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Wheat Outlook

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U.S. Wheat Supplies Projected To Rise 6 Percent in New Marketing Year

Wheat Chart
Gallery will be
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The next release is
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Approved by the
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This month, the initial assessment of U.S. wheat supply and demand estimates are published in the *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*. Yields that are up 3.1 bushels per acre (year to year) help to offset the effects of planted area that is at a 49-year low. Production in the new wheat marketing year is down 3 percent to 1,998 million bushels. However, sizable stocks from the current marketing year carry over to 2016/17 and help lift projected supplies to 3,106 million bushels, a 6-percent increase over 2015/16. U.S. wheat use is projected 7 percent higher based on expanded exports, feed and residual use, and food use. Ending stocks for 2016/17 are forecast at 1,029 million bushels, 51 million higher than the 2015/16 projection and the highest since the 1988/87 marketing year.

World wheat production in 2016/17 is projected to decline by less than 1 percent from last year's record. Larger beginning stocks are forecast to more than offset the wheat output reduction. However, the aggregate beginning stocks of major foreign exporters are down slightly, and their wheat supplies are projected to decline. Increases in wheat use are expected to be fairly small, with feed use down and food use growing in line with population. Wheat stocks are expected to increase, due primarily to stocks growth projected for China. U.S wheat export prospects are forecast to rebound from the 2015/16 level, the lowest since 1971/72. World wheat output for 2015/16 is up this month. Projected wheat use is slightly reduced, raising global ending stocks 3.6 million tons to 242.9 million. Wheat exports are forecast higher for Argentina, Kazakhstan, and Turkey, while exports for the European Union, Iran, and Pakistan are forecast lower.

Domestic Outlook

Above-Average 2016/17 Yields Bolster Production Projections, Supplies

This month, the first projections for the 2016/17 balance sheet estimates were released in the *WASDE*. These projections reflect data contained in the May release of USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) *Crop Production*, which confirmed notions of rising year-to-year yields across many of the winter wheat growing regions of the country.

The 2016/17 all-wheat yield is estimated at 46.7 bushels per acre, a 3.1 bushel increase over the 2015/16 estimate. The increase in aggregate yields helps to offset a decline in planted area. NASS's current projections indicate winter wheat planted area will be at a 49-year low and contributes to all wheat planted area that is just 49.6 million acres, more than 5 million acres below the 2015/16 estimate. When trend harvest-to-planted ratios are applied, implied production is projected at 1,998 million bushels, down just 3 percent from 2015/16, despite a more than 9 percent decline in planted area.

Total Use, Ending Stocks Up in New Marketing Year

U.S. wheat use in the new marketing year is projected up nearly 7 percent and is primarily attributable to expanded feed and export use. Food use is up only slightly in 2016/17 and reflects population growth and a slight, downward trend in per capita wheat flour consumption. Despite lower production and increased use in 2016/17, a large carryin of the 2015/16 crop contributes to increased supplies and results in ending stocks of 1,029 million bushels, the highest level since the 1987/88 marketing year. The stocks-to-use ratio in 1987/88 is estimated at 47 percent and compares to 50 percent for 2016/17. In 1987/88 nearly 32 percent of supply was carried over to the next marketing year; a similar proportion, 33 percent, is forecast to be carried out of the 2016/17 marketing year.

Winter Wheat Production, 2016/17

In the USDA, NASS's May *Crop Production* report, the survey-based forecast of U.S. winter wheat production is 1,427 million bushels, up 4 percent or about 57 million bushels from 2015. Yield gains combine with a higher projected harvest-to-planted ratio to more than offset declines in area planted. As of May 1, the anticipated winter wheat harvested area is close to 30 million acres, down 2.4 million acres from last year and compares to planted area of 36 million acres. The 2016/17 projected winter wheat harvest-to-planted proportion is 82.4 percent, slightly higher than the 81.7 percent realized in 2015.

The U.S. winter wheat yield is forecast at 47.8 bushels per acre, up 5.3 bushels from the previous year and equal to the current record yield set in 1999. Year-to-year yield increases are reported for several key winter wheat States, notably Kansas—up 6 bushels per acre, Oklahoma—also up 6 bushels per acre, and Washington—up 8 bushels per acre.

All classes of winter wheat, with the exception of Soft Red Winter (SRW), are projected to experience growth in volume production in 2016. Hard Red Winter

(HRW) output is up 36 million bushels to 863 million. Aggregate white winter wheat production is 208 million bushels; Hard White Winter (HWW) is up 1.5 million bushels to 17.4 million and Soft White Winter (SWW) production is up 22 million bushels to 190 million. Only SRW production is expected to be down year-to-year with a slight, near 1 percent decline in production from 2015.

Harvested area for all 2016 winter wheat is 29.8 million acres and anticipated to decline 8 percent relative to 2015. Both HRW and SRW harvested area are down year-to-year, 8 percent and 9 percent, respectively. Thus production increases are attributable to yield increases which have recently been boosted by significant and timely rains, particularly in the central, southern Plains and Midwestern sections of the United States. In Kansas, where a projected 38 percent of 2016/17 HRW harvested area is located, a recent industry wheat tour affirmed the broad yield benefits of recent rainfall in reversing previously dry conditions.

For the week ending May 8, 54 percent of the Kansas winter wheat crop was rated “very good” to “excellent.” These latest conditions estimates are an improvement from the 46 percent of the Kansas winter wheat rated similarly for the week ending April 10, when dry conditions had impacted ratings. As of May 8, 62 percent of the winter wheat crop in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 18 percentage points lower than at the same time last year. Nationally, 57 percent of the winter wheat crop was headed by May 8, 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace.

White winter wheat production for 2016 is forecast to total 208 million bushels, and compares to the estimated production of 219 million bushels in 2015. The planted and harvested areas, production, and yield for white winter wheat are projected as follows (Hard White Winter = HWW and Soft White Winter = SWW):

2016	HWW	SWW
Planted area (million acres)	0.439	2.933
Harvested area (million acres)	0.399	2.825
Yield (bushels/acre)	43.6	67.5
Production (million bushels)	17.385	190.607

2015	HWW	SWW
Planted area (million acres)	0.474	2.922
Harvested area (million acres)	0.42	2.801
Yield (bushels/acre)	37.9	60.1
Production (million bushels)	15.914	168.306

Desert durum is forecast at 15.5 million bushels for 2016, 4.8 million smaller than in 2015. The decline is attributable to reduced harvested area, particularly in Arizona where only 64 percent of the 2015 area is forecast to be harvested. In 2015, 200,000 acres of durum were harvested in the two States and compares to 144,000 acres forecast for 2016. Anticipated year-to-year yield increases of 5 and 8 bushels per acre in Arizona and California, respectively, help to offset the production-sapping effects of reduced harvested area.

Spring Wheat Production, 2016/17

Spring wheat and durum production for 2016 is projected to decline fully 16 percent based on lower planted area, relative to 2015, and a return to near-trend

yields, based on current conditions. In the USDA, NASS March *Prospective Plantings* report, 11.3 million acres of spring wheat were projected to be seeded in 2016 and farmers expressed intentions to plant less spring wheat than at any time since 1972. The March 31 report captured intentions as of March 1 and these early notions are naturally subject to change as the planting window draws to a close. The next official, survey-based data on spring plantings will be released in the June 30 USDA-NASS *Acreage* report.

Spring wheat planting, as of May 8, was 7 percent behind the pace set in 2015 and attributable to delays resulting from weather and field conditions at the end of April that inhibited field work. From May 1 through May 8, planting progress accelerated in several States as days suitable for field work increased over the previous week. In Idaho and North Dakota, week-to-week planting progress jumped by 26 and 30 percentage points, respectively, as farmers made the most of improved field conditions.

2015/16 Food Use Lowered on Milling Report

Following the May 2 release of the USDA, NASS, Current Agricultural Industrial Report (CAIR) *Flour and Products* report, U.S. food use for the 2015/16 marketing year is revised downward to 960 million bushels. The 7 million bushel decrease in wheat food use is attributable to notable declines in third quarter millings, as noted in the CAIR report, and a resultant decline in projected fourth quarter use.

2015/16 Exports Raised, Ending Stocks Nudged Up Slightly

This month, aggregate annual wheat exports are raised 5 million bushels to 780 million. HRW exports are increased by the same volume to 230 million bushels. Exports of other wheat classes remain unchanged and are allocated as follows: HRS, SRW, WW and durum wheat are at 250, 120, 145, and 35 million bushels, respectively.

A decline in food use offsets the increase in use attributable the 5 million bushel increase in exports. The net effect is a 2 million bushel increase in ending stocks, now forecast to reach 976 million bushels. At close to 1 billion bushels, the current estimate is the highest since 1987/88 when carryout was estimated at 1,261 million bushels. With the revision, higher 2015/16 stocks imply that fully 33.3 percent of total supplies from the current marketing year will be carried into 2016/17. Further, the revised ending stocks figure returns a stock-to-use ratio of 50.1 percent, a significantly higher figure when compared to the 5-year average of 32.2 percent and last year's stocks-to-use ratio of 37.4.

All Wheat Price 2015/16

The all-wheat price forecast is lowered 5 cents relative to last month's midrange price and is now estimated at \$4.90 per bushel for the 2015/16 marketing year. Significant stocks and out-year production have put downward pressure on the current marketing year farm gate price.

Review: 2015 Spring Wheat Production Estimates by Class

Hard red spring (HRS) wheat production is forecast at 564 million bushels, unchanged from April, and up nearly 9 million bushels from 2014. The production

gain is attributable to expanded harvested area, despite a slight year-to-year decline in yields. Forecast planted area, harvested area, yield and year-to-year changes for 2015 are, respectively, 12.5 million acres (up 0.3 million), 12.2 million acres, (up 0.2 million), and 46.2 bushels per acre (down 0.1 bushels).

White spring wheat production is estimated at 34.9 million bushels, unchanged from April, but down 4.5 million bushels from 2014. The planted and harvested areas, production, and yield for white spring wheat are as follows (hard white spring = HWS and soft white spring = SWS):

2015	HWS	SWS
Planted area (million acres)	0.086	0.648
Harvested area (million acres)	0.082	0.636
Yield (bushels/acre)	67.4	46.3
Production (million bushels)	5.53	29.45

2014	HWS	SWS
Planted area (million acres)	0.140	0.638
Harvested area (million acres)	0.133	0.615
Yield (bushels/acre)	67.2	49.7
Production (million bushels)	8.943	30.552

Durum wheat production is forecast to total 82 million bushels, unchanged from April, and up 28 million bushels from a year ago. Forecast planted area, harvested area, and yield and year-to-year changes for 2015 are, respectively, 1.94 million acres (up 0.53 million), 1.90 million acres, (up 0.55 million), and 43.5 bushels per acre (up 3.3 bushels). Desert durum production in California and Arizona is forecast at 20.3 million bushels for 2015, nearly double the size of the 2014 crop.

USDA Wheat Baseline, 2016-25

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 is available in the report, [*USDA Agricultural Projections to 2025*](#), released February 2016

International Outlook

Foreign Wheat Production Slightly Down

World wheat production in 2016/17 is projected at 727.0 million tons, down 7.1 million tons from the 2015/16 record, and the second largest wheat harvest in history. Foreign wheat production is projected to decrease less, by 5.6 million tons, as about 20 percent of the world decline comes from U.S. wheat production. Foreign wheat area is projected lower by 3.0 million hectares (7.4 million acres; 1 hectare = 2.47 acres) or by 1.5 percent, while global wheat area is projected down 4.7 million hectares, with a 1.7-million-hectare decline in the United States. The area reduction comes mainly from India, Morocco, and Ukraine, where dry conditions affected planting. Partly offsetting is an increase in Argentina due to new government policies that favor agricultural production. For most other countries the prospects of lower prices kept wheat planting area in check, while beneficial soil moisture deterred them from reducing total wheat area. On the whole, the Northern Hemisphere weather has been very beneficial for wheat development, with indications of good-to-excellent vegetative health across large portions of the globe. It should be pointed out that the wheat area decline could have been more pronounced if not for an increase in durum-wheat planting in response to higher prices in the European Union (particularly France, Italy, and Spain), Canada, and the United States. The countries of the Southern Hemisphere are just beginning their wheat planting. Both global and foreign wheat yields are projected at a new high, slightly above the previous 2014/15 record.

The European Union (EU) region, the largest wheat producer in the world, is projected to produce about 21.5 percent of the world's wheat this year. Wheat area is expected to be marginally higher than last year, with a reduction in soft wheat area that is slightly more than offset by an increase in durum planting. For a third year in a row, European countries enjoyed good planting conditions in autumn, followed by a mild winter with warmer than normal weather, abundant moisture, and little concern about winterkill. As wheat developed late into the fall and went out of dormancy early in the spring, the long growing period is also expected to benefit the 2016/17 crop. Though wheat yields are currently expected to decline from the last 2 year's record highs, they are projected to be about 5 percent above the trend. The Vegetation Health Index (VHI) all over Europe, and especially in Spain, Italy, Romania, and Bulgaria, show outstanding crop development, and yields in these and several other smaller EU countries are projected higher than last year. The current cool weather adds additional benefit to wheat development. For 2016/17, EU wheat production at this early stage of development is projected at 156.5 million tons, the third highest ever, behind the 2015/16 record and practically on par with 2014/15.

China is expected to produce 130.0 million tons of wheat in 2016/17, a slight reduction (about 0.1 percent) from last year. Area harvested is projected marginally higher. The Chinese Government is eliminating its control on prices for all crops except for wheat and rice. Wheat prices remain supported by the Government and will stay artificially high, while prices of other crops are falling rapidly. The Government's decision to allow all crops, except for wheat and rice, to be regulated by the market came too late for Chinese wheat farmers to expand their winter-wheat area, but the spring-wheat crop (though small at just 10 percent of Chinese production) is expected to be a beneficiary in 2016/17. Yields are expected to be

slightly lower than last year's record. Winter weather was not ideal, but also without any major droughts. The harvest in China will start in May.

Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, the three main grain producers and exporters in the Former Soviet Union (FSU) region, are projected to harvest a total of 100.0 million tons of wheat, down 2.1 million tons from a year ago, with combined wheat area in the three countries down almost 1.4 million hectares in 2016/17. On the whole, winter grain conditions in the region look quite similar to last year (2015/16). Several parts of the region's winter crop were affected by autumn drought, which, however, was much less pronounced than in 2015/16. The drought was the most intense in Ukraine, where farmers managed to put seed into the ground for only about 90 percent of intended area. By December, Ukraine seemed to be in a critical situation, with expectations that it would lose a good portion of its harvest to a high level of winterkill and weak plant development. But in the three winter months the drought was fully eradicated and most of the dry areas received plentiful moisture recharge that continued into the spring. Winter was unusually warm (39 to 41 degrees Fahrenheit), above normal on average, and the crop went into dormancy later than usual. This allowed the wheat to take advantage of moisture, adding to vegetative growth, and reduced winterkill to just about 2 percent to 3 percent, despite dire expectations.

A similar story applies to the Russian South District that produces 40 percent of Russian wheat. Winter-wheat development in both countries currently appears to be doing very well as the Vegetation Health Index (VHI) clearly indicates, and is progressing ahead of schedule approaching heading. The spring-wheat areas of Russia and Kazakhstan (part of the Volga District, Urals, and Siberia) appear to be developing normally. In Russia more than 20 percent of intended spring wheat has been already planted, while Kazakhstan started planting in its minor wheat-producing southern areas.

India is projected to produce 88.0 million tons of wheat, up 1.5 million tons from last year's unfavorable harvest, when late excessive rains damaged the mature crop. Wheat harvested area is projected down by 1.2 million hectares, close to 4.0 percent of the total. A combination of inadequate 2015 monsoon rains and higher than normal temperatures hurt 2016/17 wheat planting, reducing area and affecting early crop development. The heavy March rainfall and hail over parts of Punjab were less damaging than the extreme rain at about the same time last year, and are not expected to hurt yields in a major way. Wheat yields are expected to be above last year's levels, but below the 10-year trend. In Pakistan, both area harvested and yields are forecast to stay largely on par with last year, with wheat output higher by just 0.2 million tons to 25.3 million.

North Africa's wheat production is projected to fall to 14.7 million tons, down 5.2 million tons for the year. A widespread drought developed in the fall in Morocco, and by December, it had spread across Algeria and Tunisia, with the level of dryness reaching 10 percent to 25 percent of normal region-wide. The recovery from the drought started east to west, from Tunisia through Algeria to Morocco, which was the last to receive much needed moisture in the second half of February. For Morocco this is the second driest growing period since 1980/81. Algeria, and especially its eastern parts, fared better, while Tunisia escaped the drought scare. As soil moisture is the primary determinant for area and yield gains in the region, a crop of just 2.6 million tons is expected to be harvested in Morocco, about a third

of the harvest a year earlier. Wheat yields in Algeria are projected 15 percent below trend, while Tunisia is expected to have a trend yield.

In the Middle East, wheat production is projected down 6 percent to 39.3 million tons, close to the 5-year average. In Iran, growing conditions were very favorable and another record wheat crop is expected. Iraq and Afghanistan also enjoyed extensive rainfall, and yields are projected at record (Afghanistan) and above-average (Iraq) levels. In the rest of the region, growing conditions were mixed, but most areas received good rains at some time. Turkey has developed problems in some regions, as drought developed in the Anatolian plateau, so wheat production in Turkey is projected 10 percent down from a good crop in 2015/16. In Syria, in addition to losing additional wheat area because of its ongoing conflict, the northern and western parts of the country have been very dry (moisture being only about 30 percent of normal), and the country is expected to produce the lowest wheat crop since 1989/90.

Surveys of March planting intentions in Canada released at the end of April indicate that wheat planting area will be a little lower than last year, and harvested wheat area is projected at 9.5 million hectares, down 0.1 million hectares on the year. While farmers intend to plant 6 percent less spring wheat, shifting to pulses, the amount of planted area for winter wheat and durum wheat is expected to grow, partly offsetting a reduction in spring-wheat planting. The spring-wheat planting window in Canada is May-June. It is expected that after last year's dryness, yields will return to the long-term trend level, taking wheat production up 0.9 million to 28.5 million tons.

Australia and Argentina are the largest wheat producers in the Southern Hemisphere. Wheat planting moves in Australia from west to east and has already started in the State of Western Australia, which has enjoyed abundant precipitation. In 2016/17 area is expected to be a little higher than in the previous year, and an assumption of average yields implies a 0.5-million-ton increase in production to reach 25.0 million tons.

Argentine wheat production is projected to soar by almost 30 percent to 14.5 million tons in 2016/17, due to an expected expansion in planted area. When the new Government of Argentina took office in December 2015, it fully eliminated wheat and corn export taxes and reduced the tax for soybean exports. In the past, export taxes, while intended to limit internal price increases, significantly reduced producer incentives to plant wheat. When the previous Government began to control grain exports, farmers responded by planting less, as the profitability of grain production significantly diminished. This year the prospects for winter-wheat planting look pretty good in Argentina, not only because of reduced costs of production, but also because of a strong demand for rotation. Winter wheat is a naturally complementary crop to soybeans, which are planted in summer. A mitigating factor is that throughout the years of wheat-export taxation, many farmers expanded their winter barley area and got accustomed to it, such that it might be hard for some of them to switch back to wheat. The planting window for wheat in Argentina is April-June, and currently the soil moisture is excellent in the major wheat-producing regions.

Ample Wheat Supplies Boost up Stocks

Foreign wheat beginning stocks for 2016/17—which is the same as ending stocks for 2015/16—are forecast up 20.2 million tons to 216.3 million tons. The increase more than offsets the projected 5.6-million-ton decline in 2016/17 foreign production, and foreign supplies are up year to year by 14.4 million tons. The Government of China continued to accumulate wheat stocks in 2015/16, adding another 20.2 million tons to the country's vast wheat reserves. With record 2015/16 production, the EU added 5.2 million tons of wheat to its 2015/16 ending stocks, while Australia with higher supplies added almost 1 million tons to its stocks. Other than that, many countries, including the major exporters, saw wheat beginning stocks decline while boosting their exports. Argentina is going to begin its marketing year with almost-depleted wheat stocks after it started exporting briskly following the removal of export taxes. Canadian beginning stocks are projected 3.2 million tons lower for the year after last year's drought and abundant exports, and Ukrainian beginning stocks are also projected 0.7 million tons lower following last year's record wheat exports. Another big reduction in beginning stocks is projected for India, down 2.7 million tons because of low 2015/16 wheat output. The cumulative beginning stocks of the major foreign wheat exporters—EU, Canada, Russia, Australia, Ukraine, Argentina, and Kazakhstan—are projected down 1.3 million tons year to year, while their wheat supplies are projected down 3.6 million tons. U.S. wheat supplies are projected up 4.9 million tons.

Foreign wheat consumption is projected marginally higher by about 0.6 percent. Despite comparatively low wheat prices with low wheat-to-corn price ratio, wheat feed and residual is projected 2.8 percent, or 3.6 million, lower than last year. There are several country-specific reasons for this reduction. One is a decline in EU wheat feeding by 2.5 million tons. Last year's poor corn harvest encouraged wheat feeding at the expense of corn. In 2016/17 the EU is expected to have a good corn crop and return to its more typical ratio of corn and wheat in animal feeding. Another reduction is expected in China, down 1.0 million tons. Wheat is currently one of the two grains in China (the other is rice) with prices still supported by the Government, making those grains too expensive to be used in animal feeding. With a wheat harvest of 130.0 million tons, the current projected amount of feed and residual use represents mostly its residual part. Wheat feeding is also going to be lower in Thailand, down 0.7 million tons, as the share of rice in its feeding is expected to increase, and in Morocco, down 0.6 million tons from a significantly low wheat harvest. Foreign food, seed, and industrial use of wheat is expected to increase by about 1 percent following population growth.

Increases in foreign use are projected to be much smaller than the increase in wheat supplies. As a result, ending stocks will increase for the fifth year in a row. Foreign ending stocks are projected to reach 229.4 million tons, while world ending stocks are projected at 257.4 million tons, both up 6 percent on the year. The stocks-to-use ratio also is increasing for the fifth year, reaching 36.1 percent for global stocks, the highest in 18 years. By far the largest increase in stocks is expected in China, up 21.7 million tons, with almost unchanged production and a declining feed use 2 years in a row. Though Chinese wheat stocks are estimated to be close to half of world stocks, currently those stocks do not impinge on global markets despite their enormity. Excluding China, foreign wheat stocks would be declining by 8.6 million tons in 2016/17. The cumulative ending stocks of the major foreign wheat exporters—EU, Canada, Russia, Australia, Ukraine, Argentina, and Kazakhstan—

are projected to be 1.5 million tons higher than last year, while U.S. wheat stocks are projected up 1.4 million tons.

World Wheat Trade Slightly Down, U.S. Exports Higher in 2016/17

World wheat trade in 2016/17 (July-June) is projected at 164.0 million tons, just 2.7 million lower than the record wheat trade estimated for 2015/16. Increased production of wheat, high accumulated supplies in several countries, and changing proportions for feeding of corn, rice, and wheat for several others are expected to result in reduced wheat imports, to some extent limiting trade.

Iran is projected to cut imports in 2016/17 by 1.8 million tons to just 1.5 million tons due to increased production, very high accumulated stocks, and the government restriction on wheat imports. Wheat output in neighboring Iraq and Afghanistan is also up, reducing their imports by 0.2 million tons each. Near-record accumulated stocks in Algeria and higher wheat production in Tunisia made lower wheat imports acceptable for those countries' governments, and are projected down 0.6 and 0.3 million tons, respectively. Record-high supplies and lower wheat feeding needs reduced EU imports by 1.0 million tons to 5.5 million (see above in the feeding section). In Thailand, a reduction in wheat feeding is expected to reduce its imports by 0.9 million tons; reportedly, some of Thailand's wheat is going to be replaced by rice feeding. In Ethiopia, where wheat imports more than tripled last year because of a disastrous grain harvest and a shift to wheat as a major imported source of food, large accumulated stocks allow a reduction in 2016/17 imports by 1.1 million tons to 2.0 million. Partly offsetting those reductions, imports by Morocco are forecast up 1.5 million tons to a record high 5.5 million tons, due to sharply reduced wheat output. Imports in both Philippines and Saudi Arabia are up 0.5 million tons each. Many other countries are projected to have smaller, mostly offsetting, increases or decreases in imports.

Lower exports of wheat (as well as wheat flour and selected products on a wheat-equivalent basis) are projected for Ukraine, down 4.0 million tons to 11.5 million. A projected decline in 2016/17 wheat output, combined with lower 2015/16 stocks (a consequence of record high 2015/16 exports), have sharply reduced 2016/17 supplies, and the Government of Ukraine might step in in an attempt to curb wheat exports and ease domestic inflation. Canada is forecast to reduce wheat exports by 2.5 million tons to 20.0 million tons, as the current projected level of wheat supplies does not allow room for larger disappearance. With lower wheat production, Kazakhstan is expected to reduce exports by 0.5 million tons.

Record-level wheat supplies and reduced wheat feeding are projected to take EU exports up 2.5 million tons to 35.0 million, making it again a leading exporter by a large margin. Australia is projected to increase exports 0.5 million tons during 2016/17, as supplies of good quality wheat are expected to be higher. Smaller changes in year-to-year exports are expected for a number of countries.

Wheat exports for Argentina are left unchanged year-to-year, though the estimate for the current 2015/16 year is up 1.0 million tons this month. When the Government of Argentina removed the existing currency controls (in addition to eliminating export taxes), this action led to a strong depreciation of the Argentine currency (peso), and boosted the country's competitiveness on world markets. This was demonstrated in the first half of 2016 (which largely overlaps the first part of the Argentine local marketing year), when the pace of wheat exports was so high that it almost depleted the country's wheat stocks. It is possible that during the

years of export taxation, some wheat was left unaccounted for as the farmers were trying to hide it from the Government, and in the near future this additional wheat will surface and be exported. But as of now, current projected wheat supplies do not allow any room for higher exports in 2016/17. Russian wheat exports are also projected unchanged at the record level of 24.5 million tons.

Despite expected intensive competition among exporting countries, especially as later crops in Argentina and Australia are harvested, and even though world trade is expected to slightly decline, the United States in the July-June 2016/17 international trade year is projected to export 24.0 million tons, which is 2.7 million more than in 2015/16. However, the 2016/17 export projection is still low by historical standards. Higher wheat supplies in the United States, and reduced aggregate supplies of the major wheat exporters (see above), especially lower supplies in Canada (the main U.S. competitor) and, to a lesser extent, in the FSU countries (primarily Ukraine), are expected to support U.S. exports.

Record 2015/16 Wheat Trade Boosted This Month

Additional trade data became available as the 2015/16 wheat marketing year progressed, making it clear that the swift pace of wheat trade exceeded what was needed to reach the previous month's forecast. Several countries' export forecasts were adjusted, most as increases. Russia is up 1.5 million tons to 24.5 million, Argentina is up 1.0 million tons to 8.5 million, and each of the EU, Canada, and Kazakhstan are up 0.5 million tons. The U.S. export forecast for the current 2015/16 year is left unchanged, based on recent shipments.

Wheat Consumption Trimmed, Ending Stocks Higher

With numerous partly offsetting changes, foreign wheat consumption is projected down 0.4 million tons to 676.8 million this month, while global domestic consumption is down 0.7 million tons, with a 0.3-million-ton reduction for the United States.

Wheat feeding in the EU is projected 2.0 million tons higher, while the amount of corn used for feeding and corn imports for the EU region are reduced this month. The abundance of wheat and reduced corn output in the EU made wheat very price competitive with corn and other coarse grains, shifting feeding to wheat. In China wheat feed use is projected lower 1.5 million tons, as recent declines in corn prices accelerate an ongoing process whereby feeding switches from wheat to corn, other coarse grains, and distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS). A detailed discussion of the policy changes and subsequent transformation in Chinese feed use are presented in the February *Wheat Outlook* issue (see p. 5). With lower available supplies, wheat feeding for Brazil and Ethiopia are adjusted down 0.3 million tons each, and for Pakistan, down 0.2 million tons.

Foreign wheat ending stocks for 2015/16 are projected up 1.4 million tons to 212.7 million this month, while global wheat stocks are up 1.7 million tons because of higher expected U.S. stocks.

Chinese stocks are projected another 2.5 million tons higher with lower wheat consumption and higher imports, reaching 96.3 million, reflecting a more-than-20-million tons in wheat stocks' year-to-year increase. A detailed discussion of Chinese stocks is presented in the February *Wheat Outlook* issue (see p. 6).

Stocks are also up by 0.3-0.4 million tons each for Algeria, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, and Thailand. Partly offsetting is a decline of stocks in the EU, down 0.8 million tons to a still very impressive 19.3 million tons, the largest in 10 years, as higher wheat production and lower exports only partly offset increased wheat consumption. Wheat ending stocks are also projected down in Kazakhstan, by 0.5 million tons because of higher exports. Japanese wheat stocks are down 0.3 million tons. Other changes in ending stocks are under 0.3 million tons, caused mainly by trade adjustments, and are offsetting.

World Wheat Trade Shares Are Adjusted

World wheat trade for the international July-June year is almost unchanged, up 0.2 million tons this month to 162.5 million tons. As three quarters of the trade year has already passed, most of the trade revisions this month are based on the pace of sales, licenses, and shipments.

Additional trade data for the 2015/16 July-June trade year indicate that in some cases, the fast pace of wheat exports is exceeding what was needed to reach the previous month's forecast. The export projections for several countries were adjusted. Argentine wheat exports continue to exceed expectations with higher projected output, the strong pace of export sales, and port loading, exports are projected up 0.5 million tons to 7.5 million. Kazakh exports are projected up 0.5 million tons to reach 7.0 million, with a higher level of grain exports to Russia. Turkish exports are up 0.3 million tons to 5.0 million, on the strong pace of wheat flour and product exports. Wheat exports are projected down 0.5 million tons to 32.0 million for the EU, as export licenses lag behind the projected pace despite a surge in March. Exports are also revised down for Iran and Pakistan by 0.3 and 0.1 million tons, respectively, as both countries appear to be undercut by Turkey and Kazakhstan in wheat-flour trade.

The changes in wheat imports are fully offsetting. The high pace of wheat imports is supported by an increase in imports for the following countries: China up by 0.5 million tons to 3.0 million, as Australia and Canada, which are China's main wheat suppliers, appear to be shipping more wheat than expected in that direction; by 0.4 million tons in Algeria, where in addition to the previous high import pace, the Government just announced a new wheat tender for delivery in June; for Syria and Thailand, each up 0.3 million tons, based on the stronger pace of imports; and by 0.2 million tons for Bangladesh. The wheat-import estimate is down 0.7 million tons for Iran. A good harvest and large accumulated stocks reduce demand for wheat imports, and in the first two quarters of the trade year Iran imported roughly half of last year's volume. The Government of Iran also announced that wheat imports would be restricted beginning March 2016. Wheat imports are also projected down 0.5 million for both Brazil and Sudan.

U.S. exports for the July-June trade year are reduced this month by 0.2 million tons to 21.3 million, while exports for the June-May local marketing year are left unchanged at 775 million bushels. Though the recent pace of U.S. wheat exports continues to be slow, the U.S. dollar depreciation (albeit small) vis-à-vis currencies of all major wheat exporters is a flip side to a year ago when a steep appreciation of the dollar occurred rather quickly. This is expected to boost U.S. competitiveness to a certain extent, allowing U.S. exports to reach the current forecast for the local 2015/16 June-May marketing year. At the same time, expectations for U.S. June

2016 wheat exports are reduced, specifically exports to Brazil (the shipments to Brazil are likely to happen in the next marketing year), which slightly lowered the forecast for the July-June 2015/16 international trade year.

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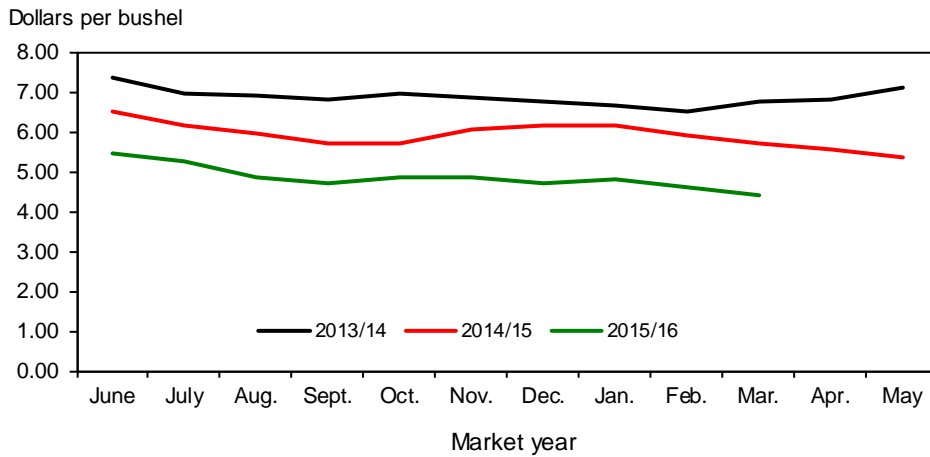
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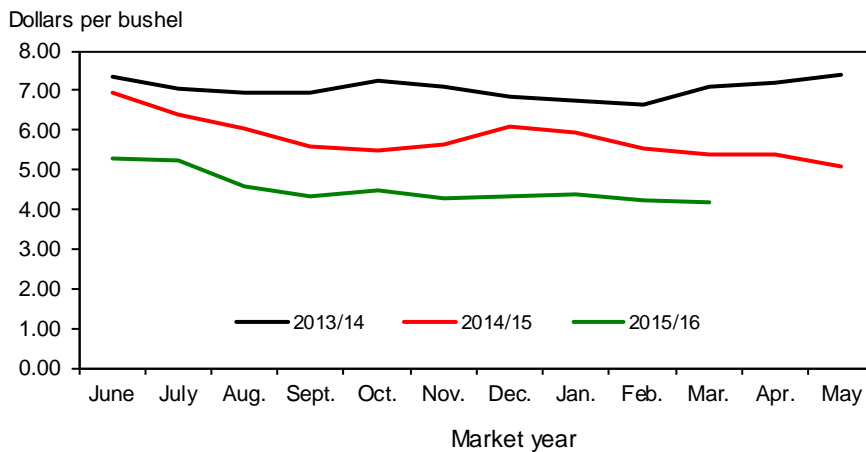
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Figure 1
All wheat average prices received by farmers



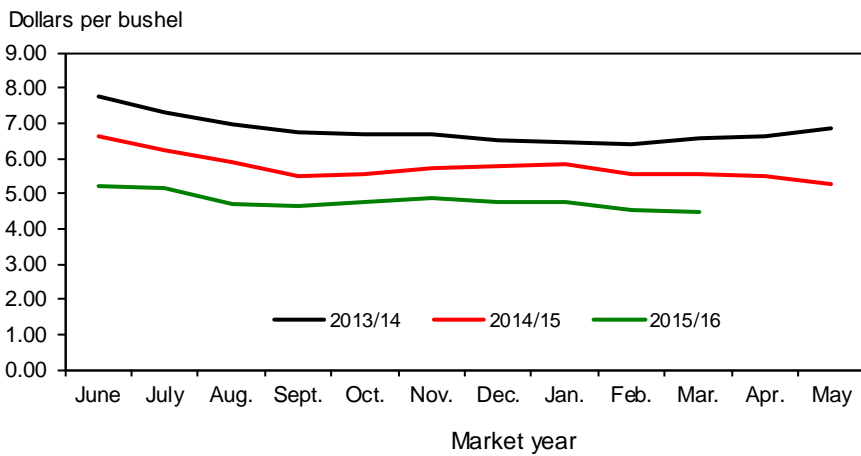
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 2
Hard red winter wheat average prices received by farmers



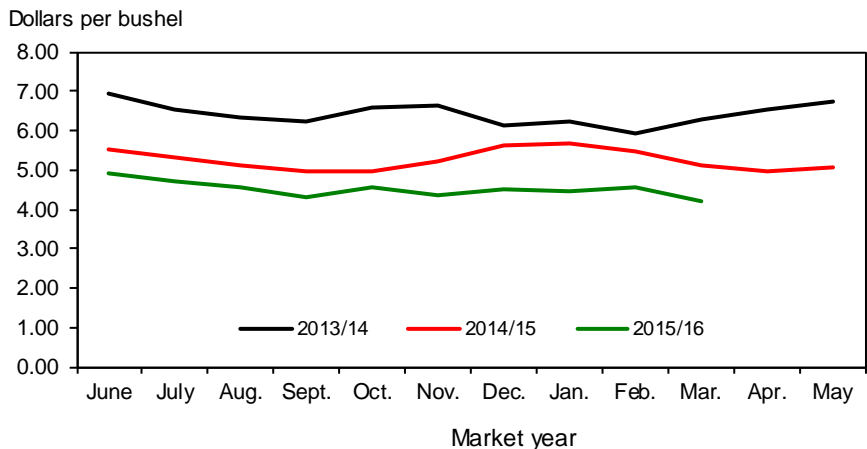
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 3
Hard red spring wheat average prices received by farmers



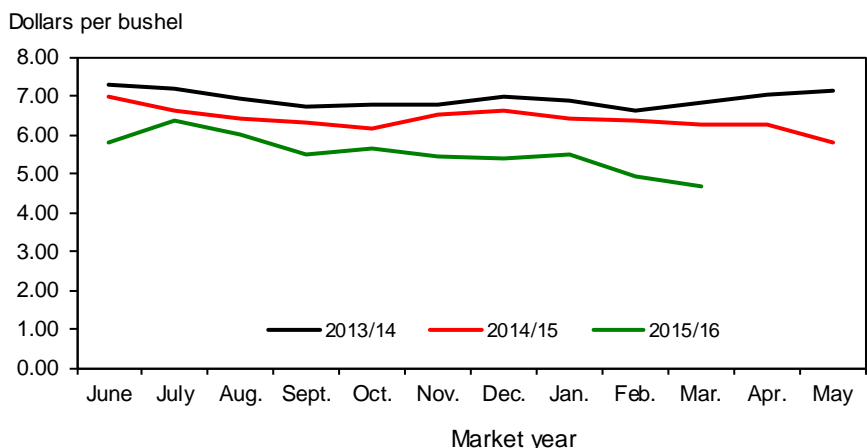
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 4
Soft red winter wheat average prices received by farmers



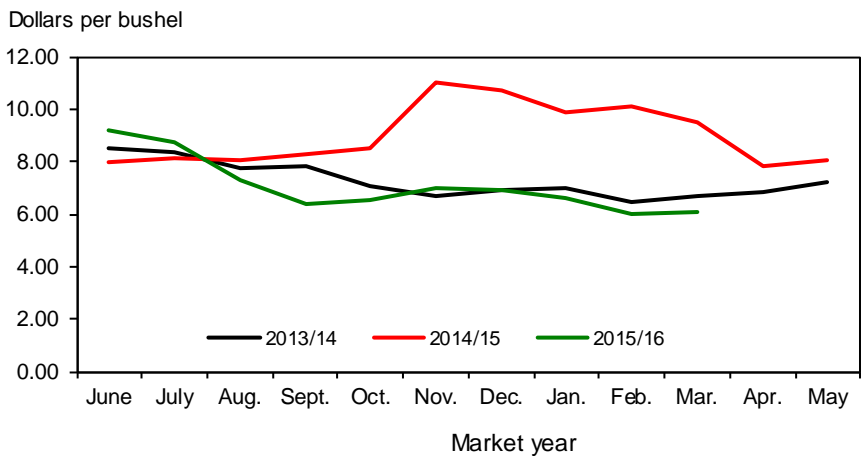
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 5
Soft white wheat average prices received by farmers



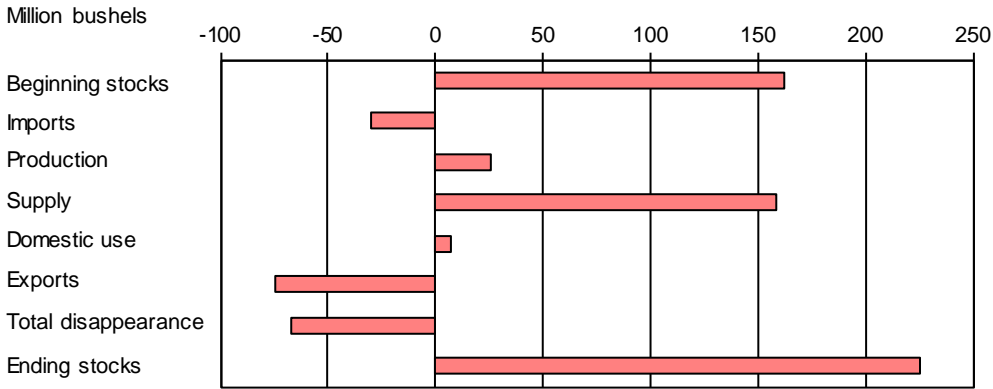
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 6
Durum wheat average prices received by farmers



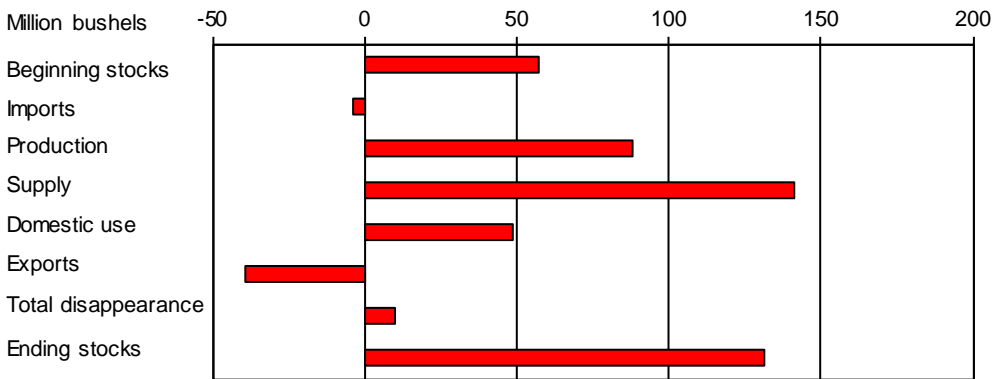
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 7
All wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



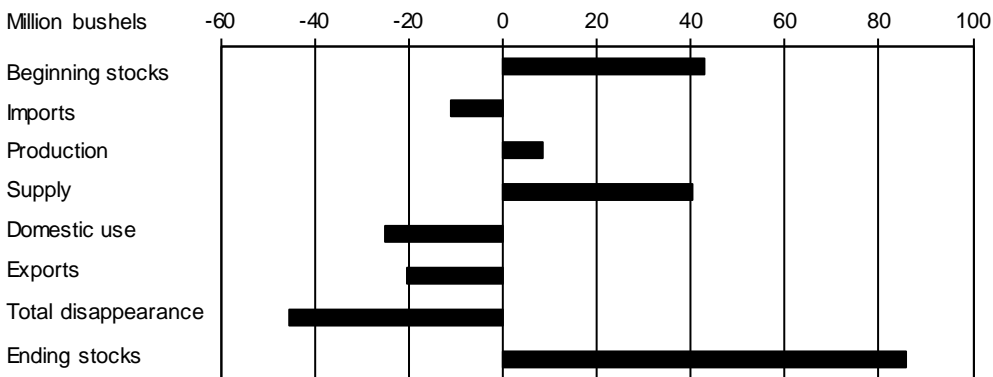
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

Figure 8
Hard red winter wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



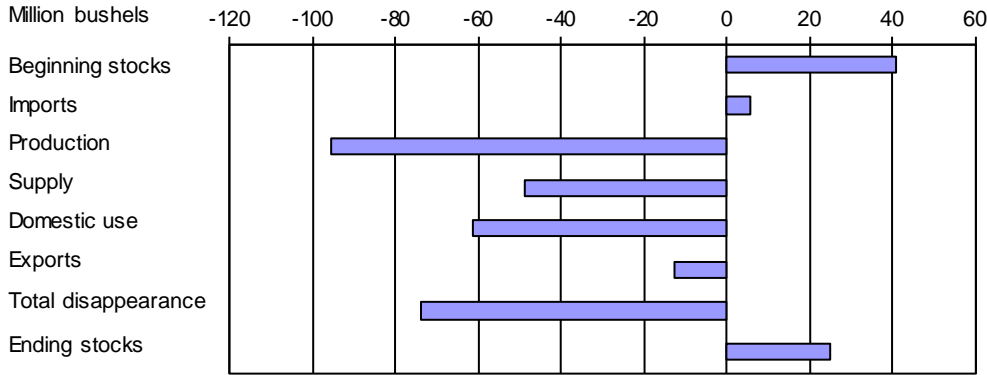
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

Figure 9
Hard red spring wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



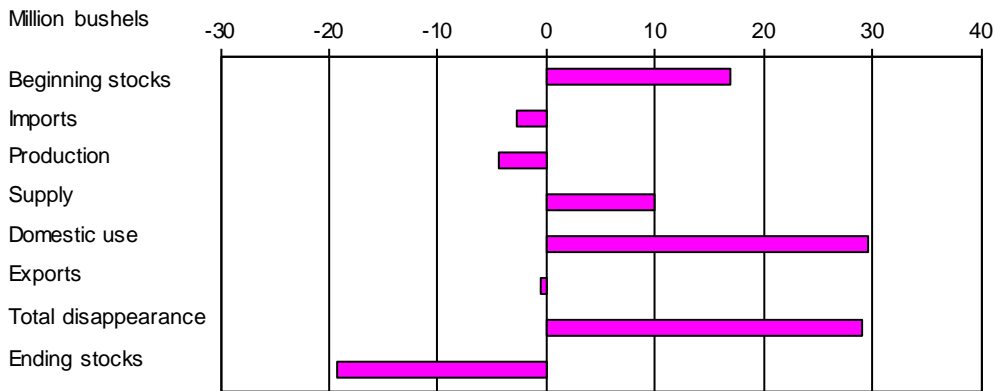
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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



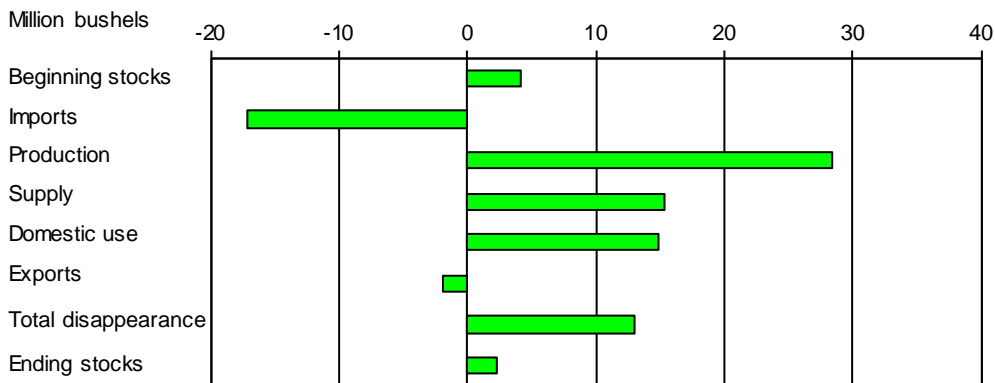
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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*.

Table 1--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 5/12/2016

Item and unit		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Area:								
Planted	Million acres	52.6	54.3	55.3	56.2	56.8	54.6	49.6
Harvested	Million acres	46.9	45.7	48.8	45.3	46.4	47.1	42.8
Yield	Bushels per acre	46.1	43.6	46.2	47.1	43.7	43.6	46.7
Supply:								
Beginning stocks	Million bushels	975.6	863.0	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	977.9
Production	Million bushels	2,163.0	1,993.1	2,252.3	2,135.0	2,026.3	2,051.8	1,997.6
Imports ¹	Million bushels	96.9	113.1	124.3	173.1	149.5	120.0	130.0
Total supply	Million bushels	3,235.6	2,969.2	3,119.2	3,025.9	2,766.1	2,924.1	3,105.5
Disappearance:								
Food use	Million bushels	925.6	941.4	950.8	955.1	958.2	960.0	963.0
Seed use	Million bushels	70.7	75.6	73.1	77.0	78.9	66.3	69.0
Feed and residual use	Million bushels	84.8	158.5	365.3	227.7	122.2	140.0	170.0
Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,081.1	1,175.5	1,389.3	1,259.8	1,159.4	1,166.3	1,202.0
Exports ¹	Million bushels	1,291.4	1,051.1	1,012.1	1,175.8	854.3	780.0	875.0
Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,372.6	2,226.6	2,401.4	2,435.6	2,013.7	1,946.3	2,077.0
Ending stocks	Million bushels	863.0	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	977.9	1,028.5
Stocks-to-use ratio		36.4	33.4	29.9	24.2	37.4	50.2	49.5
Loan rate	Dollars per bushel	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94
Contract/direct payment rate	Dollars per bushel	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52			
Farm price ²	Dollars per bushel	5.70	7.24	7.77	6.87	5.99	4.90	4.50-3.70
Market value of production	Million dollars	12,579	14,269	17,383	14,604	11,915	10,203	8,190

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 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: 5/12/2016

Table 2--Wheat by class: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 5/12/2016

Market year, item, and unit		All wheat	Hard red winter ¹	Hard red spring ¹	Soft red winter ¹	White ¹	Durum	
2014/15	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	56.84	30.50	12.25	8.48	4.21	1.41
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	46.39	21.92	11.99	7.16	3.97	1.35
	Yield	Bushels per acre	43.68	33.69	46.33	63.50	56.30	40.16
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	590.28	236.76	169.00	113.00	50.00	21.52
	Production	Million bushels	2,026.31	738.65	555.54	454.53	223.53	54.06
	Imports ²	Million bushels	149.46	9.84	66.19	13.45	9.77	50.21
	Total supply	Million bushels	2,766.05	985.25	790.74	580.98	283.30	125.79
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	958.23	369.78	266.00	160.00	85.00	77.45
	Seed use	Million bushels	78.94	32.39	23.89	13.49	5.38	3.79
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	122.21	20.41	18.45	120.98	-19.62	-18.02
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,159.39	422.58	308.35	294.47	70.77	63.22
	Exports ²	Million bushels	854.27	268.93	270.39	132.51	145.53	36.91
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,013.66	691.51	578.74	426.98	216.30	100.13
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	752.39	293.74	212.00	154.00	67.00	25.66
2015/16	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	54.64	28.98	12.51	7.09	4.13	1.94
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	47.09	23.14	12.22	5.89	3.94	1.90
	Yield	Bushels per acre	43.57	35.73	46.15	60.92	55.65	43.50
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	752.39	293.74	212.00	154.00	67.00	25.66
	Production	Million bushels	2,051.75	826.91	564.11	359.06	219.19	82.48
	Imports ²	Million bushels	120.00	6.00	55.00	19.00	7.00	33.00
	Total supply	Million bushels	2,924.15	1,126.65	831.11	532.06	293.19	141.14
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	960.00	392.00	253.00	155.00	85.00	75.00
	Seed use	Million bushels	66.26	29.34	15.41	12.94	5.40	3.16
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	140.00	50.00	15.00	65.00	10.00	.00
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,166.26	471.34	283.41	232.94	100.40	78.16
	Exports ²	Million bushels	780.00	230.00	250.00	120.00	145.00	35.00
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	1,946.26	701.34	533.41	352.94	245.40	113.16
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	977.89	425.31	297.69	179.12	47.79	27.98

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: 5/12/2016

Table 3--Wheat: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 5/12/2016

Market year and quarter	Production	Imports ¹	Total supply	Food use	Seed use	Feed and residual use	Exports ¹	Ending stocks
2008/09								
Jun-Aug	2,512	28	2,845	236	1	405	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	2,512	127	2,945	927	78	268	1,015	657
2009/10								
Jun-Aug	2,209	28	2,893	231	1	251	200	2,209
Sep-Nov		24	2,234	237	44	-81	252	1,782
Dec-Feb		30	1,812	222	1	31	201	1,356
Mar-May		37	1,393	229	21	-59	227	976
Mkt. year	2,209	119	2,984	919	68	142	879	976
2010/11								
Jun-Aug	2,163	27	3,166	235	1	215	265	2,450
Sep-Nov		24	2,473	242	51	-63	311	1,933
Dec-Feb		23	1,956	221	1		308	1,425
Mar-May		22	1,448	228	16	-67	407	863
Mkt. year	2,163	97	3,236	926	71	85	1,291	863
2011/12								
Jun-Aug	1,993	21	2,877	230	5	201	295	2,147
Sep-Nov		32	2,179	244	51	-16	238	1,663
Dec-Feb		30	1,693	231	1	44	217	1,199
Mar-May		30	1,229	236	19	-70	301	743
Mkt. year	1,993	113	2,969	941	76	159	1,051	743
2012/13								
Jun-Aug	2,252	26	3,020	238	1	403	264	2,115
Sep-Nov		33	2,148	247	55	-22	198	1,671
Dec-Feb		35	1,705	229	1	5	235	1,235
Mar-May		31	1,266	238	15	-20	315	718
Mkt. year	2,252	124	3,119	951	73	365	1,012	718
2013/14								
Jun-Aug	2,135	36	2,889	235	4	422	358	1,870
Sep-Nov		48	1,918	249	53	-168	309	1,475
Dec-Feb		42	1,517	231	2		227	1,057
Mar-May		47	1,104	240	18	-26	282	590
Mkt. year	2,135	173	3,026	955	77	228	1,176	590
2014/15								
Jun-Aug	2,026	44	2,661	239	6	256	253	1,907
Sep-Nov		34	1,941	248	49	-93	208	1,530
Dec-Feb		36	1,566	231	2	8	184	1,140
Mar-May		35	1,176	240	22	-49	210	752
Mkt. year	2,026	149	2,766	958	79	122	854	752
2015/16								
Jun-Aug	2,052	28	2,832	240	2	290	204	2,097
Sep-Nov		27	2,124	249	45	-111	194	1,746
Dec-Feb		34	1,781	230	1	-1	180	1,372
Mkt. year	2,052	120	2,924	960	66	140	780	978
2016/17								
Mkt. year	1,998	130	3,106	963	69	170	875	1,029

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: 5/12/2016

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food disappearance estimates (1,000 grain-equivalent bushels), 5/12/2016

Mkt year and month 1/	Wheat ground for flour	+	Food imports ²	+	Nonmilled food use ³	-	Food exports ²	=	Food use ⁴
2014/15	Jun	74,070		2,737		2,000		1,760	77,046
	Jul	74,244		3,028		2,000		1,866	77,405
	Aug	81,143		2,851		2,000		1,542	84,452
	Sep	78,025		2,505		2,000		1,812	80,718
	Oct	82,617		2,934		2,000		1,825	85,726
	Nov	79,077		2,729		2,000		2,075	81,732
	Dec	74,226		2,905		2,000		1,624	77,507
	Jan	73,996		2,793		2,000		1,684	77,105
	Feb	73,409		2,627		2,000		1,838	76,197
	Mar	77,884		3,010		2,000		2,168	80,726
	Apr	75,805		2,877		2,000		1,663	79,018
	May	77,507		2,934		2,000		1,846	80,596
2015/16	Jun	74,155		3,355		2,000		1,924	77,587
	Jul	74,749		2,976		2,000		1,852	77,873
	Aug	81,695		2,787		2,000		1,842	84,640
	Sep	78,556		2,775		2,000		1,918	81,413
	Oct	82,604		2,854		2,000		2,104	85,355
	Nov	79,065		3,001		2,000		2,125	81,942
	Dec	74,215		2,874		2,000		2,014	77,075
	Jan	73,643		2,770		2,000		2,026	76,386
	Feb	73,058		2,756		2,000		1,655	76,159
	Mar	77,511		2,851		2,000		2,146	80,216

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.

Source: Data through the 2nd quarter of 2011 was calculated using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau's Flour Milling Products (MQ311A) and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis' Foreign Trade Statistics. Subsequent flour milling calculations are based on data from the North American Millers Association.

Date run: 5/12/2016

Table 5--Wheat: National average price received by farmers (dollars per bushel) , 5/12/2016

Month	All wheat		Winter		Durum		Other spring	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
June	6.49	5.43	6.34	5.20	7.96	9.16	6.60	5.20
July	6.15	5.23	5.99	5.15	8.13	8.74	6.23	5.15
August	5.97	4.85	5.90	4.82	8.03	7.30	5.93	4.72
September	5.71	4.72	5.69	4.64	8.25	6.36	5.51	4.68
October	5.71	4.87	5.65	4.79	8.48	6.56	5.57	4.80
November	6.04	4.86	5.87	4.66	11.00	6.99	5.73	4.91
December	6.14	4.71	6.14	4.49	10.70	6.93	5.80	4.77
January	6.15	4.82	6.02	4.63	9.89	6.60	5.84	4.80
February	5.89	4.61	5.70	4.47	10.10	5.97	5.55	4.56
March	5.70	4.40	5.55	4.27	9.50	6.04	5.53	4.47
April	5.56		5.50		7.79		5.51	
May	5.33		5.19		8.02		5.29	

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

Table 6--Wheat: National average prices received by farmers by class (dollars per bushel), 5/12/2016

Month	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		Hard red spring		White	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
June	6.94	5.26	5.51	4.91	6.60	5.19	6.99	5.79
July	6.41	5.21	5.32	4.69	6.22	5.13	6.61	6.34
August	6.03	4.57	5.13	4.54	5.89	4.69	6.40	6.00
September	5.58	4.35	4.94	4.31	5.49	4.63	6.30	5.49
October	5.48	4.46	4.95	4.55	5.53	4.74	6.15	5.62
November	5.66	4.30	5.23	4.37	5.69	4.88	6.51	5.44
December	6.08	4.33	5.64	4.52	5.77	4.76	6.60	5.37
January	5.95	4.37	5.67	4.47	5.82	4.77	6.39	5.47
February	5.54	4.22	5.48	4.55	5.53	4.54	6.34	4.93
March	5.38	4.19	5.13	4.21	5.52	4.46	6.25	4.65
April	5.36		4.94		5.50		6.26	
May	5.08		5.04		5.28		5.77	

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

Date run: 5/12/2016

Table 7--Wheat: Average cash grain bids at principal markets, 5/12/2016

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)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
June	8.23	6.40	8.24	6.64	7.85	6.13	306.08	209.81
July	7.61	6.27	7.53	6.36	7.31	5.92	280.54	197.31
August	7.33	5.70	7.41	5.86	7.15	5.44	263.27	179.68
September	7.11	5.44	7.23	5.59	7.02	5.69	243.79	172.70
October	7.35	5.62	7.44	5.73	7.32	5.86	245.26	--
November	7.20	5.55	7.32	5.72	7.26	5.56	257.94	177.10
December	7.54	5.60	7.63	5.79	7.38	5.46	269.70	189.60
January	6.75	5.46	6.73	5.71	9.08	5.42	248.75	193.64
February	6.44	5.28	6.48	5.48	6.39	5.28	237.18	187.03
March	6.46	5.34	6.57	5.53	6.47	5.33	230.75	191.43
April	6.22	5.22	6.21	5.44	6.25	5.27	223.59	187.39
May	6.18	--	6.27	--	6.04	--	215.13	--
Month	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)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
June	8.33	6.50	9.00	7.56	8.39	7.48	--	--
July	8.04	--	8.66	--	8.18	6.71	--	--
August	7.57	--	8.17	--	7.94	6.10	--	--
September	7.02	--	8.47	--	8.34	6.32	--	--
October	7.14	--	8.11	--	8.96	6.53	--	--
November	7.52	--	8.50	--	9.27	6.39	--	--
December	7.40	--	8.22	--	9.40	6.34	--	--
January	6.83	--	7.37	--	8.38	6.15	--	--
February	6.78	--	7.51	--	8.60	6.09	--	--
March	6.79	--	7.91	--	8.64	6.11	--	--
April	6.40	--	7.39	--	8.18	6.27	--	--
May	6.44	--	7.62	--	7.46	--	--	--
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)	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
June	6.03	5.14	5.87	5.17	5.89	5.22	6.99	--
July	6.03	5.08	5.30	5.40	5.41	5.58	6.69	--
August	5.17	4.48	5.34	5.00	4.65	5.20	6.88	5.55
September	4.13	4.28	4.82	4.86	3.65	5.04	6.75	5.38
October	4.32	4.45	5.04	5.02	5.13	5.25	6.79	5.49
November	6.16	4.41	5.43	4.98	5.44	5.16	7.00	5.37
December	6.16	4.22	6.21	4.83	6.19	4.97	7.19	--
January	5.48	4.32	5.56	4.75	5.54	4.93	6.52	5.31
February	5.23	4.70	5.19	4.69	4.45	4.69	6.49	5.30
March	5.15	4.74	5.07	4.70	5.17	4.61	6.36	--
April	5.03	4.79	5.02	4.71	5.08	4.63	6.23	5.33
May	4.90	--	4.87	--	4.92	--	5.94	--

-- = 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: 5/12/2016

Table 8--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months (1,000 bushels), 5/12/2016

Item		Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016
Exports	All wheat grain	44,717	50,962	63,981	54,747	54,890	63,641
	All wheat flour ¹	1,453	1,549	1,459	1,455	1,138	1,626
	All wheat products ²	665	653	627	653	567	578
	Total all wheat	46,834	53,164	66,067	56,855	56,595	65,846
Imports	All wheat grain	4,462	7,020	9,175	7,111	9,743	5,657
	All wheat flour ¹	1,112	1,301	1,152	1,119	1,176	1,092
	All wheat products ²	1,761	1,743	1,745	1,672	1,605	1,784
	Total all wheat	7,334	10,064	12,071	9,902	12,525	8,534

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 USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using Census trade statistics.

Date run: 5/12/2016

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

Importing country	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16 (as of 4/28/16)		
					Shipments	Out- standing	Total
Data source	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Export sales 2/		
Country:							
China	4,243	4,273	331	332	617	173	790
Japan	2,775	3,079	3,054	3,121	2,222	263	2,485
Mexico	3,104	3,095	2,842	2,721	2,112	268	2,380
Nigeria	2,700	2,690	1,790	1,904	1,260	227	1,487
Philippines	1,963	2,163	2,376	2,338	1,996	153	2,149
Korean Rep.	1,331	1,313	1,181	1,148	1,020	117	1,137
Egypt	490	321	156	387	42	0	42
Taiwan	982	980	983	1,002	959	128	1,087
Indonesia	1,041	1,142	691	643	473	66	538
Venezuela	603	696	457	438	194	0	194
European Union	691	636	658	724	866	24	890
Total grain	31,430	31,663	22,610	22,622	17,596	2,551	20,146
Total (including products)	32,001	31,745	23,249	22,693	17,688	2,566	20,254
USDA forecast of Census							21,228

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

² Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *U.S. Export Sales*.