


 Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

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The outlook for U.S. wheat in 1999/2000 is for a smaller crop, increased use, lower ending stocks, and higher prices. U.S. production is projected down 12 percent from 1998/99 because of lower harvested area and yields, but U.S. supplies are down only 2 percent because larger beginning stocks will offset much of the decline in production.

Domestic use is projected down 62 million bushels because of lower feed and residual use, and exports are up 100 million, leaving ending stocks down 100 million bushels from the forecast beginning stock level. The projected farm price range is \$2.60 to \$3.10 per bushel in 1999/2000, compared to a revised \$2.65 estimate for 1998/99.

U.S. Wheat Production Off in 1999/2000 as Harvest Gets Underway in Texas

All Wheat--Total U.S. wheat production is projected to total 2.24 billion bushels in 1999, down about 12 percent from 1998. This includes the winter wheat forecast plus a projected spring wheat crop (including durum) of 630 million bushels. The projected spring wheat output is based on farmers' planting intentions reported in USDA's March 31 *Prospective Plantings* report. Harvested acres and yield for spring wheat (including durum) are projected using average harvest-to-planted ratios and average yields by State in 1996-98.

Winter Wheat--USDA forecasts 1999 U.S. winter wheat production at 1.61 billion bushels, down 14 percent from 1998. This production forecast was reported in USDA's May 12 *Crop Production* report. The smaller output reflects lower harvested acreage and a lower yield. Harvested area totals 36.3 million acres, down 3 percent from 1998. Based on conditions as of May 1, the U.S. winter wheat yield is forecast at 44.4 bushels per acre. This is down 2.5 bushels from last year's record but remains the second highest on record.

Winter Wheat by Class--Production of all classes of winter wheat is forecast down from last year with hard red winter (HRW) wheat showing the largest absolute decline--193 million bushels. HRW production is projected to total 989 million bushels, down 16 percent from 1998. Harvested acreage for HRW is estimated to total 25.1 million acres, and average yield is pegged at 39.7 bushels per acre.

Production of soft red winter (SRW) wheat is projected at 411 million bushels this year, the lowest since 1993 and 7 percent below last year. Harvested acreage for SRW is estimated to total 8.0 million acres, and average yield is pegged at 51.7 bushels per acre. White winter (WW) wheat production is

projected at 215 million bushels in 1999, also down 16 percent from 1998 and the lowest since 1991. Harvested acreage for WW is estimated to total 3.3 million acres, and average yield is pegged at 65.9 bushels per acre.

Crop Conditions Point to Good Yield Potential in 1999

A mild winter followed by generally favorable spring weather has pushed crop development slightly ahead of average. An average of 43 percent of the crop was headed as of May 9, compared to the 5-year average of 36 percent. The HRW crop survived the winter well, and spring precipitation has been above average in several areas in the central and southern Plains.

In Kansas, the largest wheat producing State, the crop is projected to total 408 million bushels, down from 495 million a year earlier. Forecast harvested acres are down 6 percent while the forecast yield of 43 bushels per acre is down 3 bushels from 1998. As of May 9, 81 percent of the Kansas crop was rated good to excellent, up 3 percentage points from the same time last year. Dry conditions in Texas have lowered the projected yield by 4 bushels from last year. The white winter (WW) wheat crop in the Pacific Northwest appears to be below average, with Washington being the only State with an increase in average yield.

As of May 9, 56 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, down from 79 percent in 1998, but well above the average of 46 percent. Emergence was also ahead of schedule at 28 percent, down from 44 percent a year ago but above the average of 18 percent.

The 1999/2000 Outlook Calls for Lower Ending Stocks and Higher Prices

With larger beginning stocks (34 percent higher than a year ago) and steady year-over-year imports, the U.S. wheat supply in 1999/2000 is forecast to drop 2 percent to 3.31 billion bushels, the second largest level since 1987/88. The current balance sheet indicates that production and imports will almost satisfy domestic use and export projections during 1999/2000. As a result, the current burdensome carryover stocks will only be reduced by 100 million bushels at the end of the marketing year.

Domestic demand is projected down as weak corn prices and large corn supplies will keep wheat feeding in check. Feed and residual use is projected at 275 million bushels, down 75 million from 1998/99. Food use is expected to increase modestly in response to population increases after a year of stagnant demand in 1998/99. Exports in 1999/2000 are expected to rise about 100 million bushels or 10 percent from the disappointing 1998/99 total that included a substantial quantity of donations to needy countries. World trade is projected to increase this year, but the United States will continue to face strong competition, especially from Argentina, Australia, and Canada.

In 1998/99, prices strengthened in the fall as USDA announced donation programs but have weakened since the peak in November. For 1999/2000, a more usual price pattern is expected with prices reaching their seasonal low during harvest and increasing as the marketing season progresses. The average price received by farmers is projected to range from \$2.60 to \$3.10 per bushel. The midpoint of \$2.85 per bushel is up from the \$2.65 per bushel estimated for 1998/99, but it is much lower than the \$3.49 average farmers received for crop years 1990/91 through 1996/97. The price outcome for 1999/2000 will depend on the pace of exports, as well as weather developments between now and harvest. Exports will be affected greatly by how crops around the world turn out. The size of crops in other countries, their use, and ending stocks of the major competing exporters (Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the European Union) are dominant factors in establishing this year's price forecast.

The 1998/99 Balance Sheet Is Revised from Last Month

U.S. ending stocks for 1998/99 are up 14 million bushels from the April forecast because of a 10-million-bushel reduction in food use, a 1-million-bushel decline in seed use, and a 3-million-bushel increase in imports. The food use forecast was reduced because the Bureau of the Census' *Flour Milling Report* [MQ20A(99-01)] for the first calendar quarter (January-March) of 1999 indicated a larger than expected decline in wheat grind and flour production (see table 4). As a result, the food-use estimates for the third quarter of the 1998/99 marketing year was 214 million bushels (see table 3), a 3-percent decline from the same quarter of 1997/98. The 6-million-bushel year-over-year decline in food use in the third quarter of the marketing year more than offset the 4-million-bushel year-over-year gain posted in the second quarter of 1998/99 marketing year. Annual food use in 1998/99 is now projected at 915 million bushels. The import projection for hard red spring (HRS) in 1998/99 was raised 3 million bushels because of higher-than-expected imports of that class in recent months.

World Wheat Stocks Are Projected To Drop 14 Percent During 1999/2000

The first monthly projection of 1999/2000 global supply and demand includes a 19-million-ton drop in world wheat stocks, the largest reduction since 1994/95. Since 1970, global wheat stocks have declined by more than 20 million tons only 3 times. Stocks are expected to fall because world production is declining while foreign consumption is expected to grow, albeit slowly. The global ending-stocks-to-use ratio is expected to drop to 19.9 percent, almost as low as the 19.6 percent reached in 1996/97. However, price increases during 1999/2000 are expected to be only modest because the major wheat exporters' supplies are large.

World wheat production is projected at 572 million tons in 1999/2000, down less than 3 percent from the previous year. Low wheat prices in the international market during 1998/99 have provided disincentives for producers in many countries. Additionally, the European Union (EU) increased its area set-aside from 5 to 10 percent. Moreover, unfavorable weather has reduced production prospects in several countries. In China a dry fall planting season was followed by the driest winter on record in parts of the North China Plain. While irrigation will limit the damage done by drought, the use of irrigation is not extensive enough to prevent a decline in production. There has also been an extensive drought across much of the Middle East, with reduced wheat production prospects from Israel, across Jordan, Syria, Iraq, and into Iran. Additionally, drought has devastated wheat crops in Spain, Portugal, and Morocco.

However, some countries are expected to increase wheat production in 1999/2000, partly offsetting reduced production elsewhere. In the former Soviet Union, wheat production is expected up 15 percent, rebounding from the previous year's drought-reduced crop. India, the first country to harvest wheat during the marketing year, has had excellent growing conditions, and record production is reportedly being harvested. Also, Argentina, Australia, and Canada, some of the major competing exporters, are expected to increase wheat production modestly. Very low prices for oilseeds, feed grains, and wool are expected to support these countries' wheat area. However, production projections for these countries are tentative because planting is just underway for spring wheat in Canada, and about to begin for winter wheat in Argentina and Australia (Southern Hemisphere).

Large beginning stocks insure ample wheat supplies in 1999/2000, especially among the major exporters. Australia, Canada, the EU, and the United States have larger beginning stocks. These large stocks are expected to limit early season price strength, because, as the new crop is harvested, demand for

limited storage capacity will increase. Global 1999/2000 beginning stocks are down from a year earlier because of sharp reductions in the former Soviet Union, China, and Iran.

World wheat consumption in 1999/2000 is projected at 592 million tons, up only 0.3 of a percent from a year earlier. Global feed and residual use is projected to fall about 3 million tons. Wheat feeding will rise in the EU because internal prices favor wheat in rations, and in the former Soviet Union, where sharply higher wheat production will boost wheat available for feeding. These increases, however, will be more than offset by reduced wheat feeding in Eastern Europe, where a smaller wheat crop will limit feed wheat supplies, and in other places, such as South Korea and the United States, where low prices for feed grains and other feed ingredients are expected to limit wheat feeding. Global food, seed, and industrial consumption of wheat in 1999/2000 is expected to grow slowly, up less than 1 percent, but still 1.0 million tons greater than the 3.7-million-ton increase that occurred in 1998/99. Despite the small consumption growth, use will exceed projected world production by almost 20 million tons.

Global Trade Up, But Large Supplies in Major Exporting Countries Limit Expected Price Increases

Large supplies held by the major exporters, prices near historical lows (when adjusted for inflation), and tight supplies in several importing countries are expected to boost 1999/2000 world trade 6 percent to 101 million tons (July/June international marketing year, excluding intra-EU trade). The United States is expected to capture a significant part of this increased trade, with exports up 2.5 million tons to 30.5 million. The U.S. share of world wheat trade is projected to increase slightly to 31 percent. During the first part of 1999/2000, a large program of aid shipments announced the previous year will boost U.S. exports. However, early season commercial sales for 1999/2000 reported in U.S. Export Sales are very low by historical standards.

Australia and Canada are each projected to increase wheat exports to 17 million tons in 1999/2000 because of increased supplies and growing demand. Canada's share of world wheat trade is projected up 2 points to 17 percent, while Australia's share is up only 1 point to 17 percent. Argentina's wheat exports are expected to decline 0.5 million tons to 7.0 million on a July/June marketing year, despite increased production. Argentina's harvest does not begin until November, and the export pace from July 1999 till November is expected to be very light, because the reduced 1998 crop was shipped out rapidly.

The EU is expected to maintain wheat exports at 16 million tons in 1999/2000. Lower production and increased domestic use are expected to tighten the EU wheat supply and demand, but with burdensome beginning stocks of more than 20 million tons, the EU Commission is expected to maintain the pace of exports and sharply reduce expensive intervention stocks.

Turkey is also expected to maintain large subsidized wheat exports in 1999/2000. India, Kazakstan and Ukraine are expected to boost exports because of increased production. However, wheat exports out of Eastern Europe are expected to decline because of reduced production. Eastern Europe is expected to increase imports by more than 1 million tons as low prices, excessive rains during the planting season, and flooding during the spring snow melt reduced wheat area by more than 15 percent.

Imports by China and Iran are each projected to increase by 2.5 million tons in 1999/2000. Drought has reduced their production prospects for 1999/2000, and beginning stocks are forecast down significantly.

Reduced production is also expected to drive Pakistan and Morocco to increase imports in 1999/2000. Pakistan is not expected to match the previous year's record production, while Morocco suffered from drought this winter. Pakistan is projected to boost imports by 0.8 million tons, while Morocco's imports increase by almost as much.

North Korea is projected to boost wheat imports by 0.4 million tons because of ongoing food aid. Several countries, such as Egypt and the Philippines, are expected to have small increases in imports to maintain consumption growth. However, some countries are expected to reduce imports. Bangladesh's imports are expected to drop because 1998/99 imports were much higher than normal due to large aid shipments in response to massive flooding. Brazil is expected to import 1.1 million tons less because of increased production and poor economic conditions. Algeria, Tunisia, and India are expected to reduce imports because of increased production.

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- 1) ERS AutoFax; Call (202) 694-5700 and select document 12100 for a complete directory of the historical tables and special articles.
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Other wheat publications may be obtained from the ERS "Wheat Briefing Room" at <http://www.econ.ag.gov/Briefing/wheat>.

Table 1--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 5/14/99

Item	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99E	1999/00P
Area: (mil. ac.)						
National total base	88.9	88.5	87.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eff.base/Ctr. acres						
0,50/92,85	5.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CRP base retired	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.7	0.0
Planted	70.3	69.0	75.1	70.4	65.9	63.0
Harvested	61.8	61.0	62.8	62.8	59.0	55.4
Yield: (bu/acre)	37.6	35.8	36.3	39.5	43.2	40.5
Supply: (mil. bu.)						
Beginning stocks	568.5	506.6	376.0	443.6	722.5	968.8
Production	2,321.0	2,182.7	2,277.4	2,481.5	2,550.4	2,244.8
Imports 1/	91.9	67.9	92.3	94.8	98.0	95.0
Total supply	2,981.4	2,757.2	2,745.7	3,019.9	3,370.9	3,308.6
Use:						
Food	853.0	882.9	890.7	916.5	915.0	925.0
Seed	89.0	103.5	102.3	92.6	87.1	90.0
Feed and residual	344.5	153.7	307.6	248.0	350.0	275.0
Total domestic	1,286.6	1,140.1	1,300.6	1,257.0	1,352.1	1,290.0
Exports 1/	1,188.3	1,241.1	1,001.5	1,040.4	1,050.0	1,150.0
Total use	2,474.8	2,381.2	2,302.1	2,297.4	2,402.1	2,440.0
Ending stocks:						
Farmer-owned reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCC inventory 2/	142.0	118.0	93.0	94.0	110.0	100.0
Free stocks	364.6	258.0	350.6	628.5	858.8	768.6
Stocks-to-use ratio	20.5	15.8	19.3	31.4	40.3	35.6
Prices: (\$/bu.)						
Target price	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loan rate	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Contract rate 3/	0.61	0.00	0.87	0.63	0.66	0.64
Ave. farm price	3.45	4.55	4.30	3.38	2.65	2.60-3.10
Contract payments						
(mil. dollars) 3/	1,146	100	1,941	1,414	1,923	1,565
Market value						
of production						
(mil. dollars)	8,007	9,787	9,782	8,287	6,759	6,398

Source: World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, WAOB, USDA. Totals may not add due to rounding. E=Estimated, P=Projected. 1/ Imports and exports include flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent. 2/ Includes Food Security Reserve. 3/ Deficiency payments prior to 1996/97.

Table 2--Wheat Classes: U.S. marketing year supply and disappearance, 5/14/99

1997/98E	HRW	HRS	SRW	White	Durum	All wheat
Area:			Million acres			
Planted	34.02	18.27	9.88	4.93	3.31	70.41
Harvested	28.71	17.51	8.71	4.73	3.18	62.84
Yield:			Bushels per acre			
	38.26	28.06	54.19	70.20	27.60	39.49
Supply:			Million bushels			
Beg. stocks	142.9	166.0	45.0	59.0	30.7	443.6
Production	1,098.3	491.3	472.0	332.1	87.8	2,481.5
Imports 2/	0.6	56.7	0.0	8.4	29.1	94.8
Total	1,242	714	517	399	148	3,020
Utilization:						
Total domestic	577.0	254.0	257.0	104.5	64.5	1,257.0
Exports 2/	358.2	240.0	180.0	205.0	57.2	1,040.4
Total	935.2	494.0	437.0	309.5	121.8	2,297.4
Ending stocks:	306.7	220.0	80.0	90.0	25.8	722.5
1998/99P	HRW	HRS	SRW	White	Durum	All wheat
Area:			Million acres			
Planted	32.36	14.85	10.18	4.67	3.80	65.87
Harvested	27.34	14.41	9.06	4.46	3.73	59.00
Yield:			Bushels per acre			
	43.24	33.78	48.86	66.77	37.82	43.23
Supply:			Million bushels			
Beg. stocks	306.7	220.0	80.0	90.0	25.8	722.5
Production	1,182.1	486.8	442.6	297.8	141.1	2,550.4
Imports 2/	1.0	55.0	0.0	9.0	33.0	98.0
Total	1,490	762	523	397	200	3,371
Utilization:						
Total domestic	607.6	261.8	297.6	97.9	87.2	1,352.1
Exports 2/	435.0	250.0	100.0	225.0	40.0	1,050.0
Total	1,042.6	511.8	397.6	322.9	127.2	2,402.1
Ending stocks:	447.1	250.0	125.1	73.9	72.7	968.8

Source: World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, WAOB, USDA.
 Totals may not add due to rounding. E=Estimated, P=Projected. 1/ ERS estimates of area, yield, and domestic use. 2/ Imports and exports include flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent.

Table 3--Wheat: Quarterly supply and disappearance, 5/14/99

Market Year	Production	Imports 2/	Supply	Food	Seed	Feed	Exports 2/	Ending stocks
Million bushels								
1996/97:								
Jun-Aug	2,277	15	2,668	224	9	378	334	1,724
Sep-Nov	---	21	1,745	234	60	(76)	308	1,219
Dec-Feb	---	27	1,246	213	2	30	179	822
Mar-May	---	30	852	221	32	(24)	180	444
Mkt. year	2,277	92	2,746	891	102	308	1,002	444
1997/98 E:								
Jun-Aug	2,481	23	2,948	228	3	352	288	2,076
Sep-Nov	---	23	2,099	239	59	(113)	296	1,619
Dec-Feb	---	24	1,643	220	2	(1)	255	1,167
Mar-May	---	26	1,192	230	29	10	201	722
Mkt. year	2,481	95	3,020	916	93	248	1,040	722
1998/99 P:								
Jun-Aug	2,550	24	3,297	227	1	426	257	2,385
Sep-Nov	---	24	2,409	243	55	(76)	292	1,896
Dec-Feb	---	28	1,923	214	1	17	246	1,445
Mar-May	---	22	1,467	231	30	(17)	255	969
Mkt. year	2,550	98	3,371	915	87	350	1,050	969

Totals might not add due to rounding. E=Estimated, P=Projected. 1/ Imports and exports include flour and selected products expressed in wheat equivalent.

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food use estimates (1,000 bu.), 1998/99, 5/14/99

1998/99 (Est.)	June	July	August	September	October	November
Mill grind 1/ +	71,086	72,020	78,713	75,688	84,414	80,799
Food imports +	1,914	1,886	2,064	1,744	2,076	2,020
Non-flour						
food use +	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Food exports -	2,189	1,968	2,297	3,151	4,056	2,524
Food use	72,811	73,938	80,480	76,282	84,436	82,295
	December	January	February	March	April	May
Mill grind 1/ +	75,842	69,869	69,314	73,539		
Food imports +	2,090	1,903	1,766	N.A.		
Non-flour						
food use +	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Food exports -	6,721	2,755	3,535	N.A.		
Food use* =	73,210	71,017	69,545	N.A.		

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Totals may not add due to rounding. Wheat flour and products converted to wheat grain equivalent. Non-flour food use is ERS estimate. *Monthly food use and durum food use estimates since 1990/91 are available in ERS AutoFax Document 12180, and electronically at www.econ.ag.gov/briefing/wheat/data.

Table 5--Wheat: Farm prices and prices at selected markets (\$/bu.), 5/14/99

Month	Farm prices							
	All wheat		Winter		Durum		Other spring	
	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99
Jun	3.52	2.77	3.42	2.68	4.20	3.98	3.74	3.22
Jul	3.23	2.56	3.16	2.48	4.61	3.37	3.66	3.08
Aug	3.56	2.39	3.39	2.25	5.23	3.25	3.75	2.71
Sep	3.66	2.41	3.46	2.32	5.35	3.08	3.64	2.65
Oct	3.58	2.79	3.42	2.66	5.14	3.16	3.49	3.12
Nov	3.54	2.97	3.31	2.78	5.29	3.17	3.55	3.26
Dec	3.44	2.87	3.24	2.67	5.16	3.14	3.51	3.26
Jan	3.32	2.80	3.16	2.67	5.02	3.21	3.44	3.07
Feb	3.27	2.74	3.16	2.56	4.69	2.84	3.34	3.10
Mar	3.33	2.65	3.15	2.53	4.70	2.81	3.42	3.01
Apr 1/	3.18	2.71	2.94	2.51	4.60	2.78	3.37	2.99
May	3.06	.	2.90	.	4.28	.	3.31	.
Month	KC HRW #1 ordinary		KC HRW #1 13% prot.		St. Louis #2 SRW		Portland #1 soft white	
	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99
Jun	4.08	3.16	4.19	3.57	3.46	2.66	4.20	2.93
Jul	3.57	3.02	3.80	3.57	3.34	2.43	3.85	2.72
Aug	3.84	2.74	4.11	3.12	3.64	2.26	4.10	2.66
Sep	3.86	2.81	4.07	3.17	3.62	2.12	4.12	2.69
Oct	3.88	3.30	4.09	3.67	3.58	2.23	3.98	3.15
Nov	3.87	3.42	4.09	3.89	3.57	2.41	3.88	3.15
Dec	3.72	3.31	4.01	3.74	3.53	2.54	3.79	3.12
Jan	3.61	3.27	3.80	3.61	3.87	2.51	3.67	3.15
Feb	3.64	3.05	3.86	3.35	3.32	2.33	3.58	3.10
Mar	3.61	3.02	3.94	3.34	3.24	2.44	3.56	3.22
Apr	3.39	.	3.82	.	3.05	.	3.34	.
May	3.41	.	3.75	.	2.89	.	3.28	.
Month	Minneapolis DNS 14% prot.		Minneapolis #1 durum		FOB Gulf \$/ton (HRW)		Average EEP bonus \$/ton 2/	
	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99
Jun	4.44	4.01	5.38	5.00	148.44	120.52	0.00	0.00
Jul	4.36	3.89	5.93	4.59	139.99	117.95	0.00	0.00
Aug	4.49	3.58	6.39	4.20	151.75	108.76	0.00	0.00
Sep	4.36	3.53	6.69	3.78	149.91	108.03	0.00	0.00
Oct	4.35	4.03	6.52	4.04	152.85	126.03	0.00	0.00
Nov	4.42	4.15	6.38	4.15	150.28	131.18	0.00	0.00
Dec	4.27	3.97	6.55	4.05	145.14	126.40	0.00	0.00
Jan	4.12	3.92	5.60	3.91	138.89	125.29	0.00	0.00
Feb	4.15	3.78	5.64	3.67	139.99	117.21	0.00	0.00
Mar	4.26	3.79	5.81	3.65	139.26	117.21	0.00	0.00
Apr	4.29	.	5.63	.	130.44	.	0.00	.
May	4.24	.	5.15	.	128.60	.	0.00	.

1/ Mid-month price for current month of the 1998/99 marketing year.

2/ Weighted average, all classes.

Source: NASS & AMS, USDA.

Table 6--Wheat: Exports and imports for last six months, 5/14/99

U.S. wheat exports, (1,000 bu.) 1998/99						
Item	September	October	November	December	January	February
Wheat grain	90,507	109,168	81,913	96,486	73,017	63,794
Wheat flour	2,914	3,812	2,354	6,472	2,551	3,341
Products	344	510	237	274	260	271
Total	93,765	113,490	84,505	103,233	75,828	67,406

U.S. wheat imports, (1,000 bu.) 1998/99						
Item	September	October	November	December	January	February
Wheat grain	4,770	7,585	5,728	6,064	7,702	8,117
Wheat flour	711	661	637	618	610	574
Products	1,035	1,416	1,386	1,473	1,295	1,192
Total	6,516	9,662	7,750	8,154	9,607	9,833

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Wheat flour and products converted to wheat grain equivalent. Totals may not add due to rounding. Monthly and quarterly estimates since 1995/96 are available in ERS AutoFax Document 12181, and electronically at www.econ.ag.gov/briefing/wheat/data.

Table 7--Wheat: U.S. exports, Census and Export Sales comparison, 5/14/99

Data Source	1996/97		1997/98		1998/99 (as of 5/6/99)		
	Shipments				Shipments	Outstanding sales	Total
	Census	Export Sales	Census	Export Sales	Export Sales		
Country:	--1,000 metric tons--						
Algeria	350	350	198	172	576	0	576
China	1,003	1,065	285	380	172	16	188
Egypt	2,684	2,825	4,837	4,982	4,067	656	4,724
FSU	408	288	448	275	89	0	89
Japan	3,325	3,264	3,169	3,373	2,904	361	3,265
S. Korea	1,544	1,646	1,446	1,400	1,278	124	1,402
Morocco	443	421	516	597	180	0	180
Nigeria	590	698	730	817	1,195	99	1,294
Pakistan	2,027	1,973	2,180	2,232	844	0	844
Philippines	1,772	1,876	1,458	1,531	1,670	181	1,851
Total grain	26,516	25,964	27,295	27,518	23,905	2,639	26,544
Total(incl) products)1/	27,254	26,127	28,308	27,626	23,995	2,650	26,645
USDA forecast of Census							28,576

Source: U.S. Export Sales, FAS, USDA. 1/ Grain equivalent basis.
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