). In 1980, the United States signed food aid agreements for rice shipments to eight low-income African countries.
### Table 2—Rough rice: Marketing year supply and disappearance 1/

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 cwt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning stocks</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>31,345</td>
<td>33,351</td>
<td>21,128</td>
<td>25,138</td>
<td>20,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm production</td>
<td>128,437</td>
<td>115,648</td>
<td>99,223</td>
<td>133,170</td>
<td>131,947</td>
<td>145,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>132,487</td>
<td>146,993</td>
<td>132,574</td>
<td>154,298</td>
<td>157,085</td>
<td>165,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill use</td>
<td>95,818</td>
<td>105,665</td>
<td>101,219</td>
<td>117,961</td>
<td>124,340</td>
<td>141,192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>5,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>4,059</td>
<td>2,773</td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td>414</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disappearance</td>
<td>99,328</td>
<td>109,879</td>
<td>105,578</td>
<td>125,034</td>
<td>130,810</td>
<td>146,706</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unaccounted for 3/</td>
<td>+1,814</td>
<td>+3,763</td>
<td>+1,808</td>
<td>+4,126</td>
<td>+6,182</td>
<td>+6,610</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ending stocks, July 31</td>
<td>31,345</td>
<td>33,351</td>
<td>21,128</td>
<td>25,138</td>
<td>20,053</td>
<td>9,840</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1/Includes supply and disappearance of rough rice only. 2/Preliminary. 3/Results from drying, storage, handling, milling losses, and statistical error.

### Table 3—Milled rice: Marketing year supply and disappearance 1/

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Beginning stocks</td>
<td>2,164</td>
<td>3,892</td>
<td>5,156</td>
<td>4,347</td>
<td>4,583</td>
<td>4,035</td>
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<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>67,440</td>
<td>76,209</td>
<td>70,176</td>
<td>83,427</td>
<td>89,820</td>
<td>103,037</td>
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<td>Imports</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>Supply</td>
<td>69,635</td>
<td>80,137</td>
<td>75,379</td>
<td>87,823</td>
<td>94,448</td>
<td>107,232</td>
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<td>Food 3/</td>
<td>19,567</td>
<td>20,974</td>
<td>16,498</td>
<td>23,763</td>
<td>23,868</td>
<td>27,931</td>
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<td>Brewers use</td>
<td>6,393</td>
<td>7,456</td>
<td>6,885</td>
<td>7,872</td>
<td>8,093</td>
<td>8,027</td>
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<td>Exports</td>
<td>39,783</td>
<td>46,557</td>
<td>47,649</td>
<td>51,605</td>
<td>58,432</td>
<td>66,419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disappearance</td>
<td>65,743</td>
<td>74,961</td>
<td>71,032</td>
<td>83,240</td>
<td>90,413</td>
<td>102,377</td>
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<td>5,156</td>
<td>4,347</td>
<td>4,583</td>
<td>4,035</td>
<td>4,855</td>
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</table>

1/Includes supply and disappearance of milled rice only. 2/Preliminary. 3/Include shipments to U.S. territories and rice for military food use.
Table 4--Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) rice operations for selected crop years, rough rice equivalent 1/

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<td>Price support</td>
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<td>Loans</td>
<td>21,459</td>
<td>23,415</td>
<td>19,541</td>
<td>27,114</td>
<td>25,857</td>
<td>24,992</td>
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<td>Delivered to CCC 2/</td>
<td>19,187</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ending stocks, July 31</td>
<td>36,875</td>
<td>40,501</td>
<td>27,356</td>
<td>31,618</td>
<td>25,679</td>
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<td>Stocks and loans outstanding</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Owned by CCC 3/</td>
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<td>18,307</td>
<td>19,266</td>
<td>9,858</td>
<td>1,891</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under loan 3/</td>
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<td>111</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>18,418</td>
<td>19,266</td>
<td>9,858</td>
<td>1,891</td>
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<tr>
<td>Privately held (free) stocks 4/</td>
<td>17,688</td>
<td>22,083</td>
<td>8,132</td>
<td>21,760</td>
<td>23,786</td>
<td>16,453</td>
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</table>

1/Based on operating reports. 2/Includes direct purchases. 3/May include small quantities of new crop rice in last few years. 4/Derived by subtracting CCC stocks, and loans outstanding, from ending stocks.

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.

Table 5--Rice, rough: Acreage, yield, and production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Yield per harvested acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planted</td>
<td>Harvested</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1,000 acres</td>
<td>1,000 acres</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,280</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>586</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>3,857</td>
<td>3,295</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1/Preliminary.

Source: Crop Production, Crop Reporting Board, ERS, USDA.
Table 6--Rice stocks: Rough and milled, for selected dates 1/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and year</th>
<th>Rough on farms or in warehouses</th>
<th>At mills and in warehouses (attached to mills)</th>
<th>In ports or in transit</th>
<th>Total ware- houses</th>
<th>Milled at mills and in warehouses (not attached to mills)</th>
<th>In ports or in transit</th>
<th>Total positions</th>
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<tr>
<td>January 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>21,006</td>
<td>16,830</td>
<td>61,263</td>
<td>1,049</td>
<td>2,971</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>1,111</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>8,269</td>
<td>15,930</td>
<td>51,984</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>2,895</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>3,046</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>28,089</td>
<td>16,829</td>
<td>50,100</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>3,517</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>2,080</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980 2/</td>
<td>31,021</td>
<td>15,038</td>
<td>57,278</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>3,137</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>2,123</td>
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<td>1981 2/</td>
<td>26,179</td>
<td>21,111</td>
<td>48,817</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,055</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>2,556</td>
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<td>April 1</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>6,761</td>
<td>15,326</td>
<td>45,266</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>3,161</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>2,265</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>3,157</td>
<td>14,323</td>
<td>34,675</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>3,611</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>2,861</td>
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<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>14,381</td>
<td>18,158</td>
<td>34,161</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>3,979</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>2,444</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980 2/</td>
<td>12,030</td>
<td>15,581</td>
<td>39,224</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>2,888</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981 2/</td>
<td>5,977</td>
<td>15,078</td>
<td>28,673</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>3,499</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>3,214</td>
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<td>August 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>6,718</td>
<td>25,021</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>3,351</td>
<td>134</td>
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<td>586</td>
<td>6,288</td>
<td>13,411</td>
<td>843</td>
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<td>221</td>
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<td>623</td>
<td>8,781</td>
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<td>701</td>
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<td>374</td>
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<td>563</td>
<td>9,248</td>
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</table>

1/These estimates do not include stocks located in States outside the major producing States of Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and California. 2/Preliminary.

Source: Rice Stocks, Crop Reporting Board, USDA.

Table 7--Rough rice milled, total milled production, and milling yields, United States

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<th>Year beginning August</th>
<th>Rough milled</th>
<th>Total milled produced 1/</th>
<th>Milling yields</th>
<th>Total heads produced 1/</th>
<th>Milling yields</th>
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<td>1,000 cwt.</td>
<td>Pounds per cwt.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>101,216.9</td>
<td>70,175.7</td>
<td>69.33</td>
<td>58,735.6</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>117,961.0</td>
<td>83,427.0</td>
<td>70.72</td>
<td>68,749.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>124,340.0</td>
<td>85,820.0</td>
<td>72.24</td>
<td>78,942.8</td>
<td>63.49</td>
</tr>
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<td>1980 2/</td>
<td>141,192.0</td>
<td>103,037.0</td>
<td>72.98</td>
<td>89,601.7</td>
<td>63.46</td>
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</table>

1/Includes brown rice. 2/Preliminary.

Table 8--Rough rice: Average price received by farmers, by States and United States

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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978 2/</td>
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<td>11.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
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<td>1978 2/</td>
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<td>8.73</td>
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1/ State and U.S. season average prices include an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchases by the Government, valued at the average loan rate, by States. Monthly prices do not include this allowance.

2/ Discontinued reporting monthly prices by State.

3/ Preliminary

4/ Not published separately to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

5/ California is excluded in the monthly averages but is included in the U.S. season average.

* Mid-month. N.A. -- Not available.

Source: Agricultural prices, Crop Reporting Board, ERS, USDA.
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1/ U.S. No. 2—brokens not to exceed 4 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ U.S. No. 1. N.Q. — No Quote.

Source: Rice Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.
### Table 10—Rice by-products: Monthly average price, at Southwest Louisiana

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1/ U.S. No. 4 or better. 2/ Prices quoted as bulk. N.Q. - Not Quoted.

Source: Rice Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

### Table 11—Brewers prices: Monthly average price for Arkansas brewers rice and New York brewers corn grits

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Table 12--Rice: Value factors for computing support rates, for various rice classes 1/

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1/ The method of computing 1976-81 crop rough rice basic support rates is the same as that used in prior rice programs except that under the new rice standards, rice is classified by size and shape of kernel rather than variety. The basic support rates are applicable to No. 2 rice and will be adjusted by the above premium and discounts for U.S. grades per lb. A further discount for location, to adjust for transportation costs of moving the rough rice to an area where competitive milling facilities are available will also be made for rice produced in certain areas.

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.
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1/ Includes export premium, export tax and cost of bags. Packed in bags of 100 kgs. net.
# Table 14—World rice production and stocks: Selected countries or regions

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**Ending stocks**

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1/ Production is rough basis, but ending stocks are milled basis.  
2/ World rice harvest stretches over 6-8 months. Thus, for example, crop year represents the crop harvested in late 1978 and early 1979 in the Northern Hemisphere and the crop harvested in early 1979 in the Southern Hemisphere.  
3/ Stocks are based on an aggregate of different local marketing years, and should not be construed as representing world stock levels at a fixed point in time. Also, stocks data are not available for all countries.

Source: World Grain Situation, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.
Table 15—World rice trade (milled basis): Exports and imports of selected countries or regions 1/

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Source: World Grain Situation, Foreign Agriculture Service, USDA.
**LIST OF TABLES**

**RICE**

Supply and Distribution--United States

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CCC: Commodity Credit Corporation rice operations
for selected crop years, rough rice equivalent...

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Acreage, Yield and Production

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World:

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<td>Stocks, total in all positions, for selected dates, 1977-81</td>
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Prices:

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<td>Received by farmers, monthly, by States and United States, 1978-81</td>
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<td>Milled rice, average price at selected milling centers, by months, 1978-81</td>
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<td>Rice by-products, monthly average price at Louisiana, 1978-81</td>
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<td>Arkansas brewers rice and New York brewers corn grits, by months, 1978-81</td>
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<td>Value factors for computing support rates, 1976-81</td>
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<td>Thailand prices f.o.b., Bangkok by months, 1976-81</td>
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Exports:

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Rice Factors

1 cwt. = 2.22 bushels = .617 barrels = .0453 metric tons
1 bu. = .45 cwt. = .277 barrels = .0204 metric tons
1 barrel = 3.6 bu. = 1.62 cwt. = .0734 metric tons
1 metric ton = 48.992 bu. = 13.609 barrels = 22.046 cwt.

bu. per acre x 0.5044 = quintals per hectare
lbs. per acre x 0.01121 = quintals per hectare
1 cwt. rough rice = .032659 metric ton milled
1 metric ton milled = 30.6198 cwt. rough