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## Wheat Outlook

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### 2011/12 Stocks Down Year to Year

The 2011/12 outlook for U.S. wheat is for reduced supplies with lower carryin and production than in 2010/11. Beginning stocks for 2011/12 are down 14 percent from 2010/11, but remain the second-highest in a decade. All-wheat production is projected at 2,043 million bushels, down 7 percent from 2010/11. U.S. wheat supplies for 2011/12 are projected at 2,992 million bushels, down 9 percent from 2010/11. Total U.S. wheat use for 2011/12 is projected down 7 percent. Food use is projected at 945 million bushels, up 15 million from 2010/11 as flour extraction rates are expected to decline modestly from their historical highs during the past 3 years and consumption grows slightly driven by slowly rising population. Feed and residual use is projected at 220 million bushels, up 50 million from the 2010/11 projection. U.S. exports are projected at 1,050 million bushels, down 225 million from the 2010/11 projection. At a projected 702 million bushels, 2011/12 ending stocks are expected down 137 million from 2010/11 and 274 million below 2009/10. The season-average farm price for all wheat is projected at a record \$6.80 to \$8.20 per bushel, compared with \$5.65 for 2010/11.

World wheat production is expected to increase in 2011/12, but remain lower than global use, resulting in slightly declining world wheat stocks. Significant shifts in market shares are expected among wheat-exporting countries. The eventual resumption of Russian and Ukrainian exports is expected to fill in the gap caused by lower supplies in the United States, EU-27, and Argentina. Exports by Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, combined, are projected to more than double to 26.0 million tons. Uncertainty as to when grain exports by Russia will resume wears strongly on projected world trade. As competitors' wheat harvests become available for export, U.S. shipments are projected to slow down. U.S. wheat exports are projected to drop 6.5 million tons from 2010/11 to 29 million tons in the 2011/12 July-June trade year.

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The next release is  
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Approved by the  
World Agricultural  
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## Domestic Situation and Outlook

### *Ending Stocks for 2011/12 Projected To Decrease From 2010/11*

Ending stocks of wheat for 2011/12 are projected to be down 16 percent from 2010/11 as supplies decrease more than use. Total wheat supplies for 2011/12 are projected down 9 percent because of both smaller carryin stocks and production from 2010/11. Total projected uses are down 7 percent from 2010/11.

Total production is projected at 2,043 million bushels, down 165 million bushels (7 percent) from 2010/11.

### *Winter Wheat Production*

The survey-based forecast of winter wheat production, at 1,424 million bushels, is down 61 million bushels (4 percent) from 2010. Expected harvested area is 32.0 million acres, up 0.3 million acres (1 percent) from last year as the higher planted area, especially for soft red winter (SRW) wheat, more than offsets the higher abandonment rate expected for hard red winter (HRW) wheat on the central and southern plains due to severe drought conditions. Based on May 1 crop conditions, the U.S. winter wheat yield is forecast at 44.5 bushels per acre, down 2.3 bushels (5 percent) from the previous year.

### *Winter Wheat Production Estimates by Class*

**HRW** production is forecast to be down 256 million bushels (25 percent) from a year ago to 762 million bushels this year. The higher planted area for the 2011 crop has been more than offset by the higher abandonment rates and lower yields due to the severe drought on the central and southern plains. Forecast planted area, harvested area, and yield and year-to-year changes for 2011 from 2010 are 29.4 million acres, up 0.8 million acres; 21.4 million acres, down 2.6 million acres; and 35.6 bushels per acre, down 6.8 bushels per acre, respectively.

**SRW** production is forecast to be up 189 million bushels (79 percent) from last year and is expected to total 427 million bushels this year. SRW production is forecast higher with higher planted and harvested areas and higher yield. The 2011 crop area has recovered from 2010 when a rain-delayed row-crop harvest and low prices reduced SRW seedings in the fall of 2009. The SRW crop conditions are much better than the conditions for HRW wheat. Forecast planted area, harvested area, and yield and year-to-year changes for 2011 from 2010 are 8.2 million acres, up 2.9 million acres; 7.1 million acres, up 2.7 million acres; and 60.1 bushels per acre, up 5.8 bushels per acre, respectively.

**White winter wheat** production for 2011 is forecast to total 235 million bushels, up 3 percent from a year ago. Of the white production total, 12 million bushels are hard white (**HW**) and 224 million bushels are soft white (**SW**). The 2010 production of HW and SW were 13 million bushels and 216 million bushels, respectively.

The 2011 HW and SW harvested and planted areas are 0.35 million acres and 0.29 million acres; and 3.35 million acres and 3.23 million acres, respectively. The previous year, the HW and SW harvested and planted areas were 0.33 million acres and 0.29 million acres; and 3.18 million acres and 3.04 million acres, respectively.

HW 2011 yield is 40.8 bushels per acre compared to 46.7 bushels in 2010. SW 2011 yield is 69.3 bushels per acre compared to 70.9 bushels in 2010.

### ***2011 Crop Conditions Vary Widely Across the Country***

The National Agricultural Statistical Service's (NASS) May 9 *Crop Progress* reported that 33 percent of the winter wheat crop is rated good to excellent and 42 percent was rated poor to very poor. A year ago at this time, 66 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated good to excellent and only 8 percent was rated poor to very poor. The reason the 2011 winter wheat crop conditions are worse than a year ago is because of the persistent lack of moisture on the central and southern Plains.

Conditions are the worst in Texas and Oklahoma, but Colorado and Kansas are not far behind. In **Texas** and **Oklahoma**, 76 percent and 77 percent, respectively, of the wheat crop is rated poor to very poor. In these two States, zero percent of their crops are rated excellent. In **Colorado** and **Kansas**, 41 percent and 50 percent, respectively, of the wheat crop is rated poor to very poor. Fifteen percent of the **Nebraska** crop is rated poor to very poor.

Until recently, the conditions for most **SRW States** were much better than on the Plains. However, excessive moisture and flooding have sharply impacted crops in Arkansas and Missouri. The percentage of the crops in **Arkansas** and **Missouri** rated poor to very poor are 23 percent and 24 percent, respectively. The States of **Illinois**, **Indiana**, **North Carolina**, and **Ohio** average 67 percent of their crops rating good to excellent. Conditions are even better in the **Pacific Northwest**. Idaho, Oregon, and Washington average 80 percent of their crops rating good to excellent.

### ***Projected 2011 Spring Wheat Production***

**Durum and other spring wheat production** is projected at 619 million bushels, down 14 percent from 2010/11, based on 10-year harvested-to-planted ratios and State yield trends for 1985-2008. A return to trend yields from the record levels of the previous two years is expected to reduce both other spring and durum production. **Other spring** wheat production is projected to be 540 million bushels, down 12 percent from 2010. Total **durum** wheat production is projected at 79 million bushels for 2011, down 26 percent from 2010.

### ***Spring Wheat Planting Delayed on the Northern Plains***

The NASS May 9 *Crop Progress* reported for the week ending May 8 that 22 percent of the spring wheat crop had been planted, 43 percentage points behind last year and 39 points behind the 5-year average. Seedings this year are delayed because of excessive moisture and low temperatures. As of May 8, only 7 percent of the spring wheat had been planted in North Dakota.

### ***Projected 2011/12 Utilization***

**Total U.S. wheat use** for 2011/12 is projected down 7 percent from 2010/11 to 2,290 million bushels as lower projected exports more than offset higher expected domestic use. Food use is projected at 945 million bushels, up 15 million from the current year, reflecting an expected decrease in average flour extraction rate from

the extraordinarily high rate for 2009/10 and increasing consumption with a growing population. **Feed and residual use** is projected at 220 million bushels, up from the 170 million bushels projected for 2010/11 as high corn prices and a rebound in SRW production is expected to encourage more summer quarter wheat feeding. **Exports** are projected at 1,050 million bushels, down 225 million bushels from 2010/11. Exports are down because (1) drought has reduced exportable supplies of HRW and (2) the expected recovery of Black Sea production from the severe drought of a year ago. Thus, **ending stocks** for 2011/12 are projected at 702 million bushels, down 137 million bushels from 2010/11.

### ***2010/11 Supplies Are Unchanged This Month***

**Total projected** supplies for 2010/11, at 3,294 million bushels, are unchanged from April. Supplies for 2010/11 are 301 million bushels above 2009/10. Sharply higher beginning stocks more than offset slightly lower production and projected imports year to year.

Projected supplies of all wheat classes except SRW are up year to year for 2010/11. SRW supplies are down, mostly because of a large year-to-year production drop with both lower area and yields. The hard wheats, HRW and HRS, have the largest year-to-year increases in 2010/11 supplies with their larger carryin stocks and higher production.

Projected 2010/11 **carryin stocks** of all classes are up year to year, with HRW's 131-million-bushel increase leading the other classes. Projected **all-wheat imports**, at 110 million bushels, are unchanged from April. Year to year, projected imports for 2010/11 are down 9 million bushels, as lower HRS and SRW imports more than offset higher durum imports.

**All-wheat 2010 production** is estimated at 2,208 million bushels, unchanged from April, but down 10 million bushels from 2009. All-wheat harvested area is estimated at 47.6 million acres, unchanged from April, and down 2.3 million acres from last year. The U.S. all-wheat estimated yield is 46.4 bushels per acre, up 1.9 bushels from 2009. The 2010 yield is up 1.5 bushels per acre from the previous record high of 44.9 bushels in 2008.

### ***Small Changes Made in 2010/11 Exports and Domestic Use***

**Domestic use** of wheat for 2010/11 is projected at 1,180 million bushels, unchanged from April. 2010/11 domestic use is up 43 million bushels from last year. **Food use** for 2010/11, projected at 930 million bushels, is unchanged from March. Total food use for 2010/11 is up 11 million bushels from 2009/10. The higher year-to-year food use reflects (1) continued high extraction rates with high wheat prices, (2) population growth, and (3) constant per capita flour consumption year to year. Minor food use changes were made to 2009/10 based on revisions published in U.S. Census Bureau's *Flour Milling – Summary 201*.

Total **feed and residual use** is projected at 170 million bushels, unchanged from April. Projected feed and residual use for 2010/11 is 22 million bushels above 2009/10.

Projected **total exports** for 2010/11 are 1,275 million bushels, unchanged from April. There are **offsetting class changes**. SRW exports are raised 5 million bushels and HRS exports are lowered 5 million bushels based on the pace of exports to date. Total exports for 2010/11 are 394 million bushels above 2009/10 exports and 12 million bushels above 2007/08 when exports hit a 15-year high with the global wheat shortage that led to record wheat prices in 2008.

Projected **total U.S. ending stocks** for 2010/11 are 839 million bushels, unchanged from April. The 2010/11 ending stocks are down 137 million bushels from 2009/10. Projected 2010/11 ending stocks are 533 million bushels above the recent low of 306 million bushels in 2007/08.

All wheat ending stocks are down 14 percent from 2009/10. SRW and HRW ending stocks are down the most from 2009/10, 32 percent and 16 percent, respectively. HRS ending stocks are down 6 percent. Durum and white wheat ending stocks are up 35 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

### ***2010/11 Price***

The projected **season-average price** received by producers is \$5.65 per bushel, changed from the April price range of \$5.50 to \$5.70 per bushel. The season-average price for 2009/10 was \$4.87 per bushel. The 2010/11 price is well below the 2008/09 record of \$6.78 per bushel.

### ***USDA Wheat Baseline, 2011-20***

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 2011-20, is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/wheat/2011baseline.htm/>.

## International Situation and Outlook

### *World Wheat Production To Increase Following FSU-12 Recovery in 2011/12*

World wheat production in 2011/12 is projected to reach 669.6 million tons, up 21.4 million, or 3 percent from the previous year. Foreign wheat production is projected to increase 25.9 million tons, or 4 percent compared to 2010/11. If realized, this year's wheat output would be the third largest in history, just behind the record harvests of 2008 and 2009. Global wheat plantings are projected to increase in response to high 2010/11 wheat prices and expectations for even higher prices in the 2011/12 marketing year, though the increase in wheat area is only marginal. Some major wheat producers (Canada, Australia, Argentina, and India) did plant-- or intend to plant-- more wheat in 2011/12 than in the previous year, while wheat area in the EU-27 is projected to remain virtually unchanged on the year. The FSU countries' combined wheat acreage for 2011/12 is projected to decline. The relatively small increase in projected wheat area can be attributed to (a) higher expected returns from other crops (corn and sunflowers); (b) fall weather conditions in some regions that prevented full-scale winter wheat planting (Russia); and (c) government interference into the countries' grain economy that artificially depressed domestic prices (Russia and Ukraine). A recovery from the 2010/11 drought in the FSU-12 coupled with higher yields in a number of other countries is projected to more than offset anticipated lower yields in the United States, Australia, Argentina, Canada, and several other countries and boost global wheat yield in 2011/12 by 2 percent, and foreign yield by 3 percent.

The European Union-27 (EU-27) is expected to remain the world's largest wheat-producing region in 2011/12 (about 20 percent of world wheat output), and is projected to marginally increase its wheat production to 138.6 million tons. This is only a 2-percent increase from the adversely affected wheat crop of 2010/11, when dryness in western Europe that spread from the UK to Germany occurred, simultaneously with excessive wetness in eastern Europe. Wheat area is projected at 26.0 million hectares, just 0.1 million higher than in 2010/11. Fall weather in central and Eastern Europe (Germany, Hungary, and Romania) was not favorable for winter wheat planting, with heavy rains and soaked soil. As a result, a higher-than-average percent of fields were left fallow to be planted with spring crops. This year, the growing season in the region is also far from ideal. Since January, dryness in some major wheat-producing areas has hurt wheat crop conditions across northwestern and northeastern parts of the EU-27. April was exceptionally dry across northern France and Germany, northwestern portions of Poland, and southeastern England (in the UK). Several dry pockets have as well developed in the northern Balkans. In some areas, moisture levels are below 75 percent of normal and dryness is affecting plant nitrogen fertilizer absorption. In early May, late freezes in Germany, Poland, and Hungary, on some occasions reaching minus -7 degree C, could also have reduced wheat yield potential in some areas. A mild winter and higher average temperatures have accelerated wheat plant development, thereby making the crop more vulnerable to freezing at a time when protective snow cover is long gone.

China is expected to be the second largest wheat producer in 2011/12 (about 17 percent of world production), reaching 115.5 million tons, an increase of 0.5 million tons from the previous year. Area planted is reported up slightly. Planting

conditions for winter wheat (the major part of China's wheat crop) were favorable, and current crop conditions are on par with last year.

Despite below normal rainfall in April in most wheat areas, intensive irrigation assisted crop development, and there are no signs that the wheat crop suffered significant damage. Spring wheat in China is being planted on time.

Wheat production in the FSU-12 is forecast at 100.6 million tons, up 19.6 million, or 24 percent from a year earlier. The region is recovering from the worst drought on record with a 26 percent rebound in projected wheat yields. Although world wheat prices have been high, projected FSU-12 planted wheat area for 2011/12 is 1.0 million hectares lower for the year, with the biggest reductions in Russia and Kazakhstan.

Russian wheat area is projected to drop for a number of reasons. Winter wheat planting in Russia is projected to be down 0.9 million hectares, the lowest in 4 years. Fall planting conditions were suboptimal in a number of drought-affected regions of Russia. The Volga region, where about 30 percent of Russian winter wheat is usually planted, was affected the most, with the largest drop in winter grain planting.

Another reason for the projected drop in FSU-12 planted wheat area is that last year's severe drought motivated the Russian government in August 2010 to impose a complete ban on grain exports to avoid domestic price increases. This has had two main effects. The first is that the inability to export has resulted in high grain stocks, such that there is very little excess storage capacity. The second effect is that the high stocks have driven Russian domestic grain prices down to about 2/3 of world levels. These developments are reducing Russian grain producers' incentives for planting wheat and encouraging producers to plant other spring crops .

Another reason for the projected drop in Russian wheat area concerns spring wheat, the dominant spring crop in Siberia and the Urals, and also in the Volga region. However, in the large Volga region, climate allows a variety of spring crop options, including corn and sunflowers. High expected returns for those two crops are motivating a switch to them at the expense of spring wheat. On the other hand, the drop in winter wheat planting in Russia mentioned earlier has left more area for spring wheat planting, such that on net, Russian spring wheat area will marginally increase this year.

In Kazakhstan, a long-term government policy of diversifying grain production away from wheat towards feed grains, as well as rising prices for fuel and other inputs, are projected to lower wheat area in 2011/12 by 0.5 million hectares. In Ukraine, where fall planting conditions were favorable, wheat area is projected slightly up. In both countries, wheat yields are projected to be close to the past 5-year average.

India is projected to produce a record wheat crop of 84.0 million tons, up 3.2 million, or almost 4 percent from a year earlier. High wheat prices motivated an almost 4-percent increase in area, and growing conditions have been mostly favorable. This crop is already largely harvested. Harvesting also has been almost completed in Pakistan, where the wheat crop is forecast down 0.4 million tons on the year to 23.5 million. Yields are slightly lower because the share of non-irrigated

plantings has increased this year, and this wheat did not get sufficient rain during the winter. In Afghanistan, where low precipitation in the major wheat-producing areas in the northern part of the country is expected to cut yields, wheat production is forecast down 1.2 million tons to 2.5 million.

The Middle East is projected to produce a 37.9-million-ton wheat crop, 6 percent lower than the previous year. The main reduction in projected regional wheat output comes from Iran, down 11 percent. This is because of a return to average yields after a bumper year, and a 3-percent contraction of wheat area due to losses in irrigation supplies. Wheat production is also projected down 15 percent on the year for Iraq, and 10 percent for Syria.

North Africa's wheat production in 2011/12 is projected up 19 percent to 19.1 million tons. With the exception of western Algeria, where dryness raises some concern, the main wheat-growing areas of the region are enjoying a good growing season, with generally favorable soil moisture.

Surveys of Canadian planting intentions indicate a 17-percent increase in total wheat sowings, a rebound from the last year's planting, the lowest in 40 years. The wheat area upswing is in response to high prices. The intended planting of Canadian western red spring wheat is up 17 percent (mainly in Saskatchewan), planned area for durum wheat is up sharply 60 percent (mainly in Saskatchewan, but also in Alberta), and winter wheat seeding is up 9 percent in eastern Canada (mainly in Ontario), due to improved planting conditions last fall. This spring, very wet and cool weather in Canada is delaying planting. However, the planting window in Canada is generally open through mid-June, and farmers are capable of planting very quickly. Wheat production in 2011/12 is forecast up 12 percent to 26.0 million tons.

South America is expected to produce 23.3 million tons of wheat, down 8 percent from the previous year. In Argentina and Brazil, wheat planting has just started. In Argentina, there are early indications of increased wheat planting, as it is widely expected that the government will ease up on exports regulations, because of both ample supplies and upcoming elections. In Brazil, area stays marginally the same. Both countries had almost ideal growing conditions last year and bumper wheat crops with the highest yields on record. As yields are expected to return to trend levels, wheat production in Argentina and Brazil is projected down 10 and 19 percent, respectively.

In Australia, early indications suggest an increase in wheat area by 0.5 million hectares to 13.8 million. Winter wheat will be planted in late May-July, and the subsoil moisture level in eastern Australian provinces is very good following last year's heavy rains. Western Australia, however, is still seasonably dry, and will need abundant precipitation to recover from last year's drought. Based on trend yields, Australian wheat production is projected at 24.5 million tons, 1.5 million tons lower than last year's second highest wheat output on record.

### ***Foreign Supplies, Use, and Stocks Are Up Slightly***

Foreign wheat beginning stocks for 2011/12 are forecast down 10.3 million tons to 159.4 million. This stocks decline partly offsets the projected 25.9-million-ton



increase in production, and foreign wheat supplies are up 15.7 million tons year-to-year. The largest decline in beginning stocks comes from Russia and Kazakhstan, down an aggregate 8.4 million tons, where record drought depleted 2010/11 wheat supplies. Some of the countries with tighter year-to-year beginning stocks for 2011/12 are the traditional major exporters: the United States, EU-27, and Canada. EU-27 beginning stocks are projected down 4.2 million tons to only 11.7 million, with high world prices encouraging large exports despite comparatively low 2010/11 wheat output. Canadian wheat beginning stocks are down 1.6 million tons to 6.2 million, following extremely wet conditions in the Canadian prairies resulting in lower 2011 wheat output. Partly offsetting are higher beginning stocks in Australia and Argentina.

Foreign wheat use in 2011/12 is projected to increase just a bit more than 1 percent, or by 7 million tons to 636.7 million. Foreign wheat feed and residual use is virtually unchanged at 118.2 million tons, though there are several offsetting changes. In a number of countries with a tradition of wheat feeding, record-high corn prices are expected to encourage wheat feeding. These countries include the EU-27, China, North African countries, India, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, as well as a number of smaller-producing countries. The largest drop in wheat feed and residual use is for Russia, down 3.5 million tons, as the country shifts back to its traditional proportions of coarse grain feeding, by increasing the feed shares of barley and corn. This is after an exceptional 2010/11 year of big grain shortages, to which the government reacted by selling/distributing feed wheat from its intervention stocks to livestock producers, who substituted wheat for barley and corn in animals' rations. Feed use is projected to be lower in Canada and Australia, in expectation that the quality of the 2011/12's wheat crop in the countries will improve. Foreign food, seed, and industrial use of wheat is expected to increase in most countries around the world, by a total of about 1 percent in 2011/12.

The increase in foreign wheat use is projected to be smaller than the increase in wheat supplies, increasing foreign stocks at the end of 2011/12 to 162.1 million tons, up 2 percent. Alternatively, world wheat ending stocks are projected slightly lower falling less than 1 percent with the expected decline in U.S. stocks.

### ***World Wheat Trade Nearly Unchanged, U.S. Exports Down in 2011/12***

World wheat trade in 2011/12 is projected to reach 126.7 million tons, just about 0.5 million tons higher than in the previous year. However, the volumes of imports and exports by country are expected to shift substantially.

The largest decline in wheat imports in 2011/12 is projected for Morocco, importing 2.1 million tons, a little more than half the previous year's level. Increased production is expected to limit the country's need to import. Egypt and Mexico also are expected to reduce imports due to higher wheat output. Despite the decrease, Egypt in 2011/12 is projected to remain the world's largest wheat importer at 9.5 million tons. However, increases in other countries more than offset these declines. The EU-27 is expected to boost its wheat imports by 33 percent, or 1.5 million tons to 6.0 million. In response to rising EU-27 wheat prices, feed-quality wheat from Ukraine and Russia is expected to find its way into European feed supplies. Afghanistan is expected to import 50 percent more wheat, to compensate for wheat

output decline. Several countries are expected to increase imports because of population growth, in order to maintain the existing per capita consumption level.

Significant shifts in market shares are expected among wheat-exporting countries in 2011/12. Tight EU-27 wheat supplies, high internal prices and increased competition from the Black Sea suppliers in North Africa and Middle East are expected to result in a decline of 4.0 million tons in EU-27 wheat exports to 18.0 million. Reduced production is expected to lower Argentina's exports 0.5 million tons to 7.0 million. Though Australian exports for the international 2011/12 trade (July-June) year are down 1.0 million tons to 15.0 million, its local marketing year exports (October-September) are unchanged. This is because wheat exports in the 3d quarter (July-September) of 2011 calendar year are expected to be lower than exports in the same quarter in 2010, which were a near-record. Reduced beginning stocks and smaller production of lower quality are expected to cut Brazilian exports 1.4 million tons, to 0.5 million. For similar reasons, Iranian exports are almost eliminated, projected down 0.9 million tons to just 0.1 million. Small declines in wheat exports also are expected for Paraguay, Croatia, Serbia, South Africa, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kenya, and El Salvador.

The eventual resumption of Russian and Ukrainian exports is expected to fill in the gap caused by lower supplies in the United States, EU-27, and Argentina. Exports by Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, combined, are projected to more than double to 26.0 million tons. The main reason for the increase for all 3 countries is the recovery of wheat production after last year's extremely adverse weather. In Russia and Ukraine, government intervention into grain markets (a complete ban in Russia, and restrictive export quotas in Ukraine) drove domestic wheat prices down to about \$200/ton, \$100 or more below current world prices. Also, in southern European Russia, the country's main exporting region, large stocks resulting from the 2010/11 export ban are already creating political and commercial pressure to free up storage capacity for the upcoming harvest. Currently, the publicly announced expiration date for the grain export ban in Russia and export quotas in Ukraine is the end of June. Ukraine has recently repealed its corn export quota, in the face of historically high stocks and deteriorating prices. Once the Russian government becomes confident that the 2011/12 wheat harvest is sufficient to meet domestic needs (including supporting livestock development), it is expected to revoke the ban. The decision could be made any time between late June 2011 through the end of the calendar year, depending on when the government considers data in the wheat balance reliable enough to make a call. Uncertainty as to when grain exports by Russia will resume wears strongly on projected world trade. In the event that the export resumption is postponed until later in the year, current export projections for Russia might become difficult to realize.

An increase in wheat exports is also projected for Canada, up 2.0 million tons to 18.5 million, based on higher production. Small export increases are expected for Turkey, Uruguay, India, Mexico, UAE, Thailand, and Ecuador.

### ***U.S. Exports To Drop Later in the Year***

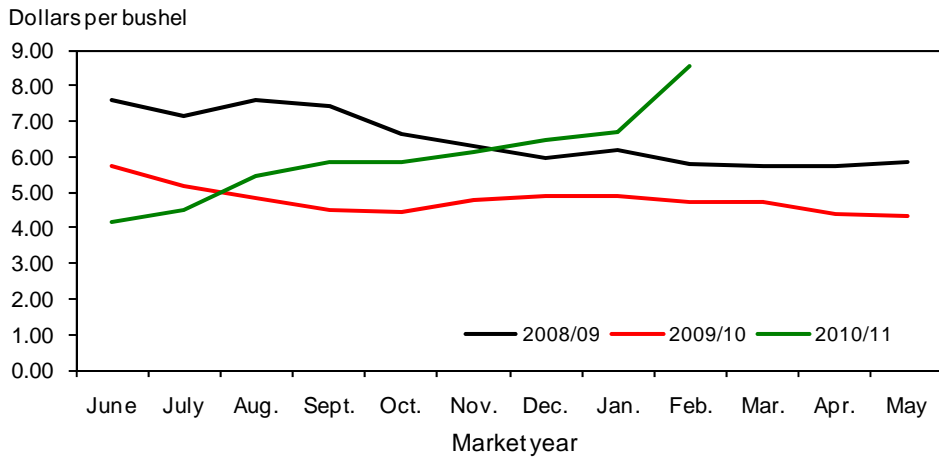
U.S wheat exports for the 2011/12 July-June international trade year are projected to drop 6.5 million tons from last year to 29 million tons. The 2011/12 June-May local marketing year exports are projected down 225 million bushels to 1,050

million. U.S. exports are expected to be relatively strong early in the marketing year, because the U.S. wheat crop is harvested earlier than in other major exporting countries. As competitors' wheat harvests become available for export, U.S. shipments are projected to slow down. Two other factors are expected to reduce competition for U.S. exports at the start of 2011/12: Australia begins its wheat harvest as late as November, and there is uncertainty about exactly when Russia will end its grain export ban. U.S. outstanding sales for the 2010/11 year for the first week of May were more than double last year's volume, indicating that U.S. wheat exports will start strong. However, as competitors' supplies become available and their wheat prices decline, U.S. exports are expected to slow.

### ***Wheat Trade for 2010/11 Is Up This Month***

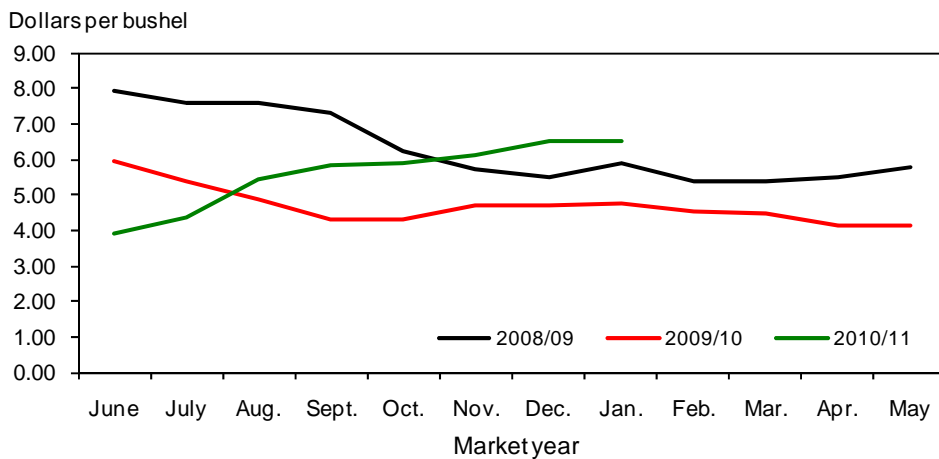
Additional trade data have become available as the 2010/11 wheat marketing year is entering its last two months. Several countries' export forecasts were adjusted, resulting in a trade increase of about 1.0 million tons. Australian exports are up 1.0 million tons to 16.0 million, reflecting the strong pace of shipments, as it appears the country is successfully overcoming anticipated logistical difficulties involving exports by its eastern provinces. Brazil is up 0.2 million tons to 1.9 million, and Pakistan is up 0.2 million to 1.2 million reflecting shipments to Bangladesh, Myanmar, Yemen, and East Africa. Smaller increases are made for Serbia, Egypt, Dominican Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, and El Salvador. The U.S. export forecast increased 0.5 million tons to 35.5 million, based on recent shipments and expectations of low competition during June 2011. The June-May forecast for 2010/11 U.S. exports was unchanged this month at 1,275 million bushels, as the pace of recent shipments supports the current forecast.

Figure 1  
**All wheat average prices received by farmers**



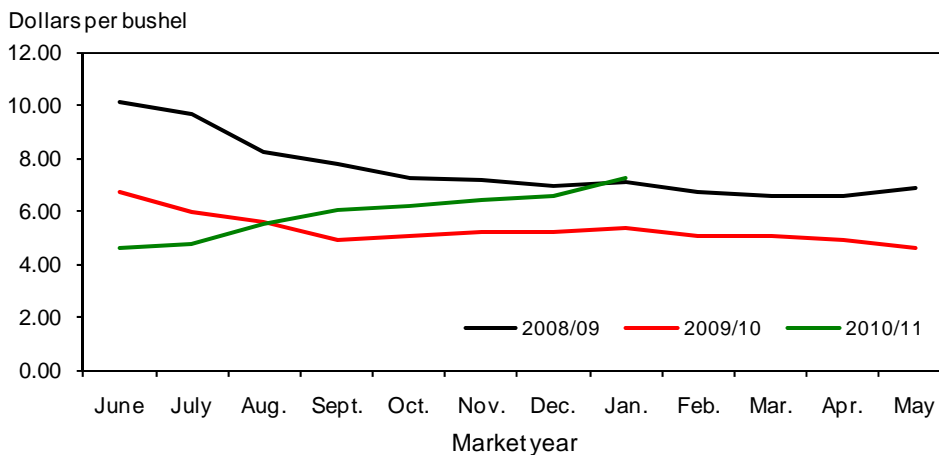
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 2  
**Hard red winter wheat average prices received by farmers**



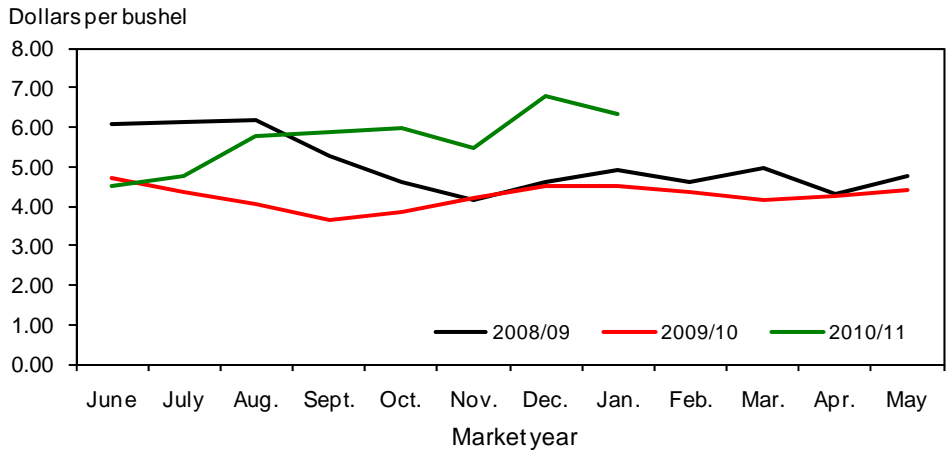
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 3  
**Hard red spring wheat average prices received by farmers**



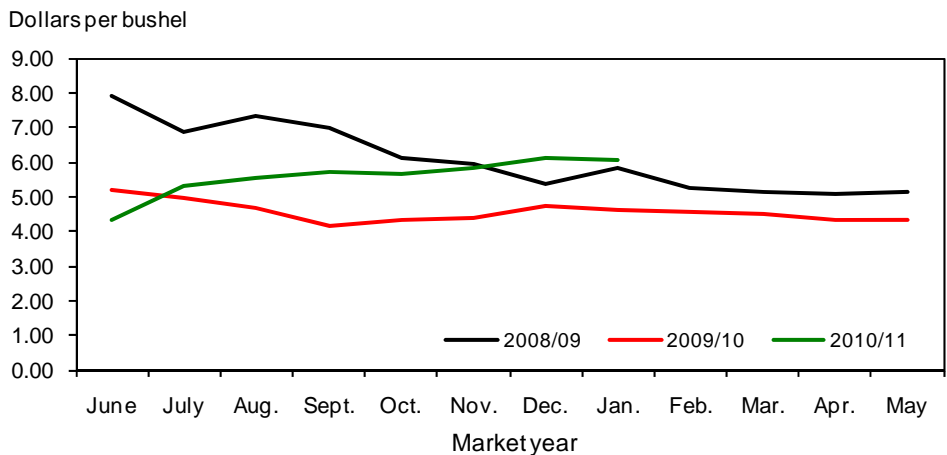
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 4  
**Soft red winter wheat average prices received by farmers**



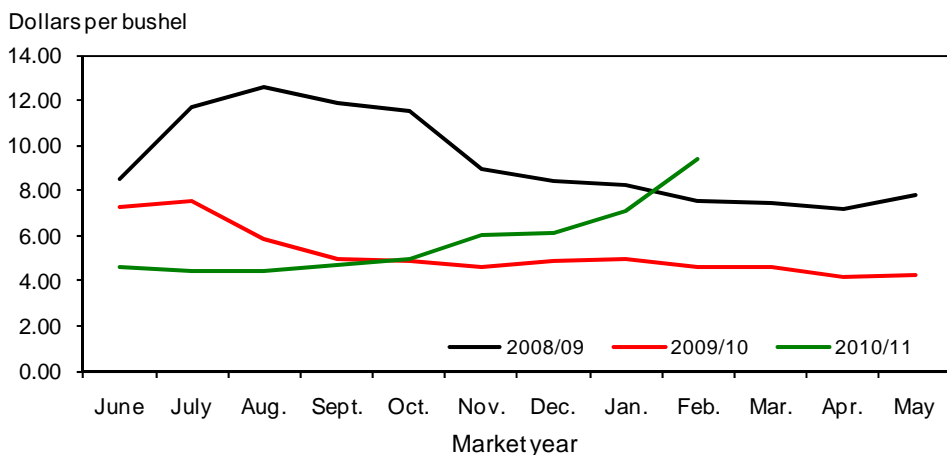
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 5  
**Soft white wheat average prices received by farmers**



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

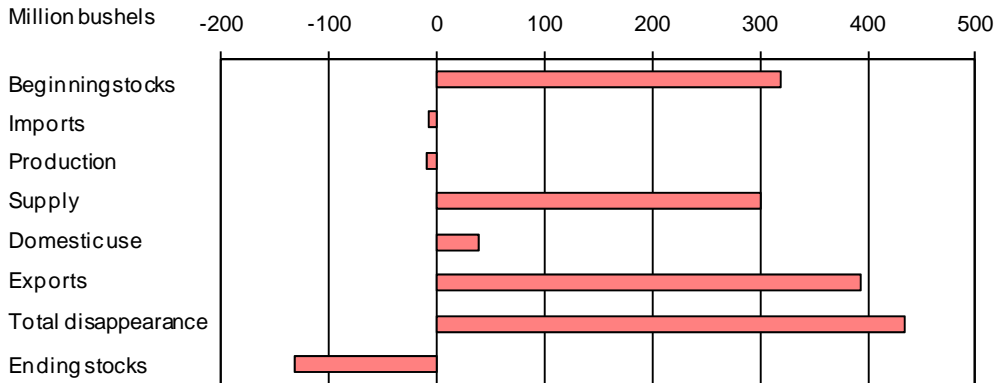
Figure 6  
**Durum wheat average prices received by farmers**



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

Figure 7

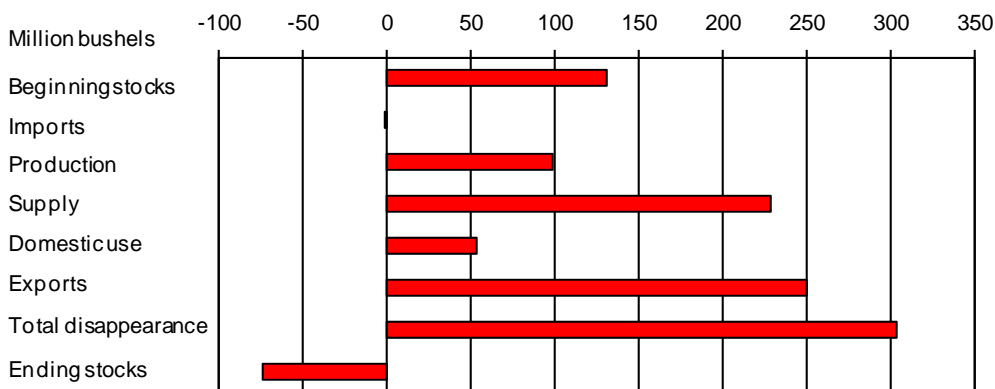
**All wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year**



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

Figure 8

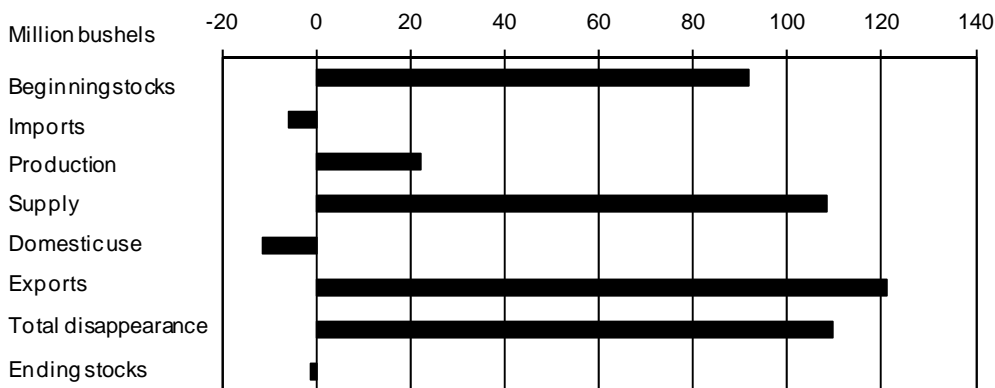
**Hard red winter wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year**



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

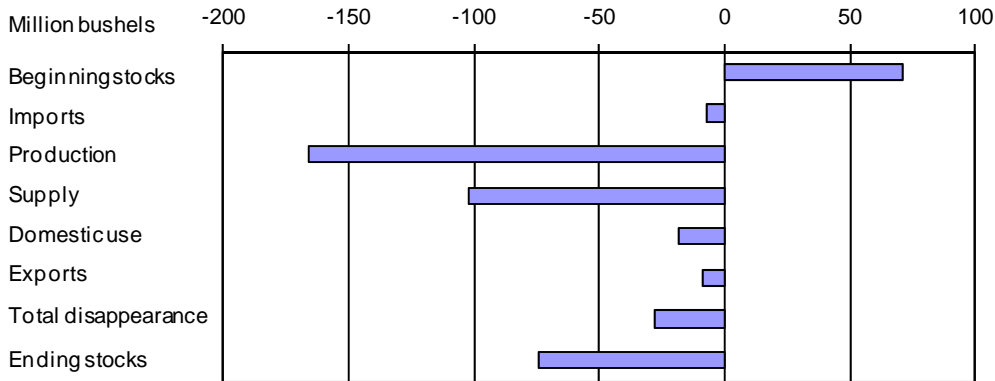
Figure 9

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



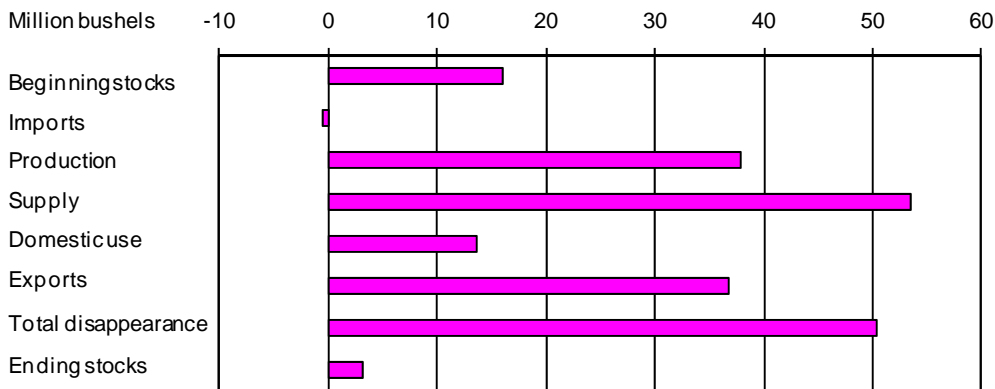
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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



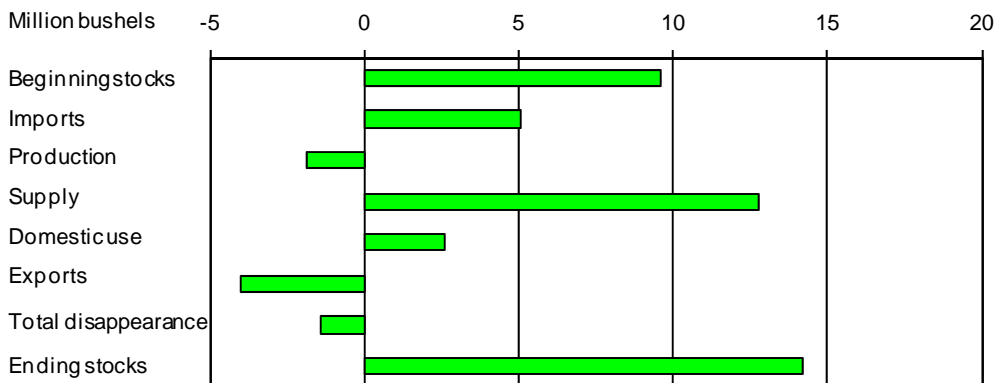
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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*.

## Contacts and Links

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### Data

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](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, 5/13/2011

Item and unit		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Area:								
Planted	Million acres	57.2	57.3	60.5	63.2	59.2	53.6	58.0
Harvested	Million acres	50.1	46.8	51.0	55.7	49.9	47.6	48.0
Yield	Bushels per acre	42.0	38.6	40.2	44.9	44.5	46.4	42.5
Supply:								
Beginning stocks	Million bushels	540.1	571.2	456.2	305.8	656.5	975.6	839.2
Production	Million bushels	2,103.3	1,808.4	2,051.1	2,499.2	2,218.1	2,208.4	2,043.1
Imports 1/	Million bushels	81.4	121.9	112.6	127.0	118.6	110.0	110.0
Total supply	Million bushels	2,724.8	2,501.5	2,619.9	2,932.0	2,993.2	3,294.0	2,992.4
Disappearance:								
Food use	Million bushels	917.1	937.9	947.9	926.8	918.9	930.0	945.0
Seed use	Million bushels	77.1	81.9	87.6	78.0	69.5	79.8	75.0
Feed and residual use	Million bushels	156.6	117.1	16.0	255.2	148.1	170.0	220.0
Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,150.8	1,136.8	1,051.4	1,260.0	1,136.5	1,179.8	1,240.0
Exports 1/	Million bushels	1,002.8	908.5	1,262.6	1,015.4	881.0	1,275.0	1,050.0
Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,153.6	2,045.3	2,314.1	2,275.4	2,017.5	2,454.8	2,290.0
Ending stocks	Million bushels	571.2	456.2	305.8	656.5	975.6	839.2	702.4
CCC inventory 2/	Million bushels	43.0	41.0					
Stocks-to-use ratio		26.5	22.3	13.2	28.9	48.4	34.2	30.7
Loan rate	Dollars per bushel	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.94	2.94
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	3.42	4.26	6.48	6.78	4.87	5.65	6.80-8.20
Government payments	Million dollars	1,151	1,120	1,118	1,118			
Market value of production	Million dollars	7,167	7,695	13,289	16,626	10,654	12,477	15,324

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: 5/12/2011

Table 2--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 5/13/2011

Market year, item, and unit		All wheat	Hard red winter 1/	Hard red spring 1/	Soft red winter 1/	White 1/	Durum	
2009/10	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	59.17	31.67	12.61	8.32	4.02	2.55
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	49.89	24.15	12.32	7.20	3.80	2.43
	Yield	Bushels per acre	44.46	38.10	44.48	56.12	62.39	44.91
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	656.51	254.43	142.00	171.00	64.00	25.07
	Production	Million bushels	2,218.06	919.94	547.93	403.98	237.16	109.04
	Imports 2/	Million bushels	118.59	1.56	40.62	32.06	9.45	34.91
	Total supply	Million bushels	2,993.16	1,175.93	730.55	607.04	310.61	169.03
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	918.92	361.00	238.51	156.00	83.00	80.41
	Seed use	Million bushels	69.47	32.08	17.38	10.25	5.70	4.07
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	148.12	27.47	26.60	89.51	-1.36	5.90
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,136.51	420.55	282.49	255.75	87.34	90.38
	Exports 2/	Million bushels	881.02	370.39	214.06	109.29	143.27	44.00
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,017.52	790.94	496.55	365.04	230.61	134.38
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	975.64	384.99	234.00	242.00	80.00	34.65
2010/11	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	53.60	28.55	12.97	5.27	4.24	2.57
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	47.64	24.04	12.65	4.38	4.04	2.53
	Yield	Bushels per acre	46.36	42.36	45.08	54.33	68.03	42.38
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	975.64	384.99	234.00	242.00	80.00	34.65
	Production	Million bushels	2,208.39	1,018.34	569.98	237.80	275.10	107.18
	Imports 2/	Million bushels	110.00	1.00	32.00	30.00	9.00	38.00
	Total supply	Million bushels	3,294.03	1,404.33	835.98	509.80	364.10	179.83
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	930.00	361.00	250.00	150.00	85.00	84.00
	Seed use	Million bushels	79.79	33.01	21.00	15.79	6.00	4.00
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	170.00	65.00	15.00	75.00	10.00	5.00
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,179.79	459.01	286.00	240.79	101.00	93.00
	Exports 2/	Million bushels	1,275.00	620.00	330.00	105.00	180.00	40.00
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,454.79	1,079.01	616.00	345.79	281.00	133.00
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	839.24	325.32	219.98	164.02	83.10	46.83

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: 5/12/2011

Table 3--Wheat: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 5/13/2011

Market year and quarter		Production	Imports 1/	Total supply	Food use	Seed use	Feed and residual use	Exports 1/	Ending stocks
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	21	-41	206	657
	Mkt. year	2,499	127	2,932	927	78	255	1,015	657
2009/10	Jun-Aug	2,218	28	2,902	231	1	261	200	2,209
	Sep-Nov		24	2,234	237	45	-83	252	1,782
	Dec-Feb		30	1,812	222	1	30	202	1,356
	Mar-May		37	1,393	229	21	-60	227	976
	Mkt. year	2,218	119	2,993	919	69	148	881	976
2010/11	Jun-Aug	2,208	28	3,212	235	2	261	265	2,450
	Sep-Nov		24	2,473	242	52	-68	314	1,933
	Dec-Feb		23	1,956	222	1	3	306	1,425
	Mkt. year	2,208	110	3,294	930	80	170	1,275	839
2011/12	Mkt. year	2,043	110	2,992	945	75	220	1,050	702

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: 5/12/2011

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food disappearance estimates (1,000 grain-equivalent bushels), 5/13/2011

Mkt year and month 1/	Wheat ground for flour	+	Food imports 2/	+	Nonmilled food use 3/	-	Food exports 2/	=	Food use 4/
2009/10	Jun	72,104		2,007		2,000		2,511	73,600
	Jul	74,023		1,985		2,000		2,038	75,970
	Aug	80,902		2,163		2,000		3,420	81,646
	Sep	77,793		1,959		2,000		1,926	79,826
	Oct	78,638		2,302		2,000		2,825	80,115
	Nov	75,269		2,187		2,000		2,451	77,005
	Dec	70,651		2,112		2,000		1,592	73,171
	Jan	72,641		2,038		2,000		1,896	74,783
	Feb	72,064		1,852		2,000		2,222	73,694
	Mar	76,457		2,502		2,000		3,053	77,906
	Apr	73,047		2,183		2,000		2,316	74,914
	May	74,687		2,161		2,000		2,562	76,286
2010/11	Jun	71,457		2,130		2,000		2,042	73,544
	Jul	74,629		2,129		2,000		1,499	77,260
	Aug	81,564		2,279		2,000		1,892	83,951
	Sep	78,430		2,259		2,000		1,624	81,065
	Oct	79,447		2,353		2,000		2,133	81,667
	Nov	76,043		2,372		2,000		1,460	78,956
	Dec	71,378		2,475		2,000		1,774	74,078
	Jan			2,262				2,110	152
	Feb			1,967				2,083	-116

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: 5/12/2011

Table 5--Wheat: National average price received by farmers (dollars per bushel) 1/, 5/13/2011

Month	All wheat		Winter		Durum		Other spring	
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11
June	5.72	4.16	5.47	4.05	7.26	4.60	6.66	4.58
July	5.17	4.50	5.02	4.47	7.57	4.44	5.96	4.73
August	4.85	5.44	4.67	5.48	5.83	4.43	5.54	5.48
September	4.48	5.83	4.20	5.80	4.95	4.70	4.85	6.00
October	4.47	5.87	4.27	5.80	4.86	4.97	5.00	6.15
November	4.79	6.13	4.60	6.00	4.59	6.04	5.19	6.36
December	4.87	6.45	4.68	6.40	4.91	6.07	5.18	6.57
January	4.90	6.71	4.67	6.37	4.94	7.07	5.30	7.13
February	4.73	7.43	4.53	7.03	4.61	8.43	5.04	7.70
March	4.70	7.54	4.45	7.02	4.57	8.15	5.04	8.02
April	4.41	8.18	4.19	7.69	4.17	7.64	4.89	9.41
May	4.33		4.21		4.28		4.61	

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), 5/13/2011

Month	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		Hard red spring		White	
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11
June	5.96	3.93	4.69	4.51	6.72	4.63	5.21	4.30
July	5.36	4.38	4.37	4.77	6.00	4.74	4.99	5.29
August	4.84	5.43	4.04	5.77	5.59	5.49	4.68	5.52
September	4.32	5.82	3.63	5.89	4.87	6.03	4.14	5.69
October	4.28	5.86	3.86	5.96	5.04	6.20	4.30	5.67
November	4.68	6.11	4.21	5.46	5.24	6.41	4.39	5.85
December	4.68	6.50	4.52	6.77	5.21	6.60	4.74	6.09
January	4.73	6.51	4.49	6.32	5.33	7.21	4.59	6.04
February	4.54	7.07	4.37	7.09	5.06	7.73	4.56	6.83
March	4.48	7.10	4.14	6.70	5.06	8.06	4.52	6.65
April	4.16		4.26		4.92		4.34	
May	4.16		4.38		4.62		4.35	

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

Date run: 5/12/2011

Table 7--Wheat: Average cash grain bids at principal markets, 5/13/2011

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. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Texas Gulf, TX 1/ (dollars per metric ton)	
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11
June	6.63	4.50	7.07	5.44	6.09	4.50	255.07	157.67
July	5.58	5.26	6.30	6.09	5.38	4.76	224.85	195.82
August	5.15	6.76	5.68	7.25	5.03	5.90	210.37	246.44
September	4.56	7.01	5.13	7.68	4.69	6.48	191.16	271.80
October	5.06	7.04	5.47	7.64	4.91	--	199.02	273.90
November	5.58	7.13	5.99	7.73	5.09	6.25	211.04	273.74
December	5.37	8.04	5.94	8.64	5.10	7.10	206.39	308.65
January	5.24	8.54	5.78	9.56	--	7.67	201.19	327.02
February	5.10	9.23	5.61	10.20	4.61	8.37	194.29	346.86
March	4.99	8.44	5.61	9.38	4.60	7.63	191.07	316.73
April	4.86	9.28	5.70	10.02	4.69	8.19	192.91	335.84
May	4.78	--	5.68	--	4.76	--	181.61	--

	No. 1 dark northern spring (13% protein) Chicago, IL (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 dark northern spring (14% protein) Chicago, IL (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)	
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11
June	--	5.61	--	6.90	7.99	6.35	--	--
July	--	5.90	--	6.89	7.02	6.57	--	--
August	--	7.13	--	7.92	6.37	--	--	--
September	--	7.30	--	8.35	6.11	8.38	--	--
October	--	7.49	--	8.61	6.50	--	--	--
November	--	7.70	--	8.67	6.95	9.40	--	--
December	--	9.02	--	10.14	7.08	--	--	--
January	6.02	9.77	7.39	11.24	6.71	10.73	--	--
February	6.03	10.77	7.57	12.22	6.76	11.47	--	--
March	5.82	10.38	7.48	12.36	6.83	11.50	--	--
April	5.62	10.85	6.88	12.76	6.87	12.10	--	--
May	5.64	--	6.55	--	6.55	--	--	--

	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)	
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11
June	5.04	4.56	4.96	4.26	4.85	4.34	5.91	4.57
July	4.14	5.48	4.45	5.38	4.21	5.42	5.32	4.88
August	3.33	6.22	4.18	6.29	4.09	6.10	4.90	6.30
September	2.68	--	3.70	6.43	3.72	6.20	4.53	6.46
October	3.04	6.38	4.01	5.97	4.09	5.97	4.67	6.00
November	3.69	6.76	4.53	6.20	4.54	6.20	4.89	6.29
December	3.82	7.58	4.67	7.20	4.56	7.26	4.96	7.34
January	4.13	7.96	4.55	7.55	4.57	7.69	4.83	7.83
February	4.18	8.34	4.37	7.99	4.29	8.12	4.76	8.31
March	4.11	--	4.38	6.95	4.26	7.06	4.64	7.44
April	4.07	--	4.43	7.56	4.24	7.59	4.76	7.92
May	4.38	--	4.49	--	4.24	--	4.76	--

-- = Not available or no quote.

1/ Free on board.

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: 5/12/2011

Table 8--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months (1,000 bushels), 5/13/2011

Item		Sep 2010	Oct 2010	Nov 2010	Dec 2010	Jan 2011	Feb 2011
Exports	All wheat grain	130,529	86,525	92,159	85,582	108,741	105,409
	All wheat flour 1/	1,005	1,727	988	1,130	1,638	1,641
	All wheat products 2/	634	435	484	677	556	457
	Total all wheat	132,168	88,686	93,631	87,389	110,936	107,507
Imports	All wheat grain	6,291	5,334	5,112	5,284	5,855	5,418
	All wheat flour 1/	1,036	1,059	985	966	946	788
	All wheat products 2/	1,232	1,313	1,402	1,523	1,330	1,192
	Total all wheat	8,559	7,706	7,499	7,772	8,131	7,397

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: 5/12/2011

Table 9--Wheat: U.S. exports, Census and export sales comparison (1,000 metric tons),05/13/11

Importing country	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11(as of 4/28/11)		
	Shipments				Shipments	Out-standing	Total
Data source	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Export sales 2/		
Country:							
Nigeria	2,638	2,661	3,256	3,233	3,254	380	3,635
Japan	3,178	3,103	3,171	3,148	2,858	751	3,610
Mexico	2,617	2,423	2,000	1,975	2,421	216	2,638
Philippines	1,461	1,480	1,573	1,518	1,653	231	1,884
South Korea	1,130	1,127	1,102	1,111	1,379	275	1,654
Taiwan	716	714	838	844	825	126	951
Venezuela	592	568	658	658	538	94	632
Colombia	806	749	623	575	651	166	817
Peru	342	348	526	567	836	148	984
Indonesia	739	709	539	529	675	102	776
EU-27	654	918	545	606	1,146	139	1,286
Total grain	27,027	25,973	23,182	21,686	29,482	5,477	34,959
Total (including products)	27,624	26,061	23,977	21,794	29,524	5,486	35,011
USDA forecast of Census							34.699

1/ Source is U.S. Department of Commerce, 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.