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Wheat Outlook

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Projected Supplies Larger Than Projected Use, Raising Ending Stocks

The 2010/11 outlook for U.S. wheat is for larger supplies as higher beginning stocks more than offset lower production. Beginning stocks are up 45 percent from 2009/10 and the highest in a decade, more than offsetting a forecast 8-percent reduction in this year's crop. Total production is projected at 2,043 million bushels, down 173 million from last year. The survey-based forecast of winter wheat production is down 4 percent, but higher yields partly offset an 8-percent decline in expected winter wheat harvested area. Spring wheat production is also expected to be lower as a return to trend yields from last year's record levels lowers production prospects. U.S. wheat supplies for 2010/11 are projected at 3,103 million bushels, up 4 percent from the current year and the largest since 2000/01.

Total U.S. wheat use for 2010/11 is projected up 3 percent with higher expected domestic use and exports. Food use is projected at 940 million bushels, up 20 million bushels from 2009/10. Feed and residual use is projected at 190 million bushels, up 10 million bushels from the 2009/10 projection. Exports are projected at 900 million bushels, up 35 million bushels from the current year. Despite higher expected use, U.S. ending stocks are projected at nearly 1 billion bushels and the highest since 1987/88. The season-average farm price for all wheat is projected at \$4.10 to \$5.10 per bushel, compared with the 2009/10 projection of \$4.90 per bushel.

World wheat production in 2010/11 is projected to decline just 1 percent down from the previous year, while foreign wheat production is projected to decrease even less, as 60 percent of the world decline comes from U.S. wheat production.

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The next release is
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Approved by the
World Agricultural
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This production decrease does not offset an increase in beginning stocks, leading to increased global supplies. Increases in wheat use are expected to be moderate, leaving supplies larger than use. Wheat stocks are expected to increase for the third consecutive year.

Domestic Situation and Outlook

Ending Stocks for 2010/11 Projected To Increase From 2009/10

Ending stocks of wheat for 2010/11 are projected to be up 5 percent from 2009/10 as supplies increase more than use. Total wheat supplies for 2010/11 are projected up 4 percent because of much larger carryin stocks that more than offset the projected decrease in production from 2009/10.

Total production is projected at 2,043 million bushels, down 173 million bushels (8 percent) from 2009/10.

Winter wheat production. The survey-based forecast of winter wheat production, at 1,458 million bushels, is down 65 million bushels (4 percent) from 2009. Expected harvested area is 31.8 million acres, down 2.7 million acres (8 percent) from last year. Based on May 1 crop conditions, the U.S. winter wheat yield is forecast at 45.9 bushels per acre, up 1.7 bushels (4 percent) from the previous year.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported in the May *Crop Production* that in the southern Great Plains States, mostly adequate rainfall along with moderate temperatures allowed good crop development. Record snowfall in Oklahoma benefited the crop throughout the early growing season. Crop conditions improved from last year in all of the major hard red winter (HRW) producing States. In Oklahoma and Texas, the percentage of the crop rated good to excellent improved 66 and 46 points from last year, respectively. The crop in the northern Great Plains States had adequate snow cover with not much winter kill reported. The delayed fall seeding in many of the soft red winter (SRW)-producing States led to emergence being behind the 5-year average. The percent of crop rated good to excellent declined in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. A cool, wet spring in the Pacific Northwest has caused crop development to be slightly behind the 5-year average in Oregon and Washington.

Winter estimates by class. HRW production is forecast to be up 41 million bushels (4 percent) from a year ago to 960 million bushels this year. HRW production is forecast up despite lower planted area because of a lower abandonment rate and a higher yield than in 2008. Texas and Oklahoma 2009 production was adversely impacted by dry conditions and a spring freeze. forecast planted area, harvested area, and yield and year-to-year changes for 2010 from 2009 are 28.3 million acres, down 3.3 million acres; 23.7 million acres, down 0.4 million acres; and 40.6 bushels per acre, up 2.5 bushels per acre, respectively.

SRW production is forecast to be down 121 million bushels (30 percent) from last year and is expected to total 283 million bushels this year. SRW production is forecast to fall as lower planted and harvested areas more than offset a higher yield. A rain-delayed row-crop harvest and low prices reduced SRW seedings in the fall of 2009. forecast planted area, harvested area, and yield and year-to-year changes for 2010 from 2009 are 5.9 million acres, down 2.4 million acres; 4.8 million acres, down 2.4 million acres; and 58.7 bushels per acre, down 2.6 bushels per acre, respectively.

White winter wheat production is forecast to total 215 million bushels, up 7 percent from a year ago. Of the white production total, 17 million bushels are hard

white (**HW**) and 197 million bushels are soft white (**SW**). The HW and SW harvested and planted areas are 0.3 million acres and 0.3 million acres; and 3.1 million acres and 3.0 million acres, respectively. The previous year, the HW and SW harvested and planted areas are 0.3 million acres and 0.3 million acres; and 3.0 million acres and 2.9 million acres, respectively. HW 2010 yield is 57.9 bushels per acre compared to 59.6 bushels in 2009. SW 2010 yield is 66.1 bushels per acre compared to 63.8 bushels in 2009.

Durum and other spring wheat production is projected at 585 million bushels, down 16 percent from 2009/10, based on 10-year harvested-to-planted ratios and State yield trends for 1985-2008. **Other spring** wheat production is expected to be lower in 2010, projected at 511 million bushels, down 13 percent from 2009. Projected **hard red spring** (HRS) production is 476 million bushels and projected white spring production is 35 million bushels. Total **durum** wheat production is projected at 74 million bushels for 2010. Production of durum wheat in Arizona and California is forecast at 18.9 million bushels, down 36 percent from the previous year.

Projected 2010/11 utilization. Food use is projected at 940 million bushels, up 20 million from the current year, reflecting an expected decrease in average flour extraction rate from the extraordinarily high rate for 2009/10 and constant per capita flour consumption year to year. Feed and residual use is projected at 190 million bushels, up slightly from the 180 million bushels projected for 2009/10 because of the larger supplies in 2010/11 versus 2009/10. Exports are projected at 900 million bushels, up 35 million bushels from 2009/10, because of expected improved competitiveness of U.S. exports. Thus, ending stocks for 2010/11 are projected at 997 million bushels, up 47 million bushels from 2009/10.

Spring Wheat Planting on Pace With 5-Year Average

The NASS May *Crop Progress* reported for the week ending May 9 that 67 percent of the spring wheat crop had been planted, 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Seedings this year are far ahead of last year's 34 percent planted at this date. Seedings in 2009 were delayed because of excessive moisture.

Supply and Use for 2009/10

Total supplies for 2009/10, at 2,988 million bushels, are unchanged from April. Supplies for 2009/10 are up 56 million bushels from the previous year as much higher beginning stocks more than offset lower production and projected imports.

Total projected use for 2009/10, at 2,038 million bushels, is unchanged from April. Total use for 2009/10 is down 237 million bushels from the previous year because of both lower domestic use and lower exports.

Projected **food use**, at 920 million bushels, is unchanged from April but down 7 million bushels year to year. The flour extraction rate for 2009/10 remains at the very high level of the 2008/09 marketing year, but per capita flour consumption is expected to be down significantly year to year. The expected lower per capita consumption more than offsets the larger U.S. population.

Projected **seed use** is unchanged from April at 73 million bushels. Seed use is low because of the smallest winter wheat plantings since 1970. Seedings were down as rain-delayed row crop harvesting preventing plantings and prices were lower year to year at planting time. Total projected **feed and residual use**, at 180 million bushels, is unchanged from April.

All-wheat **accumulated exports to date** are sharply below last year's pace and the 5-year average. Both HRW and SRW accumulated exports are below the pace of their 5-year averages and especially below last year's pace; however, the pace last year for these two classes was substantially above their 5-year average. Accumulated HRS exports have picked up in recent weeks, closing in on last year's pace, but are still substantially behind the 5-year average. Accumulated white wheat exports have fallen off the pace with the 5-year average in recent weeks, but are still substantially above last year's pace. Accumulated durum exports sharply exceed both last year's pace and the 5-year average. U.S. exports of durum to the European Union and North Africa are up this year.

Total **projected exports** for 2009/10, at 865 million bushels, are unchanged from April. They are down 150 million bushels from 2008/09 as relatively high U.S. prices and strong competition, particularly from the Black Sea exporters of Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, have limited export opportunities for U.S. wheat. The projected 2009/10 exports are down 398 million bushels from 2007/08. Exports in 2007/08 were a 15-year high as adverse weather around the world reduced global production and increased the demand for U.S. wheat. Farmers around the world responded to the high prices that resulted from the tight global stocks-to-use situation in 2007/08, and the resulting additional foreign supplies have steadily reduced the demand for relatively higher priced U.S. wheat.

There are **by-class export changes** from April based on the export pace to date and projected changes with U.S. export competitors. Projected HRW exports are raised 20 million bushels, white wheat exports are lowered 10 million bushels, and durum exports are lowered 10 million bushels. Projected exports of HRS and SRW are unchanged from April.

Projected **ending stocks** for 2009/10, at 950 million bushels, are unchanged from April. Ending stocks for 2009/10 are 293 million bushels above 2008/09 and 644 million bushels above 2007/08. Ending stocks for 2007/08 were the lowest since the late 1940s.

The projected 2009/10 ending stocks are the highest since 1999/00. The month-to-month changes resulted in lower projected ending stocks for HRW and higher ending stocks for white and durum.

The year-to-year percentage increase in projected all-wheat ending stocks is 45 percent. Projected ending stock increases year-to-year for HRW, HRS, SRW, and durum are 49 percent, 76 percent, 24 percent, and 88 percent, respectively. In contrast, the projected ending stocks for white wheat are down year-to-year by 4 percent.

The projected marketing-year **average farm price** is \$4.90 per bushel.

USDA Wheat Baseline, 2010-19

Each year, USDA updates its 10-year projections of supply and utilization for major field crops grown in the United States, including wheat. A detailed discussion summarizing the historical forces determining U.S. wheat supply and utilization and the analysis underlying the wheat projections for 2010-19 is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/wheat/2010baseline.htm>.

World Wheat Production To Decrease Slightly

World wheat production in 2010/11 is projected at 672.2 million tons, down 7.8 million, or just 1 percent from the previous year. It is the third-largest wheat harvest in history, trailing behind abundant crops in the past 2 years. Foreign wheat production is projected to decrease even less, by 3.1 million tons to 616.6 million, a drop of 0.5 percent, because 60 percent of the world decline comes from U.S. wheat production. Foreign wheat area remains at the 2009/10 level supported by prices still high by historical standards, though lower than in the previous 3 years. Foreign yields are projected to be marginally lower, though staying at a historically high level for a third year in a row. World wheat yields are projected to decline slightly, by less than 1 percent, and like wheat production, to be at the third-highest level in history.

The EU-27 continues to be the largest world wheat producer, and with 2010/11 projected output of 145.1 million tons, it will be producing almost 22 percent of world wheat this year. With harvested area remaining at last year's level, EU-27 projected wheat output exceeds the previous years' by 6.2 million tons, bringing wheat yields to the second-highest level, following the exceptional 2004/05 marketing year. Across the continent, European countries enjoyed excellent planting conditions in the autumn, followed by a cold winter with deep snow coverage, that on the one hand protected dormant winter wheat from freezing and thereby minimizing winter kill, and on the other hand, provided high soil moisture in the spring. Abundant winter rains were especially important for those European wheat-producing countries located to the south, such as Spain, Italy, Romania, and Bulgaria, which frequently suffer from lack of moisture combined with high growing-season temperatures. In those places where wheat is being irrigated (Italy and parts of Spain), the abundant moisture replenished irrigation resources. Some potential freeze damage and dryness did occur in Poland, the Czech Republic, and parts of Germany that could adversely affect local yields.

In China, the world's second-largest wheat producer (around 17 percent of world production), wheat output is projected at 112.0 million tons, down 2.5 million from a year earlier. Though 2010/11 wheat planted area is higher than a year before, projected harvested area is slightly down (0.5 percent) on the year following losses due to drought in some areas and excess rains in others. Wheat yields are projected down by less than 2 percent. In general, wheat yields in China are pretty stable, going up slightly since 2000. But this year, both the drought in the southwest, as well as unusually low temperatures in April in the North China Plain, where the crop is behind schedule and high temperatures might hit before wheat reaches the final stages of development, may take a toll on yields. Satellite imagery also indicates worse conditions compared to last year.

In the former Soviet Union (FSU-12), wheat production is forecast at 108.1 million tons in 2010/11 (16 percent of world wheat output), down 5.7 million from the previous year and with area lower by 1.5 million hectares. The main decrease in wheat area is for Russia, where it is projected down 1.0 million hectares on the year. Though area sown for winter wheat in Russia is almost the same as last year, winter kill in a number of regions was substantial. Dry conditions in the autumn, frosts in December before accumulation of sufficient snow coverage, and the persistence of

moisture deficiency in the Volga and central Black Soil regions of Russia (parts of those regions had 20+ percent of winterkill) expected to result in a total of 2.0-million-hectares losses in wheat area. Spring wheat planting has just started in European Russia, which on the whole had low precipitation in April, especially in the Volga District, which produces around 30 percent of Russia's spring wheat. This lack of moisture will likely impact yields. In Siberia, the country's main spring-wheat producing area, planting starts in mid-May. Wheat yield for Russia is forecast at a level slightly higher than the 5-year average, but lower than in the last 2 years. It appears that during the past decade, there has been farm-level improvement in Russia. The improvement began in the first part of the 2000-10 decade, but it really manifested itself in the second half of the decade, with the growth in yields being the evidence. The yields during the past 5 years are a good indicator of changing production practices. In the current year, the growing conditions in the south of Russia are favorable. However, some adverse conditions elsewhere, such as in the Volga and central Black soil regions, which until recently were dry, could affect yields. Besides, last year Siberia had record yield and production performance, which is unlikely to happen two years in a row. In the two other main FSU wheat producers, Ukraine and Kazakhstan, area for 2010/11 is projected slightly down, and yields are projected close to the past 5-year average.

India is projected to produce 80.0 million tons of wheat (more than 12 percent of world wheat output), down 0.7 million tons from last year's record. Wheat area is projected to increase by almost 3.0 percent, while yield is forecast down 3.5 percent over last season. Despite favorable growing conditions through mid-March, high temperatures later in the month affected the development of that part of the wheat crop sown later in the season, and will likely reduce yields. In Pakistan, area planted is forecast to stay at last year's record level of 9.0 million hectares, but yields are projected somewhat lower than in the bumper 2009/10. Low moisture in December-January affected yields, mainly in Punjab, and the irrigation water level was reported to be 30 percent below normal.

The Middle East countries are projected to produce 41.0 million tons of wheat in 2010/11 (6 percent of world wheat production), up 4.3 million tons, as the region is enjoying another year of favorable weather. The weather conditions in Turkey are excellent, but the downside is that a bumper crop, projected to reach 18.5 million tons, could produce lower quality wheat. In Iran, irrigation supplies are abundant, and the rain-fed wheat areas appear to be thriving. Wheat area is up almost 7 percent, and yields are projected at a record level with production reaching 14.4 million tons, up 2.4 million. Wheat production in Syria, where weather conditions are also outstanding, is projected up 1.0 million tons to 5.0 million, the highest level of production on record. Some dryness that occurred last month will not hurt yields as the crop is already beyond the flowering stage, but rather will increase wheat protein content. In the northern part of Iraq, where conditions are similar to Syria, yields are expected to be high, but in the southern part of the country conditions are not as good. With a 0.45 million hectare area increase, and average yield, Iraq is forecast to have 2.0-million-ton production. Saudi Arabia continues to reduce its water-consuming wheat production, and with wheat area at 0.14 million hectares, is projected to produce 0.7 million tons of wheat, down 0.3 million.

North Africa's wheat production is projected down 2.4 million tons to 17.9 million. Conditions in Algeria are good, such that yields are expected to be relatively high and production is projected at 3.7 million tons. However, conditions in Morocco and Tunisia are mixed. In Morocco, where some wheat-producing regions were hit

by frosts, while some other regions had excessively high rainfall and reported disease problems that will likely lower yields, wheat production is projected down 1.9 million tons to 4.5 million. In Tunisia, wheat area decreased as a result of dry weather conditions. Many wheat fields in the country look patchy and dry, and wheat production is projected down 44 percent to 0.93 million tons.

South America is expected to produce 21.3 million tons of wheat in 2010/11, up 2.8 million compared with the previous year. In Argentina, where planting will start in May, wheat production is projected to increase 25 percent to 12.0 million tons, following an almost 35 percent increase in wheat area, and slightly lower yields. High prices, healthy moisture level in the wheat producing areas, as well as the need to rotate soybeans with other crops all are expected. In Brazil, wheat area is expected to be 2.5 million hectares, the same high level of the previous year, while production is projected to reach 5.5 million tons, up 0.6 on the year. The main planting season is from April in Parana through June in Rio Grande do Sul. There are indications that producers are going to shift more planted area to varieties of wheat used in bread production, as the Government has set a higher minimum price for this type of wheat, and producers are increasing seed purchases of hard wheat varieties.

Canadian planting intention surveys indicate that overall wheat area is expected to decrease mainly due to large cuts in durum and winter wheat area, while spring wheat area is expected to be higher despite reduced prices. Overall weather conditions that have been warmer and dryer than normal could impact wheat yields. Despite recent showers, it is dry across the prairies, especially in central Saskatchewan, and in Alberta, where subsoil moisture is insufficient. Similar conditions exist in Manitoba. In Ontario and Quebec, rains will be very important in allowing the winter wheat to “green-up”. With a projected yield of 2.66 tons per hectare, Canada is expected to harvest 24.5 million tons of wheat, down 2.0 million from a year earlier.

In Australia, early indications suggest a decline in wheat area by 0.8 million hectares to 13.0 million. Production is projected to decline by 0.6 million tons to 22.0 million. There are signs that local producers reacted to lower domestic prices by planning to shift part of wheat area to oilseeds and pulses. The Australian dollar has been strong, increasing downward pressure on domestic prices. Winter wheat planting is about to start in May, and overall moisture and weather conditions look favorable.

Despite Rise in Use, Stocks Inch Higher Due to China Increase

Foreign wheat beginning stocks for 2010/10 are forecast up 20.3 million tons to 167.5 million. This stocks increase more than offsets the projected 3.1-million-ton decline in foreign wheat production, and foreign supplies are significantly up year-to-year by 17.4 million tons. The most dramatic increase in beginning stocks is for China by 9.8 million tons, where the Government is continuing to accumulate wheat stocks. The Governments of India and Russia have been making intervention purchases throughout 2009/10, increasing their country’s 2010/11 beginning stocks by 2.7 million ton (20 percent) and 2.4 million tons (23 percent), respectively. In Kazakhstan, beginning stocks are up 2.0 million tons, which more than doubles the countries’ beginning stocks to 3.9 million, as logistical difficulties in transporting grain to ports impeded exports. Currently Kazakhstan does not have sufficient storage space to provide quality storage for this volume of stocks, and domestic

prices are very depressed. Argentina's beginning stocks are up 0.7 million tons from an almost depleted level of 0.4 million. As a result of a production increase for two years in a row in Australia, beginning 2010/11 stocks are projected up 1.0 million tons to 4.6 million.

Foreign wheat use in 2010/11 is projected to increase 14.9 million tons, or 2.4 percent, to 634.6 million tons. Wheat feed and residual is projected up 3.6 million, mainly reflecting a 3.0-million-ton increase in wheat feeding in Russia. The Russian government is increasing support for livestock producers through such measures as tariff-rate import quotas, where the low tariff quota volume has been decreasing 2 years in a row in a bid to improve the price competitiveness of domestic meat and poultry producers vis à vis imports (Russia being a major importer of meat and especially poultry), and by funding additional investment to the livestock sector. Foreign food, seed, and industrial use of wheat is expected to increase by 11.3 million tons, or about 2 percent, following population growth, and an increase of wheat use in ethanol production. The main examples of the increases industrial use of wheat are the EU-27, where a wheat-based ethanol plant that can process 1.1 million tons of wheat per year opened in the UK in the latter part of 2009/10, and Canada, where opening of new wheat-based ethanol plants in western Canada will increase demand for wheat use.

Increases in foreign wheat use are projected to be much smaller than the increase in wheat supplies, boosted by beginning stocks (driven mainly by the Chinese increase mentioned previously), despite slightly lower production (down 3.1 million tons, or 0.5 percent) and imports (down 0.6 million tons, or less than 0.5 percent). As a result, ending stocks are projected to increase the third year in a row. Foreign ending stocks for 2010/11 are projected to reach 171.0 million tons, up 3.4 million, or 2 percent. As with the beginning stocks, the increase is almost completely driven by Chinese ending stocks that are 8.2 million tons up on the year. Another increase is for Kazakhstan, where ending wheat stocks are projected to increase by another 1.7 million tons, further straining already overloaded storage capacities. The foreign stocks-to-use ratio for foreign stocks is nearly unchanged.

World Wheat Trade, U.S. Exports To Increase in 2010/11

World wheat trade in 2010/11 (July-June) is projected to increase by 1.3 million tons to 128.7 million. Wheat trade covers not only wheat grain, but also wheat flour and selected wheat products on a wheat grain-equivalent basis.

Lower wheat production in North Africa, namely, in Morocco and Tunisia, is expected to result in increased wheat imports by 1.5 and 0.4 million tons, respectively, while in Egypt imports are projected to increase by 0.2 million tons, reflecting stronger demand for food wheat. Overall, North African imports are projected to increase by nearly 2.0 million tons to 21.5 million.

Total imports by the Middle East region are projected to decline by 1.6 million tons to 19.7 million. With excellent harvest prospects, both Iran and Syria are expected to reduce wheat imports by 1.0 million tons each to 2.0 and 1.0 million tons, respectively. Increased production is expected to cut Turkey's imports by 0.3 million tons to 2.8 million, while reduced domestic production is projected to increase imports in Saudi Arabia by 0.5 million tons to 2.3 million. In some of the Middle Eastern countries (Israel, Lebanon), demand for food wheat has been growing, and is expected to increase their imports.

The Southeast Asian region is projected to increase its wheat imports by 1.0 million tons to 13.9 million. Demand growth is expected to stimulate imports in Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand by 0.3, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1, and 0.1 million tons to 5.8, 3.3, 1.7, 1.4, and 1.3 million tons, respectively.

The East Asian region's imports are projected to decrease by 0.9 million tons to 12.0 million, mainly driven by a reduction in Korea of 0.6 million tons to 3.6 million, as wheat is giving way to competitively priced corn and soybean meal feeding. Imports in China and Japan are expected to be lower in 2010/11 by 0.2 and 0.1 million tons, respectively. Wheat imports in the FSU-12 are projected to increase 0.6 million tons to 6.1 million, largely reflecting Azerbaijan imports that are expected to increase 0.4 million to 1.3 million, as a result of lower wheat production and supplies in the country.

Many other countries are projected to have smaller, mostly offsetting changes in imports. The countries of Sub-Saharan Africa are expected to import 14.5 million tons, up just 0.1 from the previous year. The countries of South America are projected to import 12.9 million tons of wheat, staying almost unchanged on the year. Also practically unchanged on the year are projected imports for South Asia (6.7 million tons of imports), North America (6.5 million tons), EU-27 (6.0 million tons), Caribbean (2.0 million tons), Other Europe region (1.8 million tons), and Oceania (0.7 million tons).

Increased exports of wheat are projected for Argentina by 2.5 million tons to 7.0 million tons, though this level is not high for Argentina. The increase is based on higher wheat production that will make more wheat available for export, and an expectation that the government will issue a sufficient volume of wheat export licenses based on its evaluation of the country's exportable surplus. In February 2010, the Government announced it will grant export licenses for an additional 1 million tons of wheat. The increase in wheat production and abundant stocks are the primary reasons to increase EU-27 exports for 2010/11 by 2.0 million tons to reach 22.0 million. Another factor that is going to affect European exports, though involving high uncertainty, is the current macroeconomic situation in the Eurozone. The current macroeconomic problems concerning Greece and the whole Eurozone have depreciated the euro vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar and most other major world currencies. If maintained, the depreciation will have the isolated effect of making wheat (and all other tradable goods) produced in the EU-27 more price competitive on the world market. Even if the Euro rebounds in value, it is also widely speculated that the European Commission could reintroduce export support measures under pressure from countries like France where farmers' protests have already tried to get the Government's attention.

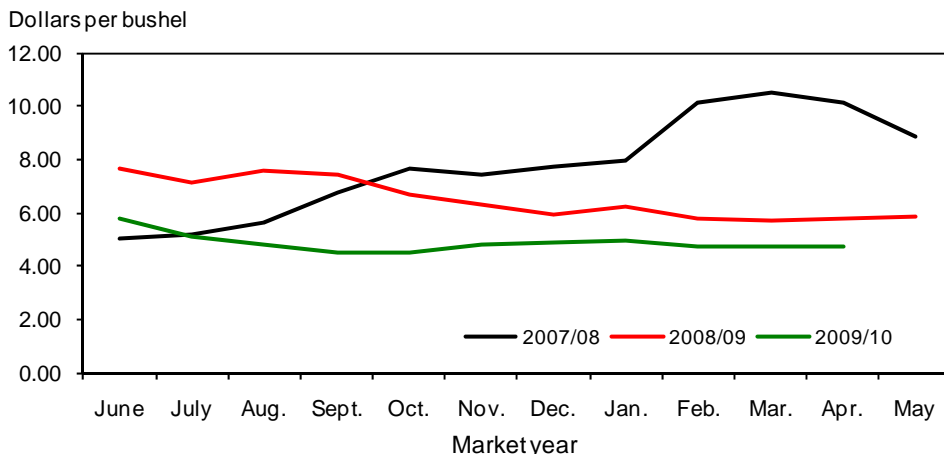
Reduced production and low carryover stocks in Ukraine have caused the biggest drop in year-to-year export projection, down 2.2 million on 2009/10 to 7.0 million tons. The reduced crop is expected to cut wheat exports in Canada, by 0.5 million tons to 17.5 million; in Australia by 0.5 million tons to 14.0 million; and in Serbia by 0.1 million tons to 0.3 million. Exports are also reduced for Brazil by 0.4 million tons to 0.6 million. Brazilian wheat is not competitive in the global market, but the Government has a support program (premium for marketing of products (PEP)) used to subsidize exports of low quality supplies and support domestic producers. Export prospects are reduced for Uruguay by 0.4 million tons to 0.7 million in anticipation of stronger competition from Argentina.

U.S. exports in 2010/11 are projected at 24.5 million tons, up 1.0 million from the previous year. The increase reflects substantial growth in wheat supplies, large carryover stocks, and the increase in total world trade, together with projected decrease in wheat exports by some main U.S. competitors – Australia, Canada, and Ukraine.

Wheat Trade for 2009/10 Is Up This Month

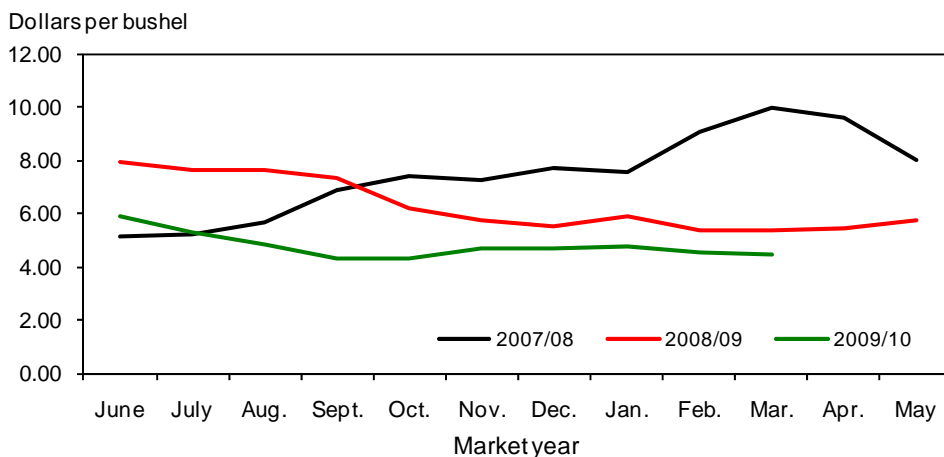
Additional trade data have become available as the 2009/10 wheat marketing year is entering its last 2 months. Several countries' export forecasts were adjusted resulting in a trade increase of about 1.0 million tons. Ukraine is up 0.2 million tons to 9.2 million reflecting the pace of shipments, Brazil is up 0.4 million tons to 1.0 million, Turkey is up 0.2 million to 3.4 million reflecting re-exports flow, and Belarus is up 0.2 million to 0.4 million reflecting trade data that indicated the country's exports to Egypt.

Figure 1
All wheat average prices received by farmers



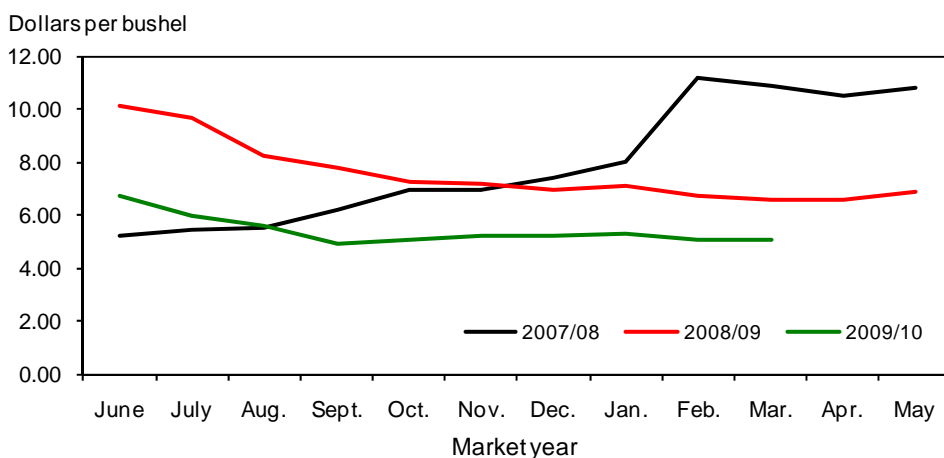
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 2
Hard red winter wheat average prices received by farmers



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

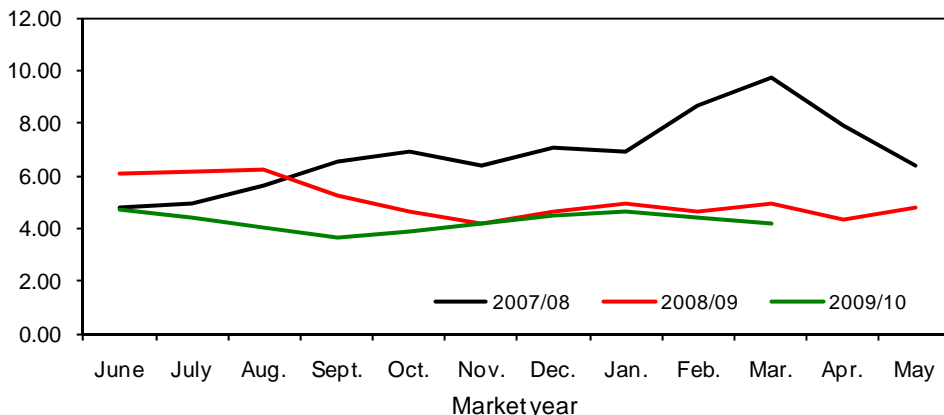
Figure 3
Hard red spring wheat average prices received by farmers



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 4
Soft red winter wheat average prices received by farmers

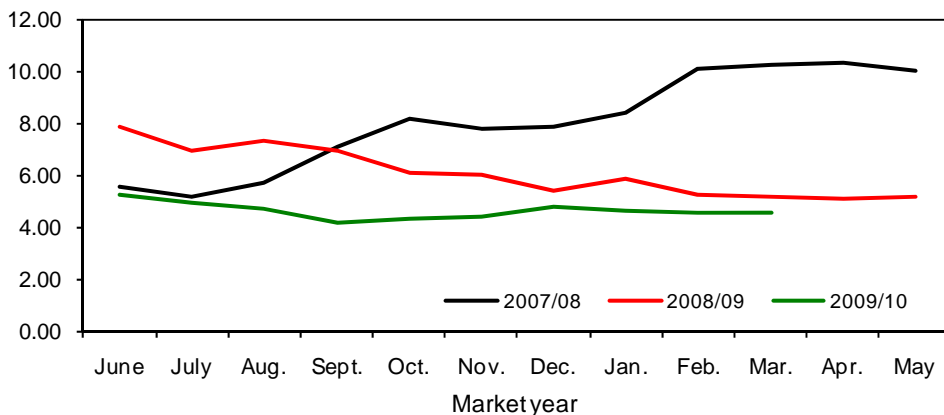
Dollars per bushel



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 5
Soft white wheat average prices received by farmers

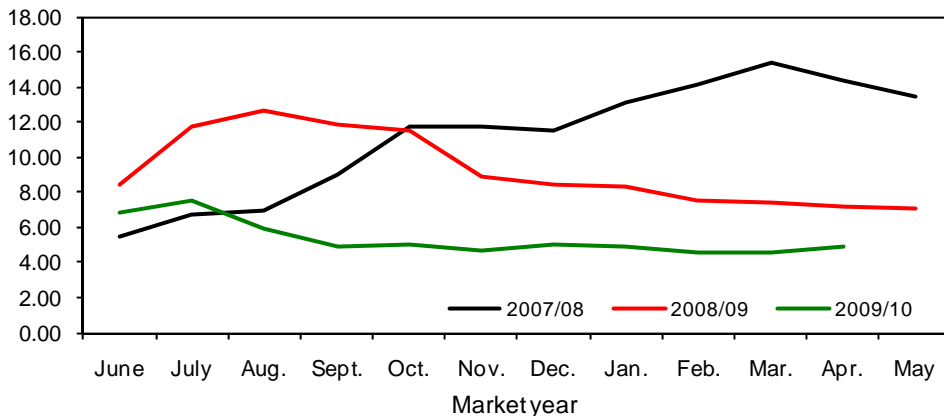
Dollars per bushel



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 6
Durum wheat average prices received by farmers

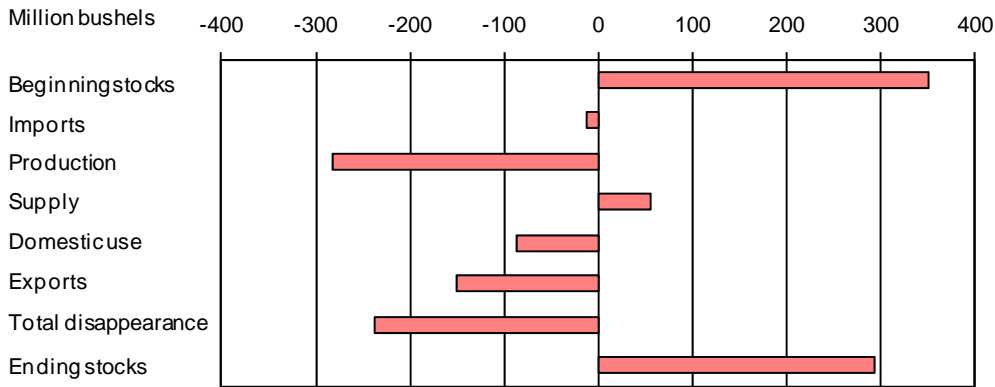
Dollars per bushel



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 7

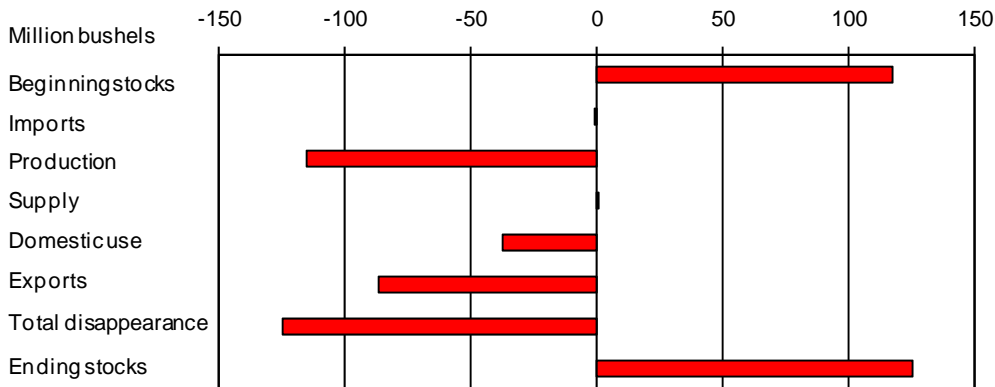
All wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



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

Figure 8

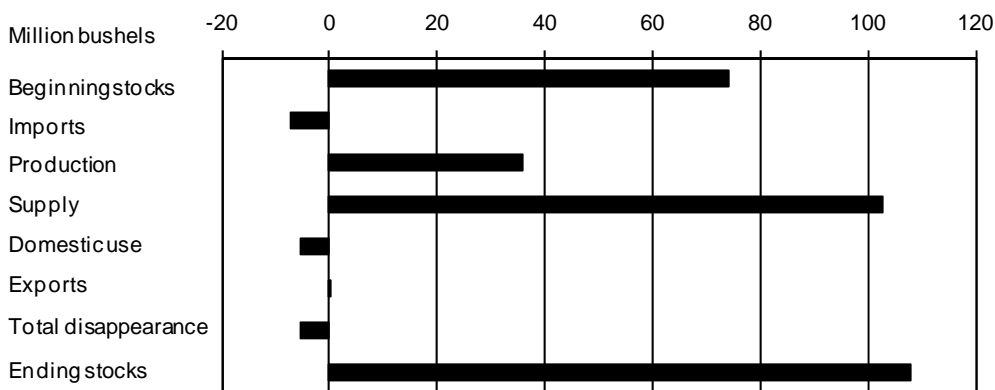
Hard red winter wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



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

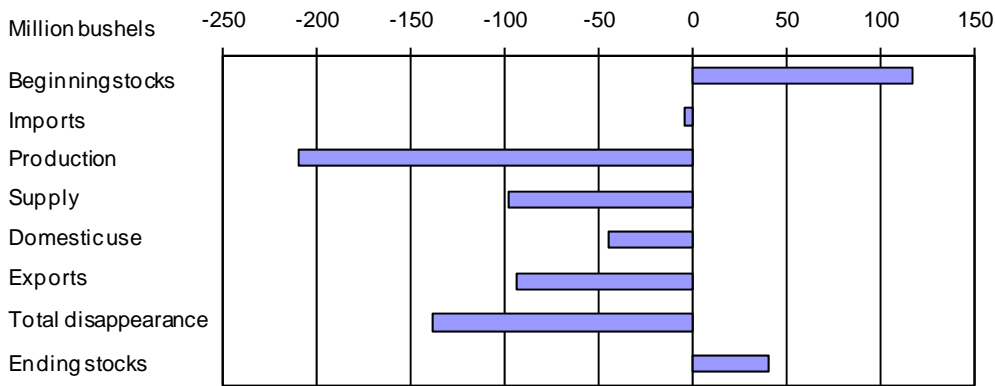
Figure 9

Hard red spring wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



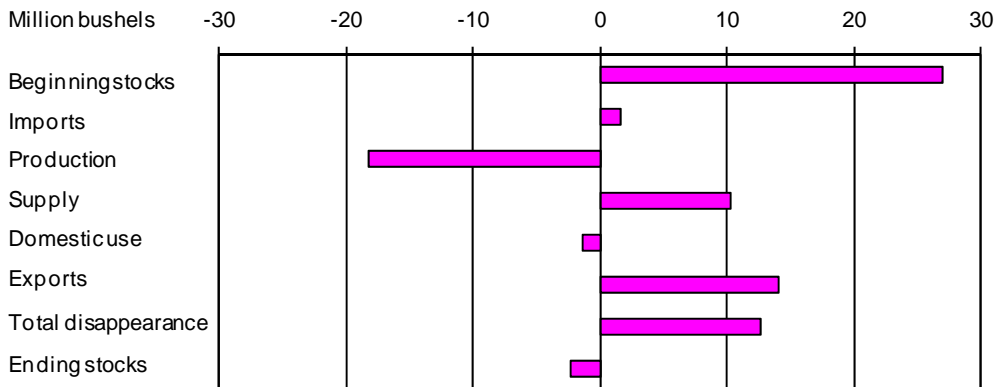
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

Figure 10
Soft red winter wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



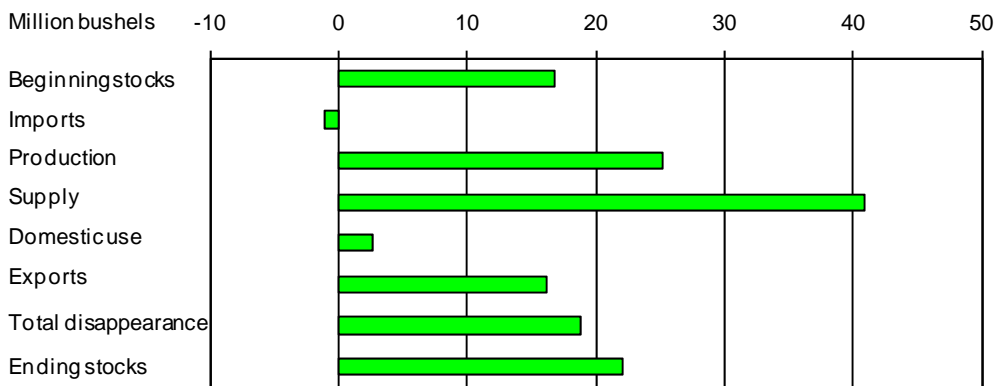
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

Figure 11
White wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



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

Figure 12
Durum: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



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

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Monthly tables from *Wheat Outlook* are available in Excel (.xls) spreadsheets at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/wheat/data.htm>. These tables contain the latest data on supply and disappearance, monthly food-use estimates, prices, exports, and imports.

Related Websites

Wheat Outlook

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1293>

WASDE

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1194>

Grain Circular, http://www.fas.usda.gov/grain_arc.asp

Wheat Briefing Room, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/wheat/>

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Table 1--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 5/13/2010

Item and unit		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Area:								
Planted	Million acres	59.6	57.2	57.3	60.5	63.2	59.1	53.8
Harvested	Million acres	50.0	50.1	46.8	51.0	55.7	49.9	47.1
Yield	Bushels per acre	43.2	42.0	38.6	40.2	44.9	44.4	43.4
Supply:								
Beginning stocks	Million bushels	546.4	540.1	571.2	456.2	305.8	656.5	949.6
Production	Million bushels	2,156.8	2,103.3	1,808.4	2,051.1	2,499.2	2,216.2	2,043.3
Imports 1/	Million bushels	70.6	81.4	121.9	112.6	127.0	115.0	110.0
Total supply	Million bushels	2,773.8	2,724.8	2,501.5	2,619.9	2,932.0	2,987.7	3,102.9
Disappearance:								
Food use	Million bushels	909.6	917.1	937.9	947.9	926.6	920.0	940.0
Seed use	Million bushels	77.6	77.1	81.9	87.6	75.1	73.1	76.0
Feed and residual use	Million bushels	180.6	156.6	117.1	16.0	258.3	180.0	190.0
Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,167.8	1,150.8	1,136.8	1,051.4	1,260.0	1,173.1	1,206.0
Exports 1/	Million bushels	1,065.9	1,002.8	908.5	1,262.6	1,015.5	865.0	900.0
Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,233.7	2,153.6	2,045.3	2,314.1	2,275.5	2,038.1	2,106.0
Ending stocks	Million bushels	540.1	571.2	456.2	305.8	656.5	949.6	996.9
CCC inventory 2/	Million bushels	54.0	43.0	41.0				
Stocks-to-use ratio		24.2	26.5	22.3	13.2	28.9	46.6	47.3
Contract/direct payment rate	Dollars per bushel	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Farm price 3/	Dollars per bushel	3.40	3.42	4.26	6.48	6.78	4.90	4.10-5.10
Government payments	Million dollars	1,218	1,151	1,120	1,118	1,118		
Market value of production	Million dollars	7,283	7,171	7,695	13,289	16,944	10,859	9,399

Latest market year is projected; previous market year is estimated. Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Includes flour and selected other products expressed in grain-equivalent bushels.

2/ Stocks owned by USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Most CCC-owned inventory is in the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.

3/ U.S. season-average price based on monthly prices weighted by monthly marketings. Prices do not include an allowance for loans outstanding and government purchases.

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

Date run: 5/12/2010

Table 2--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 5/13/2010

Market year, item, and unit		All wheat	Hard red winter 1/	Hard red spring 1/	Soft red winter 1/	White 1/	Durum	
2008/09	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	63.19	31.34	13.45	11.20	4.49	2.72
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	55.70	25.93	12.83	10.08	4.28	2.57
	Yield	Bushels per acre	44.87	39.90	39.91	60.88	59.53	32.57
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	305.82	137.53	68.00	55.00	37.00	8.29
	Production	Million bushels	2,499.16	1,034.69	512.14	613.58	254.93	83.83
	Imports 2/	Million bushels	126.98	1.51	45.24	33.60	8.48	38.15
	Total supply	Million bushels	2,931.96	1,173.74	625.37	702.18	300.41	130.27
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	926.60	384.42	224.16	155.00	85.00	78.03
	Seed use	Million bushels	75.08	35.47	17.06	15.93	4.61	2.02
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	258.28	52.49	32.20	161.49	10.78	1.32
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,259.97	472.38	273.42	332.42	100.39	81.37
	Exports 2/	Million bushels	1,015.49	446.93	209.96	198.76	136.02	23.83
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,275.46	919.31	483.37	531.18	236.41	105.20
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	656.51	254.43	142.00	171.00	64.00	25.07
2009/10	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	59.13	31.65	12.61	8.31	4.01	2.55
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	49.87	24.14	12.32	7.19	3.79	2.43
	Yield	Bushels per acre	44.44	38.08	44.48	56.10	62.38	44.91
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	656.51	254.43	142.00	171.00	64.00	25.07
	Production	Million bushels	2,216.17	919.02	547.93	403.56	236.62	109.04
	Imports 2/	Million bushels	115.00	1.00	38.00	29.00	10.00	37.00
	Total supply	Million bushels	2,987.68	1,174.45	727.93	603.56	310.62	171.12
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	920.00	373.00	228.00	156.00	83.00	80.00
	Seed use	Million bushels	73.07	31.70	20.00	11.37	6.00	4.00
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	180.00	30.00	20.00	120.00	10.00	.00
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,173.07	434.70	268.00	287.37	99.00	84.00
	Exports 2/	Million bushels	865.00	360.00	210.00	105.00	150.00	40.00
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,038.07	794.70	478.00	392.37	249.00	124.00
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	949.61	379.74	249.93	211.20	61.62	47.12

Latest market year is projected; previous market year is estimated. Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Area and yield data are unpublished National Agricultural Statistics Service data. Supply and disappearance data, except production, are approximations.

2/ Includes flour and selected other products expressed in grain-equivalent bushels.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Crop Production and unpublished data; and USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates and supporting materials.

Date run: 5/12/2010

Table 3--Wheat: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 5/13/2010

Market year and quarter	Production	Imports 1/	Total supply	Food use	Seed use	Feed and residual use	Exports 1/	Ending stocks
2002/03 Jun-Aug	1,606	27	2,410	233	3	185	240	1,749
Sep-Nov		23	1,772	238	55	-75	235	1,320
Dec-Feb		13	1,333	219	3	14	190	907
Mar-May		15	922	229	24	-8	186	491
Mkt. year	1,606	77	2,460	919	84	116	850	491
2003/04 Jun-Aug	2,344	16	2,852	231	2	315	265	2,039
Sep-Nov		18	2,057	240	53	-62	305	1,520
Dec-Feb		13	1,533	216	2	3	291	1,021
Mar-May		17	1,037	226	22	-54	296	546
Mkt. year	2,344	63	2,899	912	80	203	1,158	546
2004/05 Jun-Aug	2,157	17	2,721	227	4	264	287	1,938
Sep-Nov		19	1,957	236	47	-56	300	1,430
Dec-Feb		18	1,448	218	2	3	240	984
Mar-May		17	1,001	229	24	-31	239	540
Mkt. year	2,157	71	2,774	910	78	181	1,066	540
2005/06 Jun-Aug	2,103	19	2,662	231	2	261	244	1,923
Sep-Nov		20	1,944	238	50	-61	286	1,429
Dec-Feb		20	1,450	219	1	4	252	972
Mar-May		22	995	228	24	-49	220	571
Mkt. year	2,103	81	2,725	917	77	157	1,003	571
2006/07 Jun-Aug	1,808	26	2,406	235	2	205	214	1,751
Sep-Nov		29	1,780	243	56	-47	212	1,315
Dec-Feb		32	1,346	225	1	28	235	857
Mar-May		34	891	234	22	-69	247	456
Mkt. year	1,808	122	2,501	938	82	117	908	456
2007/08 Jun-Aug	2,051	30	2,538	240	1	257	323	1,717
Sep-Nov		21	1,738	245	60	-120	421	1,132
Dec-Feb		24	1,156	227	2	-44	261	709
Mar-May		37	746	236	25	-77	257	306
Mkt. year	2,051	113	2,620	948	88	16	1,263	306
2008/09 Jun-Aug	2,499	28	2,833	236	2	393	345	1,858
Sep-Nov		28	1,886	238	54	-124	295	1,422
Dec-Feb		36	1,458	219	1	28	170	1,040
Mar-May		35	1,075	233	18	-38	206	657
Mkt. year	2,499	127	2,932	927	75	258	1,015	657
2009/10 Jun-Aug	2,216	28	2,900	231	1	259	199	2,209
Sep-Nov		24	2,234	237	46	-84	253	1,782
Dec-Feb		30	1,812	220	1	37	202	1,352
Mkt. year	2,216	115	2,988	920	73	180	865	950
2010/11 Mkt. year	2,043	110	3,103	940	76	190	900	997

Latest market year is projected; previous market year is estimated. Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Includes flour and selected other products expressed in grain-equivalent bushels.

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

Date run: 5/12/2010

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food disappearance estimates (1,000 grain-equivalent bushels), 5/13/2010

Mkt year and month 1/	Wheat ground for flour	+	Food imports 2/	+	Nonmilled food use 3/	-	Food exports 2/	=	Food use 4/
2008/09	Jun	73,124		2,436		2,000		1,954	75,605
	Jul	74,811		2,311		2,000		1,995	77,127
	Aug	81,763		2,106		2,000		2,403	83,467
	Sep	78,621		1,848		2,000		2,500	79,969
	Oct	78,898		1,943		2,000		2,402	80,439
	Nov	75,517		2,129		2,000		1,634	78,012
	Dec	70,884		1,999		2,000		1,743	73,140
	Jan	71,473		1,902		2,000		1,865	73,511
	Feb	70,906		1,755		2,000		1,864	72,797
	Mar	75,228		2,120		2,000		1,194	78,153
	Apr	73,708		2,082		2,000		1,257	76,533
	May	75,364		2,068		2,000		1,406	78,026
2009/10	Jun	72,104		2,010		2,000		2,505	73,609
	Jul	74,023		1,984		2,000		2,047	75,960
	Aug	80,902		2,164		2,000		3,420	81,646
	Sep	77,793		1,960		2,000		1,901	79,852
	Oct	78,638		2,302		2,000		2,824	80,115
	Nov	75,269		2,186		2,000		2,450	77,005
	Dec	70,651		2,108		2,000		1,592	73,167
	Jan	72,585		2,038		2,000		1,896	74,727
	Feb	72,009		1,852		2,000		2,222	73,638

1/ Current year is preliminary. Previous year is preliminary through August of current year, estimated afterwards.

2/ Food imports and exports used to calculate total food use. Includes all categories of wheat flour, semolina, bulgur, and couscous and selected categories of pasta.

3/ Wheat prepared for food use by processes other than milling.

4/ Estimated food use equals wheat ground for flour plus food imports plus nonmilled food use minus food exports. See <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Wheat/wheatfooduse.htm> for more information.

Sources: Calculated using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Flour Milling Products (MQ311A) and Foreign Trade Statistics.

Date run: 5/12/2010

Table 5--Wheat: National average price received by farmers (dollars per bushel) 1/, 5/13/2010

Month	All wheat		Winter		Durum		Other spring	
	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10
June	7.62	5.74	7.51	5.49	8.48	6.83	10.10	6.66
July	7.15	5.13	7.10	4.98	11.70	7.57	9.52	5.96
August	7.61	4.83	7.30	4.67	12.60	5.90	8.18	5.52
September	7.43	4.48	6.99	4.20	11.90	4.93	7.76	4.85
October	6.65	4.47	6.03	4.26	11.50	4.97	7.20	4.99
November	6.29	4.79	5.65	4.60	8.93	4.62	7.10	5.19
December	5.95	4.85	5.40	4.68	8.40	4.98	6.89	5.14
January	6.20	4.92	5.70	4.68	8.26	4.95	7.02	5.29
February	5.79	4.73	5.26	4.52	7.53	4.61	6.61	5.05
March	5.71	4.70	5.27	4.45	7.40	4.57	6.50	5.04
April	5.75	4.69	5.26	4.33	7.18	4.92	6.49	5.12
May	5.84		5.52		7.05		6.76	

1/ Preliminary mid-month, weighted-average price for current month.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Prices.

Table 6--Wheat: National average prices received by farmers by class (dollars per bushel), 5/13/2010

Month	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		Hard red spring		White	
	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10
June	7.91	5.89	6.07	4.69	10.10	6.72	7.88	5.25
July	7.59	5.30	6.15	4.38	9.68	5.99	6.89	4.95
August	7.61	4.82	6.19	4.04	8.20	5.57	7.31	4.70
September	7.31	4.33	5.27	3.64	7.80	4.87	6.96	4.14
October	6.20	4.28	4.60	3.84	7.27	5.04	6.10	4.30
November	5.72	4.68	4.17	4.21	7.17	5.24	5.97	4.39
December	5.48	4.68	4.63	4.50	6.97	5.17	5.39	4.74
January	5.86	4.73	4.92	4.61	7.10	5.32	5.83	4.59
February	5.39	4.54	4.61	4.37	6.73	5.06	5.26	4.52
March	5.37	4.49	4.97	4.14	6.57	5.06	5.12	4.52
April	5.47		4.31		6.57		5.10	
May	5.76		4.75		6.90		5.13	

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Prices.

Date run: 5/12/2010

Table 7--Wheat: Average cash grain bids at principal markets, 5/13/2010

Month	No. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Kansas City, MO (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 hard red winter (13% protein) Kansas City, MO (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Portland, OR (dollars per bushel)		No. 2 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Gulf ports, LA 1/ (dollars per metric ton)	
	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10
June	9.19	6.63	10.82	7.07	--	6.09	346.60	--
July	8.68	5.58	8.97	6.30	8.49	5.38	329.60	221.42
August	8.64	5.15	9.02	5.68	8.76	5.03	335.61	205.48
September	7.52	4.56	7.87	5.13	7.63	4.69	299.06	--
October	6.17	5.06	6.58	5.47	--	4.91	245.15	--
November	6.21	5.58	6.55	5.99	--	5.09	236.57	--
December	6.06	5.37	6.45	5.94	5.44	5.10	--	--
January	6.59	5.24	6.98	5.78	5.91	--	247.93	--
February	6.21	5.10	6.50	5.61	5.51	4.61	--	--
March	6.23	4.99	6.60	5.61	5.59	4.60	--	--
April	6.10	4.86	6.63	5.70	6.14	4.69	--	--
May	6.70		7.24		6.08		--	--

Month	No. 1 dark northern spring (13% protein) Minneapolis, MN (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 dark northern spring (14% protein) Minneapolis, MN (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 dark northern spring (14% protein) Portland, OR (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 hard amber durum Minneapolis, MN (dollars per bushel)	
	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10
June	11.35	7.39	11.46	7.96	10.79	7.99	--	--
July	11.35	6.30	11.46	6.82	9.69	7.02	--	--
August	9.38	5.73	9.87	6.17	9.85	6.37	--	--
September	7.91	5.06	8.51	6.30	9.14	6.11	--	--
October	6.93	5.35	7.37	6.36	7.94	6.50	--	--
November	6.61	5.90	6.80	7.29	8.12	6.95	--	--
December	6.78	5.46	7.78	6.79	8.00	7.08	--	--
January	7.02	6.02	8.02	7.39	8.21	6.71	--	--
February	6.84	6.03	7.64	7.57	7.83	6.76	--	--
March	6.78	5.82	7.57	7.48	7.82	6.83	--	--
April	6.98	5.62	7.72	6.88	7.83	6.87	--	--
May	7.52		8.13		8.27		--	--

Month	No. 2 soft red winter St. Louis, MO (dollars per bushel)		No. 2 soft red winter Chicago, IL (dollars per bushel)		No. 2 soft red winter Toledo, OH (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 soft white Portland, OR (dollars per bushel)	
	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10
June	6.20	5.04	7.20	4.96	7.39	4.85	7.97	5.91
July	5.92	4.14	6.87	4.45	6.59	4.21	7.93	5.32
August	6.05	3.33	6.77	4.18	6.29	4.09	8.23	4.90
September	5.17	2.68	5.45	3.70	5.15	3.72	6.91	4.53
October	3.96	3.04	3.76	4.01	4.02	4.09	5.33	4.67
November	4.03	3.69	3.68	4.53	4.02	4.54	5.23	4.89
December	4.07	3.82	4.01	4.67	4.08	4.56	5.28	4.96
January	4.51	4.13	4.62	4.55	4.71	4.57	5.76	4.83
February	4.41	4.18	4.28	4.37	4.20	4.29	5.68	4.76
March	4.45	4.11	4.40	4.38	4.24	4.26	5.53	4.64
April	4.44	--	4.43	4.43	4.28	4.24	5.46	4.76
May	5.07		4.96		4.84		5.74	

-- = Not available or no quote.

1/ Free on board. Barge delivered to Louisiana gulf.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, State Grain Reports, <http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?>

template=TemplateS&navID=MarketNewsAndTransportationData&leftNav=MarketNewsAndTransportationData&page=LSMarketNewsPa
geStateGrainReports.

Date run: 5/12/2010

Table 8--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months (1,000 bushels), 5/13/2010

Item		Sep 2009	Oct 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2010	Feb 2010
Exports	All wheat grain	100,213	77,627	68,117	54,438	65,060	76,522
	All wheat flour 1/	1,473	2,255	1,609	1,194	1,231	1,722
	All wheat products 2/	431	592	863	451	670	539
	Total all wheat	102,117	80,475	70,589	56,084	66,961	78,783
Imports	All wheat grain	5,683	7,202	4,890	5,082	9,321	9,460
	All wheat flour 1/	818	987	820	811	798	784
	All wheat products 2/	1,154	1,329	1,377	1,310	1,252	1,075
	Total all wheat	7,655	9,518	7,086	7,203	11,372	11,319

Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Expressed in grain-equivalent bushels. Includes meal, groats, and durum.

2/ Expressed in grain-equivalent bushels. Includes bulgur, couscous, and selected categories of pasta.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics; and ERS calculations using Census trade statistics.

Date run: 5/12/2010

Table 9--Wheat: U.S. exports, Census and export sales comparison (1,000 metric tons),5/11/10

Importing country	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10(as of 4/29/10)		
	Shipments				Shipments	Out-standing	Total
Data source	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Export sales 2/		
Country:							
Japan	3,598	3,319	3,178	3,103	2,811	454	3,265
Nigeria	2,504	2,597	2,638	2,661	2,960	443	3,403
Mexico	2,575	2,568	2,617	2,423	1,788	154	1,942
Egypt	2,908	3,276	1,865	1,928	456	0	456
Iran	0	0	1,764	1,764	113	0	113
Philippines	1,525	1,538	1,461	1,480	1,376	192	1,568
Iraq	1,912	1,964	1,162	1,205	307	0	307
South Korea	1,499	1,509	1,131	1,127	956	246	1,202
Brazil	533	501	753	24	214	0	214
Colombia	949	948	806	749	521	26	547
EU-27	1,774	1,915	654	918	586	0	586
Total grain	33,636	32,564	27,029	25,973	19,675	2,348	22,023
Total (including products)	34,373	32,617	27,624	26,061	19,777	2,355	22,132
USDA forecast of Census							23,541

1/ Source is U.S. Census Bureau

2/ Source is Foreign Agricultural Service's weekly *U.S. Export Sales* report.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service's, U.S. Export Sales: and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.